MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

START

CROOKSTON
POLK COUNTY
JOURNAL

JAN 1 APR 22
THRU

1885 THRU 1886

Title: (Crookston) POLK COUNTY JOURNAL

8:36 - 9:52

Inclusive Dates: Jan 1 1885 Apr 22 1886 *

"The Polk County Journal"
Missing Issues: Apr 30, 1885
May 7, 1885
Apr 22, 1886 pp 3-4

41- 7--1995

Originals held by: MHS ___ Other ___

Prepared by: J.Wendland
Date: Jul 7,1995
Format: 1A X 2B ___

Filmed by: SAD
Date: 7-17-95
Camera No. Y-7

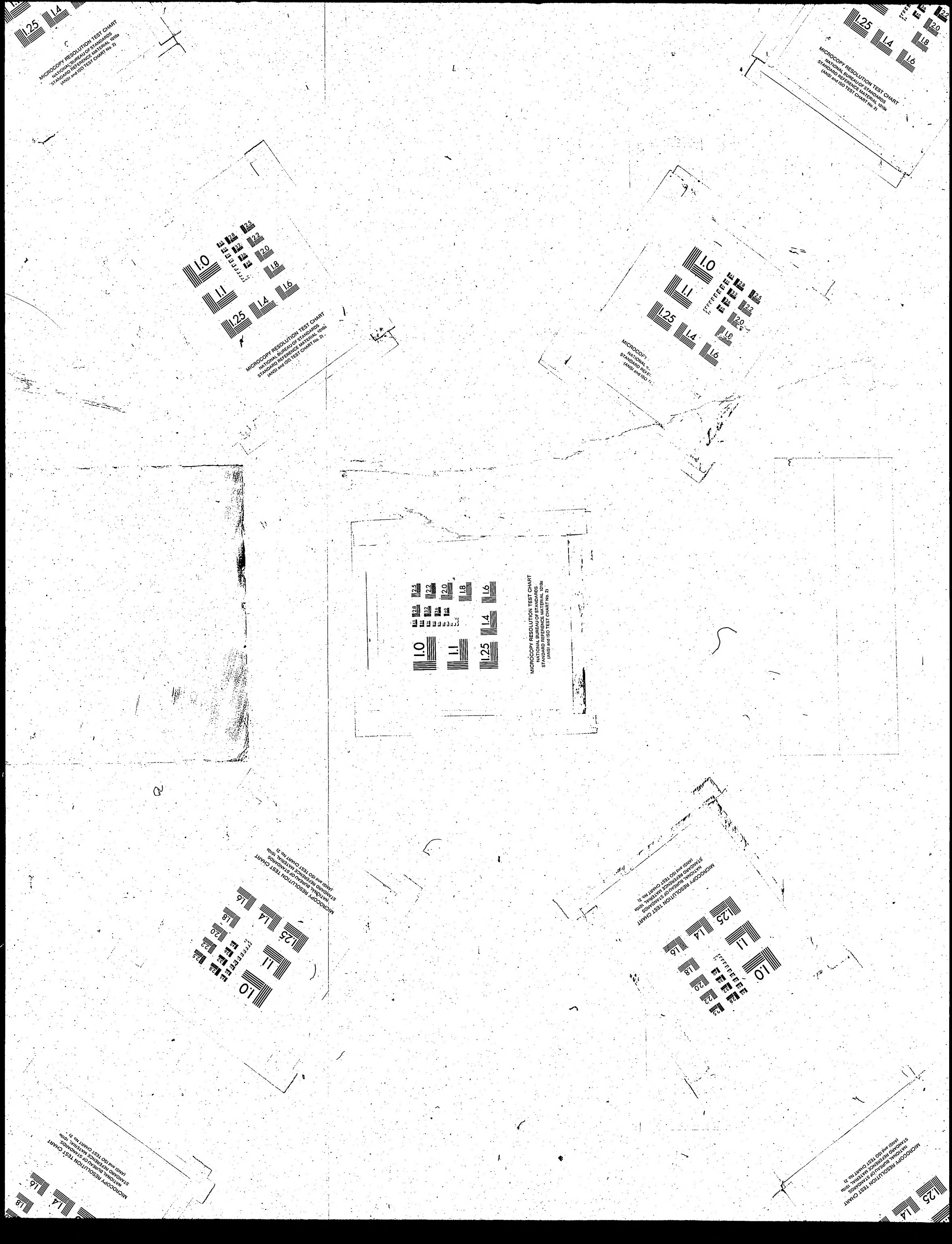
Reduction Ratio: 14½
Voltmeter: 104
No. Expos.

Prelim., Inspection by:
Date:
Density:

Target Resolution: ______/mm
O.K. ____
Reject ____
Length:

The Minnesota Historical Society has reproduced the material in this microfilm without any purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage in order to preserve & to secure it for private study, scholarship, and research.

The material reproduced may be protected by copyright law. Any person engaging in further reproduction of this material may be liable for infringement.


MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)
1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.
DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.
TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.
VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 1, 1885. NO. 36

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address in Polk County. If outside of Polk County 20 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 year
½ inch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 inch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FARM NOTES.

American Farmer.

[illegible] PEN NOTES.

Analysis of artichokes shows them to contain more fattening power than potatoes. They cannot be kept out of the ground over winter, but should be left undisturbed till the ground thaws in spring. Hogs, after living all winter on dry feed, can be turned on them to dig for themselves till after corn-planting. Then turn the hogs off; harrow down smooth and mellow, and the plants will come up thick. Cultivate in rows as before, and the same ground can be kept on artichokes for years without re-planting. Cultivate the same as potatoes. A common yield is 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. One writer claims to have had 2,000 bushels. They are excellent for brood sows in spring, as also for your rundown shoats, to give them a start in growing.

Dr. Kedzie, of Michigan Agricultural College, says: While science has aided those engaged in every other pursuit and calling, the farmer, the most important of all, and the one without whom no other could exist, has been allowed to grovel in the blackness of ignorance, and what little he has learned has been by bad experience. We want more science in agriculture; we want to know more of the relations of the soils to plant growth, of the nutritive power of the soil.

The farmer's ideas of his business are beginning to change. The question he used to ask himself was, How much money can I get for this steer? It wasn't asked how much it cost to produce; in fact he thought it cost him nothing: summer pasture on the road side was nothing, and as the animal had to shift for itself, the labor was nothing. Now the advanced farmer asks himself, how much beef, butter and cheese can I get from an acre? If he takes care of the stock and the acres the dollars will shift for themselves.

Every farmer should keep a can of the following mixture: Kerosene, two quarts; linseed oil, one gill; rosin, one ounce. Melt the rosin in the linseed oil and add to the kerosene. Coat all steel or iron tools, wherever bright, with this when they are to idle if for only a few days. It will not take half a minute or half a teaspoonful of the mixture to coat a plough when one has finished using it, and it will prevent all rust and save half a day's time in cleaning it when it is again needed, besides saving the team many thousands of pounds extra pulling. Coat the iron work of the mowers and reapers with it when they are put away for the winter. A little rust is only a little thing, but it makes much difference in the aggregate.

Our leading breeders and importers have drawn from all European countries whatever promised to improve what we had. Francis Galton says nature is more potent than nature. The successful dairyman or stockman means the same thing when he says that breed is better than feed. The best management is largely wasted unless you have well bred stock to care for. This acknowledging the merits of blood has placed our Western country in the lead of every civilized country for the best of all breeds.

A DAIRY SCRAP BOOK.

There is no better habit that a dairyman can get into than that of keeping a scrap book. There are so many things he sees in the papers that he would like to remember, and just when he wants to use the information some vital point in it is forgotten. Then there are semi-scientific articles relating to matters that he already has in hand, that he is very anxious to refer to, as his own matter progresses. If he cuts these out and attempts to keep them in a drawer or box, they are almost sure to get mislaid and lost, and not to be found when wanted. The objections to cutting out articles is, that it mars the paper before others have read the article, and is lost sight of and forgotten when they are done with it. Keeping files of papers is a great bother; and all good things are not to be found in any one or two publications. The rule of the farm house should be this, when any one reading the paper sees anything they would like to save, let them put their private mark upon the article with a red, green or blue pencil, just as editors do; then let it be the duty of somme younger member of the family, when the paper has acquired a certain age, to cut these all out and paste them in the respective scrap-book, for each department of the family, the females as well as the males, should have their subjects of interest protected in the same manner. This is an excellent practice for young people, and it would be all the better if they could be induced to keep a common place book at the same time, in which they write out their own expressions of such matters as come under their own observations, as far as known of calves, colts and other animals born on the farm. It awakens an interest to them in these matters that will always be of value to them.

MEASUREMENT OF MILK.

We agree with a contemporary in stating that if the tests of noted cows were made known in quarts instead of pounds, the experiments would be more easily understood. It may be supposed that every farmer knows how many pounds of milk are contained in a gallon, but the common custom of measuring with the liquid system is not usually usurped, and we may safely assert that there are hundreds of farmers who read of the yields of cows, given as so many pounds of milk, and yet do not feel competent to state what that quantity should be in liquid measure. The method of weighing by the scales also misleads, as the quantity is usually seemingly larger than that from good dairy cows; but give the record in quarts, and every farmer understands the quantity at once.

Milk does not weigh the same under all conditions. A gallon of new milk should weigh eight pounds and eight ounces, or two pounds and two ounces per quart. It requires a pencil and paper for the farmer to reduce a certain number of pounds to the more familiar quarts, owing to the weight of a quart exceeding two pounds, and with a fraction to contend against. Again, skimmed milk weighs an ounce more to the gallon, or eight pounds nine ounces, while cream only eight pounds and four ounces. Buttermilk, however, weighs eight pounds eight and a half ounces, and the fraction in that case is a bother. Few farmers read milk records closely when pounds are given, for they do not wish too much arithmetic in simple statements, although the weight system may be preferable at times, but give the production in quarts, and greater interest will be created in the tests, for the easier and more thoroughly understood the experiments, the better for those who make them and for those who are indirectly interested.

CHURNING.

The New England Farmer summarises the features of churning most admirably as follows:

Sweet cream just removed from the milk does not churn as readily as older cream that has been ripened. Cream when too warm is liable to give trouble, and if too cold it is sure to. Thin cream is longer in coming than thick cream. Filling the churn too full is a very common cause of trouble. The rapid motion of the dasher is liable to whip the cream into froth. The trouble is more with the operator or cream than with the churn. If churned very slowly there is liable to be so little friction the the butter will never come. By long churning the temperature may change so much as to prevent success. If a barrel or box churn is filled very full the cream may swell until the revolutions go on without agitating the cream and if the churn has a crank it may thus revolve the cream in a solid body without friction. These are not all the troubles that may get into the churn, but they are quite enough for one lesson. The cardinal points are, fill your churn but half full and see that the temperature is right.

The dairy cow must be good for milk, butter, cheese and beef. To get her, we need a grade Short-horn heifer—the higher the grade the better. She must be so fed and cared for as to produce a good growth of frame without excess of fat, and bred so as to drop her first calf at about 2 years old, the calf to be soon taken from her, and she milked by hand, and kept in milk as long as possible. Her pasture should be well drained and supplied with an abundance of good grass and pure water. Her stable should be warm and clean, and her feed liberal; corn meal, bran, oil meal and early cut hay certain but that feeding grain lightly the entire year would be profitable. A better quality of her product may be made on the farm than in the miscellaneous creamery. Increased fertility to the soil is an incentive for keeping her on the farm, and, finally, keeping such a cow is continually a source of pleasure and profit to the owner.

Every dairyman who desires to make his business as profitable as possible, should turn his attention to securing pure bred animals of what he considers the best dairy breed, at the earliest possible moment. It is an exploded idea that a half scrub is better than a pure bred animal. In breeding your cow select the very best pure bred male to be found, no matter if you have to pay a good price for his service when you could get that of a scrub for nothing. Follow this plan each year, taking care that the male possesses merit and blood calculated to produce progeny fitted for the dairy, until you are ashamed to remember that you were ever satisfied with your old mongrel herd.

MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

An exchange truly asserts that the gap between the prices of fine butter and low grades has been gradually widening for several years until it has now become apparent to the most casual observer that poor butter must go. Dairymen and farmers who wish to be on the winning side should put their best foot forward now, and determine to produce gilt edge articles and no other.

The whole operation of butter making, from the taking of the milk to the delivery of the butter to the consumer, is entirely mechanical; but it is a branch of mechanics that tolerates no mistakes; for the least failure to perform the operations at the proper time, results in an inferior article; and perfect butter only commands the highest price.

The Evening Journal

is published at Minneapolis, Minn., the metropolis of the Northwest, a city with a population of 125,000, to which is tributary the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, and the entire northwest.

The Journal is the leading afternoon newspaper of the northwest, and the only afternoon newspaper published in Minneapolis. It has a circulation six times that of any afternoon paper published in Minnesota. It also has a greater daily circulation in the towns directly tributary to Minneapolis than any other paper.

The Journal is sent out on the afternoon trains, and reaches all points from 12 to 24 hours in advance of any other paper.

The Journal publishes the complete Associated Press reports, and copious Special Telegrams, and gives all the news of the day in a condensed form. Complete Market Reports are also published daily, and full reports of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature.

A large and complete editorial corps, and thoroughly trained men are employed in every department.

The Journal is the best equipped, best established, most enterprising and newsy afternoon newspaper northwest of Chicago.

The Journal is printed on a Hoe Perfecting Press of the latest pattern, built expressly for The Journal, and capable of a speed of 250 complete papers per minute folded, ready to deliver. A contract has also been made with R. Hoe & Co. for another press, capable of a speed of 500 complete papers per minute.

The subscription price is lower than that of any daily paper circulated in the northwest. The retail price is only two cents each. Its success has revolutionized the newspaper methods of this section, and demonstrated that a thoroughly first-class paper can be produced at a price within the reach of all. The subscription price of The Journal is—

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 20
One Month	50

Payable in advance.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and The Evening Journal will be furnished by us at the regular subscription rates of The Evening Journal.

To any one who desires to keep posted on the news of the day and on all current local events, this offer is the best ever made by any publishers. The changes in the administration of the government will make the papers very interesting next year. Call at once and subscribe. [35-4t]

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON - MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

The Old Brick Block
IS THE PLACE
To Buy Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe Hats and Caps, or anything you want.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
IS THE FIRM
Who are ready, with a corps of affable clerks to show you their NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK and quote prices to astonish the natives.
Great Bargains!
Don't forget to visit Fontaine & Anglim's Emporium, in the Old Brick Block,
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER
FREE
To Journal Subscribers!
Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to
The "American Farmer."
A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

Money to Give Away
IN BARGAINS,
AT MARKHAM'S,
THE LEADING GROCERY HOUSE
AND THE LARGEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE
IN CROOKSTON.
Goods Delivered to any Part of the City
FREE OF CHARGE.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, - - - - Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—MAIN STREET,—
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

FURNITURE STORE,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

New York Store.
We call attention to the reduction in prices of Dry Goods, Notions, etc. Instead of reducing prices after January 1st, we intend doing so NOW, and give our customers a grand opportunity of purchasing goods at almost their own prices.
Black and colored Cashmeres, warranted all wool reduced to 50c; at this price they are the cheapest goods ever offered here.
A full line of the diamond black Cashmeres, at 60c, 75c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50. For value they have no equal; every yard we guarantee in every respect.
SILKS Reduced. SATINS Reduced. VELVETEENS Reduced.
SILK VELVETS—We have a fine assortment in silk velvets that we are selling at 80c; worth $2.00.
SHAWLS Reduced. CLOAKS Reduced. BLANKETS Reduced.
DRESS FLANNELS—Brown's navy, carmine, bronze, myrtle, steel grey, black, red, etc. Goods excellent colors.
Red flannels, blue flannels, grey flannels, cotton flannels,
White Bed Spreads only $1.00.
Collars, neckties and all kinds of domestics reduced.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents fine shoes—Reduced. Ladies fine shoes—Reduced.
☞ New and complete stock of Notions, Hosiery, Corsets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Perfumery, etc.
Our line of Kid Gloves at 75c. Bargains.
Call and ask our prices before buying. We are selling the closest cash buyers in the country, and we know we can save you big money.
PROUD & MACDONELL.
☞ Agents for Butterrick Patterns. ☜

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

A Puzzle.
TO FIND ALL OUR GOODS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS by the hundred, from 2c to $5 each.
ALBUMS by the bushel, from 25c to $15.
LADIES' Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, in PLUSH, from $5 to $25.
GENTLEMEN'S Toilet and Shavins sets, in Morocce, from $5 to $10.
BRIC-A-BRAC at all prices
TOYS of all kinds for children at Low Prices.
☞ You need't run all over town. We have ALMOST EVERYTHING, and will be glad to see you at MEDICAL HALL.
Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTO - - MINNESOTA.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 1, 1885. NO. 36

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 05	$1 15	$1 40	$3 00	4 70	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 60	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 70	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 20	5 50	10 00	19 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 20	5 75	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 50	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FARM NOTES.

American Farmer.

PIG PEN NOTES.

Analysis of artichokes shows them to contain more fattening power than potatoes. They cannot be kept out of the ground over winter, but should be left undisturbed till the ground thaws in spring. Hogs, after living all winter on dry feed, can be turned on them to dig for themselves till after corn-planting. Then turn the hogs off; harrow down smooth and mellow, and the plants will come up thick. Cultivate in rows as before, and the same ground can be kept on artichokes for years with no re-planting. Cultivate the same as potatoes. A common yield is 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. One writer claims to have had 2,000 bushels. They are excellent for brood sows in spring, as also for poor run-down shoats, to give them a start in growing.

Dr. Kedzie, of Michigan Agricultural College, says: While science has aided those engaged in every other pursuit and calling, the farmer, the most important of all, and the one without whom no other could exist, has been allowed to grovel in the blackness of ignorance, and what little he has learned has been by sad experience. We want more science in agriculture; we want to know more of the relations of the soils to plant growth, of the nutritive power of the soil.

The farmer's ideas of his business are beginning to enlarge. The question he used to ask himself was, How much money can I get for this steer? It wasn't asked how much it cost to produce; in fact he thought it cost him nothing; summer pasture on the road side was nothing, and as the animal had to shift for itself, the labor was nothing. Now the advanced farmer asks himself, how much beef, butter and cheese can I get from an acre? If he takes care of the stock and the acres the dollars will shift for themselves.

Every farmer should keep a can of the following mixture: Kerosene, two quarts; linseed oil, one gill; rosin, one ounce. Melt the rosin in the linseed oil and add to the kerosene. Coat all steel or iron tools, wherever bright, with this when they are to idle if for only a few days. It will not take half a minute or half a teaspoonful of the mixture to coat a plough when one has finished using it, and it will prevent all rust and save half a day's time in cleaning it when it is again needed, besides saving the team many thousands of pounds extra pulling. Coat the iron work of the mowers and reapers with it when they are put away for the winter. A little rust is only a little thing, but it makes much difference in the aggregate.

Our leading breeders and importers have drawn from all European countries whatever promised to improve what we had. Francis Galton says nature is more potent than nature. The successful dairyman or stockman means the same thing when he says that breed is better than feed. The best management is largely wasted unless you have well bred stock to care for. This acknowledging the merits of blood has placed our Western country in the lead of every civilized country for the best of all breeds.

A DAIRY SCRAP BOOK.

There is no better habit that a dairyman can get into than that of keeping a scrap book. There are so many things he sees in the papers that he would like to remember, and just when he wants to use the information some vital point in it is forgotten. Then there are semi-scientific articles relating to matters that he already has in hand, that he is very anxious to refer to, as his own matter progresses. If he cuts these out and attempts to keep them in a drawer or box, they are almost sure to get mislaid and lost, and not to be found when wanted. The objections to cutting out articles is, that it mars the paper before others have read the article, and is lost sight of and forgotten when they are done with it. Keeping files of papers is a great bother, and all good things are not to be found in any one or two publications. The rule of the farm house should be this, when any one reading the paper sees anything they would like to save, let them put their private mark upon the article with a red, green or blue pencil, just as editors do, then let it be the duty of some younger member of the family, when the paper has acquired a certain age, to cut these all out and paste them in the respective scrap-book, for each department of the family, the females as well as the males, should have their subjects of interest protected in the same manner. This is an excellent practice for young people, and it would be all the better if they could be induced to keep a common place book at the same time, in which they write out their own expressions of such matters as come under their own observations, as far as known of calves, colts and other animals born on the farm. It awakens an interest to them in these matters, that will always be of value to them.

MEASUREMENT OF MILK.

We agree with a contemporary in stating that if the tests of noted cows were made known in quarts instead of pounds, the experiments would be more easily understood. It may be supposed that every farmer knows how many pounds of milk are contained in a gallon, but the common custom of measuring with the liquid system is not usually usurped, and we may safely assert that there are hundreds of farmers who read of the yields of cows, given as so many pounds of milk, and yet do not feel competent to state what that quantity should be in liquid measure. The method of weighing by the scales also misleads, as the quantity is usually seemingly larger than that from good dairy cows; but give the record in quarts, and every farmer understands the quantity at once.

Milk does not weigh the same under all conditions. A gallon of new milk should weigh eight pounds and eight ounces, or two pounds and two ounces per quart. It requires a pencil and paper for the farmer to reduce a certain number of pounds to the more familiar quarts, owing to the weight of a quart exceeding two pounds, and with a fraction to contend against. Again, skimmed milk weighs an ounce more to the gallon, or eight pounds nine ounces, while cream only eight pounds and four ounces. Buttermilk, however, weighs eight pounds eight and a half ounces, and the fraction in that case is a bother. Few farmers read milk records closely when pounds are given, for they do not wish too much arithmetic in simple statements, although the weight system may be preferable at times; but give the production in quarts, and greater interest will be created in the tests, for the easier and more thoroughly understood the experiments the better for those who make them and for those who are indirectly interested.

CHURNING.

The New England Farmer summarises the features of churning most admirably as follows:

Sweet cream just removed from the milk does not churn as readily as older cream that has been ripened. Cream when too warm is liable to give trouble, and if too cold it is sure to. Thin cream is longer in coming than thick cream. Filling the churn too full is a very common cause of trouble. The rapid motion of the dasher is liable to whip the cream into froth. The trouble is more with the operator or cream than with the churn. If churned very slowly there is liable to be so little friction the the butter will never come. By long churning the temperature may change so much as to prevent success. If a barrel or box churn is filled very full the cream may swell until the revolutions go on without agitating the cream and if the churn has a crank it may thus revolve the cream in a solid body without friction. These are not all the troubles that may get into the churn, but they are quite enough for one lesson. The cardinal points are, fill your churn but half full and see that the temperature is right.

The dairy cow must be good for milk, butter, cheese and beef. To get her, we need a grade Short-horn heifer—the higher the grade the better. She must be so fed and cared for as to produce a good growth of frame without excess of fat, and bred so as to drop her first calf at about 2 years old, the calf to be soon taken from her, and she milked by hand, and kept in milk as long as possible. Her pasture should be well drained and supplied with an abundance of good grass and pure water. Her stable should be warm and clean, and her feed liberal; corn meal, bran, oil meal and early cut hay, certain but that feeding grain lightly the entire year would be profitable. A better quality of her product may be made on the farm than in the miscellaneous creamery. Increased fertility to the soil is an incentive for keeping her on the farm, and, finally, keeping such a cow is continually a source of pleasure and profit to the owner.

Every dairyman who desires to make his business as profitable as possible, should turn his attention to securing pure bred animals of what he considers the best dairy breed, at the earliest possible moment. It is an exploded idea that a half scrub is better than a pure bred animal. In breeding your cow select the very best pure bred male to be found, no matter if you have to pay a good price for his service when you could get that of a scrub for nothing. Follow this plan each year, taking care that the male possesses merit and blood calculated to produce progeny fitted for the dairy, until you are ashamed to remember that you were ever satisfied with your old mongrel herd.

MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

An exchange truly asserts that the gap between the prices of fine butter and low grades has been gradually widening for several years until it has now become apparent to the most casual observer that poor butter must go. Dairymen and farmers who wish to be on the winning side should put their best foot forward now, and determine to produce gilt edge articles and no other.

The whole operation of butter-making, from the taking of the milk to the delivery of the butter to the consumer, is entirely mechanical; but it is a branch of mechanics that tolerates no mistakes; for the least failure to perform the operations at the proper time results in an inferior article; and perfect butter only commands the highest price.

The Evening Journal

is published at Minneapolis, Minn., the metropolis of the Northwest, a city with a population of 125,000, to which is tributary the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, and the entire northwest.

The Journal is the leading afternoon newspaper of the northwest, and the only afternoon newspaper published in Minneapolis. It has a circulation six times that of any afternoon paper published in Minnesota. It also has a greater daily circulation in the towns directly tributary to Minneapolis than any other paper.

The Journal is sent out on the afternoon trains, and reaches all points from 12 to 24 hours in advance of any other paper.

The Journal publishes the complete Associated Press reports, and copious Special Telegrams, and gives all the news of the day in a condensed form. Complete Market Reports are also published daily, and full reports of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature.

A large and complete editorial corps, and thoroughly trained men are employed in every department.

The Journal is the best equipped, best established, most enterprising and newsy afternoon newspaper northwest of Chicago.

The Journal is printed on a Hoe Perfecting Press of the latest pattern, built expressly for The Journal, and capable of a speed of 250 complete papers per minute folded, ready to deliver. A contract has also been made with R. Hoe & Co. for another press, capable of a speed of 500 complete papers per minute.

The subscription price is lower than that of any daily paper circulated in the northwest. The retail price is only two cents each. Its success has revolutionized the newspaper methods of this section, and demonstrated that a thoroughly first-class paper can be produced at a price within the reach of all. The subscription price of The Journal is—

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 20
One Month	50

Payable in advance.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and The Evening Journal will be furnished by us at the regular subscription rates of The Evening Journal.

To any one who desires to keep posted on the news of the day and on all current local events, this offer is the best ever made by any publishers. The changes in the administration of the government will make the papers very interesting next year. Call at once and subscribe. [35-4t]

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for QUICK CASH SALES SOLICITED.

Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

M. M. VAN DYKE

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

The Old Brick Block

IS THE PLACE

To Buy Dry Goods, Groceries. Clothing, Boots and Shoe Hats and Caps, or anything you want.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

IS THE FIRM

Who are ready, with a corps of affable clerks to show you their NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK and quote prices to astonish the natives.

Great Bargains!

Don't forget to visit Fontaine & Anglim's Emporium, in the Old Brick Block,

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER

FREE

To Journal Subscribers!

Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to

The "American Farmer,"

A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds; It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest!

Money to Give Away

IN BARGAINS,

AT MARKHAM'S,

THE LEADING GROCERY HOUSE

AND THE LARGEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE

IN CROOKSTON.

Goods Delivered to any Part of the City

FREE OF CHARGE

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Crookston Tonsorial PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

FURNITURE STORE,

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

New York Store.

We call attention to the reduction in prices of Dry Goods, Notions, etc. Instead of reducing prices after January 1st, we intend doing so NOW, and give our customers a grand opportunity of purchasing goods at almost their own prices.

Black and colored Cashmeres, warranted all wool reduced to 50c; at this price they are the cheapest goods ever offered here.

A full line of the diamond black Cashmeres, at 60c, 75c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50. For value they have no equal; every yard we guarantee in every respect.

SILKS Reduced. SATINS Reduced. VELVETEENS Reduced.

SILK VELVETS—We have a fine assortment in silk velvets that we are selling at 80c; worth $2.00.

SHAWLS Reduced. CLOAKS Reduced. BLANKETS Reduced.

DRESS FLANNELS—Brown's navy, carmine, bronze, myrtle, steel grey, black, red, etc. Goods excellent colors.

Red flannels, blue flannels, grey flannels, cotton flannels,

White Bed Spreads only $1.00.

Collars, neckties and all kinds of domestics reduced.

BOOTS AND SHOES—{ Gents fine shoes—Reduced. Ladies fine shoes—Reduced.

☞ New and complete stock of Notions, Hosiery, Corsets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Perfumery, etc.

Our line of Kid Gloves at 75c. Bargains.

Call and ask our prices before buying. We are selling the closest cash buyers in the country, and we know we can save you big money.

PROUD & MACDONELL.

☞ Agents for Butterrick Patterns. ☜

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,

Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

A Puzzle.

TO FIND ALL OUR GOODS!

CHRISTMAS CARDS by the hundred, from 2c to $5 each.
ALBUMS by the bushel, from 25c to $15.
LADIES' Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, in PLUSH, from $5 to $25.
GENTLEMEN'S Toilet and Shavins sets, in Morocce, from $5 to $10.
BRIC-A-BRAC at all prices
TOYS of all kinds for children at Low Prices.

☞ You need't run all over town. We have ALMOST EVERYTHING, and will be glad to see you at MEDICAL HALL.

Respectfully,

POTTER & GEORGE.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY.

ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 1, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

1885. Don't forget to write it 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Walker are in Montreal.

Get there Eli! To Medical Hall. Toys, toys, toys, cheap, cheap, cheapest. 33-tf

Wheat is going up but prices remains as low as ever at Hack & Gallasch.

Best Patent Flour $2.25 per hundred lbs. at Hack & Gallasch.

Somewhat blustery on Tuesday. Trains all on time however.

Dune Morris returned on Saturday. He has settled with the G. A. R. and taken their receipt in full.

See the new ad of the new Second street jeweler and drop in and see what he can do for you in his line.

J. H. Prescott, formerly a happy granger at Euclid, arrived in the city on Tuesday from a sojourn in Dakota.

Gardner Stevens went below on Monday with one Grandbois, accused of stealing timber from Government lands.

If you want a rattling good cigar don't take our word for it. but take ten cents and go and try one of those what you read about at Van Dyke & Co's.

The little Misses Copeland entertained a number of their little friends at tea on Tuesday evening. A very enjoyable season is reported.

Sleds, sleighs and sleds. Make a grab before they are gone. Medical Hall. [33-tf]

Rev. C. E. Page will preach next Sunday evening on "Amusements" at the Congregational church. Services commence at 7 p. m., sharp.

The Commercial house has met with a change of heart this week, Mr. S. P. Norton goes out and a gentleman from Grand Forks takes his place.

Christmas cards did you say? Well, just go to Potter & George, and see if they don't beat the bugs in variety and low prices, Medical Hall. [33-tf]

Before the holidays he dassent go upon his claim, (because he had his orders,) and now it is so "blooming" cold he can't. Sich is life under the Queen's government.

Hack & Gallasch have a large stock of winter goods, which they must sell by Jan. 1st 85. Call and see them and buy for $1.00 what will cost you $1.50 elsewhere.

A new stock of photograph and autograph albums selling very cheap at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

The new Second street jeweler, Mr. Saake, from Grand Forks, comes well recommended. He will soon receive his goods and be ready to receive his customers. Go in and look over his stock.

Every Democrat in Polk County ought to buy some of those Cleveland toys from Potter & George of Medical Hall. 33-tf

Mr. Churchill and family, Dr. Just and Bert Wells intend to start next week for their claims. Mr. Churchill intends to remain all winter. The doctor and Bert will hold down their claims a week or so and then return to civilization.

Gene Ferry goes into the Linton house. Gene is a rustler and he is well and favorably known all over North America, wherever there is a good hotel to be kept and a weary traveler to be well "pervided" for, Gene is a "good pervider."

Capt. Eustrom's son Henry, is reported to have been killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own hand. Capt. Eustrom is well known as the popular Auditor of Kittson County, and Henry was foreman of the big Kelso farm.

Mr. A. A. Olds has returned from a pleasant visit to the old home and will now go to work and make up new brooms enough to keep Crookston clean for six months or a year. Mr. Olds makes the boss broom they all do say who have used them.

The Moorhead News issued a neat little holiday supplement. By the way Mr. Lamphere deserves of the people of Moorhead something better than thanks for the faithful manner in which he has kept a daily alive and for the labor and expense he is putting into the enterprise. Most of us would give it up in despair. We fear he is not making his fortune.

Chas. D. Fox, deputy Clerk of the Court left Moorhead suddenly for Winnipeg on Saturday evening last. The Clerk, Gus Hendricks, got onto the racket and telegraphed to have him detained at St. Vincent which was done and Sheriff Sloggy went down on Sunday, returning to Moorhead on Monday with his Fox, who confesses to $1200 shortage in his accounts. Fox says that wine and women have wrought his ruin.

Wm. Davidson, of Euclid went below on Monday after some milch cows. He is going to try a little good butter.

Chief of Police Hennessy, of Grand Forks, and Dept. Sheriff Dennis Dwyer, of East Grand Forks were after a couple who went through the headquarters saloon on Sunday last for $300 or so. They had tracked their game to the neighborhood of Mallory to which place they followed on Tuesday evening's train. We have not learned what luck they had but if the thieves get away from those two officers they are good ones.

J. H. Kling has returned from his eastern trip.

Drop in and see the new clothing house on Main street.

The county Commissioners will meet next week, Monday, we believe.

Fred Chapin has gone on a visit to his old home in Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y.

The Catholic fair last night was a great success in point of numbers as well as financially considered.

Wheat has taken a tumble upwards. It is now selling at 55 in this city and will doubtless go higher get before it drops.

Max Ericsson has a big stock of liquors on the way and will enter the wholesale trade upon their arrival. Look out for his announcement.

Hon. Knute Nelson spent Christmas with his family, at Alexandria. He is not very sanguine that his pine land bill will pass during this session as the session will be a short one and it will doubtless not be reached on general orders.

Rev. Thos. McClary, Presiding Elder of this district in the M. E. church, will preach at this place next Sunday both morning and evening. He will remain during the following week to assist in special services which will be held each evening.

Mr. Fairweather, of Euclid, greeted friends in the city on Wednesday. Mr. F. is one of those genial Scotch gentlemen whom it is ever a pleasure to meet and his knowledge of stock is a fund of information possessed but by few. He don't believe in wheat alone.

Our apologies are due to the ladies who handed in their notices of New Year's receptions. Owing to our necessary absence from the office for the most of the week we are unable to get out in time to do them any good and for that reason we are obliged to omit them.

It was our pleasure to take dinner at the Richardson house in Grand Forks, on Tuesday. The wild winds made mad war without and we dittoed on roast turkey and sich, within. Such coffee? It is needless to remark about that to those who know mine host Topping, or who has ever sampled his bill of fare. Topping knows how to keep hotel and anent this subject arises the regret that he found it necessary to leave Crookston. We believe the reason was too high rent and right here we are tempted to preach a little to those who own buildings to rent in our city, who are interested in building it up, least the temptation to put up the price to exorbitant rates prove too strong but we think this case as an example is sufficient. Mr. Topping did not say so in so many words but we believe that should an opening occur he could be prevailed upon to return. That he is the right man in the right place in a hotel and that he is a man that Crookston can ill afford to lose we believe all will agree. We trust the way will open for his return at an early day.

A nice stock of goods has been ordered and will arrive in the next few days. C. H. Saake,

Jeweler and watchmaker, Second Street, Crookston.

The Olive Leaf

a bright little paper published at Euclid, by the Literary Society, has found its way to our table. It shows journalistic ability of a very high order, and when Cleveland shall have invited its editor to a cold seat far removed from the Government crib—may that day never arrive—should it ever happen we should advise the O. L.'s editor to obtain a power press and sail in. We gladly X and here goes for clippings:

EUCLID OLIVE LEAFLETS.

Our cold weather has improved—somewhat. Last Tuesday registered 40° below. No blizzard so far this winter.

Our old friend, Charlie Rauch, has left us. Our loss is Crookston's gain.

Robt. Teal has laid up his well apparatus for the winter. It is too cold for that kind of business.

We were pleased to see Mr. and Mrs. Tiedt, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Teal Sr. enjoy themselves at the masquerade. We love to see our seniors as well as the young people enjoy themselves,

David Fairweather and sisters, came up from Minneapolis to spend the holidays with their parents.

Mrs. C. E. Misner and son spent Christmas in Crookston with her parents. Charlie endured until Saturday then went down to escort her home.

Rev. J. P. Schell and son, Plummer, Simmons, W. Davidson and Lizzie Crookshanks, were the Euclid delegates to Crookston on Saturday.

The masquerade was a grand succes both as to attendance and enjoyment. E. C. Murray and Henry Biyer make good and gentlemanly flour managers, The prizes were won by Miss Dora Horton and Mr. G. Vonder Beck. Miss H's dress and cap were profusely adorned with turkey feathers. She had a fan of the same materials. Mr. Vonder Beck represented a Chippewa brave sustaining his part as well as tho' to he manner born.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ballou spen Christmas with Rev. J. P. Schell. E. B. is one of the old-timers here and all were glad to greet him again.

Mr. M. P. Losey is getting out plans and specifications for a roller skating rink, opera house and hall. Mr. L. is always ready to make any and all improvements likely to prove beneficial to the public.

The Christmas Cantata and Tree furnished a vast fund of enjoyment and profit, reflecting great credit upon the management. Kris Kringle remembered the little ones right royally.

A number of our young gentlemen contemplate a raid upon the favorite rink at Crookston soonly.

The christmas supper at the hotel de Biver would have done credit to many a more pretentious hostelry. The menu was simply perfect.

Wells Misner expects to start for his old home at Fond du Lac, Wis., next week, on a visit to parents, relatives, friends and the girl he left behind him after an absence of four years. Success and a good time attend him.

Mrs. Wm. Pierce presented her husband a very handsome Christmas gift—a son.

Sie Mead is homesick—says he never had any use for bear-traps in his old Wisconsin home so far away. We sympathize with you, Sie.

In the case of Carr vs. Loughbridge, tried before Justice Kirsch last Wednesday, judgment was rendered for plaintiff.

Mr. S. D. Knapp has kindly offered to furnish a four in hand for a New Year's ride for our young folks. One more such offer would afford all an opportunity of enjoying Mrs. Davidson's noted hospitality. She entertains in right royal style.

At the last meeting of the literary society Dr. J. S. Chapin was elected president and Mr. M. P. Losey vice-president; C. E. Southmayd secretary.

The C. O. D. and the Excelsior One Price Clothing House will be found ready for business this morning at Chiniquy's old stand. They have the new place neatly fixed up and in a day or so will be stowed away in there as snug as a bug in a rug. Drop in and buy a suit of clothes and don't stand around outside freezing to death.

Some even remarked that the weather appeared to be somewhat cold on Wednesday.

A Card of Thanks.

The G. A. R. Post desires to return its sincere thanks to the members of the dramatic club and all who took part in rendering the Spy of Atlanta such a signal success.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Strayed.

From my premises at East Grand Forks, on Friday night Dec. 19th 1884, one team brown mares; one branded "T. S." on right hip. Ten dollars reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery.

GUST MELIN,
[36-38] East Grand Forks.

Whoop-a-la! We are bound to scalp anything in the way of prices on Christmas and New Year's presents for old and young. Medical Hall. 33-tf

We would say to the people of Crookston and vicinity that we have received our Christmas and New Year's cards, the finest ever brought to this city, which we will sell at a very low figure, M. Van Dyke & Co.

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

MARRIED.

BIVINS—FISK.—At the residence of W. G. Lytle, by the Rev. C. E. Page, on Wednesday Dec. 29th 1884. Mr. Burton Bivins to Miss Emma Fisk, daughter of R. C. Fisk, Esq.

The happy couple left on Wednesday evening's train for a visit to the old home of the groom in Wabasha Co. Burt is well and favorably known in this city where he has resided since 1878, while his lovely and accomplished bride who came to this county with her parents from Richville, N. Y. two years since has made many friends here who will all unite with the JOURNAL in throwing the slipper and wishing the happy couple a long and useful life.

ROOME—DAVIS.—In this city, at the residence of J. B. Roome, Esq., by the Rev. S. Currie, on Wednesday, Dec. 24th 1884, Mr. Frank B. Roome to Miss Ida M. Davis, all of Polk Co., Minn.

HAUSER—WELLS.—In Ada, Norman Co., Minn., by the Rev. J. Wells, on Sunday Dec. 24th 1884, Mr. W. B. Hauser to Miss Julia A. Wells, all of Norman Co., Minn.

The happy couple took the early train on Monday morning for a visit with friends and relatives in Minneapolis. Mr. H. has many friends in this city who will rejoice in his good fortune and wish him oceans of good luck.

LEO—WAAK.—In this city, Saturday Dec. 27th 1884, by Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Mr. John Leo of Crookston, to Miss Carolina Waak, of Moorhead.

That accounts for it. We have noticed that John has seemed to have a vast deal of business to transact "with his brother in Moorhead" for some time past. We presume this settles all that and John will not now be obliged to go so far to see his "brother." THE JOURNAL extends its sincere congratulations.

LYTLE—ROOME.—At the residence of the bride's parents in this city by the Rev. C. E. Page, on Thursday Dec. 25th 1884, Mr. Van C. Lytle to Miss Orilla E. Roome, all of Polk Co.

And so they go. "Leaf by leaf" etc., and wheat begins to look up. Keep on in the good way until wheat reaches $1. The happy couple have the sincere congratulations of THE JOURNAL.

Lost in the Village of Euclid, on Wednesday, November 12th, 1884, a black leather pocket-book containing $910 in bills. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid on the return of the pocket-book and money.

R. CASEY.
Euclid, Minn. [36-tf]

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name, but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston.

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits,
Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

Those mechanical toys at Medical Hall are the wonder and delight of young and old. It will pay you to see them. Potter & George. 33-tf

Notice to Farmers.
C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.
[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!
We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	9,182,644
American	1,304,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,639,794
Orient	1,411,891
Phenix	5,919,463
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.
MOSES & MOECKEL.

John Kauppe.
General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.
Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

For Sale Cheap.
A complete set of bar fixtures. Call on August Wentzel for particulars. [19-tf]

NO SURPRISE!
THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES
The American Agriculturist.
FROM THE TENTH CENSUS, VOL. 8, JUST PUBLISHED:
"The American Agriculturist is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely."
This tribute is a pleasing incident in the marvellous nearly
HALF A CENTURY
career of this recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world.
What it is To-Day.
Six months ago the American Agriculturist entered upon a NEW CAREER OF PROSPERITY, and to-day it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. Richer in editorial strength; richer engravings; printed on finer paper, and presenting in every issue 100 columns of original reading matter from the ablest writers, and nearly 100 illustrations. Dr. George Thurber, for nearly a quarter of a century the editor-in-chief of the American Agriculturist, Joseph Harris, Byron D. Halsted, Col. M. C. Weld and Andrew S. Fuller, the other long time editors, together with the other writers who have made the American Agriculturist what it is to-day, ARE STILL AT THEIR POSTS.
WHAT, FREE?
Every subscriber, whose subscription is IMMEDIATELY forwarded us with the price, $1.50 per year, and 15 cents extra for postage on Cyclopedia—making $1.65 in all—will receive the American Agriculturist for Dec, 1884, and all of 1885, and will be presented with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FAMILY CYCLOPÆDIA, (just out.) 700 Pages and over 1,000 Engravings. Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold.
This entirely new volume is a remarkable storehouse and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including an Agricultural supplement by Dr. Thurber.
Send three 2-cent stamps for mailing you specimen copy American Agriculturist, an elegant 40-page Premium List, with 200 Illustrations, and specimen pages of our Family Cyclopædia. Canvassers wanted everywhere.
Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York. [25-36]

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to with promptness.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAPENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON, MINN.
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

WANTED!
5,000 Men, Women and Children
—TO VISIT—
HacK & Gallasch
General Store, where you can buy
13 lbs. Pure Sugar for......$1.00
12 lbs. Turkish Prunes for...... 1.00
5 three lb. cans Table Peaches for.. 1.00
Japan Tea from......20 to 60 cts per lb
1 long bar of soap, and 1 towel, all for...... .25c
Our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
AND DRESS GOODS IS COMPLETE.
Don't fail to visit our Shoe and Slipper department before buying elsewhere New and complete stock of Groceries Crockery, Glassware, Flour and Feed,
☞ We pay the highest market price for Butter, Eggs, Snake Root, Etc.
Call and see us. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
Cor. Main and Second Street,

ATTENTION
Now is the Time to Build
While you can buy
Cream Brick
at Very Low Figures. The Best Brick ever made in the Red River Valley. Manufactured by
SWANSON & KOEPPE,
[11-15] Crookston, Minn.

CITY ICE HOUSE!
E. D. SCHRAEDER & CO., Proprietors,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Having purchased the ice house business of Ruedy & Kindler, and put up during the past winter from 75,000 to 100,000 tons of ice, we are now prepared to supply the trade the coming summer at reasonable figures.
E. D. SCHRAEDER & CO.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms,
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY......President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,......Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO......Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS......Cashier, Crookston, Minn.
CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.32.
Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

McKINNON BRO'S
CARRIAGE WORKS!
Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.
AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!
And Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.
Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,
DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY.
In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from
A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!
—EXTRAS—
For all Machines constantly on hand

E. M. WALSH,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Tinware
BAR IRON, STEEL,
BLACKSMITHS SUPPLIES,
BUILDING PAPER,
&c., &c. Also Agent
For the Celebrated Monitor Plows.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 1, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

1885. Don't forget to write it 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Walker are in Montreal.

Get there Eli! To Medical Hall. Toys, toys, toys, cheap, cheap, cheapest. 33-tf

Wheat is going up but prices remains as low as ever at Hack & Gallasch.

Best Patent Flour $2.25 per hundred lbs. at Hack & Gallasch.

Somewhat blustery on Tuesday. Trains all on time however.

Dune Morris returned on Saturday. He has settled with the G. A. R. and taken their receipt in full.

See the new ad of the new Second street jeweler and drop in and see what he can do for you in his line.

J. H. Prescott, formerly a happy granger at Euclid, arrived in the city on Tuesday from a sojourn in Dakota.

Gardner Stevens went below on Monday with one Grandbois, accused of stealing timber from Government lands.

If you want a rattling good cigar don't take our word for it, but take ten cents and go and try one of those what you read about at Van Dyke & Co's.

The little Misses Copeland entertained a number of their little friends at tea on Tuesday evening. A very enjoyable season is reported.

Sleds, sleighs and sleds. Make a grab before they are gone. Medical Hall. [33-tf]

Rev. C. E. Page will preach next Sunday evening on "Amusements" at the Congregational church. Services commence at 7 p. m., sharp.

The Commercial house has met with a change of heart this week, Mr. S. P. Norton goes out and a gentleman from Grand Forks takes his place.

Christmas cards did you say? Well, just go to Potter & George, and see if they don't beat the bugs in variety and low prices, Medical Hall. [33-tf]

Before the holidays he dassent go upon his claim, (because he had his orders,) and now it is so "blooming" cold he can't. Sich is life under the Queen's government.

Hack & Gallasch have a large stock of winter goods, which they must sell by Jan. 1st 85. Call and see them and buy for $1.00 what will cost you $1.50 elsewhere.

A new stock of photograph and autograph albums selling very cheap at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

The new Second street jeweler, Mr. Saake, from Grand Forks, comes well recommended. He will soon receive his goods and be ready to receive his customers. Go in and look over his stock.

Every Democrat in Polk County ought to buy some of those Cleveland toys from Potter & George of Medical Hall. 33-tf

Mr. Churchill and family, Dr. Just and Bert Wells intend to start next week for their claims. Mr. Churchill intends to remain all winter. The doctor and Bert will hold down their claims a week or so and then return to civilization.

Gene Ferry goes into the Linton house. Gene is a rustler and he is well and favorably known all over North America, wherever there is a good hotel to be kept and a weary traveler to be well "pervided" for, Gene is a "good pervider."

Capt. Eustrom's son Henry, is reported to have been killed by the accidental discharge of a revolver in his own hand. Capt. Eustrom is well known as the popular Auditor of Kittson County, and Henry was foreman of the big Kelso farm.

Mr. A. A. Olds has returned from a pleasant visit to the old home and will now go to work and make up new brooms enough to keep Crookston clean for six months or a year. Mr. Olds makes the boss broom they all do say who have used them.

The Moorhead News issued a neat little holiday supplement. By the way Mr. Lamphere deserves of the people of Moorhead something better than thanks for the faithful manner in which he has kept a daily alive and for the labor and expense he is putting into the enterprise. Most of us would give it up in despair. We fear he is not making his fortune.

Chas. D. Fox, deputy Clerk of the Court left Moorhead suddenly for Winnipeg on Saturday evening last. The Clerk, Gus Hendricks, got onto the racket and telegraphed to have him detained at St. Vincent which was done and Sheriff Sloggy went down on Sunday, returning to Moorhead on Monday with his Fox, who confesses to $1200 shortage in his accounts. Fox says that wine and women have wrought his ruin.

Wm. Davidson, of Euclid went below on Monday after some milch cows. He is going to try a little good butter.

Chief of Police Hennessy, of Grand Forks, and Dept. Sheriff Dennis Dwyer of East Grand Forks were after a couple who went through the headquarters saloon on Sunday last for $300 or so. They had tracked their game to the neighborhood of Mallory to which place they followed on Tuesday evening's train. We have not learned what luck they had but if the thieves get away from those two officers they are good ones.

J. H. Kling has returned from his eastern trip.

Drop in and see the new clothing house on Main street.

The county Commissioners will meet next week, Monday, we believe.

Fred Chapin has gone on a visit to his old home in Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y.

The Catholic fair last night was a great success in point of numbers as well as financially considered.

Wheat has taken a tumble upwards. It is now selling at 55 in this city and will doubtless go higher yet before it drops.

Max Ericsson has a big stock of liquors on the way and will enter the wholesale trade upon their arrival. Look out for his announcement.

Hon. Knute Nelson spent Christmas with his family, at Alexandria. He is not very sanguine that his pine land bill will pass during this session as the session will be a short one and it will doubtless not be reached on general orders.

Rev. Thos. McClary, Presiding Elder of this district in the M. E. church, will preach at this place next Sunday both morning and evening. He will remain during the following week to assist in special services which will be held each evening.

Mr. Fairweather, of Euclid, greeted friends in the city on Wednesday. Mr. F. is one of those genial Scotch gentlemen whom it is ever a pleasure to meet and his knowledge of stock is a fund of information possessed but by few. He don't believe in wheat alone.

Our apologies are due to the ladies who handed in their notices of New Year's receptions. Owing to our necessary absence from the office for the most of the week we are unable to get out in time to do them any good and for that reason we are obliged to omit them.

It was our pleasure to take dinner at the Richardson house in Grand Forks, on Tuesday. The wild winds made mad war without and we dittoed on roast turkey and sich, within. Such coffee? It is needless to remark about that to those who know mine host Topping, or who has ever sampled his bill of fare. Topping knows how to keep hotel and anent this subject arises the regret that he found it necessary to leave Crookston. We believe the reason was too high rent and right here we are tempted to preach a little to those who own buildings to rent in our city, who are interested in building it up, least the temptation to put up the price to exorbitant rates prove too strong but we think this case as an example is sufficient. Mr. Topping did not say so in so many words but we believe that should an opening occur he could be prevailed upon to return. That he is the right man in the right place in a hotel and that he is a man that Crookston can ill afford to lose we believe all will agree. We trust the way will open for his return at an early day.

A nice stock of goods has been ordered and will arrive in the next few days.

C. H. SAAKE,

Jeweler and watchmaker, Second Street, Crookston.

The Olive Leaf

a bright little paper published at Euclid, by the Literary Society, has found its way to our table. It shows journalistic ability of a very high order, and when Cleveland shall have invited its editor to a cold seat far removed from the Government crib—may that day never arrive—should it ever happen we should advise the O. L.'s editor to obtain a power press and sail in. We gladly X and here goes for clippings:

EUCLID OLIVE LEAFLETS.

Our cold weather has improved—somewhat. Last Tuesday registered 40° below. No blizzard so far this winter.

Our old friend, Charlie Rauch, has left us. Our loss is Crookston's gain.

Robt. Teal has laid up his well apparatus for the winter. It is too cold for that kind of business.

We were pleased to see Mr. and Mrs. Tiedt, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Teal Sr. enjoy themselves at the masquerade. We love to see our seniors as well as the young people enjoy themselves.

David Fairweather and sister, came up from Minneapolis to spend the holidays with their parents.

Mrs. C. E. Misner and son spent Christmas in Crookston with her parents. Charlie endured until Saturday then went down to escort her home.

Rev. J. P. Schell and son, Plummer, Simmons, W. Davidson and Lizzie Crookshanks, were the Euclid delegates to Crookston on Saturday.

The masquerade was a grand success both as to attendance and enjoyment. E. C. Murray and Henry Blyer make good and gentlemanly floor managers. The prizes were won by Miss Dora Horton and Mr. G. Vonder Beck. Miss H's dress and cap were profusely adorned with turkey feathers. She had a fan of the same materials. Mr. Vonder Beck represented a Chippewa brave sustaining his part as well as tho' to he manner born.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ballou spent Christmas with Rev. J. P. Schell. E. B. is one of the old-timers here and all were glad to greet him again.

Mr. M. P. Losey is getting out plans and specifications for a roller skating rink, opera house and hall. Mr. L. is always ready to make any and all improvements likely to prove beneficial to the public.

The Christmas Cantata and Tree furnished a vast fund of enjoyment and profit, reflecting great credit upon the management. Kris Kringle remembered the little ones right royally.

A number of our young gentlemen contemplate a raid upon the favorite rink at Crookston soonly.

The christmas supper at the hotel de Biver would have done credit to many a more pretentious hostelry. The menu was simply perfect.

Wells Misner expects to start for his old home at Fond du Lac, Wis., next week, on a visit to parents, relatives, friends and the girl he left behind him after an absence of four years. Success and a good time attend him.

Mrs. Wm. Pierce presented her husband a very handsome Christmas gift—a son.

Sis Mead is homesick—says he never had any use for bear-traps in his old Wisconsin home so far away. We sympathize with you, Sic.

In the case of Carr vs. Loughbridge, tried before Justice Kirsch last Wednesday, judgment was rendered for plaintiff.

Mr. S. D. Knapp has kindly offered to furnish a four in hand for a New Year's ride for our young folks. One more such offer would afford all an opportunity of enjoying Mrs. Davidson's noted hospitality. She entertains in right royal style.

At the last meeting of the literary society Dr. J. S. Chapin was elected president and Mr. M. P. Losey vice-president; C. E. Southmayd secretary.

The C. O. D. and the Excelsior One Price Clothing House will be found ready for business this morning at Chiniquy's old stand. They have the new place neatly fixed up and in a day or so will be stowed away in there as snug as a bug in a rug. Drop in and buy a suit of clothes and don't stand around outside freezing to death.

Some one remarked that the weather appeared to be somewhat cold on Wednesday.

A Card of Thanks.

The G. A. R. Post desires to return its sincere thanks to the members of the dramatic club and all who took part in rendering the Spy of Atlanta such a signal success.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Strayed.

From my premises at East Grand Forks, on Friday night Dec. 19th 1884, one team brown mares; one branded "T. S." on right hip. Ten dollars reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery.

GUST MELIN,
[36-38] East Grand Forks.

Whoop-a-la! We are bound to scalp anything in the way of prices on Christmas and New Year's presents for old and young. Medical Hall. 33-tf

---

We would say to the people of Crookston and vicinity that we have received our Christmas and New Year's cards, the finest ever brought to this city, which we will sell at a very low figure, M. Van Dyke & Co.

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

MARRIED.

BIVINS—FISK.—At the residence of W. G. Lytle, by the Rev. C. E. Page, on Wednesday Dec. 29th 1884, Mr. Burton Bivins to Miss Emma Fisk, daughter of R. C. Fisk, Esq.

The happy couple left on Wednesday evening's train for a visit to the old home of the groom in Wabasha Co. Burt is well and favorably known in this city where he has resided since 1878, while his lovely and accomplished bride who came to this county with her parents from Richville, N. Y. two years since has made many friends here who will all unite with the JOURNAL in throwing the slipper and wishing the happy couple a long and useful life.

ROOME—DAVIS.—In this city, at the residence of J. B. Roome, Esq., by the Rev. S. Currie, on Wednesday, Dec. 24th 1884, Mr. Frank B. Roome to Miss Ida M. Davis, all of Polk Co., Minn.

HAUSER—WELLS.—In Ada, Norman Co., Minn., by the Rev. J. Wells, on Sunday Dec. 28th 1884, Mr. W. B. Hauser to Miss Julia A. Wells, all of Norman Co., Minn.

The happy couple took the early train on Monday morning for a visit with friends and relatives in Minneapolis. Mr. H. has many friends in this city who will rejoice in his good fortune and wish him oceans of good luck.

LEO—WAAK.—In this city, Saturday Dec. 27th 1884, by Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Mr. John Leo of Crookston, to Miss Carolina Waak, of Moorhead.

That accounts for it. We have noticed that John has seemed to have a vast deal of business to transact "with his brother in Moorhead" for some time past. We presume this settles all that and John will not now be obliged to go so far to see his "brother." THE JOURNAL extends its sincere congratulations.

LYTLE—ROOME.—At the residence of the bride's parents in this city by the Rev. C. E. Page, on Thursday Dec. 25th 1884, Mr. Van C. Lytle to Miss Orilla E. Roome, all of Polk Co.

And so they go. "Leaf by leaf," etc. and wheat begins to look up. Keep on in the good way until wheat reaches $1. The happy couple have the sincere congratulations of THE JOURNAL.

Lost in the Village of Euclid, on Wednesday November 12th, 1884, a black leather pocket-book containing $010 in bills. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid on the return of the pocket-book and money.

R. CAMPEY,
Euclid, Minn. [illegible]

IF YOU

WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE

Watch or Jewelry Line

GO TO

C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET.

You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name, but in truth.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston.

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits,
Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

Those mechanical toys at Medical Hall are the wonder and delight of young and old. It will pay you to see them. Potter & George. 33-tf

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,629,794
Orient	1,411,834
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	3,787,323
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

John Knuppe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

For Sale Cheap,

A complete set of bar fixtures. Call on August Wentzel for particulars. [19-tf]

NO SURPRISE!

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES

The American Agriculturist.

FROM THE TENTH CENSUS, VOL. 3, JUST PUBLISHED:

"The American Agriculturist is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely."

This tribute is a pleasing incident in the marvellous nearly

HALF A CENTURY

career of this recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world.

What it is To-Day.

Six months ago the American Agriculturist entered upon a NEW CAREER OF PROSPERITY, and to-day it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. Richer in editorial strength; richer engravings; printed on finer paper, and presenting in every issue 100 columns of original reading matter from the ablest writers, and nearly 100 illustrations. Dr. George Thurber, for nearly a quarter of a century the editor-in-chief of the American Agriculturist, Joseph Harris, Byron D. Halsted, Col. M. C. Weld and Andrew S. Fuller, the other long time editors, together with the other writers who have made the American Agriculturist what it is to-day, ARE STILL AT THEIR POSTS.

WHAT, FREE?

Every subscriber, whose subscription is IMMEDIATELY forwarded us with the price, $1.50 per year, and 15 cents extra for postage on Cyclopedia—making $1.65 in all—will receive the American Agriculturist for Dec, 1884, and all of 1885, and will be presented with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FAMILY CYCLOPÆDIA, (just out.) 700 Pages and over 1,000 Engravings. Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold.

This entirely new volume is a remarkable storehouse and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including an Agricultural supplement by Dr. Thurber.

Send three 2-cent stamps for mailing you specimen copy American Agriculturist, an elegant 40-page Premium List, with 250 illustrations, and specimen pages of our Family Cyclopædia. Canvassers wanted everywhere.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York. [25-36]

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to with promptness.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. HABENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

WANTED!

5,000 Men, Women and Children

—TO VISIT—

HacK & Gallasch

General Store, where you can buy

18 lbs. Pure Sugar for	$1.00
12 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
5 three lb. cans Table Peaches for	1.00
Japan Tea from	20 to 60 cts per lb
1 long bar of soap and 1 towel, all for	25c

Our stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, AND DRESS GOODS IS COMPLETE.

Don't fail to visit our Shoe and Slipper department before buying elsewhere New and complete stock of Groceries Crockery, Glassware, Flour and Feed.

We pay the highest market price for Butter, Eggs, Snake Root, Etc.

Call and see us. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Cor. Main and Second Street,

ATTENTION

Now is the Time to Build

While you can buy

Cream Brick

at Very Low Figures. The Best Brick ever made in the Red River Valley. Manufactured by

SWANSON & KOEPPE,

[11-18] Crookston. Minn.

CITY ICE HOUSE!

E. D. SCHRAEDER & CO., Proprietors,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Having purchased the ice house business of Ruedy & Kindler, and put up during the past winter from 75,000 to 100,000 tons of ice, we are now prepared to supply the trade the coming summer at reasonable figures.

E. D. SCHRAEDER & Co.

Wentzel & Rauch,

Sample Rooms,

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St. CROOKSTON MINN

MERCHANTS'

Bank of Crookston,

H. B. MONTGOMERY, President, St. Paul, Minn.

M. R. BROWN, Vice President, Crookston, Minn.

J. KELSO, Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.

Wm. ROSS, Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000

SURPLUS, $16,533.32.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

McKINNON BRO'S

CARRIAGE WORKS!

Robert Street,

Crookston, - Minn.

AGENTS FOR THE

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!

And Manufacturers of

Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.

Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,

DEALERS IN

FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!

EXTRAS

For all Machines constantly on hand

E. M. WALSH,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Tinware

BAR IRON, STEEL,

BLACKSMITHS SUPPLIES,

BUILDING PAPER,

&c., &c. Also Agent

For the Celebrated Monitor Plows.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY.

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's

35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee

AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY

And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.

F. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

The Detroit Surprise has resigned Receiver Aaker and appointed one Oakes or somebody. Well, we must say that is a decided "surprise" to us as well as to Mr. A. himself who naturally objects to being thus summarily disposed of without being consulted. Mr. Aaker has decided to remain nevertheless.

THE JOURNAL modestly considers itself endorsed. We have persistently held to the idea that there is not as much wheat in this country as there was last year and now this very statement is made by one of the leading Chicago dealers in the great cereal. We have maintained that the yield has been largely overstated for speculative purposes and events are seemingly justifying our position. If this is so, and there is no good reason to doubt it, then farmers have it in their power to take a hand in the deal that would prove of great benefit. Under the present system a large share of the advantage buyers are enabled to take is due to circumstances. They know that nearly every farmer is obliged or thinks he is, to sell immediately the grain is threshed and they lay their plans accordingly and heretofore farmers have tumbled right into the trap. Some by selling all at once and others by delivering their grain into the hands of the buyers, drawing a small amount thereon and waiting for a raise. These find that there is no occasion for a rise when once the millers have secured the grain and used it and they can afford to wait longer than can the farmer. Now, if, two or three years ago, the farmers instead of doing this had built granaries stored their wheat therein then insured it they could have drawn enough upon it for their immediate wants and could then have bided their time. The millers MUST have the grain or let their mills lie idle and that they could not afford to do. The result would have been that the miller would have had to come to time and paid what our wheat is worth in order to get it, but this work for two years has been so well done that we doubt whether this plan could be made to work—farmers are now unable to hold. The prospects are that wheat will be better next year than for several past years and our advice to farmers is to get out of debt if possible, then build granaries and be prepared to hold in the future. This could be done if farmers were generally organized into associations or granges, thus prepared to act unitedly. Much good can be and will be accomplished by our Legislature if wise counsels are allowed to prevail but it cannot accomplish everything. There are unalterable laws governing trade which cannot be regulated by any legislation. If it is true that the farmer holds the balance of power in politics and if it is true that all business depends for its success upon the farmer then it is also true that he can in the same degree control his own business, but it can never be done by allowing his business to run itself. It must be done by intelligent, concerted action. As soon as farmers generally awake to their own interests and organize they can do something. Never until they do.

Fargo Argus: The statement given in The Argus recently describing the tribulations of Mr. J. Weller's wheat in trying to make its way from his farm on the Red River to a market at Duluth, is illustrative of several points in the category of complaint. It will be remembered that he had 2,844.37 bushels on reaching Fargo. The passage of one elevator left him 2,675.40 bushels. The wheat was shipped to Fargo by barge, and of course was all of the same grade. Some six or seven cars were filled with it and receipts taken for each car, with the number and in due time it reached the "zenith city of the unsalted sea," and underwent a second cleaning and minor shrinkage, in all amounting to nearly ten per cent. He seems to have been fortunate in getting the bulk of it through. The main point illustrative of the Duluth method comes in here. The surviving portion of his shipment was graded as No. 1 hard, with the exception of one car, which was rated as No. 1 Northern. The other five cars lost but twenty pounds in the transit, but the sixth fell short twenty bushels and lost its grade. Very likely Mr. Weller was fortunate in not suffering greater shrinkage as others are reported to have done, but it furnishes ample indication of the methods in vogue there. The consignors and elevator people there are not at fault. Of course not. They do not control the grading. They say so and ought to know. The board of inspection fixes the grade, and is appointed by the board of trade. This body is the agile servitor of the elevator interest. All the business and commercial interests of Duluth circle around the elevators. Without them the grass would grow and the coyotes would revel in the streets. Was there no grain sent to the zenith port, a weekly hand car would suffice for its railroad traffic. Let this board of inspection cross the lines of the dominant interests there, and their official life would have no saline preservative. Even in cases like that of Mr. Weller where a car of grain of an inferior quality that did not belong to him was substituted for his No. 1 hard, or the other instance of lighter weight, the case is not greatly relieved. The numbers of his cars were named upon the receipts given here, and there could be no mistake not due to intention or the most culpable indifference. If there is such looseness and uncertainty about shipments there evidently there is need of reformation and a new deal. It is related by another Dakota farmer that he sent 2,000 bushels of No. 1 hard to that haven of absorbers, and only got pay for 1,500 bushels of No. 3 soft, and his complaints provoked unbounded merriment among the sleek, obese recipients, and he was told that his wheat was in the elevator with 4,000,000 bushels. Mr. Weller then was in exceptional luck to lose but one grade on one sixth of his shipment and less than ten per cent in shrinkage and cleaning. He might have had it all graded No. 1 northern or some lower grade, or a few cars of rejected substituted for his first grade. As Duluth subsists and gathers its shekels from the wheat growers, some latitude must be allowed its manipulators. They must live—at least that is their impression, though the necessity is not apparent at this distance—and how can they fatten and clothe themselves in fine furs except at the expense of the unsophisticated and docile wheat growers? Some, however insist that there should be assurance that the same wheat shipped shall be delivered to the consignees.

Sheep on Grain Farm.

The advantages arising from keeping sheep on wheat growing farms are thus summed up by Mr. Buell, in an address delivered before the sheep breeders of Michigan:

1. They are less subject to contagious diseases, for the reason that the flock can be more easily kept isolated.

2. When individual losses do occur, they are less in value than in case of the loss of a horse or cow.

3. They grow quickly and mature early, and with their fleece pay dividends oftener than any other live stock.

4. When summer fallowing is practiced they act as gleaners in cleaning fence corners of briars and weeds, and in keeping down annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands.

5. During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers.

It is not clear that the profits from sheep raising on farms where other crops are grown, instead of wheat, would be less than on wheat farms. Sheep make good use of corn stalks, prairie hay, oat straw and almost any kind of fodder or feed grown.

Farmers' Meeting at Jamestown.

Pioneer Press: A meeting of the farmers and business men of Stutsman County was held Dec. 27th for the consideration of grievances arising from present wheat grading outrages and the exorbitant freight and elevator charges along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the proper means for remedying the same. A petition to the territorial legislature was adopted and a committee appointed to attend to its circulation throughout the county, and to its early presentation to the Legislature. The petition sets forth the grievances well known to exist, and recommends remedial measures which meet with very general approbation. The method of wheat grading now in vogue in the principal markets, Duluth in particular, very forcibly characterized as a damnable outrage. Steps were taken toward the organization of a Stutsman County agricultural society and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and report at a future meeting. Public sentiment is becoming thoroughly aroused to the necessity that something be done to the effect that the railroad and elevator monopolies may not hereafter be able to take the entire profits of the farmers' toil.

Notice.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have opened a Jewelry and Watchmaking business in the store formerly occupied by James McKenzie, Second Street, Crookston. I purpose to run a first-class jewelry store and shall adhere to the rule of promptness all the time. I would ask respectfully for a friendly patronage by the generous public.

C. H. SAAKE,

Fine watchmaker and jeweler, Crookston, Minn.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,

[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Crookston Tonsorial

PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

TO THE

City of Crookston,

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in

BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

New York Store.

We call attention to the reduction in prices of Dry Goods, Notions, etc. Instead of reducing prices after January 1st, we intend doing so NOW, and give our customers a grand opportunity of purchasing goods at almost their own prices.

Black and colored Cashmeres, warranted all wool reduced to 50c; at this price they are the cheapest goods ever offered here.

A full line of the diamond black Cashmeres, at 60c, 75c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50. For value they have no equal; every yard we guarantee in every respect.

SILKS Reduced. SATINS Reduced. VELVETEENS Reduced.

SILK VELVETS—We have a fine assortment in silk velvets that we are selling at 80c; worth $2.00.

SHAWLS Reduced. CLOAKS Reduced. BLANKETS Reduced.

DRESS FLANNELS—Brown's navy, carmine, bronze, myrtle, steel grey, black, red, etc. Goods excellent colors.

Red flannels, blue flannels, grey flannels, cotton flannels,

White Bed Spreads only $1.00.

Collars, neckties and all kinds of domestics reduced.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents fine shoes—Reduced. Ladies fine shoes—Reduced.

☞ New and complete stock of Notions, Hosiery, Corsets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Perfumery, etc.

Our line of Kid Gloves at 75c. Bargains.

Call and ask our prices before buying. We are selling the closest cash buyers in the country, and we know we can save you big money.

PROUD & MACDONELL.

☞ Agents for Butterick Patterns. ☜

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,

Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY.

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. H. Baker,	Ada.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
C. S. Spendley	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire,	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
John Leo	Court Commissioner.
Wm. Watts	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Jwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
C. L. Brainard	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Knute Nelson—1st Dist	Aldal.
R. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—2d "	Crookston.
C. Kretzschmar—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash street. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. 8:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.

C. H. MIX, M. W.

F. DRHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.

T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.

O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.

F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.

R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.

T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.

JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.

W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.

GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.

C. W. BARNES, C. C.

W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JOHN BEO. H. STEENERSON.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

[9-tf

A. Allen,

AGENT

FOR THE

HOWE

SCALE

COMPANY.

Christening and Wedding Cakes Made upon Shortest Notice in the Best Style.

A Choice and Well Selected Stock of Confectionery Always on hand.

John Crawford & Son,

Proprietors of

Crawford's

Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

AND

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

AND

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Nurseries

ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

Tree Claim Stock.

I desire to inform my customers and others that I shall make a great reduction from former prices on forest trees and seeds for tree-claims. I have good thrifty two year old trees, such as Box Elder, Ash and Cottonwood to sell by the thousand. I also furnish the hardier varieties of

SMALL FRUITS,

Such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberry plants, and young, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees. The firm of Heseltine Bros. having dissolved, I still continue business on the

OLD NURSERY GROUNDS

in Crookston. Hoping by fair dealing and promptness with my customers to merit their patronage.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue and Prices.

☞ ALL COMMUNICATIONS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

F. T. HASELTINE,

Proprietor of the Crookston Nurseries, Crookston, Minn.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

ANSEL BATES, Cashier

LEO & STEENERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Toledo Blade

(NASBY'S PAPER.)

Circulation 191,000.

The Largest Circulation of any weekly paper in the United States.

The Largest Paper published in the United States at One Dollar per year.

The Best Paper and the Cheapest Paper.

The Only Paper publishing the Nasby Letters.

The Blade alone $1.00 per year; with Waterbury Watch, $3.50; with steel Engraving of Pilgrim's Progress (a fine engraving) $2.00.

Special terms to club raisers made known on application. Any week's issue of the Blade announces our bargains in cheap books, pictures, etc.

We want everybody to send postal card to us for a specimen copy.

It will tell its own story. A column advertisement would not afford room to describe its various departments and our announcements for the coming year. Write for a specimen, and also send the address of all your friends.

THE BLADE,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

A PURELY

National Paper

Circulating in Every State.

LOST!

$100 REWARD!

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

AND

Manitoba

RAILWAY,

WITH ITS

1,400 Miles of Road

Is the only line extending through the

Park Region of Minnesota,

To all principal points in

Red River Valley,

Northern Minnesota,

Northern Dakota,

And to Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain Districts.

CONTAINING OVER

9,000,000 Acres

GOVERNMENT LANDS!

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.

Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application

JAS. B. POWER,

Land and Immigration Commissioner

C. H. WARREN,

General Passenger Agent,

St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES.,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Detroit Surprise has resigned Receiver Aaker and appointed one Oakes or somebody. Well, we must say that is a decided "surprise" to us as well as to Mr. A. himself who naturally objects to being thus summarily disposed of without being consulted. Mr. Aaker has decided to remain nevertheless.

THE JOURNAL modestly considers itself endorsed. We have persistently held to the idea that there is not as much wheat in this country as there was last year and now this very statement is made by one of the leading Chicago dealers in the great cereal. We have maintained that the yield has been largely overstated for speculative purposes and events are seemingly justifying our position. If this is so, and there is no good reason to doubt it, then farmers have it in their power to take a hand in the deal that would prove of great benefit. Under the present system a large share of the advantage buyers are enabled to take is due to circumstances. They know that nearly every farmer is obliged or thinks he is, to sell immediately the grain is thrashed and they lay their plans accordingly and heretofore farmers have tumbled right into the trap. Some by selling all at once and others by delivering their grain into the hands of the buyers, drawing a small amount thereon and waiting for a raise. These find that there is no occasion for a rise when once the millers have secured the grain and used it and they can afford to wait longer than can the farmer. Now, if, two or three years ago, the farmers instead of doing this had built granaries, stored their wheat therein then insured it they could have drawn enough upon it for their immediate wants and could then have bided their time. The millers must have the grain or let their mills lie idle, and that they could not afford to do. The result would have been that the miller would have had to come to time and paid what our wheat is worth in order to get it, but this work for two years has been so well done that we doubt whether this plan could be made to work—farmers are now unable to hold. The prospects are that wheat will be better next year than for several past years and our advice to farmers is to get out of debt if possible, then build granaries and be prepared to hold in the future. This could be done if farmers were generally organized into associations or granges, thus prepared to act unitedly. Much good can be and will be accomplished by our Legislature if wise counsels are allowed to prevail but it cannot accomplish everything. There are unalterable laws governing trade which cannot be regulated by any legislation. If it is true that the farmer holds the balance of power in politics and if it is true that all business depends for its success upon the farmer then it is also true that he can in the same degree control his own business, but it can never be done by allowing his business to run itself. It must be done by intelligent, concerted action. As soon as farmers generally awake to their own interests and organize they can do something. Never until they do.

Fargo Argus: The statement given in The Argus recently describing the tribulations of Mr. J. Weller's wheat in trying to make its way from his farm on the Red River to a market at Duluth, is illustrative of several points in the category of complaint. It will be remembered that he had 2,844.37 bushels on reaching Fargo. The passage of one elevator left him 2,675.40 bushels. The wheat was shipped to Fargo by barge, and of course was all of the same grade. Some six or seven cars were filled with it and receipts taken for each car, with the number and in due time it reached the "zenith city of the unsalted sea," and underwent a second cleaning and minor shrinkage, in all amounting to nearly ten per cent. He seems to have been fortunate in getting the bulk of it through. The main point illustrative of the Duluth method comes in here. The surviving portion of his shipment was graded as No. 1 hard, with the exception of one car, which was rated as No. 1 Northern. The other five cars lost but twenty pounds in the transit, but the sixth fell short twenty bushels and lost its grade. Very likely Mr. Weller was fortunate in not suffering greater shrinkage as others are reported to have done, but it furnishes ample indication of the methods in vogue there. The consignors and elevator people there are not at fault. Of course not. They do not control the grading. They say so and ought to know. The board of inspection fixes the grade, and is appointed by the board of trade. This body is the agile servitor of the elevator interest. All the business and commercial interests of Duluth circle around the elevators. Without them the grass would grow and the cayotes would revel in the streets. Was there no grain sent to the zenith port, a weekly hand car would suffice for its railroad traffic. Let this board of inspection cross the lines of the dominant interests there, and their official life would have no saline preservative. Even in cases like that of Mr. Weller where a car of grain of an inferior quality that did not belong to him was substituted for his No. 1 hard, or the other instance of lighter weight, the case is not greatly relieved. The numbers of his cars were named upon the receipts given here, and there could be no mistake not due to intention or the most culpable indifference. If there is such looseness and uncertainty about shipments there evidently there is need of reformation and a new deal. It is related by another Dakota farmer that he sent 2,000 bushels of No. 1 hard to that haven of absorbers, and only got pay for 1,500 bushels of No. 3 soft, and his complaints provoked unbounded merriment among the sleek, obese recipients; and he was told that his wheat was in the elevator with 4,000,000 bushels. Mr. Weller then was in exceptional luck to lose but one grade on one-sixth of his shipment and less than ten per cent. in shrinkage and cleaning. He might have had it all graded No. 1 northern or some lower grade, or a few cars of rejected substituted for his first grade. As Duluth subsists and gathers its shekels from the wheat growers, some latitude must be allowed its manipulators. They must live—at least that is their impression, though the necessity is not apparent at this distance—and how can they fatten and clothe themselves in fine furs except at the expense of the unsophisticated and docile wheat growers? Some, however insist that there should be assurance that the same wheat shipped shall be delivered to the consignees.

Sheep on Grain Farm.

The advantages arising from keeping sheep on wheat growing farms are thus summed up by Mr. Buell, in an address delivered before the sheep breeders of Michigan:

1. They are less subject to contagious disease, for the reason that the flock can be more easily kept isolated.
2. When individual losses do occur, they are less in value than in case of the loss of a horse or cow.
3. They grow quickly and mature early, and with their fleece pay dividends oftener than any other live stock.
4. When summer fallowing is practiced they act as gleaners in cleaning fence corners of briars and weeds, and in keeping down annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands.
5. During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers.

It is not clear that the profits from sheep raising on farms where other crops are grown, instead of wheat, would be less than on wheat farms. Sheep make good use of corn stalks, prairie hay, oat straw and almost any kind of fodder or feed grown.

Farmers' Meeting at Jamestown.

Pioneer Press: A meeting of the farmers and business men of Stutsman County was held Dec. 27th for the consideration of grievances arising from present wheat grading outrages and the exorbitant freight and elevator charges along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, and the proper means for remedying the same. A petition to the territorial legislature was adopted and a committee appointed to attend to its circulation throughout the county, and to its early presentation to the Legislature. The petition sets forth the grievances well known to exist, and recommends remedial measures which meet with very general approbation. The method of wheat grading now in vogue in the principal markets, Duluth in particular, very forcibly characterized as a damnable outrage. Steps were taken toward the organization of a Stutsman County agricultural society and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and report at a future meeting. Public sentiment is becoming thoroughly aroused to the necessity that something be done to the effect that the railroad and elevator monopolies may not hereafter be able to take the entire profits of the farmers' toil.

Notice.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have opened a Jewelry and Watchmaking business in the store formerly occupied by James McKenzie, Second Street, Crookston. I purpose to run a first-class jewelry store and shall adhere to the rule of promptness all the time. I would ask respectfully for a friendly patronage by the generous public.

C. H. SAAKE.

Fine watchmaker and jeweler, Crookston, Minn.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON - - - MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—MAIN STREET.—
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

—TO THE—

City of Crookston,

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

New York Store.

We call attention to the reduction in prices of Dry Goods, Notions, etc. Instead of reducing prices after January 1st, we intend doing so NOW, and give our customers a grand opportunity of purchasing goods at almost their own prices.

Black and colored Cashmeres, warranted all wool reduced to 50c; at this price they are the cheapest goods ever offered here.

A full line of the diamond black Cashmeres, at 60c, 75c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50. For value they have no equal; every yard we guarantee in every respect.

SILKS Reduced. SATINS Reduced. VELVETEENS Reduced.

SILK VELVETS—We have a fine assortment in silk velvets that we are selling at 80c; worth $2.00.

SHAWLS Reduced. CLOAKS Reduced. BLANKETS Reduced.

DRESS FLANNELS—Brown's navy, carmine, bronze, myrtle, steel grey, black, red, etc. Goods excellent colors.

Red flannels, blue flannels, grey flannels, cotton flannels,

White Bed Spreads only $1.00.

Collars, neckties and all kinds of domestics reduced.

BOOTS AND SHOES—{ Gents fine shoes—Reduced.
Ladies fine shoes—Reduced.

☞ New and complete stock of Notions, Hosiery, Corsets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Perfumery, etc.

Our line of Kid Gloves at 75c. Bargains.

Call and ask our prices before buying. We are selling the closest cash buyers in the country, and we know we can save you big money.

PROUD & MACDONELL.

☞ Agents for Butterrick Patterns. ☜

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY.
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. H. Baker,	Ada.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
C. S. Spendley	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
John Leo	Court Commissioner.
Wm. Watts	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Jwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
C. L. Brainard	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Knute Nelson—1st Dist	Aldal.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
C. Kretzschmar—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan; P. Bataglia.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gallette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash street. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. 8:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKMAN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.
JOHN BEO. H. STEENERSON.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
[9-tf]

A. Allen,

AGENT

—FOR THE—

HOWE
SCALE
COMPANY.

Christening and Wedding Cakes Made upon Shortest Notice in the Best Style.

A Choice and We Selected Stock o Confectionery Always on hand,

John Crawford & Son,
Proprietors of
Crawford's Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston, Minn

CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Jure & Bergland.)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CRNOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Nurseries
ESTABLISHED IN 1870.
Tree Claim Stock.

I desire to inform my customers and others that I shall make a great reduction from former prices on forest trees and seeds for tree-claims. I have good thrifty two year old trees, such as Box Elder, Ash and Cottonwood to sell by the thousand. I also furnish the hardier varieties of

SMALL FRUITS,

Such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberry plants, and young, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees. The firm of Heseltine Bros. having dissolved, I still continue business on the
—OLD NURSERY GROUNDS—
in Crookston. Hoping by fair dealing and promptness with my customers to merit their patronage.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue and Prices.

☞ ALL COMMUNICATIONS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

F. T. HASELTINE,
Proprietor of the Crookston Nurseries, Crookston, Minn.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of m profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
URPLUS,	1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
ANSEL BATES, Cashier

LEO & STEENERSON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Toledo Blade
(NASBY'S PAPER.)

Circulation 191,000,

The Largest Circulation of any weekly paper in the United States.
The Largest Paper published in the United States at One Dollar per year.
The Best Paper and the Cheapest Paper.
The Only Paper publishing the Nasby Letters.
The Blade alone $1.00 per year; with Waterbury Watch, $3.50; with steel Engraving of Pilgrim's Progress (a fine engraving) $2.00.
Special terms to club raisers made known on application. Any week's issue of the Blade announces our bargains in cheap books, pictures, etc.
We want everybody to send postal card to us for a specimen copy.
It will tell its own story. A column advertisement would not afford room to describe its various departments and our announcements for the coming year. Write for a specimen, and also send the address of all your faiends.

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

A PURELY
National Paper
Circulating in Every State.

LOST!
$100 REWARD!

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY,
WITH ITS
1,400 Miles of Road
Is the only line extending through the
Park Region of Minnesota,
To all principal points in
Red River Valley,
Northern Minnesota,
Northern Dakota,
And to Devil's Lake and Turtle Mour-Districts.

—CONTAINING OVER—
9,000,000 Acres
GOVERNMENT LANDS!

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.
Maps and pamphlets, describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application

JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES.,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 1, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:15 p. m.	10 55 p m
9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
19 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
23 Freight		10:20 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:30 a. m.	4:50 a. m.
10 Passenger		5:30 p. m.
20 Freight		7:30 a. m.
22 Freight		6.15 p. m.
24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
10 Passenger	5:50 p. m.	
15 Freight		6:00 a. m.
16 Freight	7:30 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:15 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 22, 20 and 21 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

Fargo Argus: The Miller, of London, presents some interesting tables in regard to the prices of wheat in England a hundred and five years. The present price is the lowest, thirty-two shillings and four pence per quarter or $1.01 per bushel; the next lowest is 1780 when the price was $1.12 per bushel. Wheat has gradually declined in price since 1877, when the selling price was $1.77. In 1867 the wheat sold for $2.01 per bushel, and in 1851 was down to $1.25. For the past thirty or forty years wheat has sold the lowest in the fourth year of each decade and been the highest in the seventh; if this proves true in this decade wheat will be higher in 1885, and gradually advance until 1887.

The highest price paid in the past century was in 1812, when $3.95 per bushel, or one hundred and twenty-six shillings and six pence was realized. In 1799 wheat sold in England for $2.15 per bushel, in 1800 it was worth $3.55; in 1801 $3.73, and then the next year it dropped to $2.18. These are the greatest changes which have taken place in the English market in a hundred years.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754. [illegible]

[38-tf] [illegible] W. HASELTINE.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

The place to buy toys, from a brass watch up to old Santa Claus himself is at Medical Hall. [33-tf]

For Sale Cheap.

A complete set of bar fixtures. Call on August Wentzel for particulars. [19-tf]

Attention Farmers.

As wheat brings very little money this fall and it is for your interest to buy good goods cheap, don't fail to call on Hack & Gallasch. We have marked our goods very low and will not fail to please you.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,689,791
Orient	1,411,394
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech.	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

John Kuuppe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

I have got ten first-class sewing machines that I will close out at cost before January 1st, 1885. Any one wishing a good machine will do well to call at once and look them over.

[32-34] E. M. WALSH.

We mean it. Call at Medical Hall and see their Christmas goods before you buy. You can save money in these hard times. 33-tf

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing,

JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Dec. 29th, 1884. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Backer, Mathis A
Bigmen, Mrs M
Fornier, Edward
Fornier, Aloseis
Foster, John
Fuchs, Friedrick
Larson, Amelia
McLean, Petter G
Nelson, Ole
Olson, Gustav
" Angel
Skatein, Ole O
Skaaraas, Ole N
Todal, Bargite Audest
Wereide, Andrias A

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[1-tf] H. STEENERSON.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred twenty-nine and 17-100 ($529.17) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mathew Ruedy and Jennie Ruedy, his wife, mortgagors, to Altaira Clements, mortgagee, bearing date the 2d day of May, A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] and [illegible]. That said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument in writing thereof, duly executed and delivered by the said Altaira Clements to George E. Banning, dated the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1884, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "S" of mortgages, on pages 57 and 58; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. seven (7) in block No. thirteen (13) in the townsite of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Nov. 20th, A. D. 1884.

GEORGE E. BANNING,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

JOHN McLEAN,
Att'y for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [35-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 50-100 dollars, ($548.50) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jacob Francis and Ellen Francis, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of August A. D. 1882 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of August A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 263, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block seven (7) of the Townsite of [illegible] according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 23 day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 35-100 dollars, ($181.35) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammond, bearing date the 11th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 222, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered twenty-two (22) twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) in block No. three (3) of Bottineau's addition to the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, County of Polk and State of Minnesota, according to the certified plat of said addition recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMOND,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred seventy-five and 8-100 dollars, ($175.08-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Moise Thiebert, a single man, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 381, 382 and 383, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The fractional lot No. two (2) on Elm Street having a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet on Elm Street, ninety-five (95) feet on Sixth Street, and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet on the quarter section line, Townsite of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County and forming a triangular lot, the lot hereby conveyed being the same property conveyed by E. H. Bly and wife, to Newton K. Hubbard by warranty deed dated Sept. 13th 1881, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 23 day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Walter B. Moore and Mary A. Moore his wife, mortgagors to James McLaughlin mortgagee, by the failure on the part of said Walter B. Moore and Mary A. Moore to pay the interest which became due and payable on said mortgage, on the 1st day of November 1883, the sum of fifty (50) dollars, and on the 1st day of November 1884, the sum of fifty (50) dollars, amounting to the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and said mortgage containing a clause whereby the failure on the part of the mortgagors to pay said interest when the same became due empowered the said mortgagee or his assigns to declare the whole sum of principal and interest due and payable by such default at his or their election. Said mortgage being dated the 5th day of November 1881 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1881 at 4:35 o'clock p. m. in book "G" of mortgage deeds on pages 413 and 414, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Selina McLaughlin executrix of said James McLaughlin mortgagee, to George McLaughlin, by an instrument in writing, dated the 1st day of April 1884 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 24th day of October 1884, at [illegible] o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 470 and 471, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McLaughlin to Etta S. Brown by an instrument in writing dated the 5th day of May 1884 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 24th day of October 1884 at [illegible] o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on page 471 and 472. And said Etta S. Brown, assignee of said mortgage, having exercised said option does hereby declare the whole sum of principal and interest secured by said mortgage now due and payable by reason of such default, and there being now due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of five hundred (500) dollars principal and interest amounting at this date to the sum of one hundred and five [illegible] dollars amounting in all to the sum of six hundred and five and [illegible] dollars ($605.[illegible]) and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, which by reason of the defaults above stated became operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, by the sheriff of said County, on Saturday the 24th day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and interest, and taxes if any, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars lawful attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, to be paid in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and to be so sold are described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of section No. four (4) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150), north, of Range No. forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty [illegible] acres according to the government survey thereof, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1884.

ETTA S. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. St. JULIEN COX AND W. A. SMART,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
[33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 45-100 dollars, ($280.45) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph E. Bason and Hermina Bason, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 13th day of June A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of June A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 20, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: [illegible] at a point [illegible] feet [illegible] of the east corner of the block or parcel of land [illegible] lot seven (7) in section thirty-six, [illegible] one hundred and fifty [illegible] seven (7) [illegible] north by the street running west to the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track and on the easterly county road, running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 23d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred sixty-one and 55-100 dollars, ($161.55) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophie Busch, and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 20th day of July A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of November A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 236, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. thirty-three (33) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 24 day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred fifty-three dollars, ($253) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tollef J. Farden, and Julia Farden, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of November A. D. 1883, at 10.45 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 237, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota; with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 24 day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-six and 17-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Elling Knudson and Ingebor Knudson his wife to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of March A. D. 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 473 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for three hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1887 with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 75-100 dollars due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 75-100 dollars on October first 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and, default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred seventy-six and 17-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of [illegible] dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by [illegible] to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty [illegible] day of April A. D. 1883 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 24th day of April A. D. 1883 at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for [illegible] dollars, due [illegible] with six per cent. interest per annum and one installment note for forty-five and [illegible] dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and [illegible] dollars on November first, 1883, and five dollars on the first day of May and November 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due [illegible] 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884 and of the installment due November 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums described in said notes should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice [illegible] dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The [illegible] quarter of section twenty [illegible] in Township one hundred and [illegible] north of Range [illegible] containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty-two and [illegible] dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by [illegible], an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the second day of March, A. D. 1883 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m. in book "K" of mortgages on page 251 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and twenty-five dollars due October 1st, 1887, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty and 75-100 dollars, due in eleven installments as follows: Five and 75-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and five and 50-100 dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred eighty-two and [illegible] dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 8th, 1884.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Boyd P. Van Gordon against William R. Dunn for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1862, dated May 12th, 1881, upon the nw¼ S. 17, T. 153 N. R. 47, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said William R. Dunn since date of said entry has failed to break upon said tract to exceed eight acres, or to plant upon said tract any trees, tree seeds or cuttings and that there is not at the present time to exceed eight acres of land broken, nor any trees, tree seeds or cuttings planted or growing thereon the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of Jan. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[47-78] JOHN CROMB, Register.

DENTISTRY.

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Filling or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred, eleven and [illegible] dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis Horlset, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on page 177 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for [illegible] dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: six and [illegible] dollars on January first, 1884, and eight dollars on July first, 1884, and eight dollars on the first day of January and July, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and eight dollars on January 1st, 1889, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884, and of the interest due July 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884 and of the installment due July 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums described in said notes should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice five hundred eleven and [illegible] dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The [illegible] quarter of section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of range forty-[illegible] containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred, [illegible] dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by [illegible] to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the [illegible] day of January A. D. 1883 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book [illegible] of mortgages, on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for five hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1887, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred and thirteen and [illegible] dollars, due in eleven installments as follows: Thirteen and [illegible] dollars on October 1st, 1883, and ten dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due on October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums described in said notes should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice [illegible] dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The [illegible] quarter of section [illegible] in Township one hundred and fifty [illegible] of Range forty-[illegible] containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and [illegible] dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-six and [illegible] dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of three notes for one hundred dollars each, due October 1st, 1887, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 75-100 dollars, due in eleven installments as follows: six and 75-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April and October, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and of the interest due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on October 1st, 1883, and of the installment due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred, seventy-six, and [illegible] dollars after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-four (24), in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston Minn., Dec. 12th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 24th, 1885, viz: ELIE LARIVERE, for the [illegible] S. 11, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Martelle, Charles Dewal, Clement Pogant and William Dewal, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[34-39] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum four hundred ninety-nine and 75-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Philip Murphy and Mary Ann Murphy his wife to Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-first day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page 251 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due November 1st 1887, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for [illegible] and [illegible] dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Eight and [illegible] dollars on November first, 1883, and eight dollars on the first day of May and November, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due November 1st, 1884, and of the interest due [illegible], and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice four hundred ninety-nine and [illegible] dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The south [illegible] quarter of section [illegible] in Township one hundred and [illegible] of Range forty [illegible], containing one hundred and sixty acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred sixty and [illegible] dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by [illegible] to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the [illegible] day of July A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred dollars, due [illegible] with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for forty-five and [illegible] dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Four and [illegible] dollars on December first, 1883, and four dollars on the first day of June and December 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due [illegible], and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on June 1st, 1884, and of the installment due December 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums described in said notes should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice [illegible] dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north [illegible] quarter of [illegible] in Township one hundred and forty [illegible] of Range [illegible] containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eleven hundred [illegible] and [illegible] dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George J. Christenson, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the first day of February A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for nine hundred dollars due January 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred eighty-one and [illegible] dollars due in eleven installments, as follows: Thirty-seven and [illegible] dollars on January first, 1884, and [illegible] dollars on the first day of January and July, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice, eleven hundred eighty-[illegible] and [illegible] dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one (1) and two (2) being the fractional northwest quarter of Section No. thirty (30) in Township one hundred and fifty-two (152), north, of Range No. forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and thirty-nine and [illegible] acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 6th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 21st, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885, viz: HANS JOHNSON, H'd No. 1751, for the [illegible] S. 23, T. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Morton Jenson, Christ Hanson, Even Erickson and Even Thoreson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[32-37] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 3d, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 15th, 1885, viz: OLE C. BERGLAND, H'd No. 16,521, for the nw¼ S. 29, T. 149, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Norre, Napier LaBaye, Andrew Elken and T. Olafson, all of Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[32-37] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 25th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-two and 21-100 dollars, ($372.21-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Aiken Dumas and Emily Dumas his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 14 day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1882 at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 122, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty-two north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 20th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [35-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of [illegible] hundred [illegible] dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alvin D. Berry and Carmelie Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of April A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page [illegible] and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The [illegible] quarter of section [illegible] Township one hundred and [illegible] north, of Range [illegible] in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the [illegible] day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 26th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General Merchandise,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, - - Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Christmas and Wedding Cakes Made upon Shortest Notice in the Best Style.

A Choice and Well Selected Stock of Confectionery Always on hand.

John Crawford & Son,

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston, Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Elken Bros. Hardware Store,

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 1, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10.55 p. m
9 Passenger	10:20 a. m.	
19 Freight	12:20 a. m.	
15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
23 Freight		10:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:20 a. m.
10 Passenger		5:00 p. m.
20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 24 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

Fargo Argus: The Miller, of London, presents some interesting tables in regard to the prices of wheat in England a hundred and five years. The present price is the lowest, thirty-two shillings and four pence per quarter or $1.01 per bushel; the next lowest is 1780 when the price was $1.12 per bushel. Wheat has gradually declined in price since 1877, when the selling price was $1.77. In 1867 the wheat sold for $2.01 per bushel, and in 1854 was down to $1.25. For the past thirty or forty years wheat has sold the lowest in the fourth year of each decade and been the highest in the seventh; if this proves true in this decade wheat will be higher in 1885, and gradually advance until 1887.

The highest price paid in the past century was in 1812, when $3.95 per bushel, or one hundred and twenty-six shillings and six pence was realized. In 1799 wheat sold in England for $2,15 per bushel, in 1800 it was worth $3.55; in 1801 $3.73, and then the next year it dropped to $2.18. These are the greatest changes which have taken place in the English market in a hundred years.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,

[33-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

The place to buy toys, from a brass watch up to old Santa Claus himself is at Medical Hall. [33-tf]

For Sale Cheap.

A complete set of bar fixtures. Call on August Wentzel for particulars. [19-tf]

Attention Farmers.

As wheat brings very little money this fall and it is for your interest to buy good goods cheap, don't fail to call on Hack & Gallasch. We have markep our goods very low and will not fail to please you.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,132,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

John Knuppe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

I have got ten first-class sewing machines that I will close out at cost before January 1st, 1885. Any one wishing a good machine will do well to call at once and look them over.

[32-34] E. M. WALSH.

We mean it. Call at Medical Hall and see their Christmas goods before you buy. You can save money in these hard times. 33-tf

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Dec. 29th, 1884. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Backer, Mathia A
Bigmen, Mrs M
Fornier, Edward
Fornier, Alexsis
Foster, John
Fuchs, Friedrick
Larson, Amelia
McLean, Petter G
Nelson, Ole
Olson, Gustav
Angel
Skatein, Ole O
Skaaraas, Ole N
Todal, Bargitte Audest
Wereide, Andrias A

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old; Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred twenty-nine and 17-100 ($529.17) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Matthew Ruedy and Jennie Ruedy, his wife, mortgors, to Alzina Clements, mortgagee, bearing date the 2d day of May, A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1882, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 329, 330 and 331. That said mortgage was duly assigned by an instrument in writing thereof, duly executed and delivered by the said Alzina Clements to George E. Banning, dated the 28th day of April, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Polk County, State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1884, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "S" of mortgages, on pages 57 and 58; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. seven (7) in block No. thirteen (13) in the townsite of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Nov. 20th, A. D. 1884.

GEORGE E. BANNING,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Att'y for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [29-35]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 50-100 dollars, ($548.50-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jacob Francis and Ellen Francis, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of August A. D. 1882 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of August A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block seven (7) of the Townsite of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 3-100 dollars, ($181.03-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammond, bearing date the 13th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 352, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered twenty-two (22) twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) in block No. three (3) of Bottineau's addition to the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, County of Polk and State of Minnesota, according to the certified plat of said addition recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMOND,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [31-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred seventy-five and 8-100 dollars, ($175.8-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Moise Thiebert, a single man, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 381, 382 and 383, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The fractional lot No. two (2) on Elm Street having a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet on Elm Street, ninety-five (95) feet on Sixth Street and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet on the quarter section line, Townsite of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County and forming a triangular lot, the lot hereby conveyed being the same property conveyed by E. B. Ely and wife, to Newton K. Hubbard by warranty deed, dated Sept. 15th 1881, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Walter B. Moore and Mary A. Moore his wife, mortgagors, to James McLaughlin mortgagee, by the failure on the part of said Walter B. Moore and Mary A. Moore to pay the interest, which became due and payable on said mortgage, on the 1st day of November 1883, the sum of fifty (50) dollars, and on the 1st day of November, 1884, the sum of fifty (50) dollars, amounting to the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars, and said mortgage containing a clause whereby the failure on the part of the mortgagors to pay said interest when the same became due empowered the said mortgagee or his assigns to declare the whole sum of principal and interest due and payable by such default at his or their election; Said mortgage being dated the 5th day of November 1881 and duly recorded, in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1881 at 4:25 o'clock p. m. in book "E" of mortgage deeds on pages 415 and 416, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Selina McLaughlin executrix of said James McLaughlin mortgagee, to George McLaughlin, by an instrument in writing, dated the 21st day of April 1884 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1884, at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 470 and 471, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McLaughlin to Etta S. Brown by an instrument in writing dated the 8th day of May 1884 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1884 at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 471 and 472. And said Etta S. Brown, assignee of said mortgage, having exercised said option does hereby declare the whole sum of principal and interest secured by said mortgage now due and payable by reason of such default, and there being now due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars principal and interest amounting at this date to the sum of one hundred and five 84-100 dollars; amounting in all to the sum of six hundred and five and 84-100 dollars ($605.84-100), and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, which by reason of the defaults above stated became operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county, on Thursday the 22d day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and interest, and taxes if any, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars, lawful attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, to be paid in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold are described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. four (4) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-six (46) west; containing one hundred and fifty-eight 45-100 acres according to the government survey thereof, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1884.

ETTA S. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. ST. JULIEN COX AND W. A. SELBY,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 62-100 dollars, ($280.62-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph L. Daoust and Hermina Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 18th day of June A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 65, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at a point fifty (50) feet west of the north-east corner of the block or parcel of land in lot seven (7) in Section thirty-six (36) Township one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-seven (47), bounded on the north by the street running west from the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track, and on the east by the county road running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track, and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 18-100 dollars, ($181.18-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 24th day of July A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November A. D. 1883, at 1 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 279, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. thirty-three (33) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred fifty-three dollars, ($253) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tollef J. Farden, and Julia Farden, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 22d day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November A. D. 1883, at 10:40 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 277, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land more or less in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-six and 27-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Elling Knudson and Ingebor Knudson his wife to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of March A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 529 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for three hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884; the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred seventy-six and 27-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred twelve and 26-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Mary Ka[illegible], an unmarried woman to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-[illegible] day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1883 at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page [illegible], and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and fifty dollars, due November 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty-five and 35-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 35-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and five dollars on the first day of May and November 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st, 1884, and of the interest due November 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred twelve and 26-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885 at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty-two and 52-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Derocher, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the second day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5d day of March, A. D. 1883, at 1:50 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and twenty-five dollars due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty and 55-100 dollars, due in eleven installments as follows: Five and 55-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and four and 50-100 dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred eighty-two and 52-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the west half of the north-east quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and fifty one (151) of range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court-House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 8th, 1884.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Boyd P. Van Gordon against William R. Dunn for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. [illegible], dated May [illegible], 1881, upon the ne¼ S. 15, T. 149 n. R. 43, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said William R. Dunn since date of said entry has failed to break up said tract, to exceed eight acres, or to plant upon said tract any trees, tree seeds or cuttings and that there is not at the present time to exceed eight acres of land broken, nor any trees, tree seeds or cuttings planted or growing thereon; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of Jan. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

DENTISTRY.

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred, eleven and 93-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis Morisset, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1883, at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book "O" of mortgages, on page 177 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1889, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-six and 22-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: six and 22-100 dollars on January first, 1884, and eight dollars on July first, 1884, and eight dollars on the first day of January and July, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and eight dollars on January 1st, 1889, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884 and of the interest due July 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884 and of the installment due July 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice five hundred, eleven and 93-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the southwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of range forty-seven (47); containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY. (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred, twenty-eight and 25-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Simeon Patnode, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 25d day of January, A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for five hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred and thirteen and 21-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Thirteen and 21-100 dollars on October 1st, 1883, and ten dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884 and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice six hundred twenty-eight and 25-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY. (Seal.)
by Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-eight and 25-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of three notes for one hundred dollars each, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April, and October, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due October 1st, 1883, and of the interest due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on October 1st, 1883 and of the installments due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable; according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred, seventy-eight and 25-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-four (24), in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY. (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston Minn., Dec. 15th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 24th, 1885, viz: ELIE LARIVERE, for the ne¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Marielle, Charles Dewal, Clement Pagant and William Dewal, all of Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[34-39] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum four hundred ninety-nine and 73-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Philip Murphy and Mary Ann Murphy his wife to Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-first day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page 671 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due November 1st 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-eight and 58-100 dollars; due in eleven installments, as follows: Eight and 58-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and eight dollars on the first day of May and November, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st 1884 and of the interest due November 1st 1884 and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice four hundred ninety-nine and 73-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-six (26) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of Range forty-seven (47) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney.
[33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred sixty and 21-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter N. Olstad, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown Connecticut, bearing date the second day of July A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred dollars, due December 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for forty-four and 25-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Four and 25-100 dollars on December first, 1883, and four dollars on the first day of June and December 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due December 1st, 1883, and of the interest due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on December 1st, 1883, and of the installments due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred sixty and 21-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section fourteen (14) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of Range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George J. Charboneau, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the first day of February A. D. 1883 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 151, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for nine hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred eighty-one and 70-100 dollars, due in five installments, as follows: Thirty-seven and 70-100 dollars on January first, 1884 and thirty-six dollars on the first day of January 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one (1) and two (2) being the fractional northwest quarter of Section No. thirty (30) in Township No. one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range No. forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and thirty-nine and 1-100 (139 1-100) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 21st, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885, viz: HANS JOHNSON, H'd No. [illegible], for the [illegible], S. [illegible], T. [illegible], R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Morton Jenson, Christ Hanson, Even Erickson and Even Thorson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[31-35] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 2d, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 16th, 1885, viz: OLE C. BERGLAND, H'd No. 10,521, for the nw¼ S. 20, T. 149, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Morre, Narcisse LaVaye, Andrew Eiken and T. Olafson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[32-37] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 25th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-two and 21-100 dollars ($372.21-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Aiken Dumas and Emily Dumas his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 127, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 24th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [35-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and [illegible]-100 dollars, ($384.[illegible]-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clorentha Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1882, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 1, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter (se¼) of Section one (1) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) Range forty-five (45), in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET.—

Crookston, Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc 2nd get prices.

Christening and Wedding Cakes Made upon Shortest Notice in the Best Style.

A Choice and Well Selected Stock of Confectionery Always on hand.

John Crawford & Son,

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston, Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 8, 1885. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 37

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

AT THE

Old Brick Block,

Commencing on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1885.

Must Be Closed Out

WITHIN TWENTY DAYS!

Call Early For

BIG BARGAINS.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FARM NOTES.

American Farmer.

The man who, working with his hands for his daily bread, insists upon it that his hands shall be enlightened and helped by his brains, will by-and-by, I think, not only make more brains, but he will make so many more that the head can't hold them, and they will creep down into his arms and hands; and that is what is called skilled labor.

An Indiana farmer relates his experience in raising potatoes under straw, in the following language: "I had my ground broken up deep, working a rich and well rotted compost thoroughly in the soil. The soil was now made level and smooth. The seed pieces were planted on top of the soil in straight lines, ten inches apart, and eight inches apart in the lines. The whole was then covered with about six or eight inches of straw. During the season the moles raised the soil somewhat, but not injure the potatoes. A liberal sprinkling of unleached ashes about twice through the growing season is of great advantage. Many vines when stretched up measured five feet, and the tubers are the finest I ever raised.

In closing the stable against the cold winds of the winter there is danger, if the work is done thoroughly, of cutting off ventilation. The plea that there is plenty of room for the air to enter and escape from the stable cannot be taken as a good one, for these crevices and cracks may occur just where they should not. It is as important that stables should be ventilated properly as it is that they should be ventilated at all.

STEAMING FOOD FOR FARM ANIMALS.

It is, we think, generally admitted that the grain for stock is greatly increased in value by steaming and cooking before feeding. Mr. Joseph Watts, of Amity, Oregon, who has been engaged for the last three years in buying hogs and fattening and killing them for the market, gives some of the results of his experiments in that line. He fattens form 100 to 250 hogs at a time, feeding barley and sometimes wheat. In his experience finds that it takes about six pounds of raw wheat, or nearly seven of barley to make a pound of pork, and that a hog when fattening will consume that many pounds of wheat daily for each 100 pounds of live weight. Ground barley, steamed in a vat four hours is the feed now used. The grain fed is ground on the premises, a family grist mill and a six-horse power being used for the purpose. The result of feeding steam cooked food, as tried by Mr. W., is very satisfactory, requiring one-third less feed to grow the same weight of pork as compared to using raw food.

A cheap and convenient steamer for this purpose can be made by taking 1¼ by 14 or 16-inch lumber and making a trough, flaring at the top, with ends grooved in and a bolt run through to hold the sides firmly up to their place. The bottom is made of stove-pipe iron; closely nailed over the outside edges. A furnace upon which the trough is to rest may be built either of brick or by digging a trench in the ground. An old stove pipe should be attached to carry up the smoke and create a draft for the fire. The size and length of the trough may be suited to the needs of the user, but it will give better satisfaction in under ten feet long about sixteen inches deep, sixteen inches wide at the bottom and twenty inches wide at the top.

It will surprise many to know that nearly or quite one-half of the merchantable sugar of the world is produced from beets, chiefly in France and Germany, both of which countries are large exporters. Without this production of beet sugar prices of all sweets would be much higher than they are. It is believed, however, that the superiority of sorghum over beets as a sugar plant will enable us to compete in the Northern States in sugar and sirup production notwithstanding the higher price for labor in this country.

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMING.

The result of grain farming and stock farming may be summed up as follows: The grain farmer spends his energies in getting all he can out of his land during the short space intervening between the beginning of spring's work and the end of harvest, or perhaps he may have a few acres of wheat, which he sows in the fall, and after sprouting, waits till the advent of spring to renew its growth. In any event, his farm lies unproductive during the greater portion of the year, while his taxes, the interest of his investment, and his family and household expenses are going on all the time. And with all this, his farm is every day becoming less productive.

The stock breeder has his work at his hand the whole year round. Some fields must be cropped with coarse grains for winter feed, and those are more than refertilized by the product of manure every year. These fields have to be cultivated by the farmer, but his pasture lands only require cultivation at long intervals, while, as for the rest of the work, the herd manures the land, reaps the crop and carries it to market. The crop of the intelligent and thrifty stock farmer is growing from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, night and day, hour by hour increasing in value; while every year sees his farm more productive, and his breeding herd more richly bred and valuable.

A WORD FOR WHITE CLOVER.

White clover has been called a weed and a detriment to the farm. It creeps over the farm so rapidly and so unaccountably; it flourishes when the true grasses wither; it appears to defy equally poverty of soil, cold, excessive moisture or extreme drouth.

If allowed to grow without too close grazing, it forms a dense mass of matted leaves and stems close to the earth, which shuts out the sun and retains the moisture.

It is this dense covering of blue grass and white clover, which gives value to the prairie pastures for early and late grazing. The advantages of white clover may be sumarized as follows:

1st. It is perennial, which gives it a great advantage over red clover, and renders it an almost necessary substitute where close grazing is practiced.

2d. It is extremely hardy. It turns its sprightly green leaves to the lingering snows of spring and it stoutly resists the sharp frosts of approaching winter. It resists drouth with true clover stubbornness, and thrives in the slough or upon the knoll with almost equal vigor.

3d. When not grazed too closely, its dense matted coating of leaves and stems forms an excellent protection to the soil during the protracted drouth of summer.

4th. It furnishes a large amount of highly nutritive material. It has more protein and more fat than red clover. In flesh-forming material, it is nearly 20 per cent. richer than blue grass. The product is about eight tons of green fodder per acre upon rich prairie soil.

5th. The flavor is excellent during most of the season, and the cattle eat it with avidity, except during the months of July and a portion of August.

Almost the sole objection urged to white clover, is its effect on horses, during the maturing of the seed. As this effect is for a comparatively short time, it can scarcely outweigh the many advantages to be gained by its use.

After a few months of rest, a calm before a storm, as it were, big butter yielding cows have again come to the front, waking up sleepy old farmers and throwing staid old matrons off their balance. The latest wonder in this line is from Canada. The Jersey cow, Ida of St. Lambert, belonging to Mr. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., produced thirty pounds two ounces of butter in seven days, as shown by official test. Just how this official test was made is not known to this deponent, but most probably upon the horse jockey plan. It now remains to be seen whether the United States will stand this sort of thing, of being beaten by our Kanuck brothren. Let some blue-bellied Yankee immediately go to work and produce a cow or a yarn that will knock this Canada cow, Ida of St. Lambert, higher than Gilderoy's kite and save the reputation of this country for lying. It can be done.

Free—Splendid Dictionary—Free.

A grand 600-page Dictionary will be sent free to every person sending $1 for the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, one year. Don't fail. This is the greatest offer ever made. Address the Journal Publishing Company, Box 57, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

A Real Good Paper

For everybody, and his wife, and their children, is the Prairie Farmer, as it is now edited by the veteran journalist, Orange Judd, who brings to it a most valuable experience. He is not "Dead" as "rumored" by a long way, but hale and hearty, and doing better work than ever before. His journal is packed full of good things every week, all carefully prepared, interesting, instructive, reliable and useful to all. Mr. Judd has made a good paper for a Quarter of a Century, and keeps doing so, in his now, broad Western field. He gives his whole attention to the weekly Prairie Farmer. It is beautifully printed, with many engravings, and is first-rate for all farmers, gardeners, dairymen, stock-growers, horticulturists of all classes, and it is also specially valuable to housekeepers everywhere. Though issued weekly, it costs but $2 a year, including a large, splendid U. S. $3 map; or $1.50 a year without the map, and less to large clubs. Take our advice and TRY it for a year. Address Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

Wheat Growing in the Future.

Manitoba Free Press.

Following up an article in a previous issue, recommending farmers to alter their style of farming, we wish to draw attention to the latest European advices. One of the American agents on the continent telegraphs his Government that Russian wheat merchants are pushing their business, particularly in Switzerland and other continental points, to such an extent that unless American wheat can be delivered at much lower rates than formerly, the trade will practically come to an end. This appears to be the final blow, nobody could have foreseen that in the year 1884 wheat could have been sold, as has been the case this season, for 28s 6d. per quarter in Great Britain. Unfortunately, hitherto, the Canadian farmer has looked too much to his fall wheat to pay his many expenses, and we all know how difficult it is to change the idea of a large community. In former years calculations were based very much on wheat averaging at least one dollar per bushel, and the chances of from 25 to 50 per cent. rise on this was often looked forward to. As far as human calculations can go, this is finished, and an entirely new system must be inaugurated to meet the change in the price of this staple article. We recommended in our last article seeding down to grass as the first step preparatory to increasing the number of live stock; this, of course, is absolutely necessary to provide sufficient fodder for winter and grazing for the summer months. But to carry out this system to advantage, and to reap the greatest benefit within the shortest time, nothing but the very best animals must be kept, consistently with the capital of the proprietor. Every farmer, of course, is not in a position to purchase a number of high priced animals, but we fear a false economy is too often exercised in selecting a sire, whether in the case of cattle, horses or sheep, and nothing more fully bears out the truth of the old adage, "penny wise and pound foolish," than this stupid, parsimonious habit.

Too many farmers have an old-fashioned idea that well bred animals require more feed and forcing than native scrubs; experience would very soon teach them that the reverse is entirely the case, and moreover, that a highly bred animal matures from eighteen months to two years earlier than the native. We also have another point we must not lose sight of—viz., that Canada has every year a large surplus stock of all kinds to dispose of, that she has a neighbor on the other side of the line able and willing to invest capital in profitable breeding at all times; consequently she must keep up with the times and breed what her customers require. Again, suppose that we have convinced a large proportion of the farming community that so far our remarks are correct, we have still another point to remind them of, and this is one that invariably strikes strangers visiting our country. We allude to the waste on ninety-nine farms out of a hundred of what might be valuable food. Drive north, east, south or west through the land and what do you see? On every farm a huge straw stack rotting and spoiling, exposed to the weather. We all know that one of the principal drawbacks to this country is its long winter, but strange to say; with very few exceptions, the straw is wasted as though spring were expected any day. Turning out stock to winter at the straw stack is as common as ever, pigs, cattle and colts are expected to "Root hog or die," when a little foresight, and a small expense, would nearly double the number of animals that could be well kept. It is astonishing what can be done by using the cutting box and turnip pulper, and a small supply of meal, the straw goes when fed in this way to make up necessary bulk, and the turnips and meal afford the nourishment and fattening qualities. Where capital is available, the feeding of stock in winter is greatly assisted by bank barns, as they are termed. The convenience of feeding and comfort to the animals is enormous, to say nothing of saving of exposure to labor, etc. Purchasers, also, inspecting cattle housed in this way, are also in a much more amiable frame of mind, and inclined to view things in a much better light than when exposed to zero weather at the back of a straw stack, and greeted at every turn with a blast of snow and ice.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the face of the country was more or less covered with wood, and much more shelter was thus given in winter. Also, employment out of doors afforded in cutting saw-logs, cordwood, &c. In these days wheat growing was a necessity, the land was cleared and sown in wheat, no other crop answering the same purpose. All of this state of things has passed away, and the land requires assistance in shape of manure, which it did not to the same extent formerly. Therefore we must breed, and let every farmer join in saying, let us breed the best.

Beautiful Dictionary and Paper for $1.

That excellent farm and home paper, the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, filled with splendid family and household reading, stock notes, interesting stories, etc., one year, and a grand 600-page Dictionary, both for $1. Send to-day, addressing the Journal Publishing Company, Box 57, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

The Indian Wheat-Scare.

Prairie Farmer: Telegraphic reports say that the present price of India wheat in London is 90 cents a bushel, and Calcutta dealers declare this is too low for any profit. Of course it is; and what is more, there is little likelihood of their raising much wheat in the hot climate of India, of good enough quality to bring through the long journey from that country, pay the Isthmus Canal tolls, and put it down in England so as to compete with wheat grown at a profit in our great west and northwest. Ships, bringing goods across the Atlantic, can carry back our grain and meats at low freightage; and cheap transportation to the seaboard from all our western fields is bound to come.

The present is an exceptional period, and will not last long—provided, always, that the cornering speculators can be choked off, or killed off by legislation, so as to let prices and trade be governed by natural causes. It was these men that started up this distant competition. The present very low prices will, in the long run, work out good results to our farmers, by stopping the foreign competition, and restoring to us our rightful and natural position as grain growers for the world. In producing meat and wool, butter and cheese, in which condensed form large values are carried at small freightage, we have comparatively little competition now.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 8, 1885. NO. 37

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

AT THE

Old Brick Block,

Commencing on

☞ TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1885.

Must Be Closed Out

WITHIN TWENTY DAYS!

Call Early For

BIG BARGAINS.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FARM NOTES.

American Farmer.

The man who, working with his hands for his daily bread, insists upon it that his hands shall be enlightened and helped by his brains, will by-and-by, I think, not only make more brains, but he will make so many more that the head can't hold them, and they will creep down into his arms and hands; and that is what is called skilled labor.

An Indiana farmer relates his experience in raising potatoes under straw, in the following language: "I had my ground broken up deep, working a rich and well rotted compost thoroughly in the soil. The soil was now made level and smooth. The seed pieces were planted on top of the soil in straight lines, ten inches apart, and eight inches apart in the lines. The whole was then covered with about six or eight inches of straw. During the season the moles raised the soil somewhat, but not injure the potatoes. A liberal sprinkling of unleached ashes about twice through the growing season is of great advantage. Many vines when stretched up measured five feet, and the tubers are the finest I ever raised.

In closing the stable against the cold winds of the winter there is danger, if the work is done thoroughly, of cutting off ventilation. The plea that there is plenty of room for the air to enter and escape from the stable cannot be taken as a good one, for these crevices and cracks may occur just where they should not. It is as important that stables should be ventilated properly as it is that they should be ventilated at all.

STEAMING FOOD FOR FARM ANIMALS.

It is, we think, generally admitted that the grain for stock is greatly increased in value by steaming and cooking before feeding. Mr. Joseph Watts, of Amity, Oregon, who has been engaged for the last three years in buying hogs and fattening and killing them for the market, gives some of the results of his experiments in that line. He fattens form 100 to 250 hogs at a time, feeding barley and sometimes wheat. In his experience finds that it takes about six pounds of raw wheat, or nearly seven of barley to make a pound of pork, and that a hog when fattening will consume that many pounds of wheat daily for each 100 pounds of live weight. Ground barley, steamed in a vat four hours is the feed now used. The grain fed is ground on the premises, a family grist mill and a six-horse power being used for the purpose. The result of feeding steam cooked food, as tried by Mr. W., is very satisfactory, requiring one-third less feed to grow the same weight of pork as compared to using raw food.

A cheap and convenient steamer for this purpose can be made by taking 1½ by 14 or 16-inch lumber and making a trough, flaring at the top, with ends grooved in and a bolt run through to hold the sides firmly up to their place. The bottom is made of stove-pipe iron; closely nailed over the outside edges. A furnace upon which the trough is to rest may be built either of brick or by digging a trench in the ground. An old stove pipe should be attached to carry up the smoke and create a draft for the fire. The size and length of the trough may be suited to the needs of the user, but it will give better satisfaction in under ten feet long about sixteen inches deep, sixteen inches wide at the bottom and twenty inches wide at the top.

It will surprise many to know that nearly or quite one-half of the merchantable sugar of the world is produced from beets, chiefly in France and Germany, both of which countries are large exporters. Without this production of beet sugar prices of all sweets would be much higher than they are. It is believed, however, that the superiority of sorghum over beets as a sugar plant will enable us to compete in the Northern States in sugar and sirup production notwithstanding the higher price for labor in this country.

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMING.

The result of grain farming and stock farming may be summed up as follows: The grain farmer spends his energies in getting all he can out of his land during the short space intervening between the beginning of spring's work and the end of harvest, or perhaps he may have a few acres of wheat, which he sows in the fall, and after sprouting, waits till the advent of spring to renew its growth. In any event, his farm lies unproductive during the greater portion of the year, while his taxes, the interest of his investment, and his family and household expenses are going on all the time. And with all this, his farm is every day becoming less productive.

The stock breeder has his work at his hand the whole year round. Some fields must be cropped with coarse grains for winter feed, and those are more than refertilized by the product of manure every year. These fields have to be cultivated by the farmer, but his pasture lands only require cultivation at long intervals, while, as for the rest of the work, the herd manures the land, reaps the crop and carries it to market. The crop of the intelligent and thrifty stock farmer is growing from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, night and day, hour by hour increasing in value; while every year sees his farm more productive, and his breeding herd more richly bred and valuable.

A WORD FOR WHITE CLOVER.

White clover has been called a weed and a detriment to the farm. It creeps over the farm so rapidly and so unaccountably; it flourishes when the true grasses wither; it appears to defy equally poverty of soil, cold, excessive moisture or extreme drouth.

If allowed to grow without too close grazing, it forms a dense mass of matted leaves and stems close to the earth, which shuts out the sun and retains the moisture.

It is this dense covering of blue grass and white clover, which gives value to the prairie pastures for early and late grazing. The advantages of white clover may be sumarized as follows:

1st. It is perennial, which gives it a great advantage over red clover, and renders it an almost necessary substitute where close grazing is practiced.

2d. It is extremely hardy. It turns its sprightly green leaves to the lingering snows of spring and it stoutly resists the sharp frosts of approaching winter. It resists drouth with true clover stubbornness, and thrives in the slough or upon the knoll with almost equal vigor.

3d. When not grazed too closely, its dense matted coating of leaves and stems forms an excellent protection to the soil during the protracted drouth of summer.

4th. It furnishes a large amount of highly nutritive material. It has more protein and more fat than red clover. In flesh-forming material, it is nearly 20 per cent. richer than blue grass. The product is about eight tons of green fodder per acre upon rich prairie soil.

5th. The flavor is excellent during most of the season, and the cattle eat it with avidity, except during the months of July and a portion of August.

Almost the sole objection urged to white clover, is its effect on horses, during the maturing of the seed. As this effect is for a comparatively short time, it can scarcely outweigh the many advantages to be gained by its use.

After a few months of rest, a calm before a storm, as it were, big butter yielding cows have again come to the front, waking up sleepy old farmers and throwing staid old matrons off their balance. The latest wonder in this line is from Canada. The Jersey cow, Ida of St. Lambert, belonging to Mr. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., produced thirty pounds two ounces of butter in seven days, as shown by official test. Just how this official test was made is not known to this deponent, but most probably upon the horse jockey plan. It now remains to be seen whether the United States will stand this sort of thing, of being beaten by our Kanuck brethren. Let some blue-bellied Yankee immediately go to work and produce a cow or a yarn that will knock this Canada cow, Ida of St. Lambert, higher than Gilderoy's kite and save the reputation of this country for—lying. It can be done.

Free—Splendid Dictionary—Free.

A grand 600-page Dictionary will be sent free to every person sending $1 for the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, one year. Don't fail. This is the greatest offer ever made. Address the Journal Publishing Company, Box 57, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

A Real Good Paper

For everybody, and his wife, and their children, is the Prairie Farmer, as it is now edited by the veteran journalist, Orange Judd, who brings to it a most valuable experience. He is not "Dead" as "rumored" by a long way, but hale and hearty, and doing better work than ever before. His journal is packed full of good things every week, all carefully prepared, interesting, instructive, reliable and useful to all. Mr. Judd has made a good paper for a Quarter of a Century, and keeps doing so, in his new, broad Western field. He gives his whole attention to the weekly Prairie Farmer. It is beautifully printed, with many engravings, and is first-rate for all farmers, gardeners, dairymen, stock-growers, horticulturists of all classes, and it is also specially valuable to housekeepers everywhere. Though issued weekly, it costs but $2 a year, including a large, splendid U. S. $3 map; or $1.50 a year without the map, and less to large clubs. Take our advice and TRY it for a year. Address Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

Wheat Growing in the Future.

Manitoba Free Press.

Following up an article in a previous issue, recommending farmers to alter their style of farming, we wish to draw attention to the latest European advices. One of the American agents on the continent telegraphs his Government that Russian wheat merchants are pushing their business, particularly in Switzerland and other continental points, to such an extent that unless American wheat can be delivered at much lower rates than formerly, the trade will practically come to an end. This appears to be the final blow, nobody could have foreseen that in the year 1884 wheat could have been sold, as has been the case this season, for 23s 6d. per quarter in Great Britain. Unfortunately, hitherto, the Canadian farmer has looked too much to his fall wheat to pay his many expenses, and we all know how difficult it is to change the idea of a large community. In former years calculations were based very much on wheat averaging at least one dollar per bushel, and the chances of from 25 to 50 per cent. rise on this was often looked forward to. As far as human calculations can go, this is finished, and an entirely new system must be inaugurated to meet the change in the price of this staple article. We recommended in our last article seeding down to grass as the first step preparatory to increasing the number of live stock; this, of course, is absolutely necessary to provide sufficient fodder for winter and grazing for the summer months. But to carry out this system to advantage, and to reap the greatest benefit within the shortest time, nothing but the very best animals must be kept, consistently with the capital of the proprietor. Every farmer, of course, is not in a position to purchase a number of high priced animals, but we fear a false economy is too often exercised in selecting a sire, whether in the case of cattle, horses or sheep, and nothing more fully bears out the truth of the old adage, "penny wise and pound foolish," than this stupid, parsimonious habit.

Too many farmers have an old-fashioned idea that well bred animals require more feed and forcing than native scrubs; experience would very soon teach them that the reverse is entirely the case, and moreover, that a highly bred animal matures from eighteen months to two years earlier than the native. We also have another point we must not lose sight of—viz., that Canada has every year a large surplus stock of all kinds to dispose of, that she has a neighbor on the other side of the line able and willing to invest capital in profitable breeding at all times; consequently she must keep up with the times and breed what her customers require. Again, suppose that we have convinced a large proportion of the farming community that so far our remarks are correct, we have still another point to remind them of, and this is one that invariably strikes strangers visiting our country. We allude to the waste on ninety-nine farms out of a hundred of what might be valuable food. Drive north, east, south or west through the land and what do you see? On every farm a huge straw stack rotting and spoiling, exposed to the weather. We all know that one of the principal drawbacks to this country is its long winter, but strange to say; with very few exceptions, the straw is wasted as though spring were expected any day. Turning out stock to winter at the straw stack is as common as ever, pigs, cattle and colts are expected to "Root hog or die," when a little foresight, and a small expense, would nearly double the number of animals that could be well kept. It is astonishing what can be done by using the cutting box and turnip pulper, and a small supply of meal, the straw goes when fed in this way to make up necessary bulk, and the turnips and meal afford the nourishment and fattening qualities. Where capital is available, the feeding of stock in winter is greatly assisted by bank barns, as they are termed. The convenience of feeding and comfort to the animals is enormous, to say nothing of saving of exposure to labor, etc. Purchasers, also, inspecting cattle housed in this way, are also in a much more amiable frame of mind, and inclined to view things in a much better light than when exposed to zero weather at the back of a straw stack, and greeted at every turn with a blast of snow and ice.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago the face of the country was more or less covered with wood, and much more shelter was thus given in winter. Also, employment out of doors afforded in cutting saw-logs, cordwood, &c. In these days wheat growing was a necessity, the land was cleared and sown in wheat, no other crop answering the same purpose. All of this state of things has passed away, and the land requires assistance in shape of manure, which it did not to the same extent formerly. Therefore we must breed, and let every farmer join in saying, let us breed the best.

Beautiful Dictionary and Paper for $1.

That excellent farm and home paper, the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, filled with splendid family and household reading, stock notes, interesting stories, etc., one year, and a grand 600-page Dictionary, both for $1. Send to-day, addressing the Journal Publishing Company, Box 57, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

The Indian Wheat Scare.

Prairie Farmer: Telegraphic reports say that the present price of India wheat in London is 90 cents a bushel, and Calcutta dealers declare this is too low for any profit. Of course it is; and what is more, there is little likelihood of their raising much wheat in the hot climate of India of good enough quality to bring through the long journey from that country, pay the Isthmus Canal tolls, and put it down in England so as to compete with wheat grown at a profit in our great west and northwest. Ships, bringing goods across the Atlantic, can carry back our grain and meats at low freightage; and cheap transportation to the seaboard from all our western fields is bound to come.

The present is an exceptional period, and will not last long—provided, always, that the cornering speculators can be choked off, or killed off by legislation, so as to let prices and trade be governed by natural causes. It was these men that started up this distant competition. The present very low prices will, in the long run, work out good results to our farmers, by stopping the foreign competition, and restoring to us our rightful and natural position as grain growers for the world. In producing meat and wool, butter and cheese, in which condensed form large values are carried at small freightage, we have comparatively little competition now.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 8, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

Theodore Greenhalgh was reported to be recovering rapidly last week.

Everybody agrees that the weather during 1885 has been just too lovely for any use.

You can buy one pair kid gloves for 50 cents; reduced from $1.50, at the New York store.

The camp-fire and hop on New Year's night was a grand success in every particular.

The net proceeds of the ladies R. C. Fair amounted to $173. For all of which the ladies feel duly thankful.

The chief contestants for the cane at the ladies R. C. Fair were J. J. Brennan and Geo. Mathews. Won by Mathews by four votes.

Fred Durand took a tumble to himself during the grand march on Saturday last and is now thanking his lucky stars that he did not break his neck.

Table linens from 20 cents to 90 cents at the New York store.

Wheat has been climbing rapidly for a week and the Legislature had not commenced operations either. Wonder if it was in anticipation of "aggressive legislation?"

Red flannels, plain and twilled, guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

A bit of a rainstorm on Wednesday evening was a novel feature in the history of Minnesota weather. Such things are oftener read about than seen in this country in the winter.

W. S. Campbell, a Crookston old-timer, is down from Stephen, Marshall Co., enjoying city life awhile. He thinks Crookston is the boss place of the Northwest and he is just right about it.

Flannels, 54 and 56 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents, at the New York store. The nett cost on these goods was 85 cents.

Proud & Macdonnell have finished taking an inventory and marking down their goods and on Wednesday morning threw wide open their doors to their patrons and friends. Just drop in and see what bargains they offer.

Burt Bivens and his bride returned on Wednesday morning. They will soon go to housekeeping in the old Truax house on Main street, and Burt will take his place again at the depot all the same as though nothing had happened.

A. O. Serum was up from Halstad on Wednesday and dropped in to cheer the printer with a bit of the wherewithal. Mr. S. reports times fair to middling in his locality and farmers all anticipating better times in the future.

D. Jacobus has a pet shoulder. He got it at the favorite rink on Saturday evening last in the Grand March. He attempted to sit down all of a sudden like and threw his shoulder out of joint in the effort. Dr. Van Dyke and Dune Terry pulled Jake into shape again and now he is doing nicely.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

The consolidated C. O. D. and Excelsior One Price Clothing Houses are at home in Chiniquy's ~~old~~ quarters where they are able to make an elegant display of gents' furnishing goods such as never before seen here. They will soon have on a complete stock of boots and shoes of the celebrated J. W. Brigham make which are said to be the best in the market. They invite all to call in and look them over.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

The New York store was closed from Saturday until Wednesday of this week for stock taking. This is one of the most popular stores in the city and we have no doubt but they will still give their usual bargains.

The New York papers are having a terrible time this winter. While paper and other printer's materials have advanced the cost of publishing, the lists of the leading papers, such as the Times the Herald and the Sun are falling off largely and the Truth has gone to the wall entirely. The Tribune is the only paper paying its expenses it is said while all the rest are losing money. They'll all have to come west and grow up with the country.

Tom Morris has moved his store across the street into the building two doors west of Medical Hall where he is now prepared to welcome all of his old customers and friends. Tom is one of the old timers, coming to this city six years ago this month, and as a good and faithful workman is too well known to need an introduction. He is now prepared to do all work in his line with promptness and as well and as cheaply as it can be done elsewhere. Drop in and see him.

The Grand Forks Herald, with commendable grit, issued a booming edition on Jan. 1st '85. It is not a booming sheet in the common acceptation of the term but is just booming, that's all. It is a plain common sense statement of solid facts such as outsiders desire to know about this country: and, if properly circulated is calculated to do much good by calling the attention of outsiders to the good points of this country. The Herald is one of the best and most enterprising papers in the great Northwest and has done much to advance its interests.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

Charlie Robbecke was in from St. Hilaire this week. He is very sanguine of the great future of Polk County.

You can buy a good colored blanket or 95 cents, at the New York store.

Tom Morris has established himself in the jewelry business on Second Street two doors west of Medical Hall.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Leo & George is the way it reads now, Mr. Leo having taken in Ed. George as partner on the 1st of January. Thats the second partner John has taken in recently.

You can buy 20 yards of heavy brown sheeting, one yard wide, for $1.00, at the New York store.

The new Register, John Paterson, took possession of his office on Tuesday with Clark Van Housen as deputy. John will doubtless make a good official when he gets into the harness.

You can buy 10 yards of dress goods in any color, for 50 cents, at the New York store.

Herb Holdrege was smiling all over his countenance on Wednesday all because Mrs. H. had on the morning of that day presented him with a bouncing baby girl. Herb thinks there is nothing like it.

Those mechanical toys at Medical Hall are the wonder and delight of young and old. It will pay you to see them. Potter & George. 33-tf

Judge Spendley Ex-Register of Deeds will open an office on Main Street as soon as he gets used to a civilian's gait. The Judge is so well and favorably known that he will doubtless do well from the start.

If you want a rattling good cigar don't take our word for it. but take ten cents and go and try one of those what you read about at Van Dyke & Co's.

One Polk County granger has got an idea that man can not live by wheat alone as will be seen by an advertisement for hogs found elsewhere in this issue. This farmer wants ten or a dozen good young hogs for breeding purposes.

Sleds, sleighs and sleds. Make a grab before they are gone. Medical Hall. [33-tf]

Notice the big ad of Fontaine & Anglim announcing the big slaughter sale and go and see what bargains are offered. They commenced on Tuesday to sell literally regardless of cost in order to dispose of their mammoth stock which must be sold within twenty days.

Christmas cards did you say? Well, just go to Potter & George, and see if they don't beat the bugs in variety and low prices, Medical Hall. [33-tf]

On Thursday Jan. 1st 1885, at the residence of Conductor Tom Stahl, in Fergus Falls, Mr. W. H. Wright, of Minneapolis was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Stephens, of Crookston, in the presence of many friends of the contracting parties; So says a communication just received at the JOURNAL office.

Every Democrat in Polk County ought to buy some of those Cleveland toys from Potter & George of Medical Hall. 33-tf

W. B. Dawley has returned to Crookston and goes back to Fontaine & Anglim to resume his old position behind the counter. W. B. has been traveling since he left and says he has not seen any place where he prefers as a place of residence. His family will be here shortly and we trust that we shall see W. B's genial countenance at F. & A's for many years yet.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

The county dads met on Tuesday and went into solemn conclave. There were present, chairman Brown, Sullivan, Bradish, Goodrich and P. C. Schmidt Jr., who has been appointed in place of C. Kretzschmar, resigned. The bonds of the county officers were presented and approved and reports of various officers read and accepted. A delegation of some of the prominent citizens of Crookston appeared with a petition for a bridge into Crookston on the east side. The Board will have considerable business this session.

We would say to the people of Crookston and vicinity that we have received our Christmas and New Year's cards, the finest ever brought to this city, which we will sell at a very low figure, M. Van Dyke & Co.

Almost a Fire.

On Monday evening the fire bell startled the city by its earnest tones and the fire company hastily turned out only to find that an incipient blaze in Barber's drug store had been squelched by a handy Harnden hand grenade. It seems that the fire in the stove being nearly out a varnish pot had been placed upon it to warm up. After Fred Durand had gone to tea the fire had been replenished but the varnish pot for some reason had not been removed. Soon a blaze shot up to the ceiling like lightning and the music commenced. Dune McIntyre grabbed a hand grenade but failed to break it. The second one he threw upon the stove with all his might smashing the bottle and discouraging the fire in an instant. At this juncture the fire department arrived but their services were not needed. The fire had got such headway that the window casing was badly scorched and the walls and ceiling blackened up considerably. But for the presence of mind of Dune McIntyre a serious conflagration might have resulted.

A Card of Thanks.

The ladies of the R. C. Society desire to return thanks to P. Frink, pianist, to the French Cornet Band, and to M. Filiatrault for services rendered freely and to all who helped to render their fair a grand success.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows preferd. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

They are selling goods at Fontaine & Anglim's cheaper than they can be bought by the cargo in Boston.

Prints 4 and 5 cents.
Ginghams 8 and 10 cents.
Ladies' fine shoes $3.50; worth $6.00:
Men's suits $13.00; worth $18.00.
12 pounds granulated sugar $1.00.
14 pounds C sugar for $1.00.

Get there Eli! To Medical Hall. Toys, toys, toys, cheap, cheap, cheapest. 33-tf

Strayed.

From my premises at East Grand Forks, on Friday night Dec. 19th 1884, one team brown mares; one branded "T. S." on right hip. Ten dollars reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery.

GUST MELIN,
[36-38] East Grand Forks.

LOST!
$100 REWARD!

Lost in the Village of Euclid, on Wednesday, November 12th, 1884, a black leather pocket-book containing $910 in bills. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid on the return of the pocket-book and money.

R. CASMEY.
Euclid, Minn. [39-tf]

Finestationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building,
[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

John Knuppe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

For Sale Cheap.

A complete set of bar fixtures. Call on August Wentzel for particulars. [19-tf]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.
[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

The place to buy toys, from a brass watch up to old Santa Claus himself is at Medical Hall. [33-tf]

We mean it. Call at Medical Hall and see their Christmas goods before you buy. You can save money in these hard times. 33-tf

Notice.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have opened a Jewelry and Watchmaking business in the store formerly occupied by James McKenzie, Second Street, Crookston. I purpose to run a first-class jewelry store and shall adhere to the rule of promptness all the time. I would ask respectfully for a friendly patronage by the generous public.

C. H. SAAKE,
Fine watchmaker and jeweler, Crookston, Minn.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech.	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

MARRIED.

RICE—MALME.—In this city on Wednesday December 31st 1884, by G. W. Lewis Esq., Mr. Anton Rice to Miss Elise C. Malme, all of Polk Co., Minn.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 5th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Andreas G
Carlsson, Mrs Nelli
Elmgren, Frank
Johnson, Anna S
Lather, Lather
Naster, Anna H
Olson, Chas
Tweten, Halvor O
Viola, Donato
Skaaraas, Ole M
Solberg, S

PACKAGES.

Quamme, Agathia A
Haris, Robert
Turner, Saforest B

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name, but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston.

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

Money to Give Away
IN BARGAINS,
AT MARKHAM'S,
THE LEADING GROCERY HOUSE
AND THE LARGEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE
IN CROOKSTON.
Goods Delivered to any Part of the City
FREE OF CHARGE.

A Puzzle.
TO FIND ALL OUR GOODS!

CHRISTMAS CARDS by the hundred, from 2c to $5 each.
ALBUMS by the bushel, from 25c to $15.
LADIES' Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, in PLUSH, from $5 to $25.
GENTLEMEN'S Toilet and Shavins sets, in Morocce, from $5 to $10.
BRIC-A-BRAC at all prices
TOYS of all kinds for children at Low Prices.

☞ You need't run all over town. We have ALMOST EVERYTHING, and will be glad to see you at MEDICAL HALL.
Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE.

NO SURPRISE!
THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES
The American Agriculturist.
FROM THE TENTH CENSUS, VOL. 3, JUST PUBLISHED:

"The American Agriculturist is especially worthy of mention because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely."

This tribute is a pleasing incident in the marvellous nearly

HALF A CENTURY

career of this recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world.

What it is To-Day.

Six months ago the American Agriculturist entered upon a NEW CAREER OF PROSPERITY, and to-day it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. Richer in editorial strength; richer engravings; printed on finer paper, and presenting in every issue 100 columns of original reading matter from the ablest writers, and nearly 300 illustrations. Dr. George Thurber, for nearly a quarter of a century the editor-in-chief of the American Agriculturist. Joseph Harris, Byron D. Halsted, Col. M. C. Weld and Andrew S. Fuller, the other long time editors, together with the other writers who have made the American Agriculturist what it is to-day, ARE STILL AT THEIR POSTS.

WHAT, FREE?

Every subscriber, whose subscription is IMMEDIATELY forwarded us with the price, $1.50 per year, and 15 cents extra for postage on Cyclopedia—making $1.65 in all—will receive the American Agriculturist for Dec, 1884, and all of 1885, and will be presented with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FAMILY CYCLOPÆDIA, (just out.) 700 Pages and over 1,000 Engravings. Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold.

This entirely new volume is a remarkable storehouse and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including an Agricultural supplement by Dr. Thurber.

Send three 2-cent stamps for mailing you specimen copy American Agriculturist, an elegant 40-page Premium List, with 200 illustrations, and specimen pages of our Family Cyclopædia. Canvassers wanted everywhere.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway. New York. [35-36]

A new stock of photograph and autograph albums selling very cheap at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS............................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Whoop-a-la! We are bound to scalp anything in the way of prices on Christmas and New Year's presents for old and young. Medical Hall. 33-tf

McKINNON BRO'S
CARRIAGE WORKS!
Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.
AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!
And Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.
Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,
DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY.
In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from
A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!
EXTRAS
For all Machines constantly on hand

E. M. WALSH,
DEALER IN
Hardware, Tinware
BAR IRON, STEEL,
BLACKSMITHS SUPPLIES,
BUILDING PAPER,
&c., &c. Also Agent
For the Celebrated Monitor Plows.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arreages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb 1st, is this: To all who will pay up arreages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e, we will accept $1,65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1,50 inside of the County. Everybody should make an effort to avail themselves of this good opportunity to catch up.

C. A. Pillsbury, G. S. Barnes and in fact all of the leading elevator men say that while the elevator system is just a huckleberry ahead of any thing that could be invented to benefit the country they shall not try to oppose any kind of legislation that shall be attempted to change it. While they don't appear to be very much interested yet you can bet your bottom dollar they are not asleep and they will have something to say about every bill suggested. Their game will probably be to have such amendments made as will render any bill inoperative that they don't like and our legislators have need of all the wisdom they have if this crew doesn't get away with them entirely. It does not stand to reason that these men, who are fattening off the labors of the farmer are going to give up their game without a bitter and determined struggle and we consider them all the more dangerous just when they appear the most harmless and contented. They will bear watching. They now claim that if there should be adverse legislation they will make their elevators private houses and buy through them all the same. The people do not think the elevator system the best that could be had and they demand a change.

The Duluth News, New Years' edition is a good one, showing up that city in good shape. One of its assertions in relation to Duluth as a manufacturing city for grinding the wheat of the Northwest we are prepared to endorse heartily. We should grind all of it that we can right here, but we cannot begin to grind a quarter of it, and Duluth, situated as she is on the largest and best water-power in the State, and right on the great water highway to the east, should grind the rest. She has abundant power to do it and her location gives her an advantage which no other city possesses. The time will undoubtedly come when we shall see Duluth the greatest flouring city on the continent. When that time comes the wheat raiser of the Northwest can never again be placed as he is now, wholly at the mercy of the wheat buyer, for when that day comes the water-way will have been extended into the wheat raising country and he will practically have his mills and his market right at his own door. The cost of transportation is now one of the most important factors in the case and one which helps greater than any other one to reduce the profits of wheat-raising. Then, shipped by rail to a distant milling point as it now is it has to go through a great many hands and every one must have his compensation for handling. Controlled as it is now by the middlemen and forced over an all rail route east, the only wonder is not that wheat is so low but that the raiser can retain as much as he does. Everything that has been said, or that can be said on this subject is only another good and sufficient reason why Duluth should interest herself in this matter and erect great flouring mills. The sooner this is done the better for Duluth and for the whole of the great Northwest.

WOODSIDE LETTER.

WOODSIDE, Dec. 30th 1884.

ED. JOURNAL:—Christmas was quite a day of pleasure at Union Lake, near D. Cameron's mill. The weather was mild and pleasant which made it quite agreeable to be out of doors. The shooting match in the forenoon afforded a great deal of sport for the boys. In the afternoon, among other sports was horse-racing on a good mile track on the ice. A number of Woodside sports engaged. The first prize was won by D. Cameron's "Tornado," over "Whirlwind" owned by the Canning Bros. In the trotting heat between E. Cameron's bay horse, "Joe Davis," and Canning Bros'., "Julia," time 3:04, Julia won first prize by about three lengths. Mr. Cameron gave an elegant reception which was highly enjoyed by all, tripping the light fantastic toe to good music, partaking of an excellent supper at 12 o'clock. The event will be long remembered by the many friends of the kind host and hostess who partook of their good cheer. J. W.

[Our correspondent must overlook it if we havn't "caught on" properly. The manuscript, in pencil, was so badly blurred as to be scarcely legible. He will also please overlook the omission of the "poetry." We must confess our entire lack of love for "poetry." We never take it under any consideration (unless for medicine) and then we like it in small doses—the smaller the better. Moreover we could not have reproduced it if we would for the same reason as before stated—too badly blurred. While we cannot appreciate "poetry" as it (probably) should be we do appreciate letters of news items and would like to see more of them. Our thanks for his good news letter and a hearty invitation to come again from ED JOURNAL.]

A Dakota correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune says:

"Possibly, even at the low price of fifty cents per bushel, the farmer who does his own work and warms his own plow seat, could make a reasonable living profit on his farm if he could get pay for the grain he raises and was not made a helpless victim to the dockage and shrinkage system; but where he is at the mercy of one of the elect of the elevator system who may be without sense, culture, intelligence or common honesty, and is compelled to take receipts for but a portion of the wheat he delivers to the monopoly, he can expect nothing else but to have his nose kept continually at the grindstone. The smooth talk of one of the parties who profits by his misfortunes will go but a little way toward convincing him that this system of plunder is in any way for his own good. While the branding iron sears his flesh no sweet song will dissipate the pain; while his hard earned dollars are going into the strong boxes of the elevator bosses, no charmingly strung together series of inane and silly words lacking in truth and in reason will persuade him that he is being made more prosperous by the kites, vultures, the jackals and the wolves who prey upon his substance."

And another: The self appointed guardians of the farmers' interests talk very glibly about the evils that would result if the nests that they have established with so much care, were broken up and the farmers allowed to market their own grain. The banditti of Spain, the pirates who levied contributions on all nations, the manipulators of the slave trade, and even down to the Missouri James gang claimed to be public benefactors. If cholera and itch could have personalities and tongues they would doubtless tell what great friends of humanity they were. And so, set an elevator man's tongue wagging, and he will endeavor to convince his auditors that he is the very salt of the earth itself, and that a tasteless lump would be left if his valuable presence were dispensed with. It is interesting to observe the look of injured innocence that over spreads his countenance because the farmers will not quietly "stand and deliver" at his command and without protest.

This is the man who is always dry because he takes so much heavy wet. He is a loose fellow who is fond of getting tight. He is no sooner up than his nose is in the cup, and his money begins to run down the hole which is just under his nose. He is not a blacksmith, but he has a spark in his throat, and all the publicans' barrels can't pull it out. If a pot of beer is a yard of land, he must have swallowed up more acres than a ploughman could get over for many a day, and still he goes on swallowing until he takes to wallowing. All goes down Gutter lane. Like the snipe he lives on suction. If you ask him how he is, he says he would be quite right if he could moisten his mouth. His purse is a bottle, his bank is the publicans' till, and his casket is a cask. He is a walking barrel, a living drain-pipe, a moving swill tub.

We are informed that a grand concert will be presented in the Opera House the latter part of next week, consisting of vocal and instrumental solos, duetts, trios and quartetts. The services have been secured of some very fine vocalists, and the entertainment promises to be a delightful treat. Full program and date will be issued on bills in a day or two.

Pembina Pioneer Express: It has been a question with many whether bees could be handled successfully in this part of the Northwest, and to such the experience of Mr. James Airth, of this town, may be valuable: Mr. Airth procured a hive of Italian bees in Minnesota last spring. Early in the season they threw off the largest swarm of bees he ever saw, and he has had considerable experience with bees in the east. These, for the want of a proper hive he placed in a te box, but not liking their home, they left for parts unknown, and during the season two other swarms followed them. In the matter of honey, however, he was not so unfortunate, having from the one hive taken one hundred pounds. One-half that amount is considered a good summer's work for one swarm in bee countries. Therefore Mr. Airth does not hesitate to say that bees may be made to pay well in Dakota.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,
JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.
JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter J. Wikeen against Even Olson Runneberg for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1311 dated July 8th, 1879, upon the nw¼ S. 10, T. 147, R 45, in Polk Co., Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging the said Even Olson Eyneberg failed to plant five acres of said land to trees, tree seeds or cuttings during either the third or fourth year after making said entry and that he has not now ten acres of trees growing on said land, also that claimant wholly failed in the year 1883 to cultivate the land which he claimed to have planted to tree seeds prior thereto, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
[37-42] JOHN CROMB, Register.

DENTISTRY.

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.
STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

WANTED!

5,000 Men, Women and Children
—TO VISIT—
HacK & Gallasch
General Store, where you can buy

13 lbs. Pure Sugar for............$1.00
12 lbs. Turkish Prunes for............1.00
5 three lb. cans Table Peaches for.. 1.00
Japan Tea from.........20 to 60 cts per lb
1 long bar of soap and 1 towel, all for............25c

Our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, AND DRESS GOODS IS COMPLETE.
Don't fail to visit our Shoe and Slipper department before buying elsewhere New and complete stock of Groceries Crockery, Glassware, Flour and Feed.
☞We pay the highest market price for Butter, Eggs, Snake Root, Etc.
Call and see us. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
Cor. Main and Second Street,

Christening and Wedding Cakes Made upon Shortest Notice in the Best Style.
A Choice and Well Selected Stock of Confectionery Always on hand.

John Crawford & Son,
Proprietors of
Crawford's Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston, Minn
CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to with promptness.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

FURNITURE STORE,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.
☞Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT
Has decided to Put on the Market his
ADDITION
TO THE
CITY OF CROOKSTON
Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase
CHOICE LOTS,
NOW IS YOUR TIME!
LOTS
For Sale Separately, or in
BLOCKS.
TERMS EASY!
Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.
JOSEPH BARRETT.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER

FREE

To Journal Subscribers!

Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to

The "American Farmer,"

A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.
☞Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Nurseries
ESTABLISHED IN 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.
I desire to inform my customers and others that I shall make a great reduction from former prices on forest trees and seeds for tree-claims. I have good thrifty two year old trees, such as Box Elder, Ash and Cottonwood to sell by the thousand. I also furnish the hardier varieties of
SMALL FRUITS,
Such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberry plants, and young, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees. The firm of Haseltine Bros. having dissolved, I still continue business on the
—OLD NURSERY GROUNDS—
in Crookston. Hoping by fair dealing and promptness with my customers to merit their patronage.
Don't fail to write for Catalogue and Prices
☞ALL COMMUNICATIONS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.
F. T. HASELTINE,
Proprietor of the Crookston Nurseries, Crookston, Minn.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS
AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn
DR. A. NELSON.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,400
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance,
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
ANSEL BATES, Cashier

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

The Toledo Blade
(NASBY'S PAPER.)
Circulation 191,000,
The Largest Circulation of any weekly paper in the United States.
The Largest Paper published in the United States at One Dollar per year.
The Best Paper and the Cheapest Paper.
The Only Paper publishing the Nasby Letters.
The Blade alone $1.00 per year; with Waterbury Watch, $3.50; with steel Engraving of Pilgrim's Progress (a fine engraving) $2.00.
Special terms to club raisers made known on application. Any week's issue of the Blade announces our bargains in cheap books, pictures, etc.
We want everybody to send postal card to us for a specimen copy.
It will tell its own story. A column advertisement would not afford room to describe its various departments and our announcements for the coming year. Write for a specimen, and also send the address of all your friends.
THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
A PURELY
National Paper
Circulating in Every State.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY,
WITH ITS
1,400 Miles of Road
Is the only line extending through the
Park Region of Minnesota,
To all principal points in
Red River Valley,
Northern Minnesota,
Northern Dakota,
And to Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain Districts.
—CONTAINING OVER—
9,000,000 Acres
GOVERNMENT LANDS!
The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.
Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application
JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
[9-tf

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

LEO & STEENERSON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3., U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—MAIN STREET.—
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 8, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
" 9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
" 19 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
" 15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
" 23 Freight		10:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
" 10 Passenger		5:30 p. m.
" 20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
" 22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
" 21 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
" 10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
" 45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
" 46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 21 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

W. T. Baker, a prominent wheat broker of Chicago, says: "My orders to-day come in small quantities from a great many different points, a very encouraging feature. I think that wheat will sell at $1.25 before the next crop is being ground."

Sir John B. Lawes of Rothamstead, England, says he remembers when the first threshing machine was bought and taken into his neighborhood, the owner had to buy it at night, as armed bodies of men went about the country burning all the machines they could find. The socialism of to-day has about as much sense as that of old.

After an absence of some months duration the Fergus Falls Weekly Journal again appears on our table chuck full of news as usual. The Journal is the oldest paper in Otter Tail County now living, it being nearly twelve years old. It has been ably conducted all these years by Bro. Underwood, who has wintered and summered with it all these years and now beholds a live daily and weekly. Long may they wave.

The Minneapolis Tribune under its present management does not talk much like it used to in deacon Nettleton's reign. The Tribune says:

"Whatever detailed shape legislation on this question may assume, it should proceed from a clear understanding of the principle we have stated. The railroads should be the servant and not the master of leading interests of the Northwest. They should have neither direct nor indirect control of the production or the marketing of wheat. They should haul freight for anybody and everybody. They should make no discrimination between large shippers and small shippers excepting the difference in actual cost of service. All freight rates, including rebates and special rates, should be made and kept as public as the rates of United States postage. These propositions are so obviously just and right, that no disinterested persons can take exception to them. The rights of existing elevator companies would not be infringed upon in the least. They are entitled to have just the same chances to by and ship grain as everybody else has. When the railroads endow them with exclusive privileges, the railroads become partners in the monopoly control of the grain trade. A common carrier who becomes a monopolist is an abomination. Let the sovereign will of the state declare that the selling and shipping of wheat shall be free."

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage takes a roseate view of the future. He says:

"COME NOW! I MAKE A PROPHECY.

The land is full of prophets and I have as much right as any of them to prophesy. We are not far off from the grandest prosperity this country has ever seen. Mechanics will get larger wages, capitalists will receive larger dividends, and the factories that are now closed will have to run day and night to meet the demand, and your store houses will be uncomfortable with jostling customers tired of waiting for their turn to come, and amid the misunderstandings of bargain-makers the attorneys will all be needed to interpret the legalities, and the overworked business men will need more medical attendance, and the orders of God will be thronged with men and women anxious to consecrate their gains to christian purposes. You prophesy amid night. I prophesy amid noon. You pitch your tent toward general bankruptcy. I pitch mine toward general opulency. Do you want my reason for the prophecy? God's evident determination to shower this land with prosperity, five years of unexampled harvest and of unprecedented health, and of unheard-of amity. Northern Pacific railroad apocalypse in one direction. New Orleans exhibition apocalypse in the other direction. When I saw, week before last at the opening of the world's exhibition at New Orleans, a dark-skinned Mexican flutist throw 15,000 people into ecstasy and transport, I said to myself he is only playing in front of the advancing hosts of southern republics and empires which are to reinforce us in a march of commercial prosperity, such as most optimistic capitalist never got a glimpse of in their most excited midsummer's night dream. While we sympathize with the present hardship, we prophecy the coming rescue."

Free—A Beautiful 600-page Dictionary, To every person sending $1 for that large, excellent, 8-page, 48-column monthly farm and family paper, the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, one year. Send at once to the Journal Publishing Company, Box 57, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

The Evening Journal

is published at Minneapolis, Minn., the metropolis of the Northwest, a city with a population of 125,000, to which is tributary the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, and the entire northwest.

The Journal is the leading afternoon newspaper of the northwest, and the only afternoon newspaper published in Minneapolis. It has a circulation six times that of any afternoon paper published in Minnesota. It also has a greater daily circulation in the towns directly tributary to Minneapolis than any other paper.

The Journal is sent out on the afternoon trains, and reaches all points from 12 to 24 hours in advance of any other paper.

The Journal publishes the complete Associated Press reports, and copious Special Telegrams, and gives all the news of the day in a condensed form. Complete Market Reports are also published daily, and full reports of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature.

A large and complete editorial corps, and thoroughly trained men are employed in every department.

The Journal is the best equipped, best established, most enterprising and newsy afternoon newspaper northwest of Chicago.

The Journal is printed on a Hoe Perfecting Press of the latest pattern, built expressly for The Journal, and capable of a speed of 250 complete papers per minute folded, ready to deliver. A contract has also been made with R. Hoe & Co. for another press, capable of a speed of 500 complete papers per minute.

The subscription price is lower than that of any daily paper circulated in the northwest. The retail price is only two cents each. Its success has revolutionized the newspaper methods of this section, and demonstrated that a thoroughly first-class paper can be produced at a price within the reach of all. The subscription price of The Journal is—

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 20
One Month	50

Payable in advance.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and The Evening Journal will be furnished by us at the regular subscription rates of The Evening Journal.

To any one who desires to keep posted on the news of the day and on all current local events, this offer is the best ever made by any publishers. The changes in the administration of the government will make the papers very interesting next year. Call at once and subscribe. [35-4t]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 784.

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 13th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 84-100 dollars, ($181.84-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammond, bearing date the 13th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 332, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered twenty-two (22,) twenty-three (23,) and twenty-four (24,) in block No. three (3) of Bottineau's addition to the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, County of Polk and State of Minnesota, according to the certified plat of said addition recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMOND, Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO, Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred seventy-five and 8-100 dollars, ($175.08-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Moise Thiebert, a single man, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 381, 382 and 383, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The fractional lot No. two (2) on Elm Street, having a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet on Elm Street, ninety-five (95) feet on Sixth Street, and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet on the quarter section line, Townsite of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County and forming a triangular lot, the lot hereby conveyed being the same property conveyed by E. H. Ely and wife, to Newton K. Hubbard by warranty deed, dated Sept. 18th 1881, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL, Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO, Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Walter B. Moore and Mary A. Moore his wife, mortgagors to James McLaughlin mortgagee, by the failure on the part of said Walter B. Moore and Mary A. Moore to pay the interest which became due and payable on said mortgage, on the 1st day of November 1883, the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, and on the 1st day of November 1884, the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, amounting to the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars, and said mortgage containing a clause whereby the failure on the part of the mortgagors to pay said interest when the same became due empowered the said mortgagee or his assigns to declare the whole sum of principal and interest due and payable by such default at his or their election. Said mortgage being dated the 5th day of November 1881 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1881 at 4:25 o'clock p. m. in book "E" of mortgage deeds on pages 445 and 446, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Selina McLaughlin executrix of said James McLaughlin mortgagee, to George McLaughlin, by an instrument in writing, dated the 21st day of April 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1883, at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 470 and 471, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McLaughlin to Etta S. Brown by an instrument in writing dated the 8th day of May 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1883 at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 471 and 472. And said Etta S. Brown, assignee of said mortgage, having exercised said option does hereby declare the whole sum of principal and interest secured by said mortgage now due and payable by reason of such default, and there being now due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars principal and interest amounting at this date to the sum of one hundred and five 84-100 dollars, amounting in all to the sum of six hundred and five and 84-100 dollars ($605.84-100) and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, which by reason of the defaults above stated became operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be mad at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county, on Thursday the 22d day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and interest, and taxes if any, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars lawful attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, to be paid in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold are described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. four (4,) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and fifty-eight 45-100 acres according to the government survey thereof, situate in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1884.

ETTA S. BROWN, Assignee of Mortgage.

E. ST. JULIEN COX AND W. A. SELBY, Attorneys for Assignee, of Mortgage. [33-38]

MORTGAGE SALE,

[First publication Dec. 19th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 32-100 dollars, ($280.32-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Daoust and Hermina Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 16th day of June A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 63, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at a point fifty (50) feet west of the northeast corner of the block or parcel of land in lot seven (7,) in Section thirty-six (36,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-seven (47,) bounded on the north by the street running west from the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track, and on the east by the county road running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track, and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL, Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO, Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-43]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 28-100 dollars, ($181.28-100.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophie Busch, and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 24th day of July A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 278, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. thirty-three (33) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL, Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO, Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred fifty-three dollars, ($253) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Toller J. Farden, and Julia Farden, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, at 10:40 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 277, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL, Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO, Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-six and 95-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Elling Knudson and Ingebor Knudson his wife to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 349 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for three hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred seventy-six and 95-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred twelve and 46-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary Knutson, an unmarried woman to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page 431, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and fifty dollars, due November 1st 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty-five and 20-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 20-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and five dollars on the first day of May and November 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st, 1884, and of the interest due November 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred twelve and 46-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW' B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty-two and 59-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Derocher, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the second day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1883, at 1:40 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 284 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and twenty-five dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty and 35-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 35-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and four and 50-100 dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred eighty-two and 59-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the west half of the north-east quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and fifty one (151) of range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Crookston, Minn., Dec. 8th, 1884.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Boyd P. Van Gordon against William R. Dunn for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1023, dated May 12th, 1881, upon the nw¼ S. 15, T. 149 n. R. 43, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said William R. Dunn since date of said entry has failed to break upon said tract to exceed eight acres, or to plant upon said tract any trees, tree seeds or cuttings, and that there is not at the present time to exceed eight acres of land broken, nor any trees, tree seeds or cuttings planted or growing thereon, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 30th day of Jan. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[34-38] JOHN CROMB, Register.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon, Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred, eleven and 93-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis Morisset, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1883, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. in book "O" of mortgages, on page 177 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1889, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-six and 32-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: six and 32-100 dollars on January first, 1884, and eight dollars on July first, 1884, and eight dollars on the first day of January and July, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and eight dollars on January 1st, 1889, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884 and of the interest due July 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884 and of the installment due July 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice five hundred, eleven and 93-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the southwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of range forty-seven (47), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred, twenty-eight and 19-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Simeon Patnode, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 125 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for five hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred and thirteen and 91-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Thirteen and 91-100 dollars on October 1st, 1883, and ten dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884 and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice six hundred twenty-eight and 19-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-eight and 28-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 358 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of three notes for one hundred dollars each, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April, and October, 1884, 1885, 1886 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due October 1st, 1883, and of the interest due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on October 1st, 1883, and of the installments due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred, seventy-eight and 28-100 dollars after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-four (24), in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [32-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Crookston Minn., Dec. 15th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 24th, 1885, viz: ELIE LARIVERE, for the ne¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Martelle, Charles Dewal, Clement Pagant and William Dewal, all of Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[34-39] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum four hundred ninety-nine and 72-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Philip Murphy and Mary Ann Murphy his wife to Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-first day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page 371 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due November 1st 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-eight and 58-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Eight and 58-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and eight dollars on the first day of May and November, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st 1884, and of the interest due November 1st 1884 and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice four hundred ninety-nine and 72-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-six (26,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of Range forty-seven (47,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred sixty and 24-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter N. Obstad, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown Connecticut, bearing date the second day of July A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page 149 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred dollars, due December 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for forty-four and 24-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Four and 24-100 dollars on December first, 1883, and four dollars on the first day of June and December 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due December 1st, 1883, and of the interest due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on December 1st, 1883, and of the installments due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred sixty and 24-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section fourteen (14) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George J. Charboneau, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the first day of February A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 154, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for nine hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred eighty-one and 70-100 dollars, due in five installments, as follows: Thirty-seven and 10-100 dollars on January first, 1884 and thirty-six dollars on the first day of January 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one (1,) and two (2,) being the fractional northwest quarter of Section No. thirty (30) in Township No. one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range No. forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and thirty-nine and 1-100 (139 1-100) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [32-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,

Crookston, Minn., Dec. 2d, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 13th, 1885, viz: OLE C. BERGLAND, H'd No. 10,521, for the nw¼ S. 29, T. 149, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Morre, Xavier LeMaye, Andrew Eiken and T. Olafson, all of Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[13-37] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor.

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the travelling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 25th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-two and 21-100 dollars, ($372.21-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alexis Dumas and Emily Dumas his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 127, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 24th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL, Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO, Att'y for Mortgagee. [35-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and 83-100 dollars, ($384.83-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clorenthe Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1882, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 2, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section one (1,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 16th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL, Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO, Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 50-100 dollars, ($548.50-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and executed and delivered by Jacob Francis and Ellen Francis, his wife, to Henry Hammel bearing date the 21st day of August A. D. 1882 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of August A. D. 1882, at 5 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8,) in block seven (7,) of the Townsite of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL, Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO, Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS., CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 8, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
19 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
23 Freight		10:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
10 Passenger		5:00 p. m.
20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
10 Passenger	5:20 p. m.	
45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m. and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 24 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

W. T. Baker, a prominent wheat broker of Chicago, says: "My orders to-day come in small quantities from a great many different points, a very encouraging feature. I think that wheat will sell at $1.25 before the next crop is being ground."

Sir John B. Lawes of Rothamstead, England, says he remembers when the first threshing machine was bought and taken into his neighborhood, the owner had to buy it at night, as armed bodies of men went about the country burning all the machines they could find. The socialism of to-day has about as much sense as that of old.

After an absence of some months duration the Fergus Falls Weekly Journal again appears on our table chuck full of news as usual. The Journal is the oldest paper in Otter Tail County now living, it being nearly twelve years old. It has been ably conducted all these years by Bro. Underwood, who has wintered and summered with it all these years and now beholds a live daily and weekly. Long may they wave.

The Minneapolis Tribune under its present management does not talk much like it used to in deacon Nettleton's reign. The Tribune says:

"Whatever detailed shape legislation on this question may assume, it should proceed from a clear understanding of the principles we have stated. The railroads should be the servant and not the master of leading interests of the Northwest. They should have neither direct nor indirect control of the production or the marketing of wheat. They should haul freight for anybody and everybody. They should make no discrimination between large shippers and small shippers excepting the difference in actual cost of service. All freight rates, including rebates and special rates, should be made and kept as public as the rates of United States postage. These propositions are so obviously just and right that no disinterested persons can take exception to them. The rights of existing elevator companies would not be infringed upon in the least. They are entitled to have just the same chances to buy and ship grain as everybody else has. When the railroads endow them with exclusive privileges, the railroads become partners in the monopoly control of the grain trade. A common carrier who becomes a monopolist is an abomination. Let the sovereign will of the state declare that the selling and shipping of wheat shall be free."

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage takes a roseate view of the future. He says:

COME NOW! I MAKE A PROPHECY.

The land is full of prophets and I have as much right as any of them to prophesy. We are not far off from the grandest prosperity this country has ever seen. Mechanics will get larger wages, capitalists will receive larger dividends, and the factories that are now closed will have to run day and night to meet the demand, and your store houses will be uncomfortable with jostling customers tired of waiting for their turn to come, and amid the misunderstandings of bargain makers the attorneys will all be needed to interpret the legalities, and the overworked business men will need more medical attendance, and the orders of God will be thronged with men and women anxious to consecrate their gains to christian purposes. You prophesy amid night. I prophesy amid noon. You pitch your tent toward general bankruptcy. I pitch mine toward general opulency. Do you want my reason for the prophecy? God's evident determination to shower this land with prosperity, five years of unexampled harvest and of unprecedented health, and of unbroken amity. Northern Pacific railroad apocalypse in one direction. New Orleans exhibition apocalypse in the other direction. When I saw a week before last at the opening of the world's exhibition at New Orleans a dark skinned Mexican [illegible] throw 15,000 people into ecstasy and transport, I said to myself he is only playing in front of the advancing [illegible] of southern republics and empires which are to [illegible] [illegible] march of commercial prosperity [illegible] capitalist [illegible] their most excited [illegible] dream. While we sympathize with the present hardship, we prophesy the coming rescue.

FREE—A Beautiful 600-page Dictionary to every person sending $1 for the large, excellent 48-page, 192-column monthly farm and family paper, the Farm Journal and [illegible] Review, one year. Send at once to the Journal Publishing Company, Box [illegible], Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [57-59]

The Evening Journal

is published at Minneapolis, Minn., the metropolis of the Northwest, a city with a population of 125,000 to which is tributary the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota and the entire northwest.

The Journal is the leading afternoon newspaper of the northwest, and the only afternoon newspaper published in Minneapolis. It has a circulation six times that of any afternoon paper published in Minnesota. It also has a greater daily circulation in the towns directly tributary to Minneapolis than any other paper.

The Journal is sent out on the afternoon trains, and reaches all points from 12 to 24 hours in advance of any other paper.

The Journal publishes the complete Associated Press reports, and copious Special Telegrams, and gives all the news of the day in a condensed form. Complete Market Reports are also published daily, and full reports of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature.

A large and complete editorial corps, and thoroughly trained men are employed in every department.

The Journal is the best equipped, best established, most enterprising and newsy afternoon newspaper northwest of Chicago.

The Journal is printed on a Hoe Perfecting Press of the latest pattern, built expressly for The Journal, and capable of a speed of 250 complete papers per minute folded ready to deliver. A contract has also been made with R. Hoe & Co. for another press, capable of a speed of 500 complete papers per minute.

The subscription price is lower than that of any daily paper circulated in the northwest. The retail price is only two cents each. Its success has revolutionized the newspaper methods of this section, and demonstrated that a thoroughly first-class paper can be produced at a price within the reach of all. The subscription price of The Journal is—

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 20
One Month	50

Payable in advance.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and The Evening Journal will be furnished by us at the regular subscription rates of The Evening Journal.

To any one who desires to keep posted on the news of the day and on all current local events, this offer is the best ever made by any publishers. The changes in the administration of the government will make the papers very interesting next year. Call at once and subscribe. [35-4t]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining Trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 7[illegible].

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 84-100 dollars, ($181.84-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammond, bearing date the 13th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 332, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24), in block No. three (3) of Bottineau's addition to the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, County of Polk and State of Minnesota, according to the certified plat of said addition, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 3rd day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Walter H. Moore and Mary A. Moore his wife, mortgagors, to James McLaughlin mortgagee, by the failure of the part of said Walter H. Moore and Mary A. Moore to pay the interest which became due and payable on said mortgage on the 1st day of November 1883, the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, and on the 1st day of November 1884 the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, amounting to the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars, and said mortgage containing a clause whereby the failure on the part of the mortgagors to pay said interest when the same became due empowered the said mortgagee or his assigns to declare the whole sum of principal and interest due and payable by such default at his or their election, said mortgage being dated the 5th day of November 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1881, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgage deeds on pages 445 and 446, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Selina McLaughlin, executrix of said James McLaughlin mortgagee, to George McLaughlin, by an instrument in writing, dated the 21st day of April 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1883, at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 470 and 471, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McLaughlin to Etta S. Brown by an instrument in writing dated the 8th day of May 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1883, at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 471 and 472. And said Etta S. Brown, assignee of said mortgage, having exercised said option does hereby declare the whole sum of principal and interest secured by said mortgage now due and payable by reason of such default, and there being now due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars principal and interest amounting at this date to the sum of one hundred and five 84-100 dollars, amounting in all to the sum of six hundred and five and 84-100 dollars ($605.84-100), and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, which by reason of the defaults above stated became operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county, on Thursday the 22d day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and interest, and taxes if any, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars lawful attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, to be paid in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold are described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. four (4), in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and fifty-eight 45-100 acres, according to the government survey thereof, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1884.

ETTA S. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. St. JULIEN COX AND W. A. SELBY,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
[33-38]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 32-100 dollars, ($280.32-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Joseph B. Daoust and Hermina Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 16th day of June A. D. 1881, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-six and 95-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Elling Knudson and Ingeborg Knudson, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 3[illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for three hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April and October, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred seventy-six and 95-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred twelve and 46-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary Knutson, an unmarried woman, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page 481, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and fifty dollars, due November 1st 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty-five and 30-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 30-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and five dollars on the first day of May and November, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st, 1884, and of the interest due November 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred, eleven and 03-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis Morisset, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1883, at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book "O" of mortgages, on page 177 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1889, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-six and 32-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 32-100 dollars on January first, 1884, and eight dollars on July first, 1884, and eight dollars on the first day of January and July, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and eight dollars on January 1st, 1889, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884 and of the interest due July 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884 and of the installment due July 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice five hundred, eleven and 03-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of range forty-seven (47), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY. (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred, twenty-eight and 19-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Simeon Patnode, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 128 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for five hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred and thirteen and 94-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Thirteen and 94-100 dollars on October 1st, 1883, and ten dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884 and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice six hundred twenty-eight and 19-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-eight and 90-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 336 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of three notes for one hundred dollars each, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April and October, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due October 1st, 1883, and of the interest due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note, on October 1st, 1883, and of the installments due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred, seventy-eight and 06-100 dollars after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY. (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 18th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 24th, 1885, viz: ELIE LARIVIERE, for the [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Marcelle, Charles Dewald, Clement Pagant and William Deyal, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn. [illegible]

[34-39] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Commercial Hotel

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

[illegible] first-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum four hundred ninety-nine and 73-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Philip Murphy and Mary Ann Murphy his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-first day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 571 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due November 1st 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-eight and 58-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Eight and 58-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and eight dollars on the first day of May and November, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st 1884, and of the interest due November 1st 1884 and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice four hundred ninety-nine and 73-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-six (26,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of range forty-seven (47,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY. [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney.
[33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred sixty and 24-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter N. Olstad, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the second day of July A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page 199 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred dollars, due December 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for forty-four and 26-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Four and 26-100 dollars on December first, 1883, and four dollars on the first day of June and December 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due December 1st, 1883, and of the interest due June 1st and December 1st, 1884; and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on December 1st, 1883, and of the installments due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred sixty and 24-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney, [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George J. Charboneau, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the first day of February A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 154, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for nine hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred eighty-one and 10-100 dollars, due in five installments, as follows: Thirty-seven and 10-100 dollars on January first, 1884 and thirty-six dollars on the first day of January 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one (1,) and two (2,) being the fractional northwest quarter of Section No. thirty (30,) in Township No. one hundred and fifty-two (152,) north, of Range No. forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and thirty-nine and 1-100 (139 1-100) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 3d, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before [illegible] Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 1[illegible], 1885, viz: OLE C. BERGLAND, [illegible] No. 10,52[illegible] for the nw ¼, S. 20, T. 149, R. [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Morre, [illegible] Andrew Eikeh and T. Olafson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn. [illegible]

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

[illegible], Proprietor.

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The [illegible] Merchants' Hotel recently refitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants when in the city. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 24th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred twenty-two and 24-100 dollars ($322.24-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alcid Dumas and Emily Dumas his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1882, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 127, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law, or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz.: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 24th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [35-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and 83-100 dollars, ($384 83-100) which is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clorentha Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1882, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 2, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section one (1,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 50-100 dollars, ($548.50-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and executed and delivered by Jacob Francis and Ellen Francis, his wife, to Henry Hammel bearing date the 21st day of August A. D. 1882 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of August A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8,) in block seven (7,) of the Townsite of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, - - - Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES.

Corner Main and Fourth Sts.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Office over Merchants' Bank.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 15, 1885. NO. 38

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County, 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
½ inch	70	1 00	1 15	1 50	3 00	4 50	8 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	8 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	[illegible]	4 00	[illegible]	12 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	16 00	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	8 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

The Public Herald, published at 700 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, by L. Lum Smith, is doing an excellent work by exposing the frauds and dead-beats who prey upon the public continually. The price is only $1 per annum. Here is what it says about the advertisement of several so-called newspapers that offer to loan their subscribers from $100 to $500.

THE "NEWSPAPER" LOAN FRAUDS.

We copy the following from the Chicago Inter Ocean, which will demonstrate how well founded have been our attacks upon these fraudulent concerns:

"A few weeks ago the Inter Ocean called attention to what appeared to be an attempt to swindle the public by an advertisement of an alleged newspaper entitled Ocean to Ocean, which purported to be published at No. 68 West Monroe Street. At that time a visit was paid to the locality mentioned, but no trace of the Ocean to Ocean could be found. From the similarity in name it was believed that an attempt was made to trade upon the reputation of the Inter Ocean to further this scheme. After exposing this matter the Ocean to Ocean disappeared from Chicago and is now located at Cincinnati, O. In its place, however, and at the same locality on West Monroe Street, there appears another prospective periodical under the name of the Chicago Globe. The weekly papers throughout the country have been filled with glittering advertisements of this paper, which as yet apparently has no existence. The Chicago Globe promises to loan its subscribers any amount of money which may be desired and for an unlimited time. In addition to this, a picture of 'Christ Leaving the Pretorium' is to be sent to every person who will send the amount of 42 cents to the address on Monroe Street. This last feature of the advertisement is the one from which the greatest profit is designed to be realized, and feeling some curiosity in the matter, a reporter for the Inter Ocean called at No. 68 West Monroe Street for the purpose of obtaining definite information regarding the matter. On the top floor of the new brick building Mr. George E. Lloyd was found in possession. There was no indication of a printing office in this room, but standing upon a fire proof safe, encased in a cheap frame, was the famous picture for which the 42 cents was required. In reply to the questions of the reporter Mr. Lloyd stated that the Chicago Globe had been removed to Cincinnati, that it had not yet been issued, and would not be until they had received the names of 100,000 subscribers. Mr. Lloyd disclaimed any connection with the enterprise, but said that he received the mail, which was very heavy, and forwarded it to the proprietors in Ohio. At the post office it was learned that no such paper had been entered according to law as second-class matter, and except that a large number of letters were received daily for this concern, the post office authorities had no knowledge of this publication. It looks very much as if the entire scheme was designed to induce a credulous public to forward 42 cents apiece for this picture, and that no paper will be issued, no money will ever be loaned to any one foolish enough to ask for it, and that the Chicago Globe and the Ocean to Ocean are mere covers to a scheme by which a cheap picture may be disposed of at a price in excess of its value."

Free—A Beautiful 800 page Dictionary. To every person sending $1 for that large, excellent, 8-page, 48-column monthly farm and family paper, the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, one year. Send at once to the Journal Publishing Company, Box 57, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

FARM NOTES.

American Farmer.

WINTER TREATMENT OF MILCH COWS.

The aim in the treatment of milch cows in winter should be to continue the conditions of summer as nearly as possible. This requires comfortable quarters, not only against the inclemency of the weather but in all that relates to the well being of the cow, such as warm stables, [illegible]

[illegible] the cow feel at home. Give food to meet her requirements, [illegible] the nitrogenous element be well represented, and let the feeds be largely of a succulent character, to keep in line with the summer diet, such as roots and ensilage, with early cut clover, well cured. Feed early and late, and a few times during the day, keeping the cow mostly employed with slight feeds between the two principal rations, the night serving for rest.

It is a great fault with many farmers to allow the cattle the range of the farm, thus giving more exercise than is good for a milch cow, trampling the fields and making muddy paths, while the frost-bitten food that they pick up is of reduced benefit, [illegible]

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

AT THE

Old Brick Block,

Commencing on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1885.

Must Be Closed Out

WITHIN TWENTY DAYS!

Call Early For

BIG BARGAINS.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

The Wealthy apple is estimated to be worth a million dollars to Minnesota. For hardiness and other good qualities it is attracting much attention in all the Northern States. The history of this valuable apple is thus given by Suel Foster, of Muscatine, Iowa. About 1865 or 1866 Mr. Gideon, of Excelsior, Minn., sent to Mr. Emerson, of Bangor, Me., for some crab apple seed, for he had tried the common apple and they winter-killed. He received nearly two quarts of seed. He planted the seed and in five years one bore a few specimens of apples. At seven years Mr. Gideon was so well pleased with the tree and its fruit, its quality and its quantity, that he took off 400 scions and brought them to me, asking me to graft them on the halves, and to send him one half the trees at one or two years old. I confess that I reluctantly consented to pay so much for an unknown seedling. [illegible]

Peterson's Magazine for February opens with a most bewitching steel plate, entitled "Dressed for the Charade," representing two children, four years old, attired in fancy costume and singing a duet in keeping. Of all the charming engravings for which "Peterson" has become famous, this is certainly one of the most cunning. Besides this, however, there are fifty other embellishments, including a very beautiful colored steel fashion-plate, double size, and a costly large size colored pattern. The literary contents, always superior, are better than ever this month. We would call attention particularly to "In the Ring," "The Pickpocket," and to the two novelets, "The Motherless Girl" and "The Lost Ariadne." Every lady ought to have this magazine. Now is just the time, with the opening year, to subscribe for 1885. The terms are but Two Dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs, and splendid premiums for getting up the clubs. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for in good faith, so as to compare Peterson with other magazines at the same price. Address, Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Profits of Sheep Husbandry.

Bismarck Tribune: The Boyd Bros., five miles south of Mandan, have 540 head of sheep, mostly merinos. These gentlemen came from Ohio, the great wool State, two years ago, and they state that sheep husbandry will be full as profitable in this region as in Ohio. Their flock has wintered well both winters, the percentage of loss being less than in Ohio, because of the dryness of the atmosphere. Comfortable sheds have been provided, and Mr. Boyd says he fed his sheep a less number of days in this country during the winter than in Ohio. In that State feeding usually begins about the middle of November while here he began the 16th of December and quit the 26th of March. The sheep gained rapidly from the time they began feeding in the spring, which is not always the case East. Boyd's sheep sheared on an average 9 pounds of wool to the head, which netted 16 cents per pound. The percentage of increase is also above that in the east, which is seldom over 75 per cent. Boyd had 147 lambs from 116 ews. Certainly money cannot be made faster in any country than in Dakota by those who go into stock-raising on a moderate scale. It will pay 100 per cent. more than grain, and it is only a question of time when the farmers will see this.

The Evening Journal

is published at Minneapolis, Minn., the metropolis of the Northwest, a city with a population of 125,000, to which is tributary the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, and the entire northwest.

The Journal is the leading afternoon newspaper of the northwest, and the only afternoon newspaper published in Minneapolis. It has a circulation six times that of any afternoon paper published in Minnesota. It also has a greater daily circulation in the towns directly tributary to Minneapolis than any other paper.

The Journal is sent out on the afternoon trains, and reaches all points from 12 to 24 hours in advance of any other paper.

The Journal publishes the complete Associated Press reports, and copious Special Telegrams, and gives all the news of the day in a condensed form. Complete Market Reports are also published daily, and full reports of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature.

A large and complete editorial corps, and thoroughly trained men are employed in every department.

The Journal is the best equipped, best established, most enterprising and newsy afternoon newspaper northwest of Chicago.

The Journal is printed on a Hoe Perfecting Press of the latest pattern, built expressly for The Journal, and capable of a speed of 250 complete papers per minute folded, ready to deliver. A contract has also been made with R. Hoe & Co. for another press, capable of a speed of 500 complete papers per minute.

The subscription price is lower than that of any daily paper circulated in the northwest. The retail price is only two cents each. Its success has revolutionized the newspaper methods of this section, and demonstrated that a thoroughly first-class paper can be produced at a price within the reach of all. The subscription price of The Journal is—

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 20
One Month	50

Payable in advance.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and The Evening Journal will be furnished by us at the regular subscription rates of The Evening Journal.

To any one who desires to keep posted on the news of the day, and on all current local events, this offer is the best ever made by any publishers. The changes in the administration of the government will make the papers very interesting next year. Call at once and subscribe. [35-4t]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech.	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining Trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchases elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully, [illegible]

[illegible] Call at [illegible] Hall and see [illegible] Christmas goods before you buy. You can save money in these hard times. [illegible]

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 15, 1885. NO. 38

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

AT THE

Old Brick Block,

Commencing on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1885.

Must Be Closed Out

WITHIN TWENTY DAYS!

Call Early For

BIG BARGAINS.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents. If paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	3 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 00	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	25 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 00	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

The Public Herald, published at 706 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, by L. Lum Smith, is doing an excellent work by exposing the frauds and dead-beats who prey upon the public continually. The price is only $1 per annum. Here is what it says about the advertisement, of several so-called newspapers that offer to loan their subscribers from $100 to $500.

THE "NEWSPAPER" LOAN FRAUDS.

We copy the following from the Chicago Inter Ocean, which will demonstrate how well founded have been our attacks upon these fraudulent concerns:

"A few weeks ago the Inter Ocean called attention to what appeared to be an attempt to swindle the public by an advertisement of an alleged newspaper entitled Ocean to Ocean, which purported to be published at No. 68 West Monroe Street. At that time a visit was paid to the locality mentioned, but no trace of the Ocean to Ocean could be found. From the similarity in name it was believed that an attempt was made to trade upon the reputation of the Inter Ocean to further this scheme. After exposing this matter the Ocean to Ocean disappeared from Chicago and is now located at Cincinnati, O. In its place, however, and at the same locality on West Monroe Street, there appears another prospective periodical under the name of the Chicago Globe. The weekly papers throughout the country have been filled with glittering advertisements of this paper, which as yet, apparently has no existence. The Chicago Globe promises to loan its subscribers any amount of money which may be desired and for an unlimited time. In addition to this, a picture of "Christ Leaving the Pretorium" is to be sent to every person who will send the amount of 42 cents to the address on Monroe Street. This last feature of the advertisement is the one from which the greatest profit is designed to be realized, and feeling some curiosity in the matter, a reporter for the Inter Ocean called at No. 68 West Monroe Street for the purpose of obtaining definite information regarding the matter. On the top floor of the new brick building, Mr. George E. Lloyd was found in possession. There was no indication of a printing office in this room, but standing upon a fire proof safe, encased in a cheap frame, was the famous picture for which the 42 cents was required. In reply to the questions of the reporter, Mr. Lloyd stated that the Chicago Globe had been removed to Cincinnati, that it had not yet been issued, and would not be until they had received the names of 100,000 subscribers. Mr. Lloyd disclaimed any connection with the enterprise, but said that he received the mail, which was very heavy, and forwarded it to the proprietors in Ohio. At the post office it was learned that no such paper had been entered according to law as second-class matter, and except that a large number of letters were received daily for this concern, the post office authorities had no knowledge of this publication. It looks very much as if the entire scheme was designed to induce a credulous public to forward 42 cents apiece for this picture, and that no paper will be issued, no money will ever be loaned to any one foolish enough to ask for it, and that the Chicago Globe and the Ocean to Ocean are mere covers to a scheme by which a cheap picture may be disposed of at a price in excess of its value."

Free—A Beautiful 600-page Dictionary,

To every person sending $1 for that large, excellent, 8-page, 48-column monthly farm and family paper, the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, one year. Send at once to the Journal Publishing Company, Box 57, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

FARM NOTES.

American Farmer.

WINTER TREATMENT OF MILCH COWS.

The aim in the treatment of milch cows in wintr should be to continue the conditions of summer as nearly as possible. This requires comfortable quarters, not only against the inclemency of the weather, but in all else that relates to the well being of the cow—such as warm stables, but not too warm; ventilation, to control the temperature and admit fresh air, but not directly on the animals; floor well littered with fine vegetable material to absorb fluids and odors, aided by plaster, thus securing a clean, dry, soft bed to lie and stand on; carding, plenty of good water, conveniently obtained; occasional outdoor airing and exercise, without rash exposure to cold and wet, getting as much sunlight as possible and avoiding the great changes of temperature; kind treatment, making the cow feel at home. Give food to meet her requirements; if in calf, let the nitrogenous element be well represented, and let the feed be largely of a succulent character, to keep in line with the summer diet such as roots and ensilage, with early-cut clover, well cured. Feed early and late, and a few times during the day, keeping the cow mostly employed with slight feeds between the two principle rations, the night serving for rest.

It is a great fault with many farmers to allow the cattle the range of the farm, thus getting more exercise than is good for a milch cow, trampling the field and making muddy paths, while the frost bitten food that they pick up is of reduced benefit, and leaves the fields bare and exposed to the winter's severity. It is an error to suppose that late grass, frost bitten and bleached, is of more value as feed than for plant food and protection. Leaving the grass unfed is in effect, green manuring, without the expense of turning it under.

By thus favoring our fields, we at the same time favor our cows also. By [illegible] early requires attention, but pays well, as now the time can be well afforded, and the cows are continued in good condition without break yielding a continued liberal supply of milk. All rash changes in feed and in treatment should be avoided, and above all, do not intermit the kindness in the least, without which a milch cow will never do her best. There is nothing new in all this, which makes it so much the better, as it has the experience of the most successful dairymen, yielding the largest quantity of the best milk and an increased percentage of butter from it, besides benefitting the cows.

The points of a good cow are a robust constitution, and a good appetite, large milking capacity, long milking tendency, rich milk, and an easy milker with good disposition. She should be a regular breeder, and her calves should possess her good qualities. After these come the points of shape, color and general appearance, along with the pedigree, which latter is of more or less importance as she is thoroughbred and kept for breeding more than dairy purposes. If the former, it is often the most important of all her attributes. Every cow has more or less of these qualities coupled with some objectionable features and it is a capital exercise to write out the good and bad qualities of every cow in the herd and compare them on paper. It will aid you materially in judging the animals in your herd. If you classify them you will always know which should be parted with first, and save you many a subsequent regret.

Milking in the barnyard, says an exchange, is an old fashion that should be abandoned. It is inconvenient and unclean. It should go, with the wooden pail and the hairy butter and never be heard of any more, gone and forgotten, too. It is a wonder that any farmer would permit it and still more a wonder that farmer's wives or daughters would consent to it.

"THE SUNFLOWER

is the best egg-producing food known for poultry, keeping them in a thriving condition and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry raiser who tries it will find that it is the best food known for glossing the plumage of fowls, and is almost indispensable to those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires very little care, and can be grown in fence corners and other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre. It should be planted in hills four feet apart, any time from the 10th of May to the 1st of July. Three quarts of seed will plant an acre."

An Iowa man says in the Country Gentleman: "I have for two years raised all the young calves I could get in the fall at a low price. I take them away from the cow at once, teach them to drink, then scald one part of oil meal, one part of corn meal and eight parts of bran, wet enough to drink at first, but as soon as possible, feed them the same dry, as they are apt to sour on mash in cold weather. I have yearlings, taken from the cow at three days old, which never tasted milk again. They weigh 750 pounds each, and worth $20 a piece. I consider that they cost me $6."

A Wisconsin farmer claims to have found a sure cure for potato bugs. His plan is to plant one or two flax seeds in each hill of potatoes. He says that the bugs will shun it every time, and for ten years he has thus been successful in growing potatoes while others have failed.

The Wealthy apple is estimated to be worth a million dollars to Minnesota. For hardiness and other good qualities it is attracting much attention in all the Northern States. The history of this valuable apple is thus given by Suel Foster, of Muscatine, Iowa: About 1865 or 1866 Mr. Gideon, of Excelsior, Minn., sent to Mr. Emerson, of Bangor, Me., for some crab-apple seed, for he had tried the common apples and they winter-killed. He received nearly two quarts of seed. He planted the seed and in five years one bore a few specimens of apples. At seven years Mr. Gideon was so well pleased with the tree and its fruit, its quality and its quantity, that he took off 400 scions and brought them to me, asking me to graft them on the halves, and to send him one-half the trees at one or two years old. I confess that I reluctantly consented to pay a high price for an unknown seedling. Mr. Gideon's knowledge and faith in the great value of the Wealthy, and his flattering me by saying that he heard that I was an honest man, induced me to accept his terms. I sent him 1,000 one-yearold trees the next fall, which was, I think, 1875. A few scions had been sent out by Mr. Gideon the winter before (1874). Such is the origin of the Wealthy, which is no doubt a hybrid of crab and common apples. Mr. Gideon is quite sure of this, for, from the seed of the Wealty he has obtained crab apples.

Free—Splendid Dictionary—Free.

A grand 600-page Dictionary will be sent free to every person sending $1 for the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, one year. Don't fail. This is the greatest offer ever made. Address the Journal Publishing Company, Box 57, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

Peterson's Magazine for February opens with a most bewitching steel-plate, entitled "Dressed for the Charade," representing two children, four years old, attired in fancy costume and singing a duet in keeping. Of all the charming engravings for which "Peterson" has become famous, this is certainly one of the most cunning. Besides this, however, there are fifty other embellishments, including a very beautiful colored steel fashion-plate, double size, and a costly large size colored pattern. The literary contents, always superior, are better than ever this month. We would call attention particularly to "In the Ring," "The Pickpocket," and to the two novelets, "The Motherless Girl" and "The Lost Ariadne." Every lady ought to have this magazine. Now is just the time, with the opening year, to subscribe for 1885. The terms are but Two Dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs, and splendid premiums for getting up the clubs. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for in good faith, so as to compare "Peterson" with other magazines at the same price. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beautiful Dictionary and Paper for $1.

That excellent farm and home paper, the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, filled with splendid family and household reading, stock notes, interesting stories, etc., one year, and a grand 600-page Dictionary, both for $1. Send to-day, addressing the Journal Publishing Company, Box 57, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

For Sale Cheap.

A complete set of bar fixtures. Call on August Wentzel for particulars. [19-tf.]

Profits of Sheep Husbandry.

Bismarck Tribune: The Boyd Bros., five miles south of Menoken, have 540 head of sheep, mostly merinos. These gentlemen came from Ohio, the great wool State, two years ago, and they state that sheep husbandry will be full as profitable in this region as in Ohio. Their flock has wintered well both winters, the percentage of loss being less than in Ohio, because of the dryness of the atmosphere. Comfortable sheds have been provided, and Mr. Boyd says he fed his sheep a less number of days in this country during the winter than in Ohio. In that State feeding usually begins about the middle of November while here he began the 16th of December and quit the 26th of March. The sheep gained rapidly from the time they began feeding in the spring, which is not always the case East. Boyd's sheep sheared on an average 9 pounds of wool to the head, which netted 16 cents per pound. The percentage of increase is also above that in the east, which is seldom over 75 per cent. Boyd had 147 lambs from 116 ews. Certainly money cannot be made faster in any country than in Dakota by those who go into stock-raising on a moderate scale. It will pay 100 per cent. more than grain, and it is only a question of time when the farmers will see this.

The Evening Journal

is published at Minneapolis, Minn., the metropolis of the Northwest, a city with a population of 125,000, to which is tributary the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, and the entire northwest.

The Journal is the leading afternoon newspaper of the northwest, and the only afternoon newspaper published in Minneapolis. It has a circulation six times that of any afternoon paper published in Minnesota. It also has a greater daily circulation in the towns directly tributary to Minneapolis than any other paper.

The Journal is sent out on the afternoon trains, and reaches all points from 12 to 24 hours in advance of any other paper.

The Journal publishes the complete Associated Press reports, and copious Special Telegrams, and gives all the news of the day in a condensed form. Complete Market Reports are also published daily, and full reports of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature.

A large and complete editorial corps, and thoroughly trained men are employed in every department.

The Journal is the best equipped, best established, most enterprising and newsy afternoon newspaper northwest of Chicago.

The Journal is printed on a Hoe Perfecting Press of the latest pattern, built expressly for The Journal, and capable of a speed of 250 complete papers per minute folded, ready to deliver. A contract has also been made with R. Hoe & Co. for another press, capable of a speed of 500 complete papers per minute.

The subscription price is lower than that of any daily paper circulated in the northwest. The retail price is only two cents each. Its success has revolutionized the newspaper methods of this section, and demonstrated that a thoroughly first-class paper can be produced at a price within the reach of all. The subscription price of The Journal is—

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 20
One Month	50

Payable in advance.

The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and The Evening Journal will be furnished by us at the regular subscription rates of The Evening Journal.

To any one who desires to keep posted on the news of the day and on all current local events, this offer is the best ever made by any publishers. The changes in the administration of the government will make the papers very interesting next year. Call at once and subscribe. [35-4t]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,933
Milwaukee Mech.	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

We mean it. Call at Medical Hall and see their Christmas goods before you buy. You can save money in these hard times. 33-tf

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 15, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

O. H. Lucken has gone to St. Paul.

Red flannels, plain and twilled, guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

Ed Walsh may be found in the little building on Main street, formerly occupied by R. B. Reiley as a law office.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

The directors of the new Merchants' National Bank held their first annual meeting last week and the report of the first month showed the earnings to be $880. This is a fine showing for a starter.

You can buy a good colored blanket or 95 cents, at the New York store.

There is an overgrown fortune awaiting the man who has sand and capital enough to start a private bank in this city. One that can loan money on long time on city real estate. Such an institution would be of incalculable benefit to this city.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Froze your ears, say you? Well, you ought to freeze your ears if you don't know enough to go to Frank M. Brown's store and buy you a good No. 1 cap for 25 cents. A kyvarter of a dollar or a heluf-a dollar will buy you such a cap as will discourage old jack frost the best day he ever saw! Think of that and weep.

You can buy 20 yards of heavy brown sheeting, one yard wide, for $1.00, at the New York store.

Berthiaume Bro's will take possession of the stand recently occupied by the New England Restaurant and put in a large and complete stock of jewelry, They don't intend to take a back seat for nobody. J. B. told us that he was going east soon to buy up everything worth anything there, and if he can't get all he wants will go until he can. Look out for their announcement later.

You can buy 10 yards of dress goods in any color, for 50 cents, at the New York store.

Miss Annie Drew, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. LaChapelle died at their residence in this city on Saturday last of of consumption. She came here with the hope that this climate would be of benefit but came too late. Her remains were accompanied to the depot on Monday by a large concourse of old citizens gathered to pay the last sad respects. The remains were sent to St. Paul for interment.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

The delegation representing the Crookston Fire Department at the thirteenth annual convention, held in St. Cloud on the 13th inst., started from this place on Monday evening. When we mention that our representatives consisted of John R. McKinnon, Chief, John McLaren, Foreman, and James O'Brien, secretary, it may safely be assumed that the interests of our creditable, though young, department were judiciously presented, judging from the attractive appearance of our worthy secretary, accompanied by his wife.

Flannels, 54 and 56 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents, at the New York store. The nett cost on these good was 85 cents.

Elsewhere will be seen the notice of dissolution of Proud & Macdonell. These gentlemen succeeded to the business of the New York store about one year ago and by universal courtesy and a strict attention to the wants of their patrons have built up a good trade. Mr. Proud, the retiring partner, is a gentleman universally respected and should he decide to leave will be followed by the regrets of hosts of friends. Mr. Macdonell who succeeds to the business is one of the most popular young business men of our city. He says that he intends to keep up the reputation of this excellent store to the fullest; and will do his level best to get to the top. He is now selling out the entire stock at prices which actually CANNOT be beaten. After disposing of the stock in this way he will put in a larger and more complete stock than ever before. Try Mac for a bargain.

Table linens from 20 cents to 90 cents at the New York store.

E. M. Walsh has sold his hardware business to Stewart & Laurence who take possession this week. Mr. Walsh has been in business in this city since its formation and has seen it grow from a small hamlet to a thriving city of over 5,000 inhabitants and two roller rinks over which (the city) he presides as mayor. Mr. Walsh was, financially, about as big as Crookston when he came and he has grown with her growth and thriven with her prosperity until now he is as well fixed, financially, as is the city herself. We are not informed what he intends to do but are assured that he does not contemplate leaving, but will at an early day engage in some other line of business. His successors, Messrs. Stewart & Laurence, are well known here, having been in the lumber business, building up the largest trade in the city and county. That they will be eminently successful in their new line of business all who know them feel confident. They assure us that they intend at once to put in a large and complete stock of everything in their to which they will add building paper, sash and doors. They are rustlers and will not be content with a small stock of goods. They will have the best and plenty of it.

You can buy one pair kid gloves for 50 cents, reduced from $1.50, at the New York store.

Sheriff Zwickey is in St. Paul.

Chris Houston is expected home the atter part of this week.

P. A. Dufour has returned from a visit to the saintly city.

McDonell shows some nice woolen blankets—just the thing for this kind of weather.

The weather this week has been pretty snug. Not too cold for sleighriding just snug and nice.

F. S. Smith left this morning for a visit to his old home. He intends to see New Orleans before he returns.

On Monday offers of 66 cents were freely made for No. 1 Hard wheat. Had this occurred last fall it would have done some good.

There will be a big time at the rink to-morrow evening. A big skating match and a big dance. A train from Grand Forks will be over.

Signor Bosco, the Illusionist will be at the opera house on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week. 100 gifts will be made each night. Tickets 25c and 35c now on sale at the box office, opera house.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Rumor hath it that Lewis Foss has sold his interest in Fosston and will go somewhere else where folks aint so thunderin' careless with their fire arms. He don't like to be the most prominent men in a city where the folks manifest their high regards in that way.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

We are under obligations to those who have called in to settle up that little subscription since our last issue. We shall hold them in grateful remembrance while we trust that all who have not will come forward. Until the 1st of Feb., all who settle will receive the discount.

Who says there is anything hoggish about Henry Steege? But he has purchased over 100 hogs, pigs and shoats of high and low degree and placed them upon his farm up the river. Steege has evidently set his heart on supplying the hog meat for this city for the next year or so and evidently intends to have a thousand pigs or so to sell next fall.

Mr. Isaiah Gervals was down from Red Lake Falls this morning. While here he received a telegram stating that his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Sempre, (some say it is spelled St. Pere) had died suddenly at Helena, Montana, on the 14th and that the body would be sent at once to St. Paul. Mr. G. started on the evening train for St. Paul to attend the funeral. Mr. S. was a traveling man, an old resident of St. Paul, well known there and in the Northwest.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Crookston, for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the ensuing year, was held at the Bank on the 12th inst. Geo. Q. Erskine was elected president, K. D. Chase, vice president, and Chas. E. Sawyer, of Racine, Wis., Cashier. Ansel Bates, who has been cashier of the bank since its organization in 1881, was removed. The new board of directors placed the following resolution on their records:

RESOLVED, That Ansel Bates, the late cashier of the First National Bank of Crookston, Minn., since its organization in the fall of 1881, and in his management of the same from that time to the present, has at all times shown good ability and undoubted integrity.

Mr. Bates intends to remain in Crookston and identify himself with its fortunes, as heretofore, and claims to be well pleased with his prospects for the future.

CAUGHT ON THE STREET.

By our Special Reporter.

"I don't can see dot hydrant leak," said Councilman Bataglia, anent the water works question. "Humph," responded Commissioner Markham, there's nothing surprising about that, you can't appreciate anything that has cold water in it!"

Ansel Bates: "This change in the First National Bank does not make a sorehead of me by any means. I intend to remain in this city and take a hand in her development in the future as I have tried to do in the past. I shall embark in business later on, the nature of which I will inform you in due time."

John McLean: "If farmers are wise they will have learned one important lesson from the experience of the past two years. Instead of making their obligations for machinery, horses and all that due Oct. 1st or Nov. 1st, they should make it March 1st or April 1st, then they would have a chance to get the top of the market on their wheat. Oh, they could do it easy enough if they would all unite. Machine men and others would come to time if farmers insisted and everybody would be far better off."

Geo. G. McDonell: "It is a fact that farmers have had a rough deal this past fall on wheat, but I can make up a large share of their losses when they trade here. I am prepared to give such prices that everybody can afford to buy at."

John Leot: "What's the odds as long as you're 'appy?"

Fontaine & Anglim: "It don't make any difference what's up, these goods MUST and WILL be sold inside of 30 days from Jan. 6th. Somebody will get great bargains and don't let that fact escape your memory."

Joseph Simpson: "I see no reason to complain of hard times. I raise only the best of wheat and oats and sell it for seed. I raise some stock and some grain and make it a point to consult the best interests of my farm in all of my farming operations. I FIND THIS METHOD PAYS best. My motto is "take care of your business and your business will take care of you!" If farmers would only adopt this system they could do as I have done, make a good living and have some money to loan."

Adolph Gallasch: "Hack & Gallasch don't offer to give away any goods for nothing, but we are not ashamed to compare prices with any of 'em. You can buy a pile of goods of us for $1—about double what could be bought when wheat was skyward. Don't forget this fact."

Frank M. Brown: "Yes, I heard that a granger had frozen his ears, but it was one who had not read about those cheap caps I advertise in THE JOURNAL, good solid caps that I sell from 25 cents upward."

Arthur Stewart: "Yes sir, we have bought Ed Walsh's interest in the hardware store and we are here to stay. We shall at once lay in a very large and as complete a stock as can be found in the market and you may tell JOURNAL readers that if we do not have what they want in stock we shall take great pleasure in getting it for them."

C. H. Saake: "Yes, times seem a little slow but I can't complain. I am getting a good trade, have all I can do and expect soon to get in a large and fine assortment of jewelry and everything in my line. Tell the JOURNAL readers to call and see me."

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf

Notice.

Hereafter, until further notice, the stores in this city will be closed promptly at 8 o'clock p. m., except Saturday evenings. Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

Report of the County Commissioners.

The Merchants' National Bank was made the depository of the county funds and bonds approved. The rate of interest was fixed at 4 per cen. on daily balaces. In the matter of the petition for the Robert street bridge, mentioned last week, the board by a unanimous vote, granted said petition. $100 was granted for a bridge in the town of Roome. Assistance for a bridge across the Clearwater at Red Lake Falls was asked and granted. A petition for $300 for a bridge between the towns of Tynsid and Bygland was granted. A petition was received to organize town 148, Range 39. Rejected. Petition for organization of school district in Winger, granted as also that of River Falls. Petition of Michael McGivre and of Jas. and Mary Sullivan were laid on the table to be called up at a future meeting. The Auditor was authorized to advertise for bids for the Robert street bridge, for 40 cords of green wood, for attendance on poor in 2d and 4th districts and the 13 towns and for county printing. The salary of the county attorney was raised to $1,000. The appropriation of $500 for road purposes in the Thirteen Towns was left in charge of Commissioner Goodrich. The report of the Register of Deeds showed that his fees for 1884 amounted to $3,100.38. That of the Clerk of Court to $2,553. Commissioner Jas. Sullivan was authorized to sell the county pile driver.

If you If you If you

WANT anything in hardware call on the new firm of Stewart & Lawrence.

WANT anything in the line of ladies' dress goods, flannels, blankets, boots or shoes for ladies' or gents, don't fail to see Geo. G. Macdonell, successor to Proud & Macdonell.

WANT anything at all in groceries, provisions or Clothing don't fail to attend the closing out sale of Fontaine & Anglim. A $30,000 stock to be sold regardless of cost.

WANT jewelry call on Saake, Second street.

WANT any job work, want to subscribe for a good paper or want to place an advertisement where it will reach three-fourths of the dwellers of Polk County, call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Harry G. Proud and George G. McDonell, doing business as Proud & McMonell, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of said firm will be paid, and all accounts owing said firm collected by George G. McDonell.

Crookston, Minn., Jan 2d, 1885.

HARRY G. PROUD.

[38-40] GEORGE G. MCDONELL.

John Knuppe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

Notice.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have opened a Jewelry and Watchmaking business in the store formerly occupied by James McKenzie, Second Street, Crookston. I purpose to run a first-class jewelry store and shall adhere to the rule of promptness all the time. I would ask respectfully for a friendly patronage by the generous public.

C. H. SAAKE,

Fine watchmaker and jeweler, Crookston, Minn.

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name, but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker. Jeweler and Optician, Crookston.

A Puzzle.

TO FIND ALL OUR GOODS!

CHRISTMAS CARDS by the hundred, from 2c to $5 each.
ALBUMS by the bushel, from 25c to $15.
LADIES' Comb, Brush and Mirror Sets, in PLUSH, from $5 to $25.
GENTLEMEN'S Toilet and Shavins sets, in Morocce, from $5 to $10.
BRIC-A-BRAC at all prices
TOYS of all kinds for children at Low Prices.

☞ You need't run all over town. We have ALMOST EVERYTHING, and will be glad to see you at MEDICAL HALL.

Respectfully,

POTTER & GEORGE.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows preferd. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.

[37-tf]

They are selling goods at Fontaine & Anglim's cheaper than they can be bought by the cargo in Boston:

Prints 4 and 5 cents.
Ginghams 8 and 10 cents.
Ladies' fine shoes $3.50; worth $6.00:
Men's suits $13.00; worth $18.00.
12 pounds granulated sugar $1.00.
14 pounds C sugar for $1.00.

Strayed.

From my premises at East Grand Forks, on Friday night Dec. 19th 1884, one team brown mares; one branded "T. S." on right hip. Ten dollars reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery.

GUST MELIN,
[36-38] East Grand Forks.

LOST!

$100 REWARD!

Lost in the Village of Euclid, on Wednesday, November 12th, 1884, a black leather pocket-book containing $910 in bills. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid on the return of the pocket-book and money.

R. CASMEY.
Euclid, Minn. [89-tf]

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 12th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Billadeau, Jean
Brown, John
Freeman, Calnet
Gustafson, Nils
Hans Lewis
Hegland, Torbior T
Knudson, Caroline M
McLean, Peter G
Murrey, E C
Nilsson, Gulik
Nordland, August
Petterson, Mette
Peterson, Iscar
Samson, P B
Sixsmith, Alexander

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

Wentzel & Rauch, Sample Rooms.

MAIN STREET. - - CROOKSTON, MINN

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

MERCHANTS' Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,...........Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS...........................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000

SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

NO SURPRISE!

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES

The American Agriculturist.

FROM THE TENTH CENSUS, VOL. 8, JUST PUBLISHED:

"The American Agriculturist is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely."

This tribute is a pleasing incident in the marvellous neatly

HALF A CENTURY

career of this recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world.

What it is To-Day.

Six months ago the American Agriculturist entered upon a NEW CAREER OF PROSPERITY, and to-day it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. Richer in editorial strength; richer engravings; printed on finer paper, and presenting in every issue 100 columns of original reading matter from the ablest writers, and nearly 100 illustrations. Dr. George Thurber, for nearly a quarter of a century the editor-in-chief of the American Agriculturist, Joseph Harris, Byron D. Halsted, Col. M. C. Weld and Andrew S. Fulle, the other long time editors, together with the other writers who have made the American Agriculturist what it is to-day, ARE STILL AT THEIR POSTS.

WHAT, FREE?

Every subscriber, whose subscription is IMMEDIATELY forwarded us with the price, $1.50 per pear, and 15 cents extra for postage on Cyclopedia—making $1.65 in all—will receive the American Agriculturist for Dec, 1884, and all of 1885, and will be presented with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FAMILY CYCLOPÆDIA. (Just out.) 700 Pages and over 1,000 Engravings. Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold.

This entirely new volume is a remarkable storehouse and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including an Agricultural supplement by Dr. Thurber.

Send three 2-cent stamps for mailing you specimen copy American Agriculturist, an elegant 40-page Premium List, with 250 illustrations, and specimen pages of our Family Cyclopædia. Canvassers wanted everywhere.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York. [35-26]

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

STEWART & LAWRENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants,

CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
REVOLVER, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Sash, Doors, &c.

McKINNON BRO'S

CARRIAGE WORKS!

Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.

AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!

And Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.

Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,

DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows. Field Rollers of all sizes. Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!

EXTRAS
For all Machines constantly on hand

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.

E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Good Cooking Rules.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Two pounds of granulated sugar, a pint of sweet cream, a tablespoonful of vanilla extract, and four ounces of Baker's chocolate. Put into a bright tin dish, and cook slowly until it arrives at the brittle state, which can be known by dropping a little into cold water. Pour at once on to flat, greased tins or plates, and when almost cold cut into square tablets. Better for children than boughten candy.

COOL DISHES FOR HOT WEATHER: GELATINE.—Half a box of Cox's gelatine soaked two hours in milk; add a little soda, then heat, stirring often. Beat the yelks of three eggs with a small teacupful of sugar, and pour over (stirring well) the scalded milk and gelatine. Return to the kettle and let it boil again a minute. Strain and flavor; then pour into a wet mold and set on ice till wanted. Eat with cream and sugar, or fruit.

COLD CUSTARD. Heat a quart of milk; add sugar to taste to the beaten yelks of five eggs, mix with this the hot milk, and add the beaten whites of two. Set stone china cups in a baking-pan of hot water, and, after filling them, put into the oven till "set". Then pour over them a meringue of the three other whites, whipped up stiff, with a trifle of sugar and a little lemon juice. Flavor the custard before baking, if preferred. When done, set away to cool, and if placed in cold water with a little ice, it is a refreshing dessert.

BLANC MANGE. One quart of milk heated and sugared, one package of Cox's gelatine, after being soaked two hours in a cup of cold water. Cook and strain. Set away to cool on Saturday night. Turn out of the mold on Sunday, and if not loose, dip the mold for an instant in hot water, and it will turn out easily. Eat with cream and sugar, or fruit.

GREEN TOMATO SAUCE.—Slice about two gallons of green tomatoes and 10 large onions. Add to these, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of sugar, three tablespoonsfuls of salt, two of black pepper, one each of allspice and cloves. Cook until tender, stirring constantly. Good with cold meat.

PICKELED PEACHES.—Prepare 10 pounds of peeled fruit. Strew 4½ pounds of sugar over them and let them stand one hour. Then drain off every particle of the sirup; add a cup of water, and boil until the scum ceases to rise. Put in the fruit and cook five minutes. Skim out the peaches; to the sirup add a quart of good vinegar and a small bag of whole spice. Boil 10 or 15 minutes longer, then pour over the fruit. Keep in glass.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, a scant cup of butter, five eggs beaten separately, a cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in warm water; cinnamon or nutmeg to taste, and a quart of ripe huckleberries which have been dredged with flour. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, add the yelks, then the milk, flour, whites, spice, soda, and last, the fruit. Bake slowly until a broom splint comes out clean from the thickest part.

Home Decorations.

Cloths for the tea-table are edged with lace.

Glass is becoming fashionable as a protection to oil paintings, and pink macreme is the latest fancy for mantle and shelf ornamentation.

The palm-leaf fan, covered with satin or cretonne and finished with pompons around the edge and a bow at the base of the handle, makes quite a pretty screen.

Tea cups are now made to represent rose petals, and the accompanying saucers imitate the leaves. The other pieces of the service are carried out in the same style.

Corner cupboards are attractive and useful; the tops should have glass doors so that the china may be arranged to show to good advantage, while the solid doors of the closets below form a convenient place to deposit the dishes that are useful only.

A packing box, with lid upon which hinges have been put, covered with cretonne, the top upholstered, is a useful addition to the sewing room, as many odds and ends of work can be laid inside; it should be about three feet long and eighteen inches high, and furnishes a pretty window seat.

The floral wishbone had the audacity to take the position so long occupied by the campanula during the marriage ceremony, to be thrust out by the monograms and models of future blissful cottages in fragrant blossoms.

A present caprice is to use doors and fronts of one of the old sedan-chairs of the last century for screens and as the supply of the ancient articles is inadequate to the demand, furniture dealers have, consequently, undertaken to imitate them as nearly as possible, and have produced screens of a similar shape as well, low enough to suit the present fashion, with glass panes let into the upper half, and have covered them with old damask and brocaded silks.

Watering the Garden

In watering the garden a thorough good soaking occasionally is said to be much better than the light sprinkling every evening, which is the popular way. This last has the tendency to make the roots seek the surface of the ground for the moisture thus supplied. The New York evening post has a florist writer who recommends this plan: When watering is contemplated draw the tubs of water in the morning and let them stand in the sun through the day; at night draw the soil away from the base of each plant in order to form a basin in which to pour the water. Pour this full and let it filter through the soil, again and again filling until the earth is entirely soaked, then draw the soil back to the roots, which will prevent it baking in the sun. In the dryest time of summer a watering of this kind should last for several weeks. When entire beds are to be watered the soil should be opened by a digging fork being thrust into it, when it may be watered with a sprinkler, which should be several times passed over it. The following day, with a hoe or rake, make mellow the surface of the bed. It is not well to give water so long as it can be avoided, for plants left to fight the drought send their roots deep into the soil to seek moisture, and when it does rain they are more benefited than those that have had constant watering. The easiest plan to economize both water and time is to take the garden piece by piece, watering one piece thoroughly every evening, and then beginning again at the first. Surface sprinklings cause roots to seek the surface in search of moisture, which, when found, is not enough to nourish them, but causes exhaustion by inducing the growth of fibres near the scorching sun. Plants in pots that have been plunged in the ground, and those in tubs and vases must be given daily water.

Digging Wells.

The Massachusetts Ploughman gives a hint about constructing a well so as to have the water free from impurities: After digging as low as desired, a cement pipe, some two feet in diameter and two or three feet long, is sunk at the bottom and worked down as low as possible by digging out the inside. The pipe should be covered over with a flat stone, through the middle of which a two-inch hole has been drilled; directly over this hole stand in drain pipe, then begin to fill up the hole, and add drain pipe as the filling proceeds till it comes near the surface, when a pump can be attached. A well of this kind is reliable and permanent, requiring no repairs; the water is cool and free from impurities that open wells are subject to; no insects or animals can find their way into it, and the cost is not more than one-half that of a well that is stoned. If dug, as it should be, when the springs are low a constant supply of water that is as pure as the underground spring is secured. As the well is always full, there is no chance for bad air to injure the water, and, in fact, but little danger of being polluted by surrounding cesspools, compared to that of open wells.

Fertilizer for Cabbage.

"I find," says a writer in the New England Homestead, "that cabbage needs more hoeing and stirring of the soil than almost any other crop. Neither do I approve of too much stable manure, except for an early crop, for it has a tendency to dry the soil and does not furnish potash enough. I had much rather have tobacco stems or stalks, cut up fine and plowed under broadcast, with some chemicals in the drill, for a medium or late crop. As to chemicals, whether to be used alone or in combination with other manures, I recommend this formula as being best and cheapest, which every farmer must make for himself: Two hundred pounds of dry ground fish, 200 pounds of bone meal dissolved in sulphuric acid, 200 pounds of castor pomace and 100 pounds of muriatic potash, or more if the potash salts (kainit) are used. The fish and castor pomace furnish ammonia in quick and slow forms; the bone, phosphoric acid; while the potash is very necessary to a cabbage crop. A ton of this mixture costs about $40, and is sufficient for an acre with light manuring, or half the quanity if manure is used liberally. This is the best cabbage grower I have found. With it and tobacco stalks, as described, I raised cabbages that weiged over twenty pounds. One dozen, as they were taken to market, weighed over 200 pounds."

Distemper in Horses.

Several remedies for this very troublesome disease have been handed us. One says he has used red pepper and vinegar with good results. He steeps a common sized pepper in a pint of strong cider vinegar, and applies it to the diseased part hot. Another writes that his cure is simply a lump of gum camphor about the size of a hazelnut, given to the horse in bran—or anything in which he will eat it—on the first indication of the disease. If one does not effect a cure in two days, repeat the dose. He says he will warrant a cure. The camphor opens the pores, relieves almost as soon as if by magic. A very common remedy is to take of spirits of nitric ether one ounce, laudanum four drams, nitrate of potash three drams and water one pint. Mix and give night and morning as a drench.—Tribune and Farmer.

Chops and Tomato Sauce.

This Pickwickian dish is not often daintily served in the avarage household, and yet it is exceedingly easy to prepare. For the sauce take some fresh, ripe tomatoes, cut them into quarters, and stew for an hour and a half in a porcelain-lined saucepan. Do not put in any water. At the end of that time pass through a cullender, and strain out the skins and pips. Put the liquid back into the saucepan over the fire, add a large lump of fresh butter—don't be afraid of getting in too much—and when it boils up add pepper and salt to taste, a teacupful of cream with enough flour in it to make the sauce of the proper consistency—like rather thick custard. Broil your lamb chops—which should have all the lower part trimmed off, leaving the neat handle of bone—and serve quickly on a hot platter, with a little chopped parsley laid over each brown chop, and with the sauce poured around them. A bit of onion can be stewed with the tomato for those who like that flavoring.—N. Y. Tribune.

Charcoal and Lime

should be allowed fowls always. Let them have all they will swallow. Even if the fowls are not confined, but especially so if they are, charcoal pounded up into bits or pieces about the size of a grain of corn, or a little finer, should be put around in small piles where the fowls can have easy access to it, and they will soon make use of it. The cost of charcoal is but a trifle, and where the distance from town or city is so great as to prevent it from being readily obtained therefrom, the ashes from a wood stove may be sieved out, and the small bits of charred wood or charcoal used in the place of that made in the regular way. Especially during the Spring and Summer months is it advisable to use charcoal freely. Lime, too, is valuable in many ways. In the form of whitewash it begets cleanliness, freedom from disease; and laying hens should have lime, where they can make use of it in assisting in the production of eggs.—American Poultry Yard.

When to Cut Wheat.

Bad straw, must and mildew and the loss of much grain by shelling out—some or all of these will be the penalty for allowing the grain to stand until it is dead ripe. As to the quality of the kernel, the Germantown Telegraph remarks: "It should be remembered that wheat is composed of gluten, starch and bran. Gluten is the nourishing quality of the grain, which makes the flour stick together in the hands of the baker, and gives weight to the grain; and there is the greatest quantity of gluten in the grain when the straw is yellow two or three joints from the ground, the head turns downward, and, when you can mash the grain between the thumb and finger without producing any milk. It may, therefore, be set down as an indisputable truth that every day the wheat stands after this stage of ripeness the gluten decreases in quantity and the bran increases in thickness, and thus diminishes in value, in addition to the danger from must and other risks."

Agricultural Items.

If it rains, be thankful; it will make the crops grow. If it is dry or hot, be thankful; it is splendid harvest weather. Be thankful and happy any way: it is much pleasanter for everybody.

Mr. T. E. Williams writes from Wisconsin that he planted "Pride of the North" corn May 26, last year, and "it was so ripe as to be uninjured by the heavy frost that fell September 9."

One of Jefferson's rules of life: We never repent of having eaten too little."

The editor of The Mirror and Farmer has "never yet heard" of a potato digger that gave satisfaction.

D. D. Royce, Williamstown, Vt., advises farmers to keep an account of all their business transactions. He mentions an instance where a pair of oxen was claimed and taken after the man died, for the reason that his book did not show that they had been paid for. "Buy a book that will cost 30 cents and devote from three to five minutes each night in putting down your transactions, who with, what money you take in and pay out and what for."

Now what would you think of a man, asked Mr. Beecher, who had a laboratory 100 feet square, and who fenced off 20 feet in one corner for use, and let all the rest go?—let it go without yielding a cent? That is what he thinks of a farmer who has three times as much land as he can use and improve. What would you think of a gigantic factory that has no capital to run it? Farmers own more land than they can do justice to. It is dead capital. They work a little part of it, and all the rest is dead waste. Farmers should calculate as manufacturers do; find out how much they can profitably use, and own no more; settle that and then go ahead.

Twins Astonish Judge and Jury.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal.

At a trial in Augusta the other day, before Judge Whitehouse, the case being a family quarrel between disgruntled heirs, among the witnesses for the defense were twins. They were not ordinary twins. They had hair of the brightest auburn, eyebrows the color of flax, pink and white complexions, and dresses exactly alike, even to the least important bow. Their names were exactly alike, with the single exception that an "a" appeared in one of their names instead of an "o." When the first appeared on the stand the jury, Judge, and lawyers regarded her attentively; she gave her testimony in a modest manner and stepped down. Another name was called; it was that of her twin sister. As her counterfeit presentment quietly took the stand there was a hush in the court room. Judge, jury, lawyers and spectators sat transfixed, and gazed first at the witness in the box and then at the place where her sister had taken her seat. They could hardly beleive their eyes; it seemed as if the last witness had returned to the box without being recalled. The lawyer conducting the cross examination put the usual questions; the name and residence were, to all appearances the same in the case of her double just on the stand, and the voice precisely the same in tone and inflection. The jury looked at each other and seemed ready to match coppers as to whether they were awake or not. Then the lawyer asked the witness if she had been on the stand before during the trial, and received a quiet answer in the negative. This satisfied the court, although if her twin sister had not sat in plain view at the other end of the court room it is by no means certain that she would not have been indicted for perjury.

The Victim of Richardson.

A western friend of mine now in the city, told me a singular thing a few days ago. Said he:

"You know Daniel McFarland, the hero of the sad Richardson tragedy? I met him at Leadville some three years ago, a poor waif and rapidly drifting to the condition of a physical wreck. He was so poor that I have known him to be forced to sleep on the floor of one of the lowest class of Leadville lodging houses. I talked with him a number of times. He had wandered all over the Western states restless and aimless. He was given to frequent spells of drinking. On one occasion while in Kansas City I think he told me he had occupied a seat in one of the public halls while his own wife, Abby Sage, was delivering a lecture. Of course, she saw him, but no sign of recognition passed between the two."

"Where is McFarland now?" I asked.

"In the cemetery at Leadville," he replied, sadly. "Remorse, disease and utter weariness of life wore him out. He gave up the fight after a while, and he is now at rest."

"Tis a sad conclusion to a brilliant life," said I. "McFarland was once one of the brightest lawyers at the New York bar. But such is life."

An Elaborate Clock.

From the New Haven Journal and Courier.

At the office of the New Haven Clock company in this city is a splendid clock just finished, which is to go to the New Orleans exposition. It was constructed specially with reference to exhibiting at the exposition, and is probably the finest clock ever made in New England. It cost $1,000. It stands nine and a half feet high. The case is built of the finest mahogany with elegant decorative carvings showing skillful handiwork, while the dial is of silver and gold finish. A door of beveled plate glass with a light mahogany frame opens to the dial, and a large similar decorative door opens below the weights. Beautifully finished Corinthian pillars flank the main body of the case, surmounted by elegantly carved architraves. The clock rests upon gilded ornamental pedals. The long pendulem beats seconds and the clock chimes the quarter hours either on a set of eight bells or on another known as the Westminister chimes, both sets being very musical and the effect most pleasing. For the first quarter four bells are struck, for the second eight, for the third twelve, the fourth sixteen, and the hour is announced upon a deep-sounding cathedral gong, musical yet solemn, as if the flight of time were a grave matter and no unconsidered trifle. The clock runs eight days and has attachments which shift the striking works to suit the varieties of bells.

Case of Infatuation.

A very peculiar case of infatuation came to light recently says a Newport, R. I., dispatch to The Boston Herald. A few years ago a lad came to Newport and fell in love with a young lady, whom he married. The young wife died soon afterward, and the husband, who is now scarcely out of his teens, is engaged to an estimable young lady. Since the death of his wife, his wife's aunt has been desperately in love with him, and has dogged him everywhere, in fact making life a burden to him. This afternoon he called upon the sister of his fianceo, and as he was leaving, he was accosted by the aunt, who had been watching him. She upraided him, and finally threw a brick which she had concealed under her shawl, at him. Fortunately the brick went wide of the mark. A policeman saw the incident, and induced the furiated woman to cease her annoyances. She went home, and did not seem to mind the commotion she had occasioned upon a public street. The woman belongs to a good family.

An Ugly Customer on a Fish Hook

Monday last an octopus was caught in Commencement Bay in about 300 feet of water by fish-hooks. When brought to the surface it was almost unmanageable, and it was only by a severe struggle that it was hauled into a boat and brought ashore. Once it seized upon the bottom of the boat and no effort could loosen it, until it did so of its own accord after the vessel was set in motion. One of its feelers came in contact with one of the boy's arms and it was only induced to let go by beating the feeler into jelly with a club. It is plenty large enough to master a man and would be a dangerous customer to meet in the water. It was a monster specimen, having arms or feelers fully four feet long. The arms are eight in number, and are each supplied with 120 pairs of suckers, by which they seize and hold their prey. Its body is purse-shaped without fins, and is a foot long and nearly the same in width.—Portland Oregonian.

Four Lucky Men.

Four of the employees at A. Goebel & Co.'s brewery have had a stroke of luck; owning between them one-tenth of a ticket which is said to have drawn the $50,000 prize in the Louisiana state lottery; Albert Mass, 305 Gratiot avenue, Lorenz Traub, 199 Russell street, Wm. Brömmer, 73 Mapel street, and Benjamin Noes are the lucky men. The official list is not yet published. Mass having heard the news through a dispatch from a friend. They expect to have it confirmed to-morrow. None of them have made a habit of buying tickets, but they have all invested two or three times before. This time they chipped in one dollar apiece and bought four one-tenth tickets, three of which have proved blank. They propose to put their money into a house and lot.

Charles E. Stange, stationer, Randolph street near Fort, who drew a share in the capital $75,000 prize in the same lottery in 1882, said recently that both he and his partners in the venture, Philip W. Witzleben, clerk with R. G. Dun & Co., then invested for the first time. The lucky ticket was number 85,003, of which they owned one fifth. They could not get their winnings through the banks, as the latter refused to handle lottery money, but the express company took their ticket down and brought the money back, $15,000 in hard cash, for $70. He was then clerk at Richmond, Backus & Co.'s, and went into his present business, while Witzleben invested in real estate. He still buys tickets occasionally, and won $10 last year. They were the first Detroiters who ever won a prize in that lottery.—Detroit (Mich.) Evening News, Dec. 19.

An Old Minnesota Land Suit.

Reports from Washington say the supreme court has handed down a decision in the case of the St. Paul & Sioux City vs. The Winona & St. Peter. This suit was first brought in the Minnesota courts in 1872, and involved the title to 72,000 acres of land in Cottonwood and Murray counties. The two grants overlap each other, and the suit was brought to establish title to the lands lying within the conflicting limits. The St. Paul & Sioux City, the first company to receive its grant maintained it was entitled to the full 72,000 acres. The decision of the supreme court is in favor of the Winona & St. Peter. The present land in controversy is only a portion of that coming within the conflicting limits of the two grants. The remainder was divided some years ago, each company agreeing to take an undivided one-half. These 72,000 acres have never been included in the accounts of the St. Paul & Sioux City company.

Found No Poison.

Dr. Samuel K. Cox, D. D., Practical Analytical chemist, Washington, D. C., who made thorough and careful analyses, reports that there is neither morphia, opium, emetics nor poisons in the Red Star Cough Cure; that it must prove a boon to those whose systems shrink from the use of such compounds, and especially to mothers, who justly dread the evil, and, at times, fatal effects of these dangerous drugs. He further states it is not only free from all opiates, poisons and emetics, (a thing which not one cough preparation in ten can boast) but it is altogether an original and most happy combination of the best remedial agents, and is as harmless as it is effective.

Spring Institute in Minnesota.

The superintendent of public instruction has fixed the dates for holding the spring institutes in various counties of the state. These dates were made in accordance with the wishes of the county school authorities, as far as their wishes have been made known and with a view of economy in traveling. If county authorities in any case find it impossible to have the meeting held on the dates named, however, they are requested to notify the state educational department. The assignments are as follows: March 9, Carver; 16th, Benton, Isanti and Le Sueur; 23d, Wabasha, Morrison, Nicollet; 30th, Crow Wing, Olmsted, Lyon; April 6, Wadena, Winona, Lincoln; 13th, Stearns, Fillmore, Cottonwood; 20th, Mower, Douglas, Rock; 27th, Jackson, Pope, Dodge; May 4, Martin, Stevens, Steele; 11th, Faribault, Big Stone, Sibley; 18th, Freeborn, Renville, Hennepin; 25th, Waseca, McLeod, Kandiyohi.

Northwestern Harbor Appropriations.

The river and harbor committee has completed its schedule of appropriations beyond all northwestern items, and there is no prospect of any important changes. The northwestern appropriations are as follows:

Fox and Wisconsin, St. Croix; survey of Mississippi reservoirs, Mississippi above St. Anthony, Falls of St. Anthony, mouth of the Columbia, Grand Marais, Mich., nothing; Chippewa river, $7,000; snagboat for upper Mississippi, $15,000; Red river, $10,000; Yellowstone river, $12,500; canal at the cascades of the Columbia, $125,000; upper Columbia, $9,000; Williamette and Columbia rivers, $40,000; upper Williamette, $5,000; Ahnapee, Wis., harbor, $9,000; Green Bay, Wis., $7,500; Kenosha, Wis., $5,000; Kewanee, Wis., $12,500; Manitowoc, Wis., $15,000; Menomonee, Wis., $3,000; Milwaukee, Wis., $75,000; Oconto, Wis., $10,000; Racine, $8,000; Superior bay, Wis., $12,500; Sheboygan, Wis., $20,000; Sturgeon bay, Wis., $5,000; Two Rivers, Wis., $7,500; Two Harbors, Minn., nothing; Duluth, Minn., $31,500; Grand Marais, Minn., $5,000.

Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of satistics, has handed his annual report on internal commerce to the secretary of treasury. The average rate of freight charged on railways in the United States during 1883 was less than half the average rate charged in 1868. In the meantime there was an enormous increase in the volume of traffic. A considerable part of the report is devoted to the subject of pooling, which Nimmo regards as an expedient to which the railroad companies had recourse, not willingly, but of necessity, in order to protect themselves against the ruinous effects of rate wars, and also to protect themselves against the popular indignation caused by the evils of secret rates to individual shippers.

Arnold Mortier, the "Monsieur de l'Orchestre" of the Paris Figaro, has just died. He began his "Soirees Parisiennes" in the Figaro soon after the Franco-Prussian war, and continued them almost to the day of his death.

RED STAR

TRADE MARK.

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to*

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

A Good Family Remedy

STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the Most Delicate

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Read the following:

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.

I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.

A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April, 6, 1883.

Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.

Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

DON'T FORGET

There is no infirmity so oppressive and burdensome to the human mind as that tired feeling of which so many complain on the approach of serious disorders. The depression and despondency of spirit attending this state are immensurable. That constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continued strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful. DON'T FORGET all of these ailments can be easily removed and permanently cured, by the use of

HOPS AND MALT BITTERS

Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses.

I prescribe **Hops and MALT Bitters** regularly in my practice.—ROBERT TURNER, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich.

If you cannot get **Hops and MALT Bitters** of your druggist we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price, $1 per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist; but if he has not got it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. Do not get **Hops and MALT Bitters** confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but **Hops and MALT Bitters.**

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul.
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

It Astonished the Public

to hear of the resignation of Dr. Pierce as a Congressman to devote himself solely to his labors as a physician. It was because his true constituents were the sick and afflicted everywhere. They will find Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" a beneficent use of his scientific knowledge in their behalf. Consumption, bronchitis, cough, heart disease, fever and ague, intermittent fever, dropsy, neuralgia, goitre or thick neck, and all diseases of the blood, are cured by this world-renowned medicine. Its properties are wonderful, its action magical. By druggists.

The snow blockade on the Oregon Railway and Navigation has been raised after a struggle of more than three weeks.

"Say, why is everything
Either at sixes or at sevens?"

Probably, my dear nervous sister, because you are suffering from some of the diseases peculiar to your sex. You have a "dragging down" feeling, the back-ache, you are debilitated, you have pains of various kinds. Take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and be cured. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Gen. Grant has drank nothing but ale of late years, and that only when oppressed by growing feebleness.

The Worst Urethral Strictures

speedily cured by our new radical methods. Pamphlet, references and terms, two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Clarissa C. Peck, widow of Philander Peck, of Chicago, left $395,000 to her relatives, and the remainder of her estate, estimated at from $400,000 to $500,000, for the foundation of a home for incurables in that city. There are in all twenty-nine individual bequests.

Germany is sending to Prince Bismarck addresses of confidence and devotion in view of the adverse vote of the reichstag.

I Have Tried It.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I have tried your medicine, and believe that any one who is troubled with Cough, Hoarseness or Lameness about the chest or lungs cannot well afford to be without the White Wine of Tar Syrup.

Your thankful friend,
REV. G. W. PATTISON,
Pastor St. Charles M. E. Church
St. Charles, Iowa.

A fire at Thomasville, Ga., caused a loss of $27,000; mostly insured.

Well Dressed People don't wear dingy or faded things when the 10c. and guaranteed Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect. Get at druggists and be economical. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Plain as the Nose on Your Face.

What is the difference between a persons nose and Carboline the Great Petroleum Hair Renewer. Ans:—one is the center of the head and the other is a head-scenter.

The Best for Butter.

There is but one best color for butter, and that is Wells Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, no candid investigator doubts. It is the best butter color in the world; is free from sediment or impurity, always ready for instant use and it imparts to butter that rich dandelion yellow, without a tinge of red, which is the acme of desirability in any butter color.

Passenger rates from Chicago to New York went down to $12.

Faithfulness is necessary in all kinds of work. Especially is it necessary, in treating a cold, to procure the best remedy, which is Allen's Lung Balsam, and take it faithfully, according to directions, and it will cure a cold every time and prevent fatal results. Sold by all druggists.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Gen. Lewal, French minister of war, has ordered several regiments from Algiers to fill gaps in the reinforcements sent to Tonquin.

When Doctors Disagree

it will be time enough to doubt the reliability of Kidney-Wort. Doctors all agree that it is the most valuable medicine in all disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and frequently prescribe it. Dr. P. C. Ballou of Monkton says: "The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It is the most successful remedy I have ever used." Such a recomendation speaks for itself. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

A sick Democratic state senator in Illinois improves the chances for a Republican United States senator.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its ENTIRE NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

A Perfect Remedy for all abrasions of the skin and all diseases of the feet of Horses and cattle. Invaluable to stockmen. Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve. In 50c. and $1.00 cans. At Druggists or by mail. J. W. Cole & Co., Props, Black River Falls, Wisconsin.

PRIVATE Diseases and Excesses of Youth and Manhood. Cured quick, safe, and permanently. Call or write and get advice, circulars, etc. Consult Dr. N. E. Wood, Sioux City, Ia.

50 Satin Finished Embossed Cards 10c., Rolled Gold Ring, Centennial Pocket Knife, 3 French Dolls with Wardrobe, and agt's Card Outfit, 20c., 5 pks. and your choice of either, 50c., or 10 pks. and all 3 premiums $1.00. HAMDEN CARD CO., Hamden, Conn.

FIRE

THE BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis, Minn., was destroyed by fire CHRISTMAS.

Many goods were saved in a wet condition and are being sold at their new location; Morrison's Block, corner Washington and Second avenue South.

PENICK'S VEG. LIVER PILLS!

For cure of Billousness, Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver, stomach and bowels. These Pills contain no calomel or other mineral, and are mild and agreeable in their action. They are an excellent family medicine. 25 cts. a box or five for $1. For sale by druggists, or sent by mail by WM. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo.

PREPARED FERTILIZING SALT.

Send for "Salt Sayings." Write for Prices. Car lots, on Car at Your Railway Station.

E. S. FITCH, Bay City, Mich.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. *Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.*

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Buy Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Crown Seeds. Don't buy worthless seeds when for same money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis. No Seeds produce.

PURIFY THE BLOOD

BAD BLOOD, SCROFULOUS, inherited and Contagious Humors, with Loss of Hair, Glandular Swellings, Ulcerous Patches in the Throat and Mouth, Abscesses, Tumors, Carbuncles, Blotches, Sores, Scurvy, Wasting of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Enaemia, Debility, Chronic Rheumatism, Constipation and Piles, and most diseases arising from an Impure or Impoverished Condition of the Blood, are speedily cured by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally assisted by CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier externally. (CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the only blood purifier that forever eradicates the virus of inherited and Contagious Blood Poisons.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.; BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Blood Humors."

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequaled in EXACTING SERVICE. Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railwaymen. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CTS. ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. Not a Liquid or Snuff. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail registered.

HAY-FEVER

ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

RHEUMATISM!!—Sure cure free for stamp. MEXICAN RHEUMATIC CURE. 24 Bleecker st., N.Y.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

RAW FURS WANTED. Ship by express in sacks to London, Leipzig & Paris. Agency, A. Moore, Mgr., 223 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

FARMERS I will mail you my large illustrated catalogue free upon receipt of your address. I sell best swell-side cutters $23.00. Harvester binding twine 15 cts. best sewing machine $17.00. Groceries, stoves, furniture, etc., to consumers at wholesale rates. L. G. KNIFFEN, 214 West Water st., Milwaukee, Wis.

40 Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chromo Cards, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gilt bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Premium and Price List and Agent's Canvassing Outfit, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Yalesville, Conn.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen in City or County to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. We have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp CROWN M'F'G. CO., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

DR. LINQUIST'S
Spinal Misses' Waist, $1 75
Spinal Corset, 3 00
Spinal Nursing Corset, 3 25
Spinal Abdominal Corset, 2 75
Recommended by leading physicians, delivered free anywhere in the U. S. on receipt of price. Lady Agents Wanted.
Dr. Linquist's Spinal Corset Co., 412 B'way, New York.

SORE EYES SURELY And speedily cured by HARDY'S EYE BALM. Also old sores, sore nipples, etc. In use 30 years. Only 25c. a box; 5 boxes, $1. Send for Certificates and Receipt Book. W. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo. Druggists sell it.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

RUSSIAN FLAX SEED.

We have FOR SALE GENUINE RUSSIAN SEED FLAX. Experience has proven that Russian seed yields fully FIFTY PER CENT better than any other variety ever sown in this country. Sow only the genuine Russian. We guarantee ours. Write for prices. MANKATO LINSEED OIL CO., MANKATO, MINN.

RUPTURE positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in '83. Send stamp for pamphlet. ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO., 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other: J. P. Allen, Druggist & Chemist, ST. PAUL, MINN.

HER CONQUEROR.

She was very beautiful and charming, with those large dark eyes soft with the melting tenderness of passion slumbering silently and dreamily—passion that would make them burn and glimmer with radiant glory at its first powerful awakening.

Small wonder that men whose pulses quivered at another's approach should quicken as she drew near: that hearts which beat so cooly and steadily year after year throbbed with a sudden undefinable feeling when she passed by. Wherever she moved, Ethel Burcome seemed to shed some subtle influence impregnating every masculine heart with its strange intoxicating magnetism. Wearied with the triumphs of the winter she had come to this little seaside retreat, to the home of a former schoolmate named Vernon.

"Here at least I can rest," she said one day as she lay swinging in the pretty hammock Mr. Vernon had fastened up between the rocks, within favorite shelter by the sea.

"I am not so sure of that," laughed Miss Vernon, glancing up from a rather shapeless mass of crewel work she was idly endeavoring to disentangle.

"Why so, dear Nell? surely you wouldn't expect one to conform to the fashionable seaside custom of three toilets a day simply because that miserable brother of yours has threatened to visit us, and may drop down from the sky or the station any hour within the next twenty-four?"

"Ah, but I do, Ethel. I don't want to be ashamed of you. That old wrapper will do very well for Dick and myself, but would look horribly dowdy to welcome a visitor in."

"But what if I don't intend to welcome him—to see him, or have anything to do with him?"

"I can't see how you will avoid it, with such a contrary servant as I have now no three meals a day will be carried to anybody's room—of that I am certain. And unless Elliot will take his breakfast before you are up, his lunch in the pantry, and his dinner out of doors, I don't see how you can avoid meeting him at meal times, not to mention other hours of the day when you will be sure to stumble on each other."

The discussion grew so animated that the whistle of the afternoon train was unheeded. Ethel insisted on the necessity of packing up immediately; Mrs. Vernon as strongly insisted upon her remaining.

"Don't be foolish, dear; I was only joking. Probably Elliot is such a confirmed bachelor that he never gives a woman's toilet an instant's consideration now. He is not so formidable—only six feet two in his stockings. You needn't be so terribly alarmed at the thought of him, when the sight of him didn't trouble you very much once I fancy."

A faint flush came over the proud, handsome face; the eyelids drooped for very shame that the woman opposite, though her very best and sincerest friend, should know her secret. Years before they had met, but she imagined that few knew of that meeting. Eagerly, rashly, unconditionally he had surrendered, and Ethel—wrapped in dreams of conquest such as had never entered the head of a female Alexander disdained this easy victory, and cast the the vanquished from her.

Now he was coming of his own accord—as firm in his consciousness of power and strength as she had once been in hers; coming when he knew that the object of his first and only passion was an inmate of the home he had chosen for his summer abode. If he could thus venture undismayed into the presence of one who formerly wielded such a subtle spell over his love-dimmed senses, why did her heart—whose beatings heretofore had never caused her the slightest loss of appetite, or a moment's sleep at midnight—commence to beat so tumultuously that she glanced timidly down to see if the snowy ruffles on her bosom were ever so lightly stirred by the newly-felt emotions within.

"If I go," she thought, "he will be vain enough to think I cared so much for him—repented of what I said—"

"Well," said Mrs. Vernon, giving up all hope of straightening out the obstinate crewel work, "you'll remain, I guess. You needn't dress for dinner if you don't choose to—do just exactly as you like—"

"You may be sure of that!" exclaimed the girl, in such a sharp, petulant tone that Mrs. Vernon, in the large amount of experience which she managed to accumulate during twenty years social conflict with the world, divined at once how the land laid.

She wisely restrained her inclination to torment her guest on the sudden change of position which the couple had suddenly assumed, and, taking Ethel's arm, slowly led the way to the house.

Mr. Vernon met them at the gate.

"I suppose you know Elliot's here?" he began.

"Why, no; when did he come?" asked Mrs. Vernon, feeling a very perceptible tremor creep along the arm on which her hand was still resting.

"Came on the three o'clock train—didn't you hear it? No fault of the whistle if you didn't. Blew loud enough to wake me out of the best nap I've had for I don't know how long."

"Where is he now?"

"Gone to the billiard room to have a smoke, and won't be down till dinner. Feels tired, he says. Well, we'll go up stairs too. Come, Ethel." At the door of her room Mrs. Vernon left her, and hurried on to her own.

Dinner time came. The newly arrived guest had exchanged greetings with her sister and taken his place at her right hand, and Mr. Vernon had long ago served the soup and fish, and the solitary servant was coming in with the chicken when Ethel entered, carelessly brushing back the heavy velvet portiere as she stepped over the threshold.

No longer in the wrapper of muslin and lace which she had hitherto been too indolent to lay aside for the evening meal, but radiant in dark crimson silk, lilies of the valley nestling in her golden hair.

The handsome face opposite lit up for one brief moment with a sudden gleam of involuntary admiration which Ethel's eyes were not quick enough to catch; then a voice rich, sonorous—strangely unlike the pleading accent of years ago—acknowledged her cool greeting with coolness and composure much more genuine than hers. Mrs. Vernon noted the extraordinary change in Ethel's attire, and was wicked enough to say: "I thought you were too tired to dress, dear; you usually are, you know."

Elliot, steadily looking across the table, saw the indignant glance which was the only answer Mrs. Vernon received, and smiled to himself as he raised the campagne to his lips.

"A little tamed, I fancy," was his thought, "but just as proud and unapproachable as ever."

Elliot Gray was a handsome man. His mirror said so, and the adulation of his female friends confirmed it. Yet he was very far from being vain, egotistical or shallowpated, as most handsome men are.

Left an orphan early in life, he had made the comfortable fortune which he then enjoyed, solely by his own shrewdness and exertions. He had once placed it at the disposal of the only woman he could ever endow with a wealth of love as well, and never in all these years had it been offered to another.

He was getting along in years, forty-two, according to the record in the old family Bible. Was it not just as well to drift along easily and contentedly as he had drifted up to now? He would go as usual to spend the summer months at his only sister's; no siren or enchantress, however dangerous, could frighten him from his customary visit to Sea Grove.

And now that he was there at last, sitting not ten feet from the subtle fascination of those great dark eyes, within sound of the sweetest voice that ever lured man to endless dreams of bliss, he felt a sudden, passionate emotion thrill his own veins; the blood which circulated so calmly and naturally now surged with such tremulous force that more than once a purple flush swept over his dark face.

How the dinner hour passed neither he nor Ethel ever had any very distinct recollection. He, too, felt very much inclined to fly. As they sat on the terrace that evening, and glancing at the small figure so near him whose golden head seemed bathed in a shining glory that moonlight alone can give, Elliot knew that—alas for him,—his heart was already willing—even eager to return to its first captivity.

But no. Like Ethel, he would remain—remain to prove to her that her power over him was broken, that he could still listen and reply to that melodious voice without a quiver of his own.

"Don't you want to be made acquainted with our favorite retreat?" asked Mrs. Vernon the next morning as she was about to make her usual visit to the shore. "Ethel and I have chosen a very picturesque spot—we should be glad to have your approval of it, wouldn't we dear?" with an innocent look at that young lady.

"Many thanks," returned her brother dryly, "but I promised Dick I'd break that colt of his while he's here, and I think I'd better begin now."

A slight sneer curled Ethel's lips at these words. Perhaps a look of disappointment shone involuntarily in those dark eyes which Elliot must have caught as he turned away, for he paused as he was leaving the room and said:

"Well—if I shall not be in your way, and Miss Burcome is willing to permit an intruder—"

"But we might be in yours," retorted Ethel, interrupting him, "which would be unpleasant for all parties."

He did not say one word—did not look at her, but took his hat and followed Vernon out upon the terrace.

"Why did you begin by making an enemy of him?" asked Mrs. Vernon, when they were comfortably settled in their corner among the rocks, with the clear white sades at their feet, and the blue Atlantic rolling up to the beach beyond. "He was evidently inclined to forgive and forget, and here you commence raking up old scores again the very first thing!"

Yes, he had apparently forgotten—how it galled and wounded Ethel's heart when truth compelled her to make that acknowledgment! And her friend had also noticed his complete forgetfulness of every past incident which she in her pride fancied he would always remember—unpleasantly of course but still remember.

"Ethel!" exclaimed Mrs. Vernon, after carefully scrutinizing the downcast face for a few moments, "I really believe you are in love with him at last!"

"Sheerest nonsense!" returned Ethel sharply.

"Because I snapped him up so quickly—didn't want him to break in on our nice mornings by the sea, you think I—I'm in love with him."

Her voice grew very soft and gentle towards those last few words, something like a sob shook her breast and sent a tear unbidden to the eyes that looked steadily out to sea.

Mrs. Vernon considerately said nothing for a while, then changed the conversation; and it was not till they at last returned for luncheon that Elliot's name was again mentioned.

"I am a little worried about the colt," she observed meditatively.

"Is he going to die?" asked Ethel, in a careless, unsympathetic tone.

Mrs. Vernon laughed.

"No, Jerry is very far from being in a dying condition. I am expecting to find either Elliot or Dick with a broken neck, or something of that sort."

"Is he so very vicious then?" said the other, more interestedly. Mrs. Vernon even imagined there was a tinge of anxiety in her voice.

"Yes, he is unusually so."

"Then I hope nothing has happened to—to Dick, or—or to—" she stopped.

"The colt?" said her hostess, provokingly. "I hope not. You are very kind to show so much interest in either. Dick will appreciate it, but, alas! Jerry cannot."

The days passed away all in like manner. But two weeks from the date of Elliot's arrival he was standing on the lawn just in front of the doorway, idly switching the heads from the numerous daisies in the pathway. Ethel, coming from one of the long windows that opened on the porch, unexpectedly found herself alone with him. He looked up with a pleased smile on his ordinarily grave face. Ethel paused, and said, with evident embarrassment:

"I thought Nell would be waiting for me here."

"So she will be in a moment. She went around to the stable to see the new greyhound. Sit down, won't you? I am not such poor company that a few moments will be thought wasted with me—am I?" and he drew up a garden chair for her.

There was nothing to do but to accept it. She glanced down the narrow path. Mrs. Vernon was not visible, so she gave herself up to the pleasure and charm of the moment.

"What do you do with yourself every day?" he asked. "Isn't it rather lonesome, after the life and vivacity of the city?"

"O no," she replied eagerly. "I like it very much. You've never seen our seaport town, as Nell calls it, or you would not think life could be monotonous in the midst of such wild, natural beauty."

"I wanted to accompany you one morning, but you cruelly intimated that my society was not acceptable, and so—and so I've not had sufficient courage to ask again."

"I think you would get permission if you should," she said, so softly, however, that he bent down to catch the words.

Mrs. Vernon appearing then, this confidential conversation ceased, but Elliot so unhesitatingly declared his intention of accompanying them that she could not help showing her amazement, and looked inquiringly at Ethel as if for explanation of this unusual hardihood on his part.

But Ethel's impassive face gave no sign. Elliot came to her rescue.

"I am forcing myself on you, it appears, but I am determined to find out the source of Miss Burcome's continual amusement in this dull place."

"You are complimentary to Dick and myself, I must say."

"My dear sister, you are entirely innocent of having furnished me with one particle of amusement. I am wholly indebted to Dick and—"

"The colt," added his sister laughing.

"I'm not so sure of that. He gave me an ugly kick on the shoulder yesterday and I'm not over the effects of it yet."

Ethel's face expressed volumes of sympathy, but she could not trust herself to speak.

"And you never mentioned it before!" exclaimed Mrs. Vernon. "Too bad! I shall persuade Dick to sell it—such a vicious creature it has grown to be."

The summer passed pleasantly and quietly. Elliot was constant in his visits to the rocks, sometimes in company with Ethel and his sister, but latterly to be found with the former alone. For Mrs. Vernon discovering that household matters—which had never caused much anxiety before—were going on the best they might under the sole direction of an incompetent servant, took numberless opportunities of remaining at home thus throwing her two visitors constantly together.

But there was no change in his manner. If Ethel hoped that he was desirous of returning to his former state of hopeless love for her, he certainly gave her no reason to to indulge in such expectations. He was a pleasant, agreeable—even at times vivacious companion, but far from degenerating into the lover. Her pride was sorely wounded and there were occasions when some fittish remark showed it more plainly than she was aware.

She even tried the ball-room ruse of fixing the day of her departure, and telling him of it only the morning before. They were standing on the terrace, he about to pay the first visit he had made in several weeks to the refractory colt.

"O indeed! Nell will be so disappointed, for she thought you might be induced to remain till October," was his cool rejoinder. Not one word of his disappointment!

So Ethel, thoroughly annoyed by his apparent indifference, hastily made all preparations for her departure on the morrow. That afternoon was devoted to a few calls on friends who lived a mile or two above them on the beach. She did not return till dinner, and then walked straight into the dining-room, arrayed in her calling costume.

Vernon, unusually so punctual at meal time, was not in his place, Mrs. Vernon's chair was also vacant.

"Well," said Ethel to herself, "they have often blamed me for keeping them waiting. I shall not be so foolish as to let them keep me."

Ringing the bell, she asked for some soup, and was answered by a stony stare of surprise from the servant. "Is there any particular reason why I should not enjoy my dinner now?" asked Ethel, condescending to try the effect of a sarcastic tone upon the big, bony Irish girl.

"Yis, to be sure if yer appetite's good whin there's death in the house."

Death? How Ethel started at that word! Poor Dick, certainly. Nell always said Jerry would be the death of him. Eat? O! course not, when her friend was in such trouble.

Hastily rising, she made her way to the library and was met at the door by Mrs. Vernon, coming out.

"O Nell, what is the matter? Is he—is he—oh, poor Dick! I'm so sorry I went out this afternoon—"

"Dick?" interrupted Mrs. Vernon in an aggrieved tone. "Well, it isn't Dick—its Elliot. Shoulder broken or smashed or something by that miserable beast, and—and I don't know how much besides. Dick's gone for the Doctor and I'm for a poultice," and she swept past, leaving Ethel standing bewildered, with her hand on the knob of the door. Should she go in?

What would he think if she did not hasten to offer her friendly sympathy?

A burning flush arose to her face as this last question forced itself upon her, and she half turned away. Then came a sudden, overpowering emotion, painful, yet masterful. Tears of loving sympathy sprang to her eyes, and once more she laid her hand upon the door.

For the second time she felt her courage rapidly oozing away, and she probably would have yielded to her first fear had not a faint moan from within decided her. He was suffering—yes, she would go.

Slowly the door rolled back. Finally a small figure stole almost stealthily across the now darkened room, over to the lounge near the window.

One hand shaded his face, the other, crushed and broken, was wrapped in a soft, silk handkerchief.

"Back so soon, Nell?" he asked, without raising his hand from his eyes. A little trembling hand touched his feverish forehead, and a voice—Oh, so sweet and gentle, announced:

"Nell has not returned yet. I—I came to—to tell you—to say how sorry I feel you are injured so—and—and—"

"You are very kind," he answered, feebly, "but there is not so much the matter. How did you know? Did Nell tell you?"

She did not reply.

Elliot turned his head—so near, so very near to hers—and saw a tear falling on her fair, flushed cheek. Raising himself as best he could, he stretched out his arm and drew her silently to his breast.

"O, Ethel—oh, my darling, did you come freely—willingly, or was it sympathy such as only an ordinary friend might offer? Tell me."

"I—I came—" the clear voice faltered but for her own peace of mind the confession must come—"I came because I—I could not stay away from you."

"But you will leave me to-morrow?" he could not help asking, enjoying in his turn the sweetness of a triumph.

Down went Ethel on her knees beside the lounge. Humbly, repentantly, her tearful eyes looking into his.

"Oh, Elliot, I must stay with you."

"For how long, dear?"

"Forever."—Yankee Blade.

The German Army.

The greatest numerical strength of the German army in the late war with France never exceeded 1,400,000 men; but a writer in a recent number of the Fortnightly Review declares that in a future war half a million more soldiers could be sent into the field. He estimates that Germany can almost immediately mobilize an army of 38,000 officers, 1,450,000 men, 27,000 physicians and officials, and 300,000 horses; for which number all clothes, armaments, outfits, carts, etc., are provided in peace time, and held in readiness in the different garrisons. To the mobilized army would have to be added the surplus of drilled reserve and militiamen numbering 150,000 men; the depot reserves of the first class, numbering 550,000 men; one contingent of recruits, one-year Volunteers, Volunteers under twenty years, and ten contingents of Landstrum; which makes up a grand total of 2,830,000 trained men, commanded by officers who have fought some of the greatest battles of the century, and have never turned their backs upon the enemy.

Mrs. E. W. Avery, of Laconia, N. H., has in her possession a half dozen chairs that were brought to this country by John Hancock, who signed the Declaration of Independence. They were purchased by Mrs. Avery's father in Boston where they were formerly used by Hancock in his house on Beacon street.

W. W. Astor, the American Minister at Rome, lives a very secluded life, only giving an occasional dinner party to the Legation. The Rospigliosi Palace, where he resides, is as closely shut up as though there were no American Minister there.

ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

The Greatest and Grandest Temple of Divine Worship in the World—Its Amazing Dimensions.

St. Peter's Church in Rome is surely the largest and grandest temple of divine worship on the face of the earth. Gibbon, the historian, has pronounced it "the most glorious structure ever applied to the use of religion." This most conspicuous building in modern Rome stands upon the site of Nero's circus, in the northwestern part of the city. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, as are most of the great cathedrals of Europe. According to the most reliable figures, its extreme length is over 700 feet, the greatest width 500 feet, and the height to the top of the cross 448 feet. The entire building covers an area of more than five acres. But figures give only a faint idea of the vast dimensions of St. Peter's. Let us make a few comparisons: Thirty good-sized churches, such as generally seen in America, could be put inside this great church and not fill it. Over twenty thousand persons could find standing room in it at once. Three lofty church spires, one above the other, would scarcely reach the top of the cross that surmounts the dome. No crowd ever fills all its spaces. No human voice can reach all its aisles. You can almost lose yourself in its immensity. Day after day we roamed over the wonderful structure, almost too weary at night to make our way to a resting-place.

In the early part of the fourth century the Emperor Constantine built a magnificent church, on the site now occupied by St. Peter's. This church was rebuilt several times during the thousand years which followed. The foundations of the present structure were laid by Pope Nicholas V in 1450, but more than three centuries rolled away before it was entirely completed. In 1535 the work was intrusted to the hands of that greatest of all masters, Michael Angelo, then seventy-two years of age. The dedication took place in 1626, under the pontificate of Pope Orban VIII. The colonnade was built in 1667, and the sacristy added in 1780. Thus we see a church founded before Columbus discovered America, dedicated about the time the Pilgrim Fathers landed in the new world and finished only a century ago. Forty-three popes lived, reigned and died while it was building, each one lavishing great treasure upon it. What it cost, nobody on earth can fully tell. At the lowest calculation, $50,000,000 has been expended upon it. Besides this enormous sum it must be kept in repair at an annual expense of over $30,000.

Let us linger a moment on the great square, or court, called by the Italians a piazza. No other building in the world has so grand an approach. An army of 100,000 men might gather in this vast inclosure. It is well paved and crossed by marble walks. In its center stands a lofy Egyptian obelisk, which, including the pedestal, is 135 feet high. It was brought from ancient Heliopolis by the Emperor Caligula. This gigantic shaft, ten feet square at the base, is of red granite, and weighs five hundred tons. Two grand fountains, one on each side of the great obelisk, are continually throwing up their thousand jets of bright water, which turn into feathery spray, waving to and fro like plumes in the air; then fall, arched with rainbows, into the immense porphyry basins below. Sweeping round to the right and left, partially inclosing the grand square, are the famous imposing semi-circle colonnades, consisting of 284 Doric columns, each one sixty feet high, arranged in four parallel rows, and the whole covered with a stone roof. A whole regiment of marble saints are ranged along the battlements of the roof. An inscription at the entrance tells us that the great artist Bernini built the colonnade "for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from the storm and from rain." (Isaiah iv., 6.) On the higher battlements of the church itself stand thirteen colossal statues, representing Christ and his Apostles.

Passing the two giant statues which stand on guard at the foot of the stairway, representing St. Peter and St. Paul, we mount three successive flights of marble steps and enter a grand vestibule, fifty feet wide, sixty-six feet high, and extending across the entire front of the building. At the right and left ends of this great portal are the gigantic equestrian statues of Constantine and Charlemagne. From the vestibule three great entrances lead into the temple itself. We enter, however, by smaller doorways, for the immense bronze doors are opened only on grand occasions. On the extreme right is the "porta santa," or holy door, formerly opened on Christmas eve only once in twenty-five years, and then walled up, to remain closed for another quarter of a century.

Now let us lift the heavy, quilted, leather curtain which closes the common doorway, and the church, which surpasses all other churches in the world. What a marvelous temple is before us. We are dazzled by its splendor and awed into silence by its vastness and grandeur.

> Vastness which grows, but grows to harmonize—
> All musical in its immensities.

It is hard to realize that it is the work of man. And it is impossible to comprehend its amazing proportions at first sight. But its colossal size will grow upon you more and more every minute, every hour, every day.

> Thou seest not all; but piecemeal thou must break;
> To seperate contemplation, the great whole.

The floor, formed of rich mosaic work, stretches away a great plain of variegated marble before us. The lofty paneled vault of the nave, profusely adorned with gilding and paintings, lifts itself 150 feet above us. On every hand are gorgeously decorated altars, marble and alabaster vases of holy water, sacred shrines, before which flame golden lamps; costly statues, beautifully mosaic copies of world renowned paintings, sculptured tombs of departed kings, magnificent monuments of dead popes, massive columns, grand arches, colossal piers, golden ceilings, splendid side chapels, each as large as an ordinary church, and, above all, that stupendous dome,

> The dome! the vast and wondrous dome,
> To which Diana's marvel was a cell.

How can we give even a meager outline of the wealth of decoration or the wilderness of architecture in this greatest of all churches. But let us take a rapid walk through the building.

In the center where the transept crosses the nave, immediately beneath the dome, stands the "high altar," used only on great occasions, and then only by the pope or high officials. This altar is covered by a colossal bronze canopy, nearly a hundred feet high, called the baldacchino. It was designed by Bernini, and made from metal taken from the old Pantheon. In the tribune, which takes the west end of the church, is the famous "chair of St. Peter." We are told it was the identical one in which St. Peter officiated as the first pope. The original chair is enclosed in a bronze covering and the whole supported by four gigantic statues, representing those four great fathers of the church, Augustine, Ambrose, Carysostom and Athanasius. In the south end of the transept are twelve confessional boxes, designed for the accommodation of strangers in Rome. At one or another of these boxes men of all nations may make confession and hear the words of absolution in their own language.

Beneath the high altar is the shrine and tomb of St Peter and St. Paul. A double flight of marble steps lead down this most sacred spot in the great church. A rich marble balustrade surrounds the descent, and around it a hundred silver lamps are burning. Before the tomb is the beautiful statue of Pius VI, kneeling as if in prayer. There are many other tombs in the crypt below, and many sepulchral monuments in the church above, some of them masterpieces of sculpture. Among the tombs of popes it is strange to see the tombs of James III, Charles III and Henry IX, kings of England.

Now, if you would gain some just conception of the immense size of St. Peter's let us take one more look. Come and stand near the center of the building. As you gaze upward remember it is over three hundred feet to the foot of that dome, and more than four hundred to its summit. This vast dome is supported by four stupendous piers of stone, each of which covers as much space on the floor of St. Peter's as a good sized church. And yet, such is the wonderful symmetry of the structure its vastness is lost in the harmony of its proportion.

> The grandeur overwhelms thee not;
> And why? It is not lessened, but thy mind,
> Expanded by the genius of the spot,
> Has grown colossal.

A broad, winding staircase leads up to the roof, and so gentle is the ascent you might ride up on horseback. On the walls as you climb you see inscriptions telling that the Prince of Wales, Queen of Spain and Empress of Mexico had ascended the same steps. On the spacious roof, which is nearly flat, are domes and pinnacles rising around the great central dome. Before ascending higher let us pause awhile on the circular gallery that sweeps around the interior base of the dome. It makes one dizzy to look down the frightful distance to the floor of the church. The people walking in the cathedral below seem like creeping pigmies. From this point we ascend between the double walls of the dome to the "lantern" which surmounts it.

From the balcony around the lantern we have a bird's-eye view of the grand old city and its surroundings. This panorama is enrapturing. The Rome that is, and the Rome that was, lies spread out like a map beneath us. Close at hand is the Pope's palace and gardens. A little way off is the massive circular castle of St. Angelo. Further on is Pincian hill, with its fine view of Rome. Yonder is the tower of the Capitol and the Pantheon, and still beyond is the Coliseum. Beyond the far-extending walls of the city is the vast, desolate, deserted campagna, across which we can trace the ruins of the ancient acqueducts of Rome, more extensive than the water works of New York, Boston and Philadelphia combined. To the west are the lofty Appennines, and to the east, as far as the eye can reach, we see the blue expanse of the Mediterranean. But we must climb still higher; first to the little room on the top of the lantern, then mounting a vertical iron ladder at least four hundred feet up, we reach our highest point—the copper "ball." The view from this point was not very interesting, consisting, as it did with us, of simply eighteen panting, perspiring men and woman, huddled into a space that looked from the ground below no larger than a globe a foot in diameter. —Troy, N. Y., Times.

Advice to Bachelors.

Once upon a time I read somewhere in a queer little book entitled "Receipts for Bachelorhood," among many other wise counselings in avoiding the snags and pitfalls of social intercourse with the fair sex, "Avoid the Impulse of the Moment"—in fact, setting forth if the well disposed bachelor bewares of the I. of the M. he may escape one of the principal dangers his condition in life exposes him to. There is a great deal of truth—there is no end of truth—in the axiom, and it applies to many other things besides bachelorhood. Another wise apothegm might have been introduced by the author if he had only thought of it, and that is: "If you will only look ten or fifteen years ahead instead of allowing your thoughts to run on the honeymoon your good sense may assert itself and you might be spared. You should by all means endeavor to ascertain what your adored one is when you are not there; what she is to her own people when not en grande tenue, figuratively speaking, when she has her back hair and her boots off. If you would take the trouble, what cause for tribulation you might save yourself and perhaps her! Does your angel bully her mother, or her little brothers and sisters, or worry the dog? I have seen the most delightful little foot, with the most arabesque of insteps and the most rounded ankle, viciously kick a little dog half way accross the room, and she who would do that to her dog would like to do it to you some day, you may depend upon it. If you must choose a future "helpmate," by all that is great and holy find out before hand how your inamorata has been brought up, and whether the temper, if she naturally has one, has been pounded into abeyance by a judicious papa and mamma. Believe me the badly brought-up girl, like hothouse asparagus in the frigid month of January, however fresh and nice her appearance may be, will inevitably return rather more than a soupcon of the mould she was mixed in.

The population of the principal cities of Mexico, as nearly as can be ascertained, is as follows: Mexico, 300,000; Leon, 120,000; Puebla, 800,000; Guadalajara, 70,000; Guanajuato, 55,000; San Luis, Petosi and Merida, 42,000 each.

Compressed Paragraphs.

A Chicago paper says: "The following illustrates the career of a great showman, 1870, unknown; 1872, a man named Haverly; 1874, Jack Haverly; 1876, Mr. John H. Haverly; 1878, Manager Haverly; 1880, Colonel J. E. Haverly; 1880, Gen. J. H. Haverly; 1884, Jack Haverly."

Dr. Miller who made the examination of Guiteau's brain, has been devoting considerable attention to the effect of different professions on longevity. His conclusion is that the average life of business men is fifty years in this country and sixty in England, statesmen seventy-two in England to seventy here, English chief justices sixty-eight, Americans, sixty. The Americans, in his opinion, are too active and not regular enough in their habits.

A Boston man writes of doctors who advertise: "Many such advertisers are specialists, and on old physician frankly tells me that as the practice of medicine is all 'an experiment,' the 'regulars' always use the goods which these specialists have proven to be efficacious. They spend years studying the eye, ear or some other part of the body, and consequently know more about it than a doctor with a general practice, who consults old books and is not progressive."

The City of Mexico possesses many delights for the northern visitor, but there is one drawback mentioned by a correspondent which is rarely referred to. He says: "For the first two days I was a little troubled for breath on this lofty plateau (2,000 feet higher than the top of Mount Washington), and my lips were dry and my throat parched; but my lungs have now become accustomed to the rarified air, and by taking outdoor exercise only in the morning and evening and drinking a little claret and a good deal less water, I succeed in being very comfortable."

A scientific physician says: "In the morning there is an acrid state of the secretions, and nothing is so well calculated to correct it as peaches, apples, etc. The small seed fruits, such as figs, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries, may be classed among the best fruits and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid purifying and the seeds laxative. We should look more to our gardens for our medicines and less to our drug stores."

It is not fair to charge workingmen with being low in their tastes or with preferring the saloon, and the beer-hall, and the tavern, until they have had the opportunity to educate themselves. The success of the workingmen's Sunday concerts in New York ought to be the starting point for similar efforts in other cities, and it only needs a trifling generosity on the part of our wealthy men to repeat the success. The rich have their Sunday service in churches to which the poor cannot afford to go. Let the poor have their service also, and what better service can they have than good music on the only day of rest they have?—Chicago Tribune.

The origin of attar of roses is said to have been this: To please a voluptuous monarch his favorite sultana caused his bath in the palace garden to be filled to the brim with rose water. The action of the sun soon concentrated the oily particles floating on the surface, and the attendant, supposing the water to have become corrupt, began to skim it for the purpose of taking off the oil. The globules burst under the process, and emitted such a delightful odor that the idea of preparing this beautiful perfume was at once suggested.

In an article by Charles F. Thwing on "Gifts to Colleges and Universities," published in the Bay State Monthly, it is stated that the amount contributed to college and university education in the United States during the past ten years is $35,622,000, and since 1874 the total amount given has not been less than $50,000,000.

Personal Gossip.

Grant smokes a medium-strength cigar, which he imports from Cuba. He talks while smoking, never lets a cigar go out, and smokes the stub on a wooden toothpick. Sherman smokes nervously, and is always relighting his cigar. Sheridan enjoys a quiet smoke, but can't do anything else while he is smoking. Butler rarely lights a cigar, but carries the wrong end in his mouth. Logan smokes only at long intervals, but when he smokes at all, it is incessantly.

It is well to be posted in the French names of some of the brand new shades which fashion has introduced; "Gris" is a steeley drab shade. "Shauvette," a shade of drab beige. "Armando," a delicate salmon yellow. "Isard," an ashes of rose or pinkish, beige shade. "Champignon" is a yellowish soft drab, or, as its name suggests, a mushroom shade.

Judge Dickey, of the Illinois Supreme Court, shed tears when on the Shiloh battlefield a few days ago. He told the three hundred Union veterans around him how the husband of his daughter General Wallace, was killed near the spot then under foot. During the battle Mrs. Wallace, approaching to join her husband, met a messenger, who told her of the General's fall.

At a station in Montana the other day a Boston girl stuck her head out of a Northern Pacific car and exclaimed: "The bewildering womance which swowns this twanscendental scenewy with such indescwibable facination and tinges its evewy featuh with such overpow'ing interest quite bweaks me up!" And a number of members of the local vigilance committee standing on the platform look grimly into each other's faces and muttered, "Oh, if it was only a man."

The Montreal (Can.) Witness says: "Among other worthy deeds the late Joseph Mackay left $10,000 for a Professorship in Montreal Presbyterian College. His surviving brother, Edward, supplemented this by a gift of $40,000 and called the professorship after his brother. At his death the late Edward Mackay left $10,000 to found a chair in the college. Now his three nephews have added $40,000 and call the professorship after their uncle.

"The Indian girl of Eureka, Nev.," says the San Francisco Chronicle, "who had been given all the benefits of civilization, including dresses of the latest style, and who recently cast them aside and went to live in a wickiup with a Piute buck, has repented of her passion for savage life. Recently, after drinking bad whiskey all night, he arose in the morning and began to beat and kick her. She escaped to town and has once more donned the garb of civilization. Perhaps it would be a good thing to send her east as a lecturer on the beauties of savage life.

The present wife of the emperor of Germany was not his first choice. The lady whom he wanted to marry was the Princess Elizabeth Radziwill. The latter returned his love to the highest degree, but she was much too noble minded to accept the sacrifice of his hand, and, in a last interview with the prince, she besought him to release her. She went into a nunnery, and Wilhelm wedded Augusta, but their married life was not for many years a very happy one. It is only since the different attempts on the emperor's life that their relations have become warmer, and on those occasions the empress always spent many hours daily near the bedside of her husband.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

How to Get it, and How to Keep in Good Condition.

Detroit News.

"What do you do to keep in such good condition? I suppose you keep up your gymnastic work all the time."

This remark was made by a Detroit lawyer between thirty and thirty-five years of age to a man a year or two his junior. The former looked pale and delicate, and he stooped a little. The latter had a rosy complexion, was as erect and lithe as an Indian, and looked the picture of robust health. The lawyer had just been "sizing up" his acquaintance and admiring the firmness of his muscles. They were co-workers in Allen's gymnasium a number of years ago.

"No; I haven't seen the inside of a gymnasium for five or six years. But I commenced so young and laid such a good foundation in those years that I have kept my strength, health and activity with remarkably little systematic exercise ever since."

"I wonder if that's the reason my physical development hasn't lasted me better? You see I didn't commence until I was 24 or 25, and though I worked up and maintained a good development during my two or three years in the gymnasium, it left me when I quit, and my muscles are as flabby now, and my chest as flat, as before I commenced going to Allen's."

"I guess you've struck it. The time for a man to lay a good foundation of physical strength and endurance by means of systematic and intelligent exercise is between the ages of 18 and 24 years. This is the time to expand the chest, before the bones become set too hard, to get the heart and lungs used to accellerated action, and to put all the vital organs into such fine condition that they will do work continuously for years without repair. Let a person get a muscular development in the arms, the shoulders or the legs in those days, and he will retain it for years with but a trifling use of those members. I know a man in this city who has the finest pair of thighs I ever saw on a man of his size. In fact, his thighs are so large as to be out of proportion to the remainder of his body, and they are as hard as blocks of wood. He was drafted into the German cavalry service when 18 years old, and should have served seven years. He was a Pole, and didn't like the Germans, and at the first opportunity, after serving five years, he deserted and came to this country. He attributes the unusual development of his thighs to those five years on horseback."

"But haven't you taken any exercise since you left the gymnasium?"

"None regularly. I've been out in the air as much as I could, though my business has been mostly indoors. I walk considerably, both regularly and frequently, and often when I get undressed for bed I go through our old calisthenics in my bed-room, with the window down. Then I rub myself and polish the skin until it is all aglow. Then to bed and to sleep; no nightmare after that, you bet."

Extension of the Russian Empire

The star of Russian empire is taking its way east in a manner very unpleasant to Englishmen. According to a paper lately read before the Royal Asiatic Society the Russians are displaying remarkable activity on the Caspian and Black Seas, and have so managed matters that a corps d'armee might be well on the road to India before the movement attracted much attention, England having no consular agent in either place. Baku is a rising Caspian port, which is attaining notoriety for its remarkable petroleum wells. This has led to the collection of a large fleet to convey the kerosene to various parts, and, to the astonishment of the Russian Government, they have thus an unlimited number of steamers which could in twenty-four hours transport the corps d'armee to Michaelovsk, on the eastern shore of the Caspian. From this port there is already a railroad to Kizildavat, a distance of 147 miles; and from the latter place to Askabad, 135 miles, there is a road, and a railway is proposed. Thence to Saraskh is 185 miles, and from the last-named place to Herat is 202 miles, and a Russian surveyer has already surveyed the entire distance and proved that a line can be easly made.

Capers of a Cyclone.

Mr. Robert Wilson, whose mother's house was demolished, was blown out into the yard, but not seriously hurt. He had retired before the storm came on and laid his clothing on a chair. In his vest pocket was a watch. The next morning he found his watch hanging on a small limb of a tree that had blown down in the yard, the chain wrapped several times around the limb. It was ticking away as if nothing had happened. Mr. Stewart, who was killed at Daniel Watson's, was very fond of hunting, and always kept his gun near the head of his bed. When Mr. Stewart was found after the storm his gun was lying near him, but it had been discharged, the entire load passing through Mr. Stewart's body. In one place we noticed a large fat pine log, which would weigh at least 5,000 pounds, which was taken up from the ground where it was lying and carried a distance of twenty to twenty-five paces and piled across some other logs.—North Carolina Rocket.

tions made to its library within the past two years. It has now over 11,000 volumes of standard works upon its shelves, and a number of unbound volumes sufficient to swell the total to 22,090, all of which are being thoroughly catalogued by an expert. The secretary regrets that the newspapers throughout the state do not more generally contribute their journals to the permanent collections of the society. As chronicles of the current history of the commonwealth, he believes they will prove invaluable annals to succeeding generations. The rapid accumulations of its library and museum will soon demand the increased accommodations which a separate structure will furnish, and for which an eligible site was secured some years since, and a considerable subscription is already pledged.

LOGS AND LUMBER.

The following statistics of the lumber interests of the state are furnished by the surveyors general of the districts named, as required by law:

	—Feet Logs Scaled— 1883.	1884.
First district	283,901,470	287,224,770
Second district	279,064,440	306,024,950
Fifth district	59,237,330	97,979,430
Totals	622,203,240	691,229,150

	—Ft. Lumber Manuf'tured— 1883.	1884.
First district	164,989,807	144,329,000
Second district	398,178,995	414,270,514
Fifth district	182,450,000	224,883,800
Totals	745,618,802	783,482,814

FISH CULTURE.

The work of the fish commission has been much extended the past two years, and considerable additions made to the state hatchery, greatly increasing its capacity for the propagation of its product.

The distribution among the waters of the state has been as follows:

	1883.	1884.
Whitefish	4,090,000	4,950,000
Landlocked salmon	10,000	....
Lake Superior trout	92,000	167,000
Brook trout	147,100	340,000
German carp	4,500	....
Western trout	....	9,000
Totals	5,252,600	5,466,000

The suggestions of the commissioners regarding the necessity for protection to the food fishes of our waters deserve attention. Their wanton destruction in recent years, unless checked, threatens the speedy extinction of some of the most desirable species of fish that inhabit our lakes and streams.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of congress, approved Feb. 10, 1883, "to encourage the holding of a world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition," there was inaugurated in New Orleans, on the 16th of last month, what will probably prove to be the most extensive and complete collective exhibit of the arts, industries, products and resources of the world that has yet been brought together. The act referred to provided that the president should appoint, upon the recommendation of the governors thereof, a commissioner and an alternate commissioner for each state and territory, whose special function shall be to represent the interests of their several communities at the proposed exposition. In pursuance thereof, in January last Oliver Gibbs, Jr., of Lake City, was appointed commissioner, and Col. Sam. E. Adams of Minneapolis, alternate commissioner of Minnesota. As the plans for this exposition were developed, and particularly after congress by subsequent act appropriated $1,000,000 as a loan to aid in its organization, and provided a further sum for a governmental representation in the exhibition, I became satisfied that the scope and purposes of the exposition were thoroughly national in their character, and that it would be productive of results of much significance to all parts of the country. Remembering with painful regret, as every patriotic Minnesotian must, the failure of our state to make a proper presentation of her natural and industrial resources at the centennial in 1876, I was extremely anxious that she should not show a like indifference to the opportunities this exposition afforded.

MONEY CONTRIBUTED.

It soon became apparent that most of the states and many of the territories would present an illustration more or less complete of their arts, industries and resources at New Orleans, and certainly Minnesota could not afford the second time to become "conspicuous by her absence" from such a representative exhibit. To collect, arrange and install such an exhibit and properly care for it during the six months' continuance of the exposition would involve great labor and corresponding expense. From as careful an estimate as could be made, it appeared that fully $30,000 would be required to give Minnesota such a representation as would do her credit. There was no appropriation available for the purpose, and the conditions were not favorable for procuring the amount required by private subscription. Believing the people of the state would willingly assume the cost, and being fortified in this belief by the fact that the legislature of 1881 made an appropriation of $25,000 for a world's exposition then in contemplation, but which was not held, I appealed to several of the principal cities of the state, through their commercial bodies and leading citizens, for an advance of the required sum, with the assurance that I would recommend an appropriation at this session to reimburse them. In response to this appeal I received $10,000 each from the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and nearly $5,000 additional from other cities of the state. Four thousand dollars was contributed by the management of the exposition from the congressional loan. As soon as assured that the requisite means would be provided, effective measures were adopted to secure the best possible illustration of the varied interests and resources of the state. The result is eminently satisfactory. The state collective exhibit is second to none, I am assured, presented by any state. It is especially complete in its display of agricultural products, fruits, lumber, flour, geological and zoological specimens, and the general industrial interests of the state, also in the departments of education and woman's work. Arrangements are perfected for a complete display of dairy products, and also of live stock, poultry, etc., at later dates, designated for exhibitions in those departments. A large number of private exhibitors from the state have also made entries for premiums in the competitive departments of the exposition.

For especial use in connection with the state exhibit at the exposition, a new and enlarged edition of the pamphlet descriptive of Minnesota was authorized by the board of immigration, and prepared under the supervision of the secretary, Mr. H. H. Young. The new work contains over two hundred pages, with many illustrations, and a revised map of the state. The enlargment, affording more full descriptions of counties and towns, makes this the most valuable publication ever made by the board. The first edition was 20,000 copies. It is believed that a much larger number in addition can be advantageously used. I feel that I do not need to present to you the importance to our state, to all her people and interests, of a proper presentation, such as has been made, at this exposition. That its beneficial results will be felt in years to come in the extent and character of the immigration that will be directed to our state, and in the promotion of relations of comity with our sister states of the republic, there can be no question. It is with confidence, therefore, that I recommend an appropriation of $25,000 to reimburse the gentlemen who have become responsible for that amount, and but for whose public-spirited and patriotic action the gratifying results accomplished would not have been possible. Incident to the subject of state exhibitions may be mentioned the success of the State Horticultural society at the meeting of the American Pomological society, last year, at Philadelphia, when, with a selection from the best orchards in the state, it secured the high honor of the Wilder medal, a prize only to be won by displays which are of supreme merit even in the opinion of experts. The medal has been deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

THE THIRD STATE CENSUS.

According to the constitution of the state, an enumeration of the inhabitants must be made the present year. The congress, in providing for the third and subsequent censuses, by act of March 3, 1870, wished, also, to induce the states to adopt the same schedules of enumeration in their respective censuses, to be made at the mean of time between the censuses of the United States, so that the federal and state systems together would form one series of similar, quinquennial enumerations. The act referred to offers to the states which conform theirs to the federal schedules a sum calculated to be half the cost of such enumeration. The amount which this state would be entitled to is $31,497.02. That sum would not make up the increased cost of the desired census over such a one as that of 1875. But the more expensive one would contain all the information now obtained under the laws for collecting and returning agricultural and vital statistics, and in case it were made, the operation of those laws might be suspended for one year, and the expenses under them be saved. From estimates of the county auditors it appears the assessors of the state were paid in the aggregate, on account of agricultural statistics in 1884, the sum of $17,000. For vital statistics for the same year, town clerks received about $10,600; county clerks, about $4,240. This aggregate saving by suspending the collection of these statistics under the present laws for one year ($32,000), added to the federal contingent, would certainly exceed the increased cost of the enlarged schedules. Nearly the same would be true of the cost of printing. The towns pay the assessors, and the counties the clerks for the services here spoken of, and it is easily feasible, if desirable, to leave the same burdens upon the counties, by charging them with the payment of the compensation of the enumerators for filling up the second and fifth schedules, which embrace the agricultural and vital statistics, and properly proportioning the rates of compensation for all the schedules. A change in the manner of collecting vital statistics is elsewhere referred to. Some change seems necessary in regard to the agricultural statistics to obtain more accurate results. A good many county auditors agree that, for various reasons, the assessors in their counties give little care to this part of their work. Insufficient pay for their time does the mischief in some towns. Prejudice against the publication of such facts affects some. The changes which have sometimes been made, before publication, in the most carefully made returns have contributed to the same end. It is due to the officers and people of many towns to say that in some counties the case appears to be different. It is worth your while to consider how to procure the making of returns which shall correctly represent the facts they are intended to make known.

IMPROVEMENTS OF WESTERN RIVERS AND HARBORS.

I transmit herewith a report of the "state commissioners for the improvement of the Mississippi river," in which the interests of our state in connection with the expenditures by the general government for the improvement of Western rivers and harbors, are practically considered. It is of great interest to Minnesota and the Northwest, that the system under which work has been prosecuted since 1878, for the improvement of navigation on the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to the Des Moines rapids, should be developed as rapidly as possible, until its full benefits are realized. Results already accomplished assure the certainty of a channel of sufficient depth to accommodate the largest upper river steamers during all seasons of an open river. The competition of water routes everywhere is the great regulator of rates of transportation, and always a check and restraint upon combinations that seek to maintain a monopoly in the carrying trade. With such assurances and protection to navigation as the complete development of this system contemplates, the certain channel for the export of our surplus products would be the Mississippi river via the gulf, and at a cost for transportation of but a fraction now paid under prevailing railroad tariffs in their land carriage to the seaboard. A moderate expenditure, as shown by estimates of government engineers, upon the Red River of the North, would greatly improve its navigable character, and thereby confer inestimable benefit upon the large and rapidly increasing population occupying the fertile valley of that stream.

The growing importance of the trade of Duluth, the principal lake port of the state should command such governmental aid and protection as shall give its harbor the fullest possible facilities required by its rapidly increasing commerce. The development, also, of our mineral resources in the territory on the north shore of Lake Superior, which have assumed a magnitude that has stimulated the building of railroads to accommodate the mining industries of that region, justly claims such appropriations as may be required to provide harbor facilities at ports from whence the ores are shipped abroad. Such expressions from your body, addressed to congress as may best command its attention in these interests, are among the duties devolving upon you. The "river commission," to whose report reference is here made, has been of much service to the state in this behalf, and I recommend a continuance of the annual appropriation of $1,000 for its use.

ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

The rapidity of the later growth of the territory on our west has carried it, since its first application for admission into the Union, far beyond what has hitherto been recognized as the requisite in population to become a state. As the area is more than twice the average in existing states, there is reason in the demand for division. But, however, it might be divided, one part at least, and probably both, would have more than the population required for a member of congress. No territorial population has ever been, on the average, better fitted by their intelligence, their experience or their circumstances, to assume the duties of statehood than that of Dakota. The interest of Minnesota in her neighbor's elevation in dignity and importance is so clear, that it is not to be doubted that our senators and members of congress will earnestly support her admission into the Union without incitement from us; but as it is feared that there may develop, in a certain direction, an opposition thereto, motived chiefly in partisanship, perhaps, if the legislature of this state, unanimously by the votes of its members of both parties, were to memorialize congress in behalf of such action for admission as Dakota desires, not inconsistent with former precedents in regard to new states, it might tend to secure for the question consideration above that of party gain, from the standpoint of the public good.

The prohibition by the constitution of certain kinds of special legislation imposes upon you the duty which should no longer be delayed of completing the provision for such cases by the enactment of general laws. The population of Lake county, almost entirely clustered about the port and railway station, Two Harbors, need such a law to bring to them the county seat from Beaver Bay, thirty miles distant.

The encouragement of timber culture has been for years the policy of the state. It will be equally wise to preserve by the best means our existing forests against wanton or heedless destruction. Fires on lands from which the timber has been mostly cleared, are among the greatest disasters. Some anxiety is felt among those who appreciate the influence of abundant forests as to the effects of the submersion of timber lands by the reservoirs about the sources of the Mississippi. An interesting inquiry was begun in that regard by a committee of the American Forestry association, whose chairman visited the region last summer, accompanied by the state land agent, Mr. W. P. Jewett. A copy of their report is transmitted herewith.

STATE INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

I venture to repeat the recommendations made to the legislature of 1843, regarding a system of state inspection of grain. In my communication to that body, I remarked that:

> The grievous compalints of the agricultural class in some sections of the state in regard to warehousing and grading of grain, is a subject that demands attention. The abuses complained of are of a character that cannot be ignored, though they may not be fully sustained by the facts in all cases. It is equally in the interest of the buyer as well as the seller of grain, that some system be devised by which the differences arising between them may be arbitrated and settled through agencies entirely disinterested. The farmer now complains that he has no option or appeal in the transaction involving the disposition of his product, but must perforce accept the judgment of the buyer as to its quality and value. A system of state inspection which comprehends the fixing of grades of grain and the adoption of rules regulating the management of elevators and warehouses, has been tried with success in other states. I recommend a careful consideration of this subject upon your part, and an examination of the methods and results of such a system in its operation elsewhere, with a view to its adaptation to the exigencies of the situation in this state.

I think I may assume that the experience of the past two years has given emphasis to the expressions above quoted. Indeed, the demand for such regulation and restraint in the inspection and warehousing of grain as a judicious legislative enactment may provide is so general and imperative that you cannot longer ignore it. The subject should receive early attention, that your efforts may not fail for want of considerate action. You cannot expect to devise a system that will meet the views of every one who may have earnest convictions upon the subject, but you can certainly provide for the correction to a large extent of those practices and abuses so generally complained of, and that have obtained by reason of the absence of legal restraint. While every one must recognize the fact that the inexorable law of supply and demand as a rule governs values of all food products in the great markets of the world, yet the question of inspection and grading has much to do in adjusting and determining such values. The loss of a grade means a reduction in price. A fictitious depreciation of quality by an arbitrary inspection [illegible] results in a serious loss to the owner of the property thus discriminated against. While it is unquestionably true that an open market, with free competition at primary receiving points, would prove a remedy for many of the worst evils now existing, yet a fixed standard of inspection, that shall secure to the small shipper at remote stations an impartial grading of his property in any market of the state where it may be consigned for sale, is demanded by the simplest fundamental principles attaching to the rights of property. This question is not involved in such complications that it should prove difficult of solution. Probably the simpler the system adopted, if it comprehends the principles requisite to make it effective, the more satisfactory it will prove in its practical operation. You have the experience of other states to aid you in the application of practical remedies for a recognized and admitted grievance. Your are specially charged by your constituents with the duty of providing relief from the further imposition of abuses that have become intolerable, and I venture to remind you that it should be among the first acts of your body to address yourself to its fearless and concientious discharge.

It is the conviction of some whose relations to this subject have been of a character to induce thoughtful investigation, that our people should take an advanced position upon this question, and bring the highest and most practical intelligence into service in determining grades and values of our grain. It must be conceded that the cereal productions of the Northwest have intrinsic merits not possessed by those grown in countries where the best elements of the soil have been eliminated by many years of continuous cultivation. I is a well known fact that our wheat or its product is largely used in mixing processes, whereby it is made to contribute essential qualities to the inferior wheats grown in other climates. Some of the most practical and scientific manufacturers of flour employ experts to test by analysis all grain used by them, and through the combination of certain elements secure the best possible results in their product. A system of inspection that would in like manner bring to its aid the knowledge so far as may be usefully employed, gained by such mechanical or chemical analysis of our cereal productions as would demonstrate their superiority, would doubtless result in establishing a high standard of grades for our grain. It may be said that such grades are not known in the great markets of the country, and would not be recognized by their commercial bodies. Let it become known that Minnesota has a system of inspection by which her wheat is classified according to its milling value and bread-producing qualities, and the direct consumptive demand for those grades that contain the elements of "body and strength" would absorb her product independent of all other markets. The State of New York has an "experimental station" where facilities are afforded to test the culture of the various productions of the husbandman, from whence reports are frequently issued for public information. Upon a similar basis the department of agriculture of our state university could provide the facilities for such scientific experiments as the system in contemplation would require or suggest, and provide the means by which inspectors could receive the instruction required to qualify them for their duties. It is not contemplated by such a system that every load of wheat shall be subjected to scientific tests, but that the system shall be controlled and directed by an intelligence that shall secure to the farmer offering for sale the best qualities of grain such advantage as superior husbandry should always command.

RAILROADS.

Nothing will engage your attention of such vital import to a very large part of our population as questions of railroad legislation. Many reasons for action seemed to exist at the last session, but although the subject was considered in committee, so persuasive were the assurances that the railroad companies would voluntarily remove every just cause of complaint that nothing was done. In less than a twelvemonth afterwards, under the intensified pressure of the same and some newly developed practices, many numerously signed petitions came up from widely extended agricultural sections, asking that an extra session of the legislature be called to adopt measures of relief against the oppression of railroad management. There were controlling reasons against reconvening that body, but as I called their attention earnestly to the subject, so I give it to you as one which, in my judgment, cannot lightly be passed over. Whatever reasons for complaint of discrimination or extortion there were two years ago are believed to exist today; while the evil of certain other practices and rules of management his disclosed its enormity. The assurances of the representatives of the companies to your predecessors that the interests of the farmers might safely be left to their discretion has proved delusive. As might be expected, those who manage the great railroads are intent, first and chiefly, upon subserving the interests of their stockholders. They seek economy, profit and convenience in operating their lines. Profit and certainly convenience, some of them think, will be secured as to freights, by large, frequent and easily regulated shipments under contracts with a small number of shippers, and therefore their management aims to encourage such. If this tends to build up a monopoly at every station, or one monopoly existing along their whole line, and making itself cruelly felt at every station, that result is not, they say, a part of their intention; they regret it if it is really oppressive, and hope it will not always be so, and call you to witness that, at the very worst, their road is a great blessing to the farmers. They tell you that wholesalers are accorded an advantage in rates and facilities the world over, citing the examples of individuals who have received nothing from the public and are under no obligations to the public, as a precedent for a company created by the commonwealth to serve the common weal, and bound by law, as well as the logic of its creation, not to discriminate, not to deal unequally, not to restrict its obligation of common carriage.

TRANSIT EVILS.

Beside the practices above hinted at, which tend to establish monopolies by giving some shippers advantages over others, another exists upon some lines, in accordance with which an owner of wheat who wishes to send it to any point on the line must pay the charges for carrying it over the whole road. He may then stop his wheat where he chooses, and sell his transit, or remaining freight right, for what he can get. This is defended on the ground that the wheat, or its product must go by some transportation line to that terminal point, Chicago or Milwaukee, and that the company which first has it is entitled to devise any possible plan to keep it, without having, at any intermediate point, to compete for its further carriage with other rival lines. Every argument to justify the demand for payment for carrying grain to Chicago, when the shipper only wants it carried to some intermediate point, would justify the exaction of transit rates to the seaboard instead of Chicago, if the company could possess itself of the control of a continuous line thither. Another rule by which producers have grievously suffered, is that adopted by some roads to receive no wheat upon its cars except from elevators of a given minimum capacity. The managers allege that a regulation of that kind is necessary to the proper performance of their obligation to carry the freight which may be offered them for transportation with due dispatch; that elevators of at least the capacity prescribed are necessary for the expeditious handling and loading of the grain; that the demand for cars when a great crop is to be moved, can scarcely be supplied even when they are occupied the least time in loading; and that by any other manner of handling the grain there would be great loss in the service obtained from their rolling stock. As a consequence of this impossibility of getting their purchases to market whenever desired, buyers, it is said, could not maintain prices, and farmers would suffer the loss. Much of this is, or has been, true, and such considerations may be accepted as a sufficient explanation or apology for the errors of the companies in once adopting the practice to rid themselves of an inconvenience; but they are not sufficient to maintain it, after it has been found to deprive the producers whom they were created to serve, of the competition among buyers which ought everywhere to exist, because it is the natural and only means to maintain just grades and fair prices. The duty of the railroad companies as common carriers is to transport for all alike, with reasonable dispatch and at reasonable rates. What are reasonable rates and reasonable dispatch depends on the circumstances of the case, but the obligation to carry for all alike is absolute under all circumstances. No increased dispatch, no reduced rate to some, will justify any practice which works discrimination or a restriction of his free right to any [illegible].

The people look to you to adopt laws which shall interdict and terminate all these practices. The details of the legislation which will accomplish it, will be yours to elaborate. It is my duty to recommend that you aim to secure, at every station, an open and unrestricted market, the right of shipment for any and all, without partiality or preference, and transportation for all without discrimination at equal and reasonable rates, to any desired destination. The prosperity of the companies depends largely upon the prosperity of the people along their lines. You will not, therefore, evince hostility to the roads by releasing the people from the shackles of monopoly, which fetter their prosperity.

FREIGHT TARIFF.

The producers of our state have been greatly disappointed by the failure of the railroad companies to adjust their tariffs the past year to conform to the changed conditions in the general business of the country. They justly complain that charges for transportation are out of proportion to the value of the commodities transported. While the prices of grain have declined to a point that affords no profit to the farmer under the most favorable conditions for marketing his crop, the charges for transportation prevailing in former years have been substantially maintained. A slight reduction may have been made in some instances, as a grudging concession to popular clamor, yet it has not been sufficient to afford appreciable relief in this regard. From many points in the state, one-half the value of a bushel of wheat is taken for its transportation to Chicago, while from remote stations the freight and accompanying charges upon certain kinds and grades of grain, amount almost to a confiscation of the property. The gross injustice of this policy does not require illustration. In times of general depression there should be, so far as may be practicable, an equitable distribution of burdens. When values of agricultural products prove remunerative to the farmer, he willingly pays liberal rates for their transportation; but, when prices barely pay the cost of production, he certainly should not be compelled to pay the full tribute necessary to enable these corporations to declare regular dividends upon their exaggerated issues of stock.

The report of the railroad commissioner shows continued prosperity to have prevailed in the railroad business of the state. The total number of miles of completed road reported within the state, Dec. 1, 1882, was 3,749.13. The total number Dec. 1, 1884, was 4,162.22, of which 256.84 miles were constructed within the last twelve months. The total earnings of these roads within the state was, for the year ending June 30, 1882, $18,805,193.10. The total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1884, was $23,243,466.22. The total operating expenses, which amounted to $10,221,783.69 in 1882, were $11,784,253.59 for the year ending June 30, 1884. The average earnings per mile had increased from $5,642.24 to $5,924.77 in two years; while the average operating expenses had been reduced from $3,066.90 to $3,004.28. The average cost of construction of the roads in this state, including equipment, as represented by their issues of bonds and stock, is given by the commissioner at $40,994.56 per mile. The average earnings of the same for the last twelve months' report exceed the average of operating expenses by $2,920.49 per mile. The taxes paid to the state on the gross earnings of the railroads in this state during the past year were $645,735.18. This large amount will be steadily increased from the increase of business upon these roads and from the new lines, of which a number of important ones are soon to be completed.

CONCLUSION.

Confident that the influence controlling your deliberations here will be a desire to serve the best interests of your constituents, and trusting that the people of the state may not be disappointed in their expectation of such practical remedial legislation at your hands as shall best promote their prosperity and happiness, I commend the subjects of this communication to your considerate attention.

L. F. HUBBARD,
Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Jan. 7, 1885.

The British Franchise Bill.

London Correspondence New York Nation: The bill goes further than anybody expected six months ago, or than could have been divined from Mr. Gladstone's earlier statements. It is not a reform, but a revolution. It takes away 160 seats from the smaller boroughs, depriving some of separate representation, (i. e., merging their voters in the general mass of county voters,) and taking away one member from others which till now have returned two members. The lower limit for separate borough representation is fixed at a population of 15,000, and of boroughs with two members at about 50,000. Of these 160 seats a few are given to new boroughs, a much larger number are added to the great cities with a population exceeding 165,000, and a still larger number to the counties, becaue these last are having their voters far more than doubled in number by the extension to them of the household suffrage which has hitherto been confined to the boroughs. The magnitude of the change may be measured by the fact that the great reform bill of 1832 reallotted only 143 seats, 17 less than this bill. However, this change is not that which has excited the most interest. Something of the sort was foreseen, was indeed inevitable, though few people expected the disfranchisement to be so bold. A point on which far greater uncertainty existed was as to the arrangements for representing the big cities and the counties. Hitherto no city (except the ancient city of London, with its four members) has had more than three members, and those with three (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow) have returned their members en bloc, not by districts, although each voter has been alowed to vote for two only, so as to give the inferior party, where it is considerable, one member and the dominant party two. Now these large cities receive several additional members. Liverpool is to have nine in all, Manchester six, Glasgow and Birmingham seven each, Leeds and Sheffield five each, and so-forth, while the ten parliamentary boroughs which now make up London, and which, taken together, return 22 members, are in the future to be represented by 45. The bill proposes to cut up these cities into equal electoral divisions, each of which is to return one member only; and the same treatment is meted out to the English counties and county divisions, which, from having had usually two—in some cases three—members each, are now to be arranged into divisions with one member each. These are sweeping changes, which disturb all our old ideas and habits, and affect the large majority of members of the house of commons, displacing some, altering the constituencies of others. The third notable feature of the scheme is the proposal to add eighteen members to the house of commons, bringing its number up to 670. Six of these are allotted to England and twelve to Scotland, which has been much under-represented. The motive is the wish to avoid the resistance of the Irish and Welsh members to a reduction of the representation of each of those countries—greater in proportion to its population than that of England and Scotland.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SHIPMENTS.

The report of collections of internal revenue in the Third district of Iowa, compiled in December for submission to the chief of the department, by Internal Revenue Collector Simpson, shows the figures to be $203,801.25. A year ago the figures were about $260,000. Collector Simpson has received a letter from Hon. Mr. Rogers, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, in which he says: "It is represented to this office that parties in your district advertise to ship packages of distilled spirits incased in outside coverings, and bill the same as merchandise, etc., in order to conceal the nature of the goods with a view of avoiding seizure by the local authorities where rigid prohibitory laws prevail." In view of this you will strictly enforce the instructions on this subject, and also call the attention of parties interested to the fact that a penalty is provided for the shipment of any spirituous or fermented liquors or wines, under any other than the proper names or brand known to the trade." The liquors in question are understood to be shipped mainly in Iowa, but considerable quantities go to other states and towns where their sale is prohibited. The business is growing quite extensive, and efforts will be made to break it up.

The Tower of Babel.

Paris Cable: One of the most striking features of the exhibition in 1889 will be the great tower of Babel, which is now in course of erection. It will be 1,000 feet high (nearly the fifth of a mile), 330 feet wide at the base, and gradually tapering to 30 feet at the summit. The whole structure will be surmounted by a glass pavilion, serving for an electric lighthouse and observatory. The enormous height of this structure can be better appreciated by comparison. The Milan cathedral, to the top of the statue of the Madonna, is 353 feet; St. Paul's, London, to the top of the cross, 404 feet; St. Peter's, Rome, to the top of the cross, 448 feet, and Strasburg cathedral, to the top of its wonderful fret-work spire, 468 feet, or not one-half as high as the projected tower.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Allison, relating to fees of pension claim agents and attorneys. He said he did not want to be responsible for all the provisions, but they were identical with the provisions of the pension bill recently passed by the house. It was general legislation, he said, and repealed all legislative provisions contained in the pension appropriation bill of last year. There was now great complaint that the legislation of last year was hasty and unjust to the soldiers of the country, and it has been indirectly charged that the senate was responsible for that legislation. The fact was that the legislation of last year came from the house in a regular bill. Under the rules of the senate there was no possibility of having well considered legislation in an appropriation bill, because an amendment should not be offered nor debate had with respect to it. He introduced the bill in order that it might be referred to the committee on pensions and carefully considered in the committee and in the senate. It was said that under the legislation of last year claim agents were oppressing pension applicants. If so, the fact should be ascertained at the earliest moment and a remedy applied. Other senators spoke on the subject.

The senate in executive session decided, forty to twelve, not to make the text of the Nicaragua treaty public in advance of the action of the senate. Senator Edmunds was the chief speaker in opposition to the proposition, and based his argument upon the constitutional right and power of the senate to deal with treaties unincumbered by advice or influences from any source, and quoted extensively from authorities upon the constitutional powers of the senate in this respect.

HOUSE.—The house Thursday, by a vote of 158 to 75, passed the Reagan inter-state commerce bill. The opponents of this measure made a determined effort to inject a provision providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners, with authority to decide all controversies that might arise between shippers of freight and the railroad companies, but were defeated by a decisive vote. Subsequently an effort was made to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back the measure originally reported by the committee on commerce, but this also met with signal defeat. Except the O'Hara amendment, providing against discrimination in carrying passengers, the bill passed substantially as presented by Mr. Reagan, and now goes to the senate for action by that body. All the Minnesota delegation voted for the bill except Mr. Washburn.

In the contested election case of Craig (Republican) against Shelley (Democrat), Fourth district of Alabama, the house awarded the seat to Craig, who took the oath of office.

SENATE.—A bill was passed directing the transfer of one of the vessels of the Greely relief expedition to the treasury department for a revenue cutter for use in the waters of Alaska, and authorizing the retention of the other two for use in the navy as surveying vessels or otherwise.

Mr. Cockrell, introduced a bill to amend the act placing colored troops on the same footing as to bounty as other soldiers by making it apply to the heirs of all colored soldiers who may have died and were killed while in the military service of the United States.

The following nominations were received: Samuel P. McCormick, collector internal revenue district of Virginia; postmaster, John J. Gutter, Parke, Dak.

Confirmations—John M. Morton, surveyor of Customs, San Francisco; L. S. Howlett, receiver of public moneys, Yakima, Wash.; T. F. Johnson, collector of customs, Savannah, Ga.; rear admirals in the navy, S. P. Quackenbush, Earl English and J. H. Upshur; H. M. Dennison, pay director of the navy; W. S. Schley, chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting of the navy. Senate adjourned for two days.

HOUSE.—Mr. Curtin, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a resolution calling for information from the executive relative to the arrest of T. R. Moynahan, an American citizen, by the government of Mexico. Adopted. Mr. Curtin also reported a resolution calling on the president for information relating to the Congo conference. Adopted. Also a resolution calling on the president for copies of the correspondence between this government and France in regard to the French and American claims commission since the 23d of November, 1881. Adopted. Also a resolution calling on the secretary of state for a detailed statement of the expenditure of the amount appropriated for the expenses of the French and American claims commission. Adopted.

On Saturday, the senate was not in session, but the house did a good day's work. Mr. Randall directed the attention of the house to the importance of proceeding with the appropriation bills, and warned the house that unless the measures were speedily disposed of there was danger of an extra session of the Forty-ninth congress. This admonition seemed to have the desired effect, as the house refused to take up the public buildings bill, and proceeded with the navy appropriation bill. This measure was passed with very little discussion.

The naval appropriation bill makes provision for the naval service for the six months ending June 30, 1885, on the basis of the bill which passed the house the first session of this congress, giving for each item of expenditure just one-half the amount contained in the said bill, with the following exceptions: For current expenses of the bureau of yards and docks, in lieu of one-half, or $100,000, there is given $90,000; the current expenses of the bureau of construction and repairs, in lieu of one-half, or $500,000 there is given $450,000; for current expenses of the bureau of steam engineering, in lieu of one-half, or $375,000, there is given $280,000, together with the unexpended balance of $140,000 from the appropriation in 1884 for monitors; for the pay of the navy and marine corps there is given in lieu of one-half the amount contained in the said bill, a sum equal to the balance remaining after deducting the appropriations for the first six months from the whole sum proposed in the said bill. There is nothing in the bill for steel cruisers, appropriations to complete them having already been made. The bill appropriates in all $6,120,155, which, added to the sum appropriated for the first six months ended Dec. 31, 1884, $8,860,317, makes the total appropriations for the navy for the entire fiscal year of 1885, $14,670,472, or $913,071 less than appropriated for the fiscal year of 1884.

SENATE.—There was a sharp discussion in the senate on the resolution of Senator Hawley, calling upon the secretary of war for letters and documents bearing upon the controversy between Gen. Sherman and Jeff Davis. Mr. Vest objected to the resolution and made a speech of unusual earnestness, during which he said the passage of the resolution was as unnecessary as pockets to a shroud, and spoke of Jeff Davis as an old man who was broken down and seeking rest from such controversies as was involved in the question the senate was asked to consider. Senator Ingalls stirred up the Democratic senators by some peppery remarks which called out Morgan, George and Lamar, the latter gentleman making a defense of Mr. Davis against the charge of being a traitor. The discussion continued for about an hour and was perhaps the most heated that has occurred during the past two years.

Senators Wilson and Mitchell introduced bills to increase the pensions of widows or minor children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the United States in the late war, from $8 to $12 per month. The bill of Senator Mitchell also provides that the fact that a soldier or sailor was regularly mustered into the service shall be prime facie evidence of his soundness at that time.

Senator Conger introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of war to negotiate for and purchase the Portage Lake & River Improvement Company canal and Portage lake and Lake Superior ship canal, the two canals together to form a water way across Keweenaw point from Keweenaw bay to Lake Superior. The bill also provides that the canals shall be a free water way after their purchase by the United States.

HOUSE.—A bill passed authorizing the Chicago, St. Paul & St. Louis Railroad company to construct bridges across the Mississippi in Minnesota and Wisconsin. A bill was introduced for the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontiers and to facilitate commerce among the states. It contemplates the building of a canal through the State of New York, of sufficient size to allow the passage of vessels of war. District of Columbia business was disposed of, and the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill considered.

Gen. Crocker says only two persons living know where Guiteau was buried. Gen. Crocker discounts the story that Guiteau's curse has hurt anybody, citing the case of Col. Corkhill, who has lately fallen heir to $100,000.

Minnesota Legislature.

The Twenty-Fourth Legislature of Minnesota assembled at St. Paul on the 6th "the first Tuesday after the first Monday" in January. The senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Gilman, and prayer was offered by Rev. Josiah Marvin. Roll call showed all the senators present except C. D. Gilfillan, J. B. Gilfillan, R. B. Langdon, Clarke and Bilsen.

Then came the election of officers. The vote was strictly on party lines, and the Republican caucus nominees received 29 votes, and those of the Democrats 11, in every case. The officers chosen are as follows:

Secretary—J. D. Jones.
Assistant Secretary—J. L. Helm.
Enrolling Clerk—J. P. Jacobson.
Engrossing Clerk—A. H. Bertram.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. H. Westby.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—J. P. Spencer.
Chaplain—N. Hobart.

The democrats voted for: Secretary, J. D. Wood of Ramsey; assistant secretary, N. E. Dorsble of Houston; second assistant secretary, Z. S. Gault of Nicollet; enrolling clerk, D. McLoughlin of Waseca; engrossing clerk, J. A. Coller of Scott; sergeant-at-arms, Mathias Shortall of Washington; assistant sergeant-at-arms, James Greeley of Renville; chaplain, Rev. George B. Whipple of Faribault.

The House and the governor were notified of the organization of the senate, and after the transaction of routine business the senate adjourned.

The house was called to order by secretary of state von Baumbach. The members were sworn in by Judge Vanderburg. The vote for speaker stood John L. Gibbs, 79; E. W. Durant, (dem.) 21.

The formality was then gone through with of electing the Republican caucus nominees, Mr. Daniels presenting the names of the Republican nominees and Mr. Hendrickson the Democratic nominees. The officers elected were:

Chief Clerk—John R. Howard, Stearns.
First Assistant Clerk—Fred L. Warner of Redwood.
Second Assistant Clerk—W. B. Berkdahl of Pipe Stone.
Enrolling Clerk—Carl R. Lein of Goodhue.
Engrossing Clerk—James Morrison of Blue Earth.
Sergeant-at-arms—Ward F. Grey of Hennepin. Assistant Sergeant-at-arms—John R. Bean of Anoka.
Postmaster—Henry Anderson of Chippewa.
Chaplain—W. H. Harrington of Washington.

The speaker announced as pages William Sundbladt of Douglas, Charles Hamilton of Ramsey, William H. Bertram of Wright, Bert F. Case of Fillmore.

After drawing seats the house adjourned.

SENATE.—Bills introduced on the second day, by Senator Pillsbury, to merge the surplus in the state institutions and the forestry fund in the general revenue fund; by Senator Wilson, to tax railroad lands to which the title has been passed, and by Senator O'Brien, to prohibit prizefighting, sparring, boxing and wrestling contests. The bill includes all who publish challenges or accounts of prize fights or ring exhibitions of cognate sort, and provides as a punishment a fine of not more than $500 or less than $100, or imprisonment of not more than one year or less than three months. All persons giving, conveying or originating a challenge shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment as above. Persons leaving the state to evade the law are made liable; also all who lease, rent or grant ground or the use of any building for such contests, the penalty in the latter case being not less than $25, nor more than $100. All policemen or constabulary officers having reason to believe any of the prohibited contests about to come off is made guilty of misdemeanor if he fails to report it. Much time was taken in perfecting organizations, by additional door-keepers, and minor officers, etc.

HOUSE.—Mr. Drake opened business by offering a resolution for the appointment of a doorkeeper and person to hoist the flag on the capitol, and of parties to take charge of each of the cloak rooms. This went through without the usual opposition. Mr. Thompson of Fillmore offered a resolution providing for the appointment of an assistant postmaster, and this was adopted, and then Mr. Daniels proposed a resolution providing that the chief clerk subscribe for seven daily papers, or their equivalent in weeklies, for the use of members of the house. This went through also without debate.

Mr. Cornish, from the committee appointed to wait upon the governor, reported that the governor had signified his readiness to read his message at 3:30 p. m., to which hour it was agreed that the house take a recess.

During the afternoon the senate came into the house, and in joint convention both houses listened to the governor's message.

SENATE.—The senate passed the bill merging the excess of the several funds (excepting the internal improvement fund) in the general revenue fund, and also passed the bill appropriating $60,000 for current expenses of this legislature. Bills were introduced to legalize the incorporation of sundry villages; to change the interest rate from 7 to 5 per cent. on sales of public lands; to require railroad corporations to perform their duties as common carriers in the transportation of grain and to regulate the price of freight; to provide for a change of county seats on petition; regulating the issue of storage tickets from warehouses; providing a fund for sick and disabled firemen, and providing for an additional judge in the Eleventh judicial district. President Gilman announced the standing committees for the present session. There are not many changes from two years ago. In the committee on federal relations Truax was given the chairmanship. He suffered last session through a clerical error, and did not have any prominence in committees. This is stoned for this year. Clarke is ill and unlikely to do much work. Hickman takes his place as chairman of the enrollment committee, Clarke replacing Hickman as chairman of geological and natural history survey. Goodrich makes way for Blake as chairman of the committee on corporations, and gets Blake's place as chairman of towns and counties. Three of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Republican senators have the most important chairmanships—J. B. Gilfillan, judiciary; C. D. Gilfillan, railways, and C. A. Pillsbury, finance. Langdon is chairman of the committee on deaf, dumb and blind, and has third place on railroads. Griggs is on the committees on finance, military affairs, state reform school and public buildings. Adjourned from Thursday noon until 8 p. m. Monday, the 12th inst., which means Tuesday morning as a quorum will be difficult to get on Monday evening.

HOUSE.—The speaker announced the appointment of a committee on rules and extra officers.

Two bills proposing to regulate the grain traffic came into the house—Mr. Reese's, the Kandiyohi county bill, and the second by Mr. Meyers.

They provide, with suitable penalties for the violation of their requirements, that railroads shall furnish facilities to every person desiring to ship grain, and shall transport the same wherever desired at a reasonable rate of compensation (fixed in one bill at five mills per hundred pounds for each five miles), without discrimination between persons and places, and without deductions, delays or changes of route.

The rules of last session were adopted without material change, except increasing the committee on grain and grain inspection, from seven to fifteen members. The senate bills for the merging of funds in the general revenue fund and appropriating $60,000 for legislative expenses were passed. The mileage of the various members was reported. Adjourned from Thursday until Monday the 12th inst., at 8 p. m.

Mr. Marion Crawford, the novelist, tells a characteristic story about Carlyle, which he observes impartially, may be true. It was at a dinner party and Carlyle sat silent listening to the talk of lesser men. A young politician was talking theory to a beef-old conservative who despised youth and reason in an equal degree. "The British people, sir," said he of the beef, "can afford to laugh at theories." "Sir," said Carlyle, speaking for the first time during dinner, "the French nobility of a hundred years ago said they could afford to laugh at theories. Then came a man and wrote a book called 'The Social Contract.' The man was Jean Jacques Rousseau, and his book was a theory and nothing but a theory. The nobles could laugh at his theory, but their skins went to bind the second edition of his book." After which tremendous sentence the old sage seems to have relapsed into silence. The allusion, of course, was to the famous tannery at Meudon.

Why Apprentices are Scarce.

A contemporary writer says it is principally because of the conceit of weak and foolish parents who could not think of allowing their boys to soil their hands with manual labor or tarnish their pedigree by associating with common workmen. Many and many a young man have I known whose aptitudes called to him with all the imperious demands of instinct to learn a trade, but he was prevented from doing so by his parents, who preferred to see him filling the more important and dignified position of clerk, often working fifteen hours a day for $15 per month, and sometimes yielding to the small temptation to leave unpaid his tailor's and washerwoman's bills. Or, if he escaped the clerkship, he was almost sure to be found among the luckless ninety-and-nine professional men who stand off and eye with green envy the one in the round hundred who has made a success. It is not the lack of attention to the new workman that is lowering the standard in mechanical trades, but the folly of parents in closing the doors of the trades in the face of their sons, and in the absence of good material we get bad. It is very often the case that we get hold of a boy who has few or no qualifications, natural or acquired, for a trade, but he can probably make more money at that than at common labor, and, as we can get no better, we have to do the best we can. There is no doubt we are getting poorer subjects every year for apprentices for this very reason. But we can reach a point so low that it is impossible to get any lower, and I believe we have about reached that point in some lines of business. Some parents, and boys too, are at last getting their eyes opened. They are learning that they cannot plant dudes and raise men. Many bubbles have been pricked, and much gilding has worn through. Labor is becoming more dignified, because more than ever before it is wedded to thought. The manual training-schools which are springing up in nearly all of our large cities are giving instruction to many boys whose parents, perhaps, would not at first consent to them entering the shops. These schools are doing a good work in teaching the principles of trades, in fostering a genuine love for mechanics, and in pointing out the way to the special field where the young man can labor with the assurance of receiving his highest reward. With such brightening prospects as the work of the manual training school warrants we see no reason for fearing that the race of good workmen in any trade will soon die out. On the contrary, we believe we will see mechanics increasing in numbers and skill from year to year.—Scientific American.

In the Lagoons of the Congo.

"A rustling in the vegetation, and a large varanus lizard slips into the water, or on some trampled bank a crocodile lies asleep in the warm sun, with a fixed smirk hanging about his grim muzzle. These lagoons are places that are seething with life—life that is ever stirring, striving and active—and when you suddenly arrive, slipping and splashing in the watery footholds, the sudden silence that greets you is the frightened, expectant hush of a thousand apprehensive creatures. Beyond the lagoons and this strip of mud and water rises an almost impenetrable barrier of forest, nearly impossible to pass by land, but which is fortunately pierced by many little arms or natural canals of the congo, that intersect it and penetrate to the firm, dry land beyond. As you paddle gently in a native canoe through the watery valleys of the vegetable Venice, the majestic trees, firmly interlaced above and overarching the canal, shrouding all in pale-green gloom, the glympses and vistas through the forest that you get reveal many beautiful forms of bird and insect life. Barbets, with red forehead and large, notched bills, are sitting in stupid meditation on the twigs, giving a harsh and mechanical squeak, if the too near approach of the canoe disturbs their reverie. Little African woodpeckers are creeping up the branches, deftly turning round towards the unseen side when they observe you; large, green mantises, or 'praying insects,' are chasing small flies with their great, pouncing forelegs, and every now and then a blue roller-bird snaps up a mantis, in spite of its wonderful assimilation to its leafy sourroundings. Farther into the forest, the canal, a blind alley of water, stops, the soil becomes solid and well raised, and a native path is discernible, leading through the now more park-like and formal clumps of forest to a distant village, whence the crowing of cocks and the occasional shouts of the inhabitants can be heard. But the birds do not lessen because we are approaching the abode of men. Out of the bosky trees little troops of black and white hornbills suddenly start, and flap their loose, irregular flight to another refuge. Violet plantain-eaters gleam out in their beauty from time to time; golden cuckoos, yellow-vented bulbuls, green fruit pigeons, gray parrots, parrots that are gray and blue and yellow-shouldered, green love-birds, a multitude of little wax-bills, a medley of diverse and beautiful birds, enliven this walk through the forest, along the black, peat path, with their loud cries, their lovely plumage and their rapid movements."—From H. H. Johnston's book on the Congo.

A Northwestern Bishop.

Bishop Paddock, (Episcopal) of Washington Territory, will return to his missionary diocese at the close of this month. He has been occupied during the winter in raising money for a second school at Tacoma. Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, offered two years ago to give the land and an endowment fund of $50,000 for each of two church schools, one for girls and the other for boys, provided the Bishop would furnish a building fund of $25,000 in each instance. The corner-stone for one of the schools was laid last year, the building fund having been secured. The Bishop has succeeded in raising $2[illegible],000 for the second school, and is confident that the remainder will be in hand in time to secure the second endowment of $50,000. He has also opened a hospital on the coast, and placed a third school at Walla Walla on a self-supporting basis. These four institutions will give the religious body which he represents great influence in the rapidly growing Territory, soon to become a State. The Bishop's daughter, who was married in Brooklyn last October to Lieutenant Mills, U. S. A., is now at Fort Cœur d'Alene, on the border of her father's diocese.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

What Gov. Hubbard Has to Say Concerning the Past Two Years in Minnesota.

What Has Been Received and What Spent, with Estimates for the Next Two Years.

Matters Concerning Education, State Institutions, Public Health, Militia, the Public Examiner, Etc., Discussed.

The Necessity That Something Be Done Regarding a System of State Inspection of Grain.

Also That Some Action Be Taken for Relie Against the Oppression of Railroad Management.

The Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: The two years that have elapsed since the legislature was in session have been marked by a large increase in the population of our state, and a corresponding accession to the aggregate wealth of our people. The national census of 1880 gave Minnesota a population of 780,806. A comparison of the vote cast at the presidential election of that year with the poll in November last assures us beyond question of a present population of over one million, an increase of 30 per cent, much the larger part of which has been realized within the past two years. The increase in the assessed valuation of real and personal property has been about 25 per cent within two years, and 50 per cent since 1880, as appears from the following statement of property valuation as fixed by the state board of equalization:

Valuation for 1880	$268,517,736
Valuation for 1881	283,277,386
Valuation for 1882	322,157,615
Valuation for 1883	348,603,486
Valuation for 1884	401,028,587

This showing will be accepted as evidence that our state is making substantial progress toward the realization of those possibilities of empire and independence which great natural resources and an intelligent and vigorous people promise for her future.

The information furnished by the various department reports that are before you show that, as a rule, the varied interests of our people have kept pace in their development with our growth in population and wealth. During the year just closed Minnesota has been blessed with harvests of surpassing abundance. In no period of her history has her soil yielded more bountifully of all its products. Under the conditions ordinarily prevailing this would assure to our people great prosperity, but the experience of all grain growing countries of the world has been so like our own in this respect that, as a consequence, the great distributing markets, unable to absorb the rapid accumulations, have now such a plethora of all cereal products that values have declined till they barely return to the grower the cost of production. In the older sections of the state, where our agricultural industry has demonstrated the adaptibility of our soil and climate to the employment of the most advanced methods of husbandry, there have rapidly developed in recent years large interests in stock raising and extensive establishments for the manufacture of dairy products, from which the farmer realizes handsomely upon his investment and labor. As a result those localities are eminently prosperous and are accumulating wealth. The fluctuations and contingencies of the grain markets lose much of their significance to the farmer who has other resources than his crop of wheat. I think we may safely assume that the people will profit by the teachings of our own experience, and that we shall continue to note in the future the tendency of agriculturists in all sections of the state, to more diversified methods in their industry.

THE FINANCES.

The auditor's and treasurer's reports give in detail the transactions of the treasury and the present status of the public funds. To conform to the changes in the fiscal year made by the last legislature, the reports of the current period cover eight months, ending July 31, 1883, and the year ending July 31, 1884. The more important summaries of these reports, somewhat condensed, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	1883. (8 Months)	1884.
Cash balance Dec. 1, 1882	$143,098 58	
Cash balance July 31, 1883	....	$303,586 44
State taxes	306,995 61	553,946 13
Counties, for school text books	19,255 79	21,438 81
Counties, for seed grain loans of 1877-78	6,721 57	4,379 49
Taxes on gross receipts of railroad companies	479,698 28	622,606 46
Taxes on telegraph companies	4,530 60	5,643 00
Taxes and fees of insurance companies	55,304 81	67,167 38
Sale of pine timber on state lands	40,491 73	108,363 50
Principal on school land contracts	266,445 67	212,523 69
Principal on university land contracts	16,937 08	15,128 39
Principal on internal improvement land cont'ts	46,341 85	65,074 14
Interest on school land contracts	171,818 62	199,656 24
Interest on university land contracts	18,854 09	19,866 68
Interest on internal improvement land cont'ts	39,413 54	60,097 87
Interest on invested school funds	114,054 07	157,057 22
Interest on invested university funds	10,845 09	12,465 00
Counties, for reform schoo'l inmates	15,601 50	7,127 23
Premiums in exchange of 98,000 Missouri 6s for 98,000 Minnesota railroad adjustment bonds		6,340 00
Bonds redeemed	48,000 00	46,000 00
Sale of 671,000 Missouri 6s		712,135 69
Sale of 190,000 Minnesota revenue bonds of 1883	190,000 00	
Sale of 299,000 United States registered bonds		359,784 76
Interest on deposit of State funds	3,218 16	10,039 40
Refunded by regents of university	12,000 00	20,000 00
Five per cent on United States land		31,607 08
Miscellaneous	5,771 02	14,215 79
Totals	$2,018,297 57	$3,666,149 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1883.	1884.
Legislative expenses	$72,884 41	$93 54
Impeachment court deficiency	12,532 90	
Executive expenses	46,283 31	66,956 36
Judicial expenses	62,983 54	82,982 83
Public printing	34,838 42	12,744 94
Paper and stationery	9,561 87	3,619 25
Printing laws in newspapers	26,832 40	
Support of first hospital for insane	89,122 48	127,744 79
Support of second hospital for insane	87,611 18	84,575 07
Support of deaf and dumb, blind and imbecile school	34,648 23	58,955 64
Support of normal shools	33,981 71	59,204 37
Support of prison	37,806 05	62,636 87
Support of reform school	24,877 71	35,000 00
First hospital insane, building, etc.	43,000 00	34,000 00
Second hospital insane, building, etc.	27,453 40	56,235 30
First hospital insane, land		8,400 00
Second hospital insane, land		8,600 00
Deaf and dumb, blind and imbecile building, etc.	8,000 00	36,318 18
Prison improvement and shops	14,218 18	58,130 35
Finishing and furnishing capitol	183,027 68	11,847 63
Enlarging university gr'ds	12,000 00	8,000 00
University building		30,000 00
Prison wall and grading	19,972 97	1,045 69
Interest on state debt	186,176 83	193,102 28
Redemption of state b'ds	80,000 00	46,000 00
Bonds for invested school fund	404,000 00	....
Apportioned school fund	91,643 16	299,232 86
$578,000 Minnesota railroad adjustment bonds	....	578,000 00
$395,000 U. S. 4s for permanent school fund	....	460,958 77
$30,000 U. S. 4½s for permanent school fund	....	31,989 75
Accrued interest on bonds bought for permanent school fund	....	18,371 70
Support of university	46,091 67	59,706 83
Regents of university	21,000 00	6,000 00
$36,000 Minnesota railroad adjustment bonds for university	....	36,000 00
School text books	20,236 97	21,953 08
Minnesota national guard	10,368 21	14,506 30
Fish commission	5,000 00	5,000 00
Agricultural societies	4,162 16	6,000 00
High schools	554 22	20,810 46
Institutes	2,916 66	5,000 00
Historical society	2,759 31	4,987 18
Horse thief bounties	2,600 00	3,600 00
Wolf bounties	8,815 00	10,130 00
Select'g and selling state lands	8,260 26	9,154 54
Roads and bridges	10,653 83	31,788 02
Bounties for tree plant'ng	2,402 61	6,367 75
Miscellaneous	57,534 49	51,364 13
Totals	$1,714,711 12	2,729,354 12
Balance in treasury July 31	$303,586 44	$936,795 04

The balance July 31, 1884, stands to the credit of—

State institutions fund	$184,863 01
Permanent school fund	434,803 90
General school fund	253,576 57
Forestry fund	63,435 34
Perm't university fund	28,752 51
General university fund	6,473 61
Int'l improvement fund	119 04
Redemption fund	5,474 61
Int. improvm't land fund	16,135 11
Int. improvm't land fund—interest	52,996 52
School text book fund	367 87
Swamp land fund	2,836 02
	$1,039,234 11
Revenue fund overdrawn	102,439 07

Balance July 31, 1884 .... $936,795 04

The estimated receipts and expenditures for 1885, 1886 and 1887 are as follows:

Revenue Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Fiscal years ending July 31—

	1885.	1886.	1887.
State taxes	$386,000	$400,000	$430,000
Ins. Cos.' taxes and fees	67,000	70,000	75,000
Counties for inmates of reform school	6,500	6,500	6,500
Interest on deposits	7,500	5,000	5,000
Transfer forestry fund surplus	33,000	15,000	20,000
Transfer from state institutions fund	....	125,000	75,000
Totals	$500,000	$621,500	$611,500

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Overdraft, July 31, 1884	$102,439 07		
Unpaid appropriat'ns, July 31, 1884	165,000 00	....	....
Executive expenses	68,490 00	68,490	68,500
Judicial expenses	84,900 00	84,900	84,900
Printing and paper	33,000 00	14,000	40,000
University building	30,000 00	30,000	....
Prison improvements	36,000 00	30,000	30,000
Miscellaneous	113,000 00	113,000	120,000
Legislative expenses	80,000 00	....	80,000
Printing laws in newspapers	26,000 00	....	30,000
Census	....	25,000	....
Transfer to school text book fund	....	....	60,000
Totals	$737,829 07	$366,390	$502,900

RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Year ending July 31, 1885	$500,000	$737,829 07
Year ending July 31, 1886	621,500	366,390 00
Year ending July 31, 1887	611,500	502,900 00
Totals for three years	$1,733,000	$1,607,119 07

Estimated excess of receipts, July 31, 1887 .... $125,880 93

State Institutions Fund.

RECEIPTS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
R. R. companies' taxes	$645,000	$650,000	$660,000
Telegraph and telephone companies' taxes	6,000	6,000	6,000
Balance July 31, 1884	184,000		
Totals	$835,000	$656,000	$666,000

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Support 1st hos'l insane	$141,375	$136,020	$150,280
Support 2d hos'l insane	72,800	97,240	106,080
Support deaf and dumb, blind and imbecile schools	60,000	70,000	70,000
Support of prison	65,000	70,000	75,000
Support of reform school	35,000	35,000	40,000
Support of normal schools	39,000	39,000	39,000
Support of historical soc'y	6,000	6,000	6,000
Interest on railroad adjustment bonds	100,000	100,000	100,000
Transfer to revenue fund	....	125,000	75,000
Totals	$519,175	$678,260	$661,360

RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Year ending July 31, 1885	$835,000	$519,175
Year ending July 31, 1886	656,000	678,260
Year ending July 31, 1887	666,000	661,360
Totals	$2,157,000	$1,858,795

Estimated excess receipts July 31, 1887 .... $298,205

Redemption Fund—Revenue Bonds of 1883.

RECEIPTS.

Year ending July 31—	1885.	1886.	1887.
Balance July 31, 1884	$5,474 61		
State taxes	77,200 00	$80,000	$86,000
Totals	$82,674 61	$80,000	$86,000

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Redempt'n of coupons	$9,000 00	$5,850	$2,700
Redemption of bonds	70,000 00	70,000	60,000
Totals	$79,000 00	$75,850	$62,700

RECAPITULATION.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Year end'g July 31, 1885	$82,674 61	$79,000
Year end'g July 31, 1886	80,000 00	70,000
Year end'g July 31, 1887	86,000 00	62,700
Totals	$248,674 61	211,700

Estimated excess of rec'pts, July 31, 1887 $36,974 61

AN ANALYSIS.

An analysis of these statements shows that there has been disbursed during the twenty months covered by these transactions of the treasury $778,416.55 for the maintainance of our state institutions, $612,022.59 in the construction of new buildings for public use, $378,278.82 for interest on the state debt, and $650,158.99 for the general expense of government; all of which has been met by the ordinary revenues of the state, except a part of the interest charge which is paid from the income of the internal improvement land fund. This interest account, almost wholly due to the railroad adjustment bonds, is a burden recently imposed upon the treasury, and a large part of the expenditure for public buildings has been required to replace structures destroyed by fire. These items, with a considerable increase in the cost of maintaining the public institutions the past two years, have made an aggregate of extraordinary demands that would have required material additions to the tax levy but for the rapid increase of the assessable property and the miscellaneous resources of the state. The one mill tax to which the levy has been reduced, with the other revenues of the state, have, however, been sufficient to provide for this unusual outlay, and leave a balance in the treasury at the end of the last fiscal year. The estimates of "receipts and disbursements" for the fiscal years for which you will make appropriations promise a continued healthy condition of the treasury, provided such appropriations are restricted within reasonable limits. In years past the practice has obtained to some extent of making appropriations without regard to the revenues from which they were to be met. As a consequence, it has sometimes been impossible for the treasurer to meet requisitions promptly as presented, particularly against the revenue fund. I trust that you will carefully scrutinize all propositions involving an expenditure of money, and that you will not make appropriations beyond the limit of the probable revenues of the state. While providing adequately for the increased requirements of our public institutions and the several departments of the state government made necessary by our rapid growth in population, care and discrimination in making appropriations may save unnecessary and perhaps wasteful drafts upon the revenues.

PERMANENT TRUST FUNDS.

In 1872 all receipts for taxes on railroad and telegraph companies were set apart as a special fund for the support of the state institutions. At that time the amount realized from these sources was but $57,087.14. It has now become the principal source of revenue the state enjoys, amounting the past year to $651,378.18, largely in excess of the demands made upon it. If there was once a sufficient reason for reserving this resource for special use, it does not now exist, and I recommend that the law relating thereto be repealed. While there has been, for years, a surplus in this fund, the revenue fund, from which all general expenses of the state are paid, is constantly overdrawn, and a borrower from it. The two funds should be merged into one, and relieve the treasury from the anomalous condition of plethora and stringency, at the same time, as regards its different funds. It will be necessary to do this before the treasurer can meet the pay rolls of the legislature, as the "overdraft" of the revenue fund has reached the limit allowed by law. The surplus of the forestry fund should also be transferred to the revenue fund, as recommended by the auditor.

The additions to the permanent trust funds of the state have been as follows:

Permanent school fund	$883,306 15
Permanent university fund	37,663 64
Internal improvement land fund	189,528 93
Total	$1,110,498 72

The aggregate accumulations of these funds amount to $8,219,026.39, divided and invested as follows:

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

Cash	$434,803 90
Land contracts bearing 7 per cent interest	3,126,318 08
Unpaid drafts drawn prior to Dec. 1, 1882	5,851 98
$1,923,000 Minnesota railroad adjustment bonds	1,922,025 00
$200,000 Minnesota revenue bonds	200,000 00
$395,000 United States registered 4 per cent bonds	460,958 77
$30,000 United States registered 4½ per cent bonds	31,989 75
$81,000 Missouri 6 per cent bonds	73,689 90
Total	$6,255,632 38

PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND.

Cash	$28,752 51
Land contracts bearing 7 per cent interest	347,226 69
$277,000 Minnesota railroad adjustment bonds	277,000 00
Fruit farm	1,309 10
Experimental farm	8,500 00
	$662,788 30

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LAND FUND.

Cash	$16,135 11
Land contracts bearing 7 per cent interest	962,470 60
$322,000 Minnesota railroad adjustment bonds	322,000 00
	$1,300,605 71

The congressional grant of land for the use of schools, it is estimated, will amount to about 3,000,000 acres when the surveys of the state are completed; 908,145 acres of this have been sold at an average of $6.02 per acre. Estimated upon this basis, the common school fund will ultimately realize over $18,000,000 from this source. This will probably be increased to $20,000,000 by sale of swamp lands inuring to this fund after prior grants are satisfied. The permanent university grant has 93,081 acres yet to be disposed of, which will swell the accumulations of its fund to fully $1,000,000, and ultimately constitute an endowment for our state university that will assure its future financial stability. The internal improvement land fund has 274,833 acres of its grant yet unsold. Its final accumulations should be nearly $3,000,000. This may properly be denominated a sinking fund for the redemption of the state railroad adjustment bonds, as it has been provided by constitutional amendment that all the revenues of this fund shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of those bonds.

STATE DEBT.

The present indebtedness of the state is represented by the following issue of bonds:

Railroad adjustment bonds, issue of 1881, due in twenty and redeemable in ten years, 4½ per cent	$4,283,000
Revenue bonds, issue of 1883, redeemable at the pleasure of the state, 4½ per cent	200,000
Total	$4,483,000

These revenue bonds will be redeemed within the next three years, provision having been made therefor. The trust funds of the state hold $2,523,000 of the adjustment bonds, $322,000 of which are in the internal improvement or "sinking fund." These latter might properly be canceled, and the indebtedness of the state reduced by that amount. There is also nearly $1,000,000 of land contracts in the sinking fund, which will be increased from time to time by further sales of land. Whenever it is deemed advisable, these contracts might be transferred to the permanent school fund, and adjustment bonds to an equal amount held by that fund redeemed and canceled. It may not be desirable to do this at the present time, but I would recommend that authority be granted the board of investment to cancel the bonds now in the land or "sinking fund," and any further bonds of like character it may acquire in the future. As opportunity has been presented to purchase our state bonds the board of investment have converted other securities and invested in them; the advantage of these transactions being a net gain to the trust funds of $105,000. The auditor makes some practical suggestions relative to the future investment of the trust funds of the state, which merit your attention. The state has expended over half a million dollars within the last four years in replacing structures destroyed by fire. Comparatively little insurance was upon the buildings destroyed, and even that was placed without direct authority therefor, by the board of management suffering the loss, the premiums being paid from their current expense funds. In view of this experience and as a simple business proposition, I submit that the policy heretofore prevailing of refusing appropriations to pay premiums should be reconsidered and the boards in charge of the several state institutions be authorized to procure reasonable indemnity against fire on such buildings as are exposed to danger from that source. The structures recently erected are practically fireproof and will not need to be insured.

EDUCATION.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction presents an exhaustive review of the educational interests of the state; their development during the past two years, the improvements noted, and the defects still existing in our system of popular education. Due attention to the criticisms and suggestions of the superintendent will discover wherein that system may be much improved and its advantages more generally realized by the people of the state. There is no question of state policy that interests or affects our people to a greater degree than the means adopted for the development of popular intelligence. With its admirable plan of organization and its munificent endowment, supplemented by a large tribute of annual taxes, our common school system should be made a model of its kind. Assuming that it is your desire to contribute your efforts to secure that end, I commend the recommendations of the superintendent to your favorable consideration. The enrollment in our public school the past year was 223,209, an increase of 26,566 since the last biennial report. Three hundred and ninety-two new school buildings have been erected at a cost of $1,085,170. There has been raised for educational support during the past two years $4,808,931.70. The permanent fund for the support of common schools has been increased in the sum of $883,306.15, making its present aggregate $6,255,632.38. The estimate of $20,000,000 as the probable amount of this fund when its grants of lands are disposed of, seems likely to be realized. A personal inspection of the three normal schools the past season has confirmed my judgment previously expressed of the valuable work these institutions are accomplishing. Their organization and administration are in a high state of efficiency, and in results accomplished as well as prospectively promised, justify the liberal provision made for their maintenance. The normal board report the following enrollment for the past year:

At Winona	503
At Mankato	502
At St. Cloud	370
Total	1,375

Showing an increase of 347 in two years. Of the total enrollment 672 are in the normal department proper, 300 in the preparatory and 403 in the model. The number of teachers graduated to date in all the schools is 1,053. The growth of these schools inevitably involves an increase in their current expenses, mostly required for the pay of the additional teaching force employed. The board asks for an increase at Winona of $3,000, Mankato $4,000 and St. Cloud of $4,000 in their permanent annual appropriation for current expenses. With this increase the appropriations would be: Winona, $18,000; Mankato, $16,000; St. Cloud, $16,000. The local directors also estimate that future appropriations are needed as follows:

Winona, for Ladies' home	$35,000
Winona, for repairs	1,500
Mankato, for an addition to building	40,000
St. Cloud, for apparatus, charts, etc.	1,500
St. Cloud, for completion and furnishing home	18,500
Total	$96,500

While I do not doubt the desirability of the improvements asked for, and the probable greater efficiency of the schools thereby to be secured, yet I am not prepared to recommend that these appropriations be made at this time, further than may be necessary to effect such repairs as the condition of the buildings demand, and provide such additions to the faculty as the increased enrollment requires.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The expenditures for account of normal schools the past year were:

	Current expenses.	Improvements.
Winona	$19,423 95	
Mankato	15,747 32	$3,723 57
St. Cloud	14,693 57	10,000 00
Total	$49,865 84	$13,723 57

The disbursements for the same account in 1883, were $33,981.71.

The number of high schools to which the state aid of $400 each has been apportioned was forty-nine in 1883, and fifty-three in 1884; an increase of fifteen since 1882. Number of pupils enrolled, 2,613. The superintendent expresses satisfaction with the progress of the work in this department of his charge. These schools being of academic grade, furnish the facilities for a thorough business course, or prepare the pupil for college or the university. Though the law under which these schools were established has been in operation but three years, yet it already receives the thorough endorsement of popular approval, induced by the manifest good results accomplished. The high school board indulge the hope that every considerable community of the state may avail itself of the privileges conferred by the law. The president of the university assures us that "the period of two years covered by his report has been one of steady growth" in that institution. The applicants admitted were sixty-three in 1883, and eighty-seven in 1884. The attendance was two hundred and twenty-three and two hundred and seventy-nine, and the graduates twenty-five and twenty-six, for the same years respectively. There have been some changes in the faculty, and the new department of medicine organized, which promises to become a useful auxiliary to the general work of the institution. Prof. W. W. Folwell, LL. D., after fourteen years of faithful and efficient work as president of the university, resigned the position in March, 1883, but continued to serve until his successor, Prof. Cyrus Northrop of Yale college, relieved him, at the beginning of the current scholastic year. The affairs of the university are generally in a very prosperous condition. The expenditures for two years were $112,478.25 for current account, and $50,995.85 for permanent improvements. In this connection may be mentioned the publication of the first volume of the final report of the geological and natural history survey of the state, made under the direction of the board of regents. This is the beginning of the end of a work begun in 1872 by Prof. N. H. Winchell, who still remains in charge. The volume proves of a very general as well as scientific interest.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

During the twenty months ending July 31, 1884, there was an increase of 330 in the population of the two state hospitals for the insane. The number receiving care at the date of the trustees' report was 1,193—806 at St. Peter and 387 at Rochester. In addition there are 72 out on parole, most of whom are liable to be returned at any time. The capacity of the hospitals during the past two years has been increased by an additional wing at Rochester, nearly completed, and a detached ward at St. Peter, sufficient together to accommodate 375 patients; making the present aggregate capacity of the hospitals 1,275. The added capacity has but little more than met the increase of population of this class. To meet the demands of the future, additional structures will be required. Undoubtedly the most economical provision for immediate requirements will be the addition of detached wards to the present hospitals. The one recently constructed at St. Peter cost about $25,000, and will accommodate comfortably 125 patients. The erection of two of these wards at St. Peter in 1885, and one at St. Peter and two at Rochester in 1886, as recommended by the trustees, would provide for 625 additional patients at a cost of $125,000, and would probably meet the requirements of the next three years. Desiring to obtain the benefit of the best judgment in the state upon this subject, I recently convened a joint conference of the trustees and superintendents of the hospitals, the state board of corrections and charities and state lunacy commission, to consider the general question of the future care of the insane of our state. It was the unanimous expression of that conference, formulated by resolution, that the detached wards to the present hospitals be added as recommended by the trustees, and that "we recommend to the legislature at the approaching session to appoint a commission to report to the legislature of 1887 a location and plans for a third hospital." My judgment accords with the recommendation of this conference. It may seem best, two years hence, to defer the construction of the third hospital, yet it is likely, I think, to prove a wise foresight to take this initial step in that direction. The trustees also recommend the reconstruction of the center building at Rochester, at an estimated cost of $72,000. The part of the structure referred to is the old inebriate asylum, which has proven illy adapted to its present use. While the force of the presentation the trustees make in this matter must perhaps be admitted, and the desirability of replacing the old asylum with a more substantial and convenient structure conceded, yet the evident inability of the finances of the state to meet the expenditure at this time, offers a substantial reason adverse to its present undertaking.

The expenditures for account of the insane the past two years have been as follows:

	First Hospital.	Second Hospital.
B'ld'g and furnishing and purchase of land	$84,510 93	$92,926 16
Current expenses, 1883 (8 months)	90,294 35	42,771 30
Current exp'n's, 1884	132,046 49	62,699 97
Total	$306,851 77	$198,397 43

The estimated current expenses for the next two years are:

	First Hospital.	Second Hospital.
1885-6	$136,020 00	$97,240 00
1886-7	150,280 00	106,080 00
Repairs, etc.	12,500 00	8,200 00

The average weekly cost per capita has been $3.54 at St. Peter, and $3.44 at Rochester, for the past year.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, AND SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

The third biennial report of the directors and superintendents of the institute for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and school for idiots and imbeciles, exhibits in detail the affairs of these institutions. The same ability and success continue to characterize the management of these schools, that have given them the high standing they occupy among institutions of their class throughout the country. Minnesota occupies an advanced position in her work in behalf of the beneficent charity dispensed through the agency of these schools. I have no doubt they will secure such recognition at your hands as may be required for their future best interests and usefulness. There has been a moderate increase in the pupils of each department, the proportion being largest in the school for the feeble minded. Two hundred and fifty-three pupils were in attendance the past year, divided as follows: Deaf and dumb, 151; blind, 42; and feeble minded, 60. A substantial structure has been added to the blind institute at a cost of $36,578.31, which provides all needed accommodations for years to come. The building for imbeciles has also been enlarged to nearly double its capacity, at a cost of about $24,000. The superintendent of this school reports that while the new building will accommodate fifty children, the "admittance applications" are already eighty-five, and that further accommodations are imperatively demanded. The board are of the opinion that two custodial buildings should be added to the present structure, at an estimated cost of $50,000. I am persuaded that the work of this school could be organized upon a basis that would produce better results as regards one class of its pupils, if a separate building could be provided for them, and I therefore recommend an appropriation of $25,000 for that purpose. If due regard to the condition of the treasury and the wants of other institutions and interests, for which the state must provide, would permit, I would be inclined to indorse the full recommendations of the board. You cannot, however, respond to all requests for appropriations without increasing the tax levy, and, in my view, nothing but an overshadowing emergency would warrant you in doing that at this time. In May, 1883, the shops attached to the deaf and dumb institute were burned, and the board asks for an appropriation of $10,000 to replace them. The industrial training, which is an essential part of the education provided by this school, requires proper shops for the purpose, and I therefore recommend that the burned building be replaced. Though no reference to the matter is made in the report of the directors, I recommend that authority be granted them to expend a sum sufficient to make more secure the deaf and dumb building from fire. The dividing stone walls that separate the structure into divisions should be extended through the roof, and iron doors placed in all openings communicating through them. A precaution of this character saved the St. Peter hospital from total destruction at the time of the fire in 1880. The estimate for current expenses for all the schools will require $74,500 for 1886, and $77,500 for 1887. The expenditures the past two years were as follows:

	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Imbecile
1883	21,068 16	7,314 15	6,917 80
1884	33,151 26	15,677 98	12,481 42

STATE PRISON.

The report of the inspectors and warden of the state prison fully informs you of the catastrophe that nearly destroyed that institution last winter and the measures that were adopted for its reconstruction. During the night of the 8th of January last a portion of the shops in which the convicts were employed was burned, and on the 25th of the same month another fire reduced to ruins the building of the prison proper, with nearly all its contents. The affairs of the prison were, in consequence, necessarily reduced to much confusion. All provision for the security and the employment of the convicts was destroyed or rendered useless for the time. The only barrier between the convicts and their liberty was the prison wall and the prison guard. These must have soon yielded to a determined effort of 350 desperate men had it been made, but for the coolness and exceeding good management of Warden Reed and his aids, speedily reinforced by a detachment of the state militia. A portion of the convicts were at once removed to the jails of Ramsey, Hennepin, Washington, Dakota and Winona counties, and such provision made for the remainder within the prison walls as was practicable. Though the weather was severe, very little discomfort was suffered by the convicts, not as much, indeed, as was endured by the militia in guarding them. That portion of the prison building containing the cells had lost its roof, but was otherwise not much injured, there being but little combustible material in its construction. A temporary roof was soon in place, and within a week the male convicts were returned to their cells, and the work of reconstruction commenced. One of the shops destroyed by the first fire was the property of the state; the others had been built by the contractors for the convict labor. It was determined by the board of inspectors, after consultation with the attorney general and myself, to rebuild the shop that had belonged to the state, and also to restore the prison building upon an improved plan as to its interior arrangement and construction. This has been done, and the structure are completed and now in use. Respecting the new prison the inspectors say, "the building as it now stands is a vast improvement on the old one, a good, solid, substantial structure, all covered with heavy iron roof, with iron rafters, and we regard it as almost absolutely fire-proof." For further details respecting the condition and progress of affairs following the fires, and also the work of rebuilding, I refer you to the report of the inspectors and warden of the prison.

WHAT IT COST.

The cost of the new prison building, including the iron roof of the cell room, is about $48,000. The new shop was contracted for at $23,000, and $2,700 was expended in restoring the engine and boiler room, making a total of $73,700 as the cost of replacing the structures destroyed by fire. The loss on furniture and supplies destroyed with the buildings was $4,738.58. The inspectors had placed $21,043.81 insurance upon the property, which has been collected, and to that amount has met the loss sustained by the fires. As existing appropriations did not contemplate such an extraordinary emergency, the financial problem involved in the restoration of the prison was somewhat embarrassing, but was to some extent relieved by an offer on the part of a few public-spirited citizens of the city of Stillwater to advance $25,000 to aid in the work. The offer was accepted conditionally, and was held in reserve as a resource if required. I did not, however, use any part of it. The standing appropriations, together with the insurance and the prison earnings, have been sufficient to meet the cost of rebuilding within about $18,000, which amount is now due the contractors, and for which an appropriation will be required. The inspectors were not authorized under the statute to absolutely appropriate the prison earnings for the new buildings, but in their report they say:

> We conferred with the governor, and with his advice and consent the money received from insurance companies was used in rebuilding, and also the earnings of the convicts since the fires have been allowed to stand as an offset to an equal amount each month against the bills of the contractors. This action was taken to enable us to meet the extraordinary emergency caused by the burning of the prison buildings, and the absolute necessity of their prompt reconstruction. We trust the legislature will approve the action thus taken, and that such legislation may be had as may be deemed necessary to confirm what has been done in this regard.

In addition to the restored buildings there has just been completed a new cell building containing 150 cells, adjoining the old one, at a cost of $49,935, which has been paid from the standing appropriations for permanent improvements. The prison now has a capacity for 426 convicts, and at the date of the warden's report, the close of the fiscal year, it contained 356—an increase of 78 in two years. The warden estimates the current expenses of the prison to be $70,000 for 1885, and $75,000 for 1886, and that the earnings will be $45,000 and $50,000 for the same years. The expenses for the past two years were $39,595.64 for 1883, and $59,989.98 for 1884; earnings, $22,913.09 and $33,732.30 for the same period. The counties named to which convicts were taken for care during the time the prison affairs were in disorder are clearly entitled to reimbursement for the expense they thereby incurred, and an appropriation will be asked for that purpose. The constitution clothes the executive with authority to grant "reprieves and pardons after conviction, for offenses against the state, except in cases of impeachment." Chapter 119 of the General Statutes provides that the governor may "grant a pardon upon such conditions and with such restrictions and under such limitations as he may think proper." Cases are sometimes presented wherein an exercise of executive clemency would seem to be recommended by the best interests of the convict, and without prejudice to public justice, if wholesome conditions could be imposed. But to make the provisions of the chapter quoted practically effective, an adequate remedy should be provided in case the conditions upon which a pardon is granted are violated. To that end I recommend an enactment to the effect that in case a convict conditionally pardoned shall fail to observe the conditions imposed, he shall be deemed to have escaped from the prison and become subject to arrest and return to confinement, under the operation of his original sentence. The decisions of courts upon this subject assert the authority of the executive to enforce this penalty in the absence of a statute, but doubtless an effort to do so would be contested. Doubts may therefore be settled in advance by a legislative enactment upon the subject. The existence of such a statute would have a restraining influence upon the person affected, by the information thus conveyed that he could not ignore the conditions upon which he received and accepted his pardon.

REFORM SCHOOL.

This model institution maintains its record for efficiency in the important work for which it was established. Unlike some of the reformatories for youths existing elsewhere, its name is significant and expressive of its work. Without walls or guards to restrain the youth in its charge, the management succeeds, by the moral influence it commands, in exercising the needed control over them, and with rare exceptions effects their reform. Since its establishment in 1868 it has "graduated" over five hundred boys and girls, most of whom have become or give promise of becoming useful members of the community, instead of recruits for the criminal classes, which would probably have been their fate under the influences of their early life. The results accomplished by this institution commend its management to public confidence, and should command for its work such recognition and support as its continued efficiency requires. The report of the managers shows 120 inmates at the end of the last fiscal year. The expense for maintenance for the twenty months ending July 31, 1884, was $47,700.95, of which sum $23,728.73 has been reimbursed by the counties contributing to its population. Appropriations are asked for current expenses for 1885 and 1886 of $35,000 per year, and for insurance and repairs $6,000. The report also recommends an appropriation of $25,000 for a new building for a female department. I doubt if the probable revenues of the state will authorize this expenditure within the next two years; but, aside from that consideration, the question of the expediency of a permanent female department in connection with the present institution deserves deliberate examination. The few females that are likely to become inmates of the school in the near future may be properly cared for under existing arrangements; but before steps are taken for a permanent reformatory for girls, I believe we may avail ourselves profitably of the experience and judgment of communities that have dealt with the question more fully.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The treatment and control of the pauper and criminal classes give rise to questions among the most important with which the public has to deal; and the excessive rate of the increase of these evils, as compared with the growth of population throughout the country, has become a subject of grave concern. Statistics show that the increase of pauperism and crime in the United States has been 100 per cent greater than its increase in population within the last quarter of a century. Measures that may prove effective to check this growing evil have long been the subject of earnest inquisition among philanthropists and legislators. Considerations of economy and public security, as well as those of humanity and morality, suggest the adoption of whatever means may promise to lessen these great evils that prey upon society. As it is a law of nature that every species shall produce its kind, so in every community it is observed that the ranks of the pauper and criminal classes are largely recruited from their neglected and abused progeny. The environment of idleness, ignorance and vice in which the children of such parents are reared, must, in the natural order of things, give direction and character to their future course of life. As a matter of economy, a mere question of public expense, is it not the wiser policy to rescue, if possible, these youths from their apparently inevitable fate, rather than to provide expensive almshouses and reformatories to be maintained at great cost for them while young, and prisons for their restraint when they come to man's estate? An intelligent and effective method to deal with this question would be the establishment of a state public school, in which the young children of dependent parents, of criminals, and the orphaned waifs of society may be gathered and reared under influences that will develop the better elements of their natures, and make them good citizens to contribute to the benefits rather than the burdens of society. This is by no means an experiment. Such institutions have existed for years past in some of the states, and their work shows most gratifying results. Detailed information can be furnished by our state board of charities and corrections, regarding the organization, the work and the results accomplished in schools of this character as established elsewhere. I commend the subject to your thoughtful consideration. If there should be hesitation to act upon it by reason of the expense of establishing another public institution, I repeat, that, in my judgment, it is recommended by considerations of public economy, though the proposition also appeals to you upon the vastly broader basis of humanity and the general public good. The cost of maintaining and educating these children in such an institution until they arrive at an age when they could be apprenticed or indentured to their advantage, would be less than the present average cost of their maintenance in the poor houses, or through the usual methods of distribution of poor aid, in many of the counties of the state. A requirement such as now applies to a class of the inmates of the reform school, which provides for the maintenance by each county of the children respectively send to the institution, could properly be made a feature of its organization.

BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Chapter 127 of the General Laws, 1883, provides for the appointment by the governor of six persons, not more than three of whom shall be from the same political party, who shall constitute, with the governor, a state board of corrections and charities. The duties of such board, as defined by the act, are to "investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the state, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums," and to examine and "criticise all plans for new jails and infirmaries" before their adoption by county authorities. The board is also empowered, upon the order of the governor, to "investigate the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution of the state." Though the act creating the board provides for the employment of a secretary at an annual salary of $1,200, and the necessary personal expenses of the members in the discharge of their duties, yet, by an evident oversight, the legislature neglected to make an appropriation from which to pay them. Believing the work of the board as contemplated by the act would prove of great public benefit, I was reluctant to have the experiment fail for lack of means to meet the expense. I therefore appealed to the boards of management of the hospitals for the insane and the state prison, for such sums as they could conveniently spare from their appropriations for current expenses, to aid in maintaining the board. My request was responded to in a manner that commands acknowledgement of the public spirit of the gentlemen appealed to. I received $1,000 from the trustees of the insane, and $1,694.66 from the inspectors of the state prison. These sums, reinforced by a moderate draft upon the executive contingent fund, have nearly sufficed to defray the expenses of the board to the present time. The board was organized in April, 1883, by the appointment of Hon. C. H. Berry of Winona, Hon. H. R. Wells of Preston, Rev. M. McG. Dana of St. Paul, D. C. Bell, Esq., of Minneapolis, Hon. William M. Campbell of Litchfield, and Judge Reuben Reynolds of Crookston, and the subsequent selection of Rev. H. H. Hart of Worthington as secretary. Quarterly meetings have been held and frequent visits of inspection made by the full board or its committees and secretary to the several public institutions and most of the county jails, poorhouses and reformatories of the state. The character and extent of the work accomplished by the board is indicated in its report which is before you. I believe I hazard nothing in saying that the results thus far accomplished fully justify the judgment of those who early advocated the organization of the board. It is already recognized as an authoritative agency through which the people in different counties are becoming informed as to important details regarding the condition and management of their county affairs, the manner and cost of care and maintenance of their county poor and other dependents, and, by the correction of errors and abuses of administration, to which attention is thus directed, they will be enabled to save large sums in the adoption of more discriminating and economical methods of expenditure, while bringing more humanizing influences to pervade the management of county institutions. In the exercise of its advisory functions it has rendered material aid to the several boards in charge of the state institutions, with whom the most cordial co-operative relations have been maintained. The board have attended the national conferences of charities and corrections annually held, and through the secretary or individual members, spent much time in the inspection and study of the systems and methods controlling the charitable and reformatory institutions of other states. They have sought in every way to qualify themselves thoroughly for the duties imposed upon them, in which they have taken great interest, and given their time freely to their discharge. The character of the gentlemen constituting the board is a guarantee of its future usefulness, and will command for its work the confidence and co-operation of the people of the state. Secretary Hart has manifested much aptitude for the delicate and intricate duties of his position, and in their prosecution he has shown great industry and much enthusiasm.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The state board of health is proving a most efficient agency in promoting the public health. In the treatment of epidemic diseases and the supervision and direction of general sanitary work throughout the state, the board has rendered invaluable service within the past two years. They have had to deal with seventeen distinct outbreaks of small pox, some of which, being in lumber camps and unorganized counties, could not have been controlled by local authority. In every instance, by prompt and peremptory action, they have isolated and subdued the disease. Several aggravated outbreaks of diphtheria which threatened the decimation of entire communities, have, by a rigid system of quarantine and disinfection, been checked and brought under control. A few cases of contagious diseases of domestic animals have received the attention of the board, and valuable counsel and assistance have been rendered in the treatment of the diseased animals, and the protection of herds exposed to the infection. All sanitary authorities agree as to the probability of the appearance of cholera in this country the present year. Our state board of health should be clothed with authority and given command of resources sufficient to deal with this dreaded scourge, in the event of its appearance among us. This will contemplate legislation looking to a thorough sanitary inspection and an improved sanitary organization throughout the state. The duties of local health officers, measures to be adopted for the disposal of filth, protection of the water supply and the control of offensive trades, and all questions involved in the general subject, should be met by clear and explicit enactments, with sufficient penalties for the violation of their provisions. To make this work effective a special appropriation will be required, to be used under proper restrictions and limitations as suggested by the board in their report. The rapid increase of the stock interest of the state suggests some legislation for the protection of our numerous and valuable herds from the infectious diseases that have wrought havoc the past year in other states. The board of health is the proper agency through which to operate in this matter. Authority should be given them to employ competent veterinary surgeons when necessary, and to take the other steps required to prevent or suppress such diseases. The vital statistics of the state as now collected are imperfect and unsatisfactory. I believe they could be made more complete and useful if collected under a system devised and controlled by the state board of health. Important investigations relative to the character of illuminating oils brought into the state have been made the past year by the secretary of the board, which are fully detailed in his report, accompanied with practical recommendations for the protection of the public against the importation of inferior goods. The increased labors imposed upon the board by the growth of the state, and the enlarged scope of its duties, calls for a moderate increase in the annual appropriation for its use. The recommendations in this regard and upon those matters relating to sanitary questions in which our entire people are interested, have my approval.

MILITIA.

The legislature of 1883 enacted a militia code which provided for the organization of two regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, to constitute the national guard of the state. It required seven companies of infantry in addition to the then existing organization to complete the quota authorized by the act. Within the year following this was made up, giving an aggregate enlistment of 1,263 officers and men, and the entire force has been provided with the most improved arms and equipments in use by the general government. Annual encampments have been held as contemplated by the code, the details of which are furnished in the report of the adjutant general. I am pleased to be able to report that the guard is in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency. The value to the state of a moderate military establishment was demonstrated on the occasion of the fires at the prison last January. Detachments from the First regiment rendered invaluable aid in preserving order and preventing any attempt of the convicts to escape during the progress of and subsequent to the fires. The presence of a considerable force of armed men doubtless had a salutary moral effect upon the inmates of the prison; certainly no such efficient force could have been organized from among our citizens as the militia furnished, to guard the convicts while the affairs of the prison were in confusion. For nearly a week of very severe weather they creditably discharged the most exacting duties that soldiers are called upon to perform. The subsistence and per diem of the men for this service, and also the cost of their transportation, amounting in the aggregate to $3,457.46, was paid from the national guard fund. As no such extraordinary expenses are properly chargeable to that fund, it should be reimbursed by a special appropriation, as recommended by the adjutant general. On the 27th of July last I was requested by the mayor of Minneapolis and the sheriff of Hennepin county to furnish troops to aid the civil authorities in preventing a threatened attack by a mob upon the jail of that county. Those companies of the First regiment whose headquarters are in Minneapolis were ordered under arms and moved to the vicinity of the jail. Their presence probably deterred the mob from the execution of the threatened violence, and certainly had a reassuring effect upon peaceable citizens of the city. Such occurrences, likely to transpire at any time, demonstrate the usefulness of an effective military organization. The returns of the several companies show that aside from the encampment expenses, the guard have expended the past year $22,726.63, in maintaining their organization, in excess of the allowance made them by the state. The adjutant general's report will inform you as to all the details of the guard organization, and also the transactions of his department relative to the prosecution of soldier claims for pensions. He has procured the allowance of $200,501 the past two years, and has 1,702 cases of that character yet in his charge.

PUBLIC EXAMINER.

The act creating the office of public examiner and prescribing his duties, provides, among other things, that "he shall order and enforce a correct, and as far as practicable, uniform system of bookkeeping by state and county treasurers and auditors, so as to afford a suitable check upon their mutual action, and insure the thorough supervision and safety of state and county funds." In the prosecution of his duties under this requirement of the law, the examiner encounters much embarrassment on account of the incongruous provisions of the statutes relating to the administration of the public revenues. What these embarrassments are, and their evident remedy, are made known to you in the examiner's report, and are familiar to those who have examined his reports for recent years. In the matter of enforcing a uniform system of bookkeeping by county auditors and treasurers, he has met with reasonable success, but this does not "afford a suitable check upon their mutual action," because the laws, as they now stand, "have taken what only can prove to be an adequate check out of the hands of any co-ordinate and independent officer, and placed it solely in the hands of the very officer in regard to whose account the check is necessary to be devised." The theory of our system relative to the collection and distribution of public funds is, that the county auditor shall act as a check upon all transactions of the county treasurer. In practice he is in no sense any check whatever, as he can audit the treasurer's accounts "only by means of data furnished by that officer himself." A remedy for this is so apparent and so urgently demanded by the simplest principles applicable to all business methods, that it would seem only necessary to call attention to this defect in the system to have the remedy promptly applied. I trust that this will be done at this session, as recommended by the examiner, even though it may involve some innovations in the tax law of the state. Your attention is directed to the flagrant instances cited by the examiner, of misappropriation of public funds by boards of county commissioners. Though these cases are rare, their existence should suggest some security by legislation, against their possible recurrence in the future. The examiner's statement of county finances shows receipts for 1884 of $9,381,126.99, including balance on hand, and disbursements of $7,369,703.59.

BANKING STATISTICS

are summarized as follows:

		Increase since 1882
Number of banks	214	36
Cap. stock (149 banks)	$15,904,754	$6,553,53
Surplus fund (84 b'nks)	2,300,144	699,10
Deposits (86 banks)	27,284,117	4,573,81
Loans and discounts (86 banks)	37,572,756	10,425,43

Of the above banks, 48 are national, 32 state, 6 savings, and 128 private. The figures given being for less than one-half the banks of the state, are not very satisfactory as showing the resources and liabilities of these institutions. The increase in the several items will indicate to some extent, however, their growth in business.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

The growth of the insurance business of the state furnishes cumulative evidence of our rapid material development. The report of the insurance commissioner furnishes the following comparative statement:

	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses incurred.
1883	$188,063,000	$2,457,825	$1,920,19
1881	122,070,500	1,596,353	914,95
Increase	$65,992,500	$861,472	$1,005,24

The increase, as indicated by this statement, is greater than the entire insurance business of the state seven years ago. A striking and not altogether pleasant feature of this showing is the great disproportion of losses to premiums and risks; from which the commissioner demonstrates that the business in Minnesota has not of late been remunerative to the companies. His conclusions as to the cause of such excessive fire losses, and suggestions as to their prevention, present a subject for serious reflection. The revenues of the state have been augmented by taxes and fees collected through the commissioner's department the past two years, as follows:

	Fees.	Taxes.	Total.
1883	$7,352	$47,952 81	$55,194 4
1884	7,557	59,590 38	67,167 3

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The historical society has measurably recovered from the disaster it met in the burning of the capitol in 1881. Many of the archæological and historical specimens destroyed could not be replaced, as their duplicates do not exist. Other valuable contributions have been made to its museum, however, to an extent sufficient to restore the variety and attractiveness of its collections. Its loss of publications has been substantially made good, and further valuable addi-

Schuyler Colfax Dead.

Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax died suddenly in a depot at Mankato at about 11 a. m., on Thursday Jan. 13th, 1885. He had arrived at 10:35 on the C. M. & St. P. road, walked over to the Omaha depot and sat down to await the train on that road. In a few moments he fell to the floor and expired immediately. The physicians pronounce the cause to be heart disease.

The House committees have not been announced as yet. In the Senate Chas. A. Pillsbury is chairman of the committee on grading and inspection of grain and Comstock is on the railroad committee. If the House makes as wise a choice on grading, (choosing the boss of the Millers Association) we may expect no relief this session. We trust that Farmer Gibbs will make a wiser selection.

The City on Wheels.

We have been dissipating. At the request of Mr. Filatrault we just dropped in to the Fashion rink last evening to see the city on wheels. And it was there. Those that were not on wheels had just that second sat down upon the floor to get a better view—and catch their breath. And the Italian band played. It was amusing to watch the intense confidence depicted upon each countenance and the less the skater knew about the business the more confidence he displayed. He had to. If he hadn't had confidence he wouldn't have had anything. He had no skill. He was obliged to have something as he had paid for it. We sat down in a corner to be out of the way. We would have been out of the way fast enough only we forgot to notice when we sat down that a great big fellow on wheels had paid for that very corner to skate on. Pretty soon he came for it. Just at that particular minute we were watching a long slab-sided son of Adam whose off foot was trying to reach the brewery while his nigh foot lingered in the neighborhood of Glyndon. We never found out what luck he had for just at this moment (unfortunately for the interests of science) the fellow who had rented our corner, came for it. We attempted to vacate but didn't attempt suddenly enough. We both changed our minds and sat down very lively to talk it over amicably. If we had not done so we might have come to a very serious misunderstanding. It is always best in such cases to sit down and talk it over. Thus you always arrive at an understanding. After we had socially mixed up ourselves together we arose to skate. He did the skating and we watched. It's lots of fun to skate. We made up our mind to this effect last night. It's lots of fun to skate but we believe it will bear as much knowing how as any business there is. But we know it is fun for everybody enjoyed it and what everybody enjoys is always fun. The Italian band furnished some excellent music and somehow we seemed to understand and enjoy this part better than the other. Besides it is safer.

THE NOVELIST.

"The Novelist" is the characteristic title of a new paper just started in New York, by John B. Alden, the "Literary Revolutionist." The price, also, is characteristic,—only $1.00 a year. It is not intended to enter into competition with the high-priced, but low-character, story papers which darken the country like a pestilence, but will be devoted almost entirely to high-class fiction, such as finds place and welcome in the best magazines of the day and the purest homes of the land; making the paper an unrivaled (as to cost, certainly,) source of mental recreation for the weary, and of entertainment for all. During the year there are promised serial stories by William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, James Payn, Hugh Conway, B. L. Farjeon, and others—certainly a good variety, as well as good quantity for the dollar. It is printed in large type, and is a handsome paper. For free specimen copies address the publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York.

Better Stock and More of It.

This is one of the demands of this country and the winter time is the best time to consider it. From the day that the first furrow was turned in this great Red River Valley, less than fourteen years the great staple production has been wheat. While we do not deny that this country is caple of raising and does raise the best quality of spring wheat grown in the world yet we think that the experience of all farmers here shows that something else is needed besides all wheat. We can put our finger upon cases where farmers have made so much money since they came here that they have been loaning it to less thrifty neighbors at 10 per cent. interest. We were talking with one of these, this week, a thrifty Canadian farmer and we asked him what he thought of the future prospect of wheat, if he was at all discouraged in raising it? "No," said he, "I am not discouraged at all and I shall do just as I ever have done, RAISE JUST AS MUCH AS IS FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF MY FARM, that is I shall sow no land to wheat not well fitted and I shall sow all that I have that is." "Now," said he, I have never sold a bushel of wheat less than 85 cents and oats 60 while I have got $1.25 for wheat and $1.00 for oats and the way I do it is by raising only the best and purest of grains and taking particular pains with it all throughout so as to have choicest of seed grains and sell it for seed." "Do you pin your faith wholly to wheat?" we asked. "No sir, by no means," said he, "I raise good cows and good hogs all that I need and some to sell and I apply the same method to them as to my cereals. I GET THE BEST I CAN AND BREED UP. I take a deep interest in my business and study it closely. I love to do it and I find it pays to do it!" There is a whole sermon in this farmer's methods and we should hear less, far less complaints here if every farmer was as thorough in his work. While some have sunk thousands in big wheat farms every year this honest granger has been making money every year, and every one can get valuable hints from his experience. Every farmer is not in shape to change at once from wheat to stock nor is this necessary. We have seen the time since we have been in this country when it would be impossible for a man of limited means to get a start in stock but that time has gone for ever. There is now within this county to be found as fine specimens of thoroughbred animals as exist anywhere and if a farmer is too poor to secure one of these he can at least secure their services at figures within his reach and he can soon grow into stock and that of the very best breeds. Many must continue to raise wheat right along but they can at the same time be growing into good stock. There are in this county good thoroughbred Shorthorns, Galloways, Polled Angus, Jerseys and Holsteins and before next fall there will be one or more Herefords and the man who can't be suited is indeed hard to suit. As to other stock there is no reason why a farmer should not raise his own horses, hogs and sheep and pursue his farming operations the same as they do in other parts of the country. One thing is certain. It pays to raise the very best of everything, as our Canadian friend says, there is money in that kind of farming and one cannot get too good an article. There are breeds of cattle, for instance that with the very same kind of treatment required by natives will yield twice as much beef, and more than twice as much milk as will the native, while the cost of procuring these animals does not begin to be in proportion to their greater value. If it will pay well to keep stock it will pay better to keep good stock. It costs no more to keep the cow that gives from 40 to 60 pounds of milk per day than it does the one that gives from 10 to 20 and just as soon as farmers all fully appreciate these facts and put them to a practical test just so soon will they begin to make big money on the farms where now they are playing a losing game. Get more stock and that of the best.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S NEW BOOK.

"Stories for Home-Folks, Young and Old," is the attractive title of a pretty volume by this famous author, just published. It starts out with "A True Story of President Lincoln," which with the other war reminiscences that follow will waken a patriotic glow in the hearts of readers both young and old; there are stories of travel in this and other lands, stories of famous people, of "My First Love Letter," "Almost a Ghost Story"—in all twenty-nine stories, which being written by Grace Greenwood, who is so well known as one of the most graceful and captivating writers, will find joyful listeners everywhere. The volume is equivalent in size and appearance to the authors other works heretofore sold at $1.25, but being published by the "Literary Revolution," John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York, it is sold for 50 cents. Mr. Alden sends a 100-page catalogue, descriptive of his immense list of standard and popular works, free to any applicant.

The Breeder's Journal Chromo, Success.

We have received from T. L. Miller, Esq., editor of the Breeder's Journal, at Beecher, Will Co., Ill., a beautiful oil chromo size 21x28 inches representing the famous Hereford bull, "Success" the property of the T. L. Miller Co. Success is now nearly thirteen years old and has made one of the best records of any bull in America. He and his progeny have always been prize animals wherever exhibited and this picture shows up his fine points in an excellent degree. We have sent the chromo down to Paul Bataglia with orders to give the old fellow a fine frame and in a day or so we will have the picture hung up in our office so that all lovers of good stock may have the opportunity to feast their eyes on a really noble animal. The Breeder's Journal is a monthly magazine published at Beecher, Will Co., Ill., only one dollar per year and while it has something to say once in a while in relation to the good points of the Hereford breed it is also indispensable to every breeder of thoroughbred stock being always full of valuable hints. We will ever take pleasure in showing our patrons samples of the Journal and from an acquaintance of several years we are prepared to recommend it highly. A sample copy will be sent direct from the office of publication by sending 10 cents to The Breeder's Journal, Beecher, Will Co.,

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Hack & Gallasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODDS

AT COST

For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to Ed. Garceau Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the eighteenth day of February 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Crookston in said County, to answer to John Moser & Ernest Moeckel co-partners as Moser & Moeckel in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Moser & Moeckel for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 11th day of January 1884.

G. W. LEWIS,
Justice of the Peace.

[28-31]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss. In Probate Court.
Special Term. January 9th 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Witty deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry Witty deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas, Christ Olson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Henry Witty died in said county on the sixth day of December 1884, testate and that said petitioner is one of the executors named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him and to Andrew Olson issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.

[28-31]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.
Special Term, December 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Oride Laplante deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Oride Laplante deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas Rose Laplante has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said Oride Laplante died in said county on the fifteenth day of December 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executrix named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in afternoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.

28-30

Christening and Wedding Cakes Made upon Shortest Notice in the Best Style.

A Choice and Well Selected Stock of Confectionery Always on hand.

John Crawford & Son,

Proprietors of

Crawford's

Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston, Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT —AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

Money to Give Away

IN BARGAINS,

AT MARKHAM'S,

THE LEADING GROCERY HOUSE

AND THE LARGEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE

IN CROOKSTON.

Goods Delivered to any Part of the City

FREE OF CHARGE.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

—AND—

Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER

FREE

To Journal Subscribers!

Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to

The "American Farmer,"

A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,

Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

19-tf

EIKEN BROS,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Nurseries

ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

Tree Claim Stock.

I desire to inform my customers and others that I shall make a great reduction from former prices on forest trees and seeds for tree-claims. I have good thrifty two year old trees, such as Box Elder, Ash and Cottonwood to sell by the thousand. I also furnish the hardier varieties of

SMALL FRUITS,

Such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberry plants, and young, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees. The firm of Haseltine Bros. having dissolved, I still continue business on the

—OLD NURSERY GROUNDS—

in Crookston. Hoping by fair dealing and promptness with my customers to merit their patronage.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue and Prices.

☞ ALL COMMUNICATIONS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

F. T. HASELTINE,

Proprietor of the Crookston Nurseries, Crookston, Minn.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $100,000

SURPLUS, - - 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

ANSEL BATES, Cashier

Crookston Tonsorial

PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Robert Street, - - - - Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

The Toledo Blade

(NASBY'S PAPER.)

Circulation 191,000.

The Largest Circulation of any weekly paper in the United States.

The Largest Paper published in the United States at One Dollar per year.

The Best Paper and the Cheapest Paper.

The Only Paper publishing the Nasby Letters.

The Blade alone $1.00 per year; with Waterbury Watch, $3.50; with steel Engraving of Pilgrim's Progress (a fine engraving) $2.00.

Special terms to club raisers made known on application. Any week's issue of the Blade announces our bargains in cheap books, pictures, etc.

We want everybody to send postal card to us for a specimen copy.

It will tell its own story. A column advertisement would not afford room to describe its various departments and our announcements for the coming year. Write for a specimen, and also send the address of all your friends.

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

A PURELY

National Paper

Circulating in Every State.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout, call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. - - MINNESOTA.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, - Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

LEO & STEENERSON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 3., U.S. Land Office Building,

CROOKSTON. - - MINNESOTA.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—MAIN STREET,—

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to with promptness.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Schuyler Colfax Dead.

Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax died suddenly in a depot at Mankato at about 11 a. m., on Thursday Jan. 18th, 1885. He had arrived at 10:35 on the C. M. & St P. road, walked over to the Omaha depot and sat down to await the train on that road. In a few moments he fell to the floor and expired immediately. The physicians pronounce the cause to be heart disease.

The House committees have not been announced as yet. In the Senate Chas. A. Pillsbury is chairman of the committee on grading and inspection of grain and Comstock is on the railroad committee. If the House makes as wise a choice on grading, (choosing the boss of the Millers Association) we may expect no relief this session. We trust that Farmer Gibbs will make a wiser selection.

The City on Wheels.

We have been dissipating. At the request of Mr. Filatrault we just dropped in to the Fashion rink last evening to see the city on wheels. And it was there. Those that were not on wheels had just that second sat down upon the floor to get a better view—and catch their breath. And the Italian band played. It was amusing to watch the intense confidence depicted upon each countenance and the less the skater knew about the business the more confidence he displayed. He had to. If he hadn't had confidence he wouldn't have had anything. He had no skill. He was obliged to have something as he had paid for it. We sat down in a corner to be out of the way. We would have been out of the way fast enough only we forgot to notice when we sat down that a great big fellow on wheels had paid for that very corner to skate on. Pretty soon he came for it. Just at that particular minute we were watching a long, slab-sided son of Adam whose off foot was trying to reach the brewery while his nigh foot lingered in the neighborhood of Glyndon. We never found out what luck he had for just at this moment (unfortunately for the interests of science) the fellow who had rented our corner, came for it. We attempted to vacate, but didn't attempt suddenly enough. We both changed our minds and sat down very lively to talk it over amicably. If we had not done so we might have come to a very serious misunderstanding. It is always best in such cases to sit down and talk it over. Thus you always arrive at an understanding. After we had socially mixed up ourselves together we arose to skate. He did the skating and we watched. It's lots of fun to skate. We made up our mind to this effect last night. It's lots of fun to skate but we believe it will bear as much knowing how as any business there is. But we know it is fun for everybody enjoyed it and what everybody enjoys is always fun. The Italian band furnished some excellent music and somehow we seemed to understand and enjoy this part better than the other. Besides it is safer.

THE NOVELIST.

"The Novelist" is the characteristic title of a new paper just started in New York, by John B. Alden, the "Literary Revolutionist." The price, also, is characteristic,—only $1.00 a year. It is not intended to enter into competition with the high-priced, but low-character, story papers which darken the country like a pestilence, but will be devoted almost entirely to high-class fiction, such as finds place and welcome in the best magazines of the day and the purest homes of the land; making the paper an unrivaled (as to cost, certainly,) source of mental recreation for the weary, and of entertainment for all. During the year there are promised serial stories by William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, James Payn, Hugh Conway, B. L. Farjeon, and others—certainly a good variety, as well as good quantity for the dollar. It is printed in large type, and is a handsome paper. For free specimen copies address the publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York.

Better Stock and More of It.

This is one of the demands of this country and the winter time is the best time to consider it. From the day that the first furrow was turned in this great Red River Valley, less than fourteen years the great staple production has been wheat. While we do not deny that this country is caple of raising and does raise the best quality of spring wheat grown in the world yet we think that the experience of all farmers here shows that something else is needed besides all wheat. We can put our finger upon cases where farmers have made so much money since they came here that they have been loaning it to less thrifty neighbors at 10 per cent interest. We were talking with one of these, this week, a thrifty Canadian farmer, and we asked him what he thought of the future prospect of wheat, if he was at all discouraged in raising it? "No," said he, "I am not discouraged at all and I shall do just as I ever have done, RAISE JUST AS MUCH AS IS FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF MY FARM, that is I shall sow no land to wheat not well fitted and I shall sow all that I have that is." "Now," said he, "I have never sold a bushel of wheat less than 85 cents and oats 60, while I have got $1.25 for wheat and $1.00 for oats and the way I do it is by raising only the best and purest of grains and taking particular pains with it all throughout so as to have choicest of seed grains and sell it for seed." "Do you pin your faith wholly to wheat?" we asked. "No sir, by no means," said he, "I raise good cows and good hogs all that I need and some to sell, and I apply the same method to them as to my cereals. I GET THE BEST I CAN AND BREED UP. I take a deep interest in my business and study it closely. I love to do it and I find it pays to do it." There is a whole sermon in this farmer's methods and we should hear less, far less complaints here if every farmer was as thorough in his work. While some have sunk thousands in big wheat farms every year this honest granger has been making money every year, and every one can get valuable hints from his experience. Every farmer is not in shape to change at once from wheat to stock nor is this necessary. We have seen the time since we have been in this country when it would be impossible for a man of limited means to get a start in stock but that time has gone for ever. There is now within this county to be found as fine specimens of thoroughbred animals as exist anywhere and if a farmer is too poor to secure one of these he can at least secure their services at figures within his reach and he can soon grow into stock and that of the very best breeds. Many must continue to raise wheat right along but they can at the same time be growing into good stock. There are in this county good thoroughbred Shorthorns, Galloways, Polled Angus, Jerseys and Holsteins and before next fall there will be one or more Herefords and the man who can't be suited is indeed hard to suit. As to other stock there is no reason why a farmer should not raise his own horses, hogs and sheep and pursue his farming operations the same as they do in other parts of the country. One thing is certain. It pays to raise the very best of everything, as our Canadian friend says, there is money in that kind of farming and one cannot get too good an article. There are breeds of cattle, for instance, that with the very same kind of treatment required by natives will yield twice as much beef, and more than twice as much milk as will the native, while the cost of procuring these animals does not begin to be in proportion to their greater value. If it will pay well to keep stock it will pay better to keep good stock. It costs no more to keep the cow that gives from 40 to 80 pounds of milk per day than it does the one that gives from 10 to 20 and just as soon as farmers all fully appreciate these facts and put them to a practical test just so soon will they begin to make big money on the farms where now they are playing a losing game. Get more stock and that of the best.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S NEW BOOK.

"Stories for Home Folks, Young and Old," is the attractive title of a pretty volume by this famous author, just published. It starts out with "A True Story of President Lincoln," which with the other war reminiscences that follow will waken a patriotic glow in the hearts of readers both young and old; there are stories of travel in this and other lands, stories of famous people, of "My First Love Letter," "Almost a Ghost Story"—in all twenty-nine stories, which being written by Grace Greenwood, who is so well known as one of the most graceful and captivating writers, will find joyful listeners everywhere. The volume is equivalent in size and appearance to the authors other works heretofore sold at $1.25, but being published by the "Literary Revolution," John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York, it is sold for 50 cents. Mr. Alden sends a 100-page catalogue, descriptive of his immense list of standard and popular works, free to any applicant.

The Breeder's Journal Chromo, Success.

We have received from T. L. Miller, Esq., editor of the Breeder's Journal at Beecher, Will Co., Ill., a beautiful oil chromo size 21x28 inches representing the famous Hereford bull, "Success" the property of the T. L. Miller Co. Success is now nearly thirteen years old and has made one of the best records of any bull in America. He and his progeny have always been prize animals wherever exhibited and this picture shows up his fine points in an excellent degree. We have sent the chromo down to Paul Bataglia with orders to give the old fellow a fine frame, and in a day or so we will have the picture hung up in our office so that all lovers of good stock may have the opportunity to feast their eyes on a really noble animal. The Breeder's Journal is a monthly magazine published at Beecher, Will Co., Ill., only one dollar per year and while it has something to say once in a while in relation to the good points of the Hereford breed it is also indispensable to every breeder of thoroughbred stock being always full of valuable hints. We will ever take pleasure in showing our patrons samples of the Journal and from an acquaintance of several years we are prepared to recommend it highly. A sample copy will be sent direct from the office of publication by sending 10 cents to The Breeder's Journal, Beecher, Will Co.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

[illegible] Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Hack & Galasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS

AT COST.

For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to Ed. Garceau Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the eighteenth day of February 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Crookston in said County, to answer to John Moser & Ernest Moeckel co-partners as Moser & Moeckel in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Moser & Moeckel for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 14th day of January 1884.

G. W. LEWIS,
Justice of the Peace.

[28-11]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special Term. January 9th 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Witty deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry Witty deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas, Christ Olson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Henry Witty died in said county on the sixth day of December 1884, testate and that said petitioner is one of the executors named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him and to Andrew Olson issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.

[33-41]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special Term, December 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Oride Laplante deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Oride Laplante deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas Rosi Laplante has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said Oride Laplante died in said county on the fifteenth day of December 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executrix named in said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in afternoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.

33-40]

Christening and Wedding Cakes Made upon Shortest Notice in the Best Style.

A Choice and Well Selected Stock of Confectionery Always on hand.

John Crawford & Son,

Proprietors of

Crawford's

Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY.

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof [illegible] Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery.

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

Money to Give Away

IN BARGAINS,

AT MARKHAM'S,

THE LEADING GROCERY HOUSE

AND THE LARGEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE

IN CROOKSTON.

Goods Delivered to any Part of the City

FREE OF CHARGE.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER

FREE

To Journal Subscribers!

Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to

The "American Farmer,"

A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,

Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal. [illegible]

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON [illegible] QUEBEC.

[illegible]

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

ELKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE,

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Nurseries

ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

Tree Claim Stock.

I desire to inform my customers and others that I shall make a great reduction from former prices on forest trees and seeds for tree-claims. I have good thrifty two year old trees, such as Box Elder, Ash and Cottonwood to sell by the thousand. I also furnish the hardier varieties of

SMALL FRUITS,

Such as Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberry plants, and young, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees. The firm of Haseltine Bros. having dissolved, I still continue business on the

—OLD NURSERY GROUNDS—

in Crookston. Hoping by fair dealing and promptness with my customers to merit their patronage.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue and Prices.

☞ ALL COMMUNICATIONS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

F. T. HASELTINE,

Proprietor of the Crookston Nurseries, Crookston, Minn.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
ANSEL BATES, Cashier.

Crookston Tonsorial

PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

The Toledo Blade

(NASBY'S PAPER.)

Circulation 191,000.

The Largest Circulation of any weekly paper in the United States.

The Largest Paper published in the United States at One Dollar per year.

The Best Paper and the Cheapest Paper.

The Only Paper publishing the Nasby Letters.

The Blade alone $1.00 per year; with Waterbury Watch, $3.50; with steel Engraving of Pilgrim's Progress (a fine engraving) $2.00.

Special terms to club raisers made known on application. Any week's issue of the Blade announces our bargains in cheap books, pictures, etc.

We want everybody to send postal card to us for a specimen copy.

It will tell its own story. A column advertisement would not afford room to describe its various departments and our announcements for the coming year. Write for a specimen, and also send the address of all your friends.

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

A PURELY

National Paper

Circulating in Every State.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

LEO & STEENERSON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 3., U. S. Land Office Building,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—MAIN STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to with promptness.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 15, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

		ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1	Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10 55 p. m
" 9	Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
" 19	Freight	12:20 a. m.	
" 15	Freight	4:00 p. m.	
" 23	Freight		10:20 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

		ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2	Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
" 10	Passenger		5:30 p. m.
" 20	Freight		7:00 a. m
" 22	Freight		6:15 p. m
" 21	Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

		ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9	Passenger		10:20 a. m.
" 10	Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
" 45	Freight		6:00 a. m.
" 46	Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 21 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arreages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb 1st, is this: To all who will pay up arreages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e, we will accept $1,65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1,50 inside of the County. Everybody should make an effort to avail themselves of this good opportunity to catch up.

COUNTY NEWS.

East Grand Forks Courier.

Sheriff Zwickey spent a few hours in town yesterday.

The market seems fairly glutted with hay and wood, though the demand for both at fair prices keeps up.

Richard Hussey, of Crookston, has been in this vicinity for a few days past spotting railroad timber thieves. We would rather have Old Nick after us than Richard.

J. W. Howe and A. C. Rhinehart have taken the contract for supplying the Indians on the Reservation near Red Lake with supplies while getting out several million feet of logs. Their teams leave for Crookston to-day.

THIEF RIVER FALLS,
January 5th, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—As you have often extended an invitation to your patrons to send in items of interest for publication, I avail myself of the invitation and send you the following, hoping that it may prove of interest to some, at least. The heading of this communication is comparatively a new name and some may be led to inquire where it is. For the information of such I will say it is a very large city (principally on paper and in the minds of the proprietors) and is about eight miles northeast of St. Hilaire. The enterprising proprietors in their big advertisement have a railroad and busses running to and from a very large hotel. The large hotel is the only part of the programme that really exists. Speaking of the hotel we would say there is nothing small about it. The other business interests are presided over as follows: Drug store by Chas. Huxhold & Son, saloon and trading post by one of Polk County's old timers in the person of J. B. LaBree. Mr. Wallin, the good looking P. M., is putting in a general stock, which will supply a long-felt want, as the country is settled for twenty-five miles north of here, and St. Hilaire is the nearest point. Mr. Wallin is sure to do well from the start. The settlers living in and around this place are a sociable and generous class of people, as is evidenced by the numerous gatherings and the ample repasts, participated in and partaken of by old and young generally. One of the pleasantest of these affairs took place at the residence of Mr. Cook on the evening of January 2d. It was an old folks party, and the way the old folks danced the double shuffle and kept time to the "Fishers' Hornpipe" would have done honor to younger folks. About 12 o'clock supper was announced and the whole party sat down to a very elegant supper which had been prepared by Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Maxfield, both experts in the culinary art. The music was furnished by Knutson Bros. On the whole it was the pleasantest affair it has been our good fortune to attend for a long time. We are all living in hopes of Nelson's bill passing, for we then would have one of the best points on the river. For fear of wearying your patience with a long letter I reserve some items for another time.

S. Q. Mo.

Euclid Items.

From the Olive Leaf.

Euclid is one of the pleasantest places we have ever seen in winter time.

On the 26th ult. Joseph Laurent, of Badger Creek, found a bear's den. He soon drove out the bear and after following him a quarter of a mile put a bullet through his head. The bear was a fine fat young fellow, weighing about 200 pounds. Just a year ago Mr. L. killed a bear in the same place.

Nicholas Hardie is wintering in the Thirteen Towns, hunting and making baskets. Other Euclid boys joined him a short time ago.

Our teacher has been up to Hill River town, holding down his claim. He reports the weather fine and much warmer than on the prairie. He says it is a land of venison, partridges and Indians, with plenty of good wood and water.

It is about time that Euclid considered the project of sinking an artesian well for town purposes.

A party of Euclidites invaded the hospitable farm house at Keystone farm on New Year's, and were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Davidson, in the absence of Mr. D. At midnight an elegant repast was partaken of and heartily enjoyed by all. The party broke up about six next morning, returning well pleased with the trip.

We did not know until lately that Simmons was related to John Miller, but he must be, for we heard him say "ANTE," Miller!

W. J. Bailey, of Crookston, spent a couple of days here, and attended the Keystone party on the 1st. He promised to be here to attend the dance on Friday night and a few of the fair sex are in a flutter of anticipation.

The campaign between Pete and William promises to be very interesting. Pete appears to be the favorite, but our money is on William.

Any person taking offence at my Olive Leaflets should not labor under the delusion that they can get even by attempting to pulverize the editor. The better way would be to bring in a box of cigars—thus heaping coals of fire (as it were) thus securing a large piece of taffy in the next issue.

Poverty camp is played out. The correspondent has sought greener fields journalistic.

A short time ago we applied to Allen Manvel for a life pass over his road, promising him in return the support of the Olive Leaf. His reply was brief, cold, but very comprehensive and now we propose to show up the workings of this road to such an extent the St. P., M. & M. stock won't be worth 10 cents a share next spring.

Since the Keystone party Wells Misner is quite undecided about going south. He may decide to go west instead.

Chase Misner and Doc Chapin took in the Favorite skating rink at Crookston, last Monday. They doubtless tried to put on some extra flourishes with the wheels and Chase became very sick, so much so that his wife was summoned post haste. Chase recovered sufficiently to return alive, but is still weak and shaky.

The Legislature should not pass the Willmar bill. If that bill passes the elevator men will be enabled to fix things so that no law can control their business.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 38-100 dollars, ($181.38-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammond, bearing date the 13th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 352, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered twenty-two (22) twenty-three (23,) and twenty-four (24) in block No. three (3) of Bottineau's addition to the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, County of Polk and State of Minnesota, according to the certified plat of said addition recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMOND,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred seventy-five and 8-100 dollars, ($175.08-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Moise Thiebert, a single man, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 381, 382 and 383, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The fractional lot No. two (2) on Elm Street having a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet on Elm Street, ninety-five (95) feet on Sixth Street, and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet on the quarter section line, Townsite of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County and forming a triangular lot, the lot hereby conveyed being the same property conveyed by E. H. Bly and wife, to Newton K. Hubbard by warranty deed, dated Sept. 18th 1881, in Polk County and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Walter R. Moore and Mary A. Moore his wife, mortgagors to James McLaughlin mortgagee, by the failure on the part of said Walter R. Moore and Mary A. Moore to pay the interest which became due and payable on said mortgage on the 1st day of November 1883, the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, and on the 1st day of November 1884, the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, amounting to the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars, and said mortgage containing a clause whereby the failure on the part of the mortgagors to pay said interest when the same became due empowered the said mortgagee or his assigns to declare the whole sum of principal and interest due and payable by such default at his or their election. Said mortgage being dated the 8th day of November 1881 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of November 1881 at 4:25 o'clock p. m. in book "E" of mortgage deeds on pages 445 and 446, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Selina McLaughlin executrix of said James McLaughlin mortgagee, to George McLaughlin by an instrument in writing, dated the 21st day of April 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1883, at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 471 and 472, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McLaughlin to Etta S. Brown by an instrument in writing dated the 8th day of May 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1883 at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 471 and 472. And said Etta S. Brown, assignee of said mortgage, having exercised said option does hereby declare the whole sum of principal and interest secured by said mortgage now due and payable by reason of such default, and there being now due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars principal and interest amounting at this date to the sum of one hundred and five 81-100 dollars, amounting in all to the sum of six hundred and five and 81-100 dollars ($605.81-100,) and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, which by reason of the defaults above stated became operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county, on Thursday the 22d day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and interest, and taxes if any, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars lawful attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, to be paid in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold are described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. four (4) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and fifty-eight 43-100 acres according to the government survey thereof, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1884.

ETTA S. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. ST. JULIEN COX AND W. A. SELBY,
Attorneys for Assignee, of Mortgage.
[33-38]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 32-100 dollars, ($280.32-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph E. Daoust and Herminie Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 16th day of June A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 65, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at a point fifty (50) feet west of the northeast corner of the block or parcel of land in lot seven (7) in Section thirty-six (36) Township one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-seven (47) bounded on the north by the street running west from the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track, and on the east by the county road running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track, and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 28-100 dollars, ($181.28-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophie Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 24th day of July A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 278, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. thirty-three (33) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred fifty-three dollars, ($253) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tollef J. Farden and Julia Farden, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 23d day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of November A. D. 1883, at 10:40 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 277, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in Township one hundred and fifty-nine (159) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-six and 93-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Elling Knudson and Ingebor Knudson his wife to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 240 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for three hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred seventy-six and 93-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred twelve and 46-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary Knutson, an unmarried woman to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of April A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page 431, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and fifty dollars, due November 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty-five and 33-100 dollars due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 33-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and five dollars on the first day of May and November 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st, 1884, and of the interest due November 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred twelve and 46-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section twenty-eight (28) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty-two and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Derocher, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the second day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1883, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages on page 234 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and twenty-five dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty and 55-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 55-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and four and 50-100 dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred eighty-two and 50-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the west half of the north-east quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and fifty one (151) of range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.

Edw'd B. Kennedy, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 8th, 1884.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Boyd P. Van Gordon against William R. Dunn for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1959, dated May 18th, 1881, upon the nw¼ S. 15, T. 149 N. R. 45, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said William R. Dunn since date of said entry has failed to break upon said tract to exceed eight acres, or to plant upon said tract any trees, tree seeds or cuttings, and that there is not at the present time to exceed eight acres of land broken, nor any trees, tree seeds or cuttings planted or growing thereon, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of Jan. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[33-38] JOHN CROMB, Register.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred eleven and 23-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis Morisset, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1882, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. in book "O" of mortgages, on page 177 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-six and 23-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: six and 23-100 dollars on January first, 1883, and eight dollars on July first, 1883, and eight dollars on the first day of January and July, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and eight dollars on January 1st, 1884, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884 and of the interest due July 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884 and of the installment due July 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice five hundred, eleven and 23-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the southwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-seven (47), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred, twenty-eight and 19-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Simeon Patnode, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 185 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for five hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1887, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred and thirteen and 14-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Thirteen and 14-100 dollars on October 1st, 1883, and ten dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884 and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums described in said notes should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice six hundred twenty-eight and 19-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-eight and 53-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 256 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of three notes for one hundred dollars each, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April, and October, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and of the interest due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on October 1st, 1884, and of the installments due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred, seventy-eight and 53-100 dollars after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt, secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twenty-four (24), in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County, and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [32-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston Minn., Dec. 15th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 24th, 1885, viz: ELIE LARIVERE, for the ne¼ S. 14, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Martelle, Charles Dewal, Clement Parent and William Dewal, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[34-39] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred ninety-nine and 24-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Philip Murphy and Mary Ann Murphy his wife to Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-first day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 271 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due November 1st 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-eight and 78-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Eight and 78-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and eight dollars on the first day of May and November, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st 1884, and of the interest due November 1st 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice four hundred ninety-nine and 24-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-six (26) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of Range forty-seven (47) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred sixty and 21-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter N. Olstad, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown Connecticut, bearing date the second day of July A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of July A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page [illegible] and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred dollars, due December 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for forty-four and 25-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Four and 25-100 dollars on December first, 1883, and four dollars on the first day of June and December 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due December 1st, 1883, and of the interest due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on December 1st, 1883, and of the installments due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred sixty and 21-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section fourteen (14) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of Range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eleven hundred eighty-two and 11-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George J. Cherbonneau, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the first day of February A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 24 day of February A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 151, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for nine hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred eighty-one and 10-100 dollars, due in five installments, as follows: Thirty-seven and 10-100 dollars on January first, 1884, and thirty-six dollars on the first day of January 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice eleven hundred eighty-two and 11-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one (1) and two (2) being the fractional northwest quarter of Section No. thirty (30) in Township No. one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range No. forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and thirty-nine and [illegible] acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently refitted and refurnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-[illegible] dollars, ($[illegible]) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alcyn [illegible] and Emily [illegible] his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1883, at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book "H" of mortgages, on page 227, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 20th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [35-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of [illegible] hundred eighty-[illegible] dollars, ($[illegible]) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Corenthe Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

[illegible]

Dated Crookston, Dec. 29th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred forty-[illegible] dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by [illegible] and [illegible], his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the [illegible] day of August A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss. District Court.
Morrison & Lederer vs. [illegible]

The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Co. Def'ts.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Morrison & Lederer and against the Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 12 50-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12) Section fourteen, containing 12 [illegible] acres, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of [illegible] quarter of the [illegible] half [illegible] of the northeast quarter of said section fourteen (14) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) Range forty-four (44) in Polk County, Minnesota, and the above described property will be sold in lots or parcels, and that I shall, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of February A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company in and to the above described property to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and ten cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January 1885, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

PEASE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 14th 1885. [37-42]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter J. Wilson against Even Olson Enneberg for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. [illegible] dated July 5th, 1882, upon the sw¼ S. 17, T. 147, R. 45, in Polk Co., Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Even Olson Enneberg failed to break or cause to be broken to trees, tree seeds or cuttings during the third or fourth year, and has failed to plant upon said land [illegible] failed in the year [illegible] the land which he claimed to [illegible] thereto, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the [illegible] day of March 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[37-42] JOHN CROMB, Register.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES.,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

Polk County Journal

Crookston, January 15, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
19 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
23 Freight		10:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
10 Passenger		5:30 p. m.
20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:30 a. m.
10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 24 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arreages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb 1st, is this. To all who will pay up arreages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e. we will accept $1,65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1,50 inside of the County. Everybody should make an effort to avail themselves of this good opportunity to catch up.

COUNTY NEWS.

East Grand Forks Courier.

Sheriff Zwickey spent a few hours in town yesterday.

The market seems fairly glutted with hay and wood, though the demand for both at fair prices keeps up.

Richard Hussey, of Crookston, has been in this vicinity for a few days past spotting railroad timber thieves. We would rather have Old Nick after us than Richard.

J. W. Howes and A. O. Rhinehart have taken the contract for supplying the Indians on the Reservation near Red Lake with supplies while getting out several million feet of logs. Their teams leave for Crookston to-day.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, }
January 6th, 1885. }

EDITOR JOURNAL: As you have often extended an invitation to your patrons to send in items of interest for publication, I avail myself of the invitation and send you the following, hoping that it may prove of interest to some, at least. The heading of this communication is comparatively a new name and some may be led to inquire where it is. For the information of such I will say it is a very large city (principally on paper and in the minds of the proprietors) and is about eight miles northeast of St. Hilaire. The enterprising proprietors in their big advertisement have a railroad and busses running to and from a very large hotel. The large hotel is the only part of the programme that really exists. Speaking of the hotel we would say there is nothing small about it. The other business interests are presided over as follows: Drug store by Chas. Huxhold & Son, saloon and trading post by one of Polk County's old timers, in the person of J. B. LaBree. Mr. Wallin, the good looking P. M., is putting in a general stock, which will supply a long-felt want, as the country is settled for twenty-five miles north of here, and St. Hilaire is the nearest point. Mr. Wallin is sure to do well from the start. The settlers living in and around this place are a sociable and generous class of people, as is evidenced by the numerous gatherings and the ample repasts, participated in and partaken of by old and young generally. One of the pleasantest of these affairs took place at the residence of Mr. Cook on the evening of January 2d. It was an old folks party, and the way the old folks danced the double shuffle and kept time to the "Fishers Hornpipe" would have done honor to younger folks. About 12 o'clock supper was announced and the whole party sat down to a very elegant supper, which had been prepared by Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Maxfield, both experts in the culinary art. The music was furnished by Knutson Bros. On the whole it was the pleasantest affair it has been our good fortune to attend for a long time. We are all living in hopes of Nelson's bill passing, for we then would have one of the best points on the river. For fear of wearying your patience with a long letter I reserve some items for another time.

[illegible] S. OAKLO[illegible]

Euclid Items.

From the Olive Leaf.

Euclid is one of the pleasantest places we have ever seen in winter time.

On the 24th ult. Joseph Laurent, of Badger Creek, found a bear den. He soon drove out the bear and after following him a quarter of a mile put a ball through his head. The bear was a fine young fellow weighing about 200 pounds. Just one year ago Mr. [illegible] killed a bear in the same place.

Nicholas Hanlon is wintering in the Thirteen Towns, hunting and making baskets. Other Euclid boys joined him a short time ago.

Our teacher has been up to Hill River town holding down his claim. He reports the weather fine and much warmer than on the prairie. He says it is a land of venison, partridges and Indians, with plenty of good wood and water.

It is about time that Euclid considered the project of sinking an artesian well for town purposes.

A party of Euclidites invaded the hospitable farm house at Keystone farm on New Year's, and were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Davidson, in the absence of Mr. D. At midnight an elegant repast was partaken of and heartily enjoyed by all. The party broke up about six next morning, returning well pleased with the trip.

We did not know until lately that Simmons was related to John Miller but he must be, for we heard him say "ANTS," Miller!

W. J. Bailey, of Crookston, spent a couple of days here, and attended the Keystone party on the 1st. He promised to be here to attend the dance on Friday night and a few of the fair sex are in a flutter of anticipation.

The campaign between Pete and William promises to be very interesting. Pete appears to be the favorite, but our money is on William.

Any person taking offence at my Olive Leaflets should not labor under the delusion that they can get even by attempting to pulverize the editor. The better way would be to bring in a box of cigars—thus heaping coals of fire (as it were) thus securing a large piece of taffy in the next issue.

Poverty camp is played out. The correspondent has sought greener fields journalistic.

A short time ago we applied to Allen Manvel for a life pass over his road, promising him in return the support of the Olive Leaf. His reply was brief, cold, but very comprehensive and now we propose to show up the workings of this road to such an extent the St. P. M. & M. stock won't be worth 10 cents a share next spring.

Since the Keystone party Wells Misner is quite undecided about going south. He may decide to go west instead.

Chase Misner and Doc Chapin took in the Favorite skating rink at Crookston, last Monday. They doubtless tried to put on some extra flourishes with the wheels and Chase became very sick, so much so that his wife was summoned post haste. Chase recovered sufficiently to return alive, but is still weak and shaky.

The Legislature should not pass the Willmar bill. If that bill passes the elevator men will be enabled to fix things so that no law can control their business.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 33-100 dollars, ($181.33-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammond, bearing date the 13th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 382, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24), in block No. three (3) of Bottineau's addition to the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, County of Polk and State of Minnesota, according to the certified plat of said addition recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMOND,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred seventy-five and 8-100 dollars, ($175.8-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Moses Thiebert, a single man, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 281, 282 and 283, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The fractional lot No. two (2) on Elm street, having a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet on Elm street, ninety-five (95) feet on Sixth street, and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet on the quarter section line, in the City of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, and forming a triangular lot, the lot hereby conveyed being the same property conveyed by [illegible] Hubbard by warranty deed dated Sept. [illegible] 1882 in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated [illegible] 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE [illegible] executed and delivered by Walter [illegible] and Mary A. [illegible], his wife, to James McLaughlin, mortgagee, [illegible] the sum of fifty (50) dollars, and on the first day of November 1884, the sum of fifty (50) dollars, amounting to the sum of one hundred (100) dollars, and said mortgage containing a clause whereby the failure on the part of the mortgagors to pay said interest when the same became due empowered the said mortgagee or his assigns to declare the whole sum of principal and interest due and payable by such default at his or their election. Said mortgage being dated the 5th day of November 1881 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1881 at 4:35 o'clock p. m. in book [illegible] of mortgage deeds on pages 445 and 446, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Celina McLaughlin, executrix of said James McLaughlin mortgagee, to George McLaughlin, by an instrument in writing dated the 21st day of April 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County on the 27th day of October 1883 at [illegible] o'clock p. m. in book [illegible] of mortgages on pages 471 and 472, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McLaughlin to Etta S. Brown by an instrument in writing dated the 5th day of May 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County on the 27th day of October 1883 at [illegible] o'clock p. m. in book [illegible] of mortgages on pages 471 and 472. And said Etta S. Brown, assignee of said mortgage, having exercised said option, does hereby declare the whole sum of principal and interest secured by said mortgage now due and payable by reason of such default, and there being now due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of five hundred (500) dollars principal and interest amounting at this date to the sum of one hundred and five 31-100 dollars, amounting in all to the sum of six hundred and five and 31-100 dollars ($605.31-100) and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, which by reason of the defaults above stated, became operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county, on Thursday the 22d day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and interest, and taxes if any, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars lawful attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, to be paid in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold are described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. four (4) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and fifty-eight 45-100 acres according to the government survey thereof, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1884.

ETTA S. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.

E. ST. JULIEN COX AND W. A. SELBY,
Attorneys for Assignee of Mortgage.
[33-38]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 32-100 dollars, ($280.32-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph L. Daoust and Hermina Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 16th day of June A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded, in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 63, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at a point fifty (50) feet west of the northeast corner of the block or parcel of land in lot seven (7) in Section thirty-six (36), Township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-seven (47), bounded on the north by the street running west from the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track, and on the east by the county road running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track, and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 13th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 88-100 dollars, ($181.88-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophie Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 24th day of July A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 278, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. thirty-three (33) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred fifty-three dollars, ($253) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Toller J. Farden and Julia Farden, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 2d day of November A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1882, at 10:40 o'clock a. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on page 277, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-six and 35-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ellingar Knudson and Ingebor Knudson, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 340 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for three hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April and October, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred seventy-six and 35-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred twelve and 45-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary Knutson, an unmarried woman, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of April A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page 441, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and fifty dollars, due November 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum and one installment note for fifty-five and 30-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 30-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and five dollars on the first day of May and November 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st, 1884, and of the interest due November 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred twelve and 45-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section twenty-eight (28,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty-two and 59-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Derocher, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the second day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1883, at 1:10 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 216 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and twenty-five dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty and 50-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 50-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and four and 50-100 dollars on the first day of April and October, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred eighty-two and 59-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the west half of the north-east quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and fifty one (151) of range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By Robert N. Jackson, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. [illegible] 1884.

Complaint having been entered at this office by [illegible] against William R. [illegible] for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred, eleven and 95-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Louis Morissel, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1883, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. in book "O" of mortgages, on page 177 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1889, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-six and 86-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 86-100 dollars on January first, 1884, and eight dollars on July first, 1884, and eight dollars on the first day of January and July, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and eight dollars on January 1st, 1889, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884 and of the interest due July 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884 and of the installment due July 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice five hundred, eleven and 95-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the southwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-seven (47), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred, twenty-eight and 10-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Simeon Patnode, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 138 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for five hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1887, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred and thirteen and 91-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Thirteen and 91-100 dollars on October 1st, 1883, and ten dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884 and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice six hundred twenty-eight and 10-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-eight and 98-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 326 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of three notes for one hundred dollars each, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April, and October, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and of the interest due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on October 1st, 1884, and of the installments due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred, seventy-eight and 98-100 dollars after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section twenty-four (24), in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [Seal.]
By Robert N. Jackson, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 15th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 24th, 1885, viz: FELIX LARIVERE, for the [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Martell, Charles Duval, Clement Pageant and William Duval, all of Crookston, Polk Co. [illegible]

JOHN CROMB, Register.

Commercial Hotel

NORTON & BENEDICT, Props.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

First-class in all respects [illegible] a share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred ninety-nine and 73-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Philip Murphy and Mary Ann Murphy, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-first day of April, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 571 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due November 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-eight and 58-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Eight and 58-100 dollars on November first 1883, and eight dollars on the first day of May and November, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st, 1884, and of the interest due November 1st 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice four hundred ninety-nine and 73-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-six (26,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of Range forty-seven (47) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney.
[33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred sixty and 24-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Peter N. Olstad, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the second day of July A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page 180 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred dollars, due December 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for forty-four and 20-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Four and 20-100 dollars on December first, 1883, and four dollars on the first day of June and December 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due December 1st, 1883, and of the interest due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on December 1st, 1883, and of the installments due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred sixty and 24-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George J. Charboneau, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the first day of February A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 151, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for nine hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred eighty-one and 10-100 dollars, due in five installments, as follows: Thirty-seven and 10-100 dollars on January first, 1884, and thirty-six dollars on the first day of January 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice, eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one (1,) and two (2,) being the fractional northwest quarter of Section No. thirty (30,) in Township No. one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range No. forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and thirty-nine and 1-100 (139 1-100) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and [illegible] and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY. [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.

EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [32-39]

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor.

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants when in the city.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

[illegible]

CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINN.

[illegible] calls promptly [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication [illegible] 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-two and [illegible] dollars [illegible] which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Aiken Dumas and Emilie Dumas, his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of July A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock p. m. in book "H" of mortgages, on page 12[illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 24th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [35-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and 83-100 dollars ($384.83-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clorenthe Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1882, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 2, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter (se¼) of Section one (1,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 14th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 50-100 dollars, ($548.50-100) which is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and executed and delivered by Jacob Francis and Ellen Francis, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of August A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block seven (7) of the Townsite of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss. District Court.

Morrison & Ledeboer, Plff.
vs.
The Red Lake Falls Milling & Lumber Co. Defts.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Morrison & Ledeboer and against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 12 65-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12,) Section fourteen, containing 38 10-100 acres and the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and west one-half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) Polk County, Minnesota, the above described property will be sold in lots or parcels. And that I shall, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and ten cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January 1885, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

PUREY & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 12th 1885. [38-44]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter J. Wilkeen against Even Olson Euneberg for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1311 dated July 8th, 1879, upon the nw¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45, in Polk Co. Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Even Olson Euneberg failed to plant five acres of said land to trees, tree seeds or cuttings during either the third or fourth year after making said entry and that he has not now ten acres of trees growing on said land; also that claimant wholly failed in the year 1883 to cultivate the land which he claimed to have planted to tree seeds prior thereto, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[17-41] JOHN CROMB, Register.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

TERRY & COLLINS, Props.

Good Turnouts at all times [illegible] reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

A. JUSTI, M. D.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 22, 1885. NO. 39

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

THE BRADFORD BILL.

The bill known as the Bradford bill is endorsed by the State Grange and while it is not perfect it is the best one yet presented so far as we are able to juedg by the following synopsis which we find in the Pioneer Press:

Section 1. Declares all elevators or store houses in which grain is stored in bulk to be warehouses.

Sec. 2. Provides that a license shall be procured by every lessee or owner of a warehouse of the judge of the circut court before commencing to transact business, the court to have power to revoke the license upon complaint in writing of any person setting forth the particular violation of the law, and upon satisfactory proof.

Sec. 3. Provides for a bond of $5,000 for warehouses of 25,000 bushels capacity, of $10,000 for warehouses of over 25,000 bushels and less than 50,000 bushels, and $20,000 for more than 50,000 bushels, providing that a common bond of $40,000 may be given by a corporation.

Sec. 4. Makes the offense of conducting a warehouse after Aug. 1, 1885, without a license punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500.

Sec. 5. Makes it the duty of the warehouseman to receive for storage any grain, dry and in a suitable condition for warehousing, which shall be tendered him, no making any discrimination between persons, to be stored with grain of similar grade; but if the owner or consignee so requests, and the warehouseman consents, his grain may be kept in a bin by itself, apart from that of other owners, which bin shall be marked and kept as a special bin. If a receipt be issued, it shall state that it is in a special bin and the number of such bin; and all grain delivered from such warehouse shall be inspected on its delivery by a duly authorized inspector of grain nothing in this section shall be construed so as to require the receipt of any kind of grain into any warehouse in which there is not sufficient room to accommodate or to store it properly, or in cases where such warehouse is closed. The charges for inspection upon receipt and delivery shall be paid by the warehouseman, and may be added to the charge of the storage. The chief inspector may receive such charges of the warehouseman by an appropriate action in his name.

Sec. 6. Provides for the insurance of a receipt for the grain, stating the quantity and grade of the grain, the receipts issued to be consecutively numbered.

Sec. 7. Makes provision for cancelling the receipts when the wheat is delivered.

Sec. 8. No warehouse receipt shall be issued except upon the actual delivery of the grain into store, in the warehouse from which it is purported to be issued. Provision is made for the delivery of the grain in part and for receipts covering such a contingency.

Sec. 9. No warehouseman shall insert in any receipt issued by him any language in anywise limiting or modifying his responsibility or liability as imposed by the laws of the State.

Sec. 10. On return of the receipt properly endorsed, and the tender of all charges upon the grain represented in it, such grain shall be immediately delivered to the holder of such receipt and it shall not be subject to further charges for storage after demand for such delivery shall have been made.

11. Makes warehouse receipts transferable upon endorsement.

Sec. 12. Makes the issuance of any receipt for any grain not actually in store, or the removal of any grain from store, except to preserve it from fire or other sudden danger, without the return and cancellation of any and all outstanding receipts, a crime, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Sec. 13. Makes it the duty of the owner or manager of any public warehouse to furnish in writing, under oath, to the warehouse commissioner, a statement of the condition and management of his business, and to make a report of the bushels of grain received by him after Aug. 1 of each year. Non-compliance is made punishable by forfeiture of license and fine of not less than $200 nor more than $1,000.

Sec. 14. Makes it the duty of the warehouse commissioners, at their first meeting, to establish the grade of grains in the State to be known as Minnesota grades, provided that no change shall be made without thirty days previous notice in the daily newspapers.

Sec. 15. Makes it the duty of the judge of each district court to appoint before June, 1885, and each fourth year thereafter, a suitable person residing in the district, who shall not be a member of any board of [illegible]

organize in St. Paul on the first Tuesday in July, 1885.

Secs. 18 and 19. Prescribe rules for organization and the duties of the officers elected.

Sec. 20. Makes it the duty of the warehouse commissioners to assume and exercise a constant supervision over the grain interest of the State, to supervise the handling, inspection, weighing and storage of grain, to establish all necessary rules and regulations for the inspection, weighing and grading of grain, and for the management of public warehouses, etc, etc.

Sec. 21. Provides for the publication of the rules established.

Sec. 22. Makes the compensation of the commissioners $5 per day for the time spent in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 23. Makes it their duty to biennially elect a chief inspector and a chief weighmaster.

Sec. 24. Makes it the duty of the chief inspector and chief weigher to nominate a sufficient number of assistants.

Sec. 25. The duties of the chief weighmaster shall be confined to the three great business points of this State, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, in which cities he and his assistants shall supervise and have exclusive control of the weighing of grain, and the inspection of scales on which said grain is weighed.

Sec. 26. Empowers the warehouse commissioners to fix the fees for weighing grain.

Sec. 27. Prohibits the weighmaster and his assistants being members of any board of trade or institution of like character, and requires them to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 each.

Sec. 28. The commissioners may adopt rules and regulations for the weighing of grain.

Sec. 29. Any refusal to permit the weighmaster to perform these duties is made punishable by a fine of $100 for each offense.

Sec. 30. Requires the warehouseman to guarantee weights at terminal points, settlement for the storage, if any is found to exist on its arrival, to be paid for at the same price as received for the remainder of the consignment, and in case of refusal the recovery is made possible by action in double the value of the shortage.

Sec. 31. Gives the chief weighmasters authority to remove his assistants.

Sec. 32. Makes it the duty of the chief inspector of grain, by himself or his deputies, to inspect and determine the grade of all the grain received or delivered at any public warehouse, mills or receptacle of grain.

Sec. 33. Requires the chief inspector to take the oath of office and give a bond of $20,000, the deputy inspectors to take the oath and give a bond of $5,000 each.

Sec. 34. Gives the chief inspector authority to remove his deputies.

Sec. 35. Subjects the inspectors to government of rules fixed by the commissioners.

Sec. 36. Gives the commissioners the authority to fix the compensation of the inspector and his deputies.

Sec. 37. Makes it the duty of the chief inspector to assign a deputy inspector to any market where, in his judgment, it may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 38. Prohibits any inspector or deputy, during his term of service, being interested, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of grain, but the chief inspector may appoint deputies who are in the employ of warehousemen where the amount of grain to be inspected will not afford sufficient compensation to support an inspector.

Sec. 39. Prescribes methods for removal of the chief inspector for incompetency or corruption in office.

Sec. 40. Makes carelessness, neglect of duty or the acceptance of money or other consideration on the part of a deputy inspector, or the improper influencing of any inspector of grain in the performance of his duty, punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Sec. 41. Makes the charge for weighing and inspection a lien on the grain so inspected or weighed.

Sec. 42. The decision of the chief inspector or any deputy inspector on any grade shall be binding on all parties.

Sec. 43. Provides that in case any owner or consignee is aggrieved by the decision of the inspectors, appeal may be taken to the executive committee of the warehouse commissioners.

Sec. 44. Nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the sale of grain by sample without regard to grade.

Sec. 45. Fines and penalties collected under the act shall be paid into the State treasury for the use and benefit of the inspection service.

Sec. 46. Makes it the duty of the State treasurer to recive the monies collected under this act and to pay them out on the order of the executive committee of the commissioners.

Sec. 47. Makes it the duty of the secretary of the commission to keep the books of the commission.

Sec. 48. Makes the maximum charge for the storage and handling of grain, including the cost of receiving and delivering, insuring against loss or damage by fire and storage for the first thirty days or part thereof, two cents per bushel, and for each fifteen days thereafter one half a cent a bushel. Damp grain may be subjected to a charge of two and a half cents for the first ten days and for each additional five days one half of 1 per cent.

Sec. 49. Makes it unlawful for any warehouseman to mix grains of different grades or to tamper with the grain while in his warehouse. [illegible]

shall be authorized at all times during ordinary business hours to examine any and all grain stored in any public warehouse, to test and examine the scales, the expense of the tests of the scales to be paid by warehouse men if the scales are found to be incorrect.

Sec. 51. Any owner dissatisfied with the inspection of any lot of grain, who may desire to receive his property without its passage into store, shall be at liberty to have the same withheld by giving notice to the person or corporation in whose possession it may be at the time of giving such notice.

Sec. 52. Makes it unlawful for any warehouseman to enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any railroad company or other corporation by which the property of any person is to be delivered to any public warehouse for storage or for any purpose contrary to the direction of the owner, his agent or consignee.

Sec. 53. Makes it the duty of any railroad company, upon written application, to grant to any person, firm or corporation the free use of a suitable location upon their sidetracks at the station where such application is made, for the erection and maintenance of such a warehouse as they may wish to erect, and requires the railroad company to afford facilities for the shipment of grain from such warehouse.

Sec. 54. Makes it the duty of the State to prosecute offenders under the act, in the name of the State, upon the bond of the warehouseman; criminal prosecutions to be brought by the county attorney where the offense has been committed, and conviction to be punishable by fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000.

Sec. 55. Appropriates $10,000 to carry out the provisions of the act.

Skim-Milk Farming.

(Read by H. E. Hoard, Montevideo, Minn., before the N. W. Dairymen's Association, February 14th, 1884.)

My subject is skim-milk farming, and I desire to apply the term, as it used to be regarded, to the occupation as it is practiced by many to-day.

Modern skim-milk may carry with it very little of pathos, or color, but the skim-milk of our boyhood comes back to our minds as a vision of etheral nothingness, dressed in blue. A supper of rich bread and sweet milk may even now be regarded as sufficiently "filling" for a hungry boy's stomach, and hearty enough to go to bed on, but the supper of "samp and skim milk" of the olden time would scarcely be considered the proper compensation due to nature in the case of the hard worked farmer, and especially when it is determined in the interest of economy that not the morning's milk shall be skimmed for supper, but that of the day before.

Of all the saving that rigid economy ever suggested there is nothing that comes to my mind so utterly shorn of its goodness of heart, its strength and richness, as ancient milk—well skimmed—and as some of the methods and practices of the farmers of this day and generation are as utterly void of everything wholesome and profitable, I have likened them to it.

The recollection of a rough and hilly farm down East, where the soil is thin and the stones thick, the springs and brooks numerous, the fences and furrows crooked, the hills rugged and steep, and the valleys—like the poet's love—"so near and yet so far," where the roads are a weariness to the flesh, in mid-summer and mid-winter, and impassible all the rest of the year, where quack-grass and Canada thistles are as firmly established as the everlasting rocks, and diversified farming with a vengeance is the edict of nature and necessity—such a farm comes to my mind now as one of many from which the cream was taken long, long ago. And yet from these same hill farms have sprung some of the ablest, best cultured, and most prosperous farmers of this progressive age—men who have helped to formulate in theory and to crystallize in practice, the most intelligent and comprehensive system of farming of this or any other age. They are the men who have helped to dignify labor and to advance the occupation of farming to a most honorable and exalted profession; while surrounded by far different circumstances, there has arisen here in the West in the very infancy of its existence a class of men largely of the same blood, who are keeping perfect step with them in the grand march of progress, excelling them often in the quality and character, and especially in the quantity of their products. The most thorough-going and successful farmers of the West are those who served their apprenticeship in the East, and to all these clear sighted practical and enterprising men we ascribe the honor of being the full-cream farmers of the land. Through their intelligent and persistent effort the apparent obstacles of climate, soil and location have been transformed into elements of success, and the lesson their example teaches is one that should be most thoroughly studied and made use of by their less progressive and intelligent brethren. In view of their eminent success often in spite of the most trying obstacles, we are led to ask, why should any man of ordinary capacity fail especially here in the West where the circumstances and conditions are so habitually favorable [illegible]

is no less true now than always before, that it is the brain as well as the brawn that is destined to work out the farmer's salvation, and also true that only where both are intelligently employed can he hope for reasonable success. It is true that we are creatures of circumstances, but no less true that circumstances are often under our control. There are few, if any, independent conditions in life, and reasoning intelligently upon the conditions that surround us, and their causes, we are often permitted to determine and profit by the results that follow. The circumstance of a general failure of the corn crop throughout the Northwest last year, although a calamity of itself, of no mean proportions, is, at the same time, an opportunity for profit to those who best comprehend it. As the skillful mariner can take advantage of any wind, whether blowing to or from the port he desires to enter, so the intelligent, practical farmer may adapt himself to the conditions about him, and prosper and progress when they are adverse as well as favorable.

In the section I live in the farmers are chiefly engaged in wheat raising, with a growing tendency in the direction of stock and dairy farming. Careful estimates have placed the cost of producing a bushel of wheat in this section at not far from sixty-five cents; this does not include depreciation in land nor cost of transportation by rail, or otherwise, to the markets of the world; these expenses aggregate at least twenty-five cents more, and when the wheat is placed in any market where it will bring $1 per bushel, the cost of production and transportation have run up to at least ninety cents. The crop of 1883 marketed in my town aggregated 550,000 bushels, worth in Chicago something like a half million dollars, on which the farmers have realized a profit of not more than 10 per cent, or $50,000, in this favorable wheat year. The freight tariff alone on this wheat amounts, however, to $115,000, and as the cost of transportation affects the price paid, this enormous tax really falls on the farmers. Their expenses for freight alone are therefore more than double their profits.

Now, assuming that stock and dairy farming are, of themselves, quite as profitable as wheat farming—in other words, that it costs no more to produce a given amount in butter or beef than the same amount in wheat (an assumption most favorable indeed to the wheat interest), it is easy to estimate the benefit the farmer might receive in this one item alone, by condensing his products.

Half a million dollars worth of live stock could be sent to the Chicago market at an expense not to exceed $35,000, and thus of this $115,000 freight expense incident to wheat raising, there would have been saved, to the farmers' profit, $80,000.

The same product in pork and beef would have gone to the same market at an expense of not to exceed $25,000, and thus another $10,000 of freight might have been saved—all clear profit. The same amount in cheese would have required the expenditure of but $15,000 in freight, instead of $155,000, and thus an even $100,000 of expense might have been saved to the farmers, just twice the amount of their profits on wheat, and on dividing it up among the 500 or more farmers each would have a balance of $200 to show for every $100 he realized on wheat.

In the production of butter the difference is still more to his advantage. To ship $500,000 worth of butter would cost not more than from $7,000 to $8,000 in place of the $115,000, and thus about 93 per cent. of the costs of wheat transportation would be saved, and the farmers supposed profit of 10 per cent would be increased to considerably over 80 per cent. of the gross receipts. Putting it in a different form, and we find that the Southwestern Minnesota farmer who produces good butter pays out for transportation to market but 2 per cent. of the value of his product. The cheese producer pays out from 3½ to 4 per cent. The pork and beef producer pays from 5 to 6 per cent., and the live stock shipper from 7 to 8 per cent, but the wheat farmer settles his little freight account by turning over from 23 to 25 per cent. of all the gross receipts of his crop, and a large share, if not all, of the balance goes for other expenses.

The wheat farmer is content to take his small pittance of gain in skim-milk, while the millers' association, the speculators, and the railroads take all the cream of his crop.

A few weeks ago, one of my subscribers, a wheat farmer, brought a load of 50 bushels of wheat to market, for which he received sixty-four cents—the price of No. 2—with a dockage of two pounds per bushel for dirt. Of the $31 he received for the load, a portion was immediately invested at a corner grocery in butter, eggs and pork—things that his farm should have produced in abundance. He had raised forty-five acres of wheat, he said, and expected to market 650 bushels, besides saving seed, etc. His crop at that rate would bring him $400, or about $9 per acre, and although the price was a little low, still he admitted that he had done as well as he had before for several years, and he should try and put in sixty acres next year. He lived 15 miles from town and had farmed it there for thirteen years, and yet he bought his butter, his eggs, and his pork and asked us to keep sending along his paper for another year, and he would try and settle up after [illegible]

them, who reads and thinks, raised over 1,800 bushels of a choice variety of wheat year before last, from only thirty-six acres of land, and he sold all he could spare for seed, at $1.25 per bushel. Last year he raised about thirty-two bushels per acre from nearly double the ground, and sold his crop again for seed, at the same price. His gross receipts were $4,500 last year, and $4,000 this year, and the average of his neighbors possibly $1,200. His net profits were over $30 per acre each year while that of his neighbors amounted to perhaps one-twentieth of that sum. He took the inch of pure cream, and they were content with the bucket of skim-milk.

But it is not alone the wheat producer who is engaged in this practice of farming on the skim-milk plan.

It was asserted at a former meeting of this association that one-third of all the cows milked in this country were milked at an actual loss, and that another third were milked to no profit, and that all the profits of dairying come from the remaining third. Assuming that intelligent dairymen have weeded out from their herds all the unprofitable cows, and we are confronted with the statement that the great majority of those who make butter and cheese are dairying on the skim-milk plan, and that only the minority engaged in this cream-producing business succeed in getting the cream.

The intelligence that takes no thought of the principles of stock breeding and considers and acts only with reference to present convenince, yet looks forward to a greatly improved herd, is another illustration of this plan of farming; while the economy that stints the feed of cows and young stock, expecting no like reduction in the milk product of the one, or the growth of the other, or that habitually would sell the very best and keep or raise the poorest, is another familiar illustration. The impression that a 100 pounds of pork can be made with less feed, labor, and expense, in a year and a half or two years of economic feeding, than it can in three months of generous feeding and good care, is another instance. The policy that finds satisfaction in merely producing, without taking thought of the quality, character or condition of the thing produced, or that looks wholly to quantity or yield, rather than to value, is another illustration.

The philosophy that permits a farmer to confine himself, year after year, to a single product, taking from his land annually those elements so essential to its production, yet giving back to it, by way of fertilization, not so much even as the rotted straw, is another instance of bleak and barren skim-milk farming that disgraces our civilization, while on the same plane with it is the incomparable intellectuality of the farmer who cannot afford to keep himself well posted on the general news of the day and on matters of especial concern to the agriculturist, but stops his paper, buys no books or magazines, and starves his mind and the minds of his family, in the vain hope of economizing enough to get a good start in the world.

The wisdom that will consent to the housing of expensive tools and machinery in the open fields at all times when not in use, or that will shelter the growing stock behind a wire fence, with the expectation that the former will prove serviceable or the latter profitable, is of the skim-milk variety; while the practice of burning the straw stacks and stubble to get rid of a lot of rubbish, and the practice of plowing but skin deep and of cultivating but indifferently, are alike barren of profitable results.

Indifference to the kind or quality of seed sown, and especially to its adaptability to the conditions of soil and climate, and its profitableness in view of costs of transportation, and the probability of future demand may be also noted, while the neglect of any intelligent system of book-keeping by which the farmer may determine the cost, the yield, and the profit or loss of his enterprises, too frequent results in the continuation for years of most unprofitable undertakings, that otherwise would be averted.

The loose-jointed impression, too frequent in the West as well as elsewhere, that a farmer's obligation is essentially different from that of the tradesman or mechanic, and that he is not required to discharge it at maturity, unless, indeed, it is in the form of a secured note, is not only disgraceful to the good name and reputation of the calling, but invariably a most unprofitable practice, and the many petty devices and schemes attempted with the view to secure a benefit that is undeserved, or to avoid an honest debt, are equally unworthy the good name of farmer.

The highest type of intelligence, skill, integrity, patriotism, and broad-gauge public-spirited manhood are demanded in this grandest occupation of them all, and to such the welcome bidding is given, come up and possess the land.

Fargo Republican: Said a well known Cass County farmer and stock raiser to the writer yesterday: "I sold in the market today two 2-year-old steers, for which I received $104.80. The gross weight of the animals was 2,585 pounds. These steers stood at the straw stack last winter, and altogether have been stabled and fed only only one month. The actual cost of raising the animals did not exceed $20. Farmers, how does that compare with wheat raising at 50 or even 60 cents a bushel? It isn't necessary that you should abandon one to go into the other. Wheat growing in Dakota is profitable [illegible]

as effectually as mixed farming will do it. Supposing laws are enacted cheapening rates of transportation—who derives the benefit?—Certainly not the farmers, but the men who handle their produce in the great markets. The farmers might as well make up their minds to this fact. Cheap transportation may bring them their supplies cheaper, but to the man engaged in mixed farming this is a matter of small importance. Three-fourths of what he uses in his family he will raise on his own farm. When the farmers of Dakota go systematically into mixed farming they will themselves solve the transportation problem in a manner more satisfactory than the most exacting legislation.

Grand Forks Herald: The monopolist department of the Pioneer Press of St. Paul, may deem itself wise in compiling tables of wheat prices in Dakota to show as an artful fallacy that wheat is higher in the Northwest than elsewhere, by comparison. To undeceive the unwary it needs only be stated that the railroad organ of St. Paul omitted to include Emerson, Manitoba, in the list, for if it had been included it would have shown wheat to be ten cents per bushel higher there than at Grand Forks, with only two grades at the former while there are about seven at the latter and 66⅔ per cent. only No. 1 hard in the finest crop of hard wheat which Providence ever permitted any land to grow to maturity. Besides, 60 cents has been rare, the ruling price being 45 to 50. The statistician of the P. P. may compile a set of figures to delude fools and knaves who want to be deluded; but it cannot prove thereby that the Red River Valley has not been robbed of a cool million of dollars on the past year's wheat crop. That it is impotent to do with all its stately and magnificent rhetorical illusions and disingenuous tabulated fallacies.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, - Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

Hack & Gallasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS

AT COST

For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET

Crookston, Minnesota.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'

Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.

M. R. BROWN,............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.

J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.

Wm. ROSS..........................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000

SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jove & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

In fact everything usually found in a first class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at [illegible]

LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 22, 1885. NO. 39

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	50	$1 00	$1 75	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

THE BRADFORD BILL.

The bill known as the Bradford bill is endorsed by the State Grange and while it is not perfect it is the best one yet presented so far as we are able to juedg by the following synopsis which we find in the Pioneer Press:

Section 1. Declares all elevators or store houses in which grain is stored in bulk to be warehouses.

Sec. 2. Provides that a license shall be procured by every lessee or owner of a warehouse of the judge of the circut court before commencing to transact business, the court to have power to revoke the license upon complaint in writing of any person setting forth the particular violation of the law, and upon satisfactory proof.

Sec. 3. Provides for a bond of $5,000 for warehouses of 25,000 bushels capacity, of $10,000 for warehouses of over 25,000 bushels and less than 50,000 bushels, and $20,000 for more than 50,000 bushels, providing that a common bond of $40,000 may be given by a corporation.

Sec. 4. Makes the offense of conducting a warehouse after Aug. 1, 1885, without a license punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500.

Sec. 5. Makes it the duty of the warehouseman to receive for storage any grain, dry and in a suitable condition for warehousing, which shall be tendered him, not making any discrimination between persons, to be stored with grain of similar grade; but if the owner or consignee so requests, and the warehouseman consents, his grain may be kept in a bin by itself, apart from that of other owners, which bin shall be marked and kept as a special bin. If a receipt be issued, it shall state that it is in a special bin and the number of such bin; and all grain delivered from such warehouse shall be inspected on its delivery by a duly authorized inspector of grain nothing in this section shall be construed so as to require the receipt of any kind of grain into any warehouse in which there is not sufficient room to accommodate or to store it properly, or in cases where such warehouse is closed. The charges for inspection upon receipt and delivery shall be paid by the warehouseman, and may be added to the charge of the storage. The chief inspector may receive such charges of the warehouseman by an appropriate action in his name.

Sec. 6. Provides for the insurance of a receipt for the grain, stating the quantity and grade of the grain, the receipts issued to be consecutively numbered.

Sec. 7. Makes provision for cancelling the receipts when the wheat is delivered.

Sec. 8. No warehouse receipt shall be issued except upon the actual delivery of the grain into store, in the warehouse from which it is purported to be issued. Provision is made for the delivery of the grain in part and for receipts covering such a contingency.

Sec. 9. No warehouseman shall insert in any receipt issued by him any language in anywise limiting or modifying his responsibility or liability as imposed by the laws of the State.

Sec. 10. On return of the receipt properly endorsed and the tender of all charges upon the grain represented in it, such grain shall be immediately delivered to the holder of such receipt, and it shall not be subject to further charges for storage after demand for such delivery shall have been made.

11. Makes warehouse receipts transferable upon endorsement.

Sec. 12. Makes the issuance of any receipt for any grain not actually in store, or the removal of any grain from store, except to preserve it from fire or other sudden danger, without the return and cancellation of any and all outstanding receipts a crime, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

Sec. 13. Makes it the duty of the owner or manager of any public warehouse to furnish in writing, under oath, to the warehouse commissioner, a statement of the condition and management of his business, and to make a report of the bushels of grain received by him after Aug. 1 of each year. Non-compliance is made punishable by forfeiture of license and fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000.

Sec. 14. Makes it the duty of the warehouse commissioners, at their first meeting, to establish the grade of grains in the State, to be known as Minnesota grades, provided that no change shall be made without thirty days previous notice in the daily newspapers.

Sec. 15. Makes it the duty of the judge of each district court to appoint before June, 1885, and each fourth year thereafter, a suitable person residing in the district, who shall not be a member of any board of trade, to be a member of the State board of warehouse commissioners, the first term to be but two years in duration, after that four years in length.

Sec. 16. The persons so appointed shall constitute a State board of warehouse commissioners.

Sec. 17. Said board shall meet and organize in St. Paul on the first Tuesday in July, 1885.

Secs. 18 and 19. Prescribe rules for organization and the duties of the officers elected.

Sec. 20. Makes it the duty of the warehouse commissioners to assume and exercise a constant supervision over the grain interest of the State: to supervise the handling, inspection, weighing and storage of grain; to establish all necessary rules and regulations for the inspection, weighing and grading of grain, and for the management of public warehouses, etc., etc.

Sec. 21. Provides for the publication of the rules established.

Sec. 22. Makes the compensation of the commissioners $5 per day for the time spent in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 23. Makes it their duty to biennially elect a chief inspector and a chief weighmaster.

Sec. 24. Makes it the duty of the chief inspector and chief weigher to nominate a sufficient number of assistants.

Sec. 25. The duties of the chief weighmaster shall be confined to the three great business points of this State, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, in which cities he and his assistants shall supervise and have exclusive control of the weighing of grain, and the inspection of scales on which said grain is weighed.

Sec. 26. Empowers the warehouse commissioners to fix the fees for weighing grain.

Sec. 27. Prohibits the weighmaster and his assistants being members of any board of trade or institution of like character, and requires them to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 each.

Sec. 28. The commissioners may adopt rules and regulations for the weighing of grain.

Sec. 29. Any refusal to permit the weighmaster to perform these duties is made punishable by a fine of $100 for each offense.

Sec. 30. Requires the warehouseman to guarantee weights at terminal points, settlement for the storage, if any is found to exist on its arrival, to be paid for at the same price as received for the remainder of the consignment, and in case of refusal the recovery is made possible by action in double the value of the shortage.

Sec. 31. Gives the chief weighmasters authority to remove his assistants.

Sec. 32. Makes it the duty of the chief inspector of grain, by himself or his deputies, to inspect and determine the grade of all the grain received or delivered at any public warehouse, mills or receptacle of grain.

Sec. 33. Requires the chief inspector to take the oath of office and give a bond of $20,000, the deputy inspectors to take the oath and give a bond of $5,000 each.

Sec. 34. Gives the chief inspector authority to remove his deputies.

Sec. 35. Subjects the inspectors to government of rules fixed by the commissioners.

Sec. 36. Gives the commissioners the authority to fix the compensation of the inspecton and his deputies.

Sec. 37. Makes it the duty of the chief inspector to assign a deputy inspector to any market where, in his judgment, it may be deemed necessary.

Sec. 38. Prohibits any inspector or deputy, during his term of service, being interested, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of grain, but the chief inspector may appoint deputies who are in the employ of warehousemen where the amount of grain to be inspected will not afford sufficient compensation to support an inspector.

Sec. 39. Prescribes methods for removal of the chief inspector for incompetency or corruption in office.

Sec. 40. Makes carelessness, neglect of duty or the acceptance of money or other consideration on the part of a deputy inspector, or the improper influencing of any inspector of grain in the performance of his duty, punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Sec. 41. Makes the charge for weighing and inspection a lien on the grain so inspected or weighed.

Sec. 42. The decision of the chief inspector or any deputy inspector on any grade shall be binding on all parties.

Sec. 43. Provides that in case any owner or consignee is aggrieved by the decision of the inspectors, appeal may be taken to the executive committee of the warehouse commissioners.

Sec. 44. Nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent the sale of grain by sample without regard to grade.

Sec. 45. Fines and penalties collected under the act shall be paid into the State treasury for the use and benefit of the inspection service.

Sec. 46. Makes it the duty of the State treasurer to recive the monies collected under this act and to pay them out on the order of the executive committee of the commissioners.

Sec. 47. Makes it the duty of the secretary of the commission to keep the books of the commission.

Sec. 48. Makes the maximum charge for the storage and handling of grain, including the cost of receiving and delivering, insuring against loss or damage by fire and storage for the first thirty days or part thereof, two cents per bushel, and for each fifteen days thereafter one-half cent per bushel. Damp grain may be subjected to a charge of two and a half cents for the first ten days and for each additional five days, one-half of 1 per cent.

Sec. 49. Makes it unlawful for any warehouseman to mix grades of different grades or to tamper with the grain while in his warehouse. He may, on request of the owner where wheat is stored in a special bin—dry, clean or otherwise—improve the condition, value and grade of any such grain, and provision is made for receiving and cleaning wheat denominated machine dirty.

Sec. 50. Provides that all persons owning grain, or who may be intrusted in the same, or any public inspector shall be authorized at all times during ordinary business hours to examine any and all grain stored in any public warehouse; to test and examine the scales, the expense of the tests of the scales to be paid by warehouse men if the scales are found to be incorrect.

Sec. 51. Any owner dissatisfied with the inspection of any lot of grain, who may desire to receive his property without its passage into store, shall be at liberty to have the same withheld by giving notice to the person or corporation in whose possession it may be at the time of giving such notice.

Sec. 52. Makes it unlawful for any warehouseman to enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any railroad company or other corporation by which the property of any person is to be delivered to any public warehouse for storage or for any purpose contrary to the direction of the owner, his agent or consignee.

Sec. 53. Makes it the duty of any railroad company, upon written application, to grant to any person, firm or corporation the free use of a suitable location upon their sidetracks at the station where such application is made, for the erection and maintenance of such a warehouse as they may wish to erect, and requires the railroad company to afford facilities for the shipment of grain from such warehouse.

Sec. 54. Makes it the duty of the State to prosecute offenders under the act, in the name of the State, upon the bond of the warehouseman; criminal prosecutions to be brought by the county attorney where the offense has been committed, and conviction to be punishable by fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000.

Sec. 55. Appropriates $10,000 to carry out the provisions of the act.

Skim-Milk Farming.

(Read by H. E. Hoard, Montevideo, Minn., before the N. W. Dairymen's Association, February 14th, 1881.)

My subject is skim-milk farming, and I desire to apply the term, as it used to be regarded, to the occupation as it is practiced by many to-day.

Modern skim-milk may carry with it very little of pathos, or color, but the skim-milk of our boyhood comes back to our minds as a vision of etheral nothingness, dressed in blue. A supper of rich bread and sweet milk may even now be regarded as sufficiently "filling" for a hungry boy's stomach, and hearty enough to go to bed on, but the supper of "samp and skim milk" of the olden time would scarcely be considered the proper compensation due to nature in the case of the hard worked farmer, and especially when it is determined in the interest of economy that not the morning's milk shall be skimmed for supper, but that of the day before.

Of all the saving that rigid economy ever suggested there is nothing that comes to my mind so utterly shorn of its goodness of heart, its strength and richness, as ancient milk—well skimmed—and as some of the methods and practices of the farmers of this day and generation are as utterly void of everything wholesome and profitable, I have likened them to it.

The recollection of a rough and hilly farm down East, where the soil is thin and the stones thick; the springs and brooks numerous; the fences and furrows crooked; the hills rugged and steep, and the valleys—like the poet's love—"so near and yet so far," where the roads are a weariness to the flesh, in mid-summer and mid-winter, and impassible all the rest of the year; where quack-grass and Canada thistles are as firmly established as the everlasting rocks, and diversified farming, with a vengeance, is the edict of nature and necessity—such a farm comes to my mind now as one of many from which the cream was taken long, long ago. And yet from these same hill farms have sprung some of the ablest, best cultured, and most prosperous farmers of this progressive age—men who have helped to formulate in theory and to crystallize in practice, the most intelligent and comprehensive system of farming of this or any other age. They are the men who have helped to dignify labor and to advance the occupation of farming to a most honorable and exalted profession; while surrounded by far different circumstances, there has arisen, here in the West, in the very infancy of its existence, a class of men largely of the same blood, who are keeping perfect step with them in the grand march of progress; excelling them often in the quality and character, and especially in the quantity of their products. The most thorough-going and successful farmers of the West are those who served their apprenticeship in the East, and to all these clear-sighted, practical, and enterprising men we ascribe the honor of being the full-cream farmers of the land. Through their intelligent and persistent effort the apparent obstacles of climate, soil and location have been transformed into elements of success, and the lesson their example teaches is one that should be most thoroughly studied and made use of by their less progressive and intelligent brethren. In view of their eminent success, often in spite of the most trying obstacles, we are led to ask, why should any man of ordinary capacity fail? especially here, in the West where the circumstances and conditions are so habitually favorable. The only answer I can find is, that they utterly fail to comprehend the first principles of success, neither do they manifest a sufficient desire to become informed. They are the farmers who do not think, or, thinking, do not think aright, and while they grope along, unthinking and irresolute, the very circumstances that might prove to their advantage take on the nature of insurmountable difficulties. While they fail to comprehend these conditions of success or failure, the other class comprehend and take advantage, and by this measure alone, rather than by the circumstances of climate or soil, location or luck, may the success of the one and failure of the other be determined. It is no less true now than always before, that it is the brain as well as the brawn that is destined to work out the farmer's salvation, and also true that only where both are intelligently employed can he hope for reasonable success. It is true that we are creatures of circumstances, but no less true that circumstances are often under our control. There are few, if any, independent conditions in life, and reasoning intelligently upon the conditions that surround us, and their causes, we are often permitted to determine and profit by the results that follow. The circumstance of a general failure of the corn crop throughout the Northwest last year, although a calamity of itself, of no mean proportions, is, at the same time, an opportunity for profit to those who best comprehend it. As the skillful mariner can take advantage of any wind, whether blowing to or from the port he desires to enter, so the intelligent, practical farmer may adapt himself to the conditions about him, and prosper and progress when they are adverse as well as favorable.

In the section I live in the farmers are chiefly engaged in wheat raising, with a growing tendency in the direction of stock and dairy farming. Careful estimates have placed the cost of producing a bushel of wheat in this section at not far from sixty-five cents; this does not include depreciation in land nor cost of transportation by rail, or otherwise, to the markets of the world; these expenses aggregate at least twenty-five cents more, and when the wheat is placed in any market where it will bring $1 per bushel, the cost of production and transportation have run up to at least ninety cents. The crop of 1883 marketed in my town aggregated 550,000 bushels, worth in Chicago something like a half million dollars, on which the farmers have realized a profit of not more than 10 per cent, or $50,000, in this favorable wheat year. The freight tariff alone on this wheat amounts, however, to $115,000, and as the cost of transportation affects the price paid, this enormous tax really falls on the farmers. Their expenses for freight alone are therefore more than double their profits.

Now, assuming that stock and dairy farming are, of themselves, quite as profitable as wheat farming—in other words, that it costs no more to produce a given amount in butter or beef than the same amount in wheat (an assumption most favorable indeed to the wheat interest), it is easy to estimate the benefit the farmer might receive in this one item alone, by condensing his products.

Half a million dollars worth of live stock could be sent to the Chicago market at an expense not to exceed $35,000, and thus of this $115,000 freight expense incident to wheat raising, there would have been saved, to the farmers' profit, $80,000.

The same product in pork and beef would have gone to the same market at an expense of not to exceed $25,000, and thus another $10,000 of freight might have been saved—all clear profit. The same amount in cheese would have required the expenditure of but $15,000 in freight, instead of $155,000, and thus an even $100,000 of expense might have been saved to the farmers, just twice the amount of their profits on wheat; and on dividing it up among the 500 or more farmers each would have a balance of $200 to show for every $100 he realized on wheat.

In the production of butter the difference is still more to his advantage. To ship $500,000 worth of butter would cost not more than from $7,000 to $8,000 in place of the $115,000, and thus about 93 per cent. of the costs of wheat transportation would be saved, and the farmers' supposed profit of 10 per cent, would be increased to considerably over 30 per cent. of the gross receipts. Putting it in a different form and we find that the Southwestern Minnesota farmer who produces good butter pays out for transportation to market but 2 per cent. of the value of his product. The cheese producer pays out from 3½ to 4 per cent. The pork and beef producer pays from 5 to 5 per cent., and the live stock shipper, from 7 to 8 per cent; but the wheat farmer settles his little freight account by turning over from 23 to 25 per cent. of all the gross receipts of his crop, and a large share, if not all, of the balance goes for other expenses.

The wheat farmer is content to take his small pittance of gain in skim-milk, while the millers' association, the speculators, and the railroads take all the cream of his crop.

A few weeks ago, one of my subscribers, a wheat farmer, brought a load of 50 bushels of wheat to market, for which he received sixty-four cents—the price of No. 2—with a dockage of two pounds per bushel for dirt. Of the $31 he received for the load, a portion was immediately invested at a corner grocery in butter, eggs, and pork, things that his farm should have produced in abundance. He had raised forty-five acres of wheat, he said, and expected to market 650 bushels, besides saving seed, etc. His crop, at that rate, would bring him $400, or about $9 per acre, and, although the price was a little low, still he admitted that he had done as well as he had before for several years, and he should try and put in sixty acres next year. He lived 15 miles from town and had farmed it there for thirteen years, and yet he bought his butter, his eggs, and his pork, and asked us to keep sending along his paper for another year, and he would try and settle up "after next harvest." Verily, indeed, we thought as we erased his name from the list, how completely does his practice illustrate the idea of skim-milk farming.

And yet the climate and soil in that section are remarkably well adapted to the production of wheat and the industry ought to be one of the most profitable ones engaged in by our farmers. That it is not so, is not wholly due to the oppressive corporations and monopolies, but the instance I cite illustrates the real cause of failure with many. Still, we have farmers who are getting rich raising wheat, but they are the ones who study closely the situation and learned how to make this generally profitless industry profitable. One of them, who reads and thinks, raised over 1,800 bushels of a choice variety of wheat year before last, from only thirty-six acres of land, and he sold all he could spare for seed, at $1.25 per bushel. Last year he raised about thirty-two bushels per acre from nearly double the ground, and sold his crop again for seed, at the same price. His gross receipts were $4,500 last year, and $4,000 this year, and the average of his neighbors possibly $1,200. His net profits were over $30 per acre each year while that of his neighbors amounted to perhaps one-twentieth of that sum. He took the inch of pure cream, and they were content with the bucket of skim-milk.

But it is not alone the wheat producer who is engaged in this practice of farming on the skim-milk plan.

It was asserted at a former meeting of this association that one-third of all the cows milked in this country were milked at an actual loss; and that another third were milked to no profit, and that all the profits of dairying come from the remaining third. Assuming that intelligent dairymen have weeded out from their herds all the unprofitable cows, and we are confronted with the statement that the great majority of those who make butter and cheese are dairying on the skim-milk plan, and that only the minority engaged in this cream-producing business succeed in getting the cream.

The intelligence that takes no thought of the principles of stock breeding and considers and acts only with reference to present convenience, yet looks forward to a greatly improved herd, is another illustration of this plan of farming; while the economy that stints the feed of cows and young stock, expecting no like reduction in the milk product of the one, or the growth of the other, or that habitually would sell the very best and keep or raise the poorest, is another familiar illustration. The impression that a 100 pounds of pork can be made with less feed, labor, and expense, in a year and a half or two years of economic feeding, than it can in three months of generous feeding and good care, is another instance. The policy that finds satisfaction in merely producing, without taking thought of the quality, character or condition of the thing produced, or that looks wholly to quantity or yield, rather than to value, is another illustration.

The philosophy that permits a farmer to confine himself, year after year, to a single product, taking from his land annually those elements so essential to its production, yet giving back to it, by way of fertilization, not so much even as the rotted straw, is another instance of bleak and barren skim-milk farming that disgraces our civilization, while on the same plane with it is the incomparable intellectuality of the farmer who cannot afford to keep himself well posted on the general news of the day and on matters of especial concern to the agriculturist, but stops his paper, buys no books or magazines, and starves his mind and the minds of his family, in the vain hope of economizing enough to get a good start in the world.

The wisdom that will consent to the housing of expensive tools and machinery in the open fields at all times when not in use, or that will shelter the growing stock behind a wire fence, with the expectation that the former will prove serviceable or the latter profitable, is of the skim-milk variety; while the practice of burning the straw stacks and stubble to get rid of a lot of rubbish, and the practice of plowing but skin deep and of cultivating but indifferently, are alike barren of profitable results.

Indifference to the kind or quality of seed sown, and especially to its adaptability to the conditions of soil and climate, and its profitableness in view of costs of transportation, and the probability of future demand may be also noted, while the neglect of any intelligent system of book-keeping, by which the farmer may determine the cost, the yield, and the profit or loss of his enterprises, too frequent results in the continuation for years of most unprofitable undertakings, that otherwise would be averted.

The loose-jointed impression, too frequent in the West as well as elsewhere, that a farmer's obligation is essentially different from that of the tradesman or mechanic, and that he is not required to discharge it at maturity, unless, indeed, it is in the form of a secured note, is not only disgraceful to the good name and reputation of the calling, but invariably a most unprofitable practice, and the many petty devices and schemes attempted with the view to secure a benefit that is undeserved, or to avoid an honest debt, are equally unworthy the good name of farmer.

The highest type of intelligence, skill, integrity, patriotism, and broad-gauge public-spirited manhood are demanded in this grandest occupation of them all, and to such the welcome bidding is given, come up and possess the land.

Fargo Republican: Said a well known Cass County farmer and stock raiser to the writer yesterday: "I sold in the market today two 2-year-old steers, for which I received $104.80. The gross weight of the animals was 2,585 pounds. These steers stood at the straw stack last winter, and altogether have been stabled and fed only only one month. The actual cost of raising the animals did not exceed $20." Farmers, how does that compare with wheat raising at 50 or even 60 cents a bushel? It isn't necessary that you should stop one to get into the other. Wheat growing in Dakota is profitable. The present has been an exceptional year, the world over, and as much money was made from wheat grown in Dakota as from that grown on any portion of the globe. Keep on growing wheat, but raise stock as well, and pigs and poultry. Poultry is always profitable on any farm where grain is grown. They are natural scavengers. The same is true of hogs. All the legislation in the world won't solve the problem for the farmers of Dakota as effectually as mixed farming will do it. Supposing laws are enacted cheapening rates of transportation—who derives the benefit? Certainly not the farmers, but the men who handle their produce in the great markets. The farmers might as well make up their minds to this fact. Cheap transportation may bring them their supplies cheaper, but to the man engaged in mixed farming this is a matter of small importance. Three-fourths of what he uses in his family he will raise on his own farm. When the farmers of Dakota go systematically into mixed farming they will themselves solve the transportation problem in a manner more satisfactory than the most exacting legislation.

Grand Forks Herald: The monopolist department of the Pioneer Press of St. Paul, may deem itself wise in compiling tables of wheat prices in Dakota to show as an artful fallacy that wheat is higher in the Northwest than elsewhere, by comparison. To undeceive the unwary it needs only be stated that the railroad organ of St. Paul omitted to include Emerson, Manitoba, in the list, for if it had been included it would have shown wheat to be ten cents per bushel higher there than at Grand Forks, with only two grades at the former while there are about seven at the latter and 66⅔ per cent. only No. 1 hard in the finest crop of hard wheat which Providence ever permitted any land to grow to maturity. Besides, 60 cents has been rare, the ruling price being 45 to 50. The statistician of the P. P. may compile a set of figures to delude fools and knaves who want to be deluded; but it cannot prove thereby that the Red River Valley has not been robbed of a cool million of dollars on the past year's wheat crop. That it is impotent to do with all its stately and magnificent rhetorical illusions and disingenuous tabulated fallacies.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, - Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

Hack & Gallasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODDS

AT COST

For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'

Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.

M. R. BROWN,............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.

J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.

Wm. ROSS.............................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000

SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON.

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 22, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

Tuesday was somewhat windy, it is said.

W. H. Topping was greeting his many friends in the city this week.

Table linens from 20 cents to 90 censt at the New York store.

Senator Steenerson spent the Sabbath in the city with his friends.

Peter Cornelius is suffering from the ffects of a severe cold on the lungs.

The Baptists are holding a series of evening meetings this week in their chapel.

You can buy one pair kid gloves for 50 cents; reduced from $1.50, at the New York store.

Wednesday was one of those clear, calm days for which Minnesota winter is noted. The cold is not intense and the weather beautiful.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Mayor Walsh intends to go to New Orleans next month, and may extend his trip to California.

Rumor says we are going to have another skating rink. Common sense says we have plenty of 'em now.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the Ne York store.

Berthiaume Bros. will occupy their new business place on or about Feb. 1st. Look out for their announcement

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bar gains call on them. 33tf

The French Band concert last Thursday evening was well attended and a success financially as well as otherwise, we are told.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

You can buy a good colored blanket or 95 cents, at the New York store.

Adolph Gallasch has gone below on a visit to his old home of a few weeks duration. He may take in the World's Fair before he returns.

A company of Red Lake Falls gentlemen were in last week agitating county division. We did not learn what kind of success they had.

A room in Dobson's new brick block is being finished up to be occupied, it is said, as a private bank. An institution of this kind, properly managed, will coin wealth and be a benefit.

The Terrebonne flouring mill was destroyed by fire on Friday last. We learn that the proprietors, Messrs. Ames & Smith, had little or no insurance upon the property, which will be a severe loss as it will also prove to that vicinity.

When you hear that dog barking violently and a little clatter behind it you may know that Dave Robinson is coming with his dog harnessed to a hand sled. Dave has the animal so well broken that he will go anywhere but always under protest.

The P. & H. elevator at Kittson was burned to the ground on Friday night of last week. The flames lighted up the prairie for miles in every direction. This is the elevator that had settled so badly last fall that wheat could not be correctly weighed therein.

Every farmer should keep some stock and that of the very best. It costs no more to raise a good animal, worth twice as much as a scrub, than it does to raise the scrub. There is no excuse for not having good stock as there is getting to be an abundance of it in the county.

A. D. Tice, one of Maple Lake's enterprising farmers came in on Tuesday. Mr. Tice contemplates changing from all wheat to diversified farming, and will get a few cattle of the very best breeds and a few sheep and try that method for awhile. That plan is sure to win in the long run.

We call attention to an article upon "skim-milk farming" elsewhere in this issue. The writer, H. E. Hoard, Esq., was an intelligent granger before he drifted into journalism (they do get badly warped sometimes) and he evidently understood his business. The article will pay a careful perusing.

If Senator Steenerson's seven per cent. bill becomes a law good-bye to all hopes for obtaining money in this State for the future. It is easy to legislate the limit to be charged for money, but it is quite another thing to legislate that capital shall accept the limit. That bill is too premature, to draw it mildly.

To-night the ladies of the Congregational church will take charge of the Favorite skating rink, the entire proceeds, for skating and all, to be for the benefit of the Congregational church. There will be skating, supper, the broom brigade and lots else too numerous to mention. Plenty of fun and everybody invited.

On Friday evening last a gay party of ladies and gentlemen of Grand Forks came over by special train to visit the Favorite skating rink and enjoy a pleasant evening, which was passed in skating and dancing. The race between Jud Carruth, of this city, and young Griggs, of Grand Forks, was hotly contested and won by Carruth. We learn that the third race between these two will come off at the Grand Forks rink to-morrow (Friday) evening.

Wheat dropped to 64 cents early in the week. It will climb up again soon, doubtless.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Aldal last week. The doctor is having a vast deal of business this winter which keeps him on the road very much of the time. He says that J. S. LaDue, who sold out last fall and went to Iowa has returned and will reside in Polk Co., permanently. He prefers our fine climate to Iowa storms and mud. So say they all of them.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Grand Forks Herald, Jan. 15th: Last evening a very happy ceremony was performed at the Richardson House by Rev. Dorin of the M. E. church, it being the union of hearts and hands of Robert N. Wells and Miss Anna B. Miller of Crookston, Minn. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of friends from Crookston and this city. The bride is a niece of Mrs. Topping of the Richardson House and the groom a well-known and esteemed young man, both deserving the good wishes which follow them.

Flannels, 54 and 56 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents, at the New York store. The nett cost on these good was 85 cents.

Euclid Items.

From the Olive Leaf.

School prosperous. Every seat occupied.

Mr. Davis is hauling the wood of a tree that contains 206 rings. That tree must be nearly 200 years old.

Mr. Geo. Harris and family expect to remove to Warren about the 15th. Mr. H. is to take charge of the railroad station at that point. He has been agent at Euclid for the past two years and the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. will be sorry to see them remove.

A dance will be given in the drug store next Friday evening for the benefit of E. J. Haseltine and H. Biver. The managers propose making this dance THE event of the season. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Davidson reports seeing Wells Misner in St. Paul on Monday. He also saw Mr. Darlas, late of Euclid. Reports Mr. D. happy and nearly recovered from his fear of cyclones.

Mr. M. E. Kitsch has placed all his property with the wide awake Minneapolis agency and intends to leave here as soon as his property can be disposed of.

Geo. Harris says that owing to his removal he will sell his famous grinding machine and graduates at a great sacrifice for cash!

Wm. Davidson has arrived with a carload of fine cows, which he purchased at Granite Falls for the Keystone farm. They had been thirty hours on the road when they arrived and were almost unmanagable owing to the extreme cold. They were driven directly to the farm.

Evrybody says that Charlie Misner is heavy on alligator stories.

Caught on the Streets.

John McLean: "Well, we are going to build a railroad, for one thing, next spring. The Crookston and Southwestern railroad company has made arrangements for placing their bonds and the road will be built to Tower City or Fargo next summer sure!"

Johnnie Hack: "Dot leetle dog? You bet, he's the smartest leetle fellow in the business and only five months old. Just watch him sit up once and he only five months old! Fred Reynolds brought him from Duluth intending to keep him, but the leetle rascal got into disgrace and so I fell heir to him and he only five months (the dog!")

Said a prominent citizen on Wednesday: "Yes, Adolph Gallasch left last night for his old home accompanied by the deputy sheriff, but you may assure your readers that Gallasch can make it all right just as soon as he can get a chance to explain. There's nothing in it!"

D. Jacobus: "Your'e right, roller skating is getting to be all the rage but I guess I can do all of that that is necessary for my family. I'm going to have a rink put in right here where my house stands; move the house back on Ash street. Have lots of trouble with the electric lights. Don't get power enough."

E. J. George: "No cause to complain fortunately. The firm of Lee & George are doing a good business, though John is somewhat inclined to be sleepy a little during business hours."

Mayor Walsh: "I shall take a trip to Chicago, Washington, New Orleans and, probably, California, to be gone six weeks or so, about the middle of February. Whether I shall be a candidate for re-election depends very much on circumstances."

J. G. McGrew: "What I don't know about roller rink attractions aint worth mentionin'. If those rink fellers would take my advice they would know something."

Notice.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have opened a Jewelry and Watchmaking business in the store formerly occupied by James McKenzie, Second Street, Crookston. I purpose to run a first-class jewelry store and shall adhere to the rule of promptness all the time. I would respectfully for a friendly patronage by the generous public.

C. H. SAAKE,
Fine watchmaker and jeweler, Crookston, Minn.

EUCLID STATION, Jan. 11, 1885.

EDITOR POLK COUNTY JOURNAL: Please inform your readers that the Olive Leaf is not a printed paper. We have received several exchanges and can only exchange with one.

Yours fraternally,
F. B. McDONALD, Ed.

[The above letter explains itself. By some means it was overlooked last week and only discovered in time for this issue. It contains a moral which is: "If you wish to catch the public attention advertise in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL." ED. JOURNAL.]

County Printing.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Polk County, Jan 6th, 1885.

The Board of County Commissioners of said county will be pleased to receive sealed bids for publishing list of delinquent real estate tax of 1885, proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Legal Notices, &c.; also for furnishing Stationery, Court Calendars, &c. Bids will be opened at a special session of said Board to be held at their office in the city of Crookston, on Tuesday, February 3d, 1885. Separate bids are requested for each item.

P. J. McGUIRE, Clerk.

Taxpayers.

Of Polk County are hereby notified that I will be at the following places at the dates specified herein for the purpose of collecting current taxes, to-wit:

Angus, Monday afternoon, Jan. 26.
Euclid, Tuesday, Jan. 27.
East Grand Fork, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, Jan. 28 and 29.
Mallory, Friday, Jan. 30.
Fisher, Saturday, Jan. 31.
St. Hilaire, Thursday afternoon and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.
Red Lake Falls, Saturday, Feb. 7.
Terrebonne, Monday, Feb. 9.
Maple Bay, Saturday, Feb. 14.
Mentor, P. O., Monday, Feb. 16.
Aldal, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday, Feb. 17 and 18.
Edna, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19.

O. H. LUCKEN,
County Treasurer, Polk County.
[39-41]

Red flannels, plain and twilled, guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Harry G. Proud and George G. McDonell, doing business as Proud & McMonell, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of said firm will be paid, and all accounts owing said firm collected by George G. McDonell.

Crookston, Minn., Jan 2d, 1885.
HARRY G. PROUD.
[38-40] GEORGE G. McDONELL.

The business of the above firm will be continued at the old stand by Geo. G. Macdonell, who invites a continuation of the patronage of the many old customers and friends of the old firm.

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

John Knuppe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old, Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf]. H. STEENERSON.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing, can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf.] E. F. WHEELDEN.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing

JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows prefered. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

They are selling goods at Fontaine & Anglim's cheaper than they can be bought by the cargo in Boston.
Prints 4 and 5 cents.
Ginghams 8 and 10 cents.
Ladies fine shoes $3.50, worth $6.00.
Men's suits $10.00, worth $15.00.
12 pounds granulated sugar $1.00.
14 pounds C sugar for $1.00.

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRICES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name, but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker. Jeweler and Optician, Crookston.

Strayed.

From my premises at East Grand Forks, on Friday night Dec. 19th 1884, one team brown mares; one branded "T. S." on right hip. Ten dollars reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery.

GUST MELIN,
[36-38] East Grand Forks.

LOST!

$100 REWARD!

Lost in the Village of Euclid, on Wednesday, November 12th, 188 , a black leather pocket-book containing $910 in bills. A reward of one hundred dollars will be paid on the return of the pocket-book and money.

R. CASMEY.
Euclid, Minn. [30-tf]

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 19th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Erikson, Caroline	Pettersson, A G
Estenson, Austin T	
Gulbranson, Ed	Rueb, Peter
Hauseland, H H	
Haugen, M O	Ryggen, Marie J
Hasel, Johan	
Johnson, Oddur	Sexsmith, Alexander
Laugood, Anders M	Shaalvold, Marritt K

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885 Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Feb. 27th, 1885, viz: KNUDT H. BERG, Pre. D. S., No. 6007, for the sw¼ S. 24, T. 148, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. P. Onsted, L. P. Oldsted, C. Tharaldson and J. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[32-44] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 31st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 22, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages on page 349, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one-half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28,) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situatee in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disburzements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the seventh day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.

JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
D. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [32-45]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court, 11th
County of Polk: } Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Charles A. Chiniquy and Joseph Rudolph Chiniquy, copartners as C. A. & J. R. Chiniquy, for benefit of creditors to Morris R. Brown.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause, if any there be, before this court, at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, and State of Minnesota, on Thursday the 26th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the amount of each creditor who has filed proof of claims and the release provided by law is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done, the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why each other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, once each week for three successive weeks and that at least twenty days before said return day a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor, and also to said assignors, addressed to each at his reputed place of residence.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1885.

O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.
W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a

STEWART & LAWRENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants,
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
REVOLVER, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Sash, Doors, &c.

McKINNON BRO'S
CARRIAGE WORKS!
Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.
AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!
And Manufacurers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.
Axles, Springs and all Repairs kept in stock,
DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon. In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!
EXTRAS
For all Machines constantly on hand

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.
AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.

E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The bill to repeal the pre-emption, desert lands and timber culture laws, and to amend the homestead law, passed the senate. The first section provides for the repeal of the pre-emption law, this repeal, however, not to affect the rights of any person which are accruing on the passage of the act. It further provides that any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the pre-emption law, and who has failed from any cause to perfect the title on land heretofore entered by him under the homestead laws, may make a second homestead entry in lieu of the pre-emption privilege which is repealed. Section 2 repeals the timber culture law, with the proviso that it shall not interfere with existing rights. Second 3 amends the revised statutes so that persons who have availed themselves of the homestead laws may pay a minimum price for lands, after eighteen months from date of entry, provided they file a preliminary notice six months before. Section 4 repeals the desert land act, except as to claims which exist at the date of the passage of the act. Section 5 provides that no public lands except abandoned military or other reservations, mineral lands and other lands, the sale of which has been authorized by a special act of congress, shall be sold at public auction, or by special or private entry; all offered public lands are withdrawn from market, and shall be disposed of as unoffered public lands. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill authorizing the president to appoint and place on the retired list of the army one person from among those who had been generals commanding the armies of the United States, or a general-in-chief of said army. Mr. Edmunds expressed the hope that unanimous consent would be given for immediate consideration of the bill. It would authorize the president to appoint Gen. Grant to the retired list. In its form it obviated the difficulty observed in the Fitz John Porter case.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed: Creating a United States judicial district in Southern California; limiting the time for presentation of bounty and back pay claims to three years from the passage of this act, and all other claims except pensions to six years, and providing claims hereafter arising must be presented within six years from the time they originated; authorizing the service of civil and criminal processes issued by territorial courts within military and Indian reservations and the Yellowstone Park; amending session 1883, revised statutes, so as to prohibit territorial legislatures from granting private charters; regulating appeals from the supreme court of the District of Columbia and supreme courts of territories.

SENATE.—The senate, with only nine dissenting votes, passed the bill presented by Senator Edmunds, providing for the placing of Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army, with the rank held by him when elected president of the United States. Senators Maxey of Texas, Jones and Gibson of Louisiana, George of Mississippi, and Jones of Florida spoke briefly in favor of the bill, and paid neat tributes to the character and public services of Gen. Grant. The remarks of these gentlemen, as being senators from states that have actively participated in the rebellion, made a very favorable impression. Senator Voorhees also made an earnest and feeling speech in favor of the bill. The bill was sent to the house during the afternoon and laid upon the speaker's table. It will be necessary to obtain unanimous consent to take it up for consideration in advance of the measures which precede it on the table, and, as there is believed to be some opposition to the bill, it is not likely to obtain such consent. The bill passed the Senate—yeas 49, nays 9. The nays were Messrs. Bock, Cockrell, Coke, Harris, Pendleton, Saulsbury, Slater, Vance, and Walker.

The bill repealing the pre-emption and desert land acts, etc., favorably reported to the senate, is the house bill amended by the senate committee. It awaits action by the senate, and, if passed, goes back to the house. The statement that it passed was a mistake. It was only reported favorably from the committee on public lands.

The naval appropriation bill passed. The interstate commerce bill was debated. Eulogies upon the late Hon. Schuyler Colfax were spoken, and the senate adjourned in respect to his memory.

HOUSE.—Mr. Randall sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter received from the secretary of state informing the house that one of the certificates of the electoral vote of Oregon and one of the certificates of the electoral vote of Iowa, not having been received by the president pro tem of the senate, it became incumbent on him to send a special messenger to each of these states, as required by law. The secretary requests that an appropriation be made to pay the expenses and compensations of these messengers.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president on the same subject. The missing certificates are the duplicates required to be sent by mail. Their non-receipt will not affect the counting of the electoral vote, as certificates have already been received from Oregon and Iowa by messenger, but the law under which the secretary of state has acted is mandatory.

Both houses passed a bill making an appropriation for the payment of messengers to be sent for the electoral votes of Iowa and Oregon, those which the law requires to be sent by mail not having been received.

A bill was introduced to refund the bounded debt of the United States at 2½ per cent. interest and for other purposes. The senate French spoliation claim bill passed, as did also the Chinese indemnity fund bill.

SENATE.—Mr. Miller (Cal.) introduced a bill to increase the pension of the widow of Gen. H. Thomas, $500, to $1,000 a year, the same as the pension already granted the widow of Admiral Farragut. Referred.

In executive session the following nominations were sent in by the President: William A. Richardson, judge of the court of claims to be chief justice of the court of claims; John Davies, District of Columbia, to be judge of the court of claims. Mr. Davies is present assistant secretary of state. Richardson takes the place of Chief Justice Drake, retired.

Confirmations—A. W. Hall, collector of customs, Milwaukee. Postmaster; J. J. Cutter, Parker, Dak.

Senator Morgan made a speech in executive session in favor of the Nicaraguan treaty. There were no other speeches. An amendment was offered by Sherman looking to negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation or amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty before the Nicaraguan treaty shall take effect.

HOUSE—The house proceeded to consider the McPherson bill, providing for the issue of circulating notes to national banks to the par value of bonds deposited by the banks with the treasurer of the United States for security. An earnest discussion of three hours followed, the principal opponents to the measure being Potter and Hewitt of New York and Yaple of Michigan.

Mr. Potter had a carefully drawn bill which he desired to have substituted for the McPherson bill, and had the support of Mr. Hewitt. It provided among other things for the exchange 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds, for bonds bearing 2½ per cent, payable at the pleasure of the government, at the same time the higher rate bonds are payable and in like manner. The failure to pass the bill to-day may be regarded as fatal, as the chances to get it before the house for consideration are very slim.

SENATE.—Mr. Sabin introduced a bill for the relief of settlers under the homestead law. Senator Sabin's bill, provides that settlers on public lands under the homestead laws shall be entitled to one year from date of entry of lands within which to establish actual residence upon the lands. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the architect of the capitol to place in the room of the senate wing, in which Vice President Henry Wilson died, a marble tablet recording the fact and date of his death. The committee on pensions reported adversely the bill to grant a pension of $50 per month to Emma DeLong widow of the late Commander DeLong, of Jeannette fame. The interstate commerce bill was debated and Mr. Van Wyck spoke with his accustomed vigor in support of the principle of legislative control of railroads.

HOUSE.—A conference disagreement was reported to the senate (Morgan), amendment to the Atlantic & Pacific land grant forfeiture bill, and a motion that the house recede from its disagreement was lost. The senate amendments to the Oregon Central forfeiture bill were non-concurred in. The rest of the day was devoted to the private calender, and an evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills.

The remarks of Gladstone's son at Hawarden recently are understood to indicate that his father will retire from party politics at the end of the present parliament.

Only A Line.

Young beginners in wrong-doing never look at the end—as they might a thousand times in the example of others' ruin whose first step downward was the very one they are taking. The despair which inevitably closes the unchecked career of those who throw their talents and the promise of their youth away, has seldom been more affectingly presented than we find it in the following little life-sketch:

Less than three months ago a wreck of a man staggered into the office of a weekly paper in eastern Michigan and asked for money to buy whiskey. Strangely enough the publisher was an old school-mate. They were apprentices in the same town. They worked side by side as finished compositors. One had sobriety and thrift—the other had a good heart and an open hand. Twenty years made the one rich and influential—the other a drunkard who often slept in the gutter. The one had made use of what God had given him, but the other had deliberately made himself a wreck.

The meeting called up a host of recollections, and the contrast between their situations was so great that the old drunkard was sobered as he realized it. He was offered work, but he had become too broken. The stick and the rule were no longer for him. He was offered a temporary home, but he looked at his rags and felt his shame for the first time in months. When money was handed him he waved it back and said,—

"I shall not want it. I ask in the name of olden days and as a fellow craftsman, one little favor."

"It shall be granted."

"When you know that I am dead then turn a rule for me and give me a single line."

The promise was made and the old wreck floated out again on the current of life, borne here and there, and feeling that death was to be the end. Yesterday a copy of the weekly reached the Free Press with proof that the editor had fulfilled his promise. He had turned a rule for the poor wreck, and had given him a line:

"Died, September 27, 1882, George White."

That was all, but in that line was such a sermon as no man on earth could deliver. For every word there was a year of woe and degradation. For every letter there were tears and heartaches and promises and failures.—Detroit Free Press.

New Story of Garfield.

A gentleman who knew Garfield well tells a story which has never before been published of that remarkable man. "We were sitting," said this gentleman, "in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thompson of Indiana, waiting to be heard on some matter of routine business, when Garfield took his seat at a vacant desk near by and commenced writing with both hands upon scratch pads on either side of him. He seemed to write with one hand as freely as with the other. Both hands, in fact, appeared to move automatically. The only difference was that the lines on the tablet written with the left hand, were reversed from the usual order. The consequence was that the writing on the left hand tablet could not be read except by an expert, or by holding up to a light or before a mirror. I looked at the one written with the left hand on its upper side, and while the lines seemed remarkably uniform they conveyed no meaning, but holding the thin paper up at the light I saw not only that the words written were the same as those on the tablet written with the right hand. but that every peculiarity in the formation of a letter which was found on the tablet was exactly reproduced on the left hand. The achievement was a marvel to me, as I had never heard of it before, although I have since heard that many people do it. Garfield said that he often wrote that way, whenever he wished to preserve an exact copy of what he was writing without having a copy made by letter press, and that in this manner he saved a great deal of time without any more appreciable fatigue. I asked him how he got into that habit. He said that while teaching school once he had occasion to use his right hand to point out something and that unconsciously he kept on writing upon the black-board with his left. Upon turning to the black-board to look at what he had written, he observed that the writing was reversed, but that he had full use of his left hand for writing, and from that time he made use of both hands. He was, in fact, completely ambi-dextrous."

The Wise Mother-in-Law

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

She meeteth her son-in-law at the door when the new clock tolleth fourteen, and he essayeth to let himself into the hall by unlocking the front gate with his watch key. And for this oftimes he feareth her.

She knoweth his ways and his tricks are not now to her. She is up to all his excuses, and when he sayeth he was detained down at the bank until the next morning;

Or, that the last car had gone, and he had to walk;

Or, that he was sitting up with a sick friend;

Or, that he was looking for his collar button;

Or, that he was drawn on the jury;

Or, that he had joined the astronomy class;

Or, that his books wouldn't balance;

Then doth she get onto him with both feet, for she sayeth within herself: "All these things hath his father-in-law said unto me, for lo, these many years. Lo, this is also vanity and vexation of spirit."

And for this he feareth her yet more and more.

The Faro Passion.

Speaking of faro and other wicked games, a Virginian, after remarking that in the better days of the republic when everybody played faro, a gentleman was distinguished by the comment "He plays with red checks" from the poor white-chip trash, dwelt upon the passionate love for the game which possesses men who get into its clutches. "Years ago," he said, "two of the finest lawyers in New Orleans on their way to New York stopped at Charlottesville, Va., because they heard there was a man there who dealt faro. They found the man and played all night. About midnight one lawyer whispered to the other: 'He's cheating.' 'Hush!' said the other; 'I've known that for two hours; but there isn't another faro game within fifty miles.'"—Philadelphia Record.

The Modern "Engaged" Girl.

In the old times a betrothal ring had a good deal of significance. It was the first ring that a maiden wore. At present, when every young lady wears one or more rings, and may wear as many as she pleases, a girl's engagement ring is no conspicuous adornment, and is not remarked by one in every hundred of her beholders, unless it is a handsome diamond, and attracts attention by its beauty. But a betrothal ring was almost as sacred as a wedding ring, and the girl who wore it was as good as married. The maiden of the present day enjoys a much larger liberty, and often makes good use of it. She may retract as many matrimonial promises as she makes; may jilt six lovers and return their rings, marry a seventh, and invite the six jilted lovers to the marriage feast. The ancient engaged girl had to walk a rather narrow path; but the modern engaged girl—well, she is a trump, and I rather like her. She lives in "liberty hall," and "does as she pleases."—Chicago Herald.

From a single grain of wheat planted in 1881, says the Grass Valley (Cal.) Record, grew twenty-two stalks, each bearing a full head. These yielded 860 grains, 760 of which were planted the next year, producing one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding seventeen bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

A Good Family Remedy
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate
WORLD
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
RENOWN
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the following:

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April, 6, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully,
BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TUTT'S
PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

HOPS & MALT
TRADE MARK
BITTERS
DOES WONDERFUL CURES
—OF—
LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND KIDNEY DISEASES.
They cleanse the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
They prevent the growth to serious illness of a dangerous class of diseases that begin in mere trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such. They cause free action of all the organs and functions, thereby
CLEANSING THE BLOOD, re-
storing the normal powers to throw off disease
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in short time perfectly cured, by the use of Hops and Malt Bitters. All druggists keep them. Recommended by physicians, ministers, and nurses; and in fact by everybody who has given them a good trial. They never fail to bring relief. HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul.
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

Reform is Necessary.

When a newly married pair receive among their wedding presents six varieties of salad spoons, ten card stands and card baskets, seven coffee sets, four clocks, and duplicates of nearly every other article given, as a Providence couple did recently, it is evident, as Samuel J. Tilden would say, that "reform is necessary." Indiscriminate present making to people just entering matrimony has become a colossal nuisance, not only to the giver but to the receiver, also. It is impossible to imagine any burden more intolerable than being saddled with a great mass of gifts selected by persons of all sorts of taste, and often of no taste at all, making it necessary to turn the newly established home into a bric-a-brac shop. The custom has become so common as to be devoid of all meaning, and it may be well to consider if it is not best to restrict it to the relatives and a few personal friends of the interested pair.

Special Agent Yorke, who was sent to Montana by Attorney Gen. Brewster to take evidence in the matter of charges filed against United States Marshal Botkin of that territory has returned and made his report. He finds all the charges made by Gov. Crosby in relation to the lax management of Deer Lodge penitentiary fully sustained. Other charges made by C. A. Broadwater and others were not sustained, except the one alleging drunkenness habitual and sufficient to interfere with a proper performance of official duties. The report has received the indorsement of the attorney general and goes to the president this week.

New Zealand Songstress.

Madame Marie Carandini, Musical Artist, Wellington, N. Z., writes to the Christchurch, New Zealand Telegraph: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil, and find much relief in case of rheumatism, and for all neuralgic pains."

Titles to Land in the Northwest.

Washington Special to the Boston Herald: Last October Secretary Teller decided that a great number of cash entries of public lands in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other Western states and territories were void. These entries were made upon lands withdrawn from the public domain as railroad land, and subsequently restored. Secretary Teller held that as the lands thus restored, were never offered for sale at public auction, they cannot be entered by settlers under the law until they have been so offered. The decision created a great deal of consternation among cash entry men, and it is said that thousands of acres of their lands have been squatted upon by homesteaders. For several days a delegation representing the cash entries in the northern peninsula of Michigan have been here to consult with members and senators as to the best method of legalizing the sales. As a result Senator Palmer introduced a bill in the senate to confirm the titles of all who purchased in good faith. The Michigan delegation in the house will hold a meeting to devise ways and means for passing favorable legislation through that end of the capitol. It is expected that other states will be represented here.

Pile Tumors

when neglected or improperly treated often degenerate into cancer. By our new and improved treatment without knife, caustic or salve, we cure the worst cases in ten to thirty days. Pamphlet, reference and terms, three letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A dynamite factory, with 500 pounds of explosives, blew up at Somerset, Pa.

It Should be Generally Known

that the multitude of diseases of a scrofulous nature generally proceed from a torpid condition of the liver. The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work off the poison from the system, and the certain results are blotches, pimples, eruptions swellings, tumors, ulcers, and kindred affections, or settling upon the lungs and poisoning their delicate tissues, until ulceration, breaking down, and consumption is established. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, by acting upon the liver and purifying the blood, cure all these diseases.

Gov. Porter of Indiana has just pardoned Henry Thornton, a colored miscegenationist.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A solid silver model of the famous bells of Shandon goes to New Orleans for exhibition.

THE THROAT.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

To restore sense of taste, smell or hearing use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures all cases of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds in the Head, Headache and Deafness. It is doing wonderful work. Do not fail to procure a bottle, as in it lies the relief you seek. It is easily applied with the finger. Price 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Oswego, N. Y.

I had a severe attack of catarrh over a year ago, and became so deaf I could not hear common conversation. I suffered terribly from roaring in my head. I procured a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and in three weeks could hear as well as I ever could, and now I can cheerfully say to all who are afflicted with the worst of diseases, catarrh and deafness, take one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and be cured. It is worth $1,000 per bottle to any man, woman or child suffering from catarrh.—A. E. Newman, Grayling, Campbell Co., Mich.

J. P. Fuller was nominated postmaster of Cumberland, Wis.

Prominent Butter Makers.

There is no dissent from the decision of candid and capable dairymen, that the Improved Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is the best in the world. Such men as A. W. Cheever of Massachusetts, E. D. Mason, Vermont, Francis A. Hoffman, Wisconsin. Use it, and recommend it as superior to all others.

Lieut. Emory, of the Greely relief party, is to command the United States steamer Dispatch.

I Have Tried it.

DEAR DOCTOR.—I have tried your medicine, and believe that any one who is troubled with Cough, Hoarseness or Lameness about the chest or lungs cannot well afford to be without the White Wine of Tar Syrup.

Your thankful friend,
REV. G. W. PATTISON,
Pastor St. Charles M. E. Church.
St. Charles, Iowa.

Carbolines.

The gray and bad no more shall grieve,
The sighs of coming age,
For Carboline can both retrieve
And fullest griefs assuage.

I have used Dr. Grove's Heart regulator and can truly say it has done me much good, gives me entire relief from a distressing palpitation of the heart, says a lady in Haverhill, Mass. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass. $1.00 per bottle.

For a tonic medicine take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

The citizens of Bismarck gave the legislature a big reception.

Faithfulness is necessary in all kinds of work. Especially is it necessary, in treating a cold, to procure the best remedy, which is Allen's Lung Balsam, and take it faithfully, according to directions, and it will cure a cold every time and prevent fatal results. Sold by all druggists.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, PIMPLES, and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

PILES Itching or Bleeding, relieved and permanently cured by Cole's Carbolisalve. Get the Genuine. 25 cents and 50 cents at druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Prop's, Black River Falls, Wis.

UNLIMITED TEXAS.

What a Lone Star State is Capable of Doing.

A letter from J. J. Knox, in the Western World, a new publication for the benefit of those seeking homes or investments in the United States, a paper gotten up in fine style, and which merits good support, gives a bird's eye view of Texas which all will be interested in. He says: Figures do not lie. Let me surprise you with some. If the kingdoms of Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Netherlands, and the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Maryland, were laid down in Texas—not on top of each other, but side by side—there would be enough of the surface of the great state of Texas uncovered, on which could be raised all the cotton, say 12,000,000 bales, that is at present grown in the world. "Can't believe it," you say? Well, take a pencil and the back of an envelope, and you can easily figure out that I am telling the truth.

Here are some more figures. There are raised in the whole United States, in round numbers, about 6,000,000 bales cotton; 500,000,000 bushels wheat; 1,600,000,000 bushels corn; 500,000,000 bushels oats; 150,000,000 bushels potatoes; 45,000,000 bushels barley, 45,000,000 tons hay.

There is, within the boundary of Texas enough land on which to raise all the cotton, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, barley and hay now raised in the United States; and then there would be enough land left over to make seven states, each as large as Connecticut.

If Texas was populated in the same ratio as the countries above mentioned, it would have 55,000,000 inhabitants, and no one who knows Texas would question the fact that it could support as much population to the square mile as could any of the countries named.

Efforts are making to get at the Winnebago reservation in Dakota.

DISFIGURING HUMORS
HUMILIATING
ERUPTIONS
ITCHING
AND
BURNING
TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

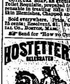
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "HOW TO CURE SKIN DISEASES."

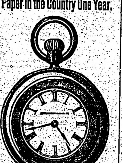


HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

SEEDS.
CHEAPEST,
Pure & Best.
Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. Postage or Exp. paid.
50000 Guides
FREE. Send your address for my most Beautiful Illustrated Garden Guide ever printed. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

LAUGH
AND
KEEP TIME.
$3.50
For an ELEGANT WATCH and the Best
HUMOROUS and STORY
Paper in the Country One Year.



To any one who remits us $3.50 by registered letter, express or postoffice money order, or bank draft, we will send by registered mail an elegant Waterbury stem-winding watch with nickel-plated chain and charm, and will mail to his address every week for one year The Chicago Ledger FREE. These watches are first-class time-keepers, seldom get out of order, and are substantially and handsomely made.

The Chicago Ledger is now in its thirteenth year and the best story and humorous paper in the country. Each issue contains at least a page of original humorous articles, from the pen of one of the most racy writers of the present day, which feature alone is worth more than the price charged for the watch above described.

Every twenty-fifth yearly subscriber to The Ledger received before the 1st of March, 1885, will get a special premium, worth from $3.50 to $100.00, and all who send orders for watches will be classed as yearly subscribers to the paper, and therefore receive a special premium if they are entitled to it.

If you wish to see a really handsome and decidedly interesting paper, send a 2-cent stamp for a sample copy. You cannot fail to be pleased with the investment.

Write the name, town, county and State plainly, and address your letter to The Chicago Ledger, 271 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

RAW FURS WANTED. Ship by express in sacks to London, Leipzig & Paris Agency, A. Moore, Mgr., 283 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED, cures guaranteed; Sample remedy 2 dimes Address, Dr. Wood, 401 Fourth St., Sioux City, Iowa

For old maids and widows only. Fun, Fun. Name paper, and send two dimes and letter stamp for sample. Address RUBBER Co., Box 57, Rock Falls, Ia.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY, or SHORT-HAND and TYPE WRITING HERE. Situations furnished. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

FIRE THE BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis, Minn., was destroyed by fire CHRISTMAS. Many goods were saved in a wet condition and are being sold at their new location, Morrison's Block, corner Washington and Second avenue South.

RUPTURE Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in '83. Send Stamp for pamphlet. ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO., 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

DR. LINQUIST'S
Spinal Misses' Waist, $1 75
Spinal Corset, 2 00
Spinal Nursing Corset, 2 25
Spinal Abdominal Corset, 2 75
Recommended by leading physicians, delivered free anywhere in the U. S. on receipt of price. Lady Agents Wanted. Dr. Linquist's Spinal Corset Co., 412 B'way, New York.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM WASHER! It will pay any intelligent man or woman seeking profitable employment to write for Illustrated Circular and terms of Agency for this Celebrated Washer, which by reason of its intrinsic merit is meeting with such wonderful success. J. WORTH, CHICAGO, ILL., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

DISEASE BANISHED
Health Gained,
Long Life Secured,
BY USING
KIDNEY-WORT
It Purifies the Blood,
It Cleanses the Liver,
It Strengthens the Kidneys,
It Regulates the Bowels.
TRUTHFUL TESTIMONY.
KIDNEY DISEASES.
"I suffered day and night with Kidney troubles, my water was chalky and bloody, I could get no relief from doctors. Kidney-Wort cured me. I am as well as ever. FRANK WILSON, Peabody, Mass.
LIVER COMPLAINT.
I would not be without Kidney-Wort if it cost $10. It cured my Liver and Kidney troubles after I had lost all hope. SAM'L HODGES, Williamstown, W. Va.
PILES! PILES!!
I suffered for 12 years from Piles, as none but those that have been afflicted can realize. Kidney-Wort quickly cured me. LYMAN T. ABELL, Georgia, Vt.
CONSTIPATION.
I was a great sufferer from diseased Kidneys and was terribly constipated for years. I am now at seventy as well as ever I was in my life and it is due alone to Kidney-Wort. C. P. BROWN, Westport, N. Y.
RHEUMATISM.
"After suffering for thirty years from Rheumatism and kidney trouble, Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me." ELBRIDGE MALCOLM, West Bath, Me.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering and weakness, brought on by use of a Sewing Machine." DR. C. M. SUMMERLIN, Sun Hill, Ga.
FOR THE BLOOD.
"The past year I have used Kidney-Wort more than ever, and with the best results. Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used." PHILLIP C. BALLOU, M. D., Monkton, Vt.
MALARIA.
"Chronic Malaria for years, with liver disease made me wish for death. A European trip, doctors and medicine did no good, until I used Kidney-Wort—that CURED me." HENRY WARD, Late Col. 69th Reg., N. G. S. N. Y., Jersey City, N. J.
It acts at the same time on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS stimulating them to healthy action and keeping them in perfect order. Sold by all Druggists, Price $1.00 Liquid or Dry. The latter can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
BURLINGTON, VERMONT, U. S. A.
Montreal, P. Q., and London, England.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."
"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and
"My wife!"
"Who?"
"Was a very pretty blonde!"
Twenty years ago, became
"Sallow!"
"Hollow-eyed!"
"Withered and aged!"
Before her time, from
"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had
"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain.

C. L. JAMES.
BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Send stamp for my circular, "$700 a year, How I Manage Poultry." How to build cheap poultry-houses, prevent diseases, cure cholera, make hens lay, &c. A new book. C. G. Doney, Abilene, Kansas. Breeder P. R. Fowls and P. C. Swine. Swine circulars free.

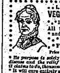
DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Forces Luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. No injury. Easily used. Beats the world. Price 25c. per package, or 3 for 50c. Sent by mail. L. A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ills.

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

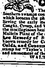
A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, address and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO., 23 DEY STREET, N. Y.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen in City or County to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. We have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp CROWN M'F'G. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

RUSSIAN FLAX SEED.
We have FOR SALE GENUINE RUSSIAN SEED FLAX. Experience has proven that Russian seed yields fully FIFTY PER CENT better than any other variety ever sown in this country. Sow only the genuine Russian. We guarantee ours. Write for prices. MANKATO LINSEED OIL CO., MANKATO, MINN.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints
and Weaknesses so common
to our best
FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.



SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send a 2c. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. No Seeds produce finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. All tested. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!!
AND A
Long Loan at 4 Per Cent.

THE publisher of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST desires to secure 100,000 more subscribers. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper 6 months on trial, and immediately send you a numbered Receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents. Its circulation is now 55,000. Only 45,000 more needed before the Distribution takes place, March 15, 1885. All these presents will be given to these new 100,000 subscribers.

PARTIAL LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY:
10 Cash presents of $1,000 each; 10 U. S. Bonds, $500 each; 10 U. S. Greenbacks, $100 each; 100 U. S. Greenbacks, $10 each; 1,000 cash Presents of $1 each; 1 Grand Square Piano; 1 Grand Cabinet Organ; 100 Ladies' Gold Watches, $40 each; 100 Silver Hunting-Case Watches, $20 each; 100 Stem-Winding Nickel-Case Watches, $9 each; 50 Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, $10 each; 50 Boys' Silver Watches, $10 each; 300 Waterbury Watches, $3.50 each; 50 Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, $15 each; 50 Gents' Gold Chains, $25 each; 25 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, $15 each; 10 Silver Dinner Services, $100 each; 10 Silver Tea Sets, $50 each; 10 Sets Parlor Furniture, $100 each; 500 Solid Gold Rings, $3 each; 500 Sets Solid Silver Teaspoons, 6 to a set; 5 Bicycles, $90 each; 1 matched pair Trotting Horses, $1,000; 500 pairs Ladies' Roller Skates; 500 pairs Boys' Roller Skates; and hundreds of other useful and valuable presents, which we can not enumerate here. All the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Presents will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. Every person sending us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper is also privileged to apply for a loan, to be made out of advertising profits, the amount borrowed being permitted to remain unpaid as long as the borrower remains a subscriber and keeps the interest paid.

With 100,000 circulation (which will probably be doubled) our profits will approximate as follows: RECEIPTS:—100,000 yearly subscribers, $100,000; 1,000 inches advertising, $1 per line, $14 per inch, 12 issues, $168,000; total, $268,000. EXPENSES:—For paper and press work, 100,000 copies, 12 issues, $30,000; editorial work, office, repairs, etc., $20,000; 100,000 Presents, $40,000; total, $130,000; leaving a net profit of $138,000. For this enormous profit for sale of advertising space the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST depends on its 200,000 subscribers, for advertisers pay for space in proportion to circulation. With but 25,000 circulation the profits would be but a tenth of the amount. Therefore as subscribers are doing us a favor when they send us their names, we desire to return favor for favor. Any subscriber who desires to borrow from $100 to $500 at 4 per cent., the principal to stand if desired, as long as the borrower remains a subscriber, should so state when he sends us 50 cents for a 6-months' trial subscription to our paper.

CONDITIONS: Loans made pro rata, not less than $100 nor more than $500. First year's interest at 4 per cent. to be deducted from amount loaned. Your individual note is all the security asked, provided you will send the names of several of your neighbors to whom we can refer—not as to the amount of property you are worth but as to your good character. Every subscriber must positively agree to show the paper and present to his friends and neighbors. When a loan is made, the adjoining form of note will be sent with the money to the subscriber's nearest bank or express office, and no note need be signed until the money is paid over. Send the names of several references, and immediate inquiry will be made. If no loan is desired, no references need be sent.

One year after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of the publisher of Illinois Agriculturist the sum of ...... dollars, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum after maturity. It is understood and agreed that no part of the principal of this note will be demanded or become payable (except at my pleasure), as long as I remain a paid-up subscriber to the above named paper.
(Signed)

900 GOLD WATCHES FREE!
WHO WILL SEND THE QUICKEST!
In making up the above list of presents, we decided to reserve $9,000 to be divided equally among the first 900 subscribers received. If you send 50 cents you will be entitled to one receipt good for one present, and if your letter is among the first 900 received you will also be entitled to a beautiful gold watch. The watch is one-third larger than the picture. We will send a printed list of the awards, free, and all presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may direct. A list of watch winners will be published in our paper. The 50 cents you send us is the regular price for 6 months, therefore you pay nothing for the present. Subscribe at once. Don't wait a day. We will send you the paper one year and 3 numbered receipts good for 3 presents, if you send us $1. Get five friends to join you, and send $2.50, and we will send the paper 6 months and 1 numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with $5, and we will send you 12 subscriptions and 12 receipts. This offer is good only until March 15, 1885. We have 55,000 subscribers already, and only require 45,000 more to have the desired number. Our old patrons and subscribers, whom we number by thousands, should go to work at once and help us increase our list by this grand and generous offer.

ONLY 50 CENTS Secures our paper 6 months on trial and one receipt good for one present. As to our reliability, we refer to any Bank or Mercantile Agency. Remember these are presents to our subscribers, given to them absolutely free. This is a chance of a lifetime, the true pathway to your future fortune. Every subscriber gets a prize. A fortune may be yours if you will but stretch forth your hand to receive it. It costs only 50 cents to try—is it possible you will let it pass? Postage stamps taken from places where a Postal Note can not be obtained. Remit by Postal Note, plain envelope or express.

Address ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST, (B) 162 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

You can get this Gold Watch for 50 Cents, If you send at once.

MY FOREIGN ANTAGONIST.

"And you are going home?"

"Yes, I am going home."

The happiness within me that found utterance in a laugh was reflected but dismally from the brown-bearded face opposite me. But then Gurney was down on his luck, and that was hardly to be wondered at, when a young ne'er-do-well like me could realize in two brief years the wealth that he had toiled for patiently during half-a-score in vain.

"And you'll settle down in that old country and be a steady practical man for the future?" he said, looking at me wistfully.

"Yes, and I'll marry Janie, and make her happy and proud of me; and you'll visit us, Gurney, won't you, to see how I have taken all your good counsel and my own good luck to heart?"

"Maybe, maybe; I don't promise," smiling thoughtfully and stroking his silken beard as he spoke; "but you have had rare fortune, young one; and you do well to sit down now, and consider how to do the very best with yourself. It is not everyone who finds himself at twenty-five with a University education and a realised fortune, and a sweet faithful girl waiting for him at home. But that is the way of things; chance gives you that because you were a bad boy to begin with, while I, who was as steady always as Rhadamanthus and the remaining judges, have a handful of nuggets for my whole capital and a grave under the wattletrees to mark the end of my love-story. Hardly fair, is it, young one?"

"Horribly unfair," I answered warmly, "but your turn will come; it always does to the deserving and patient. And as to me, why my end is not seen yet. 'Call no man happy till he is dead,' and know."

A faint smile broke over his face.

"Do you think I envy you or grudge you anything? Oh no, I am not such a bad fellow as that. I would not take from you one gleam of your contentment if I could. I am satisfied both for you and for myself. Prosperity is the pabulum you will thrive on, while I should be the same under any fortune."

We were on our way together down the main street of Tarrangower, he coming from the store where he had been disposing of some gold-dust to an agent who paid three-pense an ounce more for it than the bank price, I from the New South Wales Bank, whence I had been drawing my fortune in the bulk of one hundred pound British notes.

"It is scarcely safe to carry all that around here," an acquaintance ventured warningly, as I was buttoning the money into the pocket of my moleskin trousers.

"I shall take the number of the notes by-and-by," I answered carelessly. "You know I shall sail for England next week."

"And why not have that money transferred to the bank there for safety, and your own comfort in travelling, and a hundred reasons?" the man asked in surprise.

"I like it this way; I like the feel of it about me, and convenience is altogether a matter of opinion."

Then I went out whistling not through dearth, but through abundance of thought. That bulky roll represented love and triumph, and reconciliation with the family at home, who had feigned to despair of me once.

"Oh, Janie, Janie, how fond and faithful you have been!" I thought tumultuously. "Heaven helping me, my future will be worthier of you than my past has been."

And then I had encountered Gurney, and, linking my arm in his, we had walked down the street together while I dilated to him on my prospects.

"You go to Europe next week, and I start up the country to-morrow, and it may be we shall never meet again," he said regretfully.

"Then let us drink a stirrup-cup at parting," I said, drawing him towards the open door of The Kangaroo.

"A stirrup-cup of water, if you will."

"Preaching again!" I said pettishly.

"No, not preaching; only urging you, by our friendship, to make me happy."

"What is it to you?"

"I like you; I want to know you safe befor you leave me."

I twisted myself away from him impatiently.

"No man has ever called me a drunkard," I said.

"No, certainly not, and I want to make sure no man ever will."

I hesitated, looking at him doubtfully.

"Surely it is in the hour of our greatest triumph that we should most readily bring our sacrifice to the altar."

"All right," I said, blushing. "I promise."

"Promise what?"

"To abstain from intoxicating drinks as beverages for ever," laughing uncomfortably.

He stretched out his big hand and grasped mine.

"I am satisfied about you now, young one, I never was before. Heaven bless you!" And then we sauntered into the saloon together, and drank a glass of ginger-beer, amicably chatting in a desultory way.

Groups of two and three were scattered here and there about the bar, chatting noisly for the most part, though a few drank deeply in sullen silence; but except the lounger by the door, who stood with his hands plunged deeply in his pockets, and his slouch-hat drawn low over his restless eyes, each man had some mate to reflect his humor or contradict it.

"That is the Italian fellow," I whispered nodding towards him.

"Yes; cleaned out or thereabouts," Gurney answered in a low tone, and then we turned to leave together.

As we passed out some impulse prompted me to turn towards the stranger, and extending a sovereign on my open palm, I said curtly:

"Have it, mate?"

"I did not beg," he answered coldly, speaking with a distant foreign accent.

"Of course not, but it will bring you luck. Money from the pockets of a successful digger always does," I said lightly.

"Thank you." He took the coin from me, but held it doubtfully in the hand while he followed me with his eyes.

"That fellow is desperate. I should have said nothing to him, on the principle of letting sleeping dogs lie," Gurney remarked.

"It is always well to do a kind action when one has the chance," I said carelessly. "That may stave off suicide another week;" and then Gurney and I shook hands and parted, with some vague hope of meeting somewhere, some time, if we could.

It was a dark night, and when once I had left the lights of Tarrangower behind me, the blackness seemed to close around me with a sense of discomfort. After all, had I been wise to carry all that money on my person, and to take my way, alone and unarmed—for an unloaded pistol was a mere toy—through a district so familiar in those adventurous days with deeds of violence? Several men saw the money at the bank, and others knew that I meant to draw out my investments that day. Why had I not told Gurney and let him come home with me? Why had I not——?

But, pshaw! What was the good of shrinking like a child before a dark night? There was no danger—none in the world; the men who had seen the money were as honest as I was, and once I had reach my hut I would load my revolver and be ready for attack.

To keep up my heart I fell to humming one of Janie's old songs, while I strove to concentrate all my attention on the path before me. I had proceeded thus half way home, and my first terrors were fading away, when, just where the uncertain roadway dipped into a thicket of eucalyptus, a hand was laid on my shoulder, and a vibrant voice said tremulously:

"Your money or your life!"

"Ha, it is you, scoundrel, whom I helped!" I said, wheeling round suddenly on my unseen assailant. "Dog of an Italian, would you dare!"

It was furious indignation and scorn of such a base return for my kindness that animated me at the moment. Battling for existence or for my treasure had not occured to me yet.

"Yes I would dare, because I am mad," the man panted forth. "You must give me the gold; you are young, you can gain more. You have hope, I have nothing—give it me!"

"Yes, I shall give you—that," I said, striking in the direction of the voice, and then we closed with each other.

After that neither of us spoke, but we wrestled like giants, while each clutched the other by the throat.

My money was safe still, secured by a flap and button over the pocket, according to a fashion prevailing in the colony at the time, and my chance of life lay in the endurance of my thews and sinews, for I knew I was confronted by a desperate man.

Round and round, backwards and forwards, circling restlessly, and grappling each other furiously, we went, while the sense of strangulation due to his grip on my throat increased as he strove to throw me.

"Ten seconds more, and I shall be choked," I thought; and then I loosened one hand from its hold of him, and struck out with my clenched fist towards the regions of the heart.

The blow told; he fell like a log, being apparently paralyzed for the moment; but in falling he dragged me with him, and his grasp of my throat never relaxed.

"I am dying," I thought, striving with all my remaining strength to loosen his hold of me, and then my thoughts wandered confusedly towards my mother and Janie, and the home I had meant to make for my darling; and then I remember no more. I had either fainted or been suffocated into insensibility.

How long I remained thus I cannot tell. When I recovered consciousness the murderous pressure had fallen off, but my assailant still lay beneath me, breathing heavily.

Simultaneously we seemed to recover consciousness, and in unsion we rose to our feet. I was trembling in every nerve; my aching eyeballs seemed starting from my head, my parched throat refused to utter a sound, and my assailant seemed in no better case.

For an instant we stood apart, glaring at each other through the darkness; then, as though at a given signal, we closed with each other again, instinctively, neither knowing why. I believe he had no more thought of taking the money than I had of defending it. There seemed nothing awake in us but mere animal fury; brute force opposed brute force, demanding victory at any cost.

Again we wrestled and strove, white face close to white face in the gloom, and again the contest was so equal that no spectator would have known on which side to promise victory. For many minutes we wrestled silently, and then we fell again, and at this time I was undermost. And then ensued a struggle such as I had no idea men were capable of. We rolled over each other, we strained every nerve, each to kill the other, we dealt each other desperate blows at random, and then, when exhaustion forbade another movement mechanically we desisted, and, and as mechanically rose and drew a few labored, gasping breaths, and rushed to the contest again.

Whether or not my opponent was armed, I know not; at any rate he made no attempt to draw any weapon. As for me, I carried my useless pistol but even had it been loaded, I question if I would have used it after the first five minutes; the contest was so terribly close and equal that a thought of any extraneous aid did not occur to me.

Our action was wonderfully concerted; as though governed by a double mechanism we struggled, fell, rose, and resumed the fight, and that after each had grown so weak that a child could have vanquished either.

And through all my terrible craving for his life there crept, by-and-by, a slow consciousness of respect for him. He was tough as leather, and he fought well, taking his punishment with an endurance that hitherto I had deemed exclusively British.

When I look back on that incident now I have no knowledge of time, no memory of anything but pain and effort, and blinding blows. I cannot tell how long the struggle lasted, or how it terminated, I only know that at last the end came somehow, and that, after a period of oblivion, I returned to consciousness, and found myself alone.

How I reached home I cannot tell, for I walked the distance doubtless as somnambulists do, for next day, when a neighbor came to look me up, I was tossing on my bed in a raging fever, and the money that had so nearly been the price of a life, was safely buttoned in my pocket.

Of course the Great Britain sailed without me, and of course the friends awaiting me at home grew sick of the silence which no explanation came to break, for what message could any one send who expected hourly to see me die?

But the turn in my long illness came at last, and then I turned slowly and reluctantly towards improvement. I had fought a hard battle for life beneath the shadow of the eucalyptus; that which disease waged against my youth later, was as deadly, and more prolodged. But youth triumphed at last, and I rose a shadow of my old self, likely to be debarred from existence on the old glad, free, triumphant terms of many a day.

It was years before the memento of my encounter with that desperate ruffian had passed out of my system, but now, after half a lifetime, I can look back from my fair, happy English home on that incident of my career as contentedly as on any other of my colonial experiences.

As to my enemy his body had been found in the creek while I lay at the point of death, but wheather fallen there by accident or flung in through despair, I never knew.

Gurney's affairs brightened after I left him and the last time I looked on his honest face, as he sat beside my Janie's sister, with my youngest boy on his knee, I decided conclusively that life was not so nearly over for him by a long way as he had imagined when good luck and he stood on opposite sides.—Household Words.

BELLICOSE CONGRESSMEN.

A Memorial Scene in the House Nearly Thirty Years Ago.

From Ben: Perley Poore's Recollections.

The scrimmage in the House of Representatives early on Saturday morning, February 9, 1858, was an exciting affair as seen from the reporter's gallery. It was inaugurated by Keitt, of South Carolina, who rushed belligerently at Grow of Pennsylvania, when he received—not from Grow, however—a blow that knocked him down. A dozen Southern men at once left their seats and rushed to the spot while as many anti-Lecompton men came to the rescue. Foremost came Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, a very athletic, compact man who bounded into the center of the excited group, striking right and left with tremendous vigor. Washburne, of Illinois, and his brother of Wisconsin, also were prominent, and for a minute or two it seemed as though we were to have a Kilkenny fight on a magnificent scale. Barksdale had hold of Grow, when Potter struck him a severe blow, supposing that he was hurting that gentleman. Barksdale, turning around and supposing it was Elihu Washburne who struck him, dropped Grow and struck out at the gentleman from Illinois. Cadwallader Washburne, perceiving the attack upon his brother, also made a dash at Mr Barksdale, and seized him by the hair, apparently for the purpose of drawing him "into chancery" and pummelling him to greater satisfaction. Horrible to relate, Mr. Barksdale's wig came off in Cadwallader's left hand, and his right fist expended itself with tremendous force against the unresisting air.

This ludicrous incident unquestionably did much toward restoring good nature subsequently, and its effect was heightened not a little by the fact that in the excitement of the occasion Barksdale restored his wig wrong side foremost.

The Speaker yelled and rapped for order, without effect. The Sergeant-at Arms stalked to the scene of battle, mace in hand, but his "American eagle" had no more effect than the Speaker's gravel. Owen Lovejoy and Lamar, of Mississippi, were pawing each other at one point—each probably trying to persuade the other to be still. Mr. Mott, the gray-haired Quaker Representative from Ohio, was seen going here and there in the crowd. Davis, of Mississippi, got a severe, but accidental, blow from Mr. Grow, and various gentleman sustained slight bruises and scratches. A Virginia Representative, who thought Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was about to "pitch in," laid his hand upon his arm to restrain him, and was peremptorily ordered to desist or be knocked down. Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, caught up a heavy stoneware spittoon, with which to "brain" whoever might seem to deserve it, but, fortunately, did not get far enough into the excited crowd to find an appropriate subject for his vengeance, and all over the hall everybody was excited for the time.

Fortunately, it did not last long, and no weapons were openly displayed. When order was restored, several gentlemen were found to present an excessively tumbled and disordered appearance, but there remained little else to recall the excitement. Gentlemen of opposite parties crossed over to each other to explain their pacific dispositions, and that they got into a fight where their only purpose was to prevent a fight. Mutual explanations and a hearty laugh at the ludicrous side of the drama were followed by quiet and a return to business.

Cremation in Italy.

Brooklin Eagle: Cremation is slowly making its way in Europe. In Italy the advance it has made in seven or eight years is considerable. At Milan, Udine, Lodi, Rome, Cremona, Brescia, Padua, and Varese temples of cremation have been already created, and Spezia has a crematory ready for opening, while Novara, Venice, Florence, Pisa, Leghorn and Turin are taking action. There have been 427 bodies cremated since 1877. In Germany the movement progresses. At Gotha, since 1878, there have been 200 bodies cremated. The last case recorded is that of Dr. Duke, of Stuttgart. Associations for the promotion of cremation exist in Italy numbering 6,000 members. In this country there is still a large amount of objection to this primitive method of disposing of the dead, but nevertheless the idea is being received with increasing favor among medical men and sanitarians. Possibly a serious epidemic of cholera or some other virulent disease would lead to more general discussion of this infallible method of destroying the germs of infection.

In 1873 the State of Pennsylvania adopted a constitutional provision that no discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between railroad companies and individuals by abatement, drawback or any other device, or by making preference in furnishing cars or motive powers. It was adopted with great unanimity, but hitherto it has remained almost a dead letter. Now it is proposed that legislation shall be adopted to give it life and vigor. The people, irrespective of party, demand that the constitution shall be observed, in its letter and spirit.

WHAT IS A WOMAN LIKE?

A woman is like to—but stay—
What a woman is like who can say?
There is no living with or without one.
Love bites like a fly
Now an ear, now an eye,
Buz, buz, always buzzing about one.
When she's tender and kind
She is like to my mind—
(And Fanny was so, I remember,)
She is like to— O, dear,
She's as good, very near,
As a ripe, mellow peach in September.
If she laugh, and she chat,
Play a joke and all that,
And with smiles and good humor she meet me;
She's like a rich dish
Of venison or fish,
That cries from the table, come eat me!
But she'll plague you and vex you,
Distract and perplex you;
False-hearted and ranging,
Unsettled and changing;
What then do you think she is like?
Like a sand? like a rock?
Like a wheel? like a clock?
Ay, a clock that is always at strike.
Her head's like the island folks tell on
Which nothing but monkeys can dwell on;
Her heart's like a lemon—so nice
She carves for each lover a slice;
In truth, she's to me
Like the wind, like the sea,
Whose raging will hearken to no man;
Like a mill, like a pill,
Like a flail, like a whale,
Like an ass, like a glass,
Whose image is constant to no man;
Like a shower, like a flower,
Like a fly, like a pie,
Like a pea, like a flea,
Like a thief, like—in brief,
She's like nothing on earth—but a woman!

A CURIOUS OVERSIGHT.

"Price!"

"Yes, Major."

"Where's Mr. Douglas?"

"Gone to the Priory, sir. Back at 10 o'clock."

"You've put the whiskey out?"

"Yessir."

"And the cigars?"

"Yessir."

"And you've put the kettle on?"

"Yessir."

"That's all, I think. You may turn in, Price, if you like.

"Thank you, Major. Good night." And Price, with a stoniness of visage and a setness of figure when under examination by his superior officer strongly suggestive of pipe-clay in the present or the past, stalked from the room and left the major alone. The latter walked to the window and looked across the landscape to where, seen through a gap in the encircling woods, the spires and pinnacles of Oakenham Priory bulked black against the last few fading gleams of sunset color in the west.

"Gone to the Priory—eh? Where else should he have gone? Why didn't he go there six months ago, and stay there? She wouldn't object. And it would be a better bivouac than this, I think. The boy used to have pluck enough. What's gone with it all."

"This" was Oakenham Cottage, a small two storied edifice, standing in its own strip of garden. It had been a pretty place not so long ago, and perhaps was so still, though its every detail showed neglect. The garden was flowerless and its trees looked ragged and forlorn—sympathizing, as vegetation has a knack of doing, with the decay about them.

The room in which the major sat showed signs kindred to those which marked the exterior of the house. Its furniture was battered and rheumatic, but the books, papers whips, foils, fishing rods and heterogenous lumber of a bachelor menage scattered carelessly about it, gave it something of the air of cheerfulness which every constantly-used haunt of humanity is sure to acquire. Over the mantel hung a water-color sketch of a girl's head, flanked by two pen and ink sketches. The first of these represented the present tenant of the room, planted in a frantically theatrical attitude on a bastion, waving on his followers, who were omitted for want of space. The second represented a young man, clad in wig and gown, haranguing, with an ineffable, daindified air of self-complacency, a sleeping jury, and a judge, who held a trumphet to his ear with one hand and an opera glass to his eye with the other. The first of these efforts bore the inscription, "My Friend the Majah," and was signed "R. D.," and under the second was inscribed "Dick Douglas a doing of it," and the initials "J. M."

The major shook his head at the center-piece of this decoration, lit the lamp and a cigar, and betook himself to the study of a chart which lay upon the table. He was a small fat man with a ridiculous likeness to the conventional cherub, a likeness which a bald head, an eye-glass and a pair of mustaches of military pattern, uncherubic as are those accessories, failed to destroy. His nose had the tinge of red which, as an acute and learned physiognomist of the present day has observed, is just sufficient to impart benevolence of aspect. He remained absorbed in the examination of the chart until his study was interrupted by the arrival of the original of the second caricature over the mantel.

"Well, Dick," said the major.

Dick nodded with a countenance of gloom and took his seat beside the fireless grate, contemplating the portrait at which the major had shook his head half an hour before. Then he began a whispering whistle, and finally lighting his pipe, went over to the table and sat upon it.

"Tell me something more about Upopo," he said.

The major smiled a smile of doubtful meaning, and with a finger on the chart began:

"The nearest port is Sydney, which is 500 miles away—call it a three days' run; lovely climate, beautiful soil. Coasts rich in coral and beche de mer. Forests—oak and teak principally—alive with game—boar, deer and birds. Rivers swarming with fish. I'm sure there's gold, and I'm more than half inclined to think that there's oil. It's a perfect little paradise, my boy, and there isn't a snake nor an alligator, nor a white man, nor any other kind of vermin within 100 miles."

"Natives?"

"Yes, quiet and peaceable and beautifully ignorant."

"What's the size of the place?"

"About as large as England, omitting Wales."

"Why don't we take it?"

"We? Meaning England—the government?"

"Yes."

"My dear boy, England never takes anything. Never did."

"Oh? What about America, for instance? Or India?"

"If you will read history, you will see that America was positively forced upon us for years before we took it. Had Spain and Portugal allowed our men to do all they wanted to do, namely, to trade with the settlements there, they might have been masters of America till this day, barring, perhaps, a few insignificant colonies. But like the greedy fools they were, they wouldn't and we had to fight.

For a long time we simply fought for freedom of trade, and when we found that would be too long a job, we kicked the Spaniards out altogether and took the country."

"And India?"

"The same story rather different in detail. I believe, in spite of the awful name we've got, that England is really the least predatory nation in the world."

"That's a novel view at least."

"And a true one. Why, look, at our conduct in Egypt now! Germany actually wants us to take it, France can't prevent us and we won't. We shall at last, of course; we always do ultimately; but it will have to be crammed down our throats before we swallow it. And as for this little scheme of mine, the foreign office would stop it in a twinkling if they knew; but they don't, and what's more, they shan't till I'm there."

"And then?"

"And then—we'll see,

"Annexation, once begun,
Bequeathed by pirate sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

And the major smiled, well pleased with his impromptu parody.

"Is it piracy?" asked Dick.

"Don't know. Perhaps. We must take the risks.

"Yes," echoed Dick, "we must take the risks."

The major looked at him inquiringly.

"I am coming with you," said Dick simply. After which they were both silent for a while. "Yes," said Dick again presently "I'll go with you. It will be work and excitement, and change of scene, and it will be better, at all events, than eating my heart out here. And look here, Morton, you might give me some work to do, connected with the expedition in town or somewhere. I want to get away. I think I shall sell this place. It won't fetch much; but it's no use now. Yes, I'll go over to-morrow, and say—say good-bye to—to her, and then I'll go up to town. Dockett will find me a purchaser, or, perhaps, buy it himself."

He brightened up a little under the idea of active work; but his face saddened again as he ceased speaking, and his chin dropped on his breast.

The major smoked on in silent sympathy, and presently rising, patted his friend soothingly on the shoulder once or twice.

"It's hard lines, Morton," said Dick, with a break in his voice; "it's hard lines."

"I know, my boy—I know," said the major, still with that soothing hand upon his shoulder. "But you'll get over it, like the rest of us. I had it myself once, real bad."

"You?" said Dick. He had never thought of connecting such a confirmed old bachelor with the hot hopes and sick despairs under which he suffered.

"Being mortal, I have made a fool of myself in many ways," responded the major, "and in that, among others. You know her, too."

"I know her? Who was it, major?"

Microscopic investigation might have discovered something like a blush under the deep tan of the major's face.

"It was Mrs. Frump?" he said.

"Mrs. Frump?" shrieked Dick, indignant. "Why, she's 55, and has a figure like a kitchen poker."

"Yes. But she was twenty-five and thirty years ago, and so was I," said the major. "And she had the figure of Diana then. My case was worse than yours, Dick. We were actually engaged, and she threw me over for old Frump and his yellow boys. I got over it better than she did. Frump used to allow her fifty pounds a year for dress, and swore if she had a candle to go to bed. Told me so herself. Poor little Kitty!" The major sighed, and blew his nose thoughtfully.

"Was that the only attack you ever had?"

"Yes, I am sorry to say. Ah, Dick, my boy, it' better be in love, even hopelessly, than out of it. You think you're preciously ill-used, don't you, now? And when you're my age you'd give all you've got to be able to go through it again. I would, though that isn't saying much begad!" he added, with a rueful grope in his pockets.

"Good night!" growled Dick, as disgusted as any hopeless lover would be at being told that he was a happy man, and the major echoing him placidly, they parted for the night.

Next morning, after a silent and scarcely tasted breakfast, through which Dick sat with a countenance as of a condemned criminal resolved to face the inevitable with all possible calm, he betook himself to Okenham Priory. The major watched his diminishing figure from the window till he was lost in the gloom of the encircling trees, and shook his head as he returned to his beloved chart.

"Poor beggar!" said the major.

Dick passed the lodge of the Priory with gloomy nod, addressed to the venerable rustic who guarded it and strode along the avenue, feeling his courage oozing from him faster at every step, and at a sudden turn of the drive he came across a spectacle at which it evaporated all at once, and left him limp and shamefaced. It was nothing very terrible after all, only a young lady in a plain white morning-dress, with a thread of scarlet at the throat, and a broader band of the same color at the waist. If she was not as lovely as Dick thought her, it was only because that would have been beyond the power of any mortal woman. She was tall, and straight and lithe, and, seen though the halo of lover's fancies with which he surrounded her, she seemed majestic. But Dick was a singular young man for the nineteenth century, and all petticoated things were sacred and mysterious in his eyes, and this especial girl a thousandfold more than any other. She had a basket on her arm, and a severely business-like aspect of face, which changed to one of patient suffering as she beheld the approaching Dick.

"Why will you come at this time?" she demanded, with the raised eyebrows of hopeless remonstrance one wears in addressing an incorrigible child. "You know I'm always busy in the morning."

"I always do come at the wrong time," groaned Dick.

"Then why do you?" asked the lady.

"Don't know," replied the hopeless one; "my luck, I suppose."

"I really can't talk to you now," said the pitiless girl. "I've got all these things to distribute, and I've got to call on Mr. Reredos about the sick club, and——"

"Can't they wait?" asked Dick with an inward aspiration—that is hardly the word I fear—regarding the reverend gentleman, whom he had hitherto respected as a mighty oar and a slashing batsman.

"No, indeed, they can't. The idea of keeping a clergyman waiting while you talk nonsense. His time is valuable if yours isn't. He takes a great interest in the poor."

"I've no doubt he does," said Dick, grown bilious at this reiterated mention of the cleric.

"It's a great deal better than taking interest in nothing, and mooning about as other people do."

"Don't be too hard on a fellow, Nelly,' said Dick, plaintively. "Reredos is a very clever fellow, I know; but I didn't come to talk about him. I've come to say good-by. I'm going to—to London.

He tried to get out "Upopo," but, like Macbeth's "Amen," it stuck to his throat.

"Oh, good-by," she answered, holding out her hand.

"Is that all you have to say to an old friend who's going—"

"All the way to London," she broke in with a smile unbearable in its brilliance and its mockery.

"All the way to Upopo," said Dick. It was out at last, and he went on quickly as if fearing that he might recall the word. "To the other side of the world, Nelly, and perhaps I may never see your face again. Say something more than 'Good-by,' Nelly—say a little more than that."

"What can I say?" she asked. Her face was pale, and all the scorn had left it now; but Dick, blinded by love and the moisture in his eyes, saw no change in her.

"Oh, Nelly, if you don't know, how can I tell you?" he broke out, passionately. Then, with sudden weariness: "Good-by will do, Nelly—there, we've said it now—good-by."

And with that word he was turning from her, when, by no conscious will of her own, her hand tightened on his, and all unwittingly she asked:

"Is that all you have to say, Dick?"

He turned swiftly. Not even his loveblinded wits could fail to read the meaning of the blush which crimsoned her from throat to forehead. He caught both her hands in his.

"No!" he panted. And then the floodgates of his lips were open, and he spoke. And I am afraid that that excellent man and clergyman, Mr. Reredos, must have grown very tired indeed in waiting for the promised interview about the sick club.

As Dick entered his little sitting-room three hours later the major looked at him with so peculiar a regard that the fluent burst upon his lips remained unspoken, and he looked almost as sheepish as he had already looked once before that morning.

"Ah," said the major, you won't go to Upopo, young man."

"No," said Dick. And then followed the narrative of the events of the morning.

"And to think," said the beaming lover in conclusion, "to think that I might have had her for asking six months ago! And I never dared ask her—I never even thought of it."

"Yes," said the major. "It was a curious oversight."

Things in General.

After the battle of Gettysburg one of the Union burial parties buried 80 Federal soldiers in one trench. They were all from a New York regiment, and all had seemingly been killed by one volley. They were almost in line, taking up but little more room than live men. All of them were shot above the hips, and not one of them apparently lived 10 minutes after being hit.

The invention of wooden toothpicks is now claimed for a Maine man, one Charles Foster of Bucksfield, who began the manufacture 25 years ago. The trade has increased 25 per cent. during the last three years and now amounts in round numbers to 3,000,000,000 toothpicks annually.

The report of purchases by Americans at the Paris Salon at prices aggregating millions of dollars are pronounced false and absurd by a prominent dealer who makes yearly purchases at the Salon. The gentleman says that $100,000 would be a generous estimate for purchases from the Salon of 1884. The most expensive picture bought in Paris by an American during the year is Meissonier's "Arrival at the Chateau," for which Mr. Vanderbilt paid the artist $40,000, and some $13,000 in duties.

A capital bull is related in the life of Dr. Sims, of a countryman of his own, for whom he perscribed an emetic, who said, with great simplicity: "My dear doctor, it is of no use your giving me an emetic; I tried it twice in Dublin, and it would not stay on my stomach either time." This calls to mind the story about a singer who, being rapturously encored, repeated her songs. A stranger who had been at the opera was asked how he had been pleased with her. "Not at all," said he. "Not at all! why she is the first singer in Europe." "That may be," replied the man, "but she sung so bad last night that they made her sing her songs all over again."

The life of the modern actor, says the Chicago Herald, is one of almost incessant shift. He lives upon the stage, in the dressing-room, the carriage, the hotel, the railway car. Back and forth across he flits, a night here, and another there, a week in one city, sometimes two weeks in another. The shadows that come across the mind of the most prominent actors of the day have made him a silhouette typical of his kind. Unable to act, and yet all the time thinking his engagement begins somewhere on the morrow, he is constantly journeying to meet it. By one train to Chicago, by another to St. Louis, then back to New York, again to Philadelphia to Cincinnati, he is continually going and coming. His uneasy spirit seems doomed to walk the earth.

Every Person a Lunatic Now and Then.

Prof David Swing says: The fact that a druggist of this city has ended a human life by putting up the wrong medicine awakens much indignation. He says many customers were in the store; he was in a hurry; he put up morphine instead of some similar drug. The inquiry arises whether the clerk is able to fill an order only when he has no customers in the shop? How empty must be the shop in order to secure safety? Must the street in front of the drug store also be empty? What if a fire engine goes by? What if a dog fight occurs while the druggist is reaching for quinine? Is he justified in taking down strychnia? What if his mother-in-law has come to visit him?

Such questions come up and properly; but there is another side to the fact of erring druggists, and that is, that most persons are crazy part of the time. The exceptions are rare. Each one is now and then a fool of the most complete order of species. All the law and penalties in the world will not avail to make a druggist or anybody else have his full senses through all his life. Crazy moments or seconds will come. A wise man will step backwards off a porch or into a mud-puddle, a great philosopher will hunt for the specs that are in his hand or on his forehead, a hunter will sometimes shoot himself or his dog, a barber will sometimes forget his job and slice off a piece of a chin or an ear or the nose. A girl at work at Marshal Field's had been feeding a great clothing knife for 10 years. Last week she watched the knife come down slowly upon her hand. Too late she woke out of her stupor with one hand gone. For a few seconds her mind had failed and she sat by her machine a temporary lunatic and had watched the knife approach her own hand.

The man recently murdered on North Clark street, of Chicago, saw the enemy come up with murder on his face, saw him draw a revolver, and, instead of making a lightning spring at the man, he stood bewildered and thus fell dead. His reason left him in the second of his greatest need

One of the most distinguished professors in one of our collegs was teaching near a canal. Walking along one evening in summer he walked as deliberately into the canal as he had been walking along the patch a second before. He was brought to his senses by the water and mud and the absurdity of the situation. He had on a new suit of clothes and a new silk hat, but though the damage was thus great he still laughs over his adventure.

Our mail collectors find in the iron boxes along the streets all sorts of papers and articles which have been put in by some hand from whose motions the mind has become detached for a second. A glove, a pair of spectacles, a deed, a mortgage, a theater ticket goes in and on goes the person holding on to the regular letter which should have been deposited. This is called absent-mindedness, but this is a brief lunacy. A lunatic is a person whose mind is habitually out of balance.

Various Short Things.

The desertions in the British army in 1883 were 3,717 altogether. Desertion is prevalent almost exclusively among the very young soldiers. Of the 4,317 cases reported last year only 617, or just one-sixth, were those of men having over three years' service.

Lieutenant Abercrombie will next month leave Portland, Ore., with an expedition to investigate the resources of Alaska. He expects to travel about five thousands miles by November, making a collection of furs and minerals, and taking photographs of the country.

Taxas forty years ago was practically a desert and the handful of settlers lived entirely on game. To-day there are more than 10,000 000 cattle, sheep horses, mules, and swine in the state, and the cotton crop last year was worth more than the cotton crop of the entire United States in 1843.

The Rev. Dr. Wright, a distinguished A. M. of Trinity College, Dublin, has created some sensation by an article in which he says that many of the Fellows of that University do not believe in devine revelation or the existence of a personal God. Several are, at the best, agnostics, if not atheists. There is no way for disciplining a Fellow or Professor for erroneous views, and so it is a propaganda of skepticism.

Major Burke, Manager of the New Orleans exhibition, has chartered the Great Eastern, to be used as a hotel. It will leave Liverpool in September. loaded with exhibits. After they have been landed the vessel will be thoroughly cleaned and will be used as a hotel, under the charge of a skillful caterer. It has 350 state-rooms, and it will be located almost within the exposition grounds.

According to the new code in Mexico divorce is made possible. It being a Roman Catholic country, and divorce is not sanctioned by the church, but as the church has been completely separated from the state, and only civil marriage is recognized, it is only a logical consequence that divorce should have a place in the statutes. The divorce law defines that a divorce shall not absolutely annul the marriage tie, but shall suspend some of its features; it provides for separation, alimony and care of children.

A strange case, which puzzled the inhabitants of Pawtucket, R. I., was the finding of a large quantity of little eels in a street puddle, made by a heavy shower the other day. There were nearly a hundred of them, squirming lively, and from an inch to three inches in length. The prevailing theory is that they came down with the rain.

Most bells were originally feminine. Now the two or three called by Christian names in England are masculine. The most celebrated, Great Tom, at Oxford, was originally named Mary. Tresham, the Vice Chancelor of the period, writes: "Oh, beautiful Mary, how musically she sounds." She has done little to belie this reputation since she became Tom. Once only, in the year 1800, Tom got into disgrace by a series of incontinent strikings, which greatly alarmed the undergraduates, who divided in opinion as to "whether there was an earthquake, the Dean was dead, or the college on fire."

HO! WINTER.

I.

Ha! winter, ho! Winter,
King of the northern blast!
You meet us all, you greet us all,
With grip that freezes fast,
In regal pomp you've gathered up
Your royal robes of snow,
And by their trailing men shall trace
Whatever ways you go.
Your grim retainers all, alack!
Make but a cruel train
Of biting sleet and stinging winds
And ice and frozen rain.
The rich with furs and blazing hearths
Your carnival may scorn,
While Mirth and Cheer may reign supreme
From wassail eve till morn.

II.

But ha! Winter, ho! Winter,
What about the Poor?
Who've no stronghold against the cold,
No bribe or sinecure
To set at bay the stinging day,
Or soften down the night,—
Who note the thickening window-panes
With sinking hearts affright,—
Who draw their babies close and sing
Their shivering lullabys,
Then sleep and dream of steaming feasts
That hunger-sleep supplies,—
To wake at morn with shuddering sense
Of lengthened fast and cold,
And find that gaunt-eyed Want hath wrought
Its trace within the fold.
Ha! Winter, ho! Winter,
Hard your reign on these;
God pity such! and send warm hearts
To all who starve and freeze.
—*Maria Barrett Butler, in The Current.*

JEAN.

"Ah, how pretty she is!" he said. "Was there ever such a pretty lass, d'ye think, Jean?"

"Perhaps not," said Jean; and she took her milking pails, and followed Hulda going on before with a light step and a gay song toward the meadow where the cows browsed. But when she was quite out of hearing of Ned Welton, sitting perched upon the stile, she muttered to herself, "Pretty! pretty! pretty! Ah, they ring the changes upon that, these men! as the old bell-ringer that knew but his one tune used to, down in the church tower. Pretty! pretty! pretty! It's never 'good;' it's never 'honest;' it's never 'true.' It's always 'pretty.'" Then she stopped and looked up, and said, with a quiver of passionate grief in her voice: "Oh, I'd give the world—I'd give half the shortest life that I could have—I'd give half an hour, if that was all I had to live, just to hear Ned Welton call me pretty! What a fool I am! what a fool I am! what a fool I am!" and she went on with her pails toward the cows—Brown Bess and Lily White and Pretty Polly.

Certainly she was not pretty; and what there was in her face the man on the stile would have been the last to see. Had she been a queen, many would have seen something strangely fair and regular in her face. Had she been only a rich gentleman's daughter, some one might have dreamed of those deep eyes and that pure brow of hers; but red and white, and fat and dimples were the recognized beauties there, as indeed they are all over the world, to such folks as her lot was cast among, and she was spoken of as "plain." Two years before she had taken into her foolish head to like Ned Wilton very much; and he, the farmer's son, had thought well enough of the dairy-maid to say some very pleasant things to her. She had had a sweet dream, but Hulda Britton's coming broke it. Her beauty was very bright and rare, and Ned forgot the nice girl he had been so fond of chatting with, for the pretty one who smiled and glance at him.

She was not so good as Jean; she had not half her earnestness and constancy; but the face was all to Ned. So Hulda Britton wore a little plain gold ring that he had given her, and had promised to be his wife in midsummer; and Jean knew it, and outwardly gave no sign that she suffered—only now and then, as at this moment when Ned bade her notice Hulda's beauty—as at the moment when she paused, meadow midst, and said to herself that she would give half of her life, were it but an hour, to hear Ned Wilton call her pretty.

They lived upon the coast of Lincolnshire, and it was years ago. None of them knew how to write more than their names. The farmer's deepest lore was the market price of grain. Outside of them, the great world of letters—great, at that day, as perhaps it never has been at any other time—rolled on without giving them any sign of its existence. And none of them had ever read a novel or a poem, or seen a play. But they acted out the drama just as well, and Ned loved Hulda and cared nothing for Jean, and Jean loved Ned and hated Hulda. And Hulda knew the whole, and triumphed over Jean, and cared a little for Ned, because of his broad shoulders and bronze curls, but not over-much; and many a novelist would have given much to have had the little plot of their daily lives, to touch up and make pretty with his pen.

The girls slept together in an upper room of the house, and on her wedding eve Hulda spread out gown and shoes and cheap white veil, and dancing about them, boasted that when the morrow's sun set she should be mistress of the house, and Jean her servant. And Jean, thinking of the old grandmother who had begged her not to lose so good a place, said nothing, but stood silent, white-faced and wan, and felt a bitter hate rising in her heart. Ned was away at the town, and would not be back until next morning, the morning of his wedding. The old folks were asleep below. How easy it would be, in the dead of night, to do this beautiful boasting creature some harm—to mar her beauty, or even end her life.

The thoughts grew so, and were so horrible, that she could not be sure of relief. Hulda, watching her, saw only a deadly whiteness creep over her lips, and with the first touch of pity in her heart, folded her veil away, and said, unwisely enough, but meaning it kindly:

"No doubt, the next wedding will be yours, Jean."

Then Jean, without a look, turned from her and left the room. She sought to be safe from herself, for fiendish thoughts possessed her; and longing for solitude and quiet, she climbed a ladder that led to the tiled roof, and seeking the shelter of the great chimney, sat down in its shadow and looked up at the sky. It was calm and full of stars. Its peacefulness had an instant influence on her. Repentent tears began to flow. She prayed as simple children pray; "Please make me good!" And all the hate for Hulda left her breast, and her love for Ned—her yearning, aching love for him—softened into a sort of tender memory. She was still sad. A painful humility crushed her heart; a longing for love oppressed her; but when she had prayed for herself, when she had striven with herself, the evil spirit had departed. Soon, with her white, well-developed milk-maid's arms under her head, she slept upon the mossy roof, under the canopy of the stars.

At last she began to dream. They were going to church—Hulda and Ned—and she heard the wedding bells but going in at the door she saw, instead of gayly dressed guests, mourners all in black and a coffin before the altar, and gave a scream and wakened. Bells were ringing, but not wedding bells—the bells that tolled if there were any need of the men of the place—if fire broke out, or robbers were heard of, or there were any rioting in the town. What could it mean?

Jean listened. A strange sobbing, surging sound fell upon her ears. Lights gleamed in all the houses of the town. The truth flashed upon her. Years before, her old grandmother had told her how the old seawall had been washed away, and a tide had risen and swept in upon them on that wild coast of Lincolnshire, carrying with it, as it went out, kine and flocks and little dwellings, and even land itself; and how there was mourning throughout the land for those that it had done to death—men and women and children, young and old—so that many a household long remembered it with woe. This had happened again. The sea wall was down, the floods were sweeping in. The bells were ringing as they had rung before in the ears of those who lay in their graves—ringing to tell the same tale to those who were then unborn.

The house in which she dwelt was old, and near the sea; far from all human aid too; and its occupants very two very old people and two girls. The only one who could have aided them was far away. But for this Jean could have thanked Heaven, for he was safe, and the waters were rising even now above the windows of the lower rooms. She could see the starlight reflected in it in gleams and sparkles, and she knew that the old people must be drowned in their beds if she did not waken them. She went down into the room where they slept, and cried out, as she shook them, "The tide has risen again! The tide has risen again! Hear the bells!"

Then she led them, trembling and weeping in their helpless old-age, to the roof, and found Hulda already crouched there. She was crying also, and she turned to Jean and clutched her arm.

"Will the water rise so far?" she asked. "Will I be drowned? I who was to be married to-morrow? Oh, it can't be, Jean!"

"Others will go with you, if you are," said Jean. "There are four of us."

"But no other besides I would have been so happy and so proud to-morrow," said Hulda, and bemoaned herself. The old people shook and prayed, and cried softly.

Jean, calm and silent, kept watch. The lights floating about told that boats were out. Help might come even yet, but the water was creeping up. It filled the house. It lapped the very eaves. Still it rose, higher and higher and higher. Those upon the roof climbed to the very apex of its slope, and clung there, but the water reached their feet, and Hulda was quite mad with terror, when a light glimmered close before them, and a voice cried:

"Good folks, there's room for some here. How many of you are there?"

"Four," said Jean.

"We've room for three," said the voice. "Is it Welton's folk?"

"Yes," said Jean.

Then a stout fellow strode over the roof and carried away the old woman, and then the old man, and came back.

"We'll return for the other as soon as we can," said he; "keep up courage;" and seized Jean's arm. "In with you, he cried, "There's little time to spare."

And Hulda gave a scream, and cried, "Don't leave me! don't leave me!"

Then Jean, in whose heart jealousy had lighted the fires of hell but an hour or so before, felt that the angels had quenched it with the waters of love. She wrenched her strong, white arm from the grasp of the man who held it.

"Leave me, and take her," she said, "I'm not afraid. I'm able to bear more. And she is to be Ned Welton's wife to-morrow. Save her for his sake."

She commanded; she did not implore, or seem to speak from duty. The man who listened hardly thought of her sacrifice. He obeyed. Hulda was in the boat.

"Keep courage until we come back," he shouted, and rowed away.

Jean clung to the chimney side, and kept her feet firm on the roof; but they were ankle deep now.

The water was rising still. She knew that there was little hope, but she was very happy.

"O, dear old fellow—dear, dear Ned," she said aloud, for there were none to hear her, "there'll be no blight, for you know you'll have your love safe and sound to-morrow. What's plain Jean to any one? Who'll miss her but a poor old woman who'll follow her soon? But she, Hulda, is half your life, Ned. Oh, God be thanked that I can give myself for Hulda, for your sake!"

And in the starlight her face shown calm and sweet and happy, with more then martyr's happiness, as the water arose toward it.

And at last her feet lost their hold, and her strength was gone. She was lifted and whirled away; the long brown hair, unloosened, swept far behind her; the marble face gleamed through rings of water that the starlight made a halo of. A voice sobbing through it, said: "Ned! Ned! darling Ned, good-bye!" and there was nothing to be seen but the flood still rising, and the sky spread out above it.

On the morrow Jean Abbot's body was found lying close to the old church, whence by that time the water had retreated. And Ned and Hulda, among others, came to see it. Hulda wept. Ned stood quiet, but with a strange regret in his blue eyes. The story of her sacrifice had thrilled his heart. He looked down at her face, on which the beauty of her beautiful love and unselfishness had rested in her dying moments, leaving an angelic smile upon the marble lips, and said in a dreamy way:

"Hulda, she was pretty. I never knew Jean Abbott was pretty before."

And then he kissed her.

A Hamilton, Cal., paper says a Chinaman has devoted the whole summer and fall to gathering horned toads, which are very numerous on the red hills, and are as much dreaded as rattlesnakes. Recently he made a shipment of two thousand of the toads to San Francisco, from which place they will be sent to China. The toads are there converted into various kinds of medicines, which sell very high. For the cure of chills and fever they are said to be the finest things known. A toad is placed in a flask of whisky for several weeks, and then the stuff is sold as a tonic.

MEN OF LETTERS AS PREACHERS.

The Habitual Tendency of Certain Authors to Moralize.

Our own age differs from those that preceded it not least in the peculiar character of its moralists. In former times the minister of religion was usually the sole recognized moralist. Here and there scientific moralists have had considerable influence upon the moral practice of small groups of educated men. Both these classes of moralists we still have with us, although at present under an eclipse. Neither the clergy nor those whom they address are quite clear as to the bias of theological doctrine presupposed in all moralizing from the pulpit. The scientific moralist can not directly address a public so enormous, so ill-educated, so scant of leisure, and so eager for excitement as the public of modern Europe. Nevertheless, mankind continue to have an appetite for that moral exhortation which they denounce by rote as dry and insipid, while consuming it in great quantities, and with little regard to quality. They have found new preachers among the people who write essays, novels, and poems, who have long been accustomed to make remarks upon life and conduct, but have been esteemed not very successful in the conduct of their own lives. By common consent these gentlemen have been inducted into the vacant cure of souls. The literary man has become the one universal and impressive moralist, so that it is well worth while to trace the effect of literary modes of thought upon ethics, as well as the effect of constant ethical purpose upon literature.

Our literary moralists have naturally imparted to modern morals a literary tinge. The most fashionable virtues are the virtues of the literary spirit. Thus tolerance is pre-eminently a literary virtue; and our age is very tolerant, tolerant not only in the domain of thought, but also, if in a less degree, in the domain of action. Another literary virtue is humor, a quick and scornful perception of what is ugly, exaggerated, and insincere. This virtue has passed from books into our con-cience, has made us feel the vices that cling to our very virtues, and has made the best of us almost weakly shy of avowing their own goodness. The openness and flexibility of mind, the delicacy in discriminating, the patience in hearing all sides, the indulgent kindness in judging which, above all other good qualities, complete a finished literary character, can never indeed be of much account in popular morality; but they are of more account now than they ever were before. All this, of course, is due to many causes, such as the social changes of the last hundred years; but it is in part due to the literary influence upon conduct, the influence of such writers as Thackeray and Carlyle, Victor Hugo and George Sand.

On the other hand, some of the most notable weaknesses of our generation are literary weaknesses. Morality as taught by literary men has lost as much in definiteness as it has gained in expansion. Being practical, it should speak forcibly, unless it speaks clearly. It may speak clearly in one or two ways. It may lay down in dogmatic fashion a series of short, sharp rules, apparently without vital connection or ground in reason—rules which are not to be questioned simply because the questioner will be punished. Again, it may express the net result of serious and scientific thought about the universe and man's place in it—that is to say, it may be definite because it is philosophic. Now, the literary moralist is usually not definite either in the one way or in the other. His wisdom flashes out from time to time in brilliant intuitions, in the intervals too often emitting nothing but unsavory smoke. His teaching is a series of acute observations, searching parables, or moving pictures. Such teaching exactly suits the palate of an age too critical for dogma, too impatient for philosophy; but it wants unity, it wants consistency, it wants force—wants very ill-supplied by passion of feeling and glow of imagination. So that when we read the literary moralist for anything beyond literary pleasure we commonly end in downright bewilderment.

Thus every serious reader of Carlyle's writings must be a good deal perplexed by his presentation of virtue, now as purity and now as power. Is the great man always the good man? In what sense can it be honestly said that might is right? Carlyle nowhere clearly answers these embarrassing questions, or, at most, gives us in equally positive terms two answers which seem to contradict one another, and are really very dificult to harmonize. Turn and twist the matter as we may, the ideas of Calvin are not the ideas of Goethe, nor can the modern scholar look upon this world with the eyes of one of the apostles. Carlyle would no doubt have admitted this; and yet he would have gone on exhorting us to do the thing the most angrily and righteously denounced, to close our eyes to facts and masquerade in the old clothes of the Cromwellian republic.

Or, listen to Thackeray's perpetual denunciation of worldliness. On every other page he exhorts men and women to marry without much consideration of ways and means. On every other page he twits them with their base greed, with their anxiety to get on, to make money, and to rise in the world. He might as well exhort the wolf to have cubs and not prey for them. For the stupidest reader who reflects can see that all this tugging and lugging, all this shoving and scrambling to get a subsistence, comes from the difficulty of subsisting, and all the difficulty of subsisting from the multitude of those who compete with us and of those who depend upon us. How often do men and women bow the proud neck and silence every generous beating of the heart in order that those whom they love and who will despise them may be spared the long-suffering and humiliation that have filled their own lives? Ah, it is because so many lives are starved and shriveled up that here and there a few have space to bloom and spread themselves in the sun. It is the degradation of most that makes possible the self-respect of some. It is the score of niggards who make possible the one generous man.

The moralist who declines to face facts may denounce sentiment, but is sentimental still. His doctrine, being sentimental, can be reduced to no plain or intelligible principle; and as it does now consist with itself, it would fain make amends by being angry like an illogical man or tearful like an illogical woman. But no tears or curses tell so much as a lucid indication of facts. All of us feel the mystery of our situation, and all would like to have even the least light thrown upon it. Merely to show us an enormous specter of the Brocken which mimics all our struggles is not showing us the way over the hill. Anybody who is good for anything has quite enough fermenting in his inside. It is wisdom, not excitement, that he wants from a teacher.

Sentimental moralizing always tends to paradox, and the moralizing done by men of letters is no exception to the rule. Like other preachers, they must live; they must live by moving their hearers, and they can best move their hearers by means of the fresh and wonderful to which their own eager and mercurial temperament inclines. Thus the new priesthood is not less sorely tempted than was the old; and less than the old, if less be conceivable, is the new priesthood expected to practice what it preaches. How often of late have we seen men, themselves the artificial luxuries of a most luxurious and artificial society, advocate innovations which would make all Britain a less comfortable place than any Benedictine monastery! As these men do not lack imagination, they must needs lack seriousness. Nor is it a light matter that we should read their discourses merely as we would listen to a prima donna. Nothing more demoralizes than a sermon delivered by a man who is sure that it will not be acted upon to men who do not mean to act upon it, and know that, if they did, the person most confounded would be the preacher himself.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Kroomen.

And now something about my fellow-passengers, the Kroomen, whose presence on the Nile at this juncture forms an interesting episode in this expedition, writes a correspondent of *The Liverpool Post.* The day before we were to start, Maj. Smyth, the senior officer in charge of the men, had gone on to Wady Halfa with 809 of them leaving Maj. Tyndale to bring up the men remaining at Shellal to aid in getting up the Nile boats, or "wharvers," as they are technically called. The major part of our lot were on a barge towed by the Fayum, and one man in each of the twenty-four whalers we took in tow. In getting the latter together and past three steamers before they were made fast to the stern of the barge we were to tow up, these black-skinned boatmen gave me an exhibition of their skill. The twenty-four whalers were lashed two together, and a tow-line was passed down six of the pairs of boats, and up the other six, each line being made fast to the barge. This brought the squadron four abreast. Awkward as such a string of boats must have been to manage in a strong current it was piloted outside the three steamers named without a jolt or bruise, and in the quietest manner. The agility and experience thus shown by the Kroomen augured well for their usefulness in the work they had come so far to do. A number of men occupied the forward deck of the steamer, giving me an opportunity of observing the men more closely.

I obtained from Maj. Tyndale many interesting facts relative to getting the men on the west coast of Africa, and his and Maj. Smythe's early experience with them. The president of the republic of Liberia refused permission to recruit in his territory, as the policy of the republic was against warlike expeditions. The men obtained came from Sierra Leone, Monrovia, Grand Bassa, Bereby, Half Bereby, Taboo river, and Grand Taboo. The men were engaged for six months or longer, for boat service only, their pay being, head man, 2s. 6d. per day; second head man, 2 shillings, and privates 1 shilling per day. When first engaged, saving a cloth around their loins, they were naked. The first day out each man was supplied with a naval rig-out, one jumper, one jersey, two flannel shirts, two pairs of trousers and cloth cap, all dark blue. The men wore their clothes as if they had been used to them all their days, and when they got them they were particular to have them properly marked. Whether in the garments of the white man they were desirous of acquiring his color also I did not ascertain, but, if washing could accomplish it, they ran every chance of success. I never went forward among them without finding some two or three of them stark naked, lathering themselves all over and scrubbing away most earnestly. The funniest thing, however, was their names. It was necessary for them to sign an agreement, and also for their names to be entered on the pay-list. Their own outlandish names were almost unpronounceable, as Maj. Tyndale told me. As an illustration, he called aft several of the men and made them repeat to me their African cognomens. One said he was called something which sounded like "Oolah" and "Wadah," and the rest "Kakana," "Dwa," "Dabwa," and so forth. Many of the men had already either adopted names or been given them by sailors of the vessels trading on their coasts. These were used but others had to be invented for the occasion. Looking over the list I found among the names the following: Teapot, Tom, Peter, Jim, George, Jack, Everyday Jack, Ropeyarn, Pea Soup, Tom Two-Glass, Sea-Breeze, Bottle Beer, Ginger Beer, Jack Go Ashore, Jack Never Fear, Flying Jib, Upside Down, Jack Smart, All Day, Black Man's Trouble, Spy Glass Jack, Bay of Rice, etc. One was called John Bright and another John Wesley. There was a prince among the lot, the son of the king of Grand Bereby, bearing the name of Bob Ridley. Both king and prince signed with a cross, as did also King George, of Monarch. The signature or countersign of these monarchs was necessary to make the engagement binding on the men.

The officers in charge, after the men were clad, endeavored to drill them in something like order, and considering that they had been together only a fortnight, their success was marvelous. An amusing difficulty occurred in teaching them to distinguish right from left. It was got over, however, not like the Irish drill sergeant did by "hay-foot," "straw-foot," but "small-pox arm" for left, as the men had all been vaccinated on that arm, and "slash-arm" for right—the one used for their knives. Toward the close of the journey some of the men evidently had become somewhat homesick.

The Chinese and Hygiene.

The Chinese Consul in New York states that, despite the apparent neglect by the Chinese of most laws that to our way of thinking are absolutely essential to the preservation of health, it is rare that one of the race dies of a zymotic disease. He says his people have been studying the laws of health for the last thousand years, and that his people have, to this extent, mastered those laws is proved, to his mind, by the circumstances that contagious disease is seldom found among them.

SOUTHERN CONVICT SYSTEMS.

How the Convicts Are Worked and Treated—A Field for the Humanitarian—Criminal Laws Made Only for Negroes.

"The Shooting of Penitentiary Convicts," was the heading of a dispatch in a newspaper which I read on last Friday, and which gave the details of the shooting of three hired convicts, who were at work in the Coal creek mines in East Tennessee, writes an Indianapolis correspondent of *The Cincinnati Enquirer.* To-day I read another paragraph which stated that the convicts in Arkansas are hired out to farmers at $3 per month. Within the past ten years, and often during that time, I have had opportunities to see every phrase of the system of leasing convict labor in various states, but have given special attention to those states which allow the convicts to be worked out of doors. What I shall write on this subject will be unvarnished facts, and I will try to make them so distinct that no one can dispute one statement which I will make.

The states which I know lease their convict labor to be worked outside of the penitentiaries are Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Most of the states lease their prison labor, but in the north the convicts are worked within the prison walls; the tasks are regulated by the state, through its own officers; the state feeds the convicts, treats them when sick, attend to their sanitary condition, has them bathed and their clothing properly washed and mended. I shall not make comparisons, they are unnecessary, for the intelligent reader can do that when he has the facts. I only want to call attention at the outset to the fact that the constitutions of all the states, following the eighth amendment to the national constitution, provide that "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." It may be that I do not know what constitutes "cruel and unusual punishments," so that those who read the facts will have to be their own judges.

During the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 the convicts of the state of Arkansas were leased to Mr. Zeb Ward, of Kentucky. Mr. Ward had been a prison-labor contractor in Tennessee when I first knew him. His lease of the penitentiary of Arkansas and of the convicts was for the term of ten years. One of the conditions of the lease was that Mr. Ward should not be hampered with the presence of a warden or any state officer who could stand between the cupidity or passionate cruelty of the lessee. During the term for which the persons were sentenced the state had no control whatever over the criminals. The contractor fed, clothed, and cared for them as he saw fit. About 1875, perhaps 1876, Mr. Ward found that he could not work all the convicts in and about the penitentiary, so he opened a large cotton plantation and penal farm up the Arkansas river, and in what is known as the river bottoms. There the soil is very rich, but the malaria is general, and if not fatal, produced the result which was fatal in the end. I visited this prison farm twice during the summer of 1877, once at the invitation of Mr. Ward, and once at the request of citizens of the little town on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. During my first visit I saw that the convicts were fed on corn-bread and fat meat; that they were huddeled together in the vilest, filthiest dens of cabins within a stockade; that they were not half-clothed, and no regard was paid to their sanitary condition; and, worse, that there were no bathing facilities within the blockade. There was not a white prisoner among the three hundred then on this prison farm, and I do not think there was a white man in the penitentiary at Little Rock who was subject to the contractor. Several white men, who in gentlemanly bouts had killed other white men, and who feared lynching or assassination if kept in the jails of the counties where the crimes were committed, were confined on their own request in the penitentiary until the courts could go through the form of releasing them. They, of course, were not convicts, and when they felt like it came down town and had a good time with the special guards who looked after them. It seemed to me that the criminal laws applied only to negroes except where the crime was horse-stealing. This observation applied to all the states, in a general way, where convicts were leased out to contractors, and it appeared to me that the arrest of a negro for any offence seemed accepted as proof positive that he was guilty. I gave especial attention to this subject, and noticed that conviction almost always followed arrest. I do not know that the negro is always a thief; perhaps he is, which would account for his almost universal conviction when charged with a crime. The treatment of leased convicts has been discussed through the newspapers, and in Kentucky and in Georgia I have heard of legislative investigations, but I am not aware that any legislation has ever followed which was intended to mitigate or change the methods of treatment to which the victims were subject. I once talked to Mr Ward on this subject, and he told me some of the methods by which he controlled refractory convicts. In one case a man refused to leave his cell to work in a brickyard. Mr. Ward went to the blacksmith shop and had two long iron hooks made, which were heated red-hot, and then taking two guards, who covered the man with shot-guns, he told the man to come out in one minute or he would have him dragget out with the hot irons. The man marched out and was bound and given one hundred lashes. I asked Mr. Ward what he would have done had the man refused to obey the order, and he replied that he would have dragged him out with the irons, and if he had attempted to assault any of them the guards would have killed him. He said that one guard could watch eight men, and then, with a significant look, added that sometimes it took eight men to control one desperate man, but that such fellows usually attempted to escape and were killed by the guards. But I never regarded Mr. Ward as a brutal man; on the contrary, I thought he desired to find the average under which, at the least expense, he could get the greatest amount of labor out of the convits. But I remember that one day in 1877 I came up to a gang of convicts who were working on a Texas railroad, and where one of them had been killed by a guard. I asked one of the guards how it came about, and he told me that the man was an unruly fellow, who gave them a great deal of trouble, and that it was cheaper and safer to give him a chance to attempt to escape, which was done, and the man was killed as he ran.

The leasing system, in Arkansas was inaugurated while Mr. Garland was governor. Senator Garland is regarded as a just and humane man, with more than average friendly bias in favor of the negro, but in this matter he drifted with the general sentiment of his state. The Georgia convicts were hired out to a number of people, and were employed in a variety of pursuits. Senator Joseph E. Browne has a large number of them employed in his Dade coal mines, while other gentlemen with political influence have contracts for large numbers of them. In the northern states, and notably in Ohio, political parties abolished the convict contract system inside of the penitentiary because the workingmen, who were voters, demanded that such competition with them be ended, but in the south, the negroes being the working class, the system is allowed to flourish in the most extended form. But the evils of the system are overlooked in the profits resulting from it to the contractors, who usually represent or combine with themselves the strongest political influences. It amounts to a system of limited slavery, in which the master has but one interest, and that is to get the largest profit out of the slave, losing sight of his physical wants or the preservation of his health for that matter, for the courts are actively engaged in keeping his quota full, no matter how short-lived the convicts may be. That convicts are short-lived anyone will admit who gives the subject any attention, because under the methods of treatment they could not live long. Of course, the contractors always reply that such statements are false, and dare the writer to come down where they are to prove them. That they are backed by public sentiment goes without saying, for if they were not the leasing system to contractors outside of prisons would be ended at once. Legislative committees have visited prison pens in Alabama, Georgia, and East Tennessee, and found nothing in them to condemn.

A Senator's Monkey Story.

Senator Ransom tells this story: An Italian organ-grinder came to his section of the state. He brought the traditional and inevitable monkey along. After some mournful melodies the beast, in a sadly comical way, hopped around among the crowd soliciting money. A big countryman upset the tin cup, and cuffed the money. The enraged Italian, in his peculiar lingo, bet the man that his monkey could whip him. The wager was $50, and the man was to encounter the missing link with a stick. Armed with a heavy bludgeon, the bully professed his readiness for the fray. The Italian danced his animal up and down, and, in broken English, said: "Gentlemen, my monkey is little, but he is worse than a tiger. I have taught him some tricks that a tiger does not know. He has whipped many a big man. If my monkey shall bite off the nose of his enemy, or scratch out his eyes, or cut his throat, no blame must attach to me. So we will begin." The man with the club was visibly affected by this speech. He instinctively put his hand over his nose, half shaded his eyes, while a great gulp came into his throat. To the astonishment of the crowd, greedy for a novel rumpus and careless of the consequences, he tossed aside his stick and blustered out: "Take off your confounded devil of a monkey and I'll pay the $50?" The wily Italian, by a bold stroke of diplomacy, not unworthy of a Cavour, filled his purse and saved his monkey, whose skull would have been split at the first pass.—*Washington Cor. Augusta, (Ga.) Chronicle.*

Just the Leg for Arctic Climate.

All Smith Sound explorers have something to say of the Esquimaux with the wooden leg. Everybody knows, of course, that timber does grow in that part of the world, and the man with the wooden leg must be quite a curiosity to the Ellesmere Land Esquimaux, who occasionally visit their friends on the Greenland coast. His name is Arrowtah. One day, when he was quite a boy, he was out on a hill hunting birds, when a great stone rolled on his foot and crushed it. His mother to save his life, cut off his leg about six inches below the kneen with a knife made of bone. Arrowtah survived the rude surgery, and grew up a stout young man, but was almost entirely helpless to his tribe, because he could only hop around on one leg. In 1849, the surgeon of the North Star, one of the Franklin search vessels, made him a wooden leg, which was repaired and renewed by Dr. Hayes, eleven years later. Twenty-four years after he first put it on the Polaris party found him still stumping around on his good, stout oaken leg, and he could hunt auks with the pest of his tribe, though the difficulty of traveling over the rough ice made him useless as a walrus hunter. Arrowtah at last accounts was very anxious to cross over to Ellesmere Land in search of a wife. He said none of the ladies in his own tribe suited him.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mental Phenomena Reduced to Figures.

Any physician, we apprehend, will consider it quite within the bounds of probability that 1 per cent. of the population of the country is subject to remarkably vivid dreams, illusions, visions, etc. This will make half a million people in the United States. Each of these persons may be supposed to have fifty friends or relations, of whom 1 per annum dies. If they are subject to a dream or vision once a week, there is one chance out of seven that they have one on the same day that the friend dies. Let us suppose that it takes a combination of eight separate and indepentent points of resemblance, between the vision and the circumstance attending the death of the friend, to constitute a remarkable coincidence, and that each of these has a probability of one-half. We shall have, in one case out of 256, a remarkable combination of coincidences. Putting these results together, we may infer that, as a matter of fact, some extraordinary coincidence between the circumstances of death and the dream or vision by a friend of the dying person does occur somewhere in the country nearly every day in the year.—*Science.*

Changed His Mind About Her.

"I shall never call on Mrs. Smith again," said Mrs. Jones. "I never want to see her any more."

"You women are very foolish to quarrel over trifles," said Mr. Jones. "Mrs. Smith is a very pleasant person, a little talkative, perhaps, but on the whole a very estimatble woman. You shouldn't attach any importance to what she says. What was the trouble?"

"She said you weren't very prompt in paying your debts."

"Well, by thunder!" shouted Jones, jumping to his feet, "I would give $25 if she were a man for just ten minutes."—*New York Star.*

INDUSTRIAL BREVITIES.

In dyeing feathers animal and vegetable pigments are used, and also anasline and its derivatives. At present they are employed quite extensively on account of their brilliancy and luster, and have therefore diminished the application of the former; analine colors are more fugitive and subject to fading, especially when exposed to the action of direct rays. The feathers to be dyed are wa-hed with water and Venetian soap, then steeped in tepid water and wrapped in linen cloth. Sulphur is then used to finish the feathers, giving them whiteness and luster; for this purpose flower of sulphur being thrown on glowing charcoal, and the feathers exposed to the vapor of sulphurous acid; they are then dried by application of heat.

According to English papers, the sheep industry in Australia has brought out a variety of the sheep dog remarkable for sagacity, but differing in many other particulars from those of other countries. It is related of them that they will hunt for stragglers miles away from the hut, and either drive them in or watch them, if they happen to be exhausted, until they gather sufficient strength to walk. It is a common thing in traversing the grazing country to come upon one of the sagagious dogs on guard over a strayed or broken-down sheep, and while placable and gentle to a remarkable degree, as a rule, are then resentful of interference with their charge and fierce in the extreme.

Joseph Harris, in his treatise on the pig, quotes the experience of Lawes and Gilbert, who found that 401 pounds of Indian corn meal and bran produced 100 pounds of pork, live weight, but the particular kind of management given is not stated. Success depends on the observance of several particulars, and among others on a favorable temperature. Prof. Sanborn's experiments showing that exposure to cold reduced the gain from feeding to less than one-half the amount obtained under the comfort of shelter. Cleanliness, regularity in feeding, and other requisites are important.

The jute industry is carried on at present in Germany by 23 establishments, with more than 50,000 spindles and 2,240 looms. New establishments have lately been opened at Hamburg, Harburg, and Stralau, and it is calculated that next year another 10,000 spindles and 600 looms will be working. According to the official statistics the import of jute into Germany amounted to 236,013 double hundred-weights in 1882, against 334,365 in 1883, and the production of the German jute-spinning establishments has risen from about 224,212 double hundred-weights in 1882 to 317,647 in 1883.

Trade-marks are nearly as old as the history of the human race. Ancient Babylon had property symbols, and the Chinese claim to have had trade-marks one thousand years before Christ. Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, had a lawsuit about a trade-mark, and won it. As early as 1300 the English parliament authorized trade-marks, and the laws of America have also protected them. Extraordinary means have been required at all times to guard against the fraudulent use of marks of manufacturers.

A sale of 218 sheep, which took place recently near Cardiff, England, resulted in throwing some great bargains onto the market. Two Cotswold rams, for which the owner, Mr. G. W. G. Thomas, had paid $365 and $310, respectively, were sold for $70 and $60. Ewe lambs went for $12 60 to $15, while wether lambs brought $9 to $10. Cross-bred Cotswold and Down sheep fetched a trifle less. The prices throughout this sale ruled low on all live stock.

It is proposed to hold an international bee-keepers' congress on the World's exposition grounds at New Orleans, Feb. 24, 25, and 26, 1885. An interesting programme of subjects of great importance to every bee-keeper in America will be presented and discussed. The disposition of our honey product, with a view to secure better prices will be fully considered. At the same time there will be an exhibit of bees and aparian supplies.

A method invented by Isaac Reese, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the manufacture of highly refractory silica brick, consists in mixing the silica with a small proportion of lime and alumina; secondly, burning the molded shapes in an air-tight kiln; and thirdly, maintaining the temperature in the airtight kiln for one hundred and thirty to one hundred and ninety hours at such an elevation as will melt an ordinary fire-brick.

In the lead production of different countries Spain holds the first place, the amount reaching some 120,000 tons in one year, or one-sixth more than America, which comes next on the list, while Germany follows with 90,000. Of Spain's total production, some 67,000 tons are derived from one district, that of Linares, in which more than 800 mines are registered.

An even climate is desirable for producing healthy and productive pear trees. Great and sudden changes in the temperature produce most of the diseases that injure pear trees. In portions of France pear trees are found in a good state of preservation that are more than two centuries old.

The Kansas State Horticural society now has a membership of over 250 persons, including honary, life, and annual members, and is composed of forty-three county societies and three district societies, as follows: The Northwestern at Beloit, Southwestern at Lyons, and Southeastern at Chanute.

The average price of milch cows in Indiana is $35, in Illinois $35, in Ohio $36.50, in New Jersey $39.33, in New York $30.33, in California $38, and in Colorado $40.60. The average for the United States is $31.37 per head. There are 13,501,206 milch cows in all the states.

One of the most remarkable yields of honey ever heard of was recently generated by H. C. Parks from his apiary near Riverside, Col. The yield for the season from thirty-five hives was seven and a quarter tons, an average of 414 pounds to the hive.

Col. Edward Richardson, who is connected with the New Orleans exposition, runs twenty-three cotton plantations, each between one and two thousand acres, with one laborer to every ten acres.

A Kansas farmer, who raised three hunhred bushels of excellent wheat this season, found that it required the entire amount to pay for his harvesting machine.

The city of Cleveland is now enjoying 3,700 hours' light, a year, which is an increase of 400 over the old schedule.

Already there are twenty-four paupers in Yellowstone county, Montana.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

MME. RISTORI is proud of a necklace that was worn at the court of good Queen Bess.

ELLEN TERRY ran a foot race with her son in the long corridor of a Pittsburgh hotel.

A FINE monument will be unveiled over Edward Lasker's grave Jan. 5, the anniversary of his death.

HENRY GEORGE, who has been lecturing in the Isle of Skye, intends to sail for America by the steamer Alaska on Jan. 24.

MR. RUSKIN will build his museum at Bewdley of marble brought for the purpose from the Isle of Paros, "the most beautiful," he says, "which the world can produce."

MR. NICHOLS, the man whom Charlotte Bronte married, is now living at Bannagher, Ireland. He is married again, and is a gentleman farmer, having relinquished the clergyman's calling.

MISS MARY TALMAGE, daughter of the famous Brooklyn divine, is of a pale, classic, blonde type of beauty, petite in stature, very vivacious in manner, and stylish in dress and appearance, beside being a finished scholar and a great favorite in young society.

THERE is a legend to the effect that on the one evening passed at Craigenputtock by Emerson, in 1853, Carlyle gave him a pipe, and, taking one himself, the two sat silent until midnight and then parted, shaking hands with congratulations on the pleasant evening they had passed.

GIORDANO BRUNE, the Italian philosopher who was burned as a heretic in 1600, is to have a bronze statue in the Piazza Campo di Fiori, Rome, and Pope Leo is said to be highly indignant about it. Charles Bradlaugh, the English atheist, is at the head of the committee that is collecting funds for the statue.

THE venerable Thomas Harrison, anciently known as the "boy preacher," has been in Toronto ten weeks. In that time he has "converted" just one thousand souls, and the collections have aggregated $1,100. These figures are exclusive of the closing meeting, at which "quite a sum" was collected and one woman went crazy.

ADMIRAL LYNCH, the Chilian conqueror of Peru, has gone as minister to Madrid, in order to have the benefit of the best European surgical skill for his left eye and right hand, the use of which he lost in the war. He is, by the way, the first Chilian minister to Spain after nearly twenty years of suspended diplomatic relations.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW said in the Nineteenth Century club, at New York, the other evening, that he once asked a Knickerbocker club man which he would prefer, to be a Washington, a Wellington, a Shakspeare, or to be invited to the cotillon, and the club man answered: "To be invited to the cotillion, of course—it gets one into society."

DR. SCHLIEMANN's new work, giving an account of his excavations at Tiryns, is now in the press, and will be published next March simultaneously in England, America, Germany, and France. When the work is more advanced the learned doctor will proceed to Crete, where he expects his excavations will be crowned with his usual success.

AH TI, of La Porte, Cal., is the wealthiest Chinaman in America, having a modest $2,000,000 to his credit. His family consists of a wife and six children, and he has sent them back to the Celestial kingdom to live permanently, whither Ti will follow them as soon as he settles up his business. He made his money in the mines and in trade, and is going home to enjoy it.

LORD COLERIDGE's only daughter wears spectacles, and is not a beauty, but is exceedingly clever and learned in classics. Her best friends have always deemed her a "very odd" person. When she left home she advertised for pupils. Her brother Bernard is not generally liked, and his father has tried to push his son's interest at the bar in a manner which has excited very unfavorable comment.

AN interesting character has lately died near London at the age of 85, whose name and intimacy with Charles Dickens led to the belief that his patronymic suggested that of one of the novelist's most noted personages. This was Capt. Charles Weller, whose granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, now Mrs. Butler, has become so famous as a military painter. Dickens' intimacy with Capt. Weller did not begin till after the publication of "Pickwick," and was induced by the fact that he bore a name identified with such a prominent character in that novel.

WHEN Lord Selborne, the present chancellor, read the letter Miss Fortescue wrote to Lord Garmoyle, begging him to buy her no more jewels, and written in such a tender, womanly, sensible way, he used, it is said, some unusually strong expressions. The ex-chancellor, Lord Cairns, would have been very unhappy if he had heard them. "If I had a son," said he, "and he had the good sense and good luck to secure a girl like that, I should be almost as proud of him as a son as I should be of her as a daughter." It cost Lord Cairns much bitterness to part with the $50,000, for even the religious mind is sometimes not indifferent to money.

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

Will of the Maine Millionaire.

The Boston Journal publishes the will of the late Gov. Abner Coburn of Maine, by which the following bequests are made: To Maine insane hospital, at Augusta, $50,000, the income only to be expended annually; Maine general hospital, Portland, $100,000; Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, $100,000, the income only to be expended annually; Colby university, $200,000, of which $150,000 to be funded and the income only expended annually; American Baptist Home Missionary society, $200,000, one-half of which to be applied in aid of freedmen's schools, other than Wayland seminary; to Wayland seminary, Washington, D. C., in memory of a deceased sister, Fedelia C. Brooks, late missionary to Africa, and Mary A. How, late teacher in seminary, $50,000.

Northwestern Inventors.

The following are the patents granted during the past week to inventors of the northwest as reported for this paper by Amasa C. Paul, Patent Attorney, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minnesota. Sack-holder, C. D. Wood, Alexandria.

Wisconsin. Paper-box, C. M. Arthur, Evansville. Water-closet, M. Fox, Eau Claire. Cultivator and Seeder, H. C. Lewis, Portage. Wooden-shoe machine, Ferdinand Meinecke, Milwaukee. Harness and neck-yoke, R. R. Noyes, Darlington. Sash-holder, Chas. H. Paul, Mill Centre. Billiard-cue, O. F. Mitchell, Merrill. Well-reamer, Frank M. Gray, Milwaukee.

Iowa. Truck, F. L. Bestor, Knoxville. Wagon-brake, B. Bosch, Burlington. Roller-bearing, H. H. Clay and M. D. Philleo, Cedar Falls. Gate, Gideon Gibson, Union. Weather-strip, S. J. Gard and J. Zarnia, Goshen. Incrustation-preventive, H. Girard, Dubuque. Music-leaf turner, Edwin G. Hastings, Nevada. Furnace-grate, Fred. V. Medynski, Des Moines.

Dakota. Attachment for Grain Separators, James Forrest, Grand Forks.

James G. Blaine Jr. will enter the Yale class of 1889.

Ludwig Bohnsteidt, the distinguished German architect, is dead.

The Hudson river is free from ice to within twenty miles of Albany.

Miss Mackey's dowry as Princess Colonna, it is said, is to be 1,500,000 francs.

John Russell Young, backed by John Mackay, is said to hanker for the New York Times.

Fire in No. 59 West Fifty-third street, owned by C. Van Vechten, caused a loss of $40,000.

A Verdict of $3,500 was obtained in New York against the Central Railroad of Minnesota.

The agricultural appropriation bill will recommend the expenditure of $100,000 less than last year.

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific are fighting for the control of the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

At Koukouna, the Twin City hall and two buildings adjoining were burned. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,200.

The body of Jerome, a well-known merchant of Lincoln, Neb., has just been found on a dissecting table in that city.

The will of Clarissa Rindge of Cambridge, Mass., disposes of property worth $3,000,000, most of it going to her son.

Sanford S. Voorhees, convicted of wrecking a train near Hubbell, Neb., has been sentenced to fifty years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Mary Howitt, the famous wife of a man also famous in literature, still lives, at the age of eighty-five years, in her Tyrolese home.

T. D. Welldone and wife, a young couple from South Carolina, were drowned while fishing on Lake Mineola, near Altoona, Ala.

A. B. Campbell, claiming to be a nephew of Sir Alex. Campbell of Canada, is under arrest at Chicago, charged with thieving from dominion mails.

Benjamin P. Tait, clerk of the Cincinnati police department, was arrested on a warrant charging him with embezzling $4,000 of the city's funds.

Miss Emma Bond, of Milwaukee, who never fully recovered from the horrible outrage of two years ago, is now in a dying condition from the effects of a fall.

Fire broke out in the store of F. W. Thornton, Fayetteville, N. C. Loss, $115,000; insurance, $45,000. Warren Prior's jewelry store was also burned.

The total amount of the Harvard college fund is $4,803,933; income for the year, $680,850; against expenditures, $707,894; receipts for the year $258,433.

Samuel L. Williams, a farmer, near Red Key, Ind., has been murdered. The presumption is that he was killed for a large sum of money he was bringing from Buffalo.

Sarah Bernhardt will petition for a divorce, having had an offer of marriage from an Englishman under circumstances so strange and romantic as to be almost incredible.

Damasi Desarmicos, the Catholic priest from Canada who two weeks ago attempted to outrage three young girls in Milwaukee, had his trial, and was found guilty by the jury.

Frank Van Amburg, a deaf and dumb man, committed suicide at Anamosa, Iowa, recently by throwing himself before a Chicago & Northwestern freight engine, while switching.

A charivari party was fired into by some one in the house of Joseph A. Dibble, a farmer and fruit tree agent of Osceola, Mich. Ed Mann was killed and three others were wounded.

Rev. Kennedy Kreighton, pastor of a Toronto church, was preaching on Paul's conversion and had just finished reading the words, "and he fell to the earth" when he fell, stricken with paralysis.

Hirrm Richardson, one of the oldest citizens of Rockford, Ill., died recently. A year ago he arranged the details of his funeral, selecting his pall-bearers; but three of them, old settlers, died before him.

Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale college, died at New Haven. He retained consciousness almost to the last. His death was caused by heart disease, which induced dropsy and uraemic poisoning.

At Durand, Ill., half a dozen young men engaged in a drunken row in a billiard hall. Cues, balls, pistols and knives were freely used. John Van Valkenburg and Matthew Doyle cannot recover.

Frank Hawk, who skipped from Letcher, Dak., last fall, with $500 belonging to Basset, Hunting & Co., was lodged in jail at Mitchell. He was arrested in Minneapolis recently, by G. C. Weed of Sioux Falls.

A man named Henry Wurst, the agency barber at Standing Rock, Dak., was found recently by some Indians, with his hands, face and feet frozen. He was unconscious all day, and is considered to be past recovery.

The strike of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, & Chicago brakemen, which was inaugurated recently, still continues, the strikers being reinforced to some extent by the arrival of the brakemen who were on the road when the strike began.

Allen Brewer, a farmer residing about two and a half miles south of Richland Center, Wis., not having been seen since he left his home on the 6th inst., to go to Muscoda, search was instituted, which finally led to the finding of his body in a slough near Muscoda.

The oldest and most extensive stock bell factory in the United States, at Collinsville, Ill., was burned. Fifteen thousand dozen bells were destroyed. The loss is $60,000, with no insurance. The factory was known as the I. C. Moore factory, but owned by O. B. Wilson.

Lieut. John S. Parke, of the Twenty-first United States infantry, stationed at Sydney Barracks, Neb., was married Thursday to Miss Henrietta B. Brooks. The bride is the only daughter of Hon. Lloyd Brooks, a very prominent pioneer of Portland, Oregon.

The Democratic caucus in Connecticut legislature nominated William H. Barnum for United States senator. The Republican caucus nominated Orville H. Platt. The Republican majority in the legislature on joint ballot is eighty-two, making Platt's re-election certain.

Francois Elie Roudaire, the French hydrographer, is dead. He was the originator of the project to create a sea in the Sahara desert by cutting canals through the low sand hills which separate the desert from the Mediterranean sea. He was forty-eight years of age and an officer of the Legion of Honor.

The nephew of Sir Alexander Campbell of Canada, arrested at Chicago on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to rob the postoffice department in Canada, was taken back to Canada.

At Birmingham, England, recently, 5,000 persons out of employment adopted a resolution asking the corporation to furnish employment. A procession later, marched through the streets and halted before a bakery. An artisan stole a loaf of bread, and was promptly arrested. Violence is feared.

George Stickney, the defalcating treasurer of Union county, Dak., has turned over about $1,500 worth of personal property at Elk Point, to his bondsmen, but has as yet failed to fulfill his promise to transfer the real estate held in the name of his wife and son. Stickney's shortages are now found to be nearly $12,700.

The suspension of Oliver Brothers & Phillips, the largest iron firm, in Pittsburg, appears to have been due rather to a desire on the part of the firm to force an extension of credit than to any irremediable financial embarrassment. The assets are generally thought to be considerably in excess of the liabilities.

According to the terms of peace agreed upon between Corea and Japan, Corea is to pay Japan an indemnity of $710,000 for the massacre of Japanese subjects and the burning of the Japanese embassy. A Japanese garrison of fifteen hundred men is to be permanently maintained at Seoul on Kin Ki Tao, capital of Corea.

The Union Insurance company of Philadelphia, at the annual meeting reduced its capital to the extent of $200,000. This action was made necessary by losses through fraudulent transactions of one of its agents, Lorenzo Dimick, of the firm of Crosby & Dimick, Buffalo, who defrauded the company of upwards of $200,000.

Postoffices established: Dakota—De Groot, Ramsey county; Westbore, McPherson county. Postoffices Discontinued—Briggs Lake, Sherburne county, moved to Clear Lake. Postmasters Commissioned—Emily Rowell, Antioch, Dak., George Sites, Moorhead, Iowa; G. B. De Groot, De Groot, Ramsey county, Dak.; G. J. Boltes, Westboro, Dak.

It is understood that Lieut. Garlington sent the secretary of war formal charges against Gen. Hazen, founded upon statements recently made by the latter to Lieut. Garlington's discredit. The charges, it is said, are conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and the specifications set forth instances of alleged lying and slander.

The report of the embarrassment of Oliver Bros. & Phillips, the greatest iron firm in the city of Pittsburg when all its connections are considered, flew about like wild fire and set the town wild with excitement, as such an event was recognized as a catastrophe unequaled by any previous failure. It is impossible to guess at the liabilities of the firm. They are reported at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Postoffices established: Iowa—Conroy, Iowa county. Montana—Rimini, Lewis and Clark county. Postmasters commissioned—Henry C. Hansbrough, Devil's Lake, Dak.; William H. Kephart, Miller, Dak.; J. D. Hunter, Webster City, Iowa; Mary Demling, Virginia City, Mont. John M. Hibbard, Houghton, Wis; Archie Douglas, Hickory, Iowa; C. S. Douglas, Fontana, Wis.; J. C. Englebert, Conroy, Iowa; B. Wilson, Rimini, Mont.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, not long ago Meriden's poetess-bride, thus expresses herself under the shadow of a coming event, desired by the sex feminine: "I want her to be fine-looking, healthy, tender, brainy and capable of attracting men without loving them. Women should be in love with the world and be able to meet its responsibilities, to find a charm in the society of many instead of in the companionship of any one man."

In the criminal court at Milwaukee, Dailere Desarmiers, the alleged Catholic Missionary from Canada, who was convicted during the present term of criminally assaulting a little girl, was up for sentence. Desarmiers asked the privilege of making a statement, which the court granted. After mumbling over a few inaudible remarks, however, he broke down, and was thereupon sentenced to two years of hard labor at the house of correction.

Secretary Teller has caused a thorough examination of the complicated question of titles to the lands upon which the Irish immigrant colonies are situated in Minnesota. The matter was brought to his attention by Bishop Ireland and has been looked after carefully by Maj. Strait. The land office finds that the titles to those lands are inextricably confused, and nothing can be done by the interior department to settle them. Legislation will be necessary by congress.

A shocking crime occurred at Frankford-on-the-Main recently. A police commissioner named Rumpff, who has been active in the prosecution of socialists, was found dead in front of his own house, stabbed in two places. The assassin is unknown. A reward of $750 is offered for the discovery of the murderer. The dagger with which the deed was committed twice penetrated the heart. As there was no robbery, it is presumed that vengeance was the motive of the crime.

At a dance at Sand Creek, Black Hills, Jack Curry, Alex Black and Troy Mitchell began to have fun by shooting out the lights, when Jim Davis got his Winchester and winged two of them. Curry got away, but next morning went to Davis, armed with a Winchester, to kill Jim. Both men drew down and fired, but missed. Curry's gun would not discharge the shell, and he turned and ran, Davis firing after him till a ball crashed through his right sholder. Mitchell's wound will prove fatal.

In the reichstag, during the discussion of a bill for a law for the protection of workingmen, Bismarck declared it was impossible to establish a normal working day, and askes how workingmen could be indemnified for hours of labor thus lost. He said employers would be unable to indemnify their men without conducting their business at a loss. A normal working day would, he said, involve a reduction of wages, and even if feasible, it would be necessary to erect a Chinese wall around Germany to prevent the importation of foreign productions.

The river and harbor committee had an all-day session, with decidedly unforeseen and gratifying results for the Northwest. The committee appropriated $35,000 of the $50,000 asked to complete the Winnebagoshish dams, $200,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi, from St. Paul down to the Des Moines rapids, and $300,000 for the Hennepin canal. For the latter object $500,000 was asked, and the committee, after neglecting the item for a year, was expected, from current expressions of opinions to refuse its admission into the bill.

At West Side, Iowa, the sheriff demanded of the assignee of the Exchange bank and assistant cashier that they open the vault door in the bank, that he might obtain some papers he had attached, and, on their refusal, the sheriff, assisted by a blacksmith, dug a hole through the side of the vault, got in and secured the assets of the bank, which consisted of a few basketfuls of paper and worthless notes to the amount of about $8,000, and a lot of notes left there for collection. The prospects are that the creditors of the bank will get about 10 cents on the dollar.

The house committee on military affairs has authorized Gen. Slocum to move to take from the speaker's table the bill passed last year by the senate providing for the retirement of Gen. Grant. This is the bill which is almost identical in terms with that passed for the retirement of Fitz John Porter, which the president vetoed. Gen. Rosecrans is opposed to the bill, and will speak against it should it be taken up. The sentiment of the house, however, has changed greatly since the latest developments in Grant's misfortunes, and there seems now to be some chance of the bill getting through the house as it passed the senate.

It is understood that the senate judiciary committee have practically agreed upon a bill to refund the bonds issued by the government to aid in the construction of the Union and Central Pacific railroads and telegraph lines. The bill being considered by the committee is a measure drawn by Senator Edmunds, which provides for refunding the bonds now outstanding, principal and interest, redeemable sixty years from the date of the issue and interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. The bill further provides that the aggregate of the indebtness thus refunded shall be divided into 120 parts, and that one of these parts shall be paid every six months, the payments thus made to form a sinking fund for the ultimate payment and cancellation of the debt.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

Both houses of the legislature met Monday evening—having adjourned from Thursday preceding—but there was no quorum in either house, and consequently no business was transacted.

SENATE.—It was agreed that all bills relating to transportation or grain inspection should be printed as soon as possible. Bills were introduced: By Senator Pillsbury, for additional aldermen in Minneapolis; by Senator Sergeant, appointing a board of railroad commissioners and dividing roads into three classes according to gross earnings per mile; by Senator Waite, for an additional judge in the Seventh judicial district; Senator Crosby's bill on chattel mortgages provides for filing the same with the register of deeds instead of with the town clerk as heretofore. His bill for the redemption of real property is to provide for the protection of holders of mortgages against any who may secure a judgment, pending foreclosure, upon the deposit of a suitable sum of money.

Senator Sergeant's bill prohibits the loan as well as the exposure to view or sale of obscene literature, and specifies the Police Gazette, Police News and Weeks Doings as such literature. The penalty is imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months or a fine of not more than $100.

By Senator Comstock, memorial to congress for an adequate appropriation for the improvement of the Red River of the North; by Senator Crosby, appropriating $28,000 for expenses of state exhibit at New Orleans. A large petition was received praying the passage of Senator Morrison's bill, providing a fund for sick and disabled firemen.

The Crosby bill for the maintenance of the state's exhibit at New Orleans, to reimburse those who have advanced money and to pay for the return of the exhibits to the state, appropriates $28,000 in all.

Following is an abstract of the railroad bill introduced by Senator Sergeant, and taken, as he says, "some from Illinois, some from New York, some from Massachusetts, and some original:"

Section 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall, before March 6, 1885, appoint two competent persons—one, if practicable, to be a civil engineer—to hold office for two and four years, respectively, from April 1, 1885. These persons, with the railroad commissioner, shall constitute a board of railroad commissioners. The governor shall fill vacancies. No one owning railroad stocks or bonds or in the employment of any railroad company shall be eligible.

Sec. 2. These commissioners shall have general supervision of all railroads in the state, investigate complaints, examine roads, report on bridges semi-annually, shall inform railroad companies of needed improvements, and report upon the same yearly. The railroad companies are not relieved of reponsibility or liability.

Sec. 3. The commissioners shall make annual reports to the governor on or before July 31, each year, containing all information procurable and of interest. [Instructions as to the report are such as now obtain.]

Sec. 4. Provides that railway officers shall give the commissioners, in such form as the latter may prescribe, all information required, under penalty of $100.

Sec. 5. Commissioners shall have their offices in the capitol, and receive a salary of $3,000 each.

Sec. 6. Provides for oaths of office by commissioners and secretary.

Sec. 7. Commissioners shall have power to examine books, papers and documents, any one interfering to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 8. Makes it the duty of any railroad, when within its power or on reasonable notice, to furnish suitable cars to any person applying for transportation for freight, and to receive and transport such freight with all reasonable dispatch, and provide suitable facilities for receiving and handling the same; also to receive and transfer the empty or loaded cars of any connecting road, not to demand any greater compensation than that asked by such connecting road.

Sec. 9. Provides against discrimination in charges, and makes all commissions, rebates and specials open to all the same rate per ton per mile, unless by reason of extra cost of transportation to do so would be inequitable; and shall charge no more for freightage from any point on its line than a fair and just proportion of the price it charges for the same kind of freight from any other point.

Sec. 10. Provides that no railroad company shall charge an unreasonable price for the transportation of persons or property, or for the handling or storing of freight, or for use of cars. To determine the just and equitable charges, all railroad companies, prior to May 1st, and thereafter as the board of railroad commissioners shall demand, must make a thorough classification of freight and schedule of freight charges, the same to be approved by the board within thirty days; or, if not so approved, the railroad company to be notified, and within ten days a new classification and schedule to be made by the commissioners themselves, the latter to be adopted by the railroad company in ten days. Such schedule must be kept at all stations on the line of the road adopting it, and be open to view of all shippers or others interested.

Sec. 11. Prohibits railroad companies from pooling their freight business.

Sec. 12. Provides that railroad companies shall make rates to the state line or the nearest point thereto at which they connect with other lines; also, prohibits the grading of wheat and other grain in transit unless the shipper so desires and notifies the railroad company. The freight on any shipment, when shipped through to its destination, shall be fixed as low as it would be if ground in transit; provided, no railroad company shall deny the right to build suitable elevators or warehouses for receiving and storing grain. The railroad company shall not charge more to one person than another for purchase or lease of ground upon which to erect such elevators or warehouses. The elevators, etc., must be acceptable to the board of railroad commissioners.

Sec. 13. All railroads shall be classified according to the gross amount of annual earnings within the state, per mile, for the preceding year, as follows: Class A, includes all roads with gross earnings of $4,000 or more per mile; Class B, $3,000 to $4,000; Class C, less than $3,000.

Sec. 14. The limit of compensation for passenger traffic (baggage fixed at 100 pounds for each person), according to class, shall be: Class A, 3 cents per mile; Class B, 3½ cents; Class C, 4 cents; children under twelve years, half-price, and 10 cents additional when tickets are not purchased and could have been.

Sec. 15. Railroad companies must make sworn reports of gross receipts to the board of commissioners during the month of June each year; penalty, $100 per day each day after expiration of time for such report. The board shall notify roads of any changes of classification. The report made last year (1884) to Railroad Commissioner Baker shall determine the first passenger rate classification.

Sec. 16. Forbids the exposure or offer for sale on trains of obscene literature; penalty not less than $50 nor more than $100.

Sec. 17. Provides for the removal, reappointment, etc., of commissioners.

Sec. 18. Fixes the penalty of violation by the railroad company at three times the amount of actual damage sustained, or overcharges paid, by the party aggrieved, together with costs of suit and reasonable attorney's fees. If unreasonable charge is made, the board of commissioners shall fix a reasonable one, and in their next report shall publish an account of the overcharge or extortion.

Sec. 19. Requires railroad companies to give immediate notice to the commissioners of any accident on respective lines which causes personal injury or loss of life, the commissioners to investigate such accident and report in full to the governor, especially as to cause of accident and responsibility therefor, this investigation not to serve as evidence or to be referred to in any case in court.

Sec. 20. In case of failure to comply with law on the part of any railroad company, twenty-five citizens of any city, town or village may petition to the mayor or trustees, and they shall lay the complaint before the board of commissioners, who shall examine into the complaint and redress grievances.

Sec. 21. Gives the district courts of the state jurisdiction in all cases arising under this law, the attorney general to conduct the cases in behalf of the prosecution, he to engage reasonable assistance.

Sec. 22. Defines the meaning of the word "railroad" and the meaning of the phrase "railroad corporations," as occurring in the act.

Sec. 23. Nothing in the act shall be construed to stop persons or corporations from bringing suit against any railroad company for violating any of the existing laws governing such companies.

HOUSE.—A joint memorial, transmitted by the governor from the Mississippi river improvement commission to congress, was passed. A petition of citizens of Minneapolis for a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women was presented, and a joint resolution for committee on joint action with Dakota on the grading of grain laid over one day. Mr. Lineau presented resolutions endorsing Reagen bill, which went over. Bills were introduced; Restoring the railroad law of 1884; permitting St. Paul Fire and Marine to insure against hail and cyclone; changing time of holding court in Seventh district; legalizing the incorporation of villages; authorizing St. Paul to bond herself in sum of $500,000 for a bridge between Randolph and Sherman streets, and another increasing the limit of the cost of the Robert street bridge from $200,000 to $400,000; amending law relating to the duties of sheriffs; recommending the election of members to a convention to revise the constitution of the state.

The bill introduced by Mr. Burlingame, proposing legislation for the government of railroads, simply proposes to restore the law which was on the statute books following the granger legislation of 1874, when a board of three commissioners, at a salary of $3,000 each, was provided for, to whom all matters affecting the railroads shall be referred. The only change in the law proposed is a stipulation that of the three commissioners one shall be taken from the northern part of the state, one from the central and one from the southern.

Mr. Sadley's bill fixing the time for holding court in the Seventh judicial district, provides for the holding of courts in the district as follows: Benton county, second Monday in January; Douglas county first Monday in May and October; Grant, second Monday in September; Mille Lacs, fourth Monday in January; Morrison, fourth Monday in March and the third Monday in September; Otter Tail, the first Monday in May and second Monday of November; Pope, third Monday in October; Sherburne, first Monday in February; Stearns, Second Monday in June and Second Monday in December; Todd, third Monday in February. The bill may be accepted as no more than a proposition calculated to pave the way for a new judge.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced making the legal rate of interest 7 per cent; fixing the rate of passenger fare at three cents per mile; amending the laws relating to incorporation of towns and villages, so as to give the powers of the district court to county commissioners; providing for challenges in jury trials; enlarging the powers of cemetery associations; repealing the permanent appropriations for the state's prison made in 1883, and fixing the salary of county attorney at $2,000 instead of $1,500 as provided in title 3, chap. 7, General Statutes of 1878; Senator Fletcher's resolution, calling for a report from the state auditor as to the status of swamp lands granted state institutions in 1865, was adopted. Adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

MILEAGE REPORT.

Senator Truax, from the committee on mileage, presented the following report:

Ackerman	100	Morrison	230
Billson	310	O'Brien	340
Blake	380	Peck	70
Buckman	232	Peterson	220
Castle	40	Pillsbury	20
Christiansen	206	Rice	208
Clarke	268	Sackett	150
Clement	110	Sergeant	236
Compton	372	Severance	196
Comstock	460	Shalleen	80
Craig	204	Steenerson	600
Crosby	430	Truax	40
Fletcher	172	Van Hoesen	284
Gilfilian, J. B.	20	Vollmar	126
Goodrich	272	Waite	150
Greenleaf	156	Ward	280
Hall	80	Welch	116
Hickman	136	Wells	320
Houlton	80	Wheat	400
Johnson	120	Wilkins	206
Knudson	244	Wilson	208
Langdon	20	President Gillman	150
Lawrence	144		

Senator Vollmar's bill for the incorporation of towns and villages so amends the laws as to give the powers vested in the district courts to county commissioners. This change, it is believed, would be constitutional, as it delegates powers to a municipal body, but it is not likely the Vollmar bill will pass—certainly not without decided amendment. The question is regarded as one of the most delicate to come before the judiciary committee.

Senator Christiansen's bill to regulate the fare of passengers on railroads is very short and pointed. Under penalty of from $100 to $500, to be paid to the party aggrieved, it prohibits any railroad company doing business in the states from charging more than three cents per mile or fraction of a mile, over any of its lines in the state.

Senator Sergeant's bill amending the cemetery laws allows absent owners of lots to vote by proxy, and clothes the trustees of the cemetery with authority to compel floral or other improvements, recalcitrant owners to be liable to have their lots sold to pay for the improvements made.

Senator O'Brien, by his bill, fixes the number of challenges in jury trials which involve capital punishment at seven each for defendant and state, and in other trials at three each.

HOUSE—The standing committees were announced; bills were introduced declaring the municipal court of Stillwater legally created; appropriating $1,000 a year for five years, for the support of the Mississippi river commission; amending the law relating to assignments; increasing the saloon license in country towns and villages to from $100 to $500; appropriating $28,000 for the state exhibit at New Orleans; for the establishment of township high schools; giving railroad employes the right of action against railroads for damages; providing for the numbering of irregular pieces of land; to regulate the handling of grain; amending laws relating to appeals from the probate to the district court; to organize religious corporations; relating to the taking of depositions in the state; authorizing the county commissioners and town supervisors to offer premiums for the killing of blackbirds; detaching Aitkin county from Crow Wing for judicial purposes; increasing the exemption from taxation to $300; prescribing that no foreign corporation shall transfer actions from the state to the federal courts; prohibiting the killing of prairie chickens before Sept. 1

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The chair announced his standing committees as follows:

Finance—Drake, Snider, Knox, Warner, Lee, Smith, J., Durant.

Judiciary—Collester, Cornish, Griffin, Burlingame, Thompson, McKusick, Potter, Valentine, Gorman, Hendrickson.

Railroads—Stordock, Burlingame, Snider, Peterson, J. W., Thacker, Carson, Sadley, Bjorge, Drake, Brown, Reese, Knox, Durant, Warner, Martin.

Public Accounts and Expenditure—Hush, Wall, Bean, Daniels, Thacker, Fiddes, Smith, R. A.

Public Lands—Snider, Holmstrom, Wigley, Bradford, McLaren, McMillan, Erickson, Hample, Iltis, Canning, Maguire, Maland, Delke, Martin, Byrne.

Federal Relations—Peterson, J. W., Byorum, Haroldson, Case, Holmstrom, Murphy, Caniff.

Education—Burlingame, Carson, Dyer, Morse, Bradford, Lienau, Downs, D.

Towns and Counties—Fiddes, Caine, Howes, Snow, Plaisance, Lightley, Felzer.

Military Affairs—Gorman, Muzzy, Maland, McKinney, Peterson, P., Baumgarten, Felzer.

Incorporations—Thompson, Plaisance, Mason, Naeseth, Olson, Sheehan, Casper.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Snow, Mason, Saettree, Coulter, Holland, Skinner.

State Prison—Wall, Pratt, Byorum, Smith, J., Leland, Reinhard, Skinner.

Claims—Turrell, Blackman, Coulter, Hampel, Spaulding, Tinnes, Simpson.

Insurance—Griffin, Warner, Myers, Webster, Wendel, Schaffer, Johnson, Durant.

Immigration—Erickson, Tinnes, Delke, Byorum, Hampel, Caniff, Casper.

State Normal Schools—Spaulding, Downs, H., Dyer, Meyers, Stephen, Terrell, Simpson.

Hospital for Insane—Daniels, Webster, Evans, Howes, Bruce, Byrne, Sheehan.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Howes, Pratt, Sweetser, Batchelder, Downs, D.

State Reform School—Murphy, Lightley, McLaren, Martin, Baumgarten.

Roads, Bridges and Navigable Streams—Knox, Lewis, McKinney, Wear, Johnson.

Banks—Lee, Blackman, Leland, Turrell, Smith, R. A.

Printing—Bean, Michner, Myers, Lienau, Reinhard.

Elections—Morse, Edmond, Murphy, Holmstrom, Becker.

Commerce—Smith, J., McLaren, Drake, Case, Holland.

Public Buildings—Porter, Downs, H., Bjorge, Brown, Teubert.

Rules and Joint Rules—Carson, Dyer, Bean Ende, Lineau.

State Library—Pratt, Stordock, Evans, Hendrickson, Becker.

Mines and Minerals—Sadley, Wigley, McKinney, Simpson, Becker.

Engrossment—Batchelder, Case, Morse, Nachbar, Pattoe.

Grain Inspection—Reese, Canning, Oleson, Edmond, Maguire, Haroldson, Muzzy, Caine, Wear, Hush, Peterson, P., Teubert, Smith, R. A., Flynn and Nachbar.

Temperance—Leland, Collester, Peterson, J. W., Iltis, Ende, Smith, R. A., Skinner.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Taxes and Tax Laws—Cornish, Porter, McKusick, Stephen, Valentine.

University—Evans, Warner, Wendelshaffer, Henkrickson, Flynn.

Forestry—Blackman, Bruce, Coulter, Erickson, Lewis, Caniff, Saetre.

Mr. Leland's bill providing for the paying of a premium for the killing of blackbirds leaves the amount and method of paying the same to the county commissioners and supervisors, with whom the payment is made optional.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bjorge in the house to amend the game law proposes to change the earliest date at which prairie chickens may be shot from Aug. 15 to Sept. 1, and extend the time to Nov. 1.

It is a very dull day now in the legislature when one or more bills proposing to correct the evils believed to exist in the conduct of the grain business are not presented. One of these numerous bills was presented in the house yesterday by Mr. Bradford, and an endorsement of the same by the officers of the state grange indicates that the bill is the one which has been considered in that organization and which will be favored by it. The bill is very voluminous and differs but little in essential particulars from others.

A number of bills of peculiar interest to the legal fraternity were presented in the house yesterday. One of these was introduced by Mr. Griffin, and provides for the assignee and bondsmen being relieved from liability in case an assignment is set aside. Mr. Collester introduced a bill for a general law empowering religious corporations to hold property of all kinds, amending the practice in the matter of appeals from the probate to the district court, and still another, providing for the taking of depositions in the state. Mr. Collester says that the taking of depositions outside of the state is an easy matter, but inside the state it is a matter of some difficulty. The law proposes to remedy this difficulty.

SENATE.—A long discussion as to the hiring of additional help resulted in a decision not to employ any more. Bills were introduced—To amend the game law; relative to the drawing of juries; concerning the transportation, loading and shipping of grain; forbidding removal of suits to federal courts by foreign insurance companies; authorizing Rock county to issue $30,000 bonds for a court house; to establish the Thirteenth judicial district; to prevent conspiracy for affecting the price of grain. House bills passed—Allowing Wilkin county to issue $30,000 in bonds; allowing Fillmore county to issue $80,000 in bonds for improvement of court house. Senate bills passed—Joint resolution relative to appropriations for the Red River of the North.

The title of senator Greenleaf's bill is a comprehensive one, and reads: "An act regulating and receiving, transportation and delivery of grain by railroad corporations, and defining the duties of such corporations in relation thereto." The bill, abstracted, is as follows:

Section 1. A railroad company, when desired by any person wishing to ship any grain over its road, shall receive and transport such grain in bulk within a reasonable time and load the same either on its track at its depot or at any warehouse adjoining its track or side track, without distinction, discrimination or favor between one shipper and another, and without distinction or discrimination as to the manner in which such grain is offered for its transportation or as to person, warehouse, elevator or place to where or to which it may be consigned. Every railroad company shall permit connection to be made and maintained in a reasonable manner with its track to and from any warehouse or elevator, without reference to its size or capacity, where grain is or may be stored.

Sec. 2. Neglect or refusal to comply with the requirements of this act shall be reported to the railroad commissioner, who shall investigate; if the commissioner is unable to adjust the matter, he shall report the facts of the case to the legislature.

Sec. 3. Railroad companies are liable to the parties injured for all damages which may accrue under neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of the act, whether such damages result in the depreciation of the value of property or in loss to the proprietor of any elevator or warehouse to which such grain is ordered to be delivered. For a second offense the railroad company is made liable to a fine of $5,000, to go to common schools of the state. The usual provisions are made for the recovery in civil courts, payment of costs and attorney's fees.

GRAIN CONSPIRACIES.

Senator Doran's bill to prevent combinations and conspiracies, entered into with a view to controlling or diminishing the market price of grain, is short and reads as follows:

Section 1. That every person who shall contrive, confederate or conspire with any other person or persons with view in whole or in part, by any arrangement, agreement, plan, device or contrivance to control, limit or diminish the market price of wheat, corn or other grain, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than $1,000, nor more than $10,000.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of this act shall extend and apply to every person and corporation, as well as to every officer, agent and servant thereof.

HOUSE—Petitions were presented for the extension of the right of suffrage to women and for the enactment of a law regulating the railroads. A joint resolution was passed for the appointment of a joint committee to act with like committee from the Dakota legislature for the regulation of the grain trade; also, a joint resolution concerning the death of Schuyler Colfax. The house declined to order the printing of the message in a number of languages. A special committee was ordered appointed on the census. The judiciary committee was directed to draw up a general law for the incorporation of towns and villages. Bills were introduced—To establish a board of railroad commissioners; amending the grant of lands to the Cannon River Improvement company; relating to matters of practice in justice courts; proposing to amend the constitution, removing the sixty-days limit to the legislative session; providing for the assessment of incumbered property; proposing constitutional amendment giving the right of suffrage to women; extending the term of the municipal judge in Stillwater. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

Mr. Warner presented yesterday's bill in the house for the regulation of the railroads which contains features of the laws of Massachusetts and Illinois. Its principal provisions can be briefly epitomized. It provides for a board of three railroad commissioners, who shall be elected by a vote of the people, and who shall not be interested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the ownership of a railroad or shall not have been in the employ of a railroad. Provision is made for one of the three commissioners remaining in office, so that the commission shall not be made up entirely of new members. The commissioners are given general supervision of the rates, but no arbitrary rates are fixed in the bill. If the commissioners find that wrong or injustice has been or is being done, they can recommend to the attorney general methods of procedure. The commissioners are given power to investigate all accidents. The bill provides for free transportation and elevator rights, and amends all the present laws so as to transfer the powers now bestowed on the railroad commissioner to the commissioners. The bill makes transit rates elective with the shipper, prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors by railroad employes, and amends the law so as to put dining cars on the same footing as sleeping cars for purposes of taxation.

Mr. Drake offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted without opposition:

Whereas, It is for the best interests of the people of the Territory of Dakota and State of Minnesota that laws should be enacted by each establishing uniformity of grades in grain and rules for the inspection thereof, and for regulating warehouses and transportation alike in both state and territory, therefore

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Minnesota, That any committee or commissions on railroads, grain inspection and warehouses of the legislature of the Territory of Dakota, now in session, be invited to confer with the similar committees of the legislature of Minnesota, with the purpose of uniform legislation as far as practicable.

Resolved, That nothing herein shall be construed to encourage or to justify delay in legislative action by either of the legislatures.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the governor of Dakota, requesting that the same be communicated to the territorial legislature.

SENATE.—The house joint resolution in respect to the memory of Schuyler Colfax passed; also the senate bill authorizing Swift county to take care of its own poor. Bills were introduced by Senators Clarke, Van Hoesen, and Doran, regulating the receiving and shipping of wheat, and in the Van Hoesen bill providing for a board of warehouse commissioners, a chief and deputy inspectors; by Senator Knudson, changing the date of school meetings from December to August; by Senator Craig, amending the roads highways and bridges law; by Senator Hall, changing the time of holding court in Goodhue county; by Senator Sackett, to prevent the abandonment of insane persons en route to an asylum.

Senator Van Hoesen's bill to establish a board of railroad commissioners and to regulate the inspection and handling of grain, according to his own statement, embraces the main features of the plan proposed editorially by the Pioneer Press some weeks ago. It is a lengthy document; includes thirty-nine sections, and both houses are deluged with grain, elevator and railroad bills, which immediately go to the committees on those subjects. When they have been digested the reports of the respective committees will possess vastly more interest than the bills, many of which are for home consumption.

HOUSE—The bill appropriating $28,000 for the Minnesota exhibit at New Orleans was passed. Bills were introduced—fixing the rate of interest on land sales from 6 to 5 per cent; proposing an additional article to the constitution, declaring all grain warehouses public warehouses; extending the time normal school graduates must teach in Minnesota to four years and prescribing a penalty for failure to comply with the requirements; in reference to summons in justice's courts; amending the game law; regulating the charges for the transportation of freight and passengers by railroads; providing for the taxation of railroads, sleeping car lines, telephone lines, etc.; providing for the appointment of an assistant attorney for Hennepin county; changing the law regarding the appointment of notaries; regulating the inspection of grain. The principal committees were given clerks.

Capt. Joseph E. Osborne has been appointed clerk of the house committee on finance, and E. F. Lane clerk of the senate judiciary committee.

Mr. Turrell does not get discouraged. He introduced the bill proposing to reduce the rate of interest on the sales of state lands from 6 to 5 per cent, which was before the legislature two years ago. It proposes to cover sales already made or which may be made.

DEATH OF SCHUYLER COLFAX

Expressions of Regret from the President and Congress—Reminiscences of Old-Time Friends.

MANKATO, Minn., Special Jan. 13.—This morning, when the 10 a. m. train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road arrived, an elderly gentleman of noble-looking physique stepped from the coach, and, with satchel in hand, walked to the Omaha depot, as it is supposed for the purpose of taking the 11 a. m. train on that road west. He walked up to a gentleman outside of the depot and inquired for the gentlemen's waiting room, and was directed thereto. After stepping inside he walked up to a map on the wall, and after perusing it awhile walked across the room to a window and looked out for a short time. He sat down with his overcoat on his lap. There were at the time three persons in the depot. These parties observed the stranger growing pale, and they hastened to him with water, supposing him to be in a faint. He settled back in the seat and gave one gasp for breath, which was the last evidence of life he manifested. The fact was telephoned to the business part of the city that a stranger had dropped dead at the depot, and in a few minutes it was reported that the deceased was supposed to be Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-vice president of the United States, as letters and other papers were found on his person bearing his address at South Bend, Ind. Parties who have seen Mr. Colfax in life were hastily summoned to substantiate the fact, which was only too true. The members of the Odd Fellows' lodge took charge of the body of their illustrious brother, and through the kind thoughtfulness of Dr. G. G. Harrington and lady, the remains were taken to that gentleman's residence and cared for by the undertaker, and laid in a fitting casket. The spacious residence of the doctor was thronged with visitors until the hour of departure for the depot, all anxious to get a glance at the illustrious face. Steps were taken early in the afternoon for a proper disposal, and the telegrams were received from relatives at South Bend, Ind., to have the remains taken on at once. The lodge of I. O. O. F. at this city instructed the same brotherhood here to detail a committee from the lodge in this city to accompany the body to Chicago, and the services of L. P. Hunt, Esq., and L. Patterson were secured for that duty. Leading citizens assisted in their efforts to make this last tribute to the illustrious dead every way becoming the distinguished reputation of the deceased. A special meeting of the lodge of I. O. O. F. was called to make preparations for a proper conveyance of the remains to the depot.

NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT.

As soon as the identity of the deceased was established, Mr. L. P. Hunt, postmaster at this city, sent the following dispatch to President Arthur:

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax dropped dead in the city of Mankato, Minn., at 10:35 this morning, when about to take a train. He arrived in the city on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at 10 o'clock and walked to the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha depot, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. The thermometer was at 30 deg. below zero. He entered a warm room and expired within three minutes thereafter. His remains now lie in state at Dr. Harrington's residence, under charge of Odd Fellows assisted by prominent citizens. Every attention will be paid to the remains until advices from the family are received.

[Signed]
L. P. HUNT, P. M.,
P. ZIMMERMAN,
CARL DICK,
And Citizens Generally.

The president made acknowledgment of the message as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1885.—Mr. L. P. Hunt, Postmaster, and others, Mankato: The president has received with deep sorrow your dispatch announcing the sudden death to-day at Mankato of ex-Vice President Colfax.

[Signed] FRED J. PHILLIPS, Private Secretary.

This afternoon Coroner Paddock summoned a jury and held an inquest over the remains, the verdict being in substance that the deceased came to his death suddenly from some cause to the jury unknown. Several theories are advanced as to the cause of the death of Mr. Colfax. It is thought by some that the walk in the cold atmosphere, the thermometer being at 30 deg. below, after remaining so long in a heated car, produced the sad result, while others maintain that apoplexy was the cause. The old theory of heart disease, of course, was advanced. No one here knows where the deceased was en route for, and there were papers on his person indicating that he was in South Bend, Ind., Monday morning at 7 o'clock. The remains, as they lay in a beautiful casket, clothed in a suit of black, were the picture of quiet repose. There was not the least resemblance of a corpse about them.

THE NEWS AT SOUTH BEND.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 13.—The news of the death of Mr. Colfax created the greatest consternation in this city, where he passed his life from boyhood, and where he was so highly honored and respected. He left here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. A note to the editor of the Tribune from him said he was compelled to leave that morning to fill engagements in Northern Iowa made months ago. He concluded his note as follows:

I feel regretful that I have to be away from the funeral of my life-long friend, Mr. Burroughs, for there has been the warmest friendship between us for over forty years.

It would seem that Mr. Colfax had a premonition of death. On Saturday, in the Tribune editorial room, he said: "I have appointed George W. Matthews my executor." When asked if he expected to pass away soon, he replied: "I am liable to drop dead at any moment." His remains will reach here Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. A delegation of citizens will go from here to Chicago to receive them. Mrs. Colfax is completely prostrated at the terrible news. Telegrams of condolence are pouring in upon her from every part of the country.

INDIANAPOLIS, Special Telegram, Jan. 13.—News of the death of Hon. Schuyler Colfax was received with sincere regret by political and personal friends here, and both bodies of the legislature adjourned until to-morrow out of respect to his memory, when the announcement was made to them. Mr. Colfax was here about two weeks ago on business, and purchased $30,000 worth of stock in the Indianapolis National bank. He also at the same time made a will disposing of his property to his wife and children. His estate, it is thought, will amount to $150,000, the greater part of which he has earned by lecturing since he left political life. For many years he had been one of the leading members and officers of the order of Odd Fellows, and an active participant in all the deliberations of the grand lodge. Ex-Gov. Porter, who for years was his warm personal friend, the state and federal officers, and a large number of private citizens are arranging to attend the funeral.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jan. 13.—The announcement of the sudden death of Schuyler Colfax was received here late this evening, while preparations were being made by senators and members to attend the reception given to-night at the White House to the diplomatic corps. There are comparatively few now in congress who served in that body with Mr. Colfax; and these few, whatever may be their opinions as to the misfortune which overtook him in the Credit Mobilier investigation, speak of him as a man who possessed ability of a high order, and whose kindly nature drew to him in friendly intimacy even his political opponents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the house of representatives, Mr. Browne of Indiana, arising, said:

I perform the sad duty of announcing to the house the death of Schuyler Colfax, at one time speaker of this house and late vice president of the United States. A telegram was received from the associated press this afternoon about 2 o'clock announcing this sad event. I offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Intelligence has just reached this house that Schuyler Colfax, for many years a member of this body and its speaker, and late vice president of the United States, died this day at Mankato, Minn., and

WHEREAS, Deceased was a distinguished citizen of the republic and a conspicuous figure in its history; and

WHEREAS, It is fit that this house, in which he so long served and over which he presided as speaker, should give expression to its sorrow for his loss, its regard for his memory, and its sympathy for his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That this house do now adjourn.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the house adjourned.

Hunters are already slaying the deer at a great rate in the vicinity of Kettle river. It is estimated that there are from 200 to 300 carcasses hung up in the woods near that place, awaiting shipment as the time arrives when the laws of the state will permit deer to be killed.

Bismarck is all torn up over a scheme to remove the capitol. It won't work, we fancy.

Wm. M. Evarts is the Senator elect from New York. The caucus vote stood: Evarts 61, Morton 28, DePew 4. Mr. Evarts is said to be Blaine's choice which shows that Mr. Blaine has not quite lost his grip. Mr. Evarts is one of the leading statesmen of the Empire State and the best man for the position named. When this practice becomes universal of putting the best foot forward then will the councils of the nation be governed by wisdom and prudence.

Relief Bills.

Time wanes: And as it passes it brings in its flight yet nearer the closing hours of the Legislature, the limit of hope for any relief to farmers for this year unless some measure of relief is passed before the close of the session. Of all the bills we have seen none strikes us as favorably as does the one known as the Bradford bill. While this bill does not seem to be absolutely perfect it is the best one we have seen and is certainly the safest one to trust, and we believe it should become a law. In the multiplicity of bills before the Legislature the great danger is that the time will all be frittered away and none will pass—nothing be done. We believe that our legislators are all fully impressed with the importance of this question, and they should consider the danger that exists in delay, should agree upon some measure and pass it. It would be impossible to entertain every measure suggested and impracticable to enforce some of them if they should become laws. The Bradford bill is endorsed by the State Grange and leading farmers and business men everywhere, so far as we have seen, and it should be passed with no serious objection. We hope and trust that it will.

Farming as an Art.

There is an old saw (and every farmer should have it on file) that says: "What is worth doing at all is worth well doing!" There's millions in it if judiciously acted upon, and the successful farmer always applies it whether he thinks so or not. Cultivate only as much land as you can do well. Sow only the best and purest of seeds and take care to keep it so. Farming as an art does not mean a specialty. It does not mean wheat-raising alone, but it embraces stock-raising as well. It is surprising what a vast improvement an intelligent farmer can make in his flocks and herds, his horses, his sheep, his pigs, his chickens and his cattle in a few years' time. If his plans are begun at once the average can score a grand success in his life-time. He can soon surround himself with the best flocks and herds in the country. If beef is his object his steers could soon be the best in the world. If his object is milk he could soon have the best dairy cows in the world. His reputation would soon be so firmly established that those wanting good stock would pay him double what common stock will bring. It is never too late to commence to learn to improve. If the farm is fully stocked improve the quality of the stock on hand. Make them pay two dollars where they now pay one. Do not be contented with simply doing as well as your neighbors do, but strive to lead. If your object be beef, breed the best. If milk, get the best you can and breed up. The same with hogs and other stock. Whatever you undertake make a plan and work up to it and don't forget that whatever is worth doing at all is worth well doing.

THE SENATE CHAMBER,
St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 20, 1885.

John McLean, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Crookston, Minn.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of resolutions of your body regarding the so-called Bradford bill regulating the grain business, and I have this day presented the same to the Senate and it was properly referred to committee on grain inspection. As I have not had the opportunity to examine the bill referred to I cannot commit myself to its support in advance of thorough examination, but you will please convey to the Chamber of Commerce my thanks for their interest and assistance in matters of this nature and assure that body that its opinion will have great weight with me in the matter. Yours,

H. STEENERSON.

The above letter was received in reply to the Chamber of Commerce resolutions on the Bradford bill.

Woodside Items.

WOODSIDE, Jan. 19, 1885.

We, of Woodside, still live and move and have a biscuit, and the monotony of our rural life was broken by a visit, on the 8th inst., from Dr. A. A. Just and Mr. Churchill and lady. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill will be our neighbors for the next six months. The road is kept well traveled by the tote teams which are supplying Walker's lumber camp. Uncle Daniel Cameron has now started his saw mill in earnest for the winter. Mr. G. Goodrich is now in Crookston on business. Burt Wells is holding down his claim for a few days. We had a visit from Mr. Allen, of Fergus Falls. Our Norwegian store, Movaid & Son, proprietors, has been moved to Fosston. Mr. Fred Redlon was in on his claim for a few days last month.

T. J. W.

[Our Woodside letter went estray somehow, reaching our office on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 17th. Hence this tardiness. ED. JOURNAL.]

Red Lake Falls Messenger: Buse & Co. have earned the thanks of the farmers of this vicinity, while making a business venture that must prove highly profitable to them. It is well understood that all our farmers have too much neglected the most profitable branch of farming—stock raising, and the little stock there is, is mostly of an inferior breed. While it costs as much, or more, to raise to maturity a common cow, sheep or hog, as one of choice breeding, the value when ready for market and the profit at any time bears no proportion to that of good stock. Realizing this, Buse & Co. have purchased and now have at their mill stables, (where they will be glad to show them) a thoroughbred Berkshire boar and 21 high grade Berkshire and Poland China sows. They offer farmers the use of their boar at moderate rates and in the spring will sell a limited number of high grade pigs. The reputation that the Berkshires have for quick and early maturing and fine quality of meat, should ensure a liberal call from those farmers who are shrewd to see where money is to be made.

The Breeder's Gazette of Chicago is by almost universal consent voted the leading live-stock paper of America. It is a large, handsomely-printed and beautifully-illustrated weekly paper, of from 36 to 44 pages, full of information of great value to every farmer who makes stock-raising a leading feature of his business. Hon. Fitch B. Stacy, who for ten years past has been secretary of the Iowa Improved Stock-Breeders Association, says of it: "In its general appearance, makeup, literary ability, absolute fairness to all classes, freedom from personalities, and as an educator of the people, it is unsurpassed in the world. I feel proud of it as an American production." And Hon. John Landrigan, president Illinois State Board of Agriculture, says: "It is beyond question the very best live-stock publication in America." This is high praise, but we believe it is merited. It is published by J. H. Sanders & Co., Chicago, Ill., at $3.00 a year, or in clubs of ten at $2.00.

The American Agriculturist for February, 1885, is, in fulness of contents and beauty of illustrations, superior to any previous issue of this long recognized authority upon all subjects pertaining to the farm, garden and household. From beginning to end it is replete with valuable instruction for every one, containing one hundred engravings and one hundred and fifty original articles by able editors and contributors. Dr. George Thurber, the Editor-in-Chief for over twenty years, discusses upon a variety of Horticultural and other subjects. Joseph Harris, whose writings have given him a world-wide reputation, describes what he saw in his recent tour through the Far West, and continues his "Walks and Talks." Andrew S. Fuller, author of Small Fruit Culture and Practical Foresty, has an interesting paper on the Cultivation of Chestnuts. Col. M. C. Weld writes from the New Orleans Exposition. Byron D. Halsted, David W. Judd, "Tim Bunker," Doctor D. Slade, J. M. Stahl, F. D. Curtis, B. W. Jones, and numerous other writers discourse upon topics relating to their respective departments. The Household and Youths' departments are more than usually full, while the humbug exposures will be read with pleasure and profit. Unusual inducements are presented to all for securing this standard, sterling periodical. Yearly subscriptions $1.50; single numbers 15 cents. 751 Broadway, N. Y.

BAD FOR WHEAT.

Winter Wheat in a Very Discouraging Condition in Nearly all the States—Great Decrease in Acreage—Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa to Show a Large Falling off in Area Sown in the Spring.

From the Pioneer Press.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—S. W. Tallmadge of this city has late and important information from many of the winter wheat growing States. The complaint seems general, that owing to the unreasonable fall and winter the condition of winter wheat is most unfavorable and the promise for even a fair outcome not very flattering. Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Kansas report a large decrease in acreage, and owing to the severity of the winter has been unusually cold and many of the principal wheat counties have been bare of snow up to within the past week, and the wheat is wholly frozen out, which will necessitate plowing up in the spring and the sowing or planting of other cereals. The damage in these States is variously estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent. Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky being the principal sufferers. The Southern States, especially the Southeast, complain of extended drought in the fall, which resulted in severe damage to the early sown wheat. Consequently, the area in these States is reduced to nearly one-half that of last year. Mr. Tallmadge has official advices from all the agricultural department of statistical agents of the principal winter wheat raising States, giving the area sown to wheat as compared with last year. The figures show a large decrease, ranging from 10 to 38 per cent. Many of the large producing States, including Kansas, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, show a large decrease. Mr. Tallmadge has made an average in shortage in acreage as compared with last year, and it shows the shortage to be fully 20 per cent. The agricultural departments and statistical agent of the spring wheat States, say their agents report that there will probably be a large falling off in the area sown to wheat this coming spring. This applies more especially to Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. Farmers in these sections say wheat raising has not been profitable for the past three years and they will give more attention to raising flax and other products, which they think will result more profitable to them.

RED RIVER MILLERS.

An Organization to be Perfected for the Protection of Their Interests.

St. Paul Globe.

MOORHEAD, Minn., Jan. 18. There was an informal meeting of a number of Red River Valley millers held yesterday at the Grand Pacific, who talked over the advisability of calling a convention at an early date, of the millers throughout the valley from Brainerd on the east and Jamestown on the west along the line of the Northern Pacific, and Fergus Falls and Alexandria on the south to Pembina on the north, along the line of the Manitoba road. The object of the convention will be to form an association of Red River Valley millers who will exert a united effort to protect their common interest, and especially to make a market in the east as well as nearer home for the Red River brand of flour to be kept distinct and unadulterated. Among other subjects that will be discussed will be insurance rates, freight transit and shipment. At to-day's meeting there were present Messrs. F. Viets, of Minto; W. O. Leistekow, Grafton; J. E. Dow, Grand Forks; J. W. Horning, Fergus Falls; and H. A. Burns, of this city. The convention will be held at the Grand Pacific, January 31st. This is an important step in the right direction. There is no good reason why with proper efforts the excellence of the Red River Valley flour cannot be made known to the customers and when once learned there can be not the slightest doubt that it will hold its own in competition with the flour of the world. The advantage of water power enjoyed by Minneapolis is offset by the mills in the Red River Valley being where the wheat is grown, and can be bought direct from the producer without having to pay elevator or warehouse charges, and flour can be shipped at the same rate per ton as wheat. Red River Valley men are awakening to the realization that they are not owned body and soul by Minneapolis millers, St. Paul jobbers and railroad corporations.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court, 11th
County of Polk. } Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Ferdinand E. LePage and Joseph S. Papin copartners as LePage & Papin for benefit of creditors to Frank Jerome.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause if any there be, before this court at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the submitted claim of Eddy Harvey & Co. (assigned) shall not be paid from said estate, why the amount each creditor is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done, the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why such other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, once each week for three successive weeks and that at least twenty days before said return day a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor and also to said assignors addressed to each at his or their place of residence.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1885.

O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.

W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

MORTGAGE SALE,

[First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 65-100 dollars ($1887.65-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angeliso McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 430, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 12th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 22th, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[39-45] Pro Se

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec. Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-17]

Commercial Hotel,
NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

NO SURPRISE!
THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES
The American Agriculturist.
FROM THE TENTH CENSUS, VOL. 8, JUST PUBLISHED:
"The American Agriculturist is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely."
This tribute is a pleasing incident in the marvellous nearly
HALF A CENTURY
career of this recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world.
What it is To-Day.
Six months ago the American Agriculturist entered upon a NEW CAREER OF PROSPERITY, and to-day it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. Richer in editorial strength; richer engravings; printed on finer paper, and presenting in every issue 100 columns of original reading matter from the ablest writers, and nearly 100 illustrations. Dr. George Thurber, for nearly a quarter of a century the editor-in-chief of the American Agriculturist, Joseph Harris, Byron D. Halsted, Col. M. C. Weld and Andrew S. Fuller, the other long time editors, together with the other writers who have made the American Agriculturist what it is to-day, ARE STILL AT THEIR POSTS.
WHAT, FREE?
Every subscriber, whose subscription is IMMEDIATELY forwarded us with the price, $1.50 per year, and 15 cents extra for postage on Cyclopedia—making $1.65 in all—will receive the American Agriculturist for Dec. 1884, and all of 1885, and will be presented with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FAMILY CYCLOPÆDIA, (just out.) 700 Pages and over 1,000 Engravings. Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold.
This entirely new volume is a remarkable storehouse and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including an Agricultural supplement by Dr. Thurber.
Send three 2-cent stamps for mailing you specimen copy American Agriculturist, an elegant 40-page Premium List, with 200 illustrations, and specimen pages of our Family Cyclopædia. Canvassers wanted everywhere.
Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York. [35-96]

Christening and Wedding Cakes Made upon Shortest Notice in the Best Style.
A Choice and Well Selected Stock of Confectionery Always on hand,
John Crawford & Son,
Proprietors of
Crawford's
Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston, Minn
CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY,
WITH ITS
1,400 Miles of Road
Is the only line extending through the
Park Region of Minnesota,
To all principal points in
Red River Valley,
Northern Minnesota,
Northern Dakota,
And to Devil's Lake and Turtle Mour. Districts.
—CONTAINING OVER—
9,000,000 Acres
GOVERNMENT LANDS!
The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.
Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application
JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner.
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits,
Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

Monev to Give Away
IN BARGAINS,
AT MARKHAM'S,
THE LEADING GROCERY HOUSE
AND THE LARGEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE
IN CROOKSTON.
Goods Delivered to any Part of the City
FREE OF CHARGE.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER
FREE
To Journal Subscribers!
Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to
The "American Farmer,"
A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal,
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
10-tf

The Toledo Blade
(NASBY'S PAPER.)
Circulation 191,000,
The Largest Circulation of any weekly paper in the United States.
The Largest Paper published in the United States at One Dollar per year.
The Best Paper and the Cheapest Paper.
The Only Paper publishing the Nasby Letters.
The Blade alone $1.00 per year; with Waterbury Watch, $3.50; with steel Engraving of Pilgrim's Progress (a fine engraving) $2.00.
Special terms to club raisers made known on application. Any week's issue of the Blade announces our bargains in cheap books, pictures, etc.
We want everybody to send postal card to us for a specimen copy.
It will tell its own story. A column advertisement would not afford room to describe its various departments and our announcements for the coming year. Write for a specimen, and also send the address of all your friends.
THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.
A PURELY
National Paper
Circulating in Every State.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,400
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

LEO & STEENERSON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—MAIN STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINN.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.
STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to with promptness.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 22, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
" 9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
" 19 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
" 15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
" 23 Freight		10:20 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:30 a. m.
" 10 Passenger		5:00 p. m.
" 20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
" 22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
" 21 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
" 10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
" 45 Freight		
" 46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 21 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arreages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb 1st, is this: To all who will pay up arreages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e, we will accept $1,65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1,50 inside of the County. Everybody should make an effort to avail themselves of this good opportunity to catch up.

Daily Telegram: Unless our information is incorrect Fergus Falls has a milling capacity greater than any place north or west of Minneapolis. With the completion of the Page mill it can turn out 1,500 barrels daily. There is every probability that another mill will be built next season larger than any of those now in operation. Slowly but surely Fergus is becoming the great milling center of the new northwest.

CARMAN GRANGE, NO. 54, OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SESSION ASSEMBLED—GREETING:

At the last meeting of the above named Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, We believe the bill introduced in the House by Hon. A. L. Bradford, entitled "A Bill to regulate the business of Public Warehouses and the Inspection and Handling of Grain," and endorsed by the Executive Committee of the State Grange, provides a much needed remedy for a large part of the existing evils which burden the agricultural interests of the State in general, and the Red River Valley in particular. And

WHEREAS, We believe the passage of this bill INTACT, without alteration of any of its essential provisions, will operate greatly to the benefit of every wheat producer in our State, without imposing upon any other business or interest any unjust burden or hardship by simply placing such producer on a basis of equality with the warehouse and milling interests which they do not now occupy. And

WHEREAS, We greatly fear strong opposition will be brought to bear against said bill by designing parties. either directly and openly, or by attempting to so modify it by amendments and riders as to render it futile and ineffective in its operation, if possed. And

WHEREAS, We are firmly convinced that such a result would be a disaster of serious magnitude which would perpetuate for an indefinite time gigantic evils which it is now in the power of the present Legislature to correct. Therefore it is herby

Resolved, That said bill receive our most hearty and unqualified endorsement in each and every one of its provisions, and that the Secretary and is hereby instructed to express to both Houses of the Legislature such endorsement by sending to each of said Houses a copy of these preambles and resolutions with the earnest request that said bill be passed without alteration or amendment. And be it further

Resolved, That to this end we earnestly solicit the co-operation of every friend of the wheat producing interest, in both of said Houses, and the influence of every friend of the farmer throughout the State.

Dated Carman, Minn., Jan. 10, 1885.

A. M. CHILDS, Secretary.

J. C. MILNE, Master.

Beautiful Dictionary and Paper for $1.

That excellent farm and home paper, the Farm Journal and Live Stock Review, filled with splendid family and household reading, stock notes, interesting stories, etc., one year, and a grand 600-page Dictionary, both for $1. Send to-day, addressing the Journal Publishing Company, Box 67, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [37-39]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

For Sale Cheap,

A complete set of bar fixtures. Call on August Wentzel for particulars. [19-tf]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to Ed. Gareau Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the eighteenth day of February 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Crookston in said County, to answer to John Moser & Ernest Moeckel co-partners as Moser & Moeckel in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Moser & Moeckel for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 14th day of January 1884.

G. W. LEWIS.
Justice of the Peace.
[38-41]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.
Special Term. January 9th 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Witty deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry Witty deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas, Christ Olson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Henry Witty died in said county on the sixth day of December 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him and to Andrew Olson issued thereon,

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.
[38-40]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.
Special Term, December 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Oride Laplante deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Oride Laplante deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas Rosa Laplante has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said Oride Laplante died in said county on the fifteenth day of December 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executrix named in said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in afternoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.
[38-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 13th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 34-100 dollars, ($181.34-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammond, bearing date the 13th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 332, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered twenty-two (22,) twenty-three (23,) and twenty-four (24.) in block No. three (3) of Bottineau's addition to the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, County of Polk and State of Minnesota, according to the certified plat of said addition recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMOND,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 12th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred seventy-five and 8-100 dollars, ($175.08-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Moise Thiebert, a single man, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 381, 382 and 383, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The fractional lot No. two (2) on Elm Street having a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet on Elm Street, ninety-five (95) feet on Sixth Street, and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet on the quarter section line, Townsite of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for [illegible] Polk County [illegible] at 10 o'clock a. m. [illegible]

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Walter B. Moore and Mary A. Moore his wife, mortgagors to James McLaughlin mortgagee, by the failure on the part of said Walter B. Moore and Mary A. Moore to pay the interest which became due and payable on said mortgage, on the 1st day of November 1883, the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, and on the 1st day of November 1884, the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, amounting to the sum of one hundred ($100) dollars, and said mortgage containing a clause whereby the failure on the part of the mortgagors to pay said interest when the same became due empowered the said mortgagee or his assigns to declare the whole sum of principal and interest due and payable by such default at his or their election. Said mortgage being dated the 5th day of November 1881 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of November 1881 at 4:35 o'clock p. m. in book "E" of mortgage deeds on pages 445 and 446, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Selina McLaughlin executrix of said James McLaughlin mortgagee, to George McLaughlin, by an instrument in writing, dated the 21st day of April 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1883, at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 470 and 471, and said mortgage was duly assigned by said George McLaughlin to Etta S. Brown by an instrument in writing dated the 5th day of May 1883 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, on the 27th day of October 1883 at 12:10 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 471 and 472. And said Etta S. Brown, assignee of said mortgage, having exercised said option does hereby declare the whole sum of principal and interest secured by said mortgage now due and payable by reason of such default, and there being now due and unpaid on said mortgage the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars principal and interest amounting at this date to the sum of one hundred and five 84-100 dollars, amounting in all to the sum of six hundred and five and 84-100 dollars ($605.84-100,) and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, which by reason of the defaults above stated became operative, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be mad at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county, on Thursday the 22d day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and interest, and taxes if any, and costs and disbursements allowed by law, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars lawful attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, to be paid in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold are described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. four (4,) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and fifty-eight 45-100 acres according to the government survey thereof, situate in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota.

Dated December 1st A. D. 1884.

ETTA S. BROWN,
Assignee of Mortgage.
E. ST. JULIEN COX AND W. A. SELBY,
Attorneys for Assignee, of Mortgage.
[33-38]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 32-100 dollars, ($280.32-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph L. Daoust and Hermina Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 16th day of June A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 63, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at a point fifty (50) feet west of the northeast corner, of the block or parcel of land in lot seven (7,) in Section thirty-six (36,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) of Range forty-seven (47,) bounded on the north by the street running west from the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track, and on the east by the county road running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track, and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances: which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 15th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 38-100 dollars, ($181.38-10,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophie Busch, and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 24th day of July A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of November A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 278, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. thirty-three (33) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (153) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred fifty-three dollars, ($253) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tollef J. Farden, and Julia Farden, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, at 10:40 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 277, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: [illegible]

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-six and 95-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Elling Knudson and Ingebor Knudson his wife to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of March A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 340 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for three hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred seventy-six and 95-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred twelve and 46-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Mary Knutson, an unmarried woman to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on page 481, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and fifty dollars, due November 1st 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty-five and 30-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 30-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and five dollars on the first day of May and November 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st, 1884, and of the interest due November 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred twelve and 46-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage viz: The southwest quarter of Section twenty-eight (28,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County; at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty-two and 59-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Durocher, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the second day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1883, at 1:40 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 334 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred and twenty-five dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for fifty and 85-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Five and 85-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and four and 50-100 dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884, and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred eighty-two and 59-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the west half of the north-east quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section twelve (12) in township one hundred and fifty-one (151) of range forty-five (45) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Dec. 8th, 1884.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Boyd P. Van Gordon against William B. Dunn for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1023, dated May 10th, 1881, upon the nw¼ S. 13, T. 140 n, R. 45, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry [illegible]

JOHN CROMB, Register.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms [illegible] Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Elkin Bros.' Hardware Store,

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred, eleven and 93-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis Morisset, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1883, at 3:20 o'clock p. m. in book "O" of mortgages, on page 177 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1889, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-six and 32-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: six and 32-100 dollars on January first, 1884, and eight dollars on July first, 1884, and eight dollars on the first day of January and July, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and eight dollars on January 1st, 1889, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884 and of the interest due July 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884 and of the installment due July 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due, at the date of this notice five hundred, eleven and 93-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: the southwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24) in township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of range forty-seven (47), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred, twenty-eight and 19-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Simeon Patnode, an unmarried man, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-third day of January, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 128 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for five hundred dollars, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred and thirteen and 24-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Thirteen and 24-100 dollars on October 1st, 1883, and ten dollars on the first day of April and October 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due April 1st, 1884, and of the interest due October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on April 1st, 1884 and of the installment due October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice six hundred twenty-eight and 19-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises; and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-eight and 95-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Anderson and Sarah Anderson, his wife, to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 330 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of three notes for one hundred dollars each, due October 1st, 1888, with six per cent interest per annum, and one installment note for sixty-six and 77-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Six and 77-100 dollars on October first, 1883, and six dollars on the first day of April, and October, 1884, 1885, 1886 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due October 1st, 1883, and of the interest due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on October 1st, 1883, and of the installments due April 1st and October 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice three hundred, seventy-eight and 95-100 dollars after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-four (24), in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149), of Range forty-five (45), containing one hundred and sixty acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, (Seal.)
By Robert N. Jackson, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston Minn., Dec. 13th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 24th, 1885, viz: ELIE LARIVERE, for the [illegible] S. 14, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following [illegible]

JOHN CROMB, Register.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum four hundred ninety-nine and 73-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Philip Murphy and Mary Ann Murphy his wife to Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the twenty-first day of April A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 571 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for four hundred dollars, due November 1st 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for eighty-eight and 58-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Eight and 58-100 dollars on November first, 1883, and eight dollars on the first day of May and November, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due May 1st 1884, and of the interest due November 1st 1884 and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on May 1st, 1884, and of the installment due November 1st 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same; there being due at the date of this notice, four hundred ninety-nine and 73-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section twenty-six (26,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) of range forty-seven (47,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney.
[33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred sixty and 21-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Peter N. Olstad, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the second day of July A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of July A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page 159 and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for two hundred dollars, due December 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for forty-four and 26-100 dollars, due in eleven installments, as follows: Four and 26-100 dollars on December first, 1883, and four dollars on the first day of June and December 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due December 1st, 1883, and of the interest due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on December 1st, 1883, and of the installments due June 1st and December 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of, the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice two hundred sixty and 21-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 11th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George J. Charbonneau, an unmarried man to Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, bearing date the first day of February A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 154, and post. Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for nine hundred dollars, due January 1st, 1888, with six per cent. interest per annum, and one installment note for one hundred eighty-one and 10-100 dollars, due in five installments, as follows: Thirty-seven and 10-100 dollars on January first, 1884 and thirty-six dollars on the first day of January 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888, respectively, and default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1884, and in the payment of the installment due on said second described note on January 1st, 1884, the said mortgagee thereupon elected that all of said sums, described in said notes, should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said notes and of the mortgage securing the same, there being due at the date of this notice eleven hundred eighty-two and 14-100 dollars, after deducting the legal rebate of seven per cent. on the installments of said second described note not yet mature, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter and lots one (1,) and two (2,) being the fractional northwest quarter of Section No. thirty (30,) in Township No. one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range No. forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and thirty-nine and 1-100 (139 1-100) acres, according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-fourth day of January A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 8th, A. D. 1884.

MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY, [SEAL.]
By ROBERT N. JACKSON, President.
EDW'D B. KENNEDY, Attorney. [33-39]

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor.

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently refitted and [illegible] to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 25th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-two and 24-100 dollars, ($372.24-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alkon Dumas and Emily Dumas his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 122, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 24th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [35-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and 83-100 dollars, ($384.83-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clorenthe Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1882, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 2, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter (se¼) of Section one (1,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 59-100 dollars, ($548.59-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jacob Francis and Ellen Francis, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of August A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block seven (7) of the Townsite of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk.

Morrison & Ledeboer, Plff.
vs.
The Red Lake Falls Milling & Lumber Co. Defts.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Morrison & Ledeboer and against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 12 52-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12,) Sec ion fourteen, containing 38 80-100 acres and the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the west one-half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) Polk County, Minnesota, in which the above described property will be sold in lots or parcels. And that I shall, on Saturday the twenty eight day of February A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and [illegible] together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January 1885, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 13th 1885. [38-44]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter J. Wilcom against Even Olson Enneberg for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1311 dated July 8th, 1879, upon the nw¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45, in Polk Co., Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Even Olson Enneberg failed to plant five acres of said land to trees, tree seeds or cuttings during either the third or fourth year after making said entry and that he has not planted any trees, tree seeds or cuttings on said land, also that claimant wholly failed in the year 1883 to cultivate the land which he claimed thereto, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[37-42] JOHN CROMB, Register.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 29, 1885. NO. 40

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 00	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 00	5 00	5 00	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	25 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Woodside Wonders.

WOODSIDE, Jan. 18, 1885.

We wonder who wrote that Woodside letter, dated Dec. 30th, and signed J. W.? We wonder where the shooting match took place? We wonder where the race track was, as we who live within 60 rods of D. Cameron's saw mill have no knowledge of it? We wonder where those horses are which were represented as running on Christmas day. It is well known that there is not a horse in the woods that could, if put to his best speed, catch a lame steer in a lane. As to that trotting match which was won in 3:04, that is, or may be all right. The writer, we suppose, means three hours and four minutes, as any of the horses mentioned would trot a long time in the shade of a common sized tree. We wonder where the dance was, and we all wonder where that good music was, as all the music we have in the woods is a mouth organ, or French harp, which is played over the mouth of a glass tumbler and sometimes the music is worse than others. Now, Mr. Editor, that December letter was a cool fabrication of imagination. But we know some men are cool; and some are cooler; some are fool, and some are fooler. But we will not write poetry as we have not heard of your being ill, and do not suppose you need medicine, even in small doses. But we must let you know of the news of Woodside: Miss Helen Stodard's school closed on Friday with appropriate exercises. The teacher and scholars edited a very interesting paper which was read by Miss Mirty Stoddard with credit to herself and school. Mr. Charles Foster has returned from Walker's lumber camp with a very severe cold. The saw mills, owned by Messrs. Goodrich and Cameron, are not running regular now owing to a scarcity of logs, yet both mills are in good running order and will do good work and give satisfaction to their patrons. There is strong talk of a telephone line from Crookston to Fosston.

T. J. W.

FARMING AND GETTING RICH.

Farmers Have the Requisite Resources of Wealth in Their Own Hands.

Massachusetts Ploughman.

It may be wholly idle to attempt to stem the tide that is rising with such a force in this country in favor of mere riches, but in the case of farmers it is as well to lay the simple truth before them as to withhold. Without in the least presuming to dictate motives or aims to any class of men, we may nevertheless say with perfect truth and respect for their status and privileges, that farmers of all men are the very last ones who need trouble themselves about riches as other people do. Possessing and living upon their own productive acres, they have all the requisite resources of wealth constantly in their own hands. They are sure of shelter, of food and of needful clothing; to toil and moil, pitch and screw, starve and deny, merely to be accounted worthy a certain amount of money, is only wasting the precious term of life which might be used to far better purpose.

We will indulge in no moralizing on the subject further than to say that to go without in order to scrape together a certain sum of money, and then to leave it behind without ever having the productive and enjoyable use of it, is the folly of childishness itself. To provide, with prudence and industry, against the accidents of life and the infirmities of possible old age, is of course every man's duty, and should supply the healthful stimulus to exertion, but to become a slave, to starve the higher and better nature, and to deny rational enjoyment to one's self and family merely to be reckoned worth so many dollars, is folly indefensible.

A man on his own farm, well cultivated and kept, well stocked, with good modern dwellings and barns and outbuildings, master of both time and acres, tied to no hours by the call of bells or whistles, free to come and go according to the necessities of none but himself, mostly in his own fields and performing his healthful labors within sight of the smoke of his own chimneys, is surely as rich in the genuine sense of that word as any man can be. He has nothing to fear and nobody to envy. Of one thing he is sure all his days, and that is a sufficient living; and that is what other men are never sure of without a single pang of doubt or apprehension. There is his land; there is his home; there is all the animate and inanimate machinery of his establishment; and for the rest he looks in profound trust to the bounty of heaven.

Instead of this unworthy demoralizing anxiety to get rich, if the average farmer, once being solidly established, would resolve to enlarge and exalt his life as it is, to make more out of that, to enjoy as much as possible of what there is to be enjoyed, to adorn and beautify his home—that only paradise on earth—within and without, he would find all his daily tasks far easier even to the extent of being delightful, he would feel rich where now with more money he feels all the time poor, and he would rid himself of a false tyrant in the form of increasing parsimony that holds his nose to the grindstone till he is flung into his grave. If farmers only knew it, they could easily be the richest men on earth.

Farmers' Butter in Winter.

Chicago Weekly News.

It is more convenient for most small farmers to have the largest flow of milk during the season when cows can get fresh grass in the pasture. The great majority of farmers' cows drop their calves in the spring, and are nearly dry the following winter as to give only milk enough for the family supply. Yet it is during the winter season, when the milk yield is smallest, and probably because of this fact, that butter and all dairy products bring the highest prices. For those who can do so conveniently, it is a good plan to have a part of their dairy drop their calves in the fall, and continue butter making during the winter.

Many suppose it is not possible to make the best butter in winter. With hay and stalks as the chief food of cows it is not possible. In all small dairies it is difficult, but the extra care required, as is always the case, is well repaid. The thing that many can do—making fair butter from fresh cows giving plenty of milk on June grass—is necessarily poorly paid. To make as good butter, and have it fresh, in the middle of the winter is much more remunerative. There will not be so much of it, for with the warmest quarters and green food there will be some shrinkage in milk. And this will not be entirely offset by its superior richness in the material for butter-making.

Where only one or two cows are kept in winter, especially if nearly dry and fed on hay, cream accumulates slowly and is liable to spoil before it can be churned. The bitter taste sometimes found in winter butter may be the result of rag weed or other weeds in the hay. Cornstalks are better feed for cows than the best of hay. Clover in nutritive value is richer than the grasses, but even when green it is not good for butter and milk. Turn a herd of cows into the best red-clover pasture, and they will eat the natural grasses growing in fence corners close to the ground before they will touch the clover. When forced to eat the green clover herbage, both the yield and quality of milk will be poorer. For winter feed the hay made from the fine second growth clover is much better than the larger first cuttings.

Corn in any shape is excellent feed for milch cows, especially when butter is the object. The oil, sugar and starch it contains are all carbonaceous compounds, and chemically identical with butter. A ration of corn meal twice a day, with other feed, will make the milk much richer, and with most cows will make the butter of better color. Winter butter, at its best, is apt to be too white. It is not a fraud on consumers to use coloring matter on well-made, sweet winter butter. The improvement in appearance makes the butter really more palatable. Good farmers use artificial coloring in winter butter when they only make what they use on their own tables. If properly made, winter butter is as good as the best grass butter. There is no fraud in making it appear as good, provided it is not sold for what it is not.

The orange carrot is sometimes used for coloring butter by farmers, but it is inferior to the artificial colors, which are cheap enough and less difficult to manage. The juice of the carrot impairs the keeping quality of the butter, which other coloring matter does not. If the carrot is grated and mixed with cream before churning, to give the butter higher color, the consumer should know the fact. Such butter will be apt to turn rancid sooner than that on which no coloring matter was used. The true way to use carrots for coloring winter butter is to feed them to cows. Carrots are more easily grown than most farmers suppose. Their general cultivation and use will make winter butter much better in quality.

The advantage of ensilage for cows is more in producing milk than butter. This method of preserving green herbage in a succulent state undoubtedly makes a large quantity of milk, but unless it is supplemented with cornmeal or grain the milk is not proportionally rich. It is yet a mooted question with practical farmers whether for making winter butter a field of corn, ripened with the grain and the stalks well secured dry, is not equal to the same corn cut before maturity and preserved in the silo. For the latter method, however, the corn is sown more thickly and yields a much greater weight of feed per acre, and this is perhaps the greatest advantage of the ensilage system of feeding.

Cows that are being dried off and that are to be turned over to the butcher in the spring will often pay a considerable portion of their keep in their yield of milk. Fattening cows, especially when fed on cornmeal, give extra rich milk, and it will pay to turn it into butter while enough is given to make a churning of cream per week. But the milking should be stopped at least two or three months before the fattening process is completed.

Grand Forks Daily Herald.

The Manitoba papers and immigrationists are busy quoting as fact against Dakota that while wheat was but 50 cents at Pembina, it was 71 cents at Emerson, and Dakota farmers by the hundred paid the duty of 15 cents and sold their wheat in a foreign land, making 6 cents per bushel and contributing 15 cents per bushel taxes. This does not prove that Manitoba is any richer or more desirable country. It only proves that we have a patient and long suffering people that permit a monopoly to exist which deliberately robs them of that amount of money. There is no reason in God's world why they should permit it to exist another month longer. The legislatures are in session and if their representatives do not promptly and efficiently remedy this matter, it would be in order to serve notice upon them never to return to their constituents unless they wish to be pointed out as the bought and perjured tools of the monopoly. There is great public emergency for instant action. The Illinois railroad law has tried and found valid and lasting. Let it be enacted at once, if necessary, under the suspension of the rules. If anything better can be hatched out by the combined wisdom of Minnesota and Dakota it can afterwards be passed as an amendment or substitute.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

It is said "good fortune comes to us all sooner or later." It now appears the farmers' time has come. Col. John H. Stevens, the pioneer agriculturist of the Northwest, and one of the most successful farmers Minnesota has ever known, a man whose writings are familiar to every farmer in the Northwest, and whose experience as a general farmer, entitles him to the throne of authority in every detail that appertains to farmers' pursuits, has decided that hereafter his entire writings, aid and support shall go to Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., which enables the farmers to receive the benefits of his experience at a cost to them of only fifty cents a year. This beautiful sixteen page journal, printed upon the best calendered paper, ably edited and contributed to in every department, viz: Farm, Cattle, Horses, Poultry, Swine, Sheep, Gardening, Dairying, Horticulture, Bees and the Home, will be sent for one year, by calling at this office and leaving fifty cents, or we will furnish it and the JOURNAL for one year for $2.00. Call and see sample copies. This is the best paper for the money ever published upon the American continent.

FARM NOTES.

From the American Agriculturist for February.

PROFITABLE GARDEN CROPS.

Wherever there are manufacturing villages, early cabbages are always in demand and bring good prices. Spinach is another salable vegetable. Beets, parsnips, carrots, turnips, onions, etc., as well as spinach, may be sown in rows far enough apart to be worked by horse implements. The distance between the rows is to be governed by the width of the horse-hoe or cultivator, which should close up as narrow as twenty inches. A market gardener sows such crops twelve or fifteen inches apart, but the farm gardener has cheaper land, and can give more space if he can save labor, and substitute horses for hands. Those who propose to undertake farm-gardening, will do well to begin with sweet corn and early potatoes, and not undertake the other garden crops until the land has been in cultivation with these one season. Another way to prepare the land for garden crops is, to plow, harrow, and sow it to buckwheat. When this is in flower, plow it under, and sow it again to buckwheat. Turn this under at the proper time, and in September, or at the usual time, sow the land with rye, to be plowed in next spring. The object should be to bring the land, a few acres at a time, into condition to raise any garden crops. The rapidity with which this can be done will depend upon the amount of manure at command for the purpose. It will be worth while for all farmers who are within easy reach of a market to give this subject proper thought, and be ready to commence the coming spring to make a farm-garden.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The result of neglect in the stable and stall will be apparent now. All who have failed to keep their animals clean, warm and well fed, will need to take more than ordinary care in bringing them through the winter. Liberal feeding is the only true economy in wintering stock. Induce animals to eat, keep their appetites keen with frequent changes of food, and feel satisfied, when spring comes, that all the fodder has been consumed in keeping the live stock plump and healthy. Every barnyard should have an abundant supply of pure water. Animals that are well wintered are half summered. Steady work does no harm to a mature horse. If well fed, carefully groomed and kept from undue exposure, a team may labor the winter through with profit both to the owner and the animals. Horses when confined to a close, warm stable, become tender and subject to colds, etc. Incoming cows should have a limited diet of dry hay, with a little bran, for a few weeks previous to calving. The young stock, and all others infested with lice, should have the skin rubbed with a mixture of sweet oil and kerosene in equal parts; Sheep need, besides abundant wholesome food, plenty of pure air, a dry yard and sleeping place. The porkers should already gone to the market. Store pigs will make a profitable growth if well housed and fed during winter. Light and frequent meals are best. Eggs can only be expected from fowls that are "at home" in a warm, dry house, provided with abundant food, both green and dry, lime, gravel and pure water.

PROFITABLE FEEDING OF COWS.

Where milk is sold at high prices near cities, it may pay dairymen to overfeed his cows with brewer's grain and articles of the kind, to stimulate milk production, without regard to their health: but for the general farmer, it is important, not only to have a good cow, but to keep her in health for a number of years. At present prices of dairy products, I do not see what profit the ordinary farmer can make without, by close management, he can turn every function of his cow to account. First, of course, in importance is her milk production, but of almost equal value are her calves for veal or to raise, and finally her carcass for beef, when her milking days are over. While admitting that the excessive milk or butter production of individuals may be so profitable that the other elements above named may be dismissed as of relatively little importance, I feel called upon to lay down as a proposition, the truth of which extensive observation and the experience of many years devoted to the breeding of animals of various kinds has convinced me. To wit: excessive or abnormal development in any one direction destroys the balance of the system, and unless kept within proper bounds, results in acute disease or constitutional deterioration. No one believes more firmly than I do that the average yield of our domestic animals of every kind can be largely increased in every direction, but the improvement must be sought in improved animals, both in breed and general individual quality, and not in an over-development of one organ or set of organs at the expense of the rest.

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arreages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb 1st, is this: To all who will pay up arreages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e., we will accept $1,65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1,50 inside of the County. Everybody should make an effort to avail themselves of this good opportunity to catch up.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, - Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,100

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop., Crookston, Minn.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

LEO & STEENERSON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 8, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY,

WITH ITS

1,400 Miles of Road

Is the only line extending through the

Park Region of Minnesota,

To all principal points in
Red River Valley,
Northern Minnesota,
Northern Dakota,
And to Devil's Lake and Turtle Mour- Districts.

—CONTAINING OVER—

9,000,000 Acres

GOVERNMENT LANDS!

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description of price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department. Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc. mailed FREE on application

JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—MAIN STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us at STANTON & CO., Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to with promptness.

John Crawford & Son,

Proprietors of

Crawford's

Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston, Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits, All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'

Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,.............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS.........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000

SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. - - - - MINNESOTA.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 29, 1885. NO. 40

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1.00	$1.15	$1.50	$3.00	$4.50	$6.00
1 inch	.75	1.25	1.75	2.00	5.50	6.00	10.00
2 inches	1.50	2.25	3.50	4.50	6.50	9.50	15.00
3 inches	1.75	2.75	3.75	4.50	9.50	13.50	20.00
4 inches	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	10.00	10.00	25.00
inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	12.50	20.00	30.00
¼ column	3.50	5.50	6.50	6.50	15.00	25.00	35.00
½ column	6.00	7.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00	60.00
1 column	9.50	12.50	15.00	18.00	25.00	60.00	100.00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Woodside Wonders.

WOODSIDE, Jan. 18, 1885.

We wonder who wrote that Woodside letter, dated Dec. 30th, and signed J. W.? We wonder where the shooting match took place? We wonder where the race track was, as we who live within 60 rods of D. Cameron's saw mill have no knowledge of it? We wonder where those horses are which were represented as running on Christmas day. It is well known that there is not a horse in the woods that could, if put to his best speed, catch a lame steer in a lane. As to that trotting match which was won in 3:04, that is, or may be all right. The writer, we suppose, means three hours and four minutes, as any of the horses mentioned would trot a long time in the shade of a common sized tree. We wonder where the dance was, and we all wonder where that good music was, as all the music we have in the woods is a mouth organ, or French harp, which is played over the mouth of a glass tumbler and sometimes the music is worse than others. Now, Mr. Editor, that December letter was a cool fabrication of imagination. But we know some men are cool, and some are cooler; some are fool, and some are fooler. But we will not write poetry as we have not heard of your being ill, and do not suppose you need medicine, even in small doses. But we must let you know of the news of Woodside. Miss Helen Stoddard's school closed on Friday with appropriate exercises. The teacher and scholars edited a very interesting paper, which was read by Miss Mirty Stoddard with credit to herself and school. Mr. Charles Foster has returned from Walker's lumber camp with a very severe cold. The saw mills, owned by Messrs. Goodrich and Cameron, are not running regular now owing to a scarcity of logs, yet both mills are in good running order and will do good work and give satisfaction to their patrons. There is strong talk of a telephone line from Crookston to Fosston.

T. J. W.

FARMING AND GETTING RICH.

Farmers Have the Requisite Resources of Wealth in Their Own Hands.

Massachusetts Ploughman.

It may be wholly idle to attempt to stem the tide that is rising with such a force in this country in favor of mere riches, but in the case of farmers it is as well to lay the simple truth before them as to withhold. Without in the least presuming to dictate motives or aims to any class of men, we may nevertheless say with perfect truth and respect for their status and privileges, that farmers of all men are the very last ones who need trouble themselves about riches as other people do. Possessing and living upon their own productive acres, they have all the requisite resources of wealth constantly in their own hands. They are sure of shelter, of food and of needful clothing; to toil and moil, pinch and screw, starve and deny merely to be accounted worthy a certain amount of money, is only wasting the precious term of life which might be used to far better purpose. We will indulge in no moralizing on the subject further than to say that to go without in order to scrape together a certain sum of money, and then to leave it behind without ever having the productive and enjoyable use of it, is the folly of childishness itself. To provide with prudence and industry against the accidents of life and the infirmities of possible old age is of course every man's duty, and a man may supply [illegible] [illegible] and better [illegible] enjoyment [illegible] [illegible]

A man on his own farm, well cultivated and well stocked, [illegible] modern dwelling and [illegible] buildings [illegible] [illegible]

his healthful labors within sight of the smoke of his own chimneys, is surely as rich in the genuine sense of that word as any man can be. He has nothing to fear and nobody to envy. Of one thing he is sure all his days, and that is a sufficient living, and that is what other men are never sure of without a single pang of doubt or apprehension. There is his land, there is his home, there is all the animate and inanimate machinery of his establishment, and for the rest he looks in profound trust to the bounty of heaven.

Instead of this unworthy, demoralizing anxiety to get rich, if the average farmer, once being solidly established, would resolve to enlarge and exalt his life as it is, to make more out of that, to enjoy as much as possible of what there is to be enjoyed, to adorn and beautify his home—that only paradise on earth—within and without, he would find all his daily tasks far easier even to the extent of being delightful, he would feel rich where now with more money he feels all the time poor, and he would rid himself of a false tyrant in the form of increasing parsimony that holds his nose to the grindstone till he is flung into his grave. If farmers only knew it, they could easily be the richest men on earth.

Farmers' Dairies in Winter.

Chicago Weekly News.

It is more convenient for most small farmers to have the largest flow of milk during the season when cows can get fresh grass in the pasture. The great majority of farmers' cows drop their calves in the spring, and are nearly dry the following winter as to give only milk enough for the family supply. Yet it is during the winter season, when the milk yield is smallest, and probably because of this fact, that butter and all dairy products bring the highest prices. For those who can do so conveniently it is a good plan to have a part of their dairy drop their calves in the fall, and continue butter making during the winter.

Many suppose it is not possible to make the best butter in winter. With hay and stalks as the chief food of cows it is not possible. In all small dairies it is difficult, but the extra care required, as is always the case, is well repaid. The thing that many call doing—making fair butter from fresh cows giving plenty of milk on June grass—is necessarily poorly paid. To make as good butter, and have it fresh, in the middle of the winter is much more remunerative. There will not be so much of it, for with the warmest quarters and green food there will be some shrinkage in milk. And this will not be entirely offset by its superior richness in the material for butter making.

Where only one or two cows are kept in winter, especially if nearly dry and fed on hay, cream accumulates slowly and is liable to spoil before it can be churned. The bitter taste sometimes found in winter butter may be the result of this weed or other weeds in the hay. Cornstalks are better feed for cows than the best of hay. Clover in nutritive value is richer than the grasses, but even when green it is not good for butter and milk. Turn a herd of cows into the best red clover pasture, and they will eat the natural grasses growing in fence corners close to the ground before they will touch the clover. When forced to eat the green clover herbage, both the yield and quality of milk will be poorer. For winter feed the hay made from the fine second growth clover is much better than the larger first cutting.

Corn in any shape is excellent feed for milch cows, especially when butter is the object. The oil, sugar and starch it contains are all carbonaceous compounds, and chemically identical with butter. A ration of corn meal twice a day, with other feed, will make the milk much richer, and with most cows will make the butter of better color. Winter butter is apt to be too white. [illegible] to use coloring [illegible] sweet winter butter. The improvement in appearance makes the butter really more palatable. [illegible] when they only [illegible] their own table. [illegible] properly made winter butter [illegible] [illegible]

butter is to feed them to cows. Carrots are more easily grown than most farmers suppose. Their general cultivation and use will make winter butter much better in quality.

The advantage of ensilage for cows is more in producing milk than butter. This method of preserving green herbage in a succulent state undoubtedly makes a large quantity of milk, but unless it is supplemented with corn meal or grain the milk is not proportionally rich. It is yet a mooted question with practical farmers whether for making winter butter a field of corn, ripened with the grain and the stalks well secured dry, is not equal to the same corn cut before maturity and preserved in the silo. For the latter method, however, the corn is sown more thickly and yields a much greater weight of feed per acre, and this is perhaps the greatest advantage of the ensilage system of feeding.

Cows that are being dried off and that are to be turned over to the butcher in the spring will often pay a considerable portion of their keep in their yield of milk. Fattening cows, especially when fed on cornmeal, give extra rich milk, and it will pay to turn it into butter while enough is given to make a churning of cream per week. But the milking should be stopped at least two or three months before the fattening process is completed.

Grand Forks Daily Herald.

The Manitoba papers and immigrationists are busy quoting as fact against Dakota that while wheat was but 50 cents at Pembina, it was 71 cents at Emerson, and Dakota farmers by the hundred paid the duty of 15 cents and sold their wheat in a foreign land, making 6 cents per bushel and contributing 15 cents per bushel taxes. This does not prove that Manitoba is any richer or more desirable country. It only proves that we have a patient and long suffering people that permit a monopoly to exist which deliberately robs them of that amount of money. There is no reason in God's world why they should permit it to exist another month longer. The legislatures are in session and, if their representatives do not promptly and efficiently remedy this matter, it would be in order to serve notice upon them never to return to their constituents unless they wish to be pointed out as the bought and perjured tools of the monopoly. There is great public emergency for instant action. The Illinois railroad law has tried, and found valid and lasting. Let it be enacted at once, if necessary, under the suspension of the rules. If anything better can be hatched out by the combined wisdom of Minnesota and Dakota it can afterwards be passed as an amendment or substitute.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

It is said good fortune comes to us all sooner or later. It now appears the farmers' time has come. Col. John H. Stevens, the pioneer agriculturist of the Northwest, and one of the most successful farmers Minnesota has ever known, a man whose writings are familiar to every farmer in the Northwest, and whose experience as a general farmer entitles him to the throne of authority in every detail that appertains to farmers' pursuits, has decided that hereafter his entire writings and support shall go to Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., which enables the farmers to receive the benefits of his experience at a cost to them of only fifty cents a year. This beautiful sixteen page Journal, printed upon the best calendered paper, ably edited and contributed to in every department, viz: Farm, Cattle, Horse, Poultry, Swine, Sheep, Gardening, Dairying, Horticulture, Bees and the Home, will be sent for one year by calling at this office and leaving the cash, or we will furnish it and the JOURNAL for one year for $2.00. Call and see sample copy. This is the best paper for the money ever published upon the American continent.

FARM NOTES.

[illegible]

the land has been in cultivation with these one season. Another way to prepare the land for garden crops is, to plow, harrow, and sow it to buckwheat. When this is in flower, plow it under, and sow it again to buckwheat. Turn this under at the proper time, and in September, or at the usual time, sow the land with rye, to be plowed in next spring. The object should be to bring the land, a few acres at a time, into condition to raise any garden crops. The rapidity with which this can be done will depend upon the amount of manure at command for the purpose. It will be worth while for all farmers who are within easy reach of a market to give this subject proper thought, and be ready to commence the coming spring to make a farm-garden.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The result of neglect in the stable and stall will be apparent now. All who have failed to keep their animals clean, warm and well fed, will need to take more than ordinary care in bringing them through the winter. Liberal feeding is the only true economy in wintering stock. Induce animals to eat, keep their appetites keen with frequent changes of food, and feel satisfied, when spring comes, that all the fodder has been consumed in keeping the live stock plump and healthy. Every barnyard should have an abundant supply of pure water. Animals that are well wintered are half summered. Steady work does no harm to a mature horse. If well fed, carefully groomed and kept from undue exposure, a team may labor the winter through with profit both to the owner and the animals. Horses when confined to a close, warm stable, become tender and subject to colds, etc. Incoming cows should have a limited diet of dry hay, with a little bran, for a few weeks previous to calving. The young stock, and all others infested with lice, should have the skin rubbed with a mixture of sweet oil and kerosene in equal parts. Sheep need, besides abundant wholesome food, plenty of pure air, a dry yard and sleeping place. The porkers should already gone to the market. Store pigs will make a profitable growth if well housed and fed during winter. Light and frequent meals are best. Eggs can only be expected from fowls that are "at home" in a warm, dry house, provided with abundant food, both green and dry, lime, gravel and pure water.

PROFITABLE FEEDING OF COWS.

Where milk is sold at high prices near cities, it may pay dairymen to overfeed his cows with brewers' grain and articles of the kind, to stimulate milk production, without regard to their health, but for the general farmer, it is important not only to have a good cow, but to keep her in health for a number of years. At present prices of dairy products, I do not see what profit the ordinary farmer can make without, by close management, he can turn every function of his cow to account. First, of course, in importance is her milk production, but of almost equal value are her calves for veal or to raise, and finally her carcass for beef, when her milking days are over. While admitting that the excessive milk or butter production of individuals may be so profitable that the other elements above named may be dismissed as of relatively little importance, I feel called upon to lay down as a proposition, the truth of which extensive observation and the experience of many years devoted to the breeding of animals of various kinds has convinced me, that any excessive or abnormal development in any one direction destroys the balance of the system and unless kept within proper bounds, results in acute disease or constitutional deterioration. No one believes more firmly than I do that the average yield of our domestic animals of every kind can be raised or [illegible] in every direction, but the improvement must be sought in improved animals both in breed and general individuality, and not in an over development of one organ or set of organs at the expense of the [illegible]

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arrearages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb. 1st, is this: To all who will pay up arrearages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e., we will accept $1.65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1.50 inside of the [illegible]

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, - Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE, STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL $100,000

SURPLUS, 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits [illegible] Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries [illegible] Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder [illegible] and Ash, seed and Willow cuttings [illegible] [illegible]

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Props.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

[illegible]

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY,

WITH ITS

1,400 Miles of Road

Is the only line extending through the

Park Region of Minnesota,

To all principal points in

Red River Valley,

Northern Minnesota,

Northern Dakota,

And to Devil's Lake and Turtle Moun- Districts.

—CONTAINING OVER—

9,000,000 Acres

GOVERNMENT LANDS!

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.

Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application.

JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner

C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—MAIN STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINN.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.

[illegible]son's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS' BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to with promptness.

John Crawford & Son,

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address

John McLean, Att'y at Law,

147-[illegible] Crookston, Minn.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS' Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.

M. R. BROWN,............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.

J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.

Wm. ROSS...........................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000

SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON.

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in a first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at [illegible]

LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 29, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

W. F. Zwickey has gone to St. Paul on a flying trip.

Table linens from 20 cents to 90 censt at the New York store.

Wm. Ross struck flowing water at a depth of about 150 feet. The well flows about 50 barrels per day.

You can buy one pair kid gloves for 50 cents; reduced from $1.50, at the New York store.

The Ada Index had one Foote in the city on Wednesday. The JOURNAL acknowledges a pleasant call.

Geo. Tripp and Mr. Hayes came in from Maple Lake on Wednesday to enjoy civilization at the skating rinks.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Very pleasant weather this week; not too cold nor too warm. Wheat sold at 68 for No. 1 Hard, but very little coming in.

The Congregational benefit at the rink on Thursday evening last was a "big thing on wheels." The net receipts we learn are $50.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the Ne York store.

Postmaster Jacobus has tendered his resignation, recommending George McLean as his successor. Mac will make a good postmaster.

Dr. Thomas has a fine dug well on his farm. He got discouraged at the prospect of getting a flowing well and put men at work digging. The well cost $40 and furnishes an abundance of nice, soft water.

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf

A. D. Stephens has been appointed, by the Marsh Harvester company, general collecting agent for Polk, Norman, Marshall and Kittson Counties, which position he is well calculated to fill with grace and dignity.

W. N. Godfrey came down from Maple Lake on Monday and says that it was cold, some, but not so dog-goned. He reports everybody as happy up there—having dead loads of good health which is said to rank among the choicest blessings to man. Owing to the atmosphere the ozone is immense!

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

The Fargo Argus Annual is at hand and is a beauty. The Argus reaches us on its day of publication brimful of the news of the day. It reaches us twelve hours sooner than St. Paul or Minneapolis papers which makes it of more value. We can recommend the Argus to any of our readers who wish to get the latest news as early as it can be obtained.

You can buy a good colored blanket or 95 cents, at the New York store.

Senator Steenerson informs the JOURNAL that he is not parent of the 7 per cent. bill as he is falsely reported in the Pioneer Press. He says he has sins enough of his own to answer for without being made to bear the sins of the whole Senate and very naturally feels indignant that the P. P. does not make any attempt to correct its error though he notified that paper of its mistake

Fine watchmaker and jeweler, Crookston, Minn.

The Breeder's Gazette, of Chicago, now comes regularly to our table. It is one of the best stock papers we know of and invaluable to the stock breeder and lover of good stock. Our readers would consult their best interests by procuring a sample copy to examine. We will take pleasure in aiding all who would like to see a copy or they can address J. H. Sanders, Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Vance had a call to go to Rockstad to educate the natives last fall. After completing his job he has returned and is now giving a few lessons on the fiddle—i. e. enough to keep himself in fire wood. He succeeded so well as a pedagogue that he now has calls from all over the world and is now considering a proposition to go and educate the 13 towns—(P. S. We don't mean Kaiser's paper, though that might join the infant class with profit.)

Harry Attix, one of the pioneer settlers of the Maple Lake Country, (if not THE pioneer) was in the city on Monday. Harry is one of your grangers whose brains supplement their hands and he is, of course, making a success of farming. He has some choice stock, raises some grain and in fact does not place his eggs all in one basket. He says the little church up there has a fine Meneely bell awaiting transportation to its belfry. All well and happy.

Our boys do say that the Grand Forks Herald's report of the races in that city last Friday night was unjust and unfair. The report was rather jug-handled and represented Carruth as fouling Griggs and throwing him, thus winning the race. It is said that when Griggs fell Carruth stopped and waited for him to get up and regain his place. The Herald says nothing of this but accuses McIntyre of trying the same tactics, in the next race. The polo game was a draw. The Herald is generally very fair and impartial but hardly seems to be so in this case.

Hon. B. Sampson is taking in the Saintly city.

Senator Steenerson spent the Sabbath with his family in the city.

Wm. Ross is building a new flowing well at his city residence these hot days.

Alex McKinnon went down to St. Paul last week to see how they run the old masheen.

Offers were made for barley in carload lots at 35 cents on car this week and wheat still goes up.

Pete Cornelius has had quite a seige of sickness but is now around again. Nothing more serious than a severe cold.

J. E. Dabler, collector for the Reliance folks, was in the city this week. He has gone to St. Thomas for awhile.

R. B. (that stands for Boomer) Mumford the Glyndon boomer passed through the city on Friday en-route for Red Lake Falls where he has some real estate interests.

Ed Greenhalgh and Leslie Maley tried conclusions at the rink on Tuesday evening. Maley was declared the winner, but it was so very close that Greenhalgh's friends are not satisfied.

There is a bill under consideration for building another insane asylum and it is said that Fergus Falls, Moorhead and Crookston are putting their best foot forward to get it. What-ever Crookston wants of another we fail to comprehend. She already has TWO—well-patronized skating-rinks.

Chris Houston has returned from a visit to friends east and is glad to get back to steady weather and civilization once more. He says that while he enjoyed his visit very much he would not like to be obliged to live in such a various climate. Chris is now hauling in his No. 1 Hard for 68 cents and is happy.

Edward Columbus was in from Lake Pleasant on Tuesday. He says the farmers' club still flourishes and that its members can see wherein they have been greatly benefitted by being members. When every town in the county finds out this important fact then can farmers begin to expect to accomplish something.

Knute Steenerson, the mayor elect of St. Hilaire shook hands with his many friends in the city this week. His election by a rousing majority has added about six-inches to the length of him. (and that's needless) He expects to see the village organization business legalized soon and to grasp the reins of power at an early day. He will be an easy driver we predict.

The event of the season was the 2:09 trot at the Favorite rink last week between Earnest Moeckel and P. A. Dufour. Time: Just as quick as P. A. could strike the floor. Won by Moeckel who stood up while P. A, was reaching the floor. The decision we regard as entirely wrong because Dufour "got there first." Neither had ever been on wheels before which made the race more interesting. They strapped on the wheels and Earnest rolled about 6⅝ inches; while Dufour, having discovered a fly upon the wall that might bother him after he had warmed up, attempted to kick the hind sight off that fly first, but changed his mind and tabled the resolution with a "thud" that might have been heard in Carman or might not according to the "dryness of the atmosphere." He yelled when he struck, some said in pain, but he stoutly avers he said "time!" (instead of—— as others say.) Be that as it may he made a few remarks and would have thrown up the sponge if he had had any. He had eaten nothing so light before (or since.) At all events he intimated that he had had enough and the judges decided Earnest the winner. We don't agree with their judgment.

Well! Well!! Well!!!

It seems to be well all 'round for cashier Ross. Yesterday he got a 50 barrel flowing well and this morning he is on change with a genial smile a rod long or thereabouts. Cause—a bouncing baby boy who came to his house last night. He contracted the well for $150.

Notice to Bankers,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
Norman County, } ss.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature approved March 3d, 1881, entitled "An Act relating to the duties of County Treasurers and the care of the public funds," (being chapter 124, G. L. for 1881) notice is hereby given that proposals for the deposit of the funds of this county for the ensuing two years will be received by the undersigned, Board of Auditors, at the office of the County Auditor, until the 13th day of February, 1885. Such proposals shall state what security will be given to the county for such funds so deposited and what interest will be allowed on monthly balances of the amounts deposited.

Conditioned that the said funds with accrued interest, shall be held subject to draft and payment at all times on demand.

We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Ada, Norman County, Minn., this 27th day of Jan., 1885.

NELS O. HENDERSON,
Chairman Board County Com's.
J. C. NORBY,
Clerk of District Court.
JOHN SHELY,
County Auditor.

Euclid Items.

From the Olive Leaf.

News items awful scarce this week.

No. 1 Hard 65 cents.

Sleighing good.

Dance in drug hall Friday night.

S. Currie was in town Monday.

O. H. Lucken was in town on Tuesday collecting personal property taxes. He reports money awful scarce and says that if the people are pushed for their taxes it will cause lots of suffering.

East side wood is again offered for sale on our streets.

We can report twelve births for this town for 1884.

Taxes very high in our town this year.

Ed Charboneau was in town to-day.

Mrs. McArthur is reported as dangerous again.

Birthday parties still continue to be the leading social events. The latest was given by Wm. Cronkhite, a celebration of his 54th birthday.

Doc Chapin kicks up his heels and sings: "I'll tell them all I'm single!"

The R. R. U. Elevator Co. intend to put an engine and feed mill, also a cleaning machine, in their Euclid elevator next season.

Several unoccupied farm houses in this vicinity have been broken into and their contents overhauled and the doors and windows taken from some houses.

Mr. Davis will do blacksmithing at Murney's old stand during the absence of Mr. Murney.

Wm. Davidson, of the Keystone farm goes to Granite Falls this week to purchase a carload of beef cattle for the farm use.

A general store with capital enough to carry a large stock of goods and carry some of the farmers over till next fall would do a large business here and be certain of success.

Mr. Tracy McCracken, of Warren, succeeds Mr. Geo. Harris, as station agent at Euclid. Mr. McCracken is one of the pioneer railroad men of this county, having been employed by this company for the past nine years. [We add our emphatic endorsement of Mac, than whom no better exists, and heartily congratulate Euclid on securing him. ED. JOURNAL.]

John Stevens thought he was doing a smart thing when he got Bi Chapin away from home and then invited a host of folks out to Bi's home to clean out the ranch. Bi says seeing it was his birth day he didn't care so much, but any other time he would have tuned up his old fiddle and murdered the whole party.

Next Monday Mr. E. C. Murney starts for his old home in Canada, intending to be gone the balance of the winter. Mrs. Dr. Chapin starts on the same train on a visit to her friends at Coldwater, Michigan. Doc has kindly volunteered to look after the balance of the Murney's during the absence of E. C.

W. H. Graver intends to sell off all of his stock and machinery and rent his place next season. Mr. G. intends to return east next summer.

Our elevator men assert that there will be 60,000 bushels of wheat marketed at this point before next harvest. Notwithstanding the fact that a large amount has already been sold in time to take advantage of the low prices.

A few days ago it was discovered that the residence of Mr. T. H. Perkins, on Sec. 20, had been broken into during his absence. It is not known whether anything was taken or not, but the house showed evidence of having been thoroughly ransacked.

Mr. M. P. Losey has plugged gunpowder into his wood-pile, on the side nearest the blacksmith shop. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Some of our friends intimate that the effects of being a good journalist has already begun to show itself on the editorial nose.

While the farmers are trying to pass laws to govern the workings of the Railroad and Elevator companies would it not be better for them if they made a law making it a penitentiary offense to mortgage their crops? The bulk of the wheat in the Red River Valley has been sold at from 48 to 50 cents for No. 1 Hard because the farmers were obliged to sell to pay their mortgages, when only for that the wheat could have been sold for 68?

Among our numerous exchanges we have a paper called the "Red Lake Falls Gazette." We received this paper with an intimation from its editor that they would like to exchange with the Olive Leaf. Well, that editor has got nerve! May be he would like to swap a balky mule for a good farm!

There will not be over two-thirds as much wheat raised in this vicinity this year as heretofore, partly owing to the discouraging results of last year and partly because everybody says he has been farming too much land and will try one year farming a smaller area and doing that well.

We understand from good authority that the elevator companies are instructing their agents to hold all the wheat their houses will accommodate and only ship when then can get no more into their houses. The elevator companies are buying this wheat for future sale; a sure sign that wheat will advance again before long.

The treasurer of this society will bring an action against the editor to secure the sum of 30 cents unpaid fines imposed by the society upon the editor. This case promises to be a very interesting one as both parties have made extensive arrangements and secured eminent legal talent. Supreme Judge, J. S. Chapin, presides, and Judges Kirsch and Grover prosecute. A silver-tongued senator, from Michigan, and Prof. Southmayd, defend.

COMMUNICATED.

ED. OLIVE LEAF: Thinking that some of your readers might be interested in the local events transpiring at Put-in-Bay, that favorite winter resort, here they are:

Our winter has been very cold but pleasant.

Social events are increasing; birth-day parties having been added to the list.

Our schools have been closed for two days—young men must do a certain amount of courting.

Elmer and Harry's party last Friday added one more to the list of joyous events. Big turnout, big time and heartily enjoyed by all.

Mr. Southmayd was unexpectedly subpoenaed to Crookston Monday night on some law business. This is the cause: The effect was—no school on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Quite a number of friends met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Chapin on the 16th to celebrate his 26th birthday and to get something good to eat.

Wells Misner must be having a good time among old Wisconsin friends. He has not even taken time to send back word of his safe arrival.

In a letter from C. E. Ricker, he states that he is located at Stephen, has a good position and pleasant surroundings. We will all be pleased to learn that our old friend "Rick" is happy and doing well.

Our fellow townsman, Charlie Harrington sends up a cry from Bellevue, Iowa. He says that he would like a copy of the Olive Leaf so that he can follow our little society in its weekly doings.

We suppose that the ladies will be busy building calico dresses and neck ties for the next two weeks. A grand time is expected.

Our young people, of the Sunday school got up a "bee" at the church, the boys sawing up the wood and the girls furnishing eatables for the occasion. The boys say the most enjoyable part of the occasion was the refreshments—and taking the girls home.

X. Y. Z.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

The St. P. B. & N. R. R.

The St. Paul, Brainerd and Northwestern Railroad Company, in its corporate capacity, hereby makes to Polk County, in its corporate capacity, as a municipal corporation the following proposition, to-wit: If said County by an election duly held accoording to law, shall agree to issue to said R. R. Co., as a bonus in aid of said company, bonds of said County of the par value of $300,000, said bonds to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually. The principal sum of aid bonds to mature in thirty years from the date of issue thereof, said Railroad Company agrees to build and complete ready for the passage of cars by or before July 1st, 1886, a standard gauge railroad from Brainerd, Minn., to some point in Polk County east of range 41, and thence by way of Red Lake Falls and Crookston to East Grand Forks. Said bonds to be issued to said Railroad Company when said Railroad as above agreed, shall have been completed to the points named ready for the passage of cars.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., this 5th day of January, 1885.

ED. E. WEBSTER, President.
T. B. THOMPSON, Secretary,
of said R. R. Co.

The above was filed with the County Auditor, and after taking legal advice on the same, the Auditor declines to call an election for such purpose. It seems the proposition does not conform to the statutes.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Notice.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have opened a Jewelry and Watchmaking business in the store formerly occupied by James McKenzie, Second Street, Crookston. I purpose to run a first-class jewelry store and shall adhere to the rule of promptness all the time. I would also respectfully for a friendly patronage of the generous public.

C. H. SAAKE,

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.

JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows preferd. The highes market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.

[37-tf]

Flannels, 54 and 56 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents, at the New York store. The nett cost on these good was 85 cents.

County Printing.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
Polk County, Jan 6th, 1885. }

The Board of County Commissioners of said county will be pleased to receive sealed bids for publishing list of delinquent real estate tax of 1885, proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Legal Notices, &c.; also for furnishing Stationery, Court Calendars, &c. Bids will be opened at a special session of said Board to be held at their office in the city of Crookston, on Tuesday, February 3d, 1885. Separate bids are requested for each item.

P. J. McGUIRE, Clerk.

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

MARRIED.

CHRISTENSON—DAUSER.—In this city, Jan. 25th, 1885, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. L. House, Mr. P. L. Christenson to Miss Josephene Dauser, all of Crookston.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 25th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Bailey, W G
Bottem, Gu L
Gilbertson, Hendre
Hamilton, Chas E
Hansen, Miss Me A
Larson, Sophia
Lexvold, Ambjor K
Martinson, Anna
Reel, Mrs Chas
Rubo, Peter
Semb, S E
Swensen, Ernst
Vallor, Anna Hanson
Valsta, Bernt Marta
Valan, Anne Olson
Valdnes, Peder A

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885 Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

STEWART & LAWRENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants,

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

REVOLVER, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

Sash, Doors, &c.

McKINNON BRO'S

CARRIAGE WORKS!

Robert Street,

Crookston, - Minn.

AGENTS FOR THE

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!

And Manufacturers of

Carriages, Wagons,

BUGGIES,

Cutters, Sleds, &c.

Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,

DEALERS IN

FARM MACHINERY:

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!

—EXTRAS—

For all Machines constantly on hand

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's

35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee

AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY

And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.

E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 29, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

W. F. Zwickey has gone to St. Paul on a flying trip.

Table linens from 20 cents to 90 censt at the New York store.

Wm. Ross struck flowing water at a depth of about 150 feet. The well flows about 50 barrels per day.

You can buy one pair kid gloves for 50 cents; reduced from $1.50, at the New York store.

The Ada Index had one Foote in the city on Wednesday. The JOURNAL acknowledges a pleasant call.

Geo. Tripp and Mr. Hayes came in from Maple Lake on Wednesday to enjoy civilization at the skating rinks.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Very pleasant weather this week; not too cold nor too warm. Wheat sold at 68 for No. 1 Hard, but very little coming in.

The Congregational benefit at the rink on Thursday evening last was a "big thing on wheels." The net receipts we learn are $50.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

Postmaster Jacobus has tendered his resignation, recommending George McLean as his successor. Mac will make a good postmaster.

Dr. Thomas has a fine dug well on his farm. He got discouraged at the prospect of getting a flowing well and put men at work digging. The well cost $40 and furnishes an abundance of nice, soft water.

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf

A. D. Stephens has been appointed, by the Marsh Harvester company, general collecting agent for Polk, Norman, Marshall and Kittson Counties, which position he is well calculated to fill with grace and dignity.

W. N. Godfrey came down from Maple Lake on Monday and says that it was cold, some, but not so dog-goned. He reports everybody as happy up there—having dead loads of good health which is said to rank among the choicest blessings to man. Owing to the atmosphere the ozone is immense!

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

The Fargo Argus Annual is at hand and is a beauty. The Argus reaches us on its day of publication brimful of the news of the day. It reaches us twelve hours sooner than St. Paul or Minneapolis papers which makes it of more value. We can recommend the Argus to any of our readers who wish to get the latest news as early as it can be obtained.

You can buy a good-colored blanket or 95 cents, at the New York store.

Senator Steenerson informs the JOURNAL that he is not parent of the 7 per cent. bill as he is falsely reported in the Pioneer Press. He says he has sins enough of his own to answer for without being made to bear the sins of the whole Senate and very naturally feels indignant that the P. P. does not make any attempt to correct its error though he notified that paper of its mistake.

Fine watchmaker and jeweler, Crookston, Minn.

The Breeder's Gazette, of Chicago, now comes regularly to our table. It is one of the best stock papers we know of and invaluable to the stock breeder and lover of good stock. Our readers would consult their best interests by procuring a sample copy to examine. We will take pleasure in aiding all who would like to see a copy or they can address J. H. Sanders, Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Vance had a call to go to Rockstad to educate the natives last fall. After completing his job he has returned and is now giving a few lessons on the fiddle—i. e. enough to keep himself in fire wood. He succeeded so well as a pedagogue that he now has calls from all over the world and is now considering a proposition to go and educate the 18 towns—(P. S. We don't mean Kaiser's paper, though that might join the infant class with profit.)

Harry Altix, one of the pioneer settlers of the Maple Lake Country (if not THE pioneer) was in the city on Monday. Harry is one of your grangers whose brains supplement their hands and he is, of course, making a success of farming. He has some choice stock, raises some grain and in fact does not place his eggs all in one basket. He says the little church up there has a fine Meneely bell awaiting transportation to its belfry. All well, and happy.

Our boys do say that the Grand Forks Herald's report of the races in that city last Friday night was unjust and unfair. The report was rather jug-handled and represented Carruth as fouling Griggs and throwing him, thus winning the race. It is said that when Griggs fell Carruth stopped and waited for him to get up and regain his place. The Herald says nothing of this but accuses McIntyre of trying the same tactics in the next race. The polo game was a draw. The Herald is generally very fair and impartial but hardly seems to be so in this case.

Hon. B. Sampson is taking in the Saintly city.

Senator Steenerson spent the Sabbath with his family in the city.

Wm. Ross is building a new flowing well at his city residence these hot days.

Alex McKinnon went down to St. Paul last week to see how they run the old masheen.

Offers were made for barley in carload lots at 35 cents on car this week and wheat still goes up.

Pete Cornelius has had quite a seige of sickness but is now around again. Nothing more serious than a severe cold.

J. E. Dabler, collector for the Reliance folks, was in the city this week. He has gone to St. Thomas for awhile.

R. B. (that stands for Boomer) Mumford the Glyndon boomer passed through the city on Friday en-route for Red Lake Falls where he has some real estate interests.

Ed Greenhalgh and Leslie Maley tried conclusions at the rink on Tuesday evening. Maley was declared the winner, but it was so very close that Greenhalgh's friends are not satisfied.

There is a bill under consideration for building another insane asylum and it is said that Fergus Falls, Moorhead and Crookston are putting their best foot forward to get it. What-ever Crookston wants of another we fail to comprehend. She already has TWO—well-patronized skating-rinks.

Chris Houston has returned from a visit to friends east and is glad to get back to steady weather and civilization once more. He says that while he enjoyed his visit very much he would not like to be obliged to live in such a various climate. Chris is now hauling in his No. 1 Hard for 68 cents and is happy.

Edward Columbus was in from Lake Pleasant on Tuesday. He says the farmers' club still flourishes and that its members can see wherein they have been greatly benefitted by being members. When every town in the county finds out this important fact then can farmers begin to expect to accomplish something.

Knute Steenerson, the mayor elect of St. Hilaire shook hands with his many friends in the city this week. His election by a rousing majority has added about six inches to the length of him. (and that's needless) He expects to see the village organization business legalized soon and to grasp the reins of power at an early day. He will be an easy driver we predict.

The event of the season was the 2:09 trot at the Favorite rink last week between Earnest Moeckel and P. A. Dufour. Time: Just as quick as P. A. could strike the floor. Won by Moeckel who stood up while P. A. was reaching the floor. The decision we regard as entirely wrong because Dufour "got there first." Neither had ever been on wheels before which made the race more interesting. They strapped on the wheels and Earnest rolled about 6½ inches, while Dufour, having discovered a fly upon the wall that might bother him after he had warmed up, attempted to kick the hind sight off that fly first, but changed his mind and tabled the resolution with a "thud" that might have been heard in Carman or might not according to the "dryness of the atmosphere." He yelled when he struck, some said in pain, but he stoutly avers he said "time!" (instead of—— as others say.) Be that as it may he made a few remarks and would have thrown up the sponge if he had had any. He had eaten nothing so light before (or since.) At all events he intimated that he had had enough and the judges decided Earnest the winner. We don't agree with their judgment.

Well! Well!! Well!!!

It seems to be well all round for cashier Ross. Yesterday he got a 50 barrel flowing well and this morning he is on change with a genial smile a rod long or thereabouts. Cause—a bouncing baby boy who came to his house last night. He contracted the well for $150.

Notice to Bankers.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
Norman County, } ss.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature approved March 3d, 1881, entitled "An Act relating to the duties of County Treasurers and the care of the public funds," (being chapter 124, G. L. for 1881) notice is hereby given, that proposals for the deposit of the funds of this county for the ensuing two years will be received by the undersigned, Board of Auditors, at the office of the County Auditor, until the 18th day of February, 1885. Such proposals shall state what security will be given to the county for such funds so deposited and what interest will be allowed on monthly balances of the amounts deposited.

Conditioned that the said funds with accrued interest shall be held subject to draft and payment at all times on demand.

We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Ada, Norman County, Minn., this 27th day of Jan., 1885.

NELS O. [illegible],
Chairman Board County Com's.
J. O. NORBY,
Clerk of District Court.
JOHN [illegible],
County Auditor.

Euclid Items.

From the Olive Leaf.

News items awful scarce this week.

No. 1 Hard 65 cents.

Sleighing good.

Dance in drug hall Friday night.

S. Currie was in town Monday.

O. H. Lucken was in town on Tuesday collecting personal property taxes. He reports money awful scarce, and says that if the people are pushed for their taxes it will cause lots of suffering.

East side wood is again offered for sale on our streets.

We can report twelve births for this town for 1884.

Taxes very high in our town this year.

Ed Charboneau was in town to-day.

Mrs. McArthur is reported as dangerous again.

Birthday parties still continue to be the leading social events. The latest was given by Wm. Cronkhite, a celebration of his 54th birthday.

Doc Chapin kicks up his heels and sings: "I'll tell them all I'm single!"

The R. R. U. Elevator Co. intend to put an engine and feed mill, also a cleaning machine, in their Euclid elevator next season.

Several unoccupied farm houses in this vicinity have been broken into and their contents overhauled and the doors and windows taken from some houses.

Mr. Davis will do blacksmithing at Murney's old stand during the absence of Mr. Murney.

Wm. Davidson, of the Keystone farm goes to Granite Falls this week to purchase a carload of beef cattle for the farm use.

A general store with capital enough to carry a large stock of goods and carry some of the farmers over till next fall would do a large business here and be certain of success.

Mr. Tracy McCracken, of Warren, succeeds Mr. Geo. Harris, as station agent at Euclid. Mr. McCracken is one of the pioneer railroad men of this county, having been employed by this company for the past nine years. [We add our emphatic endorsement of Mac, than whom no better exists, and heartily congratulate Euclid on securing him. ED. JOURNAL.]

John Stevens thought he was doing a smart thing when he got Bi Chapin away from home and then invited a host of folks out to Bi's home to clean out the ranch. Bi says seeing it was his birth day he didn't care so much, but any other time he would have tuned up his old fiddle and murdered the whole party.

Next Monday Mr. E. C. Murney starts for his old home in Canada, intending to be gone the balance of the winter. Mrs. Dr. Chapin starts on the same train on a visit to her friends at Coldwater, Michigan. Doc has kindly volunteered to look after the balance of the Murney's during the absence of E. C.

W. H. Graver intends to sell off all of his stock and machinery and rent his place next season. Mr. G. intends to return east next summer.

Our elevator men assert that there will be 60,000 bushels of wheat marketed at this point before next harvest. Notwithstanding the fact that a large amount has already been sold in time to take advantage of the low prices.

A few days ago it was discovered that the residence of Mr. T. H. Perkins, on Sec. 20, had been broken into during his absence. It is not known whether anything was taken or not, but the house showed evidence of having been thoroughly ransacked.

Mr. M. P. Losey has plugged gunpowder into his wood-pile, on the side nearest the blacksmith shop. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Some of our friends intimate that the effects of being a good journalist has already begun to show itself on the editorial nose.

While the farmers are trying to pass laws to govern the workings of the Railroad and Elevator companies would it not be better for them if they made a law making it a penitentiary offense to mortgage their crops? The bulk of the wheat in the Red River Valley has been sold at from 48 to 50 cents for No. 1 Hard because the farmers were obliged to sell to pay their mortgages, when only for that the wheat could have been sold for 68?

Among our numerous exchanges we have a paper called the "Red Lake Falls Gazette." We received this paper with an intimation from its editor that they would like to exchange with the Olive Leaf. Well, that editor has got nerve. May be he would like to swap a balky mule for a good farm.

There will not be over two-thirds as much wheat raised in this vicinity this year as heretofore, partly owing to the discouraging results of last year and partly because everybody says he has been farming too much land and will try one year farming a smaller area and doing that well.

We understand from good authority that the elevator companies are instructing their agents to hold all the wheat their houses will accommodate and only ship when they can get no more into their houses. The elevator companies are buying this wheat for future sale, a sure sign that wheat will advance again before long.

The treasurer of this society will bring an action against the editor to secure the sum of 80 cents unpaid fines, imposed by the society, upon the editor. This case promises to be a very interesting one as both parties have made extensive arrangements and secured eminent legal talent. Supreme Judge J. S. Chapin, presides, and Judges Kirsch and Grover prosecute. A silver-tongued senator, from Michigan, and Prof. Southmayd, defend.

COMMUNICATED.

ED. OLIVE LEAF: Thinking that some of your readers might be interested in the local events transpiring at Put-in-Bay, that favorite winter resort, here they are.

Our winter has been very cold but pleasant.

Social events are increasing; birth-day parties having been added to the list.

Our schools have been closed for two days—young men must do a certain amount of courting.

Elmer and Harry's party last Friday added one more to the list of joyous events. Big turnout, big time and heartily enjoyed by all.

Mr. Southmayd was unexpectedly subpœnaed to Crookston Monday night on some law business. This is the cause. The effect was—no school on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Quite a number of friends met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Chapin on the 16th to celebrate his 26th birthday and to get something good to eat.

Wells Misner must be having a good time among old Wisconsin friends. He has not even taken time to send back word of his safe arrival.

In a letter from C. E. Ricker, he states that he is located at Stephen, has a good position and pleasant surroundings. We will all be pleased to learn that our old friend "Rick" is happy and doing well.

Our fellow townsman, Charlie Harrington sends up a cry from Bellevue, Iowa. He says that he would like a copy of the Olive Leaf so that he can follow our little society in its weekly doings.

We suppose that the ladies will be busy building calico dresses and neck ties for the next two weeks. A grand time is expected.

Our young people, of the Sunday school got up a "bee" at the church, the boys sawing up the wood and the girls furnishing eatables for the occasion. The boys say the most enjoyable part of the occasion was the refreshments—and taking the girls home.

X. Y. Z.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

The St. P. B. & N. R. R.

The St. Paul, Brainerd and Northwestern Railroad Company, in its corporate capacity, hereby makes to Polk County, in its corporate capacity, as a municipal corporation the following proposition, to-wit: If said County by an election duly held accoording to law, shall agree to issue to said R. R. Co., as a bonus in aid of said company, bonds of said County of the par value of $300,000, said bonds to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually. The principal sum of aid bonds to mature in thirty years from the date of issue thereof, said Railroad Company agrees to build and complete ready for the passage of cars by or before July 1st, 1886, a standard gauge railroad from Brainerd, Minn., to some point in Polk County east of range 41, and thence by way of Red Lake Falls and Crookston to East Grand Forks. Said bonds to be issued to said Railroad Company when said Railroad as above agreed, shall have been completed to the points named ready for the passage of cars.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., this 5th day of January, 1885.

ED. F. WEBSTER, President.
T. B. THOMPSON, Secretary,
of said R. R. Co.

The above was filed with the County Auditor, and after taking legal advice on the same, the Auditor declines to call an election for such purpose. It seems the proposition does not conform to the statutes.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Notice.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have opened a Jewelry and Watchmaking business in the store formerly occupied by James McKenzie, Second Street, Crookston. I purpose to run a first-class jewelry store and shall adhere to the rule of promptness all the time. I would also respectfully for a friendly patronage of the generous public.

O. H. SAAKE.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing

JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows preferred. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. [87-1t]

[illegible] flannels, 54 and 56 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents at the New York store. The net cost on these goods [illegible]

County Printing.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
Polk County, Jan. 6th, 1885. }

The Board of County Commissioners of said county will be pleased to receive sealed bids for publishing list of delinquent real estate tax of 1885, proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Legal Notices, &c., also for furnishing Stationery, Court Calendars, &c. Bids will be opened at a special session of said Board to be held at their office in the city of Crookston, on Tuesday, February 3d, 1885. Separate bids are requested for each item.

P. J. McGUIRE, Clerk.

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] R. STEENERSON.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

MARRIED.

CHRISTENSON—DAUSER.—In this city, Jan. 25th, 1885, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. L. House, Mr. P. L. Christenson to Miss Josepheng Dauser, all of Crookston.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 26th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Bailey, W G
Bottem, Gu L
Gilbertson, Hendre
Hamilton, Chas E
Hansen, Miss Me A
Larson, Sophia
Loxvold, Ambjor K
Martinson, Anna
Reel, Mrs Chas
Rube, Peter
Semb, S E
Swensen, Ernst
Vallor, Anna Hanson
Valsta, Bernt Marta
Valan, Anne Olson
Yaldnes, Peder A

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

Commercial Hotel,
NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS BANK.

STEWART & LAWRENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants,
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
REVOLVER, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Sash, Doors, &c.

McKINNON BRO'S
CARRIAGE WORKS!
Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.
AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!
And Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.
Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,
DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY.
In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from
A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!
EXTRAS
For all Machines constantly on hand

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Two bills reducing the rate of interest on sales of public lands from 7 to 5 per cent were passed—one bill being retroactive after June 1, 1885. Bills were introduced providing for the location of a second state's prison by a board of commissioners; amending the act relative to inspection of steamboat boilers on inland waters; to prevent deception in the sale of dairy products; providing penalties for minors who obtain liquor under pretense of majority; appropriating $4,000 for repairs on state capitol. The concurrent resolution relative to the acquirement of the Keweenaw canal by the United States passed; also the Peck bill providing for hearing of demurrers in civil actions and the judiciary committee's bill as to the drawing of jurors.

Senator Pillsbury's bill amending the act entitled "An act to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and licensing steam engineers in Minnesota," approved March 8, 1881, provides for one inspector instead of three, to be appointed by the governor for a term of four years unless removed for incompetency, neglect, etc.

Ackerman's bill provides against the sale of any article of food made from unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, and excepts cheese made from milk that has been skimmed. Violation is punishable by a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $100, or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months. The second section prohibits the manufacture from any oleaginous substance or any compound thereof, other than unadulterated milk or cream, of any article designed to take the place of butter or cheese as an article of food. Cheese made from skimmed milk is here also excepted. The maximum penalties are $500 fine and one year's imprisonment. The third section is reiterative, and forbids the manufacture or sale of any oleaginous substance intended to take the place of butter.

Senator Goodrich's bill to secure the location of a second states prison provides that J. S. Pillsbury, Hennepin; William Crooks, Ramsey; Andrew McCrea, Otter Tail; Henry Poehler, Sibley; and F. W. Temple, Sibley county, shall be the commissioners to select such location.

The commissioners are authorized to inspect the stone quarries of the state, and make tests with a view to determine the quality and value of the stone and its desirability for and adaptability to convict labor, and for such purpose may employ experts. The commissioners shall receive $5 per day of work and their necessary expenses, the sum of $6,000 being appropriated for such expenses and for the purchase of suitable ground for the prison, the tract so purchased to comprise not less than forty acres. When the commissioners have determined upon a suitable location they shall so report to the governor, and their decision is final.

HOUSE—Citizens of Moe, Douglas county, petitioned for relief from elevator and railroad oppression. Bills were introduced to transfer lands granted to the Duluth & Winnipeg road to the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northwestern; to amend the insolvent debtor act; to provide for the payment of judgments against cities; making the term of town officers two years instead of one; appropriating $5,000 for the state board of immigration; making real estate mortgages taxable; permitting townships to have a voice with villages on the local option law; authorizing Brainerd to bond itself in the sum of $50,000 for a dam across the Mississippi; restricting the killing of deer, elk, fawn, etc.; the amendments to the divorce law suggested by Judge Brill; permitting publication of the annual insurance statements in any daily of 5,000 circulation in the state. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

Mr. Haroldson presented a bill which is designed to make the non-resident owners of mortgages pay a tax on the same. The bill proposes to make the tax on mortgages a lien upon the mortgage, and in case of non-resident mortgagees, where no property can be found to satisfy the claim for taxes, the county auditor may sell an interest in the mortgage.

Another game law amendment was presented in the house by Mr. Muzzy. This one proposes to prevent the hunting of deer, elk, fawn, etc., with dogs and hounds, and to prohibit the catching of deer, etc., in traps or with snares, and fixes the time in which deer may be shot between Nov. 15, and Dec. 15.

Mr. Pattee offered an important amendment to the insolvent debtor law. Under the existing law complaints may be filed in one county and the levy on the execution be taken out in another. The amendment proposes that the complaint shall be filed where the property to be levied upon is located.

SENATE—Bills were introduced providing for an amendment to sec. 2, art. 8 of the state constitution, and allowing the investment of school funds in school district and in county bonds; providing for locating and preparing plans and estimates of cost for a third hospital for the insane north of the south line of Stearns county; appropriating $2,000 per annum to aid the public examiner in securing more frequent examinations under the provisions of chap. 83, General Statutes 1878; providing for a new surveyor general of logs and lumber, and a new surveyor's district—to be known as the Seventh district—with headquarters at Crookston; to allow manufacturers, bottlers and sellers of beer to copyright and protect their trade marks on bottles, kegs, barrels, etc. The bill allowing women to vote for county superintendents of schools was recommitted to Senator Crosby for amendment. Ansel Oppenheim was confirmed as a member of the state board of equalization, vice William Dawson, who declines to serve.

Senator Sackett's bill for a third hospital for the insane is somewhat more elaborate than that of Senator Morrison, but has the same end in view. It appoints Messrs. C. K. Bartlett, St. Peter; M. J. Daniels, Rochester; H. H. Hart, St. Paul; Dr. Hewitt, Hastings; Dr. Leonard, Minneapolis, as commissioners to locate the hospital (north of the south line of Stearns county) to prepare plans of a fireproof structure, visit asylums in other states if necessary, and report to the legislature. The sum of $4,000 is appropriated for expenses of the commissioners.

Senator Gilfillan, of the judiciary committee, in reporting indefinite postponement for Senator Crosby's bill allowing women to vote for county superintendents, said it did not provide methods to prevent great confusion. The law provides that all voters at a general election shall be registered, and that the names of all candidates shall be on one ballot. Judges of election could not tell whether the folded ballot presented by a woman contained only the name of the candidate for county superintendent or not. No provision was made in the bill for registration of women, and if they voted, the tally sheets and the ballots would not agree. The bill was referred back to Senator Crosby for amendment, but it will meet with opposition from the judiciary committee, and it is not likely to pass, howsoever amended.

Senator Stoenerson's bills relating to surveyors general of logs and lumber provide for a new district to be known as the Seventh, the headquarters of which shall be at Crookston, and the territory include the Red river, Lake of the Woods, Rainy lake, etc.

HOUSE—Petitions were presented for an amendment to the Knife Falls Boom company charter, and extension of suffrage to women. A concurrent resolution for an appropriation to improve the Red River of the North was adopted. The house agreed to receive no railroad and warehouse bills after Feb. 2. Bills were introduced providing for uniformity in collection of taxes and filing of bonds; providing a way for the sale of railroad rolling stock; amending the charter of the Knife Falls Boom company; making insurance companies liable for the amount named in the policy; authorizing insurance companies to insure against hail, tornado and lightning; amending laws relating to the draining of meandered lakes; providing for compensation in case of the change of grade in streets; authorizing Lincoln county to issue bonds; amending the election law.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Muzzy, McMillan, Haroldson, Batchelder and Nachbar a committee on woman's suffrage. The judiciary committee reported back the bill proposing a constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women, without recommendation.

Mr. Knox recently introduced the following amendment to the general election law:

Section 1. That sec. 67, chap. 1, General Statutes of Minnesota of 1878, be, and the same is, amended so as to read as follows: Whosoever shall furnish or cause to be furnished to any elector a ticket of ballot informing him personally, or by any artifice or device whatsoever contained in or on such ticket or ballot in respect to the name thereof, or the arrangement of the name or names of the candidates or office, attempting thereby to induce him to believe that such ticket or ballot contains names different from those which appear thereon as candidates for office representing other or different political principles or parties from those which they really do represent, with intent to deceive, thereby inducing him to vote contrary to his inclinations, is guilty of felony. The finding of such ticket or ballot in his possession shall be deemed conclusive evidence; and, upon conviction thereof he shall be punished by a fine in the sum of not less than $100 nor more than $500, shall be imprisoned in the state prison not less than sixty days, nor more than one year. Said fine shall go to the general school fund of the county wherein such felony is committed.

SENATE—The concurrent resolution memorializing congress for money to improve the Red River of the North, the bill appropriating $28,000 for the Minnesota exhibit at New Orleans, and the house bill providing for a joint committee on census passed; also the St. Paul bills for the issue of $800,000 water work bonds, and consolidating and amending the acts relative to the board of water commissioners. Bills were introduced, amending the charter of Fairbault; creating a commission to care for the timbered lands belonging to the state; providing for storage of baggage, merchandise and freight, and its public sale when unclaimed; providing for compulsory education of children between the age of eight and sixteen; preventing the sale or exposure of indecent or obscene publications, pictures, etc., and a memorial against the repudiation of harbor bonds by Duluth.

Senator J. B. Gilfillan, by request, introduced two bills of especial interest to the lumbermen. One of these makes all the records now kept in the surveyor general's office at Minneappolis legal records, and requires the surveyor general to keep the same, and proposes to reduce the price of scaling from five cents per thousand to three cents.

The compulsory education bill, introduced by Senator Knutson, enacts that all healthy children between the ages of eight and sixteen shall attend a public or private school for twelve weeks during the year, at least six of which shall be consecutive. The only valid excuses on the part of parents or guardians are poverty, lack of school facilities within two miles of residence, or proof that the child has the necessary education.

Senator Fletcher's bill providing for storage of personal baggage, merchandise and freight by common carries is closely modeled after the existing laws affecting express companies. The Fletcher bill provides that the carriers shall provide suitable storage houses and shall have a lien on baggage and goods for charges. Personal baggage shall be held thirty days and merchandise or freight sixty days, at the expiration of which notice shall be sent the owner or consignee.

HOUSE—Bills were indefinitely posponed, relating to sommons of justices' courts; relating to the pardoning of convicts; and extending the term of township supervisors. Bills were introduced for a state park, amending statutes relating to pardons; entitling women to vote for presidential electors; providing for the testimony before coroner's juries, amending general statutes relating to assignments and judgments in civil actions; amending statutes relating to the satisfaction of judgments; giving townships the right to vote on local option; increasing the bounty for the killing of wolves to $8; amending the statutes fixing the time for the killing of trout. Senate bills were passed, memorializing congress for an appropriation for the improvement of the upper Mississippi, and several local bills.

Mr. Collester introduced an exceedingly good bill in the house—requiring coroners to keep a transcript of the testimony taken before them. In most counties the office of coroner is little better than a farce, and nothing is made of record. That condition of affairs existed in Ramsey and Hennepin counties until very recently.

Mr. Muzzy, who was appointed chairman of the suffrage committee, reported a bill proposing to give the right of suffrage on the question of presidential elections to women. It was sent to the judiciary committee, which will report it back as unconstitutional, since an amendment to the constitution is necessary to accomplish the object desired.

SENATE.—Judge Wilson, of Winona re-introduced the bill for an amendment to the constitution to be known at sec. 35, art. 4 of that document. The amendment reads:

No county, city, town, township or other municipality or subdivision of this state shall ever subscribe to the capital stock of any railroad company or of any private corporation, or make any donation or loan its credit in favor of any such corporation.

Senator Hickman called up his resolution that no bills should be introduced after February 22. Senator Clarke moved to indefinitely postpone, which motion prevailed by a vote of 16 ayes to 8 noes.

Bills were passed providing for the commitment of judges of probate to a hospital for the insane; increasing the limit of salary for county attorneys to $2,600; providing that persons ordered committed to an insane hospital shall not be abandoned en route; amending the charter of Moorhead. Bills were introduced to regulate the drinking and selling of intoxicating liquors by the issue of permits; reimbursing Dakota, Wynona, Whasington and Hennepin counties for care of state prisoners; providing for condemnation of overflowed lands to create water power.

HOUSE.—Bills for the taxation of real estate mortgages and requiring all foreclosures under chattel mortgages to be done by the sheriff were indefinitely postponed. A bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of dime novels. Dr. Evans moved to suspend the rules and put the bill through, but Mr. Turrell said the state had got along twenty-seven years with dime novels and thought it could stand it another year. Mr. Myers was about to say something, when Dr. Evans raised the point that his motion had not been seconded. Mr. Daniels, who was in the chair, said the point was well sustained, and sent the bill to the committee on insane.

The house reached general orders for the first time this session, and went into committee, with Mr. Turrell in the chair. There were twenty-one bills for consideration, nearly all of which were recommended to favorable consideration. Mr. Burlingame's bill for a constitutional convention was deemed to be of so much importance that it was temporarily laid aside, and there was a good deal of good-natured debate upon Mr. Batchelder's bill to submit to the people a constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women.

PASSING EVENTS.

A New Mexican recently came upon the body of a Pueblo Indian strapped to a tree, in Valencia county. An examination showed that the Indian had been fastened to the tree alive and left there to starve.

Robbery has become so common in Cheyenne, Wyoming, after night-fall that it is dangerous to traverse the streets. A number of vicious elements have been notified by the authorities to leave the place.

The president of a Hartford fire insurance company, being impressed by the evils of over insurance, ask for legislation to forbid the payment, in any case, of more than three-fourths the amount of the loss.

By order of the city authorities, every saloon in Abilene, Kas., was closed a few Sundays ago. The saloon-keepers promptly gave expression to the general feeling of woe by hanging heavy folds of crape on their closed doors.

A shark measuring fifteen feet four and three-quarter inches was captured by an Itallian fisherman in San Francisco bay. Upon being cut open it was discovered that its stomach contained a boot, an old hat, and a number of bones.

A hog was recently killed at Blooming Grove, Sullivan county, New York, and when dressed a thick wire fourteen inches long was found in the lights and pressed against the heart. Though twisted and coiled in different shapes and forced into the vitals, the hog was apparently as hearty as ever.

According to the United States surgeon general's annual report, the death rate for colored troops has, for the first time since their organization, fallen below that for white troops. Their mortality from respiratory affections—usually pneumonia—is more than four times as great as that of white troops.

The Indiana Pharmacist says, that a woman, who has her letters directed to the New York post office, claims to cure cancer by means of a direct revelation from her "dear Lord." Her circular winds up with: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow; four-ounce bottles, $5; eight-ounce, $8." The editor says: "It will be seen that the financial part of the business is the big end of the log."

Personal Matter.

The most juvenile divorce suit yet reported has been instituted in Philadelphia. Melissa Amelia Evens, who is only 14 years old, wants to be released from her marriage with Smith R. Rhodes, not yet 21, on the ground that she does not know what she married him for, that he deceived her in stating that he owned a brick house, whereas he was a bricklayer's apprentice, receiving only $6 a week, and that since the ceremony he has cruelly treated her and not given her enough to eat. It is too bad that she has found that the blessed institution known as matrimony is such a sham and fraud.

Mr. Gladstone generally dresses plainly, but, like the aloe, blooms once in the hundred years or so. When that event occurs the splendor of his blossoming calls for detailed record. On his first drive into Edinburg from Dalmany—the morning was bright and sunny—he flashed upon the town like a ray of light, and sat among his sombre companions like a bird of paradise in an aviary of jackdaws, clothed, like Tennyson's party in the pool, "in white samite," or what might have been a coat of that material; his waistcoat was also white, his trousers a lovely lavender, his tie the hue of the pale primrose, while in his buttonhole he sported a rose larger than a cauliflower, but less in size than a drumhead cabbage. Add to this a hat of veritable white, not the dubious drab which is the common wear, but as white as whitewash, and you have the figure which showed in the Scotch capital as the sun in Turner's sea pieces shows from surrounding clouds.

Carlyle's portrait of Webster has been printed already, but the following version of it is somewhat new: "I will warrant him one of the stiffest logic buffers and parliamentary athletes anywhere to be met with in our world at present—a grim, tall, broad-bottomed, yellow-skinned man, with brows like precipitous cliffs, and huge, black, dull, wearied, yet unweariable-looking eyes under them; amorphous projecting nose, and the angriest shut mouth I have anywhere seen. A droop on the sides of the upper-lip is quite mastiff-like—magnificent to look upon; it is so quiet withal. I guess I should like ill to be that man's nigger. However, he is a right clever man in his way, and has a husky sort of fun in him too; drawls in a handfast didactic manner about 'our republic institutions,' &c., and so plays his part."

In view of Arthur Orton's release, October 24, one of his friends has settled upon him a life annuity of £100, in hopes of keeping him from exhibiting himself on the stage, as he has threatened.—Exchange. If some of the friends of the numerous ambitious lady operatic and theatrical amateurs would do the same for those stage-crazed females, a grateful public will hold them in kind remembrance.

Many of the principalcities of France sent workmen out to America to visit the Boston exposition. Marseilles among the number voted 6,000f to divide amongst three delegates. It now appears that the latter group, instead of embarking for America, stayed in Paris as a more preferable alternative than crossing the Atlantic and making excursions to Boston. One of the delegates, it is assured, is so charmed with the capital that he still remains within its boundaries.

There are rumors of hard feeling among the principals of the Emma Abbott opera company, because the management will not allow them to sing in Italian. Sig Campobello (who is a Mr. Campbell) Sig Fabrini (who is a Mr. Smythe), and Mlle. Laura Bellini (who is Miss Woolwine) are particularly out of sorts, and are said to seriously contemplate leaving the Abbott organization and setting up a grand Italian opera company of their own. Mr. Charles Pratt, one of the managers of the opera company, tells us that the craze to sing in Italian is not confined to the principals of the troupe, but extends to the chorus singers. "We have," says he, "a Miss Dusenberry, from Pelham, Mass., a Mr. Swartwout, from Meriden, Conn., a Mr. Beanbloom, from Bainbridge N. Y., and a Mr. Checkerbury, from Walpole, Vt., who had never been outside their native villages and never sang in anything but Sabbath-school concerts and cantatas before they joined us this season, yet they bother us continually with their importunities to be allowed to sing in Italian.

A Wrecked Church.

The Madison Avenue Congregational Church, New York, of Which General Grant's old pastor, Rev. Dr. John M. Newman, is pastor, is financially wrecked. It owes interest on a $20,000 mortgage for six months, together with a portion of interest for the preceding six months. Dr. Newman's salary is $500 a month, and he has received only $200 since last May. The running expenses of the church are $20,000 a year, and where this money is to come from the church officers do not know. At present the society owes $10,000, exclusive of the mortgage, which is held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and notice has been given that unless the interest is paid promptly foreclosure proceedings will be instituted. There is a report that Dr. Newman, who is in California, will not return to New York.

Runaway Matches.

Apropos of runaway matches, the New York Journal of Commerce remarks: "Parents who have acquired large wealth and high social position are oftenest disappointed in the disposition of their daughters, because of the ideal they insist upon and by which they measure all application for the alliance. The daughter who recently married the coachman, it is said, was denied by her father the attention of worthier men because they were not possessed of the fortune and social rank he had fixed as the standard. We know an only daughter, now over two score years of age, and unmarried, because her father, possessed of considerable means, has driven away all suitors, lest they come wooing for his wealth. The difficulty increased as the years went on, for the girl became less attractive, and an ardent lover might well have his motive suspected."

Herr Most's Prescriptions.

From the Philadelphia Press.

About 100 men wearing red ribbon streamers from a button-hole in their coats, assembled at Dramatic hall, 5th and Gaskill streets, on Sunday afternoon, and listened to a bloodthirsty speech from Johann Most, the anarchist. He eulogized Reinsdorf, now condemned to death for the attempt to blow up the Emperor Wilhelm and his royal companions, and characterized his work as a grand example of heroism. In this connection he prescribes "a rope for traitors, the knife for the police, poison for the ministers, cold lead for the rich and a bomb for princes." Herr Most recommended that riots be started from time to time in different places, as he considered them very beneficial, and said that dynamite was a very good weapon with which to meet the militia. He further gave a recipe for an Indian poison by which the militia could be destroyed at long or short range. Petroleum was considered a good thing to be used in firing the houses of landlords. The man of blood concluded with the prediction that it would be but a short time before the red flag would wave from the tower of Independence hall.

Paris Cable to New York Herald: An extraordinary scandal occurred recently in the well known church of St. Roch, in the very heart of Paris. While the vicar general of St. Roch was celebrating divine service the congregation was astonished by the sudden apparition in the nave of the church of a woman with disheveled hair and garments, shouting, Help, help! He will murder me! He will murder me!" The woman was pursued by a man with a heavy black beard, brandishing a stout cane. The beadles and doorkeepers of the church came to the rescue. The would-be-assassin managed to escape, but the woman, panic-stricken with fright and rage, climbed over the balustrade of the nave, tearing from it a heavy bar of iron, which she waved over her head, threatening death to all who should approach. The congregation in consternation at this unexpected drama, left the church. The police arrived, and after a short but very noisy struggle captured the woman, whom they were obliged to bind tightly with cords, before they could remove her. Her exasperated lover had attempted to assassinate her. She had managed to escape from an apartment situated near the St. Roch and sought refuge in the church.

At Des Moines, Iowa, F. N. Hossack, a dry goods man, filed two mortgages on his stock, one for $16,549 in favor of his wife, and one for $2,000 in favor of his mother and sister. Immediately upon this becoming known attorneys representing claims for $3,600 garnisheed the manager representing Mr. Hossack, who had taken possession under his mortgage, and also attached a branch store at Perry. The mortgage to Mrs. Hossack was made to secure her against loss for money she had put in the business and for endorsements made by her on his paper to the Citizens' National bank. It is supposed the liabilities will aggregate $30,000. About $24,000 are already filed.

The residence of Lewis Baker at Elm Grove, near Wheeling, W. Va., was burned. Loss $15,000; insured for $10,000. Baker was recently proprietor of the Wheeling Register. On Feb. 1 he takes charge of the St. Paul Globe of which he has bought a controlling interest.

Joyfully Astonished.

Mr. James Brunt, Deputy Sheriff, Baltimore, Maryland, writes: In an experience of thirty years I have become acquainted with numerous so-called specifics for coughs and colds, but never before experienced such surprising efficacy as was obtained from the Red Star Cough Cure. I was attacked with a severe deep-seated cold and cough. I suffered for some time, and tried this valuable remedy. I was completely cured by the use of one bottle.

Richards Wagner's trustee has decided that no festival preformances of wagner's work be given at Bayruth in 1885 but "Parsifal," and "Tristan and Isolde" will be given in 1886.

At Rockford, Ill., William Larson were arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of Marshal S. Pritchard, collector of taxes, in January, 1878. The arrests were made on information furnished by James Rants, a forger in the state penitentiary, where he confessed to the judge of the circuit court and claims to have been an eyewitness to the murder. His testimony implicates two other persons and is very explicit. The murder was for money and heretofore there has been no clue.

Gen. Grant has quite recovered from the trouble with his tongue, and Dr. Baker says, has not looked so well for years. He is at work finishing his recollections of the war, which will be completed in about three months, and make a large volume.

A Valuable Discovery.

A graduate of Yale College, Dr. Samuel K. Cox, D. D., Practical and Analytical Chemist, Washington, D. C., makes the following official statement: "To the thousands whose systems instinctively shrink from the use of Morphia and Opium, and especially to mothers, who justly dread the evil, and at times, fatal effects of those dangerous drugs, the Red Star Cough Cure must prove a boon. It is not only entirely free from all opiates, poisons, and emetics (a thing which not one cough preparation in ten can boast), but it is altogether an original and most happy combination of the best remedial agents, and is as harmless as it is effective. I base this assertion on careful analyses and numerous practical tests—the latter in every case resulting in a speedy cure."

The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Maryland, are the Sole Owners and Manufacturers of this valuable remedy. The Head of Baltimore Health Department, Dr. James A. Steuart, one of the most eminent physicans in America, says: "It supplants the objectionable and harmful features of other cough mixtures."

All the London morning papers contain columns of descriptions and comment regarding Gen. Stewart's battle. The papers unanimously extrol in glowing terms the heroism of the troops, and unite in eulogizing Col Burnaby, who is described as dying, like a true English "bulldog," with his hand clinched in death about the throat of the Arab whose spear was thurst through the colonel's neck. The papers while praising the gallantry of the English at Abu-Klea, consider Gen. Stewart's hurried advance to Metemmeh indicates further heavy fighting, and they fear the loss of Omdurman will enable the Mahdi to prevent the passage of Gordon's steamers; but they all admit the bravery of the English augurs well for the ultimate success of the expedition.

It is thought that John O'Leary will cast his lot with the Parnellites, and that Fenianism is dead.

Farmers' Folly.

Some farmers adhere, even against the full light of fact and discovery, to the old fashioned folly of coloring butter with carrots, annatto, and inferior substances, notwithstanding the splendid record made by the Improved Butter Color, prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. At scores of the best agricultural Fairs it has received the highest award over all competitors.

Thomas Barbour, the well-known thread manufacturer, died at Lisburn, Ireland, recently, aged fifty-three. His estate is worth over $3,000,000.

Decorative Art. Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c. 10c. Druggists keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

There are 2,080 co-operative societies in Germany, with a membership of over 1,000,000, and last year they purchased over $375,000,000 of goods.

Paper wheel-spokes are coming into use. The paper pulp is forced into iron molds under heavy pressure, where it dries and hardens.

A Venezuelan gold mine is said to have yielded $1,850,000 to its American owners in the last six months.

Word has been received at Montreal from Rome that the sacred relics brought from Rome by Mgr. Fabre in 1880 as bones of St. Claudius and St. Julians are spurious.

FOR A GENERAL SYSTEM REJUVENATOR and Blood purifier take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Barbed Wire.

If you have barbed wire fences, keep Veterinary Carbolisalve in your stables. It is the best remedy for wounds of all kinds. 50c, and 1.00 cans at druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Props., Black River Falls, Wis.

RED STAR
TRADE MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. *Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to*
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

A Good Family Remedy
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the following:

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April 6, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited.
Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TUTT'S
PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

ARE YOU DISCOURAGED
Has your physician failed to arrest the disease from which you are suffering? Are you losing faith in medicines, and growing alarmed at your condition? If so, take
HOPS AND MALT
BITTERS,
The Great Blood Purifier,
Compounded from the well-known curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cascara Sagrada, etc. They are never known to fail in all cases of
LIVER AND KIDNEY
Troubles. They cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism and all urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the nervous system.
As a tonic they have no equal. They are a rational cathartic and a superb anti-bilious specific.
CAUTION
Should be exercised by persons when purchasing Hops and MALT Bitters. Do not get them confounded with other inferior articles of a similar name. For sale by all druggists and dealers. See that every label bears the name HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul.
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

ROCKFORD WATCHES
Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

Mrs. Mary A. Matthews, wife of Stanley Matthews, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, died recently.

"I Feel So Well."

"I want to thank you for telling me of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," writes a lady to her friend. "For a long time I was unfit to attend to the work of my household. I kept about but I felt thoroughly miserable. I had terrible backaches, and bearing-down sensations across me and was quite weak and discouraged. I sent and got some of the medicine after receiving your letter, and it has cured me. I hardly know myself. I feel so well."

By direction of the president Capt. William C. Shannon, assistant surgeon, is detailed member of the retiring board at Omaha, Neb., vice Col. John E. Summers, relieved.

All "Played Out."

"Don't know what ails me lately. Can't eat well,—can't sleep well. Can't work, and don't enjoy doing anything. Ain't really sick and really ain't well. Feel all kind o' played out someway." That is what scores of men say every day. If they would take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" they would have no occasion to say it. It purifies the blood, tones up the system and fortifies it against disease. It is a great anti-bilious remedy as well.

Work on an artesian well has been stopped at New Haven after going down 2,400 feet and spending $25,000 without striking water.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—Rev. R. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.

The bill in the Dakota legislature for removing the capital from Bismarck to Pierre, still hangs fire.

Many medicines now on the market owe what virtue they possess to the presence of powerful and poisonous drugs. HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY is purely vegetable and will not injure the feeblest and most delicate person.

The Republican caucus at Madison nominated Col. Spooner, giving him fifty-four votes to Fairchild's twenty-five.

Carbolines.

The gray and bad no more shall grieve,
The sighs of coming age,
For Carboline can both retrieve
And fullest griefs assuage.

Haynes resigned the speakership of the Illinois house, and Cronkrite was placed temporarily in the chair, after a free fight.

Faithfulness is necessary in all kinds of work. Especially is it necessary, in treating a cold, to procure the best remedy, which is Allen's Lung Balsam, and take it faithfully, according to directions, and it will cure a cold every time and prevent fatal results. Sold by all druggists.

The Pope recently received 1,000 seminarians 22 cardinals and many bishops. The scene was impressive. The pope made a long nonpolitical speech in Latin.

DO IT NOW and don't delay. Heart disease should not be trifled with but cured; use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator and you will not be disappointed in its effects which are immediate, $1.

Paddy Ryan's share of the receipts from the brief glove-fight in New York is $3,700.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Two colored men were refused skates in a Boston rink, and propose to test the matter under the civil rights bill.

Officeholders.

The office held by the Kidneys is one of importance. They act as natures sluice-way to carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the impurities both those that are taken into the stomach and those that are formed in the blood. Any clogging or inaction of these organs is therefore important. Kidney-Wort is Nature's efficient assistant in keeping the kidneys in good working order, strengthening them and inducing healthy action. If you would get well and keep well, take Kidney-Wort.

Morgan O'Connell, second son of the late Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator is dead.

A Conscientious Minister.

DEAR SIR:—Having tried your White Wine of Tar Syrup, I believe it to be an excellent medicine, and can conscientiously recommend it to others. Respectfully yours,
Kingsville, Mo. REV. WM. STEVENSON.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

RAW FURS WANTED. Ship by express in sacks to London, Leipzig & Paris Agency, A. Moore, Mgr., 283 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

50 Satin Finished Embossed Cards 10c., Rolled Gold Ring, Com. Masonic Pocket Knife, 2 French Dolls with Wardrobe, and agt's Card Outfit, 20c., 5 pks. and your choice of either, 50c., or 10 pks. and all 3 premiums $1.00. HAMDEN CARD CO., Hamden, Conn.

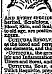
WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen in City or County to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. We have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp CROWN M'F'G. CO., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

FIRE! FLOOD! THE BIG BOSTON. The goods saved from the Fire and Flood on Christmas are now offered; and are being sold at prices never heard of before in the Northwest. Merchant Tailoring at less money than others will charge for Ready-Made Clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send your orders to BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis, Minn. New Quarters, Washington & 2d aves S.

DR. LINQUIST'S
Spinal Misses' Waist......$1 75
Spinal Corset.......... 2 00
Spinal Nursing Corset.... 2 25
Spinal Abdominal Corset, 2 75
Recommended by leading physicians, delivered free anywhere in the U. S. on receipt of price. Lady Agents Wanted.
Dr. Linquist's Spinal Corset Co., 412 B'way, New York.

RUSSIAN FLAX SEED.
We have FOR SALE GENUINE RUSSIAN SEED FLAX. Experience has proven that Russian seed yields fully FIFTY PER CENT better than any other variety ever sown in this country. Sow only the genuine Russian. We guarantee ours. Write for prices. MANKATO LINSEED OIL CO., MANKATO, MINN.

PREPARED
FERTILIZING SALT.
Send for "Salt Sayings." Write for Prices.
Car lots, on Car at Your Railway Station.
E. S. FITCH, Bay City, Mich.



HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES
AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.
CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.
Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES COLD IN HEAD
ROSE-COLD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BRO'S
OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

CATARRH ... HAY-FEVER
ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste & Smell. A quick & positive Cure. 50 cents at Druggists. 60 cents by mail registered. Send for circular. Sample by mail 10 cts. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists Owego, N. Y.

RUPTURE
Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current*. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in '83. Send Stamp for pamphlet.
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO., 191 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a *red tin tag*; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

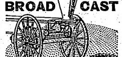
CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

40 Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chromo Cards, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gilt bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Premium and Price List and Agent's Canvassing Outfit, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Yalesville, Conn.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

The Single Men's Endowment Association.
The Single Men's Endowment Association, now in its fourth year, more prosperous and stronger than ever. Young man, consider your ways, save your money, become a member, and receive a cash endowment at marriage of from $1,000 to $2,000. For full information address Single Men's Endowment Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send 2ct. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.



STROWBRIDGE
BROAD CAST
SOWER
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!
Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. *Not affected by wind*, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.
C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best
FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. *For sale at druggists.*

N. W. N. U. 1885. No. 5.

SNOW WHITE FAMILY
MADE FROM
SALZER NEW WHEAT

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.
No seeds produce finer Flowers, better Vegetables, larger Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Try them.
THE FARM! New tested Wheat (6 sorts), among these Saskatchewan Fife, Imperial French, etc. NEW EARLY DAKOTA WHITE OATS, POTATOES, BARLEY, ETC. SEEDS grown 300 miles north of here! Everything for farm. Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and other States will return to old time yield if our Seed grain is used. Try it.
Send for Catalogue. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis. Catalogue free.
Plants and Roses By the 100,000. Largest Greenhouses In the West.

Destructive Dynamite.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—An explosion occurred at 2 p. m. in the White Tower, and ten minutes later two explosions took place in the parliament houses. The houses of parliament and government offices were severely shaken and considerable damage done. The second came about three minutes after the first. One was near the house of commons; the other near Westminster hall. A quantity of explosive matter had been placed inside the great ornamental gates leading to the crypt under Westminster hall. These gates were blown off the hinges and thrown to the ground. All the windows on the north and south sides of the immense building were blown to atoms. The concussion shook down from the grand oak roof of the hall the accumulated soot of centuries. This, in its downward movement, made a dense cloud, so heavy that the officers on guard became alarmed and dared not enter the room in the lobby. The splinters were four times as thick as the flakes in a blinding snow, and were propelled with dangerous force. They cut and ripped the leather coverings and tore out and scattered the horsehair from the seats all over the house. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor, who was alone and about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman named Cole and called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carelessly, not suspecting anything, and went with it out into Westminster hall. He had no sooner reached the hall than the package exploded. This explosion knocked the policeman down and injured him so seriously that little hope of his recovery is entertained. Its force also knocked down two other policemen standing in the vicinity and stunned them. A lady and gentleman standing near the officer who had the package were also prostrated. The great window over the entrance to Westminster hall was smashed to atoms, and the side windows were blown out. Those who were in the house of commons fled precipitately, and many ladies were bruised in the crush. The second explosion was far more destructive than the first. The lobby of the house of commons is completely demolished. The western extremity of the house is a total wreck. All the woodwork on the government side of the house is shattered, and a wide hole blown through the floor. The gallery was displaced, and even the solid stone work of the doorway was either pulverized or shifted from position. Every pane of glass in the house was

SMASHED TO ATOMS,

and the gallery benches were overturned and broken. The gallery generally is dismantled. Immense damage was done in the lobby. The masonry, decorations and sculpture were utterly destroyed. The place is described as literally blown to pieces. Sixteen persons were injured, but none mortally, by the explosion at the Tower. This outrage was the most successful yet made upon any public building since the inauguration of the present era of dynamite warfare. The attack was made on that portion of the building known as the "White Tower." It was fairly filled with visitors at the time, and most, if not all of those hurt, were moving about in the Tower at the time of the explosion. The roof was blown clear off the structure. All the persons known to have been injured were visitors. The police, the moment they realized the nature of the explosion, effectually barred all egress from the Tower and grounds, and are now subjecting every person detained to the most rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons inside the premises. The investigations so far made led to the conclusion that the explosives used in the attack on the Tower were handled by persons who gained access to the structure as sight-seers. The ruins also show that the explosives operated from a point somewhere in the inner bastion or in the esplanade nearest the Thames tower. There was a large number of children among the visitors. Many of these ones had their faces and hands badly torn by broken glass and flying splinters. The most piteous sight in the large crowd of innocent prisoners temporarily detained within the Tower walls was afforded by these little ones, with their pale faces and bleeding heads. The scenes in and around the Tower were indescribable. The pale faces, bloody heads, and broken limbs of the wounded children roused the great crowd congregated in the vicinity to frenzy. Yells were heard on every side to "Lynch the Villains!" "Roast the Fiends!" Hundreds of rifles were damaged in the Tower, which was ignited, and the fire was

SUPPRESSED WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY.

The ancient armory was destroyed. The explosion occurred on the second floor of the White Tower. All the authorities agree that dynamite was used. Three floors were thoroughly wrecked, and the explosion damaged hundreds of stands of arms. The favorite theory of the police is that the dynamite used was carried to the place in each case concealed under the long cloak of a woman, whose appearance was thus made to resemble that of a woman about to become a mother. A woman in whom this appearance was very noticeable was seen among the visitors at the tower this afternoon, shortly before the explosion occurred. She was escorted by a tall man with a military air. Neither of them could be found after the gates were closed after the explosion, and when the visitors came to be searched. It is supposed the woman and her escort escaped during the rush that occurred just after the explosion, and before the gates were closed. The impotent action of the police is generally ridiculed. The number of those injured by the explosions is as follows:

At the Tower—Six injured seriously, fourteen slightly.

At the Parliament Buildings—Four seriously, ten slightly.

The worst injuries were received by Constables Cox and Cole, both of whom will die, and a civil engineer named Edwin Green, visiting the parliament buildings. Several persons were arrested on suspicion but all were released, as there was no evidence against them.

Aside from recognition that in the past our national policy of avoidance of entangling alliances with foreign powers has been wise, there are in sight to-day many facts which tend to strengthen the belief that the people of the United States will be happier and richer, both in the near future and in all time to come, if no departure from our traditional policy of national independence is now countenanced, either by the people or their representatives. There is undoubtedly a strong desire in the minds of many to have this nation take a more prominent part in the councils of nations, but this desire should be checked rather than encouraged. The doctrine of Washington's farewell address to his countrymen is just as sound now and just as applicable to the present situation of affairs as it was nearly a hundred years ago.

An Indian named Crooked Foot sold some wood from his island in the Missouri river, twenty miles below Chamberlain, Dakota. While John Bader and Frank Phelps with their teams, in company with the Indian of whom the wood was purchased, were coming from the island with a load of wood, another Indian tried to stop them from taking the wood, and shot at them three or four times, when John Bader, who had a Winchester rifle with him, shot the Indian and killed him. Mr. Bader came up to town and gave himself up to the authorities, but as yet nothing has been done. A large number of Indians were in town, but all seem to be friendly to Mr. Bader, and say the Indian killed was a bad one.

Private advices from Korti assert that the rebels have surrounded Gen. Stewart in the desert, where he has taken up an entrenched position to await reinforcements from Gen. Wolseley. Deserters from the rebel lines state the Mahdi's officers consider the affair at Abu-Klea wells a drawn battle. The Arabs were neither routed nor pursued, and fell back in an orderly manner, not in the least demoralized by the outcome of the engagement.

The house in which Gen. Sherman lived while in Washington has been purchased by Wash O. McLean for $16,000. The house is now occupied by Gen. Slocum, and his next door neighbor is Gen. Van Vliet, who was a class-mate of Sherman at West Point.

Maj. Strait has succeeded in securing the amendment of the Indian appropriation bill so as to leave it to the discretion of the secretary of the interior, to disburse the $10,000 appropriation for the Medowakanton Indians of Minnesota.

QUITS.

Indeed, they have not grieved me sore,
Your faithlessness and your deceit:
The truth is, I was troubled more
How I should make a good retreat:
Another way my heart now tends;
We can cry quits, and be good friends.

I found you far more lovable,
Because your fickleness I saw,
For I myself am changeable,
And like, you know, to like doth draw:
Thus neither needs to make amends;
We can cry quits, and be good friends.

While I was monarch of your heart,
My heart from you did never range;
But from my vassal did I part,
When you your lady-love did change.
No penalty the change attends;
We can cry quits, and be good friends.

Farewell! We'll meet again some day,
And all our fortunes we'll relate;
Of love let's have no more to say,
'Tis clear we're not each other's fate.
Our game is pleasant fashion ends;
We can cry quits, and be good friends.

—Chamber's Journal.

HOW MR. NICHOLSON MISLAID BABY.

CHAPTER I.

Mrs. Nicholson was standing in a dubious attitude, with the study door half open, and her eyes turning from the quiet figure in the armchair by the table to another open door in the passage behind her, through which she could see a flood of sunshine and in the sunshine a cradle.

"I don't feel quite easy," she said; "I am so afraid she should cry and no one hear her. I wish I had not let nurse go out; but all you have to do," coming into the room and speaking impressively, "all you have to do is to ring the bell violently—violently, remember—for cook. For Heaven's sake, John," leaning on the table and stretching out a pretty hand to attract her husband's attention, "look up, or speak, or answer me, or you will drive me mad!"

"What is it all about, Agatha?" The calm, placid, intelligent face opposite was lifted gently, and the thin finger was slipped on to the page to mark a pause.

"It is baby, John," said Mrs. Nicholson, in a faltering voice, and with idle, angry tears rolling down her cheeks. "Here have I, for the last ten minutes, been begging and imploring of you to remember baby; not to nurse her, I wouldn't trust you, but only to ring the bell if she cries."

"Does that stop her? It seems simple enough. I think even I can do that."

But Mrs. Nicholson shook her head, still weeping.

"You may laugh at me or sneer if you like. If it were my own baby I would say nothing, I would bear it all; but Emmy's!"

With a patient sigh the gentleman at the writing table pushed the book away and lost his place. He looked at her in a bewildered way.

"What is it, Agatha! a baby! O, Emmy's baby, of course."

"And not one-half, one-hundredth part, one thousandth part, as valuable in your eyes," broke in Agatha, with impetuosity, "as the smallest, the most unknown, the most undiscovered star! You need not tell me; I know it."

"Of course," frowning gently, "every one knows that a star, however small—stars are not famous according to their size, my dear, is of infinitely more value than one hair of a baby's head. I mean"—hastily—"speaking from the entirely scientific point of view; but as you were saying—you were saying, were you not"—a little doubtfully—"something about that unfortunate babe of Emmy's?"

Mrs. Nicholson had dried her eyes, and was confronting him in all the cool splendor of her pretty Summer dress, and with all the calm determination of a woman who has made up her mind.

"Yes, I was, she said; "only, once for all, John, if you call it a babe I will leave your house at once and never, never come back; and if you call it unfortunate I shall take that hateful manuscript with me and burn it at the kitchen fire. If it were yours"—with impassioned irony—"it might indeed be described as unfortunate; but Charles is the best of fathers, and he has always been the best of husbands."

"Yes, yes, of course, my dear. I said nothing against Charles, I did not know we were talking about him. We can finish him up to-night," cheerfully. "If that is all you had better go out now, while it is fine," turning his eyes to the dazzling sunlight for an instant and then back to his blotted page. "You can tell me about Charles, you know, when you come in. The best of husbands! I don't know much about them, I fear, but I know a little about the best of wives."

He rose and laid his hand on the long slender, soft gray glove that was leaning with determination on his neat manuscript. The gray glove closed round his hand gently and clung to him, almost as if it were loth to leave the thin worn fingers; but he patted it gently and laid it aside. Mrs. Nicholson gave a faint sigh, but when she spoke again she spoke with less decision and more pleading.

"It is not Charles, indeed it is not; it is the baby. Nurse has gone out, and I have put her cradle in the morning room by the window. "John," suddenly, "are you listening? What did I say last?"

"The morning room, Agatha."

"Well," with a sigh of relief, "I see you are taking it in and forgetting those horrible stars; and how you can compare a star to a baby," parenthetically "is past me."

"I am sure I never did," he said gently.

"Well, don't interrupt me, John, or I shall never get out. What was I saying? Oh, baby is in the morning room, and if she cries—makes one sound—you are to ring your bell—this bell, John—for cook; do you understand?"

"Yes, I believe so. I am to ring the bell—this bell—for cook."

"Oh, I hope you will," after a pause. "Fancy," her eyes filling with tears again, "if she cried, and no one heard her! O John, you will not deceive me? You will try—and—ring?"

"My dear," speaking with some dignity, "surely I am not utterly destitute of common humanity or common sense. I have interesting work here," pointing to the manuscript and the books of reference heaped around him; "but I suppose, after all, I am human."

"O, I hope so, I think so," cried Agatha, clasping her hands; "only you might not hear her, that was all I meant."

"Then I think," he said, with a gentle sarcastic smile, "that you may dismiss your fears; they are quite groundless."

"Very well," said Agatha, moving in a hesitating way to the door. "I am satisfied, I am trying to be satisfied; don't forget."

"No," cheerfully, "I will take a leaf from Charles's book, the best of husbands."

"Oh"—the gray glove had closed on the handle of the door, but released it again—"the Paynters are coming to-night, so you must not go out star gazing."

"All right," obediently; "good-bye."

"Good-bye." The bright face, that had almost disappeared round the door, came back again, and leaned against the worn velveteen of the astronomer's coat; for a minute the lips were pressed to it, then lifted. "Kiss me, John; you are a dear old fellow after all, and I am a fiend."

The sunshine seemed to leave the room with the sweet bright presence and hover over the pretty cradle, among the sounds and scents of the midsummer day. In the library there was only one shaft of light that came through the high windows and fell across the old velveteen coat, and the tidy manuscripts, and the open books, and left the handsome, clever, refined face in shadow.

CHAPTER II.

It might have been two hours afterward—painful after events created a confusion in Mr. Nicholson's mind, and the two hours might have been two days—when he became aware of a laugh in the passage by the door. His hand had grown tired with writing, but the pen traveled steadily on; his eyes had grown a little tired; and it was a relief to raise them for a minute to the locked door, behind which he heard the laugh. He rose, with a half smile on his grave face, and paused, struck by a sudden presentiment. Something came back to him, as he stood in the dull light of the dull room; was it a dream or a memory, or was it—the baby. He pushed his papers hurriedly away and walked over to the door and unlocked it, throwing it wide open. There was nothing in the passage but the yellow sunlight now upon the walls and on the old prints, and Mrs. Nicholson standing in her pretty gray dress, with her slim hands stretched out and the laugh that had disturbed him still upon her lips.

In the room beyond there was more sunlight and the cradle.

"John," cried Mrs. Nicholson, laughing again as if she could not help it, "what have you done with her? Give her to me. You are earning your title to the best of husbands!"

He looked up in quick perplexity. "What is it, Agatha? What do you want? I have nothing to give you."

"Oh don't, John!" she cried, impatiently; "don't tease! I want baby."

"Well!"—the same perplexed look creeping over his face, and softening its sternness—"take her," stretching out his hand to the cradle in the sunlight.

Agatha's eyes were turned on him for a minute with a look of contempt before which he positively quailed. Then she swept over to the cradle, and tossed out the little pillow, and the sheets with their lace edges, and the pale-blue satin coverlet on the floor in a soft heap, and stood looking down upon the empty cradle as if she would conjure up the pink face and the flaxen head into their accustomed place.

Mr. Nicholson had followed her on itip-toe and was stirring the softly shining heap on the floor with his patent leather shoes, as if he had imagined hat she had tossed the baby out among them.

"Well?" said Agatha sharply.

"Well?" he echoed feebly.

"Do you mean to say," she said, putting aside her angry vehemence and speaking tearfully, with her gray eyes turned up to his—"Oh, John, do you mean to say that you have lost her?"

"I never touched her," he cried hastily. "I never—" heard her, he would have added, but again that faint memory—that dream—stirred him. "Upon my honor, Agatha," he said abruptly, leaning down into the cradle, and poking at the mattres with his thin fingers, "upon my honor I can't remember."

"You can't remember!" said Agatha, with slow scorn. "Why, John, she roared! Cook heard her in the kitchen. She came rushing up, and found the cradle empty and baby gone. She thought you had taken her into the study; she told me so; but oh, John, it was somebody else, and they have stolen her."

"My dear," he said, shaking himself together, and speaking more lightly, "who would steal her?—a baby roaring, as you say!" He shuddered. "Why, surely no one in his senses would do such a thing!"

"Emmy's baby!" cried Agatha tearfully, "and that is how you speak of her! O John, dear John, think again: didn't you hear her? Perhaps you have forgotten—perhaps you have put her somewhere, and she has gone to sleep. Sit down, John, and think—perhaps you have put her somewhere and forgotten."

Mr. Nicholson sat down on the window sill and covered his face with his hands. He tried to think, but whenever he concentrated his mind on the baby, he was dimly conscious of that fading fancy that he could not grasp—that dream of a cry. It had disturbed him, he remembered, that loud, painful, jarring cry, but it had died away; surely it had died into peace without his interference? "Agatha" he said, lifting up his face, sharpened with the effect of thought, "I do remember something—somebody crying; it must have been the babe."

"Yes," said Agatha eagerly, "go on! You heard her! That is right. Cook says you must have heard her, she roared so. Well, and then? You—"

"I—I can't remember, Agatha. I may have gone on writing; that seems the most likely, I think; but I may have gone to the door. No" shaking his head, "I can't get beyond the cry. I do remember that now distinctly."

"Perhaps," said Agatha hopefully, through her tears, "you have put her somewhere in the library. What have you been doing or using this afternoon?"

Mr. Nicholson followed humbly as she swept in before him, and flung open the great curtains, so that the light rushed in on to his table strewed with plans and manuscript. Even then he spread out his hands, almost unconsciously, to defend his precious papers from her light scornful touch; but she stood in the centre of the room, looking into every corner with her quick soft eyes.

"What have you used, John—this chair? You have not been to the cupboard? No," peeping into a dark recess, musty with papers. "What else?"

"Nothing else, Agatha, here, except," with a quick smile, "the waste-paper basket, and that is empty. You can see for yourself."

"Ah," said Agatha, "here is cook," as a heavy breathing became audible in the passage. "Cook," her voice trembling at sight of the sympathetic face, "your master has not seen the baby—at least, he thinks not. He was very busy, but he heard her cry, and he may have taken her up and forgotten. We are looking for her."

"Which you won't never find her, then," said cook, in a broken voice. "In my last place but one, where I was general cleaner in Mrs. 'All's family, there was a child disappeared, as it might be this, and it was never found—gypsies or not, it was never come across again."

"Oh don't, cook!" cried Agatha, plaintively. "And Emmy coming this evening! Your master thinks he may have put her somewhere and forgotten. He remembers hearing her."

"Which he might," said cook, not being deaf. Which I don't mean no disrespect, Sir, but she was roaring awful, and I says to Mary, says I, 'Master'll never know 'ow to quiet that child, so I'll run up and bring her down a bit and I stops to change my apron, and I ups, as it might be here, and the cradle, as it might be there, and no sound, and the cradle as empty as it is this minute."

Cook turned dramatically, and pointed one stout arm to the little cradle in the sunlight. Mrs. Nicholson's tearful eyes followed the hand, and her husband stood uneasily in the centre of the group, with an anxious frown upon his face.

"Which," added cook scornfully, I think a baby—and such a one, bless her!—is more vally than all this rubbish." She waved her hand over the table on which lay the neat manuscript and the rows of mended pens; and Mr. Nichloson moved instinctively a step backward, as if she had an evil eye and his writing would shrivel up at her scornful gesture.

"Cook," said Mrs. Nicholson with dignity, marred a little by the quiver of her voice, "you don't understand. Your master is very clever, and his writings are of great value. Of course," with a pleading look upward, "baby is our first thought just now. There are no wild beasts here so she cannot be eaten. But she has gone, and before Emmy comes this evening she must be found."

"Of course she must," said her husband, plucking up courage from her exceeding gentleness. "We will begin systematically, and go through every room in the house."

So the search began, that ended an hour later, in the great hall, with three perplexed faces meeting each other at the foot of the stairs, in a silence that Mrs. Nicholson broke.

"It's no use John; I cannot bear it any longer. She is lost!"

She flung out her empty hands with a despairing gesture, but her husband caught and held them.

"Don't give up, Agatha; it will all come right. If I search the world through, I will find her."

"Or the body," said cook.

Mrs. Nicholson shuddered.

The minute's silence was broken by a sound of merry laughter and the trampling of feet. For a minute Agatha raised her head, listening intently, and then she dropped it with a sigh.

"It is only the rectory boys, John," she said; "they have been in the hay field all day, and I asked them to tea. I can't speak to them, I am too anxious."

She would have moved away, but the noise and laughter were in the hall already, and the boys stumbling up toward her in the darkness, over the rugs and skins. Something white was being shoved from one to the other, and was pushed into Agatha's arms at last, and held there by a pair of rough sunburned hands.

"What is it? Oh, Jack, what is it?" she cried, bending down and kissing, to their owner's surprise, the boy's rough hands.

"Don't I say," said Jack, drawing them away with a curious, shamefaced look. "It's only the baby, Mrs. Nicholson. She was crying in the cradle, so I just got into the room and bagged her. She's been playing in the hay; she nearly got jabbed with a rake, but Jim got it instead. She's a jolly little thing. Did you miss her?"

"Yes, I thought she was lost," said Agatha gently.

"Lost!" with a roar of laughter. "Well that is good! May we wash our hands for tea? I'm not so dirty, I've been holding her; but Jim's simply mud all over. Here, have you got her? it's so dark I can't see."

The turbulent tide swept away into the dim distance of stairs and passages, leaving a little group in the twilight of the hall; a tall, dark figure, against which a golden head was leaning, and two arms with a white bundle folded in them.

"Kiss her, John," came a soft voice out of the darkness. "I know you would rather not, she's only a baby, not a star; but just as a punishment, because you were so stupid."

The tall figure stooped and laid a dark mustache against the little bundle.

"She's very soft," said another voice; "I don't think I ever knew so much about a baby before."

There was, after a moment's silence, a movement on the man's part, as though he were drawing himself up to his full height, with a view to reasserting his dignity. He cleared his throat.

"After all, Agatha," he said stiffly, "I did not lose the baby."

"I never said you did," said Agatha; "I only asked you and you couldn't remember."

"Another time," with an evident effort, "I suppose I shall be condemned unheard."

"Another time," scornfully. "You may set your mind at rest. Neither I nor Emmy is in the least likely to trust you again, at least not with anything of value."

"Then how about the baby?" with a laugh.

"That," said Agatha firmly, "includes the baby."—London Society.

Wanted to Know the Motive.

From the Chicago News.

"Now sir," said the prosecuting attorney pompously, "you are a railroad man, you say. Now, sir, let's see how much you know about your business, sir. What motive, sir, has your company for running its trains through the city faster than the ordinances decree?"

"What motive?"

"Yes, sir; what motive? Come sir!"

"Why, locomotive, I should say."

The witness was fined for contempt of court.

John R. McLean of Cincinnati, who purchased the Holmeade cemetery tract in Washington, gave the district commissiners in payment his certified check for $53,000, the price agreed upon. He is believed to have sold a few extra copies of the Enquirer lately.

A LITTLE DOUBTFUL.

From the Evansville Journal.

When a pair of red lips are upturned to your own,
With no one to gossip about it,
Do you pray for endurance to let them alone?
Well, maybe you do—but I doubt it.

When a sly little hand you're premitted to seize,
With a velvety softness about it,
Do you think you can drop it with never a squeeze?
Well, maybe you can—but I doubt it.

When a tapering waist is in reach of your arm,
With a wonderful plumpness about it,
Do you argue the point 'twixt the good and the harm?
Well, maybe you do—but I doubt it.

And if by these tricks you should capture a heart,
With a womanly sweetness about it,
Will you guard it and keep it, and act the good part?
Well, maybe you will—but I doubt it.

JACK'S LESSON.

"He positively neglects you, Nannie; I wonder you stand it."

"I love him so, Lena!"

Lena Blair touched the light-brown hair of her brother's betrothed very tenderly; but a shade of annoyance crossed her fine, haughty face.

"You love him far too well, little one," she said, rapidly. "If you were not so willing to accept any sort of treatment from him, I'm sure he'd not act as he does. Now, last night at the hop I saw your pretty eyes turning toward him wherever he was—and he wasn't very near you often; I noticed that, too—full of the most transparent devotion. Why didn't you do as he was doing? He was deep in a flirtation with Nell Glynn. Why didn't you try the same amusement? You might find it as pleasant as he did, or seemed to; and when Roy Lexon tried to be civil to you, you actually snubbed him! Oh, you little goose! So long as you submit to this sort of thing, so long will you find it continue. You are too patient, dear. I am sure you never say a word to Jack about all his flirtations, do you, Nannie?"

The pretty gray eyes fell, and a flickering color, sweet as that of the wild primrose, came and went in Nannie May's cheek. It was a very dainty and flower-like face that Lena watched so closely, yet with a touch of impatience in her own dark eyes.

"I couldn't say anything unpleasant to him, Lena," she said, softly; "and I am sure he loves me best always."

"Of course he does; but his conduct sometimes pains you. I know it does."

There was a slight contraction of the low, white forhead, and a sudden quiver of the girlish lips, as they said, simply:

"Sometimes." Then they added, hastily: "I know he doesn't mean to make me miserable. He dees it all in thoughtlessness, Lena, dear."

"Then it's about time you taught him to consider a little. Your patience will make a confirmed flirt of him."

"What can I do? I never could quarrel with Jack. It would kill me, Lena, if I spoke to him at all on this subject, I know I would cry."

"And then he would kiss you, and call you silly and jealous without reason; and you would ask his pardon; and he would flirt more than ever."

"Well, what is there for me to do?"

"Make him jealous."

"I never could; I am no flirt, and I love Jack too well to make him miserable."

"And Jack ought to love you too well to want to make you miserable."

"He doesn't think."

"Then teach him to think!" impatiently; "I have a plan, Nannie, which will work splendidly, if you will put it in execution. Sandy Anderson comes here to-morrow. You know him?"

Oh, very well indeed! He is an old friend, in fact."

"Well, a secret: He is—is my lover. We are betrothed."

"Lena dear!" with girlish delight. "I never even suspected! Let me kiss you! Does Jack know?"

"No, you child! Do you forget the old feud beoween them, since one—I forget which—gave the other a good drubbing at college? And Jack isn't to know just yet, either. I told you Sandy comes to-morrow. Let me lay my plan before you, and see if there isn't more of the comic than tragic in my plot."

They were walking slowly along the beach, within sight of the hotel at which both were guests; both were with their parents at Atlantic City, spending a very delightful summer by "the sad sea waves."

Jack Blair had joined the party two weeks before, and still had four weeks left of the vacation given him generously by his senior partner in their Baltimore bank.

The two girls talked for some time, and when they had finished, both were laughing heartily. While their faces were yet dimpling with mirth, they came suddenly upon a couple sitting on the sands, in the very agreeable—to them, depths of an animated conversation. They had a huge light sunshade over them; and the young man—none other than Jack Blair himself—was quite pronounced in his desire to protect his companion's complexion from the sun; while he was industriously swaying a great fan to and fro, quite near, in fact almost tenderly near the pretty, petulant, pink and white face of Nell Glynn, said to be one of the most unscrupulous and industrious of flirts, and certainly enjoying her sojourn beside the ocean.

Lena and Nannie nodded to them and passed on. Lena laughed mischievously.

"Strike such an attitude some time for his benefit," she said, and Nannie blushed a deep red, but smiled a little also.

The next evening there was to be a pleasant hop at a neighboring hotel, and Jack had promised to escort Lena and Nannie.

He was waiting for them, as he had promised on the terrace, when his sister approached him alone.

"Isn't Nannie ready?" he asked. "Everybody has gone; Miss Glynn and her mother went half an hour ago."

"And Nannie has been gone more than half an hour." Lena responded easily.

"With her mother? I understood that Mrs. May was not going."

"She is in the parlor. Nannie went with Mr. Anderson."

Jack stared.

"She was to go with us."

"I told you so, but I was mistaken, you see. We will be late, Jack!"

Jack offered his arm, and led his sister across the terrace and along the sands, looking a trifle grave.

"Nannie will be the belle to-night, I'm positive," Lena continued, cheerfully. "She looked beautiful in a thin, white dress, with pearls on her arms. If I were you, Jack, I'd be a little bit afraid. You see, Sandy Anderson has admired Nannie a long time, and he is so very agreeable and so handsome—rather handsomer than you are, my dear brother."

"A fop and a fool! Jack exclaimed disgustedly; and Lena only smiled.

They were late, and found the floor filled with waltzers.

While they stood watching the circling couplets, Nannie floated by, light as a zephyr, fair as a flower—held by Sandy Anderson, whose head was bent—rather too tenderly, it seemed to Jack—over the fair one of the girl.

She was smiling shyly, and, as her eyes met those of her betrothed, she flushed, in what struck him as being a very guilty manner.

Then the other waltzers hid them, and Jack, with a most unaccountable sense of injury upon him, stood moodily near the doorway, although Miss Glynn had sent a signal across the room to him.

As the hours went on, he found it impossible to get near enough to Nannie to say even a word to her; and this was so unusual that he felt confused, injured, indignant and angry altogether.

Miss May had certainly been a belle that night, and Sandy Anderson had been her constant attendant.

When Jack walked back to their hotel with Lena he was perfectly silent; and his sister asked him at last how he had liked the hop.

"It was a beastly bore!" he said, half savagely.

"Didn't Nannie look lovely?" she pursued.

"Ask Anderson," was the civil answer. "He never took his eyes off her all night."

"I don't think he ever cared for anybody else," Lena said, unblushingly. "I pity the poor fellow!"

And Jack tugged very savagely at his mustache.

The following morning, directly after breakfast, he was standing on the terrace, when Nannie and Mr. Anderson crossed it, on their way to the beach.

They did not return until lunch-hour, and he noticed how bright and pretty the girl looked, in her white flannel dress and broad sun-hat; and he had been no more particular about the preservation of Miss Glynn's complexion than seemed Sandy about his companion's.

In the afternoon they—Nannie and Anderson—went driving on the sands; in the evening they sang duets in the parlor; and when they finished, Jack heard a picnic planned for the following day, to which Sandy asked Miss May if he might be her escort, and she smilingly assented.

Then Jack became blindly, insanely jealous, and he sent Lena to induce his betrothed to go for a turn on the terrace.

He followed Lena, and then, when Jack had drawn her arm through his, Lena left them and went in; and Jack commenced upbraiding his pretty love, until he melted her to tears.

Surely Nannie May would never have become a queen of tragedy; for she owned to everything then and there, and dried her tears on Jack's broad bosom; and she even informed him of his sister's engagement, in her excited confusion.

"Lena thought you neglected me, and that I took it too meekly; so she arranged it all," she sobbed. "She thought you might not spend so much of your time with Miss Glynn, if you knew how badly I felt about your doing so; and she made me try to make you jealous. But you're not angry, Jack? You're not angry at me?"

His anger did not seem very terrible, for he kissed ner.

"Lena ought to be ashamed of herself," he declared; "and I think I'll forgive Anderson all old scores. He'll not find life full of flowers if he becomes my brother-in-law. But, my pet, you ought not to think of being jealous of Miss Glynn, nor of anybody else. there is no girl in the whole world so sweet and lovable as yourself; and even Lena shall not say I neglect you hereafter."

"And you're not jealous?"

"Of a fellow like Anderson? Nonsense, dear!"

But he had been, very jealous.

THE GRAND CROSS OF BATH.

An Order Supposed to Have Originated About the Time of the First Crusade.

Sir John A. Macdonald the Canadian premier, having just been invested with the Grand Cross of Bath, an honor never before conferred on any colonial minister, a history of the institution of this coveted distinction is timely. The knights of the Bath are a military order, supposed to have originated at the time of the first crusade, but first distinctly mentioned in the reign of Henry IV. Froissart says that at the coronation of that king in the tower of London in 1399 forty-six esquires were made knights, and were called knights of the Bath, because they had watched and bathed during the night preceding, and they wore on the occasion long coats trimmed with white fur, and had white laces hung about their shoulders. From that time it was usual for kings to create knights of the Bath at the coronation of themselves or their queens, the birth or marriage of princes or princesses, upon the eve of starting upon foreign military expeditions, and after gaining a battle or taking a town. At the coronation of Charles II. sixty-eight knights of the Bath were made; but the order was then neglected and discontinued, till in 1725 George I. revived it by letters patent. He gave a book of statutes for its government, by which it was decreed that the order should consist of a sovereign, a grand master and thirty-six companions. Its badge, of pure gold, was to be a scepter of three united imperial crowns, from which grew the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, and around which was inscribed the ancient motto, "Tria Juncta in Uno." It was to be hung by a red ribon from the collar obliquely over the right shoulder. The collar should contain thirty ounces, troy weight of gold, and be a complicated arrangement of nine crowns and eight roses, thistles, and shamrocks, the latter being enameled in their proper colors are attached to the crowns by gold knots enameled white. A silver also made to resemble the badge, and with a glory of rays proceeding from its center, should adorn the left shoulder of the knight, being embroidered upon the left side of his mantle. The apparel of a knight of the Bath was ordered to be a red surcoat, lined and edged with white and encircled by a white girdle, a crimson mantle lined with white and fastened about the neck with a cordon of white silk, a white silk hat surmounted by plumes of white feathers, white boots, red stockings and breeches, and a sword in a white leather scabbard. In 1815 the number of the knights of the Bath was enlarged. Three denominations and ranks were then ordained in the order, the first consisting of knights' grand crosses, to be conferred only upon officers who had reached the rank of major-general in the army of rear admiral in the navy, excepting that twelve of the number might be appointed for eminent civil services. The grand crosses were distinguished by wearing over their badge and star a wreath of laurel winding about an escrol, on which was inscribed, "Ich dien." The second class, consisting of knights commanders, take precedence of all knights bachelors in the kingdom, and no one is eligible to this dignity till he has reached the rank of major-general in the army or rear admiral in the navy, and no one is eligible to a grand cross till he has first been a commander. The third class, consisting of knights companions, takes precedence of all esquries in the kingdom, and no officer is admissible to this dignity who has not received a medal in reward for valor, or been especially mentioned as of signal merit in the dispatches of his superior office.

LEGS TO ORDER.

Interesting Items About the Army of Crippled Soldiers.

"We have the names of about eighteen thousand veterans who have applied for repairs," said Mr. Ramsey, who has charge of the artificial limb department of the surgeon-general's office, to a Washington Star reporter. "You know we fit them out with new sets of legs, arms or other apparatus every five years. It is now getting toward the close of one of those periods, and we have repaired 14,000 veterans."

"Aren't the one-legged men dying off?" asked the reporter.

"Now that's an interesting question. I guess they are. I presume many of those whose names we have have since died, but I can't tell certainly. Now, as I've said, every five years we reconstruct the mained veterans of the army, but they have their choice to take the repairs or the money. The allowance for a leg is $75, for anything less than a leg is $50. From one period to another many old veterans drop out. Some of them make one or two applications, and then we never hear from them again. Naturally, we conclude when they don't send for their money or legs, they must be dead and have no more use for them. But we don't limit ourselves to men who have actually lost their limbs. A man who has simply lost the use of his limbs is entitled to a wooden leg or arm, as the case may be, though he can't wear them. So you see we can't keep a record of all the one-legged men, but I guess there aren't as many as there used to be. Yet there are lots of them, and many who haven't any legs at all, and some with neither legs nor arms. Then there are many who have not lost their limbs, but who have no power to move. There is one man who gets two arms and two legs allowance, who cannot move any part of his body except the little finger on the left hand, which he can bend the least little bit. There is another, a New England soldier, whose arms and legs are dead, and who is blind in both eyes. Not long ago a man came in here with no arms and sat down at one of the desks and wrote with his teeth. It was not particularly fine writing, but you could read it. I know of another man —he was in the sharpshooter's service—who can't be stood on his feet because he is bent in the back so that his head would strike the floor first. Think how many years these men have suffered, and many of them are still living! Why there's hardly enough left of some of them to hold together."

But you asked if they were dying off. Now, here's a roll we are just completing," and he laid several immense tally sheets out on his desk. "You can see how they run. This is the fourth period, and here's a man who has gotten four legs—quite a number for one man, if he used them all at once. And here's another who has gotten four legs and four arms. No, we don't furnish heads, but we supply parts of heads, jaws, and sections of skulls and eyes. Now, here's a man who got one leg in the first period and has never gotten any since; he is probably dead. But here is another, who came in for repairs just after the close of the war and was never heard from again until now, when he comes up again. He didn't wear out very fast. Some men wear well and don't bother about getting repaired so often. Here's another man, he added, pointing to another name on the list, "here's a man who comes up now for the first time, having done without his limb all these years. It runs this way, you see, all the way through. Those men who have not applied for their fourth leg, or whatever it is they want, we conclude must be dead. Some, I presume, will live to get five or six legs, or as many arms."

Walter O. Allen, three years confidential clerk of B. Altman & Co., of New York, was arraigned on a charge of forging orders on the cashier for goods he had pretended to buy and received money for the same. His salary was less than $2,000 a year, yet he kept three horses and lived in good style.

One out of every three persons in middle life do not hear so well with one ear as the other.

Church bells are said to be going out of use in every American city.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—A bill was reported favorably from the committee on public lands, to provide that whenever lands had been withdrawn from sale because of grants made to aid internal improvements, and such withdrawals had been afterward terminated, or where the lands were reduced in price to $1.25 per acre, and such lands had been purchased in good faith, and patents obtained therefor, without having first been proclaimed by the president, such patent shall be valid, "whereon, on the 25th day of January, there are no conflicting claims." The senate proceeded to the consideration of bills upon the calendar. Among the bills passed was one authorizing the president to appoint a commission consisting of one or more army officers, to act in conjunction with the State of Texas to ascertain and mark the point where the 100th meridian of longitude crossed the Red river, and appropriating $10,000 for the necessary expenses of the commission.

The house bill, the "Reagan bill," so called having been already read twice by the title and placed upon the calendar, was taken from the calender and read in full. The question before the senate was the motion of Mr. Cullom to strike out all after the enacting clause in the house bill and insert instead several provisions of the commission bill already debated and agreed to in the senate.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Carrol D. Wright, Massachusetts, commissioner of labor statistics; Warren Truitt, Oregon, register of land office at Lake View, Or.; S. O. Swackhamer, Oregon, register of land office at La Grande, Or.; Emory Spear, Georgia, United States district judge of the southern district of Georgia; collectors of customs, David McLaughlin, district of Michigan, and Vespasian Smith, district of Duluth; pension agent, Jacob Rich, Iowa, Des Moines; postmaster, John A. Post, Boise City, Idaho.

Confirmations—John Davis, District of Columbia, judge of the United States court of claims; William A. Richardson, chief justice of the United States court of claims.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported providing for a drawback on certain imported articles. The Indian appropriation bill was considered.

Pending further debate the committee rose and public business being suspended, the house proceeded to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the late Representative John H. Evins of South Carolina.

Eulogistic addresses were made by Messrs. Bratton, Dibble, Tillman Browne, (Ind.), Hardeman, George, Dowd and Dunham, and then as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned.

SENATE.—The interstate commerce bill was resumed.

Mr. Coke opposed the bill. He severely criticized Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who he said after having asserted that railroads were "establishing a despotism that no spasmodic popular action could shake off," was now advocating the federation of all the railroads in the country under one head. A message was received from the house, announcing the death of Hon. John Hamilton Evins, late representative in congress from South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the message was at once taken up, and Mr. Hampton offered a resolution fittingly expressing the sense of the senate on the decease of Evins.

Messrs. Hampton, Frye and Butler spoke in eulogy of the deceased.

Senator Cameron has reported favorably from the committee on claims the bill to provide all claims for back pay on bounty due for services in the late war or any previous war, shall be presented for adjustment and payment within three years from the passage of the act.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported allowing drawbacks on imported articles used in the manufacture of exported tobacco. The Indian appropriation bill was considered, after which the late Senator Anthony was eulogized.

The agricultural bill reported recently provides the commission of agriculture may use such part of the appropriation for the bureau of animal industry as he may deem necessary and in such way he may think best to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. The new authority vested in the commission is, however, not to conflict with existing law.

The Oklahoma resolutions of Messrs. Plumb and Vest were placed before the senate. Mr. Vest withdrew his resolution, and in doing so took occasion to say that there could be no doubt whatever that as the laws stood the Oklahoma lands were not at this time subject to settlement by white people, and the president, therefore, was unable to do otherwise than as he had done. After a long discussion, Mr. Plumb's resolution calling on the president for his views on the present status of the Oklahoma lands was agreed to.

In executive session the Senate confirmed: Carroll D. Wright of Boston commissioner of labor; W. C. Emmett, secretary of legation, Constantinople; collector of customs, Vespasian Smith, Duluth; pension agent, Jacob Rich, Des Moines, Iowa; postmasters, D. S. Sweet, Pipe Stone, Minn.; John A. Post, Boise City, Idaho; H. C. Colbaugh, Hamburg, Iowa.

The senate remained in secret session two hours discussing the Nicaraguan treaty. Senator Morgan finished his speech and Senator Edmunds consumed the remainder of the session. Both gentlemen were in favor of the treaty.

HOUSE.—A conference report on the Oregon Central forfeiture bill was made and agreed to; the house receding from its disagreement to the senate amendments. The Indian appropriation bill passed, after a long debate in which Mr. Reagan said it struck him as a curious fact that the government could always find means to appropriate money to feed a lot of lazy and vagabond Indians, but could never find means of putting them to work. He read a letter he had received from Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, who is now living on the banks of the Mediterranean, imploring his good offices for Indians, and asking him to request the president-elect to be deeply careful in the selection of a commissioner of Indian affairs. "No position," says the bishop, "in the gift of the president can bring to his party greater honor or greater fame."

SENATE.—The chair laid before the senate Mr. Vest's resolution, heretofore offered, to authorize the secretary of the interior to ascertain upon what terms the Creek and Seminole Indians would surrender their remaining interest in the Oklahoma lands.

Mr. Plumb offered a substitute requesting the president to enter as speedily as possible into negotiation with such Indian tribes as may be in possession of more lands than enough to give each head of a family 160 acres, with a view to using such surplus lands for actual settlers only. The substitute also requests the president to act in the matter as speedily as possible, and report to congress such propositions as he may receive.

After further debate, the resolutions of Messrs. Vest & Plumb were referred to the committee on Indian affairs. The senate went into executive session, and reviewed the following nominations: Stanford E. Challe, Louisiana, member of the national board of health; Lucius H. Foote, minister resident, and consul general of the United States at Corea; Nelson A. Dunning, Michigan, consul of the United States, Auckland; Capt. Almon Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, to be major and quartermaster; Andrew S. Draper, New York, judge of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; John F. Hartranft, collector of customs, district of Philadelphia; William S. Steele, Pennsylvania, coiner of the mint, Philadelphia.

The senate in secret session, continued the discussion of the Nicaraguan treaty. Senator Edmunds concluded a speech in favor of ratification commenced several days ago, and so far as surface indications are visible the final conclusion of this question remains in the distant future.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hurd, as a privileged question, offered a preamble and resolution reciting that certain bills, appropriating money from the treasury, originating in the senate are now on the speaker's table, together with the Blair educational bill and many others, and that it is asserted that these bills are in violation of the privilege of the house to exclusively originate bills for the raising of revenue, and directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the power of the senate to originate a bill appropriating revenue and to report to the house at any time. Laid on the table. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

Each house received as a present from the Silk Culture Association of the United States an American flag made of silk grown in this country, and adopted a resolution accepting the gift.

Hunters are already slaying the deer at a great rate in the vicinity of Kettle river. It is estimated that there are from 200 to 300 carcasses hung up in the woods near that place, awaiting shipment as the time arrives when the laws of the state will permit deer to be killed.

BARTENDERS' BIG SECRETS.

Over 100 Per Cent. Profit Realized by the Sale of Bad Whisky.

From the New York Star.

"How is it," inquired a reporter of a wellknown druggist on the Bowery, "that I have to pay ten cents for a glass of sodawater in your drug store and only three cents in a dive? What is the reason for the difference?"

The druggist's eye twinkled merrily as he answered: "That's easily explained. The soda-water sold here is properly charged with carbonic acid, scientifically prepared. The soda-water sold in the dive is not soda at all, as druggists understand it, but is simply a villainous compound made of health-destroying materials. Why do you wish to know?"

"Because I am desirous of giving the public some idea of the composition of the class of drinks sold to the public at these places."

"Very well, then, in such a cause I am only too glad to be of service. Let us commence with whisky, which is most appropriately termed 'rotgut,' for such in reality it is. It seems to be generally understood that the ordinary form which the adulteration of whisky takes is in the quantity of water that is put into it. But this is only partly true. Its strength, having been first destroyed by water, is restored by adding the lye of ashes prepared especially for the purpose. The whisky-water mixture compared to this addition is comparatively harmless, while the form in which it is given to the customer is a practically and doubly-distilled lye. However, that class of customers are not, as a rule, judges of what good liquor really is, because their taste becomes so vitiated that were a glass of good quality of whisky given to them they would invariably prefer the bad."

"Is brandy similarly treated?"

"No, it varies—in what is called 'French brandy,' especially. Here the ingredients are spirits obtained from molasses, beer-root and potatoes, with the addition of burnt sugar as a coloring material. The flavor is obtained by adding essential oils of various kinds to suit the palate. To the trade there is known what is called 'distilled murk,' which is simply the refuse skins of the grape. This mixture is expressly made for the class of trade you refer to."

"How about gin?"

"Gin adulteration also prevails largely, and it is even worse in its effect than the commonest grade of brandy or whisky. Water being the largest element used, which makes it a whitish color, other ingredients are added to give it back its strength. These are the poisonous acetate of lead, alum and carbonate of potash. Tincture of capsicum gives it a pungent flavor, and the flavoring is made of various materials, as almond cake, sulphuric acid, angelica root, liquorice powder, corriander seeds and juniper berries."

"Do you mean to say these additions are made after they get into the dive-keeper's hands?"

"No I don't exactly mean that, but those are the ingredients of which the vilest gins are composed. They pay for the gin and ask no questions."

"Now having disposed of brandy, whisky and gin, can you tell me anything about flavoring extracts?"

"This is where the 'key'—so to speak of the whole situation comes in. Flavoring extracts contain the commonest form of adulteration. Their exact analysis I am not familiar with. I know one fact, however, in relation to them. They are put up in small ounce vials and are very expensive. It is quite a common thing for the person using them to make gin, brandy or whisky out of the same barrel by pouring in a drop or two of this flavoring extract. Now, in order not to be misunderstood, I do not assume that dive proprietors adulterate their liquors themselves, but as they pay a low price for what they do buy I maintain that they are quite aware of the nature and quality of the vile stuff they sell. They know perfectly well it is 'doctored.'"

In order to ascertain the opposite side of the question, the reporter visited a saloon whose proprietor makes a specialty of five and ten cent drinks, who utterly repudiated the idea of adulterating his whiskey with any foreign mixture—save water.

He took three glasses filled with whisky and placed them on the counter. Alongside he placed a half-pint liquor flask.

"Here are three qualities of liquor. Quality No. 1 is sold for seven cents a half pint. It consists of one-half of plain spirits and one-half of water. The rest is coloring matter. The spirits are from forty to fifty below proof. This liquor costs me about one dollar a gallon, and selling it in this way I make over 100 per cent. profit. Quality No. 2 contains about three-fourths spirits and one-fourth water. Out of this I make seventy-five per cent. Quality No. 3 contains proof liquor, and costs me $1.65 per gallon. It is the best I keep, and four glasses of it would make a man drunk. The coloring material is simply made out of burnt granulated sugar. In a five-cent business a man cannot afford to be very liberal with his whiskey."

"Do you use much alcohol?"

"I don't use any. Alcohol costs $2.29 a gallon; plain proof spirits cost $1.28 per gallon."

"Is there any other material that is used?"

"Yes. French spirits, which cost $1.32 per gallon, and cologne water, costing $1.37. The latter is used in modifying gin—two gallons of cologne water to one gallon of gin. The reason cologne water is used is to correct the the effect of the fusil oil in the gin, which could not be drunk under ordinary circumstances. Cologne water, in its natural state, is just like water itself to the taste. Gin of fair quality costs $3.50."

"Do you use flavoring extracts?"

"I have two kinds of gum and two kinds of bitters."

"Of what are bitters made?"

He declined to say.

Taking the above statement on its own merits and supposing it to be absolutely correct, it will evidently be seen by the reader how great is the profit derived by the consumption of five-cent whisky.

The reporter, however, determined to find, if possible, of what compound the narcotic element was composed.

A gentleman who had given the matter some attention said: "I am told on credible authority that ether enters more or less extensively into the composition of these flavoring extracts, and it is to that cause I attribute in a larger degree than to any other the stupefying influences produced by these cheap drinks. It is quite possible, however, that some form of ether is kept separately and administered to the customer as the occasion serves. It is very much to be regretted that we have no official bureau in this city for the analysis of liquors. An efficient department of the kind would go far in suppressing the dive nuisance."

Franklin and Adams.

Some time during the revolutionary period, or a little after, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin were dispatched from Philadelphia, I believe, to Massachusetts, on a public errand. Adams had a mortal antipathy, shared by him along with the majority of mankind at that day, against the night air. He believed that if he kept his bedroom window open even a crack at night he would surely die. Franklin, on the other hand, was a disbeliever in the theory of danger in the night air, and he had many arguments with Adams thereon. Circumstances and the crowded condition of many of the taverns they stopped at on their journey eastward compelled them frequently to occupy the same room, and often the same bed. Adams always opposed raising the window, and poor Ben nearly suffocated and reviled Adams on waking for his wretched theory of the deadly effects of nature's universal medium of breath. One night Ben slyly raised a window in their common chamber, but Adams, on the alert for his friend's little games, insisted that it should be closed at once. Said crafty Ben: "Now, Mr. Adams we'll go to bed with the window up, and I will show you why it will not be harmful to us to permit it to stay open. If I cannot convince you of the reasonableness of my theory, I will myself get up and close the window." Adams weakly consented and Ben began to reason with him. Finally poor Adams was talked to sleep, and Ben tranquilly resigned himself to slumber. Next morning great was Adams' horror at finding the window up, but not having died through the night, and feeling no ill effects from having breathed the night air, he became a convert to sly Benjamin's night-air theory. The author of a history of America during the colonial epoch told me this anecdote as something amusing, which had hitherto escaped type.

Story of Butler's Nerve.

By the way, speaking of duels reminds me that Ben Butler, who is here now, is descended in part from the old Cilley stock, and was hence related to the Jonathon Cilley who fell in the noted Graves-Cilley duel. Butler would have made a duelist himself had he been born in a state and at a time when the code of honor held good. But bean-eating Massachusetts never fights duels, and Butler's nerve had to be expended in other ways. A notable instance of this occurred in 1856, when Ben Butler was a young practitioner at Lowell. The Buchanan campaign was in full progress and a great meeting was being held in the largest hall of the city. Rufus Choate, the great lawyer, was addressing the meeting and his eloquence had thrown them into the wildest enthusiasm, when a jar was felt and a crash was heard. The cry went forth, "The floor is sinking." Every one turned pale and the audience rose for a stampede, when Ben Butler came to the front of the platform beside Mr. Choate, and calling the audience to halt, said there was no danger; that the architect of the building was present and that he would go with him and examine the building and report to allay their fears. This quieted the audience. Butler and the architect made an immediate examination of the hall and found the danger very great. Butler at once returned and smilingly assured the audience there was no present danger, but as the hall was overcrowded he advised them to quietly adjourn to the public square and there Mr. Choate would finish his speech. The crowd went quietly out and the catastrophe was averted. As Butler stepped on the platform he had whispered to Mr. Choate with a half laugh in order to deceive the audience. "This what he said, "Mr. Choate I must clear this house or we shall all be in hell in five minutes."—Washington Letter."

Spurgeon's Popularity.

Mr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher, will attain his jubilee in June next, having been born at Kelvedon, Essex, on June 19, 1834. He was settled at Waterbeach when only 17, and in London, over the church now meeting in the Metropolitan tabernacle, at the early age of 19. His jubilee has already begun to excite considerable interest. It is an event in which most of the Nonconformist churches are likely in some way to take some part in commemorating. The silver wedding of his pastorate was celebrated a year or two since by the collection of £6,000, which was presented to Mr. Spurgeon, and which he forthwith handed over for the benefit of institutions connected with his ministerial work. A second fund, in recognition of his jubilee, is now in contemplation, through the exact object toward which it will be devoted is not yet announced. A building, to be called "Jubilee House," has just been commenced at the rear of the tabernacle. It is to form a residence for the chapel-keeper, and a suite of offices for the church officers. The church at present under Mr. Spurgeon's pastoral charge numbers 5,800 persons, and overtaxes the sitting accommodations of the tabernacle.

A Japanese Wedding.

A Japanese wedding must be a very melancholy affair. In Japan it is not good form for the bride to admit that she enjoys the prospect of getting married, and therefore when she is told about it three or four days before the event she is expected to set up a loud bellowing and keep it up day and night as nearly as she can until the ceremony comes on. After she has been richly dressed for the occasion she is expected to hang back and shriek and make a show of resisting her attendants' efforts to lead her to the bridegroom. This hollow farce is kept up by one of the brides' maids finally throwing a veil over the bride's face, while an old hag takes her on her back and carries her to a sedan chair waiting at the door to take her to the bridegroom's mansion. When she arrives there she is a wife, the simple ride in a flowery chair having the mysterious power of transforming her into a married woman. From that time forward she begins to brighten up, and in a few days may be caught smiling. In modern civilization this order of things is simply reversed.

FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Miscellaneous Farming Notes.

An experienced breeder of farm horses gives as his opinion that the best animal for the farm is that produced by crossing the thoroughbred (the running horse) on large, coarse mares. If the mares are partly Norman or Clydesdale, so much the better; but the use of the thoroughbred insures stamina, endurance, and vigor. The small but hard bones of the thoroughbred are heavily covered with muscle, and the horses of that breed are famous for speed, courage, and power. The cross produces a horse very similar to the Clevelands, and such horses are not only well adapted for nearly all purposes on the farm, but do not fail till well advanced in years.

Dr. R. Bayley of Derby, Vt., writes: "There are many who have not learned that it is not the feed which makes the stock do well, but the relish with which they eat that which is fed them. A good appetite gives clean mangers and clean mangers give a good appetite. I never like to feed anything, either hay, straw or corn fodder so poor that my stock will not clean their mangers in at least one and one-half hours."

Professor Browne, of the Canadian School of Agriculture, says Dr. Hoskins, asserts, on the strongest possible grounds—by evidence indisputable, again and again proved by actual trial in various temperatures, with a variety of the same animals, variously conducted—that for fast and cheap production of pork, raw peas are fifty per cent. cheaper than cooked peas or Indian corn in any shape. This seems to corroborate the experience of quite a number of persons.

A vote was reached on the 15th inst., on the resolution advising the governor to pardon Finis Allen, and resulted in its passage by 20 to 9. No other business was transacted in the house. The state veterinary surgeon bill provoked a lengthy discussion, resulting in its reference to the committee on agriculture. A bill levying a special half mill tax for the ensuing two years passed. This will make the state tax exactly what it has been the past two years.

There is no reason why, on the majority of farms, the kitchen and the small fruit gardens should not be large enough to allow of planting sufficiently far apart to permit of horse cultivation. This would do away with one of the greatest objections to a garden in the minds of many farmers.

It is said that 15,000,000 of horses are now owned in America and more than 1,000,000 a year must be fed annually to keep us the supply. The largest portion of these are used for agricultural and heavy draft purposes, and such horses bring from $175 to $250 each.

Carbolic acid is death to all insects in every stage of their growth. A fruit grower in Duchess County, N. Y., whose quince trees were being destroyed by borers, used a mixture of one gallon of soap to two of water and a gill of carbolic acid. This he applied to his trees with complete success, the millers refusing to deposit their eggs on the trees. On another occasion he applied the mixture, which was washed off by frequent rains, when the pests annoyed him seriously. He thinks repeated applications very effectual, and recommends the mixture to all who have orchards.

It is estimated that there are now in the United States 15,000,000 milch cows; and that there are made annually 1,500,000 pounds of butter and 450,000 pounds of cheese. In 1880, as shown by the census, 772,204,000 pounds of butter were made on farms and 29,451,000 pounds in factories, and a total of 243,145,000 pounds of cheese. Besides this, over 17,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine were also manufactured.

The watermelon, the muskmelon and cantaloupe, though of distinct genera, are so similar in their habits that they are generally treated under the same head—melons. They are supposed to come from the East, and some cantaloupes are yet called Persian. They are certainly of semi-tropical habits, and the temperate climes and sandy plains of the South are the most favorable to their culture, though they may, with care, be raised in all these States.

Household Notes.

Oatmeal porridge is one of the best things to begin the day with. Those who dislike it should take it as a medicine.

Coarse brown paper soaked in vinegar and placed on the forehead is good for sick headache. If the eyelids are gently bathed in cool water the pain in the head is generally allayed.

A good way to remove dust from a carpet is to fasten a damp cloth over the broom; with this the dust may be literally taken up. This will be found useful in the sick room, and also in any room where there are many small articles to catch dust. It brightens a carpet to wipe it off in this way even after the usual sweeping has been done.

When silk is used for working on cloth a succession of slender leaves of picturesque tints of red and brown should be employed. For this purpose, the native Indian Tussore embroidery silk is best. For working on merino or cashmere, nothing else does so well, for it is as light as a feather and has no tendency to draw the material. For embroidery on satin there is no kind of silk so pleasant to use as the shiny and beautiful filofloss, in which charming results can be obtained.

CONCERNING TOWELS.—Huckaback towels of the finest qualities are now chosen in preference to the smooth damask towels that are objectionable by reason of their smoothness, Harper's Bazar says. These old fashioned huckaback towels now come of great size, with diaper figure quite small, yet well raised to make the towel pleasantly rough. Those in plain white are again most liked, but the fanciful colored borders are still seen upon them in Persian patterns and in figures like those of tapestries. The damask towels may also be had with either white or colored borders. For the large Russian bath towels those of cotton are preferred to the rougher linen, and these have new broche borders that imitate Persian embroidery in dark colors. The honeycomb and oatmeal towels for the bath are most durable when bought unbleached.

Home Hints.

Never wash in warm water before going out in the cold air. Such a practice will roughen the skin. Warm water should be used only before retiring.

TO KEEP LEMONS.—When lemons are cheap, it is prudent to lay in a good store of them, as they will keep well by running a fine string through the nib at the end and hanging them up in a dry place, taking care that they do not touch each other.

PAINTING WOODWORK.—Here is a suggestion which should be borne in mind: When you have the woodwork in a room painted it is a good plan to have about two inches of the floor painted also; have the paint the same color as that of the baseboard; then if, when changing carpets, the carpet will not come close to the wall, the little space left will not be so unsightly.

If your windows are narrow, or even if they are of the usual width, and you feel that you cannot afford double curtains, single ones may be draped so gracefully that they will answer admirably. They should not be looped back with ribbons, but be pinned or tacked back in several places. Begin to tack or pin back quite high, or you cannot prevent a drawing and awkward appearance lower down.

Malaria, in 99 cases out of 100 is a synonym for disordered liver. A treatment, the efficacy of which has been proven, is to take a dose of catbartic medicine before indulging in quinine. A goblet of hot (not lukewarm) water, drunk every morning before breakfast, is a potent preventive of shakes and intermittent fever. This simple perscription will be found worth a dollar a line to the victims of malaria.

To make fancy mats or tidies, cut out the required shape in coarse net; obtain a paper pattern of a flower and leaves for wool work, and small piece of canvas not too fine. Lay the canvas and tack it on to the net; work the pattern on in colored silk, or all in gold color; then pull away all the threads of the canvas and leave the worked design on the net. The effect is very pretty and the work easy. The embroidery is of course done in cross-stitch. The net may be edged with delicate lace or white silk fringe. This work is Russian, and small table mats made thus are much used. They are also pretty, made of soft white or colored muslin or satin.

Hints About Raising Turkeys.

Correspondent Farm and Home.

The one thing that has paid the past year is turkeys. They had a quick sale at Thanksgiving for 20 cents a pound, and at Christmas for 21 to 23 cents., and the farmers could have had 25 cents., at the last season if they had known as much about the market three days before Christmas as they did three days after. And this price is not exceptional. The average for good New England turkeys for the last twenty years, I believe, will exceed 18 cents a pound, if it does not reach 20 cents.

If a farmer has reasonable "luck"—that is, if he has as good luck as generally comes of intelligent care—he can make 1000 pounds of turkey meat for $100 easy, and sell the same for $200, or, putting it better: A flock of 100 turkeys will not cost him grain fed out, over $75, if they are killed before Thanksgiving, and they ought to average twelve pounds each, which makes 1200 pounds in all, and to sell for 20 cents a pound, or $240. I have raised turkeys for many years, most years with fair success, and, whatever the success, they have always been the best paying production of the farm.

This is my plan: Keep over ten hens and a tom; the hens the best birds in the fall flock; part old and part young. Old hens of good habits are to be preferred. Feed lightly all winter. About March 1 increase the feed and provide places for their nests near the house. When they begin to lay be careful that the eggs do not get chilled. Do all you can to get your turkeys to setting as early as possible. Early turkeys are twice as likely to live as late ones. When the young come off put them in little board pens in a warm place for a week or more, feeding them six or eight times a day with coarse meal and chopped hard-boiled eggs, mixed with water, or, what is better, sour milk. As soon as they are strong enough give them a pasture range at first, then turn them into a meadow, but by all means feed them at noon, and to this end drive them up to the house. This will get them accuztomed to coming up for their dinner, and so they will not go far away from home. See that they are always fully fed and safely housed at night, so that foxes and skunks will not and cannot destroy them. Make it a matter of thought to see that your turkeys are safe all summer. Begin to fatten in September and kill for Thanksgiving, and you will be able to put a few dollars in some near savings bank which you may honestly call pay for your care and work and profit in the grain fed. This business cannot be overdone, and I advise farmers to put a few dollars into turkeys for next season (if they can find them) at once.

The Choice of a Sire.

National Live Stock Journal.

If, on careful and sufficient trial, your bull proves a poor breeder, or even a very irregular breeder, "why there's an end o' it," and the only course open to a wideawake breeder is to discard him forthwith, without ceremony, or regard to pedigree. Don't hesitate till he has done irreparable damage to your herd. Actions of this sort to be worth anything, must be prompt. On the other hand, don't be too easily influenced by a few cases of extreme bad produce from particular cows. I doubt if any herd could be gotten together in which some cows would not breed peculiarly badly to any given bull; cows, too, whose produce by other sires would be fine. Never breed such cows back to that bull, if after a fair trial you obtain that result, and another bull can be reached. Your sire again may possess the power of stamping his own image on his get to a very marked extent. This prepotency is, of course, a very valuable quality, one without which you can scarcely have a great sire. But, at the same time, you not infrequently had a sire quite as useful in a herd that only enables the dam to reproduce herself. These are the two extremes, the normal being the the admixture of the qualities of sire and dam. No doubt this, too, is the most desirable, but either of the other cases may be made to prove equally or even more valuable in a herd, it being the simpler case; just as an equation of one unknown quantity is easier of solution than one containing two. I have only considered the cases in which the peculiar power of the animal is exercised with good results; of course each instance has its parallel, where some evil feature is reproduced. In such cases one can best say, "enough," and cease to use the bull.

Another Penitent Thief.

The most persuasive of the "Evidences of Christianity" is the fact that it makes good men out of bad men. What reply can the honest doubter make to this fact? There is now working in New York City a successful philanthropist, who, five years ago, was one of the most expert thieves in the country. He was made what he is by the Christian religion.

His mother was an abandoned woman and his father a thief. Born in the atmosphere of crime, he took in the art of stealing with his mother's milk.

Training and an acute mind made him a place among the most successful thieves. This so gratified his depraved ambition, that during forty-six years he devoted himself to crime. Thirty-six years he lived in prison. He was an old acquaintance to the wardens of Blackwell's Island and Sing-Sing.

"We'll keep your cell warm for you, Mike, for six weeks. You'll be back by that time," said the warden of Sing-Sing prison to him, as he left it, five years ago.

The discharged convict smiled, as he tossed back an "All right, sir!" and hastened to his old haunts in the city.

But one day the Master met him, in the person of an earnest Christian man, and through his teachings the old jail-bird found out that he was not only a bad man to his fellows, but a sinful man before God. Then he discovered that the Master had come into the world to seek and save such reckless, outlawed men as himself.

The two facts germinated in his heart until they made him a new man. He abandoned his old crimes, but his heart went out towards his old "pals." The active brain, hitherto used to plan robberies, begun to devise a way in which he might save those who should be turned out of prison, homeless and friendless.

He laid hold of two controlling ideas. "I must," he said he said to himself, "have a home to which I can take the men I would save. A discharged convict turned loose into New York City must steal to live. And every man I help must earn what he eats."

When this ex-convict laid out his plan for saving his "pals," he had not a cent in his pocket. But he pawned his coat, and with the proceeds hired a room in that part of the city where thieves resort. Entering this little asylum, he locked the door, knelt down, and laid the constitution and by-laws of his society before God.

"No discharged prisoner," ran his vow, "shall be turned from this room so long as there is space to shelter him.

"No man shall eat a second meal in this room till he has earned it."

The beginning was small and the plan simple. Yet Mike has sheltered eleven hundred discharged convicts, many of whom he has led into a new life by persuading them to become servants of his Master.

The little room has given way to a building that cost forty thousand dollars. All prisoners know "Michael Dunn's House of Industry." They also know that when discharged from prison they will find there a welcome, a home, and aid wherewith to begin a better life.

But they must earn what they eat, for Mike believes that industry is the first step to honesty. Such are the legitimate effects of Christianity on heart and life.—Youth's Companion.

Useful Precepts.

catch your lover.

—— him when you have him.

Don't let go of him to catch every new one that comes along.

Try to get very well acquainted with him before you take him for life.

Unless you intend to support him, find out whether he earns enough to support you.

Don't make up your mind he is an angel. Don't palm yourself off on him for one either.

Don't let him spend his salary on you; that right should be reserved until after marriage.

If you have any conscientious scruples against marrying a man with a mother, say so in time that he may either get rid of her to oblige you, or get rid of you to oblige her, as he thinks best.

If you object to secret societies and tobacco, it is better to come with your objections now than reserve them for curtain lectures hereafter.

If your adorer happens to fancy a certain shade of hair, don't color or bleach yours to oblige him. Remember your hair belongs to you and he doesn't.

Be very sure it is the man you are in love with, and not the clothes he wears. Fortune and fashion are both so fickle it is foolish to take a stylish suit for better or worse.

If you intend to keep three servants after marriage, settle the matter beforehand. The man who is making love to you may expect you to do your own washing.

Don't try to hurry up a proposal by carrying on a flirtation with some other fellow. Different men are made of different material, and the one you want might go off in a fit of jealously and forget to come back.

If you have a love letter to write, do not copy it out of a "Letter Writer." If your young man ever happened to consult the same book he would know your sentiments were borrowed.

Don't marry a man to oblige any third person in existence. It is your right to suit yourself in the matter. But remember at the same time that love is blind, and a little family advice from one whose advice is worth having may insure you a life-time of happiness, or prevent one of misery.

In love affairs always keep your eyes wide open, so that when the right man comes along you may see him.

When you see him you will recognize him, and the recognition will be mutual.

If you have no fault to find with him personally, financially, conscientiously, socially, morally, politically, religiously, or any other way, he is probably perfect enough to suit you, and you can afford to—

Believe in him;
Hope in him;
Love him;
Marry him!

Absent-Minded People.

"Can you—ah-er—tell me the number of my room?"

"Yes, sir—95."

"Ah! thank you—guess—ah—I'll go and get ready for dinner," and the absent-minded man lounged away toward the elevator. The hotel clerk looked after the slowly vanishing guest, and then turning to a Star reporter, who was standing near, said:

"I've seen all kinds of men since I've been in this business, but he is the great original forgetter. He has been here now for three days, and I have to watch him like a baby. I'll bet he'll either forget his way to his room, or when he gets there he won't know why he went there.

"What is he—a genius?" asked the reporter.

"I suppose so; he's an inventor, and he don't know anything but cogs and wheels. He ate too breakfasts this morning; he ordered his lunch sent to his room yesterday, forgot about it, came down to the office, bought a New-York paper, and read until 5 o'clock p. m. He then came up to my desk and inquired calmly of me what it was he had asked for a little while before. I didn't know, and he could give no idea, so I was in hot water until I questioned the waiters and found out about the lunch. It's laughable to you, but it's not so funny for me, because if I don't take care of him he will surely attack the reputation of the house as soon as he gets away."

"Do you have many of those characters to look after?" inquired the listener.

"Never had one like him," said the clerk. "He's the worst; but we have a great many guests who exhibit signs of preoccupation. Perhaps the commonest example of absentmindess which I see is in regard to door keys. In the winter, when business is rushing, a dozen or more keys will have to be replaced every two days. A guest going away will frequently forget to leave the key in the door of his room or at the desk, and will put it in his pocket, so we have to replace it. The house carpenter is about as good a locksmith as any in the city; he has had so many locks to pick and keys to make. Then people leave articles of wearing apparel, books, memoranda, all sorts of things in their rooms when they vacate. Well, if they are registered correctly there is no difficulty in returning them their property, even if they forget to write for it; but where a man registers inaccurately or indefinitely it may sometimes be hard work to find him.

"There was an Englishman here last winter," continued the clerk, who deposited nearly £900 in Bank of England notes with me. The next day he was called to New York by a telegram, and having plenty of American money in his wallet, he hurried to the cars, without paying his hotel bill, and never thought about his money or anything but his dispatch until he reached New York. I have often seen careful people going over a written list and checking the articles off as they pack them away preparatory to continuing their journey. We have more or less amusement with newly married couples, as frequently the bridegroom forgets to write 'and wife' after his name. When he has to correct his error he always looks sheepish and his explanations are very lame.

"A laughable incident happened here about a year ago," continued the clerk. "One day, in the early winter, a tall, fine looking gentleman registered as Dr. John so and so and wife, from C——, one of the largest cities in the country. The doctor was on his bridal tour. He was about to turn away from the desk when he felt a slap on his back, and, looking up, saw the face of a college friend. 'Hello, Jack!' 'How are you, Sam?' and began a rapid conversation, when suddenly Sam saw the register and exclaimed: 'Been getting married, have you? Well, here are my congratulations. What's your wife's name?'"

"'Jennie,' responded the bridegroom.

"'No, no; I mean who was she?' exclaimed his friend.

"'Why, her name was Jennie—Jennie—Oh, ——it?' shouted the perplexed man.

"'What, Jennie O. Damit?' was the laughing rejoiner.

"'I've forgotten,' at last exclaimed the bridegroom, in dispair. 'Come up in the parlor and I'll ask her what it was.'

"Forgetting his wife's name," resumed the clerk, "cost him a number of bottles of champagne."

"Oh, Lord, here he is again," he groaned, and the absented-minded man came up to enquire what time the train left for—"for that place in Virginia, you know," which the clerk interpreted to mean Richmond.

The Lime-Kiln Club.

Detroit Free Press.—There was great general satisfaction among the large number present as Brother Gardner took his accustomed seat at the opening of the meeting. Since the accident mentioned at the last meeting several wild rumors had been flying around. One was to the effect that he had made his will and resigned in favor of Sir Walpole; another that the doctors had held a council and found that his liver had been pressed two feet out of plumb; a third that the heavy weight resting upon him so long had given him such a crook to his legs that a wheelbarrow could be run between them with plenty of room to spare.

"Gem'len," began the old man as he smiled benignly down upon the shining pates of the first row, "de Presumdenshul 'leckshun am a thing of de past. It am gone forebber. It am gathered into de archives of de forgotten, dar' to be kivered wid de cobwebs of decay. It am well. Dar' am some things we doan' want too much of.

Let us now turn ober a new leaf. If political bigotry has fur de pas' three months prevented us from borrowin' coffee of a Democratic naybur, it need no longer stan' in de way. If the bias of our feelings has made us hesitate to lend our flat-irons to a Republican, we mus' now offer him our wheelbarrer as well. It has been a long, dark night. We hev called each other liars, horse thieves, cheats, swindlers, robbers, nabobs, tyrants, an' corrupshunists. We has sot each odder's houses on fiah, an' burned each odder's hay stacks. We has pizened each odder's dogs an' shot each odder's cats. We has stood an' glared at each odder wid murder in our hearts, an' we has skulked along de alleys wid clubs an' brick-bats in our hands.

"De long night am ober, an' daylight has broken. Let us forgive an' forgit. De kentry am all heah yit, an' sich of us as hev survived de struggle mus' purge our hearts of rancor an' bank up de house agin cold weather."

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

New York wholesale merchants report collections good, stocks low throughout the country, and the demand for commodities increasing.

Last year was not a particularly bright one for business in New York but according to the figures of the tax commissioners there was an increase of nearly $60,000,000 in the value of real estate. Not a bad showing, is it, for a year that played so much mischief in Wall street, and among speculators in general.

Missouri is sometimes set down as a backward State, yet its permanent school fund amounts to over ten millions of dollars, and in all other respects the State is in a highly prosperous condition. The State last year expended from the interest of this fund and taxation $5,738,000 for school purposes, and has school property valued at nearly nine millions of dollars.

An article in Bradstreet's from the pen of D. L. B. Johnston, of St. Paul, shows that five times during the past twenty-seven years the price of wheat at St. Paul was lower than present quotations; that December 31, 1878, it was only 3 cents a bushel higher; that in three of the years above mentioned it ranged from 50c. to 60c., a bushel and that the fourth year it rose only to 68 cents a bushel.

Women ought to be satisfied with the record recently made by their sex in Georgia. A few weeks ago the Legislature in that State authorized the employment of women in clerical work. After a fair trial of the system, experts say that the work has been done fifty per cent. better than when it was done by men, and Governor McDaniel declares that he has never examined an equal number of bills so free from errors and defects

Justin S. Morrill of Vermont is the oldest United States senator. He will be 75 years of age next April. He has had as long continuous service in Congress as either Clay or Benton and longer than any one at present in public life. He has been in Congress since 1855. He was a member of the house from that period until 1867. He has been in the senate ever since. He has been recently re-elected for another senatorial term. If he should live to the end of that term he would be 81 years old. This would give him a record of 35 years in Congress. This is a longer record of continuous service than any one has yet made in our history.

From recent cable despatches the limit of taxation has been reached in Russia. The ordinary and extraordinary expenditure for 1883 reached the sum of $400,000,000, which is an enormous sum when the wealth of the population is taken into consideration. This sum is mainly laid out for military purposes. The peasants are unable to pay the personal and land taxes, the customs duties are yielding less, though most of the duties have been increased, and general discontent reigns throughout the empire. The national debt at the close of the year aggregates $2,172,500,000 and what is worse, it is increasing rather than decreasing.

Cocaine chloride, the new anaesthetic, which produces unconsciousness only in the locality of the body to which it is applied, is coming into active use. The swelling on General Grant's tongue, which it is feared may be cancerous, has been greatly reduced by the use of this new remedy. A physician of Vienna, Dr. Fleischl, declares that it will cure rapidly and painlessly the effects of bad habits in the excessive use of morphine and alcohol. The "patient" is deprived of the drug or the liquor, and the terrible nervous prostration which has always followed the abandonment of these stimulants is prevented by hypodermic injections of cocaine chloride. A cure is effected in ten days. The drug, however is very expensive.

Mr. D. L. B. Johnston of St. Paul, who has devoted his time for ten years in placing farm mortgages in the northwest, refutes in Bradstreet's journal, some statements of Mr. Frank Wilkeson in regard to farming and farm mortgages in this section, particularly in Dakota, where Wilkeson says "it is only a question of a little time when they (farmers) will become impoverished under the burden of these mortgages." After stating that Wilkeson must know that Minnesota also extends north to the British line, and is, therefore, within the same lines of latitude and must of necessity be subject to like climatic conditions. Mr. Johnston makes this remarkable statement: At present we have nearly five thousand of these mortgages on our books. The average of all the loans we have made in Minnesota and Iowa is less than $3 an acre. Of those we have placed in Dakota, the average is but little over $2 an acre. Now mark our experience in this business. We carried our loans through the depression following 1874, and the loss of crops in the northwest occasioned by grasshoppers in 1876-77 and '78, and up to this time have never lost one dollar. But this is not all. Our interest, as a whole, has not been paid so promptly in ten years as it has been paid this winter."

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED

BATTLE IN THE DESERT.

The British Troops Under Gen. Stewart Defeat the Soudanese Rebels After a Long, Hard Contest.

A dispatch has been received at the British war office from Gen. Wolseley dated Korti, Jan. 21, 8 p. m., which reads substantially as follows:

Gen. Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of the mahdi's forces near Abu-Klea wells, about twenty-three miles this side of Metemneh. Rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Omduraman. This last place, I regret to say, prisoners report, was recently captured by the mahdi, and thus men were released from there to fight Gen. Stewart. On the afternoon of Jan. 16, Gen. Stewart's cavalry reported the enemy were in position some few miles this side of the wells. As it was too late in the day to allow an advance to a successful encounter, Gen. Stewart bivouacked where he was for the night. The enemy kept up fire all night and erected works on Gen. Stewart's right flank. Saturday, Gen. Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence, Gen. Stewart left all his impediments, also camels, with a guard of the Sussex regiment and some mounted infantry, and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. All the men were on foot. The British army passed round the enemy's left flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and made a well organized charge under a withering fire from our men. The square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear, where a heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in position, by

SHEER WEIGHT OF NUMBERS.

The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand-to-hand fight with the opposite force, while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all other parts of the square. The enemy were finally driven back under a heavy fire from all sides. The Nineteenth Hussars then pushed forward to the wells, which were in our possession by 5 in the evening. The enemy left not less than 800 slain around the square. Prisoners taken while the enemy were retiring report the number of enemy wounded quite exceptional. One immediate effect of the battle is that many of the rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the wells many hours to obtain water. As soon as practicable, the intention was to push on with all expedition to Metemneh. The English wounded are doing well.

Gen. Wolseley says Gen. Stewart concludes his report as follows:

It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardship and exceptional fighting have been called for. It would be impossible to adequately describe the admirable support given to me by every officer and man of the force. I regret to say that our loss was severe, but our success has been so complete that it may dishearten the enemy to such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate character.

Gen. Lord Wolseley says:

Gen. Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as a commander, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of her majesty's soldiers on this occasion. Our losses were one commissioned officer killed and nine wounded, and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men killed and eighty-five wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of about fifteen hundred men, all told.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS VICTIM.

Among those who fell was Col. Burnaby, who made the famous "ride to Khiva." Besides Col. Burnaby the following were killed: Maj. Carmichael, Fifth lancers; Maj. Atherton Fifth dragoons; Maj. Gough, Royal dragoons; Capt. Darley and Lieut. Law, Fourth dragoons; Lieut. Wolfe, Scots Greys, and Lieutenants Pigott and De Lisle, navy brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie wounded.

Evarts Senator from New York.

At the caucus of the republican members of the Legislature of Albany, Walter Howe nominated William Maxwell Evarts as the choice of the great majority of the Republican members of the legislature—a man who would do honor to the state and one who would heal up divisions in the party. The nomination of Evarts was seconded by Senators Arkell, Barker and Dansing, and Assemblymen Hubbell and Livingston. Gen. Barnum named Levi P. Morton, and the nomination was seconded by Assemblyman Williams. Gen. Husted named Chauncey M. Depew. Lansing transferred Judge Russel's support to Evarts, and spoke in favor of the latter. Arkell and Hubbell also spoke in favor of Evarts. The ballot resulted as follows: Evarts, 61, Morton, 28, Depew, 8.

On motion of Gen. Barnum, seconded by Gen. Husted, the nomination of Evarts was made unanimous, and the caucus adjourned. The nomination gives great satisfaction in all quarters.

William Maxwell Evarts was born in Boston, Feb. 6, 1818. He was the son of Jeremiah Evarts, treasurer and corresponding secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He graduated at Yale college in 1837, studied in the Harvard law school under Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1841. In 1849 he was appointed deputy United States district attorney in New York city, which position he held four years. In the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Evarts was principal counsel for the defendant. From July 15, 1868, to the close of Johnson's administration he was attorney-general of the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States before the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama claims at Geneva. He was the senior counsel retained by Henry Ward Beecher in the action brought by Theodore Tilton, the trial of which lasted six months. The most important case in which Mr. Evarts has since appeared as an advocate was that of the Republican party before the electoral commission in the early part of 1877. Mr. Evarts is also widely known as an orator. President Hayes promptly appointed him secretary of state, which office he retained until the close of the administration. Since then he has held no public office.

Cheap Passage to Europe.

New York Special: The war among the continental companies was waged with new vigor, and assumed a more threatening aspect than ever. The Hamburg American packet company, which is the one against which the war is waged by the other companies, in order to compel it to enter the combination, has sent out a circular thus offering second cabin accommodations to those purchasing steerage tickets for $10. The steerage is to be used for freight. The Carr Hamburg line, the direct competitor of the Packet company, has reduced its steerage rate to $9, and when the $4 commission to agents is deducted, the company only receives $5 for the transportation and maintenance of an adult for at least eighteen days. The Red Star (Antwerp) line has issued a circular saying that its rates from New York to Antwerp, or from Antwerp to New York, had been reduced to $10, with $4 commission. Although the North German Lloyd has reduced its rates to $10, with $4 commission, no effort is being made to secure passengers as freight pays much better.

Mr. Mirckle, editor of the London Times, has married Alice, daughter of James Payn.

Joseph Anderson, Mary's brother, is one of the popular young men in London society this winter.

Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania will enter the Episcopal ministry at the close of his gubernatorial term.

The nomination of ex-Naval Cadet Wright to a second lieutenancy in the infantry is opposed on the ground of illegality.

The New Orleans cotton exchange will loan Maj. Burke $60,000 with which to get the exposition out of its financial hole.

Mrs. Clark Hopkins says her new house in Great Barrington, Mass., is to cost but $1,000,000, not $5,000,000, as published.

Postmasters Commissioned—John H. Russell, Royalton, Minn.; H. P. Fountain, Minguaville, Mont.; William Creaser, Downsville, Wis.

British troops had a hard fight with the forces of the Mahdi, winning a victory and loosing several officers, among whome was Col. Burnaby, of "Ride to Khiva" fame.

Capt. T. D. Marcum, editor of the Kentucky Democrat of Catlettsburg, Ky., was assaulted by an unknown person and left for dead in the street. His injuries are not fatal.

Hon. Church Howe of Nebraska, positively denies the report that he received $25,000 as a member of the national Republican committee for the campaign in Tennessee. The amount was only $1,000.

In Washington, in the case of Edward C. Lockwood, indicted for presenting a fradulent voucher for iron bedsteads to the bureau of medicine and surgery, navy department, the jury tendered a verdict of guilty.

The United States diplomatic representative in Roumania, in a communication to the state department, calls the attention of American flour producers to the inviting market now presenting itself in South America.

Capt. George W. Davis, U. S. A., assistant engineer in the construction of the Washington monument, has been appointed by the secretary of state as a messenger to proceed to Iowa for the electoral vote of that state.

Parnell, in a speech at Cork, said he believed the oligarchy of the city would never again contest a parliamentary seat. The Irish party would oppose every government that refused to concede Ireland her just rights.

The recent arrest of three men at Odessa, Mo., for robbing freight cars of the Chicago & Alton railroad has revealed the existence of a large gang of men which has been systematically plundering the company's cars.

The steamer White Eagle, of the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet company, lying in winter quarters at the floating dock in St. Louis, took fire recently. All her upper works were destroyed. Damage about $4,000; no insurance.

Sheriff Jenks of Grand Forks, Dak., has arrived at Newburg, N. Y., with a requisition for George Upright. Last fall Upright stole a check for $200 from his employer, Albert N. Collins, a wheat grower of Dakota, forged the name, got the check cashed, went East and spent the stolen money.

Judge Stewart, of the circuit court, Madison, Wis., sentenced Nels Pearson, alias George W. Wilson; William Needham, alias William Farrell; and Henry Lutz, alias "Slim Jim," to two years each in the state prison for burglarizing, on Oct 8, Hudson's store at Waunakee and the postoffice contained therein.

The president of the Pictou (N. S.) bank, Senator R. P. Grant, charges that Logan, a tanner of Pictou, secured an advance of $125,000 on bogus drafts from the cashier of the bank, unknown to the directors. The cashier after making good $12,000 of the amount, was dismissed. The bank will suffer a loss of at least $90,000.

George A. Blakslee, proprietor of the Boston grocery store, Watertown, Dak., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, of whom Reid, Murdock and Fisher, a wholesale house in Chicago, are understood to be the heaviest. The amount of liabilities has not yet been disclosed, but is probably between $4,000 and $5,000.

Funeral services over the remains of Edmund About, the distinguished author, were celebrated at the Cemetery Pere la Chaise, Paris, Monday, the 20th. Jules Ferry, prime minister, and many other men of political and litery note were present. A deputation of the French academy appointed to act as pall bearers, refused to act because there were no religious services.

A military investigation is in progress at Halifax regarding a charge made by Mrs. Talbot, wife of Sergeant Talbot, against Rev. William Lough, assistant garrison chaplain. Mrs Talbot declared that during her husband's absence the chaplain, who had been drinking, made indecent overtures to her and finished by exposing himself.

Col. Miromondi, the French officer who was sent in pursuit of the insurrectionists in Cambodia, surprised and attacked the camp of Swatha, leader of the revolt. After a sharp fight the rebels dispersed. Twenty insurrectionits were killed and the baggage of the band was captured. Swatha received a wound in the encounter. The troops are in pursuit of him.

Gen. Hatch has surrounded the Oklahoma boomers at Stillwater, with the intention of starving them out. He allows no one to approach them, but lets any one leave who desires. A courier, just in reports several leaving already, as provisions are running short. The Oklahomites have been trying to raise money here for relief, but without success. No firing has been done.

After several weeks' discussion Dr. Rankin's old church here, the Congregational, has decided to extend a call to Rev. S. M. Newman of Ripon, Wis. A considerable number in the congregation were desirous of securing Dr. Dana of Plymouth church, St. Paul, and some correspondence was held looking to his invitation to this pulpit. A call had previously been given to Dr. Goodell of St. Louis, which he was obliged to decline.

The Northern Pacific will in a few days issue a new tariff showing reduction in rates on emigrant movables, in car loads, from St. Paul and Minneapolis to all points on the main line in Washington Territory and Oregon, amounting to 33 1-3 per cent. This per cent will equal a reduction of $100 per car load to some points. This is claimed to be one of the results of the efforts of Messrs. Oakes and Hannaford at the meetings of the Transcontinental association.

The argument in the Swaim case ended a few days ago and the court adjourned. When it convenes again it will consider the case with closed doors. The findings of the court, when reached, will be transmitted through the war department to the president. It is understood that he will submit them to the attorney general for a review. Until they are reviewed and approved by the president they will not be made public.

Some time during the last campaign the Council Bluffs Globe charged S. D. Street, the county clerk and candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, with being a defaulter in the sum of $9,000. This was only a day or so before election, but it was used so vigorously by the Democrats that Street was defeated. Experts have examined the books and find he is nearly $10,000 short in his accounts. Street was arrested on the charge of embezzlement.

The treasury available balance was on the 22d nearly $182,000,000—a gain of $10,000,000 since the first of the month. The receipts thus far for January shows a marked increase over those for the preceding months, both in customs and internal revenue; the increase in the latter being mainly attributed to the semi-annual taxes from banks. The available cash balance on Feb. 1 gives promise of exceeding $145,000,000, a surplus sufficiently large to warrant the secretary of the treasury to issue a call for 3 per cent bonds.

The Weekly Pioneer Press of Jan. 29th, presents in its "Galaxy of Genius" series papers on "The Future of the Arctic Exploration," by Lieut. Greely of the recent Franklin Bay expedition; on Chinese Gordon, now besieged by the Mahdi's forces at Khartoum, by Charles Chaille Long, his former chief of staff, and on the neglected but important battle of Sailor's creek, at the close of the campaign a out Richmond, by ex-Speaker Keifer. The installment excels in current and permanent interest any yet printed in the series which has attracted so much attention.

John L. Sullivan of Boston is laid up with a broken head and bad bruises received while on a spree. He continues to keep more or less drunk most of the time, and on his return from New York he indulged in an uproarious debauch. He visited several saloons during the morning, and Patrolman Underwood reports that in the afternoon he hired a span of horses for a drive. While on Beacon street the horses became frightened, and as he was not in a fit condition to manage them they ran away, throwing him from the vehicle. He was severely cut about the head, and received other injuries. The vehicle was smashed long before the horses were stopped.

A young man whose real name is Otto Funk was arrested at Chicago, having in his possession a large number of books stolen from the public library. The books were seized at his residence and were found to be in large boxes. These boxes were removed to the new city hall building, when the discovery was made that among them were five or six infernal machines containing dynamite, any one of which was sufficient to blow up the entire building. Consternation reigned at the police headquarters when the discovery was made. The statement is made by the police that if one of the machines had exploded, its force would have certainly demolished the city hall building and occasioned frightful loss of life.

Personal Paragraphs.

Englishmen eat at much shorter intervals than Americans are accustomed to. The farm laborer eats four meals a day, and in some of the baronial halls in England the tables are spread for meals during intervals of four hours during the day and evening.

David Dudley Field, the eminent New York lawyer, will be eighty years of age on the 13th of February next, and has an income from his law practice and inventions of over $100,000.

The agricultural classes of France have $200,000,000 on deposit in the Government Savings Bank, on which they are paid four per cent. interest. They are also, in the aggrigate among the largest investors in Government bonds.

The late Dr. Maccadam used to tell of a typsy Scotchman making his way home upon a bright Sunday morning when the good folk were wending their way to the kirk. A little dog pulled a ribbon from the hands of a lady who was leading it, and as it ran from her she appealed to the first passer-by, who happened to be the inebriate, asking him to whistle for her poodle. "Woman!" he retorted, with that solemnity of visage which only a Scotchman can assume, "woman, this is no day for whustlin'."—Philadelphia Record.

Robert Bonner, writing of the groom who takes care of Maud S., says: "He sleeps on a cot in her stall, and one night recently, when the weather was warm, but threatened to turn cold, he purposely went to bed with very little clothing on himself, knowing that if it turned cold during the night he would feel it, and would wake up, when he could put additional clothing on the mare. If the men who figure in divorce suits would treat their wives half as kindly as this, our courts would not have so much to do."

An aeronaut named Price was half a mile high when his baloon burst, at Nevada, Mo., and for most of the distance he fell with awful velocity; but the bag happened to fill with air in such a manner that the decent was retarded the rest of the distance, and the man was not fatally injured.

The Prince of Wales is thus hit off by a Kentuckian who writes from London to the Courier-Journal: "He mixes a good deal with the masses, and is very democratic in his manner. He remembers names and faces so well and is so pleasant that if he were living in Kentucky he would be elected to the Legislature. He knows which side his bread is buttered on. He seems to have sown his wild oats, and has been behaving himself first-rate for five years."

The salary of Mr. James G. Lathrop, the new trainer for athletics at Harvard, will be $2,000 a year. The salary of a regular college tutor is generally from $800 to $1,200. Muscle before mind.

Mr. Ruskin touched a sympathetic chord when he remarked in one of his recent lectures: "I do not speak of the Celtic race because I should now be expected to say Keltic, and I don't mean to, if only for fear that I should next be required to say St. Kekilia."

Lord Randolph Churchill has been dealing with one of the London news agencies which professes to collect and supply anybody with newspaper cuttings of any and every kind. He arranged with one concern to supply him with cuttings of everything said against him. "At the end of a month," said the Lord, "I found that I owned them about 30 guineas, 100 cuttings a week being a fair average of abuse. It would have been much cheaper and pleasanter if I had arranged with them for only the good things said about me."

Harry Moss, a well-known journalist, of Pascagoula, Fla., died lately, leaving a will, in which was the following: "I desire that my body be dressed in seasonable apparel and placed on its back with a pillow under its head, etc., etc., in a sapling pen sufficiently close to keep out a mink and with a good roof standing but one way; bottle of water on each side tightly corked, a door in the pen fastened on the inside with a latch without any string to it. There I wish to be left for forty days and nights. If, after that time, any one chooses to bury me they can do so if they are certain I am dead, beside my father or in the graveyard at Bermuda, but I don't enjoin it upon any one to bury me at all." It is evident that the testator wished every precaution to be taken against burying him alive.

The duke of Hamilton's library sale is declared to be the greatest book sale on record. It continued over about forty days, and realized a total of $850,000. The Sunderland collection brought only a little more than one-fourth as much, and the Gosford only $45,000. The American demand for rare books in London is constantly increasing.

A Satisfied Oregonian.

From the Portland Oregonian.

Hon. A. J. Dufur and wife, who have just returned from a visit to their old home in Orange county, Vt., after an absence of thirty years, report having had a very pleasant trip. They traveled extensively in Wisconsin and Southern Ilinois, but saw no place which suited them as well as Oregon. Mr. Dufur gives rather a discouraging account of the agricultural prospects of Vermont. He says that he thought he was getting to be quite an old man till he went back there and saw men of from 80 to 90 years toddling around and running farms. The land is worn out and the young men are all "going West." The old farmers there would not allow Mr. Dufur to give their boys any favorable account of the West, saying that they were all going off, and the land was passing into the hands of their hired help of foreign birth. Some one said of Vermont a long time ago, that "it was a good place to emigrate from," and Mr. Dufur appears to have thought so thirty years ago, and now thinks so more than ever. The farm that he sold for $8,400 has since been sold for $1,600, and would not bring that amount now. In one night passed in Wisconsin Mr. Dufur says he heard more thunder and saw more lightning than during his twenty-five years residence in Oregon.

Restless Emigrants.

A correspondent of the Tribune thus describes the class of settlers of the new territories, who never are contented to remain in one place: The farmer himself is the most fascinating adjunct of a Kansas farm. It is here that the contented steadfastness of the population of the far Eastern States has met halfway the disorder and turbulence of the far West, and the meeting has resulted in a type of character which I believe has not its counterpart elsewhere in the world. His history has usually been somewhat as follows:

He was born and "raised" in Ohio. When he reached man's estate—the estate, by the way, being lacking—he "struck out" for the West and settled perhaps in Indiana. Thence when "things got too thick" he migrated to Illinois, and after a sojourn of a few years in that State he swept on with the tide of emigration into Missouri, where as he wil tell you, "the rebels were to rank," and so he soon hitched up the family schooner, embarked the family goods and gods and crossed into Kansas.

On his travels he has somewhere picked up a companion to whom a certificate, carefully preserved in a frame, shows that he has been married by a Justice of the Peace, and of whom he invariably speaks as "his woman."

He and "his woman" have managed to accumulate a family more or less numerous, and hungry in the superlative degree.

The spirit of unrest that has controlled him hithertofore has yielded to the desire of middle life for quiet, and he feels as though he was settled now, and looks forward only very vaguely to to a claim in Colorado or a farm in Iowa when the tendencies of his earlier days have again gathered force to stimulate him to push on. There is no such thing, however, as contentment among a certain class of the younger men; they intend to pre-empt "that claim in Colorado before the land is all took up."

While waiting at a little way station on the Kansas Southern Railroad, recently, I noticed on the platform a young farmer, I took him to be, who with "his woman" and family of three children seemed to be also waiting for the train.

"Well," I said to him," are you off for Colorado?"

"No," said he, "Ioway."

"Going to settle there?" I inquired.

"Yes," he replied; "I was up there in September and I seed a nice little farm that I took a notion to, and so I thought that if I could sell out here for anything like what that farm would cost me, I would go and buy. Wall, a fellow came along and offered me ten dollars an acre for my eighty, and that eighty up thar' in Ioway wasn't but twelve dollars an acre, and so I invested."

"Well," said I, "is the Iowa farm a better farm?"

"I dunno as it is any better," he answered. "Maybe the builden's aint quite so good, but then me and my woman was sorter tired of Kansas, and then she had the shakes, she did, and so we thought that we'd move."

"How long have you been in Kansas?"

"Five years going on next April."

"Where did you came from before that?"

"Nepraska."

"Where were you raised?"

"Illinois,"

"Well, my friend," said I, "don't you know that you are moving out of the part of Kansas which Mr. Greeley called the Garden of Eden? According to your own showing, you won't better yourself any by going; your wife will be as likely to get the chills in Iowa as in Kansas; you are running in debt on your farm; you have all the trouble and expense of moving, and the probability is that it will be years before you will be as well off again as you are now."

"Wall," said this specimen of western go-a-head-ativeness, "my folks do tell me that a rolling stone don't gather no moss; but then I tell them that a settin' hen don't git fat." I had no answer this, for I had never reflected on the drawbacks which the setting hen may have to encounter.

This restlessness is the most characteristic feature of the Western native farmer of the middle and poorer classes. He is always uneasy never satisfied anywhere. He is always going to settle somewhere, but can't find the place where he is willing to admit that he means to live and die. He helps to develop an immense amount of the country, but can't bring himself to settle anywhere long enough to reap the full rewards of his labor.

A BOGUS GHOST.

The Tricks of a Medium Exposed.

Boston Advertiser.

There is no end to the folly of the credulous. Those who have watched the spread of the materializing spirit seances in this city during the last year have had proof enough of this. Last night Mrs. Bliss, of 39 East Newton street, began, as usual, by explaining that this seance was her religion, and then followed the usual jugglery. A figure in white appeared, and then "Little Billy," in dark nautical costume, and then another figure in white was very demonstratively affectionate to some of the sitters. After a time one of the audience grew impatient and threw his arms about the figure as she danced up to him, crying, "Stay, oh, stay!" The spirit (?) struggled violently in a very fleshy way, and half a dozen of the persons who were managing the performance threw themselves upon him and dragged him back. The spirit (?) ran back into the cabinet, followed closely by some of the observers. Matches were lighted and blown out by the confederates. The gas was stopped up, but still more matches were lighted and another burner found. One of the gentlemen was collared and dragged out, but he slipped back into the cabinet. The medium was then on the floor with a stalwart friend standing over her. Her shoes were in the corner and her stockinged feet were visible. Her arms and neck were entirely bare, but the muslin robe which she had worn as a ghost was wrapped round her waist and tucked under her. Her dark dress she had caught up and pinned round her shoulders. The cap and little blue skirt-front which she had worn as "Billy" where lying by her half-hidden, but these and the shoes were picked up and preserved by the investigating party. Meantime there was a regular tussle outside, ending in the turning of the little party out into the hall and locking the door. Before they left, the medium had succeeded in getting her dress partly on, but was afraid to rise to show her paraphernalia. "Altogether," says one who was present, "it was a complete exposeof a plain humbug." Doubtless some person will deny it. There is no end to fools. But half a dozen or more gentlemen saw the whole thing, and there can be no doubt about it.

An Exciting Scene in Court.

From the Macon, Ga., Telegraph and Messenger.

A singularly dramatic incident occurred Friday near midnight in the superior court room at Waynesboro, during the trial of the Rogers brothers for the killing of the Symses—father and son. The killing occurred at McBean's station in October last. Eminent counsel had been engaged by the prosecution and defense, for both parties were prominent and wealthy. The evidence closed and the speaking began Friday morning, continuing all during the day. When the court assembled after tea the seats and the aisles within the bar were crowded with ladies, while without a dense throng of men filled up the auditorium. It was before this assembly that Mr. Twiggs began his argument at 8 o'clock. Twiggs is an eloquent speaker, practiced in and noted for his oratorical graces. In the course of his three hours' address he at one time referred in the most feeling manner to the courage and devotion of woman. The hour, the occasion, the audience and the dim light, from which the rapt faces were bent upon him, all combined to form a surrounding well calculated to inspire the orator to his greatest effort. He closed his address upon the women as follows:

"At the battle of Gettysburg Gen. Pickett was ordered to begin the charge which was to make him famous. As he went into the terrible battle, his young bride on horseback followed him. When the hail of death was beating down men on all sides, and the plunging shot and shell mingled their fierce screams with the moans and cries of the mangled. Picket suddenly found himself in the presence of his wife. In an agony of fear for her safety, he cried out to her as she sat cool and collected as a veteran, 'Go back! Go back! For God's sake go back to the rear!' 'No,' replied the devoted woman, 'in the hour of danger a wife's place is at her husband's side.'"

At this moment through the courtroom there rang one wild thrilling cry, which nearly lifted the excited throng to its feet. It was the old rebel yell, heard upon a hundred battle fields and never to be forgotten. A deep silence followed. All eyes were turned toward the outer circle. Then Judge Roney's cold voice was heard bidding the sheriff to arrest the offender. A man was seen dodging through the crowd and the judge continued: "The man who is leaving is probably the one wanted."

"No, judge," exclaimed a voice slowly, "I am the man." The speaker stood in the aisle with folded arms, quietly contemplating the bench.

"I shall have to fine you $10, then, for disturbing the court."

"Very well, your honor, I will pay the money," said the man without moving, "but I meant no disrespect, I was a confederate soldier at Gettysburg and just could not help from hollering."

The ladies present sprang to their feet, and in an instant the money was made up and paid to the clerk. The involuntary yell of the old soldier, was an irresistible tribute to womanhood. Had the fine been ten times as large he would not have suffered.

ABOUT EGGS.

How it is That They Cost 50 Cents a Dozen—German Limed Eggs.

"It vas too pad I haf to sharge you feefty cent. I shoost make two cent on dot tozen of aigs," said an up-town grocer who was selling eggs yesterday.

"He told the truth. He paid 48 cents a dozen, wholesale, if he bought his eggs the first of the week," said W. S. Okie, a commission merchant, when asked if eggs had been selling at that price. "The warm weather early in the season started the hens, and eggs came in so freely that the market was very weak. A good many got frightened and sold out. Then the weather came around cold again, and stopped the supply. The stock in hand here was not large. Of course those who had held their stocks made some money. In fact eggs were so scarce the first of the week that I do not know how we would have lived if we had not received a supply by a couple of German steamers. The warm weather of to-day has reduced the price to 42 cents wholesale, but it will be cold to-morrow, and we will not sell any lower for some time. Limed eggs bring about 35 cents."

"How many eggs were brought in by the German steamers?"

"About 1,400 cases of say 80,000 dozen."

"Are they limed?"

"Yes, but the German process is better than the American. Here a bushel of lime is slacked with eight or nine pails of water; the water is drawn off, and the eggs are packed in it. The lime water closes the pores in the shell and excludes the air. The eggs will then keep two or three years. But the white of the egg gets watery, and, besides that, the limers do not pickle the eggs until they are afraid that they will spoil. Out of 1,000 barrels of limed eggs received here only 200 will be gilt edged. The German process leaves the white in such a natural condition that the imported eggs are frequently sold here as fresh ones by retailers. The only thing to prevent it is the fact that these preserved eggs cannot be boiled. They crack open every time, of course. In every other respect they are as good as nine-tenths of the fresh eggs sold."

"How much duty do you pay on them?"

"The American hen is wholly unprotected from the pauper labor of the Germans. There is a movement on foot, though, to get a duty on eggs, which will, perhaps, enable us to charge several cents more a dozen under extreme circumstances."

March options on eggs sold in the exchange yesterday at 18¼ cents a dozen.—[N. Y. Sun.

Fashions In Dancing.

"There has been a great improvement in the style of dancing in England during the last three or four years," says the London Graphic. "The fashion of mad gallops and waltzing which resembles the charges of foot-ball players, has temporarily gone out, and the valse a trois temps has come back into favor. Shall we ever see a resurrection of the old minuet, which so perfectly conveyed the poetry of motion? It is a rather ceremonious dance for these times, but a little cultivation of that courtliness of demeanor which first gave rise to the term "ball room manners" would perhaps do some of our English youth no harm. Beau Nash would have been scandalized at the style in which many of our young gentlemen bob their heads instead of bowing, and we doubt whether the curtesys of our best-trained young ladies would muster before his critical eye. There is a cubbishness in some youngsters which makes them ashamed to be graceful in deportment before ladies. They are graceful enough in their athletic sports, their riding, rowing and cricket, for in these pursuits grace is called "form;" but no form has yet been set up as a standard to be attained in ball rooms. So we see young fellows who are very Apollos with their zephyrs, on shrink up into slouching figures when they put on their dress-coats and shamble forward with awkward gaits to ask a girl to dance, just as if they were afraid of being laughed at. Yet we have never heard of a really well-mannered and graceful dancer being laughed at even by the most gawkish contemner of society pastimes. Perhaps if the fashion of slow dancing is kept up for a few years longer it will lead naturally to a revival of the grace which comes from carefully executed movements, and the result will be seen in a greater polish of manners outside the ball-rooms as well as in them."

McCullough and His Man "Bob."

"That is Bob Prichard, better known as 'McCullough's Bob.' He is the governors' dresser and has been with him for thirteen years. Bob has a weakness for the ardent, and sometimes gets a little too much on board, when the governor will discharge him. But he is always taken back, for he knows Mr. McCullough's ways so well, is so throughly familiar with his wardrobe, and is really such a valuable dresser that his occasional shortcomings are forgiven. An instance of his value was shown last year,

"You remember Mr. McCullough played 'Ingomar' at the Boston theater to Mary Anderson's 'Parthenia.' Well, the morning of the day on which the governor was to leave New York for the Hub Bob turned up rather the worse for wear; and the governor summarily dismissed him; told him to go off and never show his face again. Bob went away and immediately sought Billy Conner, to whom he related his misfortune. 'I'm fired for good now,' said he with tears in his eyes. 'The governor's awful mad.' Bonner knew better, and so he told Bob to go home and sleep until afternoon and then come back and see him.

"In the meantime the 'governor' had started for Boston, without taking a bit of wardrobe, and was in a horrible stew to know what he should do. Miss Anderson, who was on the train, suggested that the next day they could get up early and go to some costumer's in Boston, and get something that would do. This didn't please Mac much, for he is not an easy man to fit, you know, but he thought that was the best thing that could be done. He reached Boston in an unenviable frame of mind, and put up at the Trenton House."

"Where was Bob all this time?"

"Hold on and I'll tell you. Bob went home and slept, and went to see Conner in the afternoon all right. Connor told him to get together everything the 'governor' would want in 'Ingomar,' and to go to Boston on the night train, and go to the 'governor' at his hotel in the morning as though nothing had happened. Bob did so, and when the 'governor' came down early the next morning there was Bob sitting at the foot of the stairs. 'Hello, Bob,' said Mr. McCullough, 'have you got everything all right for "Ingomar?"'

"'Yes, sir,' replied he, 'just as you told me, sir.'

"You ought to hear the 'governor' tell the story. 'When I saw Bob sitting there that morning,' says he, 'I felt that I could have put my arms around him and hugged the Scotch cuss.'"—National Republican.

Wooden Railway Ties.

Wooden ties for railways are becoming more expensive every year, and the time is coming when possibly some substitute will have to be devised for them. The chief engineer of the Reading railroad is about to try some experiments with steel ties. They would be the same in size and shape as the present wooden ties, except that they would be hollow; and they would practically last until they rusted away, while the best oak ties last only about eight years. Some of the advantages claimed for the steel ties are that the expense of maintaining the track would be largely reduced, the road-bed would be firmer and smoother, and trains could run at much higher speed over them. The wear and tear on track and rolling stock would also be lessened, because the track is smoother. For these reasons trains could run faster without increasing the expense proportionately.

A Satire on Eulogies.

"Gem'len, in one respek Brudder Slawson was a fa'r to medium man. If he borryed half a dollor to go to de circus he'd pay it back outer money dat his wife airned at de washbo'd. De poo' neber turned away from his doah empty-handed. He pitied de sorrows of a big tramp and let his wife go bar'futted an' his chil'n hungry. He was kind-hearted, but allus behind on his pew rent. He was philanthropic, but he had to dodge his butcher. He was kind fadder, but he has got two of the wust boys in de State of Ohio. He was a lovin' husband, but he was content to sit aroun'de grocery an' let his wife suport de family. While we may say dat we am sory death has come to sever ties an bring changes, we have no occashun to remark dat the world will be any de wuss off."—Detroit Free Press.

Deputy United States [illegible] James W. Hathway of Helena received a message Sunday from X. Beidler of Benton, stating that William Jones was killed by Indians on the 27th, about fifteen miles above the mouth of Arrow creek. It was not known by what tribe. Arrow creek is about thirty miles from Benton, toward the Musselshell.

MORE LIGHT.

Is What the Wheat Producers Want on the Grain Question, and Some Correspondence is Here Given in That Interest.

Fargo Daily Argus Jan. 21st.

The following letters, the second a reply to the first, are thought of sufficient interest to be given in full, and contain much matter for the consideration of thoughtful farmers. The first part of Mr. Pillsbury's letter, referring to a purely business matter of no public interest, is omitted:

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14, 1885.
Hon. C. A. Morton, Fargo, D. T.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the thirteenth received.

* * * * * *

Permit me to make a personal suggestion to you in reference to legislation. We and the Northern Pacific and other elevator companies have built the finest line of elevators in the world up there. By our contracts with the railroad companies we are obliged to run them public and to keep them open all the year round and the only consideration we have against that is that they will not allow other elevators to be built unless they have a capacity of at least 30,000 bushels, which is about as small an elevator as can be run as a public elevator.

The idea of building sheds and warehouses along the track and running them as public elevators is perfectly ridiculous. We urged Mr. Manvel at the commencement of the year to modify our leases and let us run the elevators as strictly private elevators, and then he could let as many sheds be built as he chose.

The thing that prevents unlimited competition up in that country is the question of weights and grades. We are heartily in favor of State inspection and when the farmers decide what they want we shall go in and help them perfect their bill and get it through.

With State inspection the markets would be free as air but if coupled with permission for any one to build any sort of a rat trap along the track and go into the wheat business with a house that could not be called a public elevator because it would not have sufficient capacity or might be run by irresponsible parties whom the public would not deal with, such a thing would simply compel us to run our houses strictly as private elevators. We have decided therefore that we are not going to lay awake nights or make any special effort to defeat legislation that the farmers think they need. All is if they make a law which we cannot work under fairly and compete with others, we shall simply run our elevators as private elevators. I may be prejudiced in the matter but it seems to me that the farmers of Dakota and Minnesota would be as crazy to pass laws which would close up the public elevators and open a lot of irresponsible houses that nobody had any confidence in as would be the people of the United States to abolish the national banking system and allow everybody to issue currency because there were some things about the national banks they do not like. We are willing to work under any legislation that will truly help the farmers. But if they make up their minds that they have got to have something which we think will work great injury to us and no benefit to them, we shall have to protect ourselves as best we can. Neither the State of Minnesota, the Territory of Dakota, or the United States of America can compel us to run our elevators as public elevators if we do not want to. If we run public elevators they could probably say about how we should run them.

CHAS. A. PILLSBURY.

FARGO, Jan. 15, 1885.
Hon. Charles A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

MY DEAR SIR: Your very interesting letter of yesterday is just received; and I have no hesitation in saying that if the people of Minnesota and Dakota are to obtain relief on weights and grades by legislative action, as suggested by you, that it will be a long step towards remedying existing evils. I am not prepared to say that our interests would not be subserved by the railroad companies allowing elevators of reasonable capacity at all points.

I agree with you, however, entirely, as to the evils likely to arise from irresponsible parties building temporary buildings for elevator purposes. I do not expect a perfect law, but a radical change, whereby existing troubles may be alleviated if not cured, is imperatively demanded at this time. The question is, what is practical? What legislation should be had for the relief of the farmer, and do no injustice to the elevator interests? Now, Mr. Pillsbury, I know nothing of the matters of your elevator company in reference to the mixing of grades; but I do know, and from an expensive experience too, that the Northern Pacific elevator company has treated me in the most outrageous manner in this respect. I had an eastern order for seven cars No. 1 hard wheat, ordered from samples sent to millers there, and mark you, the samples were obtained from the Union elevator here, and upon those samples, of course, the order was predicated. We presented our tickets at Mr. Barnes' office and were given orders upon the elevator for the grain. We were charged half a cent per bushel for cleaning, to which charge there is surely no objection had they cleaned the wheat. They claimed that their cleaning apparatus was not in good order. If that were really true, would it not have been the fair business-like thing to do to have abated the cleaning charge and allowed a reasonable excess of wheat for the dirt contained therein? But to the fact, without moralizing upon the subject. These seven cars were shipped, as before stated, to millers east, and they returned to us a package of screenings, alleging that out of five of the seven cars (and at that time the other two cars had not arrived) there was of this dirt and foreign matter six and one-eighth pounds to the bushel, or more than ten per cent of the shipment. I have samples taken as the cars were being loaded, having carefully sealed them at the time, and I have the screenings from this wheat with the affidavits of the parties to whom it was consigned and their statement, also sworn to, as to the sum we allowed as to a reclamation, and at the proper time I propose to use these evidences—to state very mildly—of unfair and unbusiness-like dealing. Some people would call it larceny; as I am a mild and gentle individual I prefer to characterize it less harshly. With this state of facts existing, do you wonder, Mr. Pillsbury, that this elevator system in Dakota has very few friends? Do you wonder that the wheat raiser, and all wheat raisers here, has very little use for a system that sends quite a large percentage of its product into the Duluth elevators as No. 2 northern, No. 1 northern and No. 2 hard, and when it leaves the water side of those elevators it invariably goes on No. 1 hard? Do you wonder, in these times of general depression, that we object to having No. 1 hard wheat graded as No. 2 northern at Duluth? simply because it chances to be in special bins in a Fargo elevator? and we bought it instead of the elevator man? As far as I am individually concerned, I want no legislation that cannot be made thoroughly practical; I want no legislation that will work an injustice to the elevator or milling interests; but I do want such legislation as will enable the producer to realize the value of his product, less reasonable charges for handling and storing the same. When I commenced this letter I had no intention of inflicting pages of it upon you; but I admit the subject is one of deep interest to me for every interest I have in the world is here, and if wheat culture is a failure, as it surely will be without legislative protection, I might just as well pull up my stakes and seek a more congenial (financial) climate. I believe in you, personally, and if you will earnestly assist us, from a disinterested point, I have no doubt as to the result, that a good law guaranteeing equal and exact justice to all.

Yours truly, C. A. MORTON.

Competition Between Breeds.

In relation to the discussion of the merits of the several breeds of cattle, especially the Short horns and Herefords, it has been said that there is room for all breeds. The Breeders Journal says: "This is probably true. There is room not only for thoroughbred cattle and the best breeds but there is room for scrubs. But this does not meet the question as it should be met. A man MAY use a wooden plow if he has no other means of cultivating the ground but that does not prove it the best method nor that it is policy to use it. He MAY stir it with a stick rather than not move it at all. But he would not do this if he had a good pair of horses and a good improved plow to work with. It is well to use the old spinning wheel if there is not other means of making your clothing. But the old spinning wheel would not be used if the improved machinery could be had, and steam or water to propel it, and what is true of these and other industries is also true of the live stock interest of the world. THERE IS NO ROOM FOR THE POOR WHEN BETTER CAN BE HAD!

Large Yorkshire Swine.

There is a tendency to vary in all breeds of animals. It is as much a law of nature applicable to all living things, as the more widely recognized law that "like producers like." Every breeder of swine, in particular, observes that there is a great variation in size, though in other points there may be uniformity. Thus among Berkshires, some are very large, others are of medium size, and others again, fine and small. Each size has its merits, particularly the extremes. The same thing, as might be expected, occurs with the white breed of Yorkshire, which was originally large and coarse; but instead in interbreeding and refining the large ones by the use of small fine pigs, for crosses, each has of late years been separately bred, and improved rather by selection than by introducing the blood of the finer and smaller animals. This has given rise to the two distinct breeds of Yorkshire pigs which are now established. They are similar, but quite distinct in form, and it is rather remarkable, that with the natural desire of our countrymen for something not only big but odd, they have produced a breed that is very profitable. The large Yorkshires are undoubtedly the best formed, the smallest boned, the quickest feeders, of all the large breeds. They are exceedingly deep in body, with good hams, shoulders, and sides. They are not extraordinary for length of body, but in this they are improving. A point of weakness sometimes found, is a [illegible]—the weight of the body in old hogs, causing a hollowness of the back. In this respect too, there has been great improvement of late. The Yorkshire is preeminently a lard-maker; but when crossed with the Berkshire, the quality and quantity of the meat is much improved. As economical feeders and rapid growers, the large breed is only surpassed by the small Yorkshires, and for crossing, when large-sized pigs are desired, they certainly are unsurpassed. When well-fed from the first, they attain great weights. When properly crossed, as, for instance, with large Berkshires, or with what are called Cheshires in this country, or with large sows of the Chester White breed, we may expect the greatest weight of the pure Yorkshires to be exceeded.—[Col. Weld in American Agriculturist for Feb.

A Talk About Swine Feeding.

The first thing a farmer should consider is, to have healthy hogs, and in order to secure this he must provide a variety of food, and give them comfortable quarters. My pigs were fed, last winter, corn, roots, wheat middlings and buckwheat bran. This winter they are fed the same, with the addition of raw apples, of which I purchased eight hundred bushels, mostly for the pigs. Warm sheds, or rather pens, are constructed in a sunny corner of the fields adjoining the buildings, and here the pigs are being wintered, in lots of a dozen or less in each. They have plenty of room in which to stir about; and are fed in a spot where the cold winds do not reach them. One fruitful cause of disease with pigs is exposure to a cold wind when just out of a hot nest where, perhaps, they have been piled upon each other. The sudden change of temperature may be as great as twenty or thirty degrees, enough, any way, to cause colds colds, which may assume the form of pleurisy, quinsy, inflammation of the lungs or bowels. Sleeping under the straw stack, and feeding on the open ground in a raking wind, lay the foundation for many diseases. If the farmer has made no provision for feeding his hogs, other than corn, let him give them clover hay. This may cause the exclusive corn-feeder to smile, but he should remember that this is not only a change of food, but that clover contains the very elements the corn lacks. If his hogs have been so pampered that they have no appetite for such food, then get a breed which has, and let "early maturity" mean, with him, a healthy body, ready to slaughter, I care not whether the pig weighs one hundred, two hundred or three hundred pounds, so long as this weight has been made at a profit. Good appetites are the result of good bodies, and good bodies cannot be made without a variety of food. With good appetites and strong digestion, coarse and cheap foods can be utilized, and herein is the best basis for profit. Let corn come in as an aid in fattening swine, but not as the all in all in pig feeding.—[F. D. Curtis in American Agriculturist for Feb.

Pending the definite settlement of the wheat question what can our farmers do to better advantage than to consider the plan of raising more good stock in this country. The cow has never been known to impoverish a country and wheat has—and let it be borne in mind that too, when wheat was sold in a competing market and at its very best figure! Now, while it is just and proper to contend for our rights

AN OPEN WHEAT MARKET,

yet the shrewd farmer will not REST at at that. He will have found out, if he has kept strict account of all his outgoes, the cost of everything needed to produce a crop, interest, taxes and everything, he will have found out ere this that he is not getting a return of ten per cent. on his investments by raising wheat and doing nothing else. Now, if he stops to consider at all, and every thinking farmer does that, he will naturally ask himself where this is all going to end? If at its best his farm will not yield a return of ten per cent, what will it do after having been cropped until its natural fertility needs replenishing? It is the part of wisdom to recognize before it is too late the necessity for a change and to prepare for that change. It cannot be done all at once. The change must be gradual, and already there are some shrewd, long-headed farmers well on the way; farmers, who though they are not rich to-day by any means, yet they are on the high road to prosperity. Their stock is growing night and day, winter and summer, growing every day more valuable. The time is not very far distant when the wisdom of their course will be fully justified in substantial results. Winter is a good time to think over these things and to lay plans for the future. If every farmer has not an agricultural paper in the house he should have one and not only should he have one but he should read it carefully. Many valuable hints may be found even by those who know it all now.

Farm Gardening.

American Agriculturist for February.

The farmer who continues to raise the same crops that he grew before towns and manufacturing villages sprang up all around him, makes a great mistake. In the older States, at least, there are but few farms not within an hour's or two hours' ride of a market. It is worth while for farmers in such localities, to consider if they can afford to raise field corn, when sweet corn will pay much better. It is true that sweet corn needs high manuring, but when the ears are off there will be a heavy crop of the very best fodder. The ears will bring in ready money, just how much will depend upon the market, but safe to say, more than any crop of ripe corn would be worth. It is a mistake to grow late potatoes, to be dug when every one else has potatoes, and prices are low, while early potatoes will bring several times the price of late ones. It is so with other crops. There are but few garden vegetables that may not be grown as farm crops, and it is a mistake to raise produce that will bear transportation from a distance, instead of that suited to a near market, and must be disposed of at once. A farmer, on the other hand, would make a mistake were he to devote his land to a new set of crops at once. He should determine to grow such things that pay the best, and to gradually work into a more profitable kind of farming. Those who propose to do this, will find sweet corn and potatoes excellent crops to begin with. Others will pay better, but these are best to prepare the land for other and more profitable crops. It would have been better had the land been prepared for these last fall, but as this was not done, make it ready as soon as it is safe to work it.

The Old Brick Block
IS THE PLACE
To Buy Dry Goods, Groceries. Clothing, Boots and Shoe Hats and Caps, or anything you want.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
IS THE FIRM
Who are ready, with a corps of affable clerks to show you their NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK and quote prices to astonish the natives.
Great Bargains!
Don't forget to visit Fontaine & Anglim's Emporium, in the Old Brick Block,
MAIN STREET. CROOKSTON, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY. CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

NO SURPRISE!

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSES

The American Agriculturist.

FROM THE TENTH CENSUS, VOL. 3, JUST PUBLISHED:

"The American Agriculturist is especially worthy of mention, because of the remarkable success that has attended the unique and untiring efforts of its proprietors to increase and extend its circulation. Its contents are duplicated every month for a German edition, which also circulates widely."

This tribute is a pleasing incident in the marvelous nearly

HALF A CENTURY

career of this recognized leading Agricultural Journal of the world.

What It is To-Day.

Six months ago the American Agriculturist entered upon a NEW CAREER OF PROSPERITY, and to-day it is far superior to any similar periodical ever produced in this or any other country. Richer in editorial strength; richer engravings; printed on finer paper, and presenting in every issue 100 columns of original reading matter from the ablest writers, and nearly 100 illustrations. Dr. George Thurber, for nearly a quarter of a century, the editor-in-chief of the American Agriculturist, Joseph Harris, Byron D. Halsted, Col. M. C. Weld and Andrew S. Fuller, the other long time editors, together with the other writers who have made the American Agriculturist what it is to-day, ARE STILL AT THEIR POSTS.

WHAT, FREE?

Every subscriber, whose subscription is IMMEDIATELY forwarded us with the price, $1.50 per year, and 15 cents extra for postage on Cyclopedia—making $1.65 in all—will receive the American Agriculturist for Dec, 1884, and all of 1885, and will be presented with the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST FAMILY CYCLOPÆDIA (just out,) 700 Pages and over 1,000 Engravings. Strongly bound in cloth, black and gold.

This entirely new volume is a remarkable storehouse and book of reference for every department of human knowledge, including an Agricultural supplement by Dr. Thurber.

Send three 2-cent stamps for mailing you specimen copy American Agriculturist, an elegant 40-page Premium List, with 200 illustrations, and specimen pages of our Family Cyclopædia. Canvassers wanted everywhere.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York. [illegible]

A. Allen,
AGENT
—FOR THE—
HOWE
SCALE
COMPANY.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Feb. 27th, 1885, viz: KNUDT H. BERG, Pre. D. S., No. 6307, for the sw¼ S. 21, T. 148, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. P. Onsted, I. P. Oldsted, C. Tharaldson and J. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-44] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET.—
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
is ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University, Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg. Quebec. Late of Michigan University, U.S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET. CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock.

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

Monev to Give Away
IN BARGAINS,
AT MARKHAM'S,
THE LEADING GROCERY HOUSE
AND THE LARGEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE
IN CROOKSTON.
Goods Delivered to any Part of the City
FREE OF CHARGE.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER
FREE
To Journal Subscribers!
Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to
The "American Farmer."
A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physician and Surgeon Quebec.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, January 29, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
" 9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
" 19 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
" 15 Freight	3:00 p. m.	
" 23 Freight		10:50 a. m.
GOING SOUTH.	**ARRIVE.**	**LEAVE.**
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
" 10 Passenger		5:20 p. m.
" 20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
" 22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
" 24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	
DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.	**ARRIVE.**	**LEAVE.**
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
" 10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
" 45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
" 46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 22, 20 and 24 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb..........Register.
L. K. Aaker..........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson..........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge..........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson..........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. H. Baker..........Ada.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague..........Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh..........Clerk of Court.
C. S. Spendley..........Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire..........Auditor.
O. H. Lucken..........Treasurer.
John Leo..........Court Commissioner.
Wm. Watts..........Attorney.
V. D. Carruth..........Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey..........Sheriff.
H. Shephard..........Coroner.
C. L. Brainard..........Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Knute Nelson—1st Dist..........Aldal.
E. A. Bradish—2d " ....Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d " ....Crookston.
C. Kretzschmar—4th " ....Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th " ....East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor..........P. M. Walsh.
Recorder..........W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer..........A. G. Gallasch.
Justices..........G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward..........Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d " ....Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d " ....N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th " ....S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large..........E. Houston.
City Attorney..........J. N. Ives.
City Engineer..........W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal..........J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal..........J. B. Filiatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash street. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

Taxpayers.

Of Polk County are hereby notified that I will be at the following places at the dates specified herein for the purpose of collecting current taxes, to-wit:

Angus, Monday afternoon, Jan. 26.
Euclid, Tuesday, Jan. 27.
East Grand Fork, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, Jan. 28 and 29.
Mallory, Friday, Jan. 30.
Fisher, Saturday, Jan. 31.
St. Hilaire, Thursday afternoon and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.
Red Lake Falls, Saturday, Feb. 7.
Terrebonne, Monday, Feb. 9.
Maple Bay, Saturday, Feb. 14.
Mentor, P. O., Monday, Feb. 16.
Aldal, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday, Feb. 17 and 18.
Edna, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19.

O. H. LUCKEN,
County Treasurer, Polk County.
[39-41]

Red flannels, plain and twilled, guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Harry G. Proud and George G. McDonell, doing business as Proud & McDonell, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of said firm will be paid, and all accounts owing said firm collected by George G. McDonell.

Crookston, Minn., Jan 2d, 1885.
HARRY G. PROUD.
[38-40] GEORGE G. MCDONELL.

The business of the above firm will be continued at the old stand by Geo. G. Macdonell, who invites a continuation of the patronage of the many old customers and friends of the old firm.

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

John Knappe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to Ed. Gerceau Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the eighteenth day of February 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Crookston in said County, to answer to John Moser & Ernest Moeckel co-partners as Moser & Moeckel in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Moser & Moeckel for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 14th day of January 1885.

G. W. LEWIS.
[38-41] Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.
Special Term, December 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Oride Laplante deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Oride Laplante deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas Rosa Laplante has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said Oride Laplante died in said county on the fifteenth day of December 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executrix named in said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in afternoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[38-40] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 32-100 dollars, ($181.32-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammond, bearing date the 13th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 332, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered twenty-two (22,) twenty-three (23,) and twenty-four (24,) in block No. three (3) of Bottineau's addition to the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, County of Polk and State of Minnesota, according to the certified plat of said addition recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMOND,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred seventy-five and 8-100 dollars, ($175.08-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Moise Thiebert, a single man, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 281, 282 and 283, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The fractional lot No. two (2) on Elm Street, having a frontage of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet on Elm Street, ninety-five (95) feet on Sixth Street, and one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet on the quarter section line, Townsite of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County and forming a triangular lot, the lot hereby conveyed being the same property conveyed by E. H. Bly and wife, to Newton K. Hubbard by warranty deed, dated Sept. 12th 1881, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances: which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.
Special Term, January 9th 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Witty deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry Witty deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas, Christ Olson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Henry Witty died in said county on the sixth day of December 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him and to Andrew Olson issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[38-40] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 65-100 dollars ($1887.65-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelise McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 419, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 22d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 250 and 251, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 14th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 24th, 1885.
JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[39-45] Pro Se

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 32-100 dollars, ($280.32-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph L. Daoust and Hermina Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 10th day of June A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 65, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at a point fifty (50) feet west of the northeast corner of the block or parcel of land in lot seven (7,) in Section thirty-six (36,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-seven (47,) bounded on the north by the street running west from the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track, and on the east by the county road running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track, and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMEL,
JOHN LEO, Mortgagee.
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 38-100 dollars, ($181.38-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophie Busch, and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 24th day of July A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 278, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. thirty-three (33) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred fifty-three dollars, ($253) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tollef J. Farden, and Julia Farden, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 277, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-four (24,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 25th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-two and 24-100 dollars, ($372.24-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Aiken Dumas and Emily Dumas his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1884, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1884, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 127, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 24th, A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [35-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and 85-100 dollars, ($384.85-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clorenthe Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of April A. D. 1883, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 2, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter (se¼) of Section one (1,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 50-100 dollars, ($548.50-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jacob Francis and Ellen Francis, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of August A. D. 1882 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 215, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case, made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8) in block seven (7,) of the Townsite of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances: which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 17th A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court.
Morrison & Ledeboer, Plff.
vs.
The Red Lake Falls Milling & Lumber Co. Defts.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Morrison & Ledeboer and against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 12 60-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12,) Section fourteen, containing 38 60-100 acres and the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and west one-half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) Polk County, Minnesota, the above described property will be sold in lots or parcels. And that I shall, on Saturday the twenty-eight day of February A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above-named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and ten cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January, 1885, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.
Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 10th 1885. [37-43]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter J. Wilcen against Even Olson Enneberg for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1311 dated July 8th, 1879, upon the nw¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45, in Polk Co., Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging the said Even Olson Enneberg failed to plant five acres of said land to trees, tree seeds or cuttings during either the third or fourth year after making said entry and that he has not now ten acres of trees growing on said land, also that claimant wholly failed in the year 1883 to cultivate the land which he claimed to have planted to tree seeds prior thereto, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[37-43] JOHN CROMB, Register.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Ferdinand E. LePage and Joseph B. Papin copartners as LePage & Papin for benefit of creditors to Frank Jerome.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause if any there be, before this court at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota on the 26th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the submitted claim of Eddy Harvey & Co., (assigned) shall not be paid from said estate, why the amount each creditor is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained, and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done, the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why such other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, once each week for three successive weeks and that at least twenty days before said return day a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor and also to said assignors addressed to each at his or their place of residence.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1885.
O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.
W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 21st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May A. D. 1883, at 8:30 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 22, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages on page 329, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one-half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28,) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the seventh day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.
JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
B. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [39-45]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Charles A. Chiniquy and Joseph Rudolph Chiniquy, copartners as C. A. & J. R. Chiniquy, for benefit of creditors to Morris R. Brown.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause, if any there be, before this court, at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, on Thursday the 26th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the amount of each creditor who has filed proof of claims and the release provided by law is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done, the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why such other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, once each week for three successive weeks and that at least twenty days before said return day a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor, and also to said assignors, addressed to each at his reputed place of residence.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1885.
O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.
W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

Hack & Gallasch
ARE SELLING THEIR GOOCDDS
AT COST
For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA

SEEDS AND PLANTS | PETER HENDERSON & Co.,

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in

BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

IF YOU

WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE

Watch or Jewelry Line

GO TO

C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET.

You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name, but in truth.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRIGES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

Polk County Journal

Crookston, January 29, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10:50 p. m.
5 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
19 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
23 Freight		10:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
10 Passenger		5:50 p. m.
20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line run daily, except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 22, 20 and 24 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb............Register.
I. K. Aaker............Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson............Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge............Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson............Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. H. Baker............Ada.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague............Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh............Clerk of Court.
C. S. Spendley............Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire............Auditor.
O. H. Lucken............Treasurer.
John Leo............Court Commissioner.
Wm. Watts............Attorney.
V. D. Carruth............Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey............Sheriff.
H. Shephard............Coroner.
C. L. Brainard............Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Knute Nelson—1st Dist............Aldal.
E. A. Bradish—2d............Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d............Crookston.
C. Kretzschmar—4th............Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th............East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor............R. M. Walsh.
Recorder............W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer............A. G. Gallasch.
Justices............G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward............Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d............Henry Nolan, P. Batiglia.
—3d............N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th............S. P. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large............T. Houston.
City Attorney............J. N. Ives.
City Engineer............W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal............J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal............J. B. Filiatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash street. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W.—Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M.—Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall, over Post Office.
P. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,409, K. of H.—Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M.—Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P.—Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

Taxpayers

Of Polk County are hereby notified that I will be at the following places at the dates specified herein for the purpose of collecting current taxes, to-wit:

Angus, Monday afternoon, Jan. 26.
Euclid, Tuesday, Jan. 27.
East Grand Forks, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, Jan. 28 and 29.
Mallory, Friday, Jan. 30.
Fisher, Saturday, Jan. 31.
St. Hilaire, Thursday afternoon and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.
Red Lake Falls, Saturday, Feb. 7.
Terrebonne, Monday, Feb. 9.
Maple Bay, Saturday, Feb. 14.
Menton P. O., Monday, Feb. 16.
Ada, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday, Feb. 17 and 18.
Edna, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19.

O. H. LUCKEN,
County Treasurer, Polk County.

[illegible]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,804
Phœnix	5,910,403
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Harry G. Proud and George G. McDonell, doing business as Proud & McDonell, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of said firm will be paid, and all accounts owing said firm collected by George G. McDonell.

Crookston, Minn., Jan. 2d, 1885.

HARRY G. PROUD,
[38-40] GEORGE G. MCDONELL.

The business of the above firm will be continued at the old stand by Geo. G. Macdonell, who invites a continuation of the patronage of the many old customers and friends of the old firm.

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

John Knappe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company, of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchants Bank. [1-tf]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to Ed. Garceau Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the eighteenth day of February 1885, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Crookston in said County, to answer to John Moser & Ernest Moeckel co-partners as Moser & Moeckel in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Moser & Moeckel for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 14th day of January 1885.

G. W. LEWIS,
[38-41] Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } In Probate Court. Special Term, December 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Orido Laplante deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Orido Laplante deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas Rose Laplante has filed therewith her petition, representing among other things that said Orido Laplante died in said county on the fifteenth day of December, 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executrix named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in afternoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[38-40] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 38-100 dollars ($181.38-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophia Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammond, bearing date the 14th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:20 o'clock a. m. in book "N" of mortgages, on page 332, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots numbered twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23,) and twenty-four (24,) in block No. three (3) of Bottineau's addition to the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, County of Polk and State of Minnesota, according to the certified plat of said addition recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMOND,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of [illegible] dollars ($176.68-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Moise Thisert, a single man, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of April A. D. 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book [illegible] of mortgages, on pages [illegible] and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage [illegible] one hundred and seventy five (175) feet on Elm street, [illegible] Sixth Street [illegible] of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, January 9th 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Witty, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry Witty, deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas, Christ Olson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Henry Witty, died in said county on the sixth day of December 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him and to Andrew Olson issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively, previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[39-41] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven 65-100 dollars ($1887.65-100) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelise McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages on page 4?0, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261 and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 14th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[39-45] Pro Se.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 82-100 dollars ($28?.82-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph L. Daoust and Hermina Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 16th day of June A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 63, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at a point fifty (50) feet west of the north east corner of the block or parcel of land in lot seven (7,) in Section thirty-six (36,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-seven (47,) bounded on the north by the street running west from the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track, and on the east by the county road running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track, and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred eighty-one and 38-100 dollars ($181.38-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Sophie Busch and Henry Busch, her husband, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 5th day of July A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of November A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m. in book "N" of mortgages, on page 78, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section No. thirty-three (33) in Township No. one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range No. forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th, 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of [illegible]

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 25th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-two and 24-100 dollars ($372.24-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Alken Dumas and Emily Dumas his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1881, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m. in book "H" of mortgages, on page 127, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 20th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [35-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and 81-100 dollars ($384.81-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clorinthe Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1882, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter (se¼) of Section one (1,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred forty-eight and 50-100 dollars ($548.50-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Jacob Francis and Ellen Francis, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of August A. D. 1882 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of August A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 310, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot eight (8,) in block seven (7,) of the Townsite of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, Polk County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, at provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [34-40]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court.

Morrison & Ledeboer, Plff.
vs.
The Red Lake Falls Milling & Lumber Co. Defts.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a judgment rendered in said Court, in favor of Morrison & Ledeboer and against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 12 64-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12,) Section fourteen, containing 38 60-100 acres and the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and west one-half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen (14), Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) Polk County, Minnesota. The above described property will be sold in lots or parcels. And that I shall, on Saturday the twenty-eight day of February A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and ten cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January 1885 at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

[illegible]

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 10th 1885. [38-44]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn. [illegible]

Complaint having been entered at this office by [illegible] against [illegible] for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture [illegible] [illegible] Polk Co. Minnesota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, contestant alleging that said [illegible] failed to plant [illegible] acres of said land to trees, tree seeds or cuttings during either the third or fourth year after making said entry, and that he has not now [illegible] [illegible] the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the [illegible] 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[illegible]

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES,

[illegible]

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

TERRY & [illegible], Props.

Good Turnouts [illegible] reasonable prices. Good [illegible] and careful drivers when needed.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Ferdinand E. LePage and Joseph B. Papin, copartners as LePage & Papin for benefit of creditors to Frank Jerome.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause if any there be, before this court at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the submitted claim of Eddy Harvey & Co. (assigned) shall not be paid from said estate, why the amount each creditor is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done, the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why such other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, once each week for three successive weeks and that at least twenty days before said return day a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor and also to said assignors addressed to each at his or their place of residence.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1885.

O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.

W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson, and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 21st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May A. D. 1883, at 8:10 o'clock p. m. in book "R" of mortgages, on page 24, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st, 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages on page 320, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one-half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28,) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the seventh day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.

JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee,

HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.

B. F. JENKINS, Attorney. [39-45]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Charles A. Chiniquy and Joseph Rudolph Chiniquy, copartners as C. A. & J. R. Chiniquy, for benefit of creditors to Morris R. Brown.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause, if any there be, before this court, at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, and State of Minnesota, on Thursday the 26th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the amount of each creditor who has filed proof of claims and the release provided by law is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained, and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done, the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why such other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, once each week for three successive weeks and that at least twenty days before said return day, a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor, and also to said assignors, addressed to each at his reputed place of residence.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1885.

O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.

W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

Hack & Gallasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS

AT COST

For 30 days only. For Bargains call [illegible]

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY.

[illegible] STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

SEEDS | PETER HENDERSON & Co.,
P L A N T S
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE or "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in

BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

IF YOU

WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE

Watch or Jewelry Line

GO TO

C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET.

You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name, but in truth.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston.

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE, without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRICES, for we have got the goods.

Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,

POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 5, 1885. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 41.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Detroit Surprise: The Minnesota House of Representatives have passed a memorial to Congress for a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and Red Rivers. If they would follow up this by passing a memorial asking for an appropriation towards a canal from Duluth to the Red River they would please everybody in northern Minnesota.

Endorsed Again.

That 7 per cent. bill, which the P. P. made our Senator, Steenerson, the parent of was the hell-thy infant of Senator Peterson. THE JOURNAL emphatically condemned the bill and the Senate promptly and effectually sat right down upon the head of the bill the very first moment it showed itself above water. It is well. Requies-cat in pace.

Score One for Steenerson.

Pending discussion of the new insane asylum bill Senator Steenerson offered an amendment making the appropriation to the commissioner fund $1,000 instead of $3,000. This met with so much opposition that Steenerson withdrew it, remarking that "any country that would raise No. 1 Hard wheat for 50 cents per bushel needed an insane asylum and he would not throw any obstacles in the way to prevent their getting it."

Canning Versus Pillsbury.

Pending the joint discussion between the Dakota delegates and ours, on the wheat question, our Representative, Chas. Canning, crossed swords with the high mogul of the Ring, Senator Pillsbury. The P. P. has the following account of it:

Senator Pillsbury then read a few remarks hastily committed to paper, for fear that without notes he should be led into saying something strong, so deep were his feelings on the subject.

He felt deeply indignant at the agitation which had been created by demagogues and professional agitators. Demagogues and blatherskites in Northern Dakota and Minnesota had awakened a storm of sentiment against the elevators and the millers' association. In 90 per cent. of all cases investigated the grievances have proved to be imaginary. Dishonest employes of elevator companies might occasionally do up a farmer, but in the majority of cases the farmers were endeavoring to defraud the elevator men. He then proceeded to rebuke the agitators, and stated that the Minneapolis millers had built up Northern Dakota and Minnesota by bridging over chasm between the price of Minnesota spring wheat and winter wheat. The difference had formerly been from 20 to 30 cents. He then stated a number of propositions going to show that the farmers were as well treated as they had any right to expect and that the millers are a long suffering and much maligned class. The appointment of a State inspector at every elevator in the State was insisted upon. He deprecated the use of small elevators and warehouses as being financially unsafe and liable to entail a loss upon farmers holding their tickets.

Mr. Canning made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Pillsbury, in which he said he was not prepared to answer arguments which had been carefully prepared.

He said he was a very ignorant man, so ignorant that he scarcely knew the meaning of the word "demagogue." But he did know that he is a representative farmer of the Red River Valley, which raises from nine million the ten million bushels of wheat annually. At his town a year ago there was an inspector who graded 50,000 bushels of wheat as No. 1, which on reaching Minneapolis graded as No. 1 hard. This man was under bonds to stand grades and weights, and adopted this course to make himself safe. He alluded to the fact that wheat is being hauled over the line to Emerson, paying a tariff of 15 cents and bringing a higher price than can be obtained in Minnesota. If the millers' association is such a manifest blessing, how can this state of things exist? The railroad companies and the millers' association go hand in hand to crush the life out of the farmers. Gentlemen, if you bankrupt us you bankrupt yourselves.

Affairs in the Northwest.

In the Pioneer Press of Jan. 28th, we notice an article by D. S. Johnston, of St. Paul, on affairs in the Northwest from which we make the following extract:

"But raising wheat is not all that the Northwest is good for. Millions of bushels of corn, oats, potatoes and flax seed are also raised here. But there is still another industry rapidly coming to the front which promises to dwarf even wheat raising in comparison. This is the dairy interest. One hundred and sixty-one varieties of grasses suitable for forage grow here, and a sample of each is now on exhibition at the world's exhibition in New Orleans. Twenty-eight million pounds of butter were made in the creameries of this State alone during the year ending Nov. 1st, 1884—an increase of nearly 800,000 pounds over 1883. In creamery neighborhoods there has been no stringency of money the past year. That some of the newer parts of the Northwest are now suffering from the effects of low prices no one can attempt to deny. There is much extravagance and lack of adaptation in the early years of every new territory. This is especially true in this case. The trouble up here, however, is merely local, and really confined to narrow limits. Taking the Northwest as a whole, there is not a section of country in America, East or west, North or South, that has better prospects, or shows more activity or signs of substantial growth and progress. St. Paul, the financial gateway where the Northwest pays tribute, reports at the close of 1884, the astonishing fact that her bank capital and surplus aggregate nearly $8,000,000—an increase of nearly $100,000 since 1883. In bank exchange there is a total of $103,962,305—an increase of $279,286 since 1883. That the Northwest could go through wild-cat times that followed 1857, when wheat sold below the cost of production four years in succession; then quell the savage Indian outbreak of 1862, and drive the whole Sioux nation beyond the Missouri; then repeople a frontier almost wholly depopulated by the terrible massacre of that year, and at the same time fully supply its quota of soldiers in the great civil war, and pay heavier interest and larger mortgages than the Dakota farmer now pays; then stand the financial depression of 1874 and breast the ebbing tide which came of that, and then meet the grasshopper scourge of 1876-77 and '78, and come out of all with such favorable results as we see around us to-day, is the surest kind of guarantee that everything is not going to the dogs up here because wheat in remote settlements happens to average but a few cents over cost of production from September 1st to December 31st, 1884.

AS TO THE MORTGAGES.

I have devoted my entire time during the past ten years to placing farm mortgages in the Northwest. At present we have nearly 5,000 of these mortgages on our books. The average of all the loans we have made in Minnesota and Iowa is less than $3 an acre. Of those we have placed in Iowa the average is but little over $2 an acre. Our loans in Dakota are mostly on double minimum land, which costs at the start from the government nearly $3 an acre. Whether in Minnesota, Iowa or Dakota, our loads are confined almost wholy to improved farms near to railroads. We loan in Dakota as we do in other widely separated fields of the Northwest, to equalize the risk—the same principle upon which a successful fire or life insurance company is conducted. Now mark our experience in this business. We carried our loans through the depression following 1874, and the loss of crops in the Northwest caused by grasshoppers in 1876-77 and '78, and up to this time have never lost one dollar. But this is not all. Our interest, as a whole, has not been paid so promptly in ten years as it is being paid this winter. For about ten years after I came to this country it was the general opinion of the South and East that Minnesota was "too cold for corn." But multiplied millions of bushels of Minnesota corn are now annually heaped upon the grave of that mistake. Then, after over twenty years of the wasteful, slip-shod habits of wheat farming to which the Northwest has been addicted, it came to be said that the soil up here was becoming too much exhausted for wheat production. Minnesota, finding her reputation at stake, replies in 1884 with more millions of bushels and as large an average per acre as in any single year since the State was settled. We next hear that India and the Soudan and all the rest of the world are on the way with their soft wheat to extinguish our "No. 1 hard." But, as in the past, this year with its low prices will also go, and be followed by a lessened acreage of wheat culture on lands which can grow only the softer, cheaper varieties, and the low priced lands of the Northwest, where the high-priced No. 1 hard wheat is at home, will again come to the front and the wheat belt will move on till it passes into and beyond the valley of the Saskatchawan, and reaches at last the line where frosty summers put their ban on its further progress. The old battle of the "survival of the fittest" may and doubtless will have to be fought over again on these Northwestern prairies, but we have a corner on the best wheat of the world up here, and when it comes to the "survival" we are not at all alarmed about who will be the "fittest." As if to render what Mr. Johnston says about butter more emphatic a telegram from New Orleans says that Minnesota has taken the grand sweepstakes prize for the best butter in the world! [ED JOURNAL.]

AVERAGE RESULTS THE BEST.

Form the Breeder's Gazette.

The article "More Light Wanted" in The Gazette of Jan. 15 touches upon a matter of interest to a very large class of its readers, and treats it in a manner I have advocated for years.

The sensational reports of wonderful growth and astonishing milk yields published from time to time to attract attention to a particular breed or family are utterly valueless to practical men without all the facts of feed and management.

The value of any of the improved breeds of cattle depends wholly on their ability to economically assimilate food to the production of either beef or dairy products, and when immense weights and enormous yields are obtained by means or practices which are not only injurious to the animal and her progeny, but unprofitable, except to that class of speculators who adopt this means to boom a particular family and obtain prices out of all proportion to their real value, they intentionally defraud their patrons, and should be classed with quacks.

My interests and experience in cattle are, and have been, exclusively with Holsteins for thirteen years. My introduction to the breed was in the interest of a wealthy gentleman in Massachusetts who owned a fancy farm for pleasure. My first impressions were that Holsteins were greatly overrated. That herd had been kept on the high-pressure, "big-record" system till the folly of it had been shown by the too heavy balance on the wrong side of the ledger; then the opposite extreme had been followed till the herd was reduced to such condition that when I took them—March 1, 1872—they were simply a lot of skeletons, giving a small quantity of milk, and I would gladly have exchanged them for a like number of ordinary natives.

A judicious course of feeding for practical results, however, ere long showed me the real value of the Holstein, and forced the conviction upon my mind that it was the best combined beef and dairy breed in the world, which conviction has grown with my experience until I can challenge successful contradiction.

I commenced feeding a liberal amount of hay, but never allowed them to cram themselves; increased their grain gradually till their daily rations were four quarts of corn-meal and eight quarts of wheat-bran. They quickly responded to the treatment both in flesh and milk. That quantity of grain was continued after they went to grass till the pastures were strong, then it was gradually reduced one-half.

The cows gave an abundant flow of milk all the summer and fall, and came to the barn at stabling time in fine condition. Then the spring allowance of grain was renewed, with the addition of a few roots, but the allowance of hay was cut short a little.

My course was first a feed of long hay at 7 o'clock in the morning after milking, grain following, then roots, afterwards hay and water; the floor was then swept clean, and the cows had no more till 4 p. m., when they were again watered and fed grain, followed with hay, which was finished at 7 p. m., and all was over for the night. I made it my business to stand by, feeding hay a little at a time till the feeding was over.

After the first week of this course of feeding I could go through the stable as often as I liked, carrying hay, grain or roots, after the cows had laid down, and not one would rise; but if I were not promptly on hand at feeding-time they called, and it was perfect bedlam till I came.

I never carried a stock of cattle so cheaply through a winter before, and yet the cows kept up a heavy flow of milk and held their flesh. As they began to dry off I cut their grain down one-fourth to one-half, according to the condition of the cow. Several of them, however, milked up to the day of calving, others were forced dry only two or three weeks; those that had six to eight weeks' rest became fat.

Several cows that had been reported to me as worthless proved to be extra good ones under this treatment. One in particular was a large and well-formed half-blood three-year-old that I offered for $45 before calving and not taken. On a small allowance of grain she became good beef, and after the next calving she showed a great improvement in milk and soon went up to sixty pounds per day, and I sold her for $165.

I have never entered the race for big records, regardless of the means, nor will I; but I am heartily with those who are determined to place these cattle in the high rank they are entitled to occupy by honorable, practical means, and I feel a just pride in the success we have thus far had. I am not so much surprised at the course followed by amateurs who have engaged in the business and are vieing with each other in publishing extravagant records, but withholding particulars, as I am at the avidity with which the statements are swallowed by many.

Milking cows three times a day and resorting to every known trick to extract a larger yield may be well enough to prove what a cow is capable of merely as a curiosity, but when the important particulars of feed and managements are suppressed and the record is used to "bull" the market in the interest of a particular family and dupe the uninitiated into paying prices out of all proportion to their real value, the transaction becomes criminal in that it not only injures the interests of honorable breeders but those of the country at large.

Hundreds of unsuspecting farmers and dairymen have purchased Holsteins during the past four years on the strength of high records that have been published, expecting they could obtain nearly or quite the same results with ordinary means, and on failing utterly have condemned the breed and its promoters as humbugs, and by asserting their conviction impeded the progress of a worthy cause.

Again, the cramming system works great injury and loss. A cow that is run on the high-pressure plan becomes diseased and all her functions weakened, and she not only fails herself, but produces diseased and effeminate off-spring, which are sold at fancy prices, and if bred from perpetuates, perhaps fixes, the disease or weakness on her progeny.

My first year's experience with Holsteins satisfied me that the west was their field, and I came out with my first lot in 1873. At that time they were known to but a very few farmers; now there is scarcely a town in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and Iowa that has not numerous dairymen who have nearly or quite doubled the value of their herds by the introduction of Holstein blood, and the same is true of parts of Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. I was recently in the stable of one of my earliest patrons who showed me one cow and five of her offspring that he could rely upon to give him a can (thirty-two quarts) per day each for quite a long time, fed in the ordinary way of his dairy and milked twice a day only.

By a singular coincidence I opened the following letter just after reading your article entitled "More Light Wanted," and I at once decided to send it to you, without the gentleman's permission, thinking it might "bring the breeder and farmer closer," as you suggest. Mr. Wilson is a practical dairyman, who sees personally after his business, and does not take his hired help's say-so for his statements:

PLYMOUTH, Wis., Jan. 14, 1885: —Geo. E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill.: In reply to yours of Jan. 9, I would say, in view of the large yields of milk some are reporting, I have nothing valuable to offer, and yet I am well satisfied myself. For the year 1884 Sylph has given in one day 69¼ lbs; in thirty consecutive days, 1,655¼ lbs.; and in two hundred and seventy-five days, 10,760 lbs.; and for the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884 Sylph has averaged 10,152 lbs. a year. For the year 1884 Zada, with her second calf, has given in one day 59¼ lbs.; in thirty consecutive days, 1,680¼ lbs.; and in two hundred and seventy-five days, 10,500 lbs. Carmeline, with her second calf, as a three-year-old, has given in one day 58 lbs.; in thirty days, 1,585¼ lbs.; and in two hundred and fifty-one days, 9,094¼ lbs. —Carmeline being due to calve in ten and one-half months from the time she dropped her calf in 1884. My cows are only milked twice a day, and never forced, having only fair dairy keep.

R. R. WILSON.

As evidence of the combination of milk and beef of the Holsteins I will refer to the bits of gossip in The Gazette of Jan. 15 and the previous number, and also mention one other. You and many of your readers will remember the large, handsome, nearly white Holstein cow shown by Thos. B. Wales, Jr., at the Chicago Fat-Stock Show last November. I have not her exact weight, but it was I think nearly, if not quite 2,000 pounds, and she was almost faultless in form. While owned by us she was a good milker; without forcing gave 25 quarts per day. We have her only heifer, and at present she is giving 64 lbs. per day on dry feed, consisting of fourteen quarts—one-fourth cornmeal, one-fourth oats and one-half wheat-bran, and timothy hay. Her calf is two months old, and she is milked only twice per day.

Will reserve other records of the combination and long-continued milking capacity for a future issue.

GEO. E. BROWN.

Good Suggestions.

We find the following in the Western Plowman, by John M. Stahl, in relation to stock matters:

SHEEP.

My word for it, the man who buys sheep now will thank his wise stars five years from now. When many are going out of business is a good time to go into it; a priori the sheep business, for the injury done to our sheep industry by the reduction in the tariff on wool has been greatly magnified.

Sheep raising cannot be made profitable on wet land. Rolling, even hilly land, is the most desirable surface. The character of the soil is not without importance. Limestone gravel is the best soil upon which to pasture sheep.

The master of the Cincinnati Stock Yards says the best mature mutton sheep brought to the market are Southdowns, and second best are Merinos; but Merino lambs rank below both Southdown and Cotswold lambs. This is not because the mutton is inferior, but because the pelt is smaller and the butcher realizes less for the wool.

A fleece weighing 44½ pounds was recently sheared from a buck belonging to John Bell of Tekonsha, Wisconsin. We cannot expect our flocks to average such a weight of fleece, but this shows us what a vast field for improvement is yet before us. The man who shears fleeces averaging six pounds is the one who finds wool growing unprofitable.

DUROC OR JERSEY RED SWINE.

One point in favor of the Duroc-Jersey swine is the prolificness of the sows. At a fair I recently saw a sow of this breed, owned by a friend of mine, and he informed me that the sum of the two litters the sow had farrowed was thirty-five. One litter numbered eighteen and the other seventeen; but I must confess that I do not think the Duroc-Jersey a well shaped hog.

HOG CHOLERA.

At present "hog cholera" is raging in many sections of the country, and as a result the papers are teeming with cures. Farmers have certainly learned that curative measures are idle, if not worse; and that "prevention" only is worthy of attention. The so-called "hog-cholera" can be prevented, as I have demonstrated to my great satisfaction. Breed only mature animals; give only well water to drink; feed only sound, clean food, and a variety of it; and keep all quarters clean, and hog cholera will not bother you. Food, drink, or quarters unfit for any animal, by reason of their filthiness, are unfit for swine.

RAISING HORSES.

Farmers generally say there is no profit in raising horses; this is because they do not raise good horses. There is profit in a good horse, as in a steer, or hog; and a poor horse is unprofitable, as is a poor steer, hog, or sheep. One does not realize how very few good horses are raised by our farmers till he starts out to buy one. He will find poor horses the rule with a surprisingly small number of exceptions.

Our farmers would do well to pay more attention to the production of heavy draught horses. For these there is the greatest demand and the highest prices in the markets. The heavy horse need not be a horse without good action. It is not the amount of flesh and bone, but its distribution, that makes a horse clumsy. The farm horse must be a horse of all work; but for all that the size of our farm horses could be increased with advantage to the farmers. Because speed has been fashionable we have given too much attention to the fast horse (of no use on the farm) and neglected the horse we need—the compact, active, weighty animal.

BREEDING.

Just how much can be accomplished by breeding with a fixed purpose in view, is forcibly demonstrated by the Short-horn breed. For the last fifty years the object of American breeders has been to develop the beef quality, and as a result the American Short-horn is the beef animal par excellence, but is little prized for dairy purposes. On the other hand, the object of a majority of English breeders has been not only to retain, but to develop the milk quality, and the result is that in spite of the proximity of the Jerseys, Alderneys, and Ayrshires, to-day the favorite dairy breed of England is the Short-horns.

SHELTERS.

Shelters are economical because, for one thing, they prevent the rapid escape of animal heat. Nature attempts to keep the bodily temperature up to the normal standard, and therefore the more animal heat escapes the more she manufactures, and the greater consumption of food for this purpose, for the heat is produced at the expense of food. Of the animal heat the greater part is produced by a combustion, the food for which is certain elements of the food; and these elements, when not used in the production of heat, are used to form fat. Hence when an animal is sheltered there is a greater production of fat from a given amount of food.

In the construction of shelters, remember that it is just as important to keep pure air in the shelter as to keep cold air out of it. The openings for ventilation may be made at the top, and therefore they will not admit a cold current to strike directly against the bodies of the animals. The impure air is heated at the same time it is made impure (by being taken into the lungs or kept in contact with the body;) hence it will rise and pass out at the openings at the top while the outside, pure, colder air will gradually sink to take its place. The best place for these openings is just under the eaves. Have well projecting eaves, to keep out rain and snow.

MILK AND BUTTER YIELD.

Some agricultural papers devote much space to the milk and butter yields of certain cows. In fact, this has become almost a craze; but what practical value are such tests? They are made under circumstances beyond the ordinary dairyman. He cannot feed his cows or treat them as these test cows are fed and treated; it would not be profitable for him to do so, if he could. These tests satisfy an idle curiosity to know how much milk a cow can make under forced, unnatural conditions; that is all.

The performance of a single animal does not determine the merits of a breed; this is done only by the sum of the performances of all the individuals of that breed. Therefore the favor in which any breed is held by the mass of stockmen is the only true test. Isolated performances, especially under unnatural conditions, are valuable as exceptions, perhaps, but not to demonstrate that they are in accordance with the general rule.

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arreages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb 1st, is this: To all who will pay up arreages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e, we will accept $1,65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1,50 inside of the County. Everybody should make an effort to avail themselves of this good opportunity to catch up.

John Crawford & Son,
Proprietors of
Crawford's
Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn
CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,400
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

LEO & STEENERSON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3., U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn
DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,.............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS.........................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.
CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.
Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.
☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg. Quebec. Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MAIN STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to with promptness.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 5, 1885. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

NO. 41

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 50	20 00	20 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Detroit Surprise: The Minnesota House of Representatives have passed a memorial to Congress for a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and Red Rivers. If they would follow up this by passing a memorial asking for an appropriation towards a canal from Duluth to the Red River they would please everybody in northern Minnesota.

Endorsed Again.

That 7 per cent. bill, which the P. P. made our Senator, Steenerson, the parent of was the hell-thy infant of Senator Peterson. THE JOURNAL emphatically condemned the bill and the Senate promptly and effectually sat right down upon the head of the bill the very first moment it showed itself above water. It is well. Requies-cat in pace.

Score One for Steenerson.

Pending discussion of the new insane asylum bill Senator Steenerson offered an amendment making the appropriation to the commissioner fund $1,000 instead of $3,000. This met with so much opposition that Steenerson withdrew it, remarking that "any country that would raise No. 1 Hard wheat for 50 cents per bushel needed an insane asylum and he would not throw any obstacles in the way to prevent their getting it."

Canning Versus Pillsbury.

Pending the joint discussion between the Dakota delegates and ours, on the wheat question, our Representative, Chas. Canning, crossed swords with the high mogul of the Ring, Senator Pillsbury. The P. P. has the following account of it:

Senator Pillsbury then read a few remarks hastily committed to paper, for fear that without notes he should be led into saying something strong, so deep were his feelings on the subject.

He felt deeply indignant at the agitation which had been created by demagogues and professional agitators. Demagogues and blatherskites in Northern Dakota and Minnesota had awakened a storm of sentiment against the elevators and the millers association. In 90 per cent. of all cases investigated the the grievances have proved to be imaginary. Dishonest employes of elevator companies might occasionally do up a farmer, but in the majority of cases the farmers were endeavoring to defraud the elevator men. He then proceeded to rebuke the agitators, and stated that the Minneapolis millers had built up Northern Dakota and Minnesota by bridging over chasm between the price of Minnesota spring wheat and winter wheat. The difference had formerly been from 20 to 30 cents. He then stated a number of propositions going to show that the farmers were as well treated as they had any right to expect and that the millers are a long suffering and much maligned class. The appointment of a State inspector at every elevator in the State was insisted upon. He deprecated the use of small elevators and warehouses as being financially unsafe and liable to entail a loss upon farmers holding their tickets.

Mr. Canning made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Pillsbury, in which he said he was not prepared to answer arguments which had been carefully prepared.

He said he was a very ignorant man so ignorant that he scarcely knew the meaning of the word "demagogue." But he did know that he is a representative farmer of the Red River Valley which raises from nine million the ten million bushels of wheat annually. At his town a year ago there was an inspector who graded 50,000 bushels of wheat as No. 1, which on reaching Minneapolis graded as No. 1 hard. This man was under bonds to stand grades and weights, and adopted this course to make himself safe. He alluded to the fact that wheat is being hauled over the line to Emerson paying a tariff of [illegible] cents and bringing a higher price than can be obtained in Minnesota. If the millers association is such a manifest blessing how can this state of things exist. The railroad companies and the millers association go hand in hand to crush the life out of the farmers. Gentlemen if you bankrupt us, you bankrupt yourselves.

Affairs in the Northwest.

In the Pioneer Press of Jan. 29th, we notice an article by D. S. Johnston, of St. Paul, on affairs in the Northwest from which we make the following extract:

But raising wheat is not all that the Northwest is good for. Millions of bushels of corn, oats, potatoes and hay [illegible] are also raised here. But there is still another industry rapidly coming to the front which promises to dwarf even wheat raising in comparison. This is the dairy interest. One hundred and sixty-one varieties of grasses suitable for forage grow here, and a sample of each is now on exhibition at the world's exhibition in New Orleans. Twenty-eight million pounds of butter were made in the creameries of this State alone during the year ending Nov. 1st, 1884—an increase of nearly 800,000 pounds over 1883. In creamery neighborhoods there has been no stringency of money the past year. That some of the newer parts of the Northwest are now suffering from the effects of low prices no one can attempt to deny. There is much extravagance and lack of adaptation in the early years of every new territory. This is especially true in this case. The trouble up here, however, is merely local, and really confined to narrow limits. Taking the Northwest as a whole, there is not a section of country in America, East or west, North or South, that has better prospects, or shows more activity or signs of substantial growth and progress. St. Paul, the financial gateway where the Northwest pays tribute, reports at the close of 1884, the astonishing fact that her bank capital and surplus aggregate nearly $8,000,000—an increase of nearly $100,000 since 1883. In bank exchange there is a total of $108,962,865—an increase of $279,283 since 1883. That the Northwest could go through wild-cat times that followed 1857, when wheat sold below the cost of production four years in succession; then quell the savage Indian outbreak of 1862, and drive the whole Sioux nation beyond the Missouri; then repeople a frontier almost wholly depopulated by the terrible massacre of that year, and at the same time fully supply its quota of soldiers in the great civil war, and pay heavier interest, and larger mortgages than the Dakota farmer now pays; then stand the financial depression of 1874 and breast the ebbing tide which came of that, and then meet the grasshopper scourge of 1876-77 and '78, and come out of all with such favorable results as we see around us to-day, is the surest kind of guarantee that everything is not going to the dogs up here because wheat in remote settlements happens to average but a few cents over cost of production from September 1st to December 31st, 1884.

AS TO THE MORTGAGES.

I have devoted my entire time during the past ten years to placing farm mortgages in the Northwest. At present we have nearly 5,000 of these mortgages on our books. The average of all the loans we have made in Minnesota and Iowa is less than $3 an acre. Of those we have placed in Iowa the average is but little over $2 an acre. Our loans in Dakota are mostly on double minimum land, which costs at the start from the government nearly $3 an acre. Whether in Minnesota, Iowa or Dakota, our loans are confined almost wholy to improved farms near to railroads. We loan in Dakota as we do in other widely separated fields of the Northwest, to equalize the risk—the same principle upon which a successful fire or life insurance company is conducted. Now mark our experience in this business. We carried our loans through the depression following 1874, and the loss of crops in the Northwest caused by grasshoppers in 1876-77 and '78, and up to this time have never lost one dollar. But this is not all. Our interest, as a whole, has not been paid so promptly in ten years as it is being paid this winter. For about [illegible] years after I came to this country it was the general opinion of the South and East that Minnesota was too cold for corn. But multiplied millions of bushels of Minnesota corn are now annually heaped upon the grave of that mistake. Then after over twenty years of the wasteful slip-shod habits of wheat farming to which the Northwest has been addicted, it came to be said that the soil up here was becoming too much exhausted for wheat production. Minnesota, finding her reputation at stake, replies in 1884 with more millions of bushels and as large an average per acre as in any single year since the State was settled. We next hear that India and the Soudan and all the rest of the world are on the way with their soft wheat to extinguish our No. 1 hard. But as in the past this year with its low prices will also go and be followed by a lessened acreage of wheat culture on lands which can grow only the softer, cheaper varieties, and the low-priced lands of the Northwest where the high-priced No. 1 hard wheat [illegible] at home will again come to the front and the wheat belt will move on till it passes into and beyond the valley of the Saskatchewan and reaches a line [illegible] [illegible] the best wheat of the world up here, and when it comes to the "survival" we are not at all alarmed about who will be the "fittest." As if to render what Mr. Johnston says about butter more emphatic a telegram from New Orleans says that Minnesota has taken the grand sweepstakes prize for the best butter in the world. [ED. JOURNAL.]

AVERAGE RESULTS THE BEST.

Form the Breeder's Gazette.

The article "More Light Wanted" in The Gazette of Jan. 15 touches upon a matter of interest to a very large class of its readers, and treats it in a manner I have advocated for years.

The sensational reports of wonderful growth and astonishing milk yields published from time to time to attract attention to a particular breed or family are utterly valueless to practical men without all the facts of feed and management.

The value of any of the improved breeds of cattle depends wholly on their ability to economically assimilate food to the production of either beef or dairy products, and when immense weights and enormous yields are obtained by means or practices which are not only injurious to the animal and her progeny, but unprofitable, except to that class of speculators who adopt this means to boom a particular family and obtain prices out of all proportion to their real value, they intentionally defraud their patrons, and should be classed with quacks.

My interests and experience in cattle are, and have been, exclusively with Holsteins for thirteen years. My introduction to the breed was in the interest of a wealthy gentleman in Massachusetts who owned a fancy farm for pleasure. My first impressions were that Holsteins were greatly overrated. That herd had been kept on the high-pressure, "big-record" system till the folly of it had been shown by the too heavy balance on the wrong side of the ledger; then the opposite extreme had been followed till the herd was reduced to such condition that when I took them—March 1, 1872—they were simply a lot of skeletons, giving a small quantity of milk, and I would gladly have exchanged them for a like number of ordinary natives.

A judicious course of feeding for practical results, however, ere long showed me the real value of the Holstein, and forced the conviction upon my mind that it was the best combined beef and dairy breed in the world, which conviction has grown with my experience until I can challenge successful contradiction.

I commenced feeding a liberal amount of hay, but never allowed them to cram themselves; increased their grain gradually till their daily rations were four quarts of corn-meal and eight quarts of wheat bran. They quickly responded to the treatment both in flesh and milk. That quantity of grain was continued after they went to grass till the pastures were strong, then it was gradually reduced one-half.

The cows gave an abundant flow of milk all the summer and fall, and came to the barn at stabling time in fine condition. Then the spring allowance of grain was renewed, with the addition of a few roots, but the allowance of hay was cut short a little.

My course was first a feed of long hay at 7 o'clock in the morning after milking, grain following, then roots, afterwards hay and water; the floor was then swept clean and the cows had no more till 4 p. m., when they were again watered and fed, grain followed with hay, which was finished at 7 p. m., and all was over for the night. I made it my business to stand by, feeding hay a little at a time till the feeding was over.

After the first week of this course of feeding I could go through the stable as often as I liked, carrying hay, grain or roots, after the cows had lain down, and not one would rise, but if I were not promptly on hand at feeding time they called, and it was perfect bedlam till I came.

I never carried a [illegible] cheaply through [illegible] yet the cows kept up [illegible] milk and held their flesh [illegible] to dry off I cut their grain down one-fourth to one-half according to the condition of the cows. Several of them, however, milked up to [illegible] others [illegible] three weeks [illegible] [illegible]

nor will I, but I am heartily with those who are determined to place these cattle in the high rank they are entitled to occupy by honorable, practical means, and I feel a just pride in the success we have thus far had. I am not so much surprised at the course followed by amateurs who have engaged in the business and are vieing with each other in publishing extravagant records, but withholding particulars, as I am at the avidity with which the statements are swallowed by many.

Milking cows three times a day and resorting to every known trick to extract a larger yield may be well enough to prove what a cow is capable of merely as a curiosity, but when the important particulars of feed and management are suppressed and the record is used to "bull" the market in the interest of a particular family and dupe the uninitiated into paying prices out of all proportion to their real value, the transaction becomes criminal in that it not only injures the interests of honorable breeders but those of the country at large.

Hundreds of unsuspecting farmers and dairymen have purchased Holsteins during the past four years on the strength of high records that have been published, expecting they could obtain nearly or quite the same results with ordinary means, and on failing utterly have condemned the breed and its promoters as humbugs, and by asserting their conviction impeded the progress of a worthy cause.

Again, the cramming system works great injury and loss. A cow that is run on the high-pressure plan becomes diseased and all her functions weakened, and she not only fails herself, but produces diseased and effeminate off-spring, which are sold at fancy prices, and if bred from perpetuates, perhaps fixes, the disease or weakness on her progeny.

My first year's experience with Holsteins satisfied me that the west was their field, and I came out with my first lot in 1873. At that time they were known to but a very few farmers; now there is scarcely a town in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and Iowa that has not numerous dairymen who have nearly or quite doubled the value of their herds by the introduction of Holstein blood, and the same is true of parts of Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. I was recently in the stable of one of my earliest patrons who showed me one cow and five of her offspring that he could rely upon to give him a can (thirty-two quarts) per day each for quite a long time, fed in the ordinary way of his dairy and milked twice a day only.

By a singular coincidence I opened the following letter just after reading your article entitled "More Light Wanted," and I at once decided to send it to you, without the gentleman's permission, thinking it might "bring the breeder and farmer closer," as you suggest. Mr. Wilson is a practical dairyman, who sees personally after his business, and does not take his hired help's say so for his statements.

PLYMOUTH, Wis., Jan. 14, 1885.—Geo. E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Ill.: In reply to yours of Jan. 9, I would say, in view of the large yields of milk some are reporting, I have nothing valuable to offer, and yet I am well satisfied myself. For the year 1884 Sylph has given in one day 68½ lbs., in thirty consecutive days, 1,655½ lbs., and in two hundred and seventy-five days, 10,760 lbs., and for the years 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884 Sylph has averaged 10,152 lbs. a year. For the year 1884 Zada, with her second calf, has given in one day 59½ lbs., in thirty consecutive days, 1,665½ lbs., and in two hundred and seventy-five days 10,500 lbs. Carmeline, with her second calf, as a three-year-old, has given in one day 58 lbs., in thirty days, 1,585 lbs., and in two hundred and fifty-one days, 10,091½ lbs.—Carmeline being due to calve in ten and one half months from the time she dropped her calf in 1884. My cows are only milked twice a day, and never forced, having only fair dairy keep.

R. E. WILSON.

As evidence of their combination of milk and beef of the Holsteins, I will refer to the bills of fare in The Gazette of Jan. [illegible] and the previous number, and also mention one other. You and many of your readers will remember the large, handsome, nearly white Holstein cow [illegible] by [illegible] at the Chicago Fat Stock Show last November [illegible] [illegible] weighing nearly [illegible] quite 2,000 pounds and [illegible] [illegible]

combination and long-continued milking capacity for a future issue.

GEO. E. BROWN.

Good Suggestions.

We find the following in the Western Plowman, by John M. Stahl, in relation to stock matters:

SHEEP.

My word for it, the man who buys sheep now will thank his wise stars five years from now. When many are going out of business is a good time to go into it, a priori the sheep business, for the injury done to our sheep industry by the reduction in the tariff on wool has been greatly magnified.

Sheep raising cannot be made profitable on wet land. Rolling, even hilly land, is the most desirable surface. The character of the soil is not without importance. Limestone gravel is the best soil upon which to pasture sheep.

The master of the Cincinnati Stock Yards says the best mature mutton sheep brought to the market are Southdowns, and second best are Merinos; but Merino lambs rank below both Southdown and Cotswold lambs. This is not because the mutton is inferior, but because the pelt is smaller and the butcher realizes less for the wool.

A fleece weighing 44½ pounds was recently sheared from a buck belonging to John Bell of Tekonsha, Wisconsin. We cannot expect our flocks to average such a weight of fleece, but this shows us what a vast field for improvement is yet before us. The man who shears fleeces averaging six pounds is the one who finds wool growing unprofitable.

DUROC OR JERSEY RED SWINE.

One point in favor of the Duroc-Jersey swine is the prolificness of the sows. At a fair I recently saw a sow of this breed, owned by a friend of mine, and he informed me that the sum of the two litters the sow had farrowed was thirty-five. One litter numbered eighteen and the other seventeen; but I must confess that I do not think the Duroc-Jersey a well shaped hog.

HOG CHOLERA.

At present "hog cholera" is raging in many sections of the country, and as a result the papers are teeming with cures. Farmers have certainly learned that curative measures are idle, if not worse; and that "prevention" only is worthy of attention. The so-called "hog-cholera" can be prevented, as I have demonstrated to my great satisfaction. Breed only mature animals; give only well water to drink; feed only sound, clean food, and a variety of it; and keep all quarters clean, and hog cholera will not bother you. Food, drink, or quarters unfit for any animal, by reason of their filthiness, are unfit for swine.

RAISING HORSES.

Farmers generally say there is no profit in raising horses; this is because they do not raise good horses. There is profit in a good horse, as in a steer, or hog; and a poor horse is unprofitable, as is a poor steer, hog, or sheep. One does not realize how very few good horses are raised by our farmers till he starts out to buy one. He will find poor horses the rule with a surprisingly small number of exceptions.

Our farmers would do well to pay more attention to the production of heavy draught horses. For these there is the greatest demand and the highest prices in the markets. The heavy horse need not be a horse without good action. It is not the amount of flesh and bone, but its distribution, that makes a horse clumsy. The farm horse must be a horse of all work, but for all that the size of our farm horses could be increased with advantage to the farmers. Because speed has been fashionable we have given too much attention to the fast horse, (of no use on the farm) and neglected the horse we need—the compact, active, weighty animal.

BREEDING.

Just how much can be accomplished by breeding with a fixed purpose in view is forcibly demonstrated by the Short-horn breed. For the last fifty years the [illegible] has been [illegible] [illegible]

food for which is certain elements of the food, and these elements, when not used in the production of heat, are used to form fat. Hence when an animal is sheltered there is a greater production of fat from a given amount of food.

In the construction of shelters, remember that it is just as important to keep pure air in the shelter as to keep cold air out of it. The openings for ventilation may be made at the top, and therefore they will not admit a cold current to strike directly against the bodies of the animals. The impure air is heated at the same time it is made impure (by being taken into the lungs or kept in contact with the body;) hence it will rise and pass out at the openings at the top while the outside, pure, colder air will gradually sink to take its place. The best place for these openings is just under the eaves. Have well projecting eaves, to keep out rain and snow.

MILK AND BUTTER YIELD.

Some agricultural papers devote much space to the milk and butter yields of certain cows. In fact, this has become almost a craze; but what practical value are such tests? They are made under circumstances beyond the ordinary dairyman. He cannot feed his cows or treat them as these test cows are fed and treated; it would not be profitable for him to do so, if he could. These tests satisfy an idle curiosity to know how much milk a cow can make under forced, unnatural conditions; that is all.

The performance of a single animal does not determine the merits of a breed; this is done only by the sum of the performances of all the individuals of that breed. Therefore the favor in which any breed is held by the mass of stockmen is the only true test. Isolated performances, especially under unnatural conditions, are valuable as exceptions, perhaps, but not to demonstrate that they are in accordance with the general rule.

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arreages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb 1st, is this: To all who will pay up arreages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e. we will accept $1,65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1,50 inside of the County. Everybody should make an effort to avail themselves of this good opportunity to catch up.

John Crawford & Son,
Proprietors of
Crawford's
Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits, All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL $100,000
SURPLUS 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security. Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

LEO & STEENERSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon
Rooms corner Main street and [illegible] Avenue, over [illegible] Hard[illegible]
[illegible] POLK CO., MINN.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of m profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS.........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTO
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada, [illegible] Quebec. Late of Michigan University [illegible]
Office over [illegible] Store, Second S[illegible]

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
MAIN STREET,
CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINN.

DR. [illegible] WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE ON [illegible]
[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 5, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

Monday and Tuesday were days what you read about. Lovely, warm weather up to about 3 p. m. Tuesday, when a little snow fell.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

P. J. LaChapelle goes on record against any bonds to any railroad. He says: "If they want to build a railroad let 'em build it themselves."

Minnesota took the Grand Sweepstakes prize at New Orleans for the best butter in the world! Now who says we can raise nothing but wheat in Minnesota!"

St. Hilaire is coming to the front as a candidate for the new insane asylum. She has started another paper and now needs only a fine skating rink to have first-class claims.

Mr. Ansel Bates will soon open a private banking establishment in this city in Dobson's block, on Broadway. The room has been fitted up in good style ready for business.

Turn about is fair play. The country has been run by the elevators and millers several years now the people should have a chance to try their own methods awhile!

A. D. Stephens says: "I don't hail from Crookston any more. Since my experience in the country recently I have concluded it is safer to hail from anywhere else but there!"

Mr. O. J. Bergland contemplates a trip to Washington Territory in search of the promised land. If we can judge anything from a letter in the Fergus Falls Telegram, from Michael Anderson, O. J. will not find it out there.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

You can buy one pair kid gloves for 50 cents; reduced from $1.50, at the New York store.

Last week we published a proposition from the Brainerd road asking for $300,000 bonus for their road. This week we are prepared to drop $100,000 owing to a typographical error. The proposition was for $200,00.

You can buy a good colored blanket for 95 cents, at the New York store.

The St. Hilaire Spectator says: "Rumor hath it that we are to have a fine flour mill here before another summer has passed. Red Lake Falls wants to divide Polk County and be made the county seat of the new county. Just permit us to kick."

M. P. Stephens has started up a new paper in St. Hilaire to help Harry Ives starve to death. It was needless. Harry was doing as well as could be expected of so young and healthy a person and was liable to peg out just as soon as people got too poor to hire him to saw their wood.

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf

The millers and elevator men seem to think no one but themselves capable of handling wheat. Of course, all they want the present system continued for is simply for the benefit of the farmers, but the farmers somehow have an idea that they have had enough of this style and would like to try a change.

Fergus Falls Telegram: John Cromb the register of the Crookston land office and Judge Reuben Reynolds are mentioned as the most prominent candidates for the judgeship in the Eleventh district in case Senator Steenerson's bill meets with no fatality. Perhaps Cromb thinks the tenure on the judgeship is better even if the office doesn't pay as well.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

The Red Lake Times awakes from its slumbers bright and sassy as a new school marm on a spring morning. The paper looks nicely, but somehow while we read it we can't help thinking of a remark that Judge Stearns gets off on certain occasions—we forget most of it, but some of it goes like this: "DEAD! DEAD!! DEAD!!! and the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

Flannels, 54 and 56 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents, at the New York store. The nett cost on these goods was 85 cents.

To appreciate the change that has taken place in the Prairie Farmer since that veteran agricultural journalist, Orange Judd, (formerly of the American Agriculturist) took charge of it, one should have been a reader of it before and since. From a tolerably good journal it has become the best agricultural paper in the west. We will take pleasure in showing a copy of it to our friends at any time and if any wish to try it a year will be glad to procure it for them, which we can do in connection with the JOURNAL on more favorable terms than they can obtain elsewhere. The regular price of the Prairie Farmer is $2 a year and we can furnish it at a slight advance over the price of one paper. Bear in mind that the Praire Farmer is a very large paper and comes to your home EVERY WEEK in the year, chuck full of good things that every farmer and his family should know. Only FIFTY CENTS added to the price of one paper will procure you the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and the Prairie Farmer for [illegible]

Drop into the New York store for great bargains.

W. F. Zwickey left on Monday evening for a trip to the World's Fair. He expects to be gone about a month.

The proprietors of the addition known as Jerome's addition have received a patent for their land which settles the title question.

J. B. Holmes, father of the Red Lake Falls Gazette, was in the city on Monday, en route to Red Lake Falls on railroad business.

Mr. J. W. Simmons last week received the sad news of the death of his mother and left for Wisconsin on Saturday evening accompanied by his daughter.

Geo. G. Macdonell has assumed command at the New York store and handles the reins with a master hand. Call in and interview George when you need anything in his line.

Sandy McKinnon is "out of politics," but he does affirm that he is selling the handsomest and best buggy in the market. The boys may well feel proud of he work they do, for it is good.

C. H. Saake has moved his jewelry store to Main street, opposite the Merchants' National Bank, where he is prepared to welcome his friends and to do all work in his line. Drop in and see him.

Henry Nolan returned last week pretty nearly used up by a severe attack of asthma. He has been at the residence of Wm. Kistenmacher, confined to his bed, until Tuesday when he was able to be out for the first time.

The county ought to be able to secure an excellent bridge across to Jerome's addition. No less than eleven representatives of bridge building companies are on deck with proposals. We vote for an iron bridge.

We learn with regret of the extreme illness of Mr. C. L. Bond who does not seem to improve as fast as his friends could wish. Mr. Bond is well and favorably known in this city and his many friends will regret to learn of his danger. It is our sincere wish that he may recover, though his physician holds out little encouragement.

We were reminded of the fact that Mr. A. A. Olds is still making the most durable and best broom to be had in the city, by the appearance of that gentleman with three of them on Tuesday evening. Mr. Olds is an old hand at the business and knows all about how it is done. If you want a good, durable broom get it of Mr. A. A. Olds.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE!

Another Good Citizen Gone Wrong.

M. P. Stephens, of St. Hilaire, the Victim!

A CANDIDATE FOR THE NEW INSANE ASYLUM!

HE MAY BE DEAD BY THIS TIME!

On Tuesday we received a startling piece of intelligence. It was a copy of the Red Lake Times, of St. Hilaire, that for months has slept the sleep of the just. At the mast head was the name of M. P. Stephens, a lawyer who has heretofore borne a very high reputation in St. Hilaire, and the universal verdict up there is "I wouldn't have thought it of him!" Mr. Stephens was a lawyer of fine attainments, who enjoyed the high regards of all who knew him in life, he was law partner of the great and good "UNCLE JOSH," whose writings have rendered his name immortal, and until this sad blow fell his bright prospects were numerous and brilliant in the extreme. His sad and untimely end, by his own hand, will be deeply regretted by his many friends.

"One more unfortunate,
Weary of life,
Rashly importunate,
Gone"—into the newspaper business.

The Palace Jewelry Store.

Berthiaume Bro's have moved their entire stock of jewelry into the room formerly occupied by B. M. Lancaster as a restaurant, on Robert street. They have painted, papered and carpeted the room in fine shape, and their large stock of goods is displayed in large cases as fine as can be found in large city stores. When they first opened out in Crookston they occupied a small room on Robert street which as their trade increased they found to be entirely inadequate to their wants, and they have been forced to seek larger quarters. They have now found what they need and to say that they have fitted it up in elegant style conveys but little idea of their surroundings. One must see it to appreciate it fully. They carry a large and complete stock of everything in the line of watches, clocks, jewelry, musical instruments, &c., &c., and employ only the best of workmen in the shop. They are prepared to do any and all work in their line promptly and well at the most reasonable figures. Their prices on all goods compare favorably with city prices on the same goods. Call at their new location on Robert street and look them over.

LOST.

A valuable English pointer about 7 months old. He is a brindle color with white spot in forehead. Had a steel collar on. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Berthiaume Bro's, Robert street.

Of Interest to Farmers.

Stone & Pinkerton have secured the agency for the Champion Cockle Mill, which is the best machine of its kind we ever saw. It will clean wheat once through almost perfectly and twice through will take out almost every fine seed of any kind. It will pay farmers to drop in and see one of these machines clean up foul wheat.

A breakage at Lee & Herrick's Roller Mills, last week caused a few days' suspension of labor.

Ed. Walsh is going to try for a flowing well on his Ash Street property.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer has got into its new office and presents a greatly improved appearance. "Purified by fire" as it were.

Jim Hill and His Bulls.

Red Wing Sun: According to the report of J. J. Hill's speech before the legislative committee in St. Paul Wednesday evening, that gentleman indulged in some strictures on the newspapers which were neither wise nor called for. The newspapers, when complaints are brought to them showing that it costs nearly double the amount to carry a threshing machine over his road one hundred and forty miles than it does to bring the same machine from Syracuse, New York, have some reason to inquire why such things are thusly. It is the duty of newspaper men to present the complaints and grievances of their patrons, and we do not believe there are many papers in the northwest that would not be glad to publish any explanation which Mr. Hill would see fit to make in the matter. That gentleman is very plausible and shrewd, and we have given him credit of being wise beyond many others and benevolent to a degree, but most people remember when he was a "mud clerk" on the St. Paul wharf, and doubtless a good one, and the fact is no disgrace to him; but when he intimates that he would be satisfied with six per cent. interest on the cash that he has put into the road, as men put their money into farming and other business, paying a hundred cents on the dollar for the value received out of his own pockets, the people would like to know from whence his millions came in the past few years. There is a good deal of humbug about the cost of railroad building on those prairies, there has been a good deal of public bounty, of municipal bonuses, of land grants and shrewd manipulations of railroad stocks and bonds, a great deal of fiction and fallacy, that have resulted in bringing the wharf clerk of St. Paul, to become the great railroad king, while the honest, toiling trades-people, farmers and mechanics, who have settled that northland and made Mr. Hill's town lots and farm lands valuable, have in many cases sunk into deepest poverty. We are willing to admit a great deal of wisdom to Mr. Hill, and can see the point of his flattering the farmers and claiming them as partners and all that, but we hope he will please remember that from his partners, the farmers, and not from the newspapers, came up the rumblings of this earthquake of discontent, from the farmers, among whom he claims, in his lordly style, to be distributing blooded bulls, as a lord might among his dependent tenants, and the newspapers have only recorded the facts of the internal disturbances.

Grand Forks Herald: Conspicuous among the outspoken representatives of the people on the joint committee now laboring at St. Paul with the monopoly dragon is Mr. Canning. He strikes right at the heart of the wheat market question when he favors legislation in Minnesota to suppress the gang of conspirators at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth and for this end of the line "open markets and the right of every man to build his own warehouse and to ship his own grain." There is no rubbing out these silent truths. Let the railroad magnates hurl all the figures of the census and all the literary lumber of the magazines and patent office reports at the joint committee to confuse and bewilder them and lead their judgments astray. It is all written in the few words of Mr. Canning. Let Minnesota which has the power crush the monopoly at the present receiving points, and let Dakota which has also the power, if it has the manhood and independence, declare in the language of the Illinois law that every railroad shall receive and ship any quantity of wheat or other grain at any of its stations in Dakota, without unreasonable delay, and without discrimination on demand, and convey it to its destination. Any proposition that loses sight of this is a fraud upon the country. We are not demagogues, there is no election pending, we ask no rewards. All we demand for the people in North Dakota and North Minnesota is that our legislatures shall protect us in what the Canadian Pacific voluntarily protects the farmers of Manitoba, a special grade and price for a distinct and superior quality of grain.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Sewal P. Norton and F. W. Benedict, under the firm name of Norton & Benedict, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SEWALL P. NORTON.
Crookston, Dec. 24, 1884. [41-43]

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

Notice.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have opened a Jewelry and Watchmaking business in the store formerly occupied by James McKenzie, Second Street, Crookston. I purpose to run a first-class jewelry store and shall adhere to the rule of promptness all the time. I would also respectfully for a friendly patronage of the generous public.

C. H. SAAKE,
Fine watchmaker and jeweler, Crookston, Minn.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.

JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows prefered. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.
[37-tf]

Notice to Bankers.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
Norman County, } ss.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature approved March 3d, 1881, entitled "An Act relating to the duties of County Treasurers and the care of the public funds," (being chapter 124, G. L. of 1881) notice is hereby given that proposals for the deposit of the funds of this county for the ensuing two years will be received by the undersigned, Board of Auditors, at the office of the County Auditor, until the 13th day of February, 1885. Such proposals shall state what security will be given to the county for such funds so deposited and what interest will be allowed on monthly balances of the amounts deposited.

Conditioned that the said funds with accrued interest shall be held subject to draft and payment at all times on demand.

We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Ada, Norman County, Minn., this 27th day of Jan., 1885.

NEIS O. HENDERSON,
Chairman Board County Com's.
J. C. NORBY,
Clerk of District Court.
JOHN SHELY,
County Auditor.

John Kuuppe.
General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.
[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.
[14tf] H. STEENERSON,

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.
[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,
JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

DIED.

McARTHUR.—At Euclid, on Thursday, Jan. 29th, 1885, Mrs. James McArthur, aged 51 years.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 2d, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Andrews, Carl
Agnew, Geo.
Bengtson, John J
Carignant, Octave
Dupont, Joseph
Erikson, Anton B
Gooler, L. H.
Johaneson, Gunnild
Kimball, Spencer
Kjome, John Nelson
Larson, G.
Larson, Sarah A
Hass, H
Nass, Peter N
Ottum, Anne J
Riche, Sophia
Elinger, C
Sand, Wm
Schafer, John
Toren, C. H.
Wik, Mina O

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,
—AND THE—
Devil's Lake & Turtle Mountain Districts
—CONTAINING OVER—
9,000,000 Acres
GOVERNMENT LANDS!

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.

Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application.

JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner.
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 31st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 24, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages on page 329, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given. That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one-half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the seventh day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.

JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
B. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [33-45]

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET.—
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

A. Allen,
AGENT
—FOR THE—
HOWE
SCALE
COMPANY.

The Old Brick Block
IS THE PLACE
To Buy Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe Hats and Caps, or anything you want.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
IS THE FIRM
Who are ready, with a corps of affable clerks to show you their NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK and quote prices to astonish the natives.
Great Bargains!
Don't forget to visit Fontaine & Anglim's Emporium, in the Old Brick Block,
MAIN STREET. CROOKSTON, MINN.

SEEDS
—AND—
PLANTS.
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
or
"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN,"
full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.
PETER HENDERSON & Co.,
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.

Hack & Gallasch
ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS
AT COST
For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

A. Yvernault,
Dealer in
General
Merchandise,
—MAIN STREET,—
Crookston, Minn.
All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader,
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

Commercial Hotel,
NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN
—o—
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.
STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 5, 1885.

ROUND HOME

Monday and Tuesday were days what you read about. Lovely warm weather up to about 3 p. m. Tuesday, when a little snow fell.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

P. J. LaChapelle goes on record against any bonds to any railroad. He says: "If they want to build a railroad let 'em build it themselves."

Minnesota took the Grand Sweepstakes prize at New Orleans for the best butter in the world! Now who says we can raise nothing but wheat in Minnesota!

St. Hilaire is coming to the front as a candidate for the new insane asylum. She has started another paper and now needs only a fine skating rink to have first-class claims.

Mr. Ansel Bates will soon open a private banking establishment in this city in Dobson's block, on Broadway. The room has been fitted up in good style ready for business.

Turn about is fair play. The country has been run by the elevators and millers several years now, the people should have a chance to try their own methods awhile!

A. D. Stephens says: "I don't hail from Crookston any more. Since my experience in the country recently I have concluded it is safer to hail from anywhere else but there!"

Mr. O. J. Bergland contemplates a trip to Washington Territory in search of the promised land. If we can judge anything from a letter in the Fergus Falls Telegram, from Michael Anderson, O. J. will not find it out there.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

You can buy one pair kid gloves for 50 cents, reduced from $1.50, at the New York store.

Last week we published a proposition from the Brainerd road asking for $300,000 bonus for their road. This week we are prepared to drop $100,000 owing to a typographical error. The proposition was for $200,00.

You can buy a good colored blanket for 95 cents, at the New York store.

The St. Hilaire Spectator says: "Rumor hath it that we are to have a fine flour mill here before another summer has passed. Red Lake Falls wants to divide Polk County and be made the county seat of the new county. Just permit us to kick."

M. P. Stephens has started up a new paper in St. Hilaire to help Harry Ives starve to death. It was needless. Harry was doing as well as could be expected of so young and healthy a person and was liable to peg out just as soon as people got too poor to hire him to saw their wood.

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf

The millers and elevator men seem to think no one but themselves capable of handling wheat. Of course, all they want the present system continued for is simply for the benefit of the farmers, but the farmers somehow have an idea that they have had enough of this style and would like to try a change.

Fergus Falls Telegram: John Cromb the register of the Crookston land office and Judge Reuben Reynolds are mentioned as the most prominent candidates for the judgeship in the Eleventh district, in case Senator Steenerson's bill meets with no fatality. Perhaps Cromb thinks the tenure on the judgeship is better even if the office doesn't pay as well.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

The Red Lake Times awakes from its slumbers bright and sassy as a new school-marm on a spring morning. The paper looks nicely, but somehow while we read it we can't help thinking of a remark that Judge Stearns gets off on certain occasions—we forget most of it, but some of it goes like this: "DEAD, DEAD, DEAD!! and the Lord have mercy on your soul."

Flannels, 54 and 50 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents at the New York store. The net cost on these goods was 85 cents.

To appreciate the change that has taken place in the Prairie Farmer since that veteran agricultural journalist Orange Judd (formerly of the American Agriculturist) took charge of it, one should have been a reader of it before and since. From a tolerably good journal it has become the best agricultural paper in the west. We will take pleasure in showing a copy of it to our friends at any time, and if any wish to try it a year will be glad to procure it for them, which we can do in connection with the JOURNAL on more favorable terms than they can obtain elsewhere. The regular price of the Prairie Farmer [illegible] [illegible]

Drop into the New York store for great bargains.

W. F. Z[illegible] left on Monday evening for a trip to the World's Fair. He expects to be gone about a month.

The proprietors of the addition known as Jerome's addition have received a patent for their land which settles the title question.

J. B. Holmes, father of the Red Lake Falls Gazette, was in the city on Monday, en route to Red Lake Falls on railroad business.

Mr. J. W. Simmons last week received the sad news of the death of his mother and left for Wisconsin on Saturday evening accompanied by his daughter.

Geo. G. Macdonell has assumed command at the New York store and handles the reins with a master hand. Call in and interview George when you need anything in his line.

Sandy McKinnon is "out of politics," but he does affirm that he is selling the handsomest and best buggy in the market. The boys may well feel proud of the work they do, for it is good.

O. H. Saake has moved his jewelry store to Main street, opposite the Merchants' National Bank, where he is prepared to welcome his friends and to do all work in his line. Drop in and see him.

Henry Nolan returned last week pretty nearly used up by a severe attack of asthma. He has been at the residence of Wm. Kistenmacher, confined to his bed, until Tuesday when he was able to be out for the first time.

The county ought to be able to secure an excellent bridge across to Jerome's addition. No less than eleven representatives of bridge building companies are on deck with proposals. We vote for an iron bridge.

We learn with regret of the extreme illness of Mr. C. L. Bond who does not seem to improve as fast as his friends could wish. Mr. Bond is well and favorably known in this city and his many friends will regret to learn of his danger. It is our sincere wish that he may recover, though his physician holds out little encouragement.

We were reminded of the fact that Mr. A. A. Olds is still making the most durable and best broom to be had in the city, by the appearance of that gentleman with three of them on Tuesday evening. Mr. Olds is an old hand at the business and knows all about how it is done. If you want a good, durable broom get it of Mr. A. A. Olds.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE!

Another Good Citizen Gone Wrong.

M. P. Stephens, of St. Hilaire, the Victim!

A CANDIDATE FOR THE NEW INSANE ASYLUM!

HE MAY BE DEAD BY THIS TIME!

On Tuesday we received a startling piece of intelligence. It was a copy of the Red Lake Times, of St. Hilaire, that for months has slept the sleep of the just. At the mast head was the name of M. P. Stephens, a lawyer who has heretofore borne a very high reputation in St. Hilaire, and the universal verdict up there is "I wouldn't have thought it of him!" Mr. Stephens was a lawyer of fine attainments, who enjoyed the high regards of all who knew him in life, he was law partner of the great and good "UNCLE JOSH," whose writings have rendered his name immortal, and until this sad blow fell his bright prospects were numerous and brilliant in the extreme. His sad and untimely end, by his own hand, will be deeply regretted by his many friends.

One more unfortunate,
Weary of life,
Rashly importunate,
Gone,—into the newspaper business.

The Palace Jewelry Store.

Berthiaume Bro's have moved their entire stock of jewelry into the room formerly occupied by H. M. Lancaster as a restaurant on Robert street. They have painted, papered and carpeted the room in fine shape and their large stock of goods is displayed in large cases as fine as can be found in large city stores. When they first opened out in Crookston they occupied a small room on Robert street which, as their trade increased they found to be entirely inadequate to their wants, and they have been forced to seek larger quarters. They have now found what they need and to say that they have fitted it up in elegant style conveys but little idea of their surroundings. One must see it to appreciate it fully. They carry a large and complete stock of everything in the line of watches, clocks, jewelry, musical instruments, [illegible] and employ only the best of workmen in the shop. They are prepared to do any and all work in their line promptly and well at the most reasonable figures. Their prices on all goods compare favorably with city prices for the same goods. Call at their new location on Robert street and look them over.

LOST.

A valuable English pointer about [illegible] months old. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for his return to Berthiaume Bro's. [illegible]

Of Interest to Farmers.

Stone & Pinkerton have secured the agency for the Champion Cockle Mill, which is the best machine of its kind in existence. It will clean wheat once through almost perfectly and twice through will take out almost every fine seed of any kind. It will pay farmers to drop in and see one of these machines clean up foul wheat.

A breakage at Lee & Herrick's Roller Mills last week caused a few days suspension of labor.

Ed. Walsh is going to try for a flowing well on his Ash Street property.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer has got into its new office and presents a greatly improved appearance. "Purified by fire," as it were.

Jim Hill and His Bulls.

Red Wing Sun: According to the report of J. J. Hill's speech before the legislative committee in St. Paul Wednesday evening, that gentleman indulged in some strictures on the newspapers which were neither wise nor called for. The newspapers, when complaints are brought to them showing that it costs nearly double the amount to carry a threshing machine over his road one hundred and forty miles than it does to bring the same machine from Syracuse, New York, have some reason to inquire why such things are thusly. It is the duty of newspaper men to present the complaints and grievances of their patrons, and we do not believe there are many papers in the northwest that would not be glad to publish any explanation which Mr. Hill would see fit to make in the matter. That gentleman is very plausible and shrewd, and we have given him credit of being wise beyond many others and benevolent to a degree, but most people remember when he was a "mud clerk" on the St. Paul wharf, and doubtless a good one, and the fact is no disgrace to him; but when he intimates that he would be satisfied with six per cent. interest on the cash that he has put into the road, as men put their money into farming and other business, paying a hundred cents on the dollar for the value received out of his own pockets, the people would like to know from whence his millions came in the past few years. There is a good deal of humbug about the cost of railroad building on those prairies, there has been a good deal of public bounty, of municipal bonuses, of land grants and shrewd manipulations of railroad stocks and bonds, a great deal of fiction and fallacy, that have resulted in bringing the wharf clerk of St. Paul to become the great railroad king, while the honest, toiling trades-people, farmers and mechanics, who have settled that northland and made Mr. Hill's town lots and farm lands valuable, have in many cases sunk into deepest poverty. We are willing to admit a great deal of wisdom to Mr. Hill and can see the point of his flattering the farmers and claiming them as partners and all that, but we hope he will please remember that from his partners, the farmers, and not from the newspapers came up the rumblings of this earthquake of discontent, from the farmers, among whom he claims, in his lordly style, to be distributing blooded bulls as a lord might among his dependent tenants, and the newspapers have only recorded the facts of the internal disturbances.

Grand Forks Herald: Conspicuous among the outspoken representatives of the people on the joint committee now laboring at St. Paul with the monopoly dragon is Mr. Canning. He strikes right at the heart of the wheat-market question when he favors legislation in Minnesota to suppress the gang of conspirators at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, and for this end of the line open markets and the right of every man to build his own warehouse and to ship his own grain. There is no rubbing out these silent truths. Let the railroad magnates hurl all the figures of the census and all the literary lumber of the magazines and patent office reports at the joint committee to confuse and bewilder them and lead their judgments astray. It is all written in the few words of Mr. Canning: Let Minnesota, which has the power, crush the monopoly at the present receiving points, and let Dakota, which has also the power if it has the manhood and independence, declare in the language of the Illinois law that every railroad shall receive and ship any quantity of wheat or other grain at any of its stations in Dakota without unreasonable delay, and without discrimination on demand, and convey it to its destination. Any proposition that loses sight of this is a fraud upon the country. We are not demagogues. There is no election pending. We ask no rewards. All we demand for the people in North Dakota and North Minnesota is that [illegible] [illegible] the Canadian Pacific voluntarily [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] grade and price for [illegible] [illegible] quality of grain.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between [illegible] Norton and E. W. Benedict under the firm name of Norton & Benedict, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

[illegible] Norton.

Crookston, Dec. 24, 1884. [41-3]

[illegible]

Notice.

I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I have opened a jewelry and watchmaking business in the store formerly occupied by James McKenzie, Second Street, Crookston. I purpose to run a first-class jewelry store and shall adhere to the rule of promptness all the time. I would also respectfully [illegible] a friendly patronage of the generous public.

O. H. SAAKE,
Fine watchmaker and jeweler, Crookston, Minn.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows preferd. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.

[37-tf]

Notice to Bankers.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Norman County.

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature approved March 3d, 1881, entitled "An Act relating to the duties of County Treasurers and the care of the public funds," (being chapter 124, G. L. of 1881) notice is hereby given that proposals for the deposit of the funds of this county for the ensuing two years will be received by the undersigned, Board of Auditors, at the office of the County Auditor, until the 18th day of February, 1885. Such proposals shall state what security will be given to the county for such funds so deposited and what interest will be allowed on monthly balances of the amounts deposited.

Conditioned that the said funds with accrued interest shall be held subject to draft and payment at all times on demand.

We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Ada, Norman County, Minn., this 27th day of Jan., 1885.

NELS O. HENDERSON,
Chairman Board County Com's.
J. C. NORBY,
Clerk of District Court.
JOHN SHELY,
County Auditor.

John Knuppe,

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider, old bourbon whisky, eight years old, Maryland Club, pure rye, Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne, imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes, also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON,

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing, can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address

JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

DIED.

MCARTHUR.—At Euclid, on Thursday, Jan. [illegible], 1885, Mrs. James McArthur, aged [illegible] years. [illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office for the week ending Feb. 21, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say advertised.

Andrew, Carl [illegible]
Agnes, Geo. [illegible]
Bengtson, John [illegible]
Carignan, Octave
Dupont, Joseph
Erikson, Anton
Gobler, L. H.
Johanneson, Gunnila
Kimball, [illegible]
Larson, Sarah
Nass, Peter
Oltum, Anne
Riche, Sophia
Singery, [illegible]
Sandalyn, [illegible]
Schafer, John
[illegible]

[illegible] P. M.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE
[illegible]

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

—AND THE—

Devil's Lake & Turtle Mountain Districts

—CONTAINING OVER—

9,000,000 Acres

GOVERNMENT LANDS!

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.

Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application.

JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 60-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 31st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 22, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages on page 330, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one-half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28,) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the seventh day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.

JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
B. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [39-45]

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

A. Allen,
AGENT
FOR THE
HOWE
SCALE
COMPANY.

The Old Brick Block

IS THE PLACE

To Buy Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe Hats and Caps, or anything you want.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

IS THE FIRM

Who are ready, with a corps of affable clerks to show you their NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK, and quote prices to astonish the natives.

Great Bargains!

Don't forget to visit Fontaine & Anglim's Emporium, in the Old Brick Block,

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN,"

full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

PETER HENDERSON & Co.,
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.

Hack & Gallasch
ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS
AT COST
For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General
Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—
Crookston, Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
AND
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader,
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES.,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

Commercial Hotel,
NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
[illegible] fine mixed drinks [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] choicest liquors and cigars [illegible] [illegible]

EATING BEFORE SLEEPING.

Journalist's Experience of Value to Mankind in General.

David M. Stone in N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The notion is widely prevalent that it is unhealthy to eat late at night or just before retiring. This came from the severe denunciation of "late suppers" contained in nearly all the old popular works on diet. The argument in these publications was not directed against the food at a late hour in the day, but against what was involved in a late supper, at a period when the revelers slipped from the chairs and spent the night under the table, or were carried by waiting lackeys insensible to their beds.

It was the midnight debauch that was the object of attack, and even here it was less the gluttony than the drunkenness which alarmed the doctors and called forth their reprehensions. A man may induce apoplexy by gorging himself with food at any hour of the day, but the bottle after bottle of heady wine or the bowls of hot punch at the evening revel were what did the business for most who ran a brief career of dissipation to an untimely grave.

Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach. The brute creation resent all efforts to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey, and when he has devoured it he sleeps over until he needs another meal. The horse will paw all night in the stable, and the pig will squeal in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew the cud have their own provision for a late meal just before dropping off to their night slumbers.

Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal; but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on, the stomach begins to empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless; two will awaken it, and if it is hushed again to repose the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, but without either food or some stupefying drug it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel who learned the art of minstrelsy in a celestial choir can sing a babe to sleep on an empty stomach.

We use the oft quoted illustration, "sleeping as sweetly as an infant," because this slumber of a child follows immediately after its stomach is completely filled with wholesome food. This sleep which comes to adults long hours after partaking of food, and when the stomach is nearly or quite empty, it is not after the type of infantile repose. There is all the difference in the world between the sleep of refreshment and the sleep of exhaustion.

To sleep well, the blood that swells the veins in the head during our busy hours must flow back, leaving a greatly diminished volume behind the brow that lately throbed with such vehemence. To digest well, this blood is needed at the stomach and near the fountains of life. It is a fact established beyond the possibility of contradiction that sleep aids digestion, and that the process of digestion is conducive to refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness which always follows a well-ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this interdependence.

The waste of human life by the neglect of the lesson is very great. The daily wear and tear of the body might be restored more fully than it usually is if this simple rule was not systematically violated. Sleep is wonderfully recuperative, but it may be shorn of half its benefits by unfavorable conditions. Foul air in the bed chamber leaves the sleeper almost as exhausted in the morning as when weary with the day's labor, he sank upon the bed. A gnawing stomach, empty of food takes out of the nightly sleep that refreshing sense of comfort which properly belongs to it. It leaves the blood to throb in the heated brow, and haunts the sleep with an ever-present source of disquiet. It is like the sleep which the mother takes while her sick child is under the care of watchers in another room. An uneasy stomach is just like an aching heart in its effect upon the nightly repose.

A healthy person who goes to bed on a full stomach will always wake in the morning with a better appetite for his breakfast. If dinner is eaten in the middle of the day and a light supper is served at 6 in the afternoon, a hearty luncheon should be provided at 10 in the evening, or just before the time of retiring. The rule should be to eat at the last moment before going to bed, whatever that hour may be.

And this latest meal should not be of "light" viands, and this phrase is commonly understood. The less a person eats at any time of cake or pie, or the countless flummeries that go to make up fancy tea-table the better, but none of these should be eaten at bedtime. Cold chicken, cold roast beef, corned beef, or wholesome meat of any kind, with well baked bread and butter, (sauce and pickle will do no harm), will serve the substantial requisites for this collation. Milk is perhaps the best of all where the pure article can be obtained. "Borden's condensed" will supply it in the best shape to suit our taste, and if this is used it should be mixed with warm or hot water, instead of cold and eaten before it cooles. With bread and fruit, (baked apples will serve when berries and peaches fail), this makes a very wholesome evening meal.

A person should be very cautious when they reform their habits in this respect. A mouthful or two each night at first is all that should be attempted, gradually increasing the quantity until the luncheon becomes a pretty substantial meal. If indigestion follows at any time, chewing the meat of one or two peach pits (for the prussic acid in them) after eating is better than sending for a doctor. With a clear conscience and a full stomach, any man in tolerable health may derive from his nightly sleep that recuperation which ought to come from the sweet restorer of life's daily wear and waste.

ONIONS BAKED.—A very appetizing way to cook onions is to boil them in salt and water until they begin to be tender; drain the water from them, peel them, and wrap each onion in soft paper; set them side by side into a dripping pan, let them bake until done, remove the paper, then put into a vegetable dish, and pour rich brown gravy over them or melted butter.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Merrill, from the committee on finance, reported favorably, with amendments, the house bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar. The vote in committee was 6 to 4 against the bill. Mr. Merrill gave notice that he would call up the bill Tuesday next.

Mr. Cameron (Pa). from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill to authorize the establishment of a retired list for non commissioned officers and privates of the United States army who have served thirty years and upwards.

Senator McMillan, from the judiciary committee, reported favorably Senator Hoar's bill to provide two additional associate justices for Dakota.

Senator McMillan introduced an amendment to the Indian bill, appropriating $730 to pay John Kanla for depredations by the Sioux in 1862.

In executive session, the president nominated William M. Buswell of Louisiana naval officer of the customs, district of New Orleans.

Confirmations—H. C. Minor, Louisiana, collector of internal revenue, district of Louisiana; John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania, collector of customs, district of Philadelphia; Sanford E. Chaille, Louisiana member of the national board of health; Capt. Almon F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with rank of major; Nelson A. Dunning, Michigan, consul at Auckland; Assistant Naval Constructor George F. Mallet, California, naval constructor. Postmasters—Henry S. Hindekoper, Philadelphia; John M. Bacon, Oregon City, Or.; Thomas J. Ross, Nevada, Iowa; William B. Fish, Anamosa, Iowa; Donald McDonald, Grand Forks, Dak.

In executive session Senator Bayard concluded his speech upon the Nicaraguan treaty. He maintained that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force, and that the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty would be a violation of it. A running debate of an hour then took place. Senator Sherman had two amendments pending. One is to open negotiations with England for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty before proceeding with the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty. The other is to provide that there shall be no discrimination either for or against any government in canal rates for the passage of vessels.

HOUSE.—The Army Appropriation bill was discussed and passed. Only two amendments were made by the house. One of these changes the articles of war relating to courts martial so as to permit such courts to regulate the hours of their sessions, and the other strikes out the paragraph reported by the committee authorizing graduates of the United States military academy to be attached to any corps of the army for which they are recommended by the academic board as additional second lieutenants until vacancies happen. This paragraph was inserted to guard against the discharge of cadets who will graduate in 1886, the class of that year being unusually large. McMillan of Tennessee and Warner of Ohio led the opposition to this paragraph, which was knocked out on a point of order.

SENATE.—Messages from the president were laid before the senate, transmitting information heretofore called for regarding the landing of foreign cables in the United States; the awards of the Venezuelan mixed commission, and the status of the Oklahoma lands, which lands, the president maintains, cannot, under existing treaties, be opened for settlement. Without the transaction of other business, the senate went into executive session on the Nicaragua treaty. Senator Vance made a speech arguing that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still an obstacle to the ratification of the treaty and offered a motion that further action be postponed until after March 4. This motion was the subject of a long debate. Senators Bayard and Saulsbury and others upon the Democratic side spoke in favor of the motion, and Senators Morgan, Lapham, Conger and Miller of California opposed it.

The following nominations were sent by the president to the senate:

Nicholas H. Owings, secretary of Washington Territory. Registers of land offices—George A. McKenzie, Stockton, Cal.; Charles R. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mark L. Blunt, Pueblo, Col.; Henry H. Griffiths, receiver of public moneys at Des Moines, Iowa; Robert Woolbridge, Ohio, Indian agent of the Lemlie agency, Idaho. Postmasters—George E. Delavan, Greene, Iowa; H. L. J. McClellan, Marion, Iowa; Henry F. Steward, Ketchum, Iowa.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clay, from the committee on presidential laws, reported a concurrent resolution providing:

The two houses shall assemble in the hall of the house at noon on the 11 of February, 1885, pursuant to the requirements of the constitution and laws relating to the president and vice president of the United States, and the president of the senate shall be the presiding officer; that one person shall be appointed teller on the part of the senate and two as tellers on the part of the house, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared. That result shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall announce the state vote and the persons elected to the two houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed the declaration of the persons elected as president and vice president. Referred.

J. W. Reed, Democrat, took his seat as the successor to Mr. Scales, fifth district of North Carolina. Mr. Hewitt was again defeated in attempt to have the Mexican treaty bill taken up for consideration. The house voted to consider railway land grant forfeiture bills, but was prevented from doing so by filibustering.

SENATE.—The senate went into executive session and the suspended vote upon Senator Vance's motion to postpone action upon the Nicaragua treaty was continued, resulting in the defeat of the motion—23 to 25. Senator Sherman's amendment, looking to the abrogation or modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, was then discussed some hours, and coming to a vote in committee of the whole, was defeated—27 to 28. The second Sherman amendment, relating to discrimination in tolls, was defeated without division. The treaty was then reported to the senate, and a vote upon Sherman's amendment relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was again taken, resulting in its adoption—30 to 19. A vote was then taken upon the treaty itself, and 32 senators voted for its ratification, while 23 voted against it. The affirmative vote being less than two-thirds of the whole number voting, the treaty was not ratified. The nays were all democratic, with the exception of Riddleberger. The following democrats voted for the treaty: Jonas, La., Jones, Flor., Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton and Rugh.

Mr. McMillan has presented in the senate a memorial from the Minnesota legislature urging the purchase of the Portage and Lake Superior ship canals by the government, for the purpose of making it a free waterway.

HOUSE.—After miscellaneous business of no great importance, the river and harbor appropriation bill was discussed until adjournment.

SENATE.—To-day Senator Beck presented a memorial from a number of naval officers, protesting against the passage of the resolution giving the thanks of congress to Commander Schley and Lieut. Emery. The memorial says the resolution would advance these gentlemen one grade, and this advancement would affect all officers now standing above them in the list of their respective ranks. They say, "While, not wishing to detract from the merits of these most excellent and worthy officers, we would respectfully represent that their services in the Greely expedition were not of the character which entitles them to such marked distinction and advantage over their comrades."

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably a resolution providing that the two houses of congress assemble in the hall of the house on Feb. 11 to count the electoral vote. Mr. Hoar called up the house resolution of similar import, and, after amending it to correspond with the senate resolution, it was agreed to. The amendment increases the number of tellers.

Senator Harrison has introduced for the committee on military affairs a bill to pay the expenses of operating and keeping in repair the Northwest section of the United States military telegraph lines from Bismarck to Fort Bills and connections, constructed under the act of congress 1878, which expenses were incurred between June 20, 1878, and June, 1884.

Confirmations: Postmasters—George E. Delevan, Greene, Iowa; H. Lizzie Johnson, Marion, Iowa; Henry F. Stewart, Ketcham, Idaho. Nicholas H. Owings, secretary Washington Territory.

The speaker laid before the house a message from the president recommending that the steamer Alert, which was presented to this government by England to assist in the search for the Greely party, be returned to England with a fitting acknowledgment of the generous gift. Referred. Also a communication from the secretary of state recommending the passage of a joint resolution permitting military officers to be sent as military instructors to Corea, in compliance with a request of the Corean government.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Remarkable Statement of Personal Danger and Providential Escape.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves, if we do not lay it before our readers, even though its length would ordinarily preclude its admission to our limited space.

TO THE EDITOR ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DEMOCRAT:

SIR.—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and I doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluid I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for indeed seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation, by means of a remedy, which he urged me to try. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitious, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and probable death will be the sure result of such neglect and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

Death Amid Rags and Jewels.

London Cable: An erratic millionaire named Keith has been found dead in his mansion at Caterham, near London. He died alone of apoplexy. He had lived a life of solitary wretchedness for twenty years. His wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, and whom he surrounded with every purchasable luxury, died in 1864. After her burial Mr. Keith never left his mansion, and every thing in the house was suffered to go to decay. He never admitted visitors, and cooked his own food, which was procured for him by a trusty servant who lived in a neighboring cottage. He slept on a pile of rags and sacking on the floor of a room opposite an open wardrobe, in which were hung his wife's wedding dress, several ball dresses, and many rich jewels which she had formerly worn. The house was furnished sumptuously, but there was six inches of dust over the handsome furniture, and the house was indescribably filthy.

Another British Victory in Africa.

Intelligence has been received at the British war department that Gen. Stewart's force is entrenched south of Metemneh. The dispatch also gives the gratifying information that Stewart is in communication with Gen. Gordon. Stewart's force had several fights with Arab rebels before reaching Metemneh. Gen. Stewart himself was badly wounded. Five of the Mahdi's emirs were killed in the fight. The enemy numbered seven thousand. A large number were cavalry armed with rifles. The British loss is twenty killed and sixty wounded. Total loss of enemy, thirteen hundred. Gen. Wolseley in his dispatch reports the capture of Metemneh by the British. He also says that Sir Charles Wilson has gone to Khartoum on board a steamer to confer with Gordon. The point where the battle of the 19th occurred is in the desert about five miles south from Metemneh. When Gen. Stewart reached that point, he found the enemy hovering about his little army on all sides, and skirting it often within an uncomfortably short range. The rebels had evidently stationed themselves in the vicinity to await his arrival and give him battle. Among the first killed were Mr. Cameron, special correspondent of the London Standard, and Mr. Herberts, special correspondent of the London Post. Gen. Stewart was one of the very first to be wounded. He was shot in the thigh.

The latest dispatches received in the war office show Lord St. Vincent was not as once reported, killed in the battle fought in the desert the 16th inst. He died from a wound received the 17th at Abu-Klea. Only two British officers were killed in the zareba fight.

Mutiny and Murder at Sea.

A terrible tale of mutiny and murder is recorded on the book of the brigantine Natal, which is lying in the Atlantic basin, Brooklyn. When two months out, while the captain was asleep one night, the carpenter attacked him with a broadax, laying open his face. The captain warded off a second blow, and the carpenter stabbed with a sheath knife in the neck. The mate hearing the struggle, ran in, and the captain, with his aid, drove out the carpenter and barricaded the cabin door, just as the steward was coming to reinforce the carpenter. The mutineers retreated into the forehold, where they were imprisoned, as was supposed, by the battering down of the forehatches. Next day a search was made for the captain's son. His cap with a broadaxe cut in it was found on deck. He had been murdered and his body thrown into the sea by the mutineers. The three men worked the brigantine for four days. The captain then loosened the fore-hatch and called on the mutineers to come up and surrender. They threw their sheath knives on deck, but muttered that the pistols had been lost below. The captain had no leg-irons or handcuffs with which to secure them. He believed they lied, and he shot the carpenter and steward dead, and threw their bodies overboard. The others agreed to obey orders after that.

The Weather.

Lieut. Charles W. McKim, Portland, Ky., states: "For twenty years I suffered with rheumatism. During the bad weather my suffering was terrible. I was about to give up. Some one suggested the application of St. Jacobs Oil. I tried it and its relief was rapid. In half an hour I could stand up. I no longer suffer with the pains."

The N. E. Homestead describes the "tricks" by which the commissioner of agriculture has retained the presidency of the so-called New-England agricultural society" for twenty-one years. Intelligent farmers of the misrepresented six states are said to have been long ago "disgusted with this mutual admiration ring," favoritism in prize awards and gross abuses in the management of its fairs adding to the "disgust."

The civil service commission are considering a proposition to include in the classification of employes coming within the provisions of the civil service act, all government employes enumerated in the laws relating to the civil service except officers nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate, and employes below the $900 grade. Such classification would include chiefs of divisions and assistant chiefs and a number of departmental officers who are not subject to confirmation by the senate.

The principal additions made by the senate committee to the consular and diplomatic bill are as follows: To carry out the provisions of the neutrality act, $12,000; to enable the president to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, and to extend commercial and other interests of the United States, $50,000; to meet the expenses of introducing and extending American commerce in the Congo valley, $5,000.

It is estimated that about fifteen thousand persons are out of employment in St. Louis alone.

"A little fire is quickly trodden out
Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench."

Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a new man of you and save you from tortures of lingering disease.

The senate of Nebraska passed a bill to forbid the sale of tobacco to minors.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs"

when it is the old-fashioned blue mass, blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanently healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an antibilious remedy are unequaled.

A dance at Attaka, Ind. Ter., resulted in the necessity for nine funerals.

* * * * Piles, fistulas and rupture radically cured. Book of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A New Jersey woman has left $18,000 to Fred Douglas, or the income thereof.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. C. D. WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of DR. C. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

The Hamburg-American line practically sells second-class passage for $10.

During the war, Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying perfect health." Don't experiment with new and untried medicines. If you have a cough or cold, take at once Allen's Lung Balsam.

The week's failures numbered 336, against 445 for the week previous.

The Children's Health must not be neglected. Colds in the Head and snuffles bring on Catarrh and throat and lung affections. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied with the finger. It also cures Catarrh and Hay-Fever, the worst cases yielding to it in a short time. Sold by druggists. 50 cents. Ely Bros., Oswego, N. Y.

Roswell Grant uncle of the general, died at St. Albans, W. Va.

CHRONIC CATARRH. The result of 25 years' Catarrh;—the bridge, or division of my nose, was about half gone. I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm; have used four bottles, applying it to the affected parts with a swab, which has about cured up the nostrils. I had previously tried all other remedies on the market without permanent relief.—J. A. Wood, 96 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

I FIND Ely's Cream Balm good for Catarrh of long standing.—M. N. Lasley, 1434 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

At Winterset, Iowa, Mrs. Dooley killed her little boy and herself with opium.

Farmers—Try It!

Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color will be found to be the only oil color that will not become rancid. Test it and you will prove it. It will not color the butter-milk; it gives the brightest color of any made, and is the strongest and therefore the cheapest.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York.

NO SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

Maid of Athens.

What is the difference between this noted Lady and Carboline the great Hair Renewer? Ans.—One is Maid of Athens and the other is Made of Petroleum and both come from Grease.

THOUSANDS say so, DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR will give relief, all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness yield to its use. $1.00 per bottle. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass.

FOR BILIOUS AFFECTIONS TAKE Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Cole's Carbolisalve is the favorite Household Remedy for the cure of Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains, Poisons, Bites of Insects, and Skin diseases. Get the genuine. 25c. and 75c., at Druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

ST. JACOBS OIL

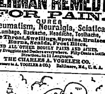
TRADE
MARK.
20

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.



FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

A Good Family Remedy
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate

WORLD
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
RENOWN

THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the following:

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1833.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1833.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April, 6, 1833.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1834.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited.
Yours respectfully,
BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOPS & MALT
TRADE MARK
BITTERS
WILL CURE Dyspepsia, Liver and KIDNEY Complaint.
IT IS THE
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
And Health Restorer,

A perfect renovator and invigorator of the system, carrying away all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. As a cure for RHEUMATICS it has no equal.

SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY

In all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Piles, Neuralgia, Nervous disorders and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Hops and MALT Bitters never fails to perfect a cure when properly taken.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

Of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time perfectly cured by the use of Hops and MALT Bitters. Do not get Hops and MALT confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but Hops and MALT. All druggists keep them. None genuine unless manufactured by
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul.
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

THE BIG BOSTON.
FIRE! FLOOD!
The goods saved from the Fire and Flood on Christmas are now offered, and are being sold at prices never heard of before in the North west. Merchant Tailoring at less money than others will charge for Ready-Made Clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send your orders to
BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis, Minn.
New Quarters, Washington & 2d aves S.

FOR
Man and Beast.
Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

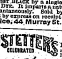
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

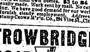


STOMACH BITTERS

By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspepties are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen in City or County to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. We have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp CROWN M'F'G. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST



SOWER
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!

Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a life-time. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

KIDNEY-WORT
THE SURE CURE
FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
AND BLOOD DISEASES.
PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

J. A. SALZER, LACROSSE, WIS.
BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.
Seeds (our growth), produce by all odds, the finest Flowers, best Vegetables and largest farm crops—increasing yields fully ½ to ⅓. Try them. New Vegetables, Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc. Roses and Plants by 100,000. Will pay to get our new catalogue, free. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.
Conceded that our tested reliable Northern

SEEDS FREE BY MAIL.
Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden Tools, etc. FREE to all applicants. Market Gardeners send for wholesale list.
J. B. ROOT & CO., Rockford, Illinois.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. No Seeds produce finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. All tested. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

HAGAN'S
Magnolia Balm
is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.

Home Items and Topics.

—All your own fault.
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest child can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism kidney trouble, or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth! ! !

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness."

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters! ! !

—"At the change of life nothing equals
Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident
Thereto."

—"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

—Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce a real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

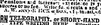
RAW FURS WANTED. Ship by express in sacks to London, Leipzig & Paris Agency, A. Moore, Mgr., 223 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS: Officers' pay from commissions: Deserters relieved: Pensions and increase: experience 19 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY, or SHORT-HAND and TYPE WRITING HERE. Situations furnished. Address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

DIAGNOSIS.... Send $1 and a lock of your hair to Mrs. L. Atwood who will locate your disease and prescribe treatment. Satisfaction or money refunded. 118, 5th st. S., Minneapolis, Min.



DIKE'S BEARD ELIXIR
[illegible]
L. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ill.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM WASHER! It will pay any intelligent man or woman seeking profitable employment to write for Illustrated Circular and terms of Agency for this Celebrated Washer, which by reason of its intrinsic merit is meeting with such wonderful success.
J. WORTH, CHICAGO, ILL., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

RUSSIAN FLAX SEED.
We have FOR SALE GENUINE RUSSIAN SEED FLAX. Experience has proven that Russian seed yields fully FIFTY PER CENT better than any other variety ever sown in this country. Sow only the genuine Russian. We guarantee ours. Write for prices.
MANKATO LINSEED OIL CO., MANKATO, MINN.

DR. LINQUIST'S

Spinal Misses' Waist	$1 75
Spinal Corset	2 00
Spinal Nursing Corset	2 25
Spinal Abdominal Corset	2 75

Recommended by leading physicians, delivered free anywhere in the U. S. on receipt of price. Lady Agents Wanted.
Dr. Linquist's Spinal Corset Co., 412 B'way, New York.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best
FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. *For sale at druggists.*

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumptives, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send 2c. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

SEEDS.
CHEAPEST,
Pure & Best.
Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. Postage or Exp. paid.
50000 Guides
FREE. Send your address for my most Beautiful Illustrated Garden Guide ever printed. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

SEEDS I grow them myself and test them before selling. They are fresh and reliable. don't buy any seeds from second-hand dealers. Write for my splendid Illustrated Almanac and Catalogue, FREE. H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Ill.

THE HOUSE OF CLAY.

There was a house—a house of clay,
Wherin the inmates sang all day,
Merry and poor.
For Hope sat likewise heart to heart,
Fond and kind—fond and kind,
Vowing he never would depart—
Till all at once he changed his mind—
"Sweetheart good-bye!" he slipped away,
And shut the door.

But Love came past, and looking in,
With Smiles that pierced like sunshine thin,
Through wall, roof, floor,
Stood in the midst of that poor room,
Grand and fair—grand and fair,
Making a glory out of gloom,
Till at the window mocked old care—
Love sighed—"all lose and nothing win!"
He shut the door.

Then o'er the barred house of clay,
Kind jasmine and clematis gray
Grew evermore—
And bees hummed merrily outside
Loud and strong—loud and strong,
The inner silentness to hide,
The steadfast silence all day long—
Till evening touched with finger gray
The close-shut door.

Most like the next that passes by,
Will be the angel whose calm eye
Marks rich, marks poor;
Who, pausing not at any gate,
Stands and calls—stands and calls;
At which the inmate opens straight—
Whom, o're the crumbling clay house falls,
He takes in kind arms silently
And shuts the door.
Every Other Saturday.

A SLIGHT THEATRICAL ERROR.

Mr. Rufus Snapper played the juvenile lead in a theatrical company on the road which was advertised to bring out only the very first-class novelties. Mr. Digby Dasher played the first walking gentleman in the same organization. To say that these gentlemen were jealous would be merely to outline their feelings to one another. They were rivals, both on the stage and off the stage. Mr. Snapper, who, according to the daily press, was a very promising young actor, had perhaps the best of the struggle before the footlights. When playing the impassioned lover in full warpaint, to any one sitting a little distance from the stage and without an opera glass, he passed for a very fair specimen of an Adonis. Seen in private life the change was great.

He had red hair, and after many years' theatrical paint and powder, the general appearance of his complexion was, to say the least, blotchy. Mr. Dasher, on the contrary, though on the stage he was obliged to stand somewhat in the shade on account of his more "promising" rival, when once away from the footlights' glare decidedly took the lead who was young good looking (though he knew it), and was rumored "to be of very good family, don't you know."

Whether this was true or not, Mr. Snapper gave himself great airs on this account. A certain fair damsel, also belonging to the company, who was known to the public as Miss Adelina Montague, in private life known as Miss Mary Smith, had ensnared the hearts and fancies of the above mentioned gentlemen.

Both were assidious in their attentions, tender in their looks and frequent in their offerings of beer after the performances; but Dasher alone was reserved the smiles and playful coquetries of the fair Adelina. His beers were accepted with smiles; Snapper's were refused without thanks. This fact caused gloomy discontent and thoughts of revenge to brood in the soul of the unlucky Rufus.

Of what avail to him were his theatrical successes and the vigorous plaudits of a delighted public, when the object of his impassioned adoration continued to disdain his love and—his beer?

The action of the comedy in which they both took part entailed the giving of a letter to Mr. Dasher in the character which he assumed. This letter was usually utilized by the fair Adelina to give notice to her swain as to the place where they should meet when the performance was over. These two lovers had been obliged to have recourse to some such secret means of communication, for Snapper was surly, and, like a dog in the manger, was resolved that if he could not enjoy the society of Miss Montague no one else should; and so, being powerful with the manager, employed every means in his power to prevent the lovers from meeting. After a while Snapper got an innings.

One Saturday night, only a few moments before they were ready to "ring up," Mr. Dasher, who had laid all his plans for a pleasant day in the country with his inamorata on the morrow, was taken suddenly ill. Snapper stood by as he saw him assume his overcoat and depart hurriedly homeward, smiling grimly. Another gentleman of the company was hurriedly deputed to fill Dasher's place. As he was going out to the stage Snapper touched him on the arm and said: "See here, Jawkins, I want you to give me that letter that you'll get to-night. There's a message in it for me, a little matter I've arranged with Miss Montague—see? Mum's the word, don't give it away."

Jawkins promised compliance and secrecy, and went his way. In due course the letter was brought and delivered to Jawkins, who, in his turn at the first convenient opportunity, handed it to Snapper. As soon as Mr. Snapper got off the stage he opened it eagerly and read it. The contents were as follows: "Dearest Diggy, Duckey. All is prepared. Meet me to-night after the performance at my house. Don't fail. Yours as ever, ADELINA."

"Diggy, Ducky!" said Snappy scornfully, as he tore this precious missive into little bits. "I think I'll get even with Miss Adelina and her Diggy, Ducky, this time."

Snapper turned hastily around, thinking he had heard a footstep, but saw no one. Soon after the performance was over; the lights were turned out, and Snapper putting on a large cloak and slouch hat (for these were the kind of garments in which Dasher usually appeared) sallied forth to fill his rival's place.

Coming to the appointed trysting place he gazed around somewhat anxiously, and seeing no Adelina in sight, he began to fear that he was too late or had been sold. Finally, however, a female form emerged from the house, and coming up to him and putting her arm through his, murmured softly, "Digby, dear, I am so sorry I was late."

"No matter, dearest," rejoined Snapper, in tones which he endeavored to assimilate to those in which the fascinating Digby spoke; "I would wait for hours for one glance of those beautiful eyes. Hem! I think I've hit the style off pretty nicely," he thought, and he began to walk the young lady briskly off.

"Not so fast, please," murmured the fair one, "I get out of breath very easily."

Snapper thought it was rather peculiar that the sylph like Adelina, who was not over-burdened with flesh—her detractors even called her skinny—should get out of breath so easily, but said nothing.

"Where shall we go; dear Digby?" said the fair one, after they had tramped on for some time in silence.

"Oh! I know a nice place, quiet and secluded, where we are not likely to be disturbed. Come along, I am getting thirsty," said Snapper, somewhat shortly, for the fair one leaned more and more heavily upon his arm.

"Oh, Digby! how cross you are to-night," said Adelina, plaintively.

"Not at all, my sweet, my own, my darling, my pet," said Snapper, somewhat hurriedly.

"Confound it!" he thought, "if I have got to keep up this turtle dove business much longer I shall burst.

He finally arrived at the place that Snapper had chosen for the development of his little comedy. It was a quiet restaurant, much affected by the "profession," whose doors were never closed either night nor day to the hungry soul. They asked for and were shown into a private room. As soon as they had entered the lady said:

"Digby, dear, turn down the light."

Snapper was somewhat surprised at a request which tallied so nearly with what he intended doing, as he did not yet intend to discover himself. As he obeyed the lady's behest, he thought "That Digby's no fool! He's evidently got a very soft thing here, of which I intend to get the benefit for a while at least."

"Now order supper, Digby, dear," said the lady.

Snapper rather quailed at this, as he had only expected to supply beer, still he suppressed his feelings and rang the bell.

The waiter appeared, and before Snapper had time to open his mouth, his fair companion said briskly. "Waiter, supper for two, please; some deviled crabs, a couple of quail, some fried oysters, celery and a bottle of champagne."

Snapper listened aghast, and wondered sadly whether Digby did this sort of thing every night, and if so, how he did it.

"Shall I turn up the gas, mum?" said the waiter.

"Oh, no, certainly not!" said both Snapper and his companion hurriedly and simultaneously, and the waiter retired.

Snapper thought of the bill, and his zest for revenge was somewhat weakened, but still thinking that he had better make the best of the situation he drew his fair companion beside him, on the sofa and proceeded to act towards his companion as he presumed his friend Digby would have done under similar circumstances—with the gas turned down.

A discreet tap at the door aroused the couple, and the waiter entered bearing the supper.

A happy thought now struck Snapper. He thought that as Digby was supppose to have ordered the supper, he might as well pay the bill, and so instructed the waiter to have it charged to his account. This the waiter promised to do, and Snapper thinking that his revenge would be more complete sat down to his supper in great content.

The supper was still in progress when a voice was heard outside clamoring in noisy terms. "Where is he? Let me get at him! I will get in. Waiter get out of the way!" and the door was burst violently open, and a man shrouded in a long cloak rushed into the room.

Snapper rose to repel the attack of the enemy, thinking complacently that he had not labored in vain. The man in the cloak, without waiting to parley, seized Snapper by the hair and yelled violently, "Where's my wife?"

The hair this time being a wig which Snapper had used to conceal the color of his locks, gave way suddenly, and the man in the cloak fell down.

"Wife!" said Snapper scornfully, "nonsense! she is not your wife any more than she is mine."

"You villain!" said the man in the cloak making another grab for the hair, which Snapper eluded by dodging under the table, "do you mean to insinuate that you, you—know she's been my wife this ten year."

"Great goodness!" said Snapper, emerging from the other side of the table, "that's not posible! the girl's only twenty-one now. Who the devil are you anyway?"

"Who am I?" returned the other, "I'll very soon show you who I am, you impudent scoundrel. I'll teach you to take other men's wives off to supper, too," and throwing off his cloak he disclosed the form and features of the gentleman who played the heavy—father parts, and proceeded to make for Snapper.

"Hold on!" cried Snapper," there's something wrong here."

"I should think it was wrong," returned the other, "come on!"

"Stop!" cried Snapper, dodging around the table. "Stop, I say! This is not you wife at all, it's Miss Montague," and rushing to the sofa where his companion had retired at the beginning of the fracas, he pulled off her cloak and veil, turned up the gas and disclosed the features of—the lady who played the mother parts, wife of the father above mentioned.

"What does all this mean?" shouted Snapper. He and the heavy father gazed at each other in angry silence for a moment, while the lady sat on the sofa shaking with laughter.

The door opened and in walked Mr. Dasher. "Ah! Snapper, my boy," he said, "good evening. Hope you've had a good supper. Adelina and I have watched you with great interest from the next room making love to Mrs. Bings."

"Making love, has he," said Bings, "I'll—"

"Oh! no you wont," said Digby, "he didn't mean to; it wasn't his fault. He thought it was Miss Montague. Now, Snapper," he continued, turning to the discomfitted "juvenile lead, "when next you want to read other men's letters be sure that nobody sees you. Mrs. Bings saw you reading my letter, told me on the way home, and I had just time to rush around and fix up this little scheme on you with Adelina before you appeared."

Snapper scowled at him and was just rushing off when the waiter stopped him and said: "The bill, please, sir."

Snapper had to pay it, too, and heard so much of the above joke on him that he soon after left the company.

'Twas many a day, however, before he had heard the last of his slight theatrical error.—R. De Koven in Chicago Rambler.

BERNHARDT HEARTBROKEN.

Crushed by the Faithless Richepin's Desertion.

Regular Correspondence New York Tribune.

Well, the news is true that Sarah Bernhardt is seriously ill. There is no shamming this time. So says Duquesnel, the manager of the Porte St. Martin Theater; and Sardou is of the same opinion. I met him the other day in the library of the Institute, where he was in conversation about the whimsical but rarely endowed actress with several other members of the Academy who are all dramatic authors. He spoke of a general collapse of the nervous system, which was only to be expected. Sarah has, ever since she made a mark at the Francois as Mrs. Clarkson and in the part of Dona Sol, lived in a state of perpetual excitement made up of delight and worry, of triumph and humiliation of vulgar torments and artistic glory. Her brain, through her own fault, perhaps, has been in a state of perpetual tension, and her imagination so fevered, on the stage and off, that it was impossible for mind and body to have gone on for many years without being utterly wrecked.

"When Sardou was asked whether she was playing tricks he said: "I think not. I have had great experience with women of her class, and I think I know when they are not counterfeiting, and when they are acting a part. Sarah was nearer to a demon than any woman I ever saw, when I went to call on her yesterday. She is not, observe young; she knows that her power as a woman—I do not speak of her prestige as an actress—is on the wane, and she finds herself deserted by a man who had acquired over her the most absolute ascendency that love can secure. He might insult her, trample on all her feelings, give the rein to any amount of ill-humor, take any liberty before strangers in talking at her, criticise her sharply, and yet not cool in any wise her passion. She was magentized—poor, frail, swaying weed—by his powerful masculinity. Sarah is so nervous herself that she has been always running after men who have strong minds in strong bodies. This accounts for her Damala freak. Richepin compared to Damala was as Hercules to an Apollo. She literally adored him and only wanted to be allowed to associate her existence with his. He was disappointed that she did not carry all before her in England as Lady Macbeth in his translation of Shakespeare's tragedy. So was she. Indeed, she was annihilated by the coldness with which she was received. She is a creature entirely without ballast and exaggerates everything. All passions are not amiable. She is like one possessed of an evil spirit when she gives herself up to hatred, which she often does. The spirit lodged in her rends her and can not be exorcised. Although she does not shrink from doing under all circumstances just as she likes, she cannot half express those violent emotions even when she gets into fits of choking rage."

Breaking the Devil to Pieces.

From the Baltimore American.

The Salvation Army, in their new barracks at Gilmor and Baltimore streets, had a jubilee all day. The bright weather brought out many interested from motives of curiosity only, and others who desired to testify to the practical workings of Christianity in their own lives. An old-fashiined experience meeting was held in the afternoon. The rays from the declining sun streamed through the side windows, on the inside of which were tacked strips of cheap calico in all colors, except black. It was a very unsuccessful attempt at reproducing the gorgeousness of pure sunlight through imported stained glass. When the sun sank behind the houses and withdrew its rays, the gloomy aspect inside was relieved only by two small clusters of gas jets about the pulpit. Although light was scant there was no lack of sound. In the pulpit were a stout man with a close-fitting red jacket, which seemed unrelieved by shirt collar; a tall, angular woman in a red jersey, a buxom colored woman in a dark dress, trimmed with two rows of pearl buttons; a very slim white woman a beardless boy, two elderly men and a ten-year-old child. All these, excepting the child and the two men, were singing at the top of their voices, "Salvation's Free," "I'm so Glad Jesus Loves Me," etc., and swinging their hands like the chorus in Pinafore in "Softly on Tip-toe Stealing." The stout man was the leader. He was very hoarse, but managed now and then to be heard. The deep baritone voices of the noisy young men in the rear of the house sang half a line behind the leaders, but contributed to the volume of the sound, if not to the melody. All gave their experiences, the regular officers of the army first. The angular woman in the red jersey, after saying, in a strong foreign accent, that she was very happy, took a seat beside one of the elderly men and put her arm over the bench behind him. The leader gave his testimony, but with a most reckless disregard for the letter "h" wherever he crossed it. Frequent exclamations of "glory!" "hallelujah!" etc., encouraged the speakers, and a 3-year-old child drummed so loudly in applause on a bench with its feet that its mother had to threaten mild personal violence. All the experiences were most satisfactory. Some gave long reviews of lives once almost wasted, but happily reformed at critical periods. At the end of the service the stout man could hardly be heard, but he summoned all his vocal powers and announced hoarsely: "We'll have a service to-night at 8 o'clock, and take up a collection at the door, so as not to interrupt the exercises. We mean to break the devil all to pieces."

ONIONS FRIED.—Slice and boil ten minutes at a time in three waters; drain, and fry in butter or beef drippings, stirring often; season, and serve hot.

FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Farming Paragraphs.

A factory at Highland, Mich., put up this season 10,000 barrels of pickles.

The dates of the exhibition of live stock in New Orleans are as follows: Fat stock, December 10th to January 10th; horses, December 20th to January 25th; cattle, sheep and swine, January 25th to March 1st; dogs, January 10th to 17th.

It is thought by some of the leading commission houses of New York that higher prices for wheat may be looked for in the immediate future.

Stock raising has made Holland one of the wealthiest agricultural countries in the world. Land there is worth from two to four thousand dollars an acre; nine acres out of every ten are kept in grass, and pay the owners large dividends.

Unscrupulous tree peddlers have done for some years past a thriving business in the colder parts of the country, trading on fruit-growers' hopes of hardiness and superior quality in Russian apples. Their frauds were denounced by the Kansas State Horticultural Society not long ago, and a resolution passed declaring that "except Oldenburg, Red Astrachan and Tetofsky, the Russian varieties are unworthy of cultivation."

Posts or stakes with their ground ends charred and then dipped in coal tar will last exceedingly well.

It pays to make a cow comfortable in as many respects as possible. Every hour she suffers from any cause, the milk account suffers correspondingly.

Including imported and native born, it is claimed that there are now in this country about 25,000 registered Jerseys.

During cold weather the water used for watering plants should be tepid. It is highly injurious to give the house plants a sprinkling of very cold water.

Lime is an important food ingredient in the poultry house. It can be furnished in no better shape than that of old mortar or lime rubbish. Where this may not happen to be available, oyster, clam, or small shells pounded up, are a fair substitute. Egg shells well broken may also be given; there is no basis for the notion that feeding these leads to the habit of eating eggs. Bone dust mixed with soft food, or chalk broken in small peices also answer well in the absence of lime.

Notions in Dress.

The strong leather belt, black, dark red or blue, is considered an almost indispensible adjunct of the traveling costume.

Embroidered braid is elegant but costly. Parisian ladies embroider with their own hands delicate running patterns in gold, silver or steel, over black or dark colored braids, which they use for trimming underdresses, jackets and mantles. This easy, pretty work is very effective, be the pattern ever so simple.

Woolen guipure lace comes in all the new shades of dark and light winter materials. Sometimes it is intermixed with threads of gold, silver or steel.

For young ladies charming evening dresses are made of reeling, surah, woolen, muslin, or crepe, pointed or brocaded and trimmed with a number of cockade and star-shaped bows, made of narrow gauze, satin or velvet ribbon.

Narrow galloons, spangled with gold, silver or steel, are put on in numerous rows over some of the new costumes.

A beautiful garniture for an evening dress has large leaves in gold beads thrown on a chenille and pearl ground work.

The New chenille fringe is intermixed with silk, has a netted heading and a ball drop in chenille at each point.

Novelties in brocaded ribbons are mostly in one color, with the design either sunk or in relief, such as velvet or terry, with the design in satin, or satin with the brocade in velvet.

Guipure de laine is a coarse woolen lace with large meshes for ground work and the flowers embroidered in chenille. This lace is made in all shades and is arranged on skirts as flat flounces, and also as tabliers, with a row of velvet between each flounce.

For full dress dark blue shoes are trimmed with silver braid and worn with pure blue silk stockings.

The Well-Dressed Woman.

The well-dressed woman again knows not only what to wear, but when to wear it. In the summer forenoon you will see her in the simplest of cottons, a dress absolutely plain and without ornament, without laces, fringes, decoration of any kind. In the winter at the same time she is equally plainly dressed in cloth. Later in the day she changes to smarter clothes for more ceremonious duties, visits, afternoon parties, and teas—velvets and silks combined in winter, in summer rich gauzes and costly laces. In the evening, for dinner or ball, the most choice and splendid masterpieces of the dress maker's art are reserved; the richest stuff set off with the most elaborate embroideries and the rarest jewels. But withal, even in this the last gorgeous stage into which the modern chrysalis has developed, ostentatious display is scrupulously avoided.

The highest art is to conceal art; to use the richest materials in composing the utmost simplicity. There is no heaviness, no overloading with ornament, no meaningless superadded decoration. The attire of a perfectly-dressed woman is original without excentricity; personal to herself, yet following the latest fashion; attractive, yet undemonstrative—developing to the utmost her peculiar charms.—American Queen.

Oiling Harness.

To oil harness properly take it into a damp cellar, or some damp, cool room; take all apart, soak well in a tub of warm water, and with a coarse rag and old knife rasp off all gum and dirt. As soon as the outside is dried a little put on with a rag or brush as much oil as will stick to it, and place all in a heap on a board to dry; if one coat is not enough go over it again till filled with oil; then, when all dried in, take warm soft water, castile soap and a rag, wash well and put together. Castor-oil is best of all; good neat's-foot oil is very good in which mix enough lampblack to color well. After being exposed to a soaking rain, the harness should be rubbed over with a rag and good oil while wet. Never expose leather to a hot sun or drying winds till dry, after oiling, or the oil will do harm, rather than good.

Wheat Growing.

Exhaustive tillage is working mischief with western wheat growers; they are drawing recklessly on their soil deposits; sterility will soon relieve Chicago elevators of their plethoric supplies; there is a limit to the fertility of virgin soil, and when it is reached, wheat and other grains will command higher prices. Till then, New York and other Eastern farmers will find it for their interest to grow wheat very moderately. When spring crops have introduced thistles and weeds, a well-worked summer-fallow is the best means of purification and the best preparation for fall seeding with Red Top and Timothy; either wheat or rye should be sown with grass seed. The only condition on which Eastern farmers can raise wheat at present prices is that they work their land so thoroughly, and manure it so highly, that their average yield shall not fall below 30 bushels to the acre.—Rural New Yorker.

How to Plant Tree Claims.

At the solicitation of some of my friends, who know of my experience in handling forest trees, I have been induced to give a few practical ideas as to the way tree claims ought to be planted. Most planters upon entering their claims have not the remotest idea of what kind of trees they ought to plant or how they had best set to work to perform the operation of planting to the best advantage. This article may be the means of helping some one to a proper and practical solution of what to them has been quite a problem, and if so I will be glad.

The law requires that ten acres on each quarter section must be set with trees, and the distance is to be four by four feet apart. This makes the number of trees necessary to each claim amount to 27,000, or 2,700 to each acre. The land should be broken up at least one year before the time the trees are to be set out, and if two years before, and a crop taken off, it would be much better for the trees and greatly lessen the labor of both planting and culture. After the ground is all freshly ploughed in the spring, it should be marked of with a four-line marker, each running to be exactly four feet from the other. These marks should be run as straight and carefully as though they were for corn, and must be run both ways. Then take a turning plough, drive the team so that the plough will make a furrow in exact line with the mark, having the land side next to it, as a guide for the trees to be set by. In these furrows the roots of the trees are to be set, one being placed opposite each cross mark made by the marker when it went across the field. Two men, or one man and a boy, is all the help necessary to set out a tree claim after the ground is all prepared and the furrows made. Set a tree up straight, with its roots in the bottom of the furrow, which would make it about right depth, and have a man with a clean bright spade, so it will scour easily, throw on dirt enough to cover the roots; hold the tree in its place while you pack the earth above them by stepping on with both feet. Then pass along to the next mark and set a tree there, and in the same manner the whole field can be planted, both easily and expeditiously. The next operation, after there are a number of rows planted, is to run over the rows with a two-horse cultivator and fill in the furrows, or if no cultivator is at hand, take a double-shovel plough and one horse, turning back the loose earth thrown out by the big plough; or, being careful not to throw too strong a furrow against the trees, the big plough can be used for filling up.

It will be necessary, after the furrows are filled in around the trees, to go over the rows and tramp around each tree again and straighten it up if the dirt knocked it over. This constitutes the planting, and then comes the culture, which should be begun early; in fact, the cultivator ought to be run over the rows soon after planting; so as to fill in some loose earth around the trees and over the hard-packed surface about their stems.

A few words more as to how best to care for the trees between the interval of their arrival and the time all are set, and how to keep them from starting out leaves before you get time to plant all of them, will close this article.

Unpack the trees on arrival, loosen them out of the branches and dig a trench to bury the roots in. Pack the earth solidly over the trenched roots, the tops having meanwhile been laid nearly flat to the surface. If you fear they will start leaves too soon for you, throw a few inches of loose earth over the tops, which will keep the buds back, and do no injury for a week or so until you can get them planted. Give the trees good culture and they will grow and do well, provided they are carefully handled. In planting keep each kind separate, and before they are taken out to the field wet the roots thoroughly and keep them out of the sun and wind as much as possible.

The planting of these trees should not be solely for the purpose of getting a title to a quarter section of good land, but should be made with a view to future value and usefulness; therefore good kind of trees should be planted, and the ground not taken up with inferior stock. Silver maples, ash, box elder, or ash leaf maple, hardy catalpa, black walnut, and American white elm are all good kinds, and are transplanted so easily and successfully that they are adapted to all parts of the country, and this fact greatly aids the successful planting of tree claims. The above sorts are all rapid growers. The black walnut is an especially valuable tree, and there should be a liberal lot of this noble species on every claim and every farm.—Charles S. Rowley in Rural World.

Good Ways to Cook Cabbage.

After it is shaved ready for cooking, put it in a kettle with a little water; let it boil a few minutes; season well with salt and pepper, adding more water from time to time as necessary. When done very tender, it may be finished up in any of the three following ways.

First.—Melt a small piece of butter in a frying-pan; add some of the cabbage, cook briskly, stirring often, until it almost begins to fry; then dish it up and keep it hot till served.

Second.—Put another bowlful of the cabbage in the frying-pan, add vinegar to make it sufficietly sour, and let it heat well through. Serve very hot.

Third.—To the cabbage remaining in the kettle add sufficient creamy sweet milk to form a pleasant accompaniment; salt more if necessary; let it almost boil, and it is done. Serve hot. It is extremely nice.

Another nice dish is a combination of turnips and cabbage. It may be nearly half turnip, which should be sliced thin and cut in fine strips resembling shaved cabbage. Cook in a little water, seasoning with salt, pepper and a small piece of butter. Cook till very tender, stirring often. It may be served as cooked, or with the addition of vinegar. Or, creamy, sweet milk may be added and allowed to simmer before serving, also more salt if necessary. If all be adroitly done, even a Dutchman if unenlightened, would scarcely suspect that it is not what it seems—all cabbage.

How to Cook Onions.

BOILED ONIONS.—Peel the bulbs and boil them in water slightly salted until soft, which will be about forty minute[s] of ordinary size. Remove them from the kettle with a skimmer, butter generously, sprinkle with pepper, and send to the table hot.

BOILED ONIONS No. 2.—Peel, wash, boil fifteen minutes, drain off the water and add boiling water, salt, and boil till thoroughly soft, then pour off the water and pour over them sweet milk. Stir flour and butter together and when the milk boils stir in this thickening, adding salt and pepper to taste. Old onions require more than an hour to boil.

BOILED ONIONS No. 3.—Boil them twenty minutes and pour off the water; then put in equal parts of hot water and milk, or skimmed milk alone, and boil them twenty minutes longer. When they are done take them up with a skimmer, let them drain a little and lay them into the dish. Put on butter, pepper, salt.—Young Housekeeper's Friend.

ONIONS SCALLOPED.—Peel a quart of small onions without breaking the layers apart; put them over the fire in enough boiling water to cover them, and boil them for half an hour, or until they are just tender; then drain them and put them in an earthen baking dish, which can be sent to the table; put in a saucepan over the fire a level teaspoonful each of butter and flour; stir them until they are smooth, then gradually stir in a pint of milk, add a level teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a tesspoonful of white pepper; let the sauce boil for a moment, and pour it over the onions; dust a thin layer of cracker dust over them; quickly brown the surface in a hot oven, and then serve the dish at once.

The Early American Politician.

In 1638 Harvard College was opened with a class of nine students. The college was principally started for the purpose of educating clergymen to minister to the spiritual wants of the colonists. It is a curious circumstance that these nine young men were graduated September 16, 1642, the day that Cromwell fought the battle of Wooster, and all but two returned to England to engage in the civil war. One of those young men had a career truly remarkable. This was George Downing, son of George Downing, of Salem, Mass. He made his way by force and intelligence to be the right hand man of Cromwell. After Cromwell's death, and after Charles II. came to the throne, Downing performed a feat almost unparalleled in history. When the chief men of the former goverment were being hunted to the ends of the world Downing played his part so well that he managed to secure the same place under Charles that he held under Cromwell. He sacrificed his old friends without a twinge of conscience. Charles made him minister to Holland, and Downing street was named after him. We are apt to think in these days that the unscrupulous politician is a thing of recent date, but none of them have succeeded in beating George Downing.—Rev. Tarbox before the New England Genealogical Society.

A Return to Doublet and Hose.

For some time past the gilded youth of France and England have mingled their laments with those of the tailors that their lot has been cast in an age given over to so complete a prosiness of costume. They sigh for fashions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; they yearn after slashed doublets and bran stuffed trunk hose, or for the more graceful array of the Stuarts, or for the variegated dress of the Georges, with its gold and silver embroidered coats and waistcoats, its hip-pockets of huge dimensions, its wigs, its knee-breeches and silk stockings, and, later, its Hessian boots. And it is said that in France some of these aspiring youths have actually revolutionized the male evening costume this very winter by discarding the "customary suit of solemn black," and induing themselves with gay and particolored raiment, all of the olden time. The use of velvets, satins and silks for men's coats is to be revived, and thus the wealthy are to gain opportunities for indicating the plethoric condition of their purses by the expense and gorgeousness of their external decorations.—N. Y. Tribune.

Bob Ingersoll's Fee in the Star-Route Cases.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

While ex-Senator Dorsey was here in attendance on the Cattle Convention he was asked one day how much he paid Bob Ingersoll for his defense in the Star-route trials. "Well," said he, "it was very curious how that was done. From the beginning to the end of the trial Ingersoll never asked me for a dollar. One day, after I had been acquitted on the second trial, I met Ingersoll, and I asked him how much I owed him. He at first declined to talk about it, saying he had no charge to make, and he didn't care if he never got a cent. I asked him to walk a few squares with me, and we went to the Safe Deposit building. I unlocked my box and took out a 4 per cent. government bond for $100,000 and gave it to him. He put it in his pocket and we walked away, and have not referred to the subject since."

Anglo-Mania in New York.

Letters to San Francisco Argonaut.

Anglomania has arrived at such a point in New York that it has invaded all branches of trade. Next to Delmonico's there is a tailor who announces on his gilt sign that he is favored with the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; around the corner on Fifth Avenue is a wine shop, the windows of which are bedaubed with the arms of Victoria, followed by the merchant's name with the legend, "Caterer to Her Imperial Highness"; all of the yellow cabs are decorated with the three plumes and crest of the Prince of Wales down to half a dozen dukelings, lettered in gilt upon their windows, and probably the most popular boot-makes up-town displays the sign, "Nothing but English-made boots and shoes here," over the door of his shop. All the fashionable dress-makers, men and women, pretend to have branch establishments in London, and nothing but English tilburys, dog-carts, gigs, mail phaetons, and coaches are seen on the avenue. English actors are the idols of the dudes about town, and English fashions in dinners, clothes, and even in yachting uniforms and names, are supreme. Every four-dollar-a-week clerk who can afford the expense has a crest printed at the head of his note-paper, and New Yorkers, from William K. Vanderbilt down to the cheap swells who attend dancing schools and live in boarding-houses, affect a dialect which is supposed to be English, has cockney tendencies, and is very difficult to understand. I was thinking of this yesterday when I went into a gun-shop on Broadway to buy a collar for a dog. I hadn't been in the shop for a year or more, and was rather surprised to see that one side of it was taken up with photographs. Two rather weary looking clerks with banged hair and soiled hands waited upon the customers, and shoved out box after box of photographs with an air of utter weariness. The proprietor wanted me to look at a new gun which he had just received from the other side, and while he was getting it out of the case, I asked him about the photographs.

"That branch of the business," he said, unpacking the gun carefully, "astonishes me by its growth considerably more than it does you. I came here with the idea of selling higher class sporting goods, and got into the photograph business unintentionally. A cousin of mine in London sent me a dozen pictures of Lady Lonsdale, as an example of what he could do in copying photographs. I put one of them in my window merely in the way of ornamentation, and I had fifty applications for it within a day. I had labeled it 'Lady Lonsdale, the English beauty,' and that was unquestionably what caught the crowd. I sent over to the other side for a complete assortment, and now sixty people come in to buy an English beauty where one asks for anything else. I keep photographs of actresses and eminent men but by far the greatest sale is done in English beauties. The peculiar thing about it is," he added, with a smile, that very few of the beauties are beautiful. What do you think of that gun?"

I was in the shop for half an hour, and during that time thirty or forty girls came in and pottered over the photographs. They were all well-dressed, straight-shouldered, erect, and high-colored women, most of them far more beautiful than the pictures they bought, and all of them very English in manner and speech—at least they thought they were. Nearly all of them asked the clerk if he had any of Miss Chamberlain, and the clerk always answered that her father was unwilling to have her photograps sold. A great many pictures of the Princess of Wales were sold, and not a few of the Prince himself.

Just as I went out one of the single-eye-glassed fraternity with a bob-tailed coat came in, and approaching the clerk, murmured:

"Give me the pwince."

"What Prince?" said the clerk, who was evidently not an Anglomaniac.

"Him of Wales, of course," was the answer.

Sensible Advice to Workingmen.

The last Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association contains the following advice to workingmen, which is worthy of being thoughtfully considered by many who are not workingmen: "Begin now to save where you can; resolve to wear the old coat another winter; leave the buying of expensive roasts and tenderloin steaks to those who can afford them; learn to distinguish between food that is cheap and nourishing and food that is high in price; if you cannot afford a visit by railroad to a far-off cousin or other relative who has enough to do to take care of himself, stay at home; home is the best place, any way. Cease copying of the rich; all cannot be rich; keep in your station, but honor it; respect yourself by not pretending to be better off in this world's goods than you are; shun the grog shop, and, if you must be a slave to tobacco, let this slavery take as little money from your pocket as possible. Whatever your wages may be, don't fool them away. Take them home when earned, and thank Providence that the enterprise and skill of others have given you the opportunity to earn even low wages so that you may have even a humble home. Be thankful for what you have, and be cheerful. Don't grumble, don't drink fire-water, keep at work, save the pennies, and you will get along. This is a goodly land, and if there is anything wrong with the idustries of the country to-day it will be righted by and by."—The Iron Age.

The New York World says the Conklin home stead at Huntington, L. I., one of the first buildings erected on Long Island, and which was over 200 years old, was recently burned to the ground, being set on fire by the explosion of an oil lamp. It was valued at about $20,000, and was occupied at the time by descendants of Ezekiel Conklin, who figured prominently on the island 100 years ago, and was at one time taken prisoner by the British.

A fabulous estimate of the wealth of ex-Governor English, of Connetieut, which has been going the rounds, results in a proportionate increase in his mail. He says he is begged to "lift a caravan of church debts, build an infinity of sacred edifices," and even requested to "establish a donation fund for the subjectionof Siberian fever." One woman has asked him to take $2,500 worth of depreciated securities off her hands.

HELENORE.

She came to our door one dreary November day in a pouring rain, and begged in broken English that we would take her into our service.

She belonged to a miserable French Canadian family that had lived in the city for many years; but, shiftless and degraded as they were, it was evident from the young girl's account, that they considered her the black sheep among them; and her mother, always harsh with her, for some reason had recently grown more so, until that morning, after an unusually cruel beating, Helenore—she said her name was Helenore Baldeau—had fled from under her hand, and shaking off the dust of her native alley, wandered, she neither knew nor cared whither, till hunger and fatigue led her to seek a shelter with us.

Her plain and somewhat heavy face was swollen and red with weeping, and there was a look of pleading in her great soft black eyes that was difficult to resist.

"Oh, if you would but try me!" she said. "I can do good many tings; I care only for some bread to eat and a place to leev, and"—with a shudder—"to be hurt no more."

I held the door open and looked at her with compassion stirring my heart. Poor child! she seemed so young and yet so forlorn, standing there in her dripping garments. She could not have been more than 15 or 16 years old, and she looked into my face with an expression of gentle confidence that I felt it would be cruel to wholly disappoint.

And then she asked so little—"only a place to leev and bread to eat, and to be hurt no more."

The tears came to my eyes as the simple words recurred to me, and yielding to a sudden impulse I took her in, fed her, and made her as comfortable as possible; meanwhile turning it over and over in my mind as to what I should do with her.

At dinner time I held a consultation with Jack, the nominal head of our family,; I say nominal advisedly, for he insists that I defer to him only as a matter of form, after having fully determined in my own mind upon any course of action.

Be this as it may, he generally confirms my decisions, thus making assurance doubly sure; so this time, after looking over my "very latest," as he called her, he promised to go to her mother and negotiate, if he could, for Helenore's services.

As a result of that interview he found out for a certainty that Madame Baldeau was a horrible old vixen, but she readily agreed to let her daughter remain in our employ if, after a suitable trial, we so desired.

When Jack came home at night he found us all together in the sitting-room. I was sewing and Helenore was sitting near me playing with little Ned, our 3-year-old boy.

"Well, Helenore," said he lightly, "I have seen your mother, and you can stay with us if you are a good girl."

Sometimes quite an audience would gather around her while she played, and she always received their applause with much dignity, and as a matter of course. But there was one thing about this instrument very remarkable and mysterious; it responded to Helenore's touch and to hers alone. Many others tried it, but always with poor success. Even Jack, who has a sort of facility with a dozen instruments, and can play the whole opera of "Patience" on a tin whistle, after a fashion, finally gave it up in despair, declaring that he believed that Helenore was a witch; undoubtedly it was the peculiarity of her voice that gave to her tooting such wonderful effect.

She seldom sang, and when she did, it seemed to be solely for the sake of giving vent to some powerful emotion otherwise inexpressible. Her voice was low, but very sweet and flexible; she had no high tones. I think she considered them too light and frivolous to convey the feelings of her soul. I once asked her why she never sang high.

"Mine heart is down here," she answered, laying her hand on her heart; and I was glad to believe that in those low, deep tones of hers, so tremulous and so solemnly sweet, the strange, poetic soul of this poor untaught creature found full expression and was satisfied.

She sang her own words generally, and they were without connection—a senseless jumble; and yet as she sang them they often possessed a weird and startling significance. Here is one of her songs:

"Oh happy, happy me!
So still, so still, white moon.
To leev, to love, to die.
All still and white, to die!"

By questioning I found out what these words meant to her. She was always at ease with me, and could express herself more freely to me than anybody else; so she tried to explain this verse.

She turned toward him with a look of unutterable gratitude and tried in vain to speak; then, with one swift movement, she threw herself at my feet, and fastening her great eyes upon mine with an expression I shall never forget, she made the sign of the cross upon her forehead and breast.

We saw her do this afterward on several occasions when deeply moved, and it was as expressive and touching as characteristic.

We soon became much attached to her, and her odd wild ways furnished us no little amusement. One of her favorite pastimes was to sit with baby in the back door and play on her "music," as she called it. This was an invention of Helenore's own, and was only one of her many grotesque but poetic fancies.

It was only a large sheet of thick paper, rolled up into a huge trumpet shape, and on this queer instrument she would play for hours, bringing out the most unearthly, but withal, musical tones, which the neighbors far and near soon learned to marvel at and designate as "Helenore's music."

She said she was "Oh, so happy" with us. She loved her little chamber she could be "all still;" she loved to have the "white moon" look so kindly upon her at night, and she felt it would be good to die there "all still and white."

In the spring, however, a change came over our Helenore.

Her deep content gave place to a strange restlessness. She was no longer the faithful, attentive little handmaid I had learned to love and trust. She seemed to be irresistibly drawn away from all her in-door occupations; if a bird sang near the house, she would drop her work and run eagerly to the window as if she heard her own name called. If she were sent down town on an errand, she was unaccountably long in returning; and, finally, one afternoon when she took little Ned for his accustomed airing she was gone for hours, wandering away across the fields, and bringing him home at dusk lying back fast asleep in his carriage, with a wreath of violets like a halo round his golden head, and more clutched tightly in his chubby hands.

She received my surprised reproof in sullen silence, and I waited in vain for some account of her absence.

She grew more and more strange and restless every day, fretting and chafing over her light tasks like some caged animal, untill finally, I questioned her.

"Helenore," said I kindly, "what is it that ails you? Tell me, and I will try to help you."

At first she frowned darkly and would not answer, but when I laid my hand gently and coaxingly upon her head—I had noticed she loved to have me do so—she yielded and her tongue was loosed.

"Oh, madam, do not be angry!" she cried. "We have gypsy blood in us, mine moder do say—and oh, I would be going!"—stretching out her arms toward the distant fields with a swift and eloquent gesture of longing. "Oh, let me go! I must go!"

I was both shocked and disappointed, and I told her so, and tried to reason with her.

"Where would you go?" I asked. "There are no gypsies near that you could join, and you would soon starve and die alone; and, besides, how can you leave poor baby and me? Do you not love us, Helenore?"

"Oh, I do, I do!" she cried, passionately, throwing herself down upon the floor; "and I do not try to hear the call, I put mine fingers on my ears, but I hear them just the same!"

"Who calls you, Helenore?" I asked.

"All things out-o'-doors; the birds and bees and winds. They call me, always, always: they say, 'Helenore, Helenore, come!' and I must go!" she cried, springing to her feet and looking wildly around.

I feared she was losing her mind, and was much alarmed about her; we tried to divert and amuse her in every possible way, and for a few days she really seemed to be more quiet.

But one morning we missed her. The afternoon previous, a hand organ-grinder and a woman, evidently his wife, entered our grounds. Helenore went out to hear them play; and we noticed that she stood conversing with them some time afterward.

They had been hanging about the neighborhood for several days, and somehow we felt sure that she had gone with them. Our suspicions were confirmed by a farmer living a mile or so above us who said he met them just at dusk, as he was returning home from the city—a man and woman and our Helenore. He said he recognized Helenore at once, and spoke to her, but she made no answer.

We learned furthermore from her mother that an organ-grinder and his wife—old acquaintances of the family—had been in the vicinity for a week past, and had put up a night or two at her house; and she doubted not that they were the same persons we had in mind. She made light of her daughter's disapearance, saying, with a shrug of her fat shoulders, that "she would be back soon enough," and seeming to think that in any case we were well rid of her.

But we missed her and we mourned her, and I did not try to fill her place. My "very latest," as Jack still called her, seemed to have proved a sad failure.

* * *

I was lingering in my rose garden in the twilight of a warm September day, hanging fondly over a bed of pet hybrids—latest and sweetest of roses—when I suddenly missed little Ned from my side, and looking around for him, I spied him swinging on the front gate. I started to go toward him, and at that moment the figure of a woman sprang up, as it were out of the ground near him, and at the same moment I heard a glad cry from Ned: "Helenore! Helenore!"

It was our Helenore! She caught him to her breast and flew, swift as the wind across the lawn to meet me, and, dropping on her knees, with one arm still around the bewildered child, she clung to me desperately, sobbing and groaning; but not one word did she speak.

I begged her to rise, but she would not; so I sat down there on the damp grass, and, taking her head in my lap, soothed her with the old touch of the hand she loved so well.

At last she heaved a long tremulous sigh and lifted her face to mine.

"I can not ask you to forgive," she murmured humbly; "that would be too good for Helenore; but I come to see you once more, and to tell you what is so heavy here"—pressing her hand on her heart—"and then to die."

I led her into the house and drew from her the history of her experience since she left us in the spring.

"Were the people with whom you went away kind to you?" I asked.

"Kind!" she cried fiercely. "Oh, they were indeed most cruel! True, they did never hurt me like mine moder, but they have made me so to suffer that I wish not now to live any more."

"But you liked it at first, did you not—the fields and woods and the music?"

"Yes; I like well to wander and to be free; but I learned soon that only children and birds and squirrels are truly free—not woman with a heart here and here"—touching her forehead and laying her hand on her heart.

I wondered at her words, but I understood them later.

"For a few days we had a happy time, and they were good to me, but then trouble came. I could not dance when I was tired, and I could not learn to sing their songs—and they laughed at my own poor songs; so they began to speak only bad words to me and to care not if I starved and suffered.

"We were far away—I know not where—when we came to large woods, where many men chopped the trees, and some wifes and children were there too, and I begged the music man and woman that I might stay and work for them and leev in a little hut; and I stayed. They too came back afterward and worked."

"And were you happy there?"

She clasped her hands tightly over her bosom and a new and strange expression swept over her face that I did not understand.

"Happy, happy!" she murmured, "Oh, yes! listen—I will tell you!"

"One chopper was kind to me; he said he loved me—loved me!" she repeated solemnly, with a tender thrill in her voice that explained all. "And he was so kind to me, as if I had been a queen. It was he, too, madam, that did teach me to speak so well, for he was a Yankee man," she added proudly; "and you see I do speak much better!"

I assented. "Where is he now?" I asked.

"Oh, I know not! I know not!" she cried, rocking herself back and forth and wringing her hands.

"That wicked man and woman took me away one night; they said that he, my Eloi, had sent for me to go to meet him, far, far off; and when we found him not they mocked and laughed at my pain. Oh, I could kill them, liars! beasts!" The last words were only a hiss of rage, and she stopped short, choked with passion.

"Helenore," I said, "why did they deceive you so? What had you done to them?"

"What had I done to them? Noting, noting; but they hated me like mine moder do and would not that I should be happy."

Here she paused and a sudden revulsion of feeling seemed to sweep over her.

"None are ever kind to Helenore," she said sadly—"none but you and him." Then lifting my hand to her lips she kissed it reverently and made the sign of the cross.

I was deeply touched; I drew the girl to me and said, with tears on my cheeks:

"Stay with us, Helenore, and try to be happy again."

"What? say you so?" she cried, her eyes wide with wonder. "Then, now, you do indeed forgive like God." And she began to weep naturally and softly, shedding those tears which always relieve the heart.

She was very tired, and when I reminded her, presently, that her little chamber and the pretty white bed were waiting, she smiled for the first time.

"Ah," she said almost brightly, "it can not be that I shall die now, and perhaps my Eloi will find me, though I could not find him."

Her words proved prophetic. One night, a few weeks after her return, we were startled by the thrumming of a banjo under Helenore's window, soon joined by a lusty voice bawling out right heartily some foolish ditty we hear in the streets.

I sprang up at once. "Jack," said I, "that is Helenore's Eloi; I know it!"

I went quickly to her room—she had not yet retired for the night—and when I opened her door she was standing like a statute by her bed; she turned, as I spoke her name, and with a look of ecstacy, pointing to the window, whispered:

"Eloi—Eloi!"

"Yes," said I; "go down and ask him to come in."

"Wait," "wait," she said mysteriously; and seizing her "music"—the paper horn—she leaned far out of the window and blew blast upon blast of her most unearthly strains, which, added to the roar of her lover's voice, produced an effect indescribably strange and ludicrous.

We concluded that she had heard those sounds before, as otherwise, at the first blast, he certainly would have taken to his heels and run away.

Elias Rogers, for that was the young man's name was in truth a "Yankee man," as Helenore claimed, but he had lived much among the Canadians, and spoke their language like his own.

We found that he was honestly in love with our Helenore; and rough and coarse as he seemed, he doubtless had a romantic sympathizing nature, or he could not have understood or appreciated her as he evidently did. We were relieved to find him in every way so worthy of her, and so suited to make her happy.

And now my story is soon finished.

Helenore left us again, but this time with happy smiles and the hope of seeing us very often. In short, while I write, she sits out on the piazza with her own baby in her arms, and my Ned—grown now to be quite a big boy—leaning on her lap.

She is telling him what he shall find when he comes to see her and Eloi in the woods where they are chopping—birds' eggs to add to his collection. "Oh, so many kinds! but they will only take one from each nest, because the mother bird would be sad and grieve."

Her heart is tender as of yore, but it never aches now except for others' woes.—Belle C. Greene, in the Continent.

Current Notes.

Diana Ramsey died in Savannah a few days since, aged 104. She was a slave in the family of Gen. R. H. Anderson, nursed nearly all the children and remained with unaltered fidelity in spite of emancipation. Since the war she has been cared for by her old master's family.

The larvæ of butterflies and moths are called caterpillars; those of beetles, grubs; those of flies, maggots, and those of mosquitoes, wigglers. The terms larvæ, pupa, the bee state is reached by a very gradual change of form, so that it is difficult to say where the pupa ends and the image begins. In fact, a large number of insects reach maturity through an indefinite number of slight changes. The bumblebee moults at least ten times before arriving at the winged state.

The Manitoba smugglers are shipping whisky across the line as onions, pork, flour, fish, or anything that is handled in large quantities. A recent strike made by the customs officers amounted to 1584 bottles of fire water valued at $5 per bottle. It was poured out on the dry and frosty earth. Crowds of drier and frostier men still gather around the spot and sigh.

Miss Emma French, living near Stockton, Cal., went into the fields the other day to shoot geese, accompanied by her brother. The young lady carried a parlor rifle, and at a time when it was pointed to the ground, it went off, shattering one of her toes. She came into the city and consulted Dr. Hudson and submitted to an amputation of the toe. When the doctor suggested that she could be placed under the influence of chloroform, she said: "No: if your instruments are sharp I will see the operation performed." Accordingly, the toe was removed without a sign from the young lady to indicate pain.

BALLADE OF THE DANCE.

The ebbing music dies away—
"Delightful, glorious, divine!"
You hear the eager waltzers say,
Breathless from "Ehren on the Rhine."
On fair flushed cheeks the soft lamps shine,
And laughter low and sweet sly glances
With the soft tide of talk combine
Between the dances.

And here and there in pretty groups
The dancers rest about the room;
To whisper low the gallant stoops—
The dim conservatory's gloom,
Its shadows and the faint perfume,
Congenial to the old romance is;
And many a brave man meets his doom
Between the dances.

In lightsome cadence glad and gay
The rippling tide of talk flows on—
The reigning waltz, the latest play,
The last new tale by such a one:
The Church and politics they shun
And "what the attitude of France is;"
But hearts are lost and heart are won
Between the dances.

JULES VERNE'S LATEST FANTASY.

The Midnight Visit of Dr. Trifulgas.

The rising gale whistles. The rain comes down in torrents. Low sway the trees under the blast that sweeps the Volsinian shore, and dashes its fury against the slopes of the mountains of Crimma. The rock-bound coast is rent and riven by the tempestuous billows that surge and foam along the vast Megalocrida Sea.

In the depth of the bay nestles the little sea-port town of Luktrop. It boasts a few hundred houses with greenish miradors sheltering them from the winds of the main, and four or five steep streets that look more like the beds of a mountain torrent than public thoroughfares. Not far off smokes the Vanglor, an active volcano, which by day blenches forth thick volumes of sulphurous vapor, and by night fitful floods of flame. The crater, seen fully one hundred and fifty kertses out at sea, answers the purpose of a beacon and guides home to Luktrop the coasters—felzanes, verliches, or balanzes—that plow the troubled waters of the Megalocrida.

On the other side of the town are heaped up ruins of the Crimmerian era; while the suburb, of Moorish aspect, like a casbah or Algerian fortress, with its white walls, round roofs, and terraces calcined by the sun, seems a huge pile of square stones thrown together at hap-hazard. The whole mass looks like a cluster of dice, the dots of which have been worn away with age.

Among other peculiar structures may be seen an odd-looking building called the Six-Four from the number of its windows, six in front and four behind.

A steeple rises above the town, the square steeple of Saint Philfilene, with its bells visible through the open stone-work, and when these are swung as they are at times) by the violence of the storm, it is accounted a bad sign, and the good people of the place are filled with fear at the omen. Such is Luktop, with a few stray houses on the heath beyond, scattered amid the broom and furze, as in Brittany. Luktrop, however, is not in Brittany. Is it in France?—I can not say. In Europe?—I do not know.

At any rate it were useless to look for the place on the map.

* * *

Tap, tap! A discreet rap is heard at the narrow door of the Six-Four, on the left-hand corner of Messagliere Street. A comfortable house this, if such a word is known at Luktrop, and one of the thriftiest of the place, if to earn on an average a few thousand fretzers a year be a sign of thrift.

A ferocious yelp, something between a bark and a howl, as from a wolf, has answered the rap, whereupon a window above the door of the Six-Four is thrown open, and an angry voice bawls out:

"To the devil with all intruders!"

A young girl, shivering in the rain, with a sorry cape thrown over her shoulders, inquires if Dr. Trifulgas is at home.

"He is or isn't—all depends."

"I come for my father, who is dying."

"And where is he dying?"

"By the Val-Karniou, four kertses from here."

"And what's his name?"

"Vort Kartif."

"Vort Kartif—the cracknel-maker?"

"Yes; and if Dr. Trifulgas would only"——

"Doctor Trifulgas isn't at home!"

And the window is brutally closed in the girl's face, while the wind and the rain outside mix their voices in deafening din.

* * *

A hard man he, Dr. Trifulgas, with but little feeling for a fellow-creature, and one who attends a patient only if well paid in advance for his services. His old dog, Aurzof—a cross between a bull and a spaniel—would have more heart than he. The door of the Six-Four remains invariably closed to the poor, and open only to the rich. He has, moreover, his scale of prices: typhoid fever, so much; brain fever, so much; so much for a pericarditis, and for as many more diseases as doctors choose to invent by the dozen. And Vort Kartif, the cracknel-maker, is a poor man, with a penniless brood. Why, then, should Doctor Trifulgas bedevil himself, and on such a night? "The rousing me from my sleep," snuffled he, as he went to his bed again, "is alone worth ten fretzers!" Twenty minutes had scarce gone by than the iron knocker again woke the echoes of the Six-Four. Grumbling, the doctor got out of bed, and from the window growled:

"Who is there?"

"I am Vort Kartif's wife."

"The cracknel-maker from Val-Karniou?"

"Yes; and if you don't come he'll die."

"Well, then, you'll be a widow?"

"Here are twenty fretzers"——

"What! twenty fretzers to go to Val-Karniou, four kertses hence!"

"For God's sake, come!"

"Go to the devil!" And, with an oath, the window was again slammed. "Twenty fretzers!" muttered he; "what an idea! Run the risk of catching cold or a lumbago for such a sum, when one has to attend to-morrow morning the gouty—but wealthy—Edzingov, at Kiltrens, whose ailment is worth fifty fretzers a visit."

With this pleasant prospect, Doctor Trifulgas sought his bed and went to sleep as soundly as ever

* * *

Rap, rap, rap!

Three blows from the knocker, struck with a firm hand, have this time added their rattle to the noise of the storm. The doctor, startled from his sleep, got up in a towering passion. On opening his window the hurricane came in like a whirlwind.

"'Tis for the cracknel-maker"——

"What, again that wretch?"

"I am his mother."

"May his mother, wife, and daughter all die with him!"

"'Tis a fit"——

"Ay, and a tight one, no doubt," chuckled the doctor.

"We have a little money," said the old woman, "an installment on the house sold to Dantrup, the drayman, of Messagliere Street. If you don't come, my grand-daughter will be without a father, my daughter without a husband and myself without a son!"

It was heartrending and horrible to hear the old hag's voice, and to think that the wind froze the blood in her veins, and drenched the very bones under her skin.

"A fit, say you? The fee two hundred fretzers," rejoined the heartless leech.

"We have but one hundred and twenty."

"Good night, then!" And once more the window was closed.

On second thoughts, however, he came to the conclusion that, for an hour's trot and half an hour's attendance, one hundred and twenty fretzers made sixty fretzers an hour—one fretzer a minute! It was small profit at best, but not quite to be despised.

So, instead of getting into bed, the doctor slipped himself into his velvet suit, hurried down stairs in a pair of thick water-proof boots, muffled himself up in a large overcoat, put on his gloves and sou'wester, and, leaving the lamp lighted on the table near his Codex opened at page 197, pushed open the door of the Six-Four, and appeared on the threshold.

The old crone was there, leaning on a stick, her frame emaciated by eighty years of misery.

"The money," said he.

"Here; and may God return it a hundred fold!"

"God?—the money of God? Has any one seen its color?"

The doctor whistled Hurzof, put a small lantern in the dog's mouth, and bent his steps toward the sea. The old hag trudged on behind.

* * *

Good heavens, what weather! The bells of Saint Philfilene sway to and fro under the headlong fury of the storm, an ominous portent, as we know. But Doctor Trifulgus eschews all superstitious notions. The fact is, he believes in nothing at all, not even his own science—except for what it brings him in. What weather, to be sure, and what a road! Nothing but shingle and slag—the shingle slippery like sea-weed and the slag crisp as clinker. And no other light to see by than a tremulous flicker from Hurzof's lantern. At times strange fantastic figures seemed to toss in the flames that swell from the mouth of the Vanglor. There is really no telling what lies at the bottom of those inscrutable craters. Perhaps the souls of the under-world, that volatilize on reaching our atmosphere.

The doctor and the old hag followed the line of coast that runs in and out of the small bays along the shore. The sea is of a livid whiteness, and sparkles as its billows hurtle the phosphorescent fringe of surf that seems to pour wave on wave of glow-worms upon the beach.

Thus both rush on till they reach a bend in the road between two swelling downs, where the broom and sea-rushes clash their blades together, like so many bayonets.

The dog has drawn nearer to his master, and seems to say:

"Well, what think you? A hundred and twenty fretzers to place under lock and key in the safe! That's the way to build up a fortune! 'Tis another piece of ground added to the vine enclosure! Another dish added to the evening meal! Another bowl of food for faithful Hurzof! Nothing like attending rich patients and loosening their purse-strings."

At this point the old woman stopped. She directed a finger, which shook like age, toward a red light some way off in the gloom—the house of Vort Kartif, the cracknel-maker.

"There?" laconically put in the doctor.

"Yes," responded the crone.

Just then the Vanglor, vibrating to its foundations with a noise like thunder, threw up a mass of fuliginous flame, that mounted to the zenith and rent the clouds. Doctor Trifulgas was thrown to the ground by the force of the concussion. Regaining his footing, he swore like a Christian, and looked around. The beldam was gone. She must have fallen through some deep crevasse in the ground, or taken flight on the floating fog-clouds of ocean. The dog, however was still there, upright on his haunches, his mouth wide open, and the light of the lantern blown out.

"Never mind; let's go on," mumbled Doctor Trifulgas. The honest man has pocketed the one hundred and twenty fretzers, and must needs earn them.

* * *

A solitary light is alone visible in the distance half a kertse away. It is doubtless the lamp of the dying, or, perchance, dead man, and yonder must be the cracknel-maker's house. There can be no mistake, the old hag pointed it out. And so saying, with the noise of the storm in his ears, Dr. Trifuldas hurries on toward the house, which, standing alone in the midst of a wide heath, is more distinctly perceptible as the wayfarer approaches.

It is a singular and noteworthy fact to observe how much the house of the cracknel-maker looks like the doctor's Six-Four, at Luktrop; there is the same arrangement in the front windows, and the little vaulted door at the side. Doctor Trifulgas strides on as fast as the driving gusts of wind and rain will permit. He reaches the door, which is ajar, pushes it open, enters, and the blast closes it behind him with a bang. The dog outside howls or is silent, by turns, like choristers chanting the verses of a Forty Hours' psalm.

How very strange! One might almost be led to suppose that Doctor Trifulgas had come back to his own house. But this can not be. He took no wrong turning on the road, nor did he lose his way. No, he is certainly at Val Karniou, and not at Luktrop. Yet how comes it his eye dwells on the same, low, vaulted corridor, the same winding staircase, and the same massive wooden railing, hand-worn like his own? He ascends, and stops on the landing. A faint light comes from under the door, as at the Six-Four.

Is it a snare or a delusion? By the weak glimmer of the lamp, he vaguely recognizes his own room—there the yellow sofa; there, on the right, the old oaken chest; and there, on the left, the iron-girt safe, in which he had thought of placing his one hundred and twenty fretzers. Yonder is his arm-chair with its leather tassels, his table with its convoluted legs, and upon it, by the flickering lamp, his own Codex, open at page 197.

"What ails me?" murmurs the doctor. What ails thee? Why thou art palsied with fright. Thy eyeballs start from their sockets. The body contracts and dwindles in size. An icy sweat chills thy skin, on which nameless horrors seem to creep.

Quick, or the lamp, for want of oil, will go out, and the sick man die. Ay, the bed is there—his own, with its pillows and baldaquin—a bed as long as it is broad, and the closed curtains with their large inwrought flowers. Can this indeed be the bed of a poor cracknel-maker? Trembling, the doctor draws near, pulls the curtains aside, and peers within.

There, outstretched on his dying bed, lies the sick man, with his head outside the counterpane and motionless, like one about to breathe his last. The doctor bends forward——

Ah! what ghastly scream is that which rends the air, and is taken up by the dog outside with his sinister howling? It is not Vort Kartiff, the cracknel-maker, who is the dying man, but he, the doctor, Doctor Trifulgas himself!—he who is smitten down with brain fever—he and no other. Full well he knows the symptoms. It is cerebral apoplexy, with sudden accumulation of serosity in the cavities of the brain, and partial paralysis of the body on the side opposite that where the lesion exists. Ay, it was for him that assistance was besought, that one hundred and twenty fretzers were paid! He who, in the hardness of his heart, had refused to attend the poor cracknel-maker! It is he now that is dying.

Doctor Trifulgas raved like a maniac. The symptoms increased every minute. Not only were all the functions of relation dead in him, but the beatings of his heart were nearly gone, like the breath of his lungs. Yet he had not lost all conciousness of his desperate strait.

What shall he do? Diminish the mass of the blood by bleeding? There must be no hesitation, or Doctor Trifulgas is a dead man. Phlebotomy was still practiced in Volsinia, and there, as here, the doctors rescued from apoplexy all those who were not to die from its effects.

Doctor Trifulgas sized his case of instruments, took his lancet, and punctured the vein on his duplicate self. No blood, however, spurted from the wounds. He rubbed with all his might the chest of the dying one, but he found that the pulsations of his own heart diminished; he burnt the other's feet with hot bricks, but felt his own feet growing cold.

Suddenly his duplicate starts up in his bed, struggles wildly in the last throes of suspended breathing, a rattle is heard in his throat, and Doctor Trifulgas, with all his science, falls back dead in his own arms.

* * *

The following morning a corpse was found in the house known as the Six-Four—that of Doctor Trifulgas. He was placed in a coffin, and conveyed, in great pomp, to the cemetry of Luktrop, after the manner of the many he had already sent there.

As for old Hurzof, I am told the faithful beast may still be seen, with his lantern relighted, scouring the heath and howling for his lost master. If this be true or not, I can not say. Yet so many strange things do occur in this Volsinian country, especially round about Luktrop, that I see no reason to doubt the statement. At any rate, let me ask of you once more not to look for this town of Luktrop on the map. The best geographers are still uncertain as to its exact position in latitude—and even longitude.—Translated from the Christmas number of the Paris Figaro

A Letter From "Old Tecump."

From a Washington Letter.

Captain C. C. Smith, of the treasury department, lately found among his war letters the following from General Sherman, written soon after his son Willie died at Memphis:

"Gayoso House, Memphis, Tenn., October 4, 1863. Captain C. C. Smith, Commanding Battalion Thirteenth U. S. Regulars: My Dear Friend—I can not sleep to-night until I record an expression of the deep feeling of my heart to you, and to the officers and soldiers of the battalion for their kind behavior to my poor child. I realize that you all feel for my family the attachment of kindred, and I assure you of full reciprocity. Consistent with a sense of duty to my profession and officers, I could not leave my post, and sent for the family to come to me in that fatal climate, and in that sickly period of the year, and behold the result! The child who bore my name, and whose future I reposed more confidence than I did in my own plan of life, now floats a mere corpse, seeking a grave in a distant land, with a weeping mother, brother and sisters clustered about him. For myself, I ask no sympathy. Oh! no, I must go and meet a soldier's fate, or live to see our country rise superior to all factions, till our flag is adored and respected by ourself and by all the powers on earth.

"But Willie was, or thought he was, a Sergeant in the Thirteenth. I have seen his eye brighten, his heart beat, as he beheld the battalion under arms, and asked me if they were not real soldiers. Child as he was, he had the enthusiasm, the pure love of truth, honor and love of country which should animate all soldiers. God only knows why he should die thus young. He is dead, but will not be forgotten till those who knew him in life have followed him to that same mysterious end.

"Please convey to the battalion my heart-felt thanks, and assure each and all that if in after years they call on me or mine, and mention that they were of the Thirteenth regulars when Willie was a sergeant, they will have a key to the affections of my family that will open all it has; that we will share with them our last blanket, our last crust. Your friend, W. T. Sherman,
"Major General."

Personal Paragraphs.

The late Richard Somers Smith, of Philadelphia, was the third of six brothers, all of whom lived to celebrate their golden weddings. He was born in 1789, and consequently lived under the administration of every President the United States has yet had.

Mamie Dickens, daughter of Charles Dickens, writes in the Youth's Companion of her great father: "His study—to these children—was rather a mysterious and awe-inspiring chamber, and while he was at work nobody was allowed to enter it. The little ones had to pass the door as quietly as possible, and the little tongues left off chattering. But at no time through his busy life was he ever too busy to think of them, to amuse them, or to interest himself in all that concerned them."

A gander-legged reporter of the Cincinnati News-Journal disguised himself as a dude and went out to hear what would be said about him and to flirt with beauty. He reports that fully two-thirds of the young women and girls are not averse to a little innocent flirtation, and that nearly all the women will turn for a look at a finely or strikingly-dressed young man.

Mr. Bell, the originator of the telephone enterprise of that name, formerly a teacher of languages in Boston, now lives in Washington with a fortune estimated at $5,000,000. Mr. Blake, the inventor of the "transmitter," is worth $4,000,000. Mr. Vail, the general manager of the company, formerly a poor telegraph operator, has an elegant Boston residence and $4,000,000. Mr. Forbes, who furnished the money to put the invention to use, is worth from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

The world has just discovered that Gen. Stonewall Jackson left a daughter, and England and France has discovered that she is the most beautiful woman that has visited their shores this season. Miss Julia Jackson is said to be a much more beautiful girl than the now famous Jennie Chamberlain, and there is every probability of her being the rage of the coming season in London. It would appear that the crop of English professional beauties has given out, as we hear of no one who takes the place formerly filled by Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Cornwallis West. It is a new field for American enterprise. Miss Jackson is a dark type, and half the artists in London are raving about her eyes.

Mathew Arnold delivered his farewell lecture in Chickering Hall, New York, Saturday night. The subject was "Literature and science." In concluding it, Mr. Arnold said: "I have met with much kindness everywhere, and I wish before I depart to express to you and to all my friends in America my gratitude for the kindness in which you have received and the indulgence with which you have heard me. My deep interest in this country and its inexhaustible impossibilities make it my hearty desire to visit you once more before I die." Mr. Arnold, accompanied by his wife and daughter sailed for England last week.

The following anecdote is told of Earl Lindsay, father of Lady Anne Barnard, who wrote the famous ballad, "Auld Robin Gray." The earl's kindness of heart was unbounded. One day he overtook, on the road, an old woman who had stolen a quantity of turnips from one of his fields. He began to bluster and scold in a way that would have frightened a stranger; but the old woman waited and curtsied till the storm had subsided, and then said: "Ay, my lord; they're unco' heavy; will ye nae gie me a lift?" and the earl dismounted and helped her take the sack on her back."

Miss Anna Stomps, a young society lady of Dayton who had always been much admired for her beautiful head of thick, brown hair, was robbed of her charm Saturday night. She was in the woodshed in the rear of her home, when her braided treasure was caught from behind and slashed off with a sharp knife. An alarm was raised, but the vandal escaped with his prize. The motive for the deed is a mystery.

Various Paragraphs.

The Shakers of South Union, La., one of the thirteen Shaker Communities in the United States, own 20,000 acres in one of the best parts of Louisiana.

The raising of turkeys seems to be one of the great industries of California. One man near Casmalia, that State, raised 2,000 turkeys this season, realizing $3,000 from their sale.

Dr. Henry Leonard, of Toledo, has been stuying up the history, uses and abuses of lice. He has discovered that sailors believe a certain number of body lice, or graybacks eaten in jam or jelly, will cure the liver complaint. Some of the Northern tribes of Indians regard the fat head louse as a most delicate and savory morsel. They spend much of their time picking them off of each other, the picker getting one-half the game for catching it.

The Bibliotheuue National of France according to the annual inventory just completed, contains 2,500,000 volumes. In the cabinet of manuscripts are 92,000 volumes and 144,000 French and foreign coins of all periods.

Baron A. de Rothschild is having built one of the largest steam yachts that was ever constructed. She is 246 feet long and 27 feet beam, and the speed expected is fourteen and one-half knots. She will be ready for sea by June, and her name will be Eros.

The Rev. A. E. Tortart is trying to build a church at Gettysburg as a thank-offer to God for bringing the war to a close. It will be under the auspices of the Episcopal church, but free to all, and will be called "The Church of the Prince of Peace." Mr Tortart has utilized the touching story of a Rhode Island drummer boy, who died on Round Top from fever induced by exhaustion in forced marches to reach the field of Gettysburg for the battle, in the organization of busy-bee societies to raise money for the church. The boy's shattered drum was left on the field and was taken by a farmer and used as a beehive.

A roll of bills amounting to $2,000 supposed to have been washed ashore from some wreck was picked up recently by a person living in Black Rock, Conn.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Referring to a theory of scientists, in discussing earthquakes, that the bowels of the earth are a seething mass of fire and that there is danger of the world growing hotter and hotter until the earth becomes a mass of flame, a writer says that if anyone had begun to fear that things were warming up at an uncomfortable pace, he will be reassured by the recent weather.

English judges, as well as statesmen, are proverbially long-lived, especially judges. No less than four English Judges are still actively pursuing their judicial labors after attaining the age of fourscore years. They are Vice Chancellor Bacon, who is in his 87th; Judge Petersdorff, in his 85th; Judge Hulton, in his 83d; and Judge Bayley, of the Westminster County Court, also in his 83d year. There are many other judges who are verging towards the ages of those named.

Exports of American staples are still running far ahead of the figures of twelve months ago. During the week ended January 10 the value of breadstuffs and cotton alone, exported from the Atlantic and Gulf ports, was $2,300,000 greater than for the same week of 1884, a rate of increase equal to about $120,000,000 a year. On the other hand there is a considerable decrease in our imports. The times are not favorable for the expenditure of the usual amount of money for foreign silks, laces, wines and gawgaws generally.

It is announced that the post-office committee of the house of representatives will report a substitute for the bills pending before it relative to the reduction of newspaper postage from two to one cent per pound. The bill provides that publications of second-class when sent by the publisher from the office of publication to bona fide subscribers, or when sent from a news agent to actual subscribers or other news agent, shall be entitled to transmission through the mail at one cent per pound, such postage to be prepaid.

It is a favorite theory of those who devote attention to what is termed vital statistics, that people live longer now than formerly, and it seems to be true as regards certain localities, whatever may be the case in others. In Connecticut, as the result of elaborate compilations, the Bridgeport Standard says: "One interesting result which this state canvass presents is that the days of our years are more in number than they were a generation ago. A generation ago only one person in 500 lived to see eighty years. Now, one per cent. of the population, or five in every 500 live to that great age."

There is a scheme on foot for a further acquisition of territory from Mexico by the United States. It is proposed to "rectify the boundary line between this Republic and Mexico," concerning which there has been much disputation, by purchasing all of the Mexican territory lying north of the twenty-second parallel of latitude, embracing nine of Mexico's twenty-six states. This would give us Lower California and the entire Gulf of California, including the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan and La Paz. The nine states are in territorial extent about 75 per cent. of the amount purchased by our government in 1848 under PresidentPok.

Debates in executive sessions of the Senate are held with closed doors, and never appear in the Congressional Record. But it has leaked out that Senator Edmunds of Vermont in executive session made a ringing speech in favor of building the proposed Nicaragua canal without asking England's consent. The policy of conducting further negotiations respecting the Clayton-Bulwer treaty—of crawling on the ground at her feet, to avoid inviting the hostility of her High Mightiness—he justly characterized as "the diplomacy of fear," and declared that although complications abroad appear to be almost inevitable, we should take a firm and decided stand at once.

It is always unsafe to predict what will happen in the closing days of a session of congress, but the New York Commercial Bulletin hazards a prophecy regarding pending measures of especial interest to commerce. It says the Spanish treaty is not likely to be pressed to a vote in the senate, because its friends see that it would be defeated. The Nicaragua treaty has friends enough to pass it, but not at this session. They want more time. Neither house will pass a postal telegraph bill. A bill to suspend silver coinage may pass the senate, but will die in the house. The interstate commerce bill, land grant forfeiture bills and bills to adjust the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads may reach conference committees, but the lobbies will probably be able to prevent any agreement. The chances are against the Lowell bankruptcy bill. The $85,000,000 educational bill is in a parliamentary mesh from which its extrication is improbable. The $25,000,000-a-year pension bill has a good show to win. The Mexican treaty is uncertain, though its opponents are confident of defeating it. The steamship subsidy bill is a special order accessible by a majority vote and will bear watching.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Most Brilliant Surgical Operation.

New York Special: The most brilliant surgical case yet recorded is an operation recently performed at the Chambers Street hospital. In this case precedent was openly defied and the attending surgeons saved a human life and performed an operation of a kind that never before had been attended with success. One McElroy was shot, the ball stopping at some point within the abdominal cavity. A consultation was held, and it was determined that death would speedily ensue unless relief was afforded in some manner; and heroic treatment was decided upon. Within twenty hours after being shot McElroy was transferred to the operating table. Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the introduction of disease germs into the wound. An incision was made into the abdominal cavity and the entire intestines gradually taken out. The bullet was found in the last section and removed. It was found to have penetrated the intestines in several places. The operation lasted two hours. As soon as food could be given properly, McElroy gained strength and went out of the hospital for the first time on Christmas day, less than two months from the time he was injured, and about a week after which he was discharged cured. The success of the operation is considered a great triumph in surgical science.

Iowa takes the cake on creamery butter at New Orleans.

Two educated Hebrews have joined a Methodist church at Cincinnati.

The Opera house fire at Rondout, N. Y., entailed a loss of $50,000.

The Illinois legislative deadlock was broken by the election of Haines as speaker.

H. P. Halingsen of Alice, Ransom county, was killed by a falling tree while cutting wood.

Peter Pierce, of Eagle River, Wis., froze to death while returning from Eagle Harbor on foot.

At San Francisco, fire destroyed Kerr's carriage factory, and two adjoining buildings. Loss, $50,000.

The planing mill of Ketchum, Zastrow & Co. Helena, Mont., burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance $5,000.

The late Charles H. Rogers, a banker of Philadelphia, left $2,000,000 to build a home for the aged.

Dr. F. Pierce of Worcester, Mass., has been given two years in the house of correction for fatal malpractice.

A woman from Wisconsin communicated to a representative at Washington a plot to blow up the capitol with dynamite.

The Massachusetts legislature has refused to allow a woman preacher of Nantucket to preform the marriage cermoney.

A fellow named St. Clair stole a horse at Prairie du Chien and sold it. He then stole and sold the animal again. He was arrested.

Judge Windslow has affirmed the sale of the J. I. Case Plow company of Racine to J. I. Case, upon payment to the assignee of $157,000.

Bennett Parsons, a farmer near Jonesboro, Ala., aged seventy-two years, was shot and killed. His wife and daughter are accused of the deed.

J. B. Day a farmer, sixty years old, was burned to death in a fire that destroyed the Empire house, Plover, Wis. The other inmates escaped.

Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco has resigned his see. His resignation has been accepted by the pope. Archbishop Riordan succeeds him.

Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, is living quietly on his Virginia farm with Betty and the baby, on the profits of the tour of the dime museums.

On one side of a certain street in Denver is a house and grounds that cost nearly $1,000,000, and just opposite is a hut residence that is worth probably $20.

A bill introduced in the Ohio legislature provides that a person sentenced to the penitentiary three times shall be liable on the third occasion to a life term.

The committee on selecting a grand marshal for the inaugural ceremonies will probably select Gen. Don Carlos Buell, in the event Gen. McClellan declines.

Gust Weizel, a farmer, was killed at a railroad crossing at Wausau, Wis. His team was frightened by a switch engine and ran away, causing Weizel's death.

Frank McCormick was arrested at Helena, Mont., for passing counterfeit money, and bound over in $1,000 to appear before United States District Judge Alden.

Elijah M. Haines, independent Democrat, was elected permanent speaker of the Illinois assembly on the second ballot, breaking the deadlock which has existed for three weeks.

A fire in Dubuque destroyed a house and contents. The fire communicated to the lumber yard of the Standard Lumber company's yards and destroyed 1,000,000 lath. Total loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

Fifteen indictments for the embezzlement of state funds have been found against William R. Smith, clerk in the office of the auditor of public accounts of Virginia. The number of indictments is expected to go up into the hundreds.

R. W. Lansing of the town of Bloomington Grove, Dane County, Wis., a well known resident of Wisconsin, died recently. He was appointed receiver of public moneys at Mineral Point in 1843, when Wisconsin was still a territory.

The murderer, Hank Lewis, before leaving Plankinton after his acquittal, purchased a Winchester rifle, laid in a large supply of cartridges and announced his determination to return to his claim "on the Cedar" and hold the fort against the world, the flesh and the devil.

Postoffices Established—Minnesota: Chatham, Wright county; Winfield, Renville county. Postmasters Commissioned—A. H. Vierson, Pella, Iowa; H. Y. Johnson, Mapes, Dak.; L. F. Foquet, Chatham, Minn.; U. Julson, Winfield, Minn.

The crew of the British bark Wellington mutinied off Cornwall, killed the captain and severely wounded the mate. The captain and mate in defending themselves wounded three of the crew. The mutineers were towed into Plymouth, where they were placed under arrest.

In an altercation at Clifford, Dak., W. Lovejoy struck Peter Strand with a billiard cue, causing fracture of the skull, from which Strand died. The quarrel originated about an old pipe. Both parties were under the influence of liquor. Lovejoy was arrested and tried.

Charles Warren Adams, who recently brought action in London for libel against Bernard Coleridge, son of the lord chief justice, based on a letter written to Mildred Mary Coleridge to whom he (Adams) was engaged, has now brought direct action for libel against Lord Coleridge himself.

Dr. W. H. Maiken and Mrs. Eliza Park, who eloped from Corning, Iowa, last fall, and were captured in Tennessee have been returned to Corning. Maiken, a practicing physician in that city for a number of years, left a wife and three children, and his companion deserted a husband and four children.

At Ripon, Wis., A fire recently destroyed a block of three buildings, owned by Judge L. C. Reed, valued at $20,500, which are a total loss. Insurance $10,000, about equally divided between the Underwriter's Fire association, Home of New York, Hartford and Imperial London association.

John Bright addressed a crowded meeting at Birmingham. He said the question of disestablishment would not be an opportune one in the present century. He ridiculed the idea of colonial confederation without a system of free trade, and asserted the next parliament would probably grant free trade in land.

The Philadelphia express on the Reading railroad was wrecked at Greenville, N. J. Many people were injured. Twenty-five wounded persons have been removed from the wreck, and many more were to be extricated. There were seventy passengers on board, and it is remarkable that many were not killed outright.

The coroner's jury in the Druse murder case in Warren, Herkimer county, New York, finds that William Druse was shot and killed by Roxanna, his wife, aged forty, and that Mary J., the daughter, aged twenty, George W. Druse, aged ten, and Frank Gates, her nephew, aged fourteen, were feloniously present and gave aid and comfort to the woman.

Detectives returned to Boston from Detroit, Mich., having in custody ex-Gov. Moses of South Carolina, wanted in Cambridge for obtaining money by false pretenses from Col. T. W. Higginson. Moses obtained $34 from Col. Higginson by representing himself as a lawyer named Byram, who had been robbed while returning from Canada. The prisoner was committed to jail.

The Irish newspapers denounce the outrage in vigorous terms. The Freeman's Journal says: Only one feeling prevails throughout Ireland regarding the fiendish crimes, and that is deep, earnest sympathy with those injured, and no less than the earnest wish that the diabolical authors may be brought to justice. Any man with a touch of human feeling must regret the escape of the miscreants.

In the court of appeals in London a decision was handed down in the case of Charles Bradlaugh on his appeal from the decision of the divisional court refusing him a new trial in the case which the government won against him for taking his seat of commons without taking the oath. The court of appeal decides that Bradlaugh has the right of appeal, and the decision is in effect an order for a new trial.

The court martial in the Swaim case is still deliberating, not having reached any conclusion yet. The members refuse to talk about it to outsiders, either to deny or affirm the correctness of any of the rumors afloat as to their views. The fact that no conclusion has yet been reached is generally regarded by army officers as indicating that the court is divided, and no unanimous conclusion is to be looked for.

Congressman Deuster was swindled out of $150 by a female sharper in Washington. The woman presented him a telegram purporting to come from a responsible gentleman in Milwaukee, requesting Deuster to advance the woman $150 on his account. He gave the money, and subsequently ascertained that the telegram was bogus. The gentleman from the Milwaukee district is now looking for the woman.

In the Massachusetts senate, Thayer introduced a bill providing for the punishment of persons making, selling, offering to sell or having in their possession nitro-glycerine, giant powder or any other explosive compound with intent that such explosives shall be used at any place within the commonwealth or in any foreign country for the injury or destruction of public or private property or for the purpose of assassination.

Flandreau, Dak., Special Telegram. There have been no through trains from the east since Monday the 19th, owing to a blockade through southern Minnesota. Tuesday the 20th, the train going east returned from Fulda and has been making daily trips between that point and Woonsocket. The weather for the past ten days has been cold but with the exception of one day has been very calm. There is not to exceed two inches of snow on the ground.

At Cleveland, O., Mr. Patterson and Alex Bates, two young society men, created a sensation by engaging in a disgraceful fight at a prominent roller rink. The affair grew out of some derogatory remarks made by Bates concerning Patterson and a Miss Mahr, a dashing young society lady. Patterson was badly whipped, and cried "Enough." Owing to the prominence of the parties great efforts are being made to hush up the affair.

At Huntingdon, Pa., during the absence of Sheriff McAlevy the prisoners who are allowed the freedom of the corridors engaged in a desperate conflict among themselves, in which Alex. Gray received dangerous injuries by being beaten over the head with a poker by a fellow prisoner named Tom Potter. The insurrection was quelled through the heroism of Miss Laura McAlevy, niece of the sheriff, who forced the prisoners back to their cells at the point of a revolver.

Admiral Courbet's operations for the seizure of the mines of Kelung have been thwarted by the Chinese. Dispatches state that the French troops disembarked, attacked Kelung and were repulsed with a loss of seventy-five men. Later news shows the repulse of the French was due largely to the utter inefficiency of their attack, owing to a miscalculation of the enemy's strength. The French troops are being now organized for a combined attack upon both Kelung and Tamsui.

The Clearwater Advance commends the Pioneer Press in its new venture "presenting in its Sunday issue articles on current topics by specialists." It says the articles are made doubly valuable because the authors "are known to be in full possession of their powers. It is a literary treat to peruse their writings." The Advance is right, and the fact that these articles are published in the Weekly as well as in the Sunday Pioneer Press, places them within reach of every body for One dollar a year. A marvel of cheap literature.

Capt. J. M. Farrell, organizer of Farrell's detective agency and protective police has just died in New Orleans at the age of fifty-nine. He was one of the best known detectives in the United States. William Melchert, druggist, made a mistake in filling a prescription. Instead of one ounce of water, and twenty-four drops of aconite, as ordered by the doctor, he put in an ounce of aconite. A dose of this was administered to Farrell, and he expired shortly after. A warrant has been issued, charging Melchert with involuntary manslaughter.

In explanation of the position of Gen. Rosecrans on the bill of retiring Gen. Grant, some papers have published two dispatches purporting to be from Gen. Grant, and sent during the war to Stanton and Halleck, one demanding Rosecrans' removal and the other ordering his arrest in a certain contingency. When Gen. Rosecrans' attention was called to the dispatches named and the commands thereon, he said: "This is the first intimation I have ever had of the existence of any such dispatches, or of any ground upon which such telegrams might be based.

Des Moines, Iowa Special.—The executive offices in the new capitol were thrown open to the public on the night of the 29th inst. Gov. Sherman was assisted in the reception of guests by ex-Govs. Stone and Merrill. It was intended to have all the living ex-governors present; but Kirkwood, Gear, Newbold and Carpenter did not appear. There was a continuous jam of the populace going and coming from the time the doors opened until after 11 o'clock. The governor's new quarters comprise a suite of four rooms, and constitute elegant quarters, thoroughly in keeping with the dignity of the state.

A conference was held at the treasury department Saturday on the general question of the business prospects of the country as affected by the alleged depreciation of silver. There were present Secretary McCulloch, Treasurer Wyman, Assistant Treasurer Acton of New York, William Dowd, George S. Coe and Vermilyea, bankers of New York. Secretary McCulloch said, in referring to the conference, that views all were in harmony on the general question, that national finance does not call for changes in the present policy of the administration. There is no cause, he said, to apprehend any interruption in the business prosperity of the country nor anything to justify depreciation of the value of silver certificates.

Portland, Or., Special: During the past six weeks heavy storms have prevailed throughout Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory. The loss of live stock is reported very heavy. Cattle and horses perished by thousands from exposure and want of food. The loss of sheep and hogs, however, is reported much greater. In Crook county, Or., the percentage of loss is very large, but in Klamath county, just south, the loss is comparatively light. The total money value to stock raisers is difficult to estimate. The latest reports from settled regions east of the Cascades are that large numbers of persons froze to death during the late cold, protracted snow storm. A number of persons during the continuance of the storm are known to have wandered off and perished. Most of the bodies of such persons have been recovered since the snow disappeared. Very recent inquiries among relatives and friends disclose the fact that many persons are still missed, and their whereabouts unknown. There can be no doubt as to the fate of these missing persons. The precise number of persons perishing will probably never be known, but it is large.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Petitions were presented for submission to the people of a prohibition amendment to the constitution, and for an amendment to secure female suffrage. Bills were introduced: To reimburse counties in the state from the gross tax on railroads, for taxes overpaid through reason of exemption of railroads from tax; providing for consolidation of religious organizations; to establish a state normal school at Moorhead; protecting all citizens, without regard to color, in their civil and legal rights; relating to the appointment of assistant superintendents of schools. The house bill authorizing Wright county to issue $10,000 in bonds was passed; also, the senate bill amending the statutes relating to restraining beasts doing damage. The senate, in committee of the whole, reported favorably on the bill to create an additional judge in the Eleventh district; to punish conspiracies to regulate the price of grain; reducing peremptory challenges of accused in capital cases from twenty to seven.

Senator Doran's bill to punish grain corner manipulators was amended in committee of the whole so as to add to the punitive clause imprisonment for not less than one nor more than three years, and then recommended to pass.

No opposition was manifested in the senate to the Stevenson bill providing for an additional judge in the Eleventh judicial district. A similar bill passed the last senate but failed in the house. Senator Comstock in recommending the bill read statistics showing that the vote at the last general election in the Eleventh district was, in round numbers, 17,000. In the Second district with three judges, the vote was 15,000; in the Fourth, with three judges, 31,000; in the Eighth, 12,000; the Ninth, 10,000; the Tenth, 11,000.

The bill introduced by Senator C. D. Gilfillan to protect the legal right of all classes of citizens without distinction of race or color, is in the interest of the colored people of Minnesota, and is an exact copy of the Ohio law on the same subject. The preamble sets forth the equality of all men under the law, and the sections provide that any infringement of these rights, such as refusal to admit to cars, theaters, public halls, etc., shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

HOUSE—Petitions were presented for the extension of the right of suffrage to women, and to prohibit the sale and manufacture of oleomargarine. The house refused to make a memorial on the Reagan bill the special order. Bills were introduced authorizing the St. Paul & Sioux City and Winona & St. Peter railroads to divide certain lands; to regulate the transportation of grain; to prohibit the sale of dangerous weapons to minors; authorizing women to vote for county superintendent of schools; in relation to the distribution of the property of debtors under the insolvent act; exempting Washington county from the operations of the partition fence laws; fixing the compensation of the county treasurer of Ramsey county; amending the statutes relating to the appointment of guardians; prohibiting the catching of fish in Lake Minnetonka except between May and November; requiring persons elected to school offices to serve; limiting the time in which real estate judgments may be opened. Senate bills were passed, legalizing the incorporation of certain villages, and a number of local bills. House bills were passed amending the statutes relating to assignments.

The bill introduced by J. H. Drake to allow the St. Paul & Sioux City and the Winona & St. Peter Railroad companies to make an equitable division of lands, the title to which vests in both companies, is to allow such division without the legal title being effected. Of the land in question there are about 10,000 acres situated in the northern portions of Brown, Cottonwood and Murray counties.

Mr. Hendrickson has introduced an amendment to the insolvent debtor law, which provides that in case a judgment debtor makes an assignment and any judgment creditor can show to the court that the debt was contracted fraudulently, the creditor is not obliged to sign a full release, but may retain what shall protect his interest.

SENATE—Bills were introduced, to provide for examination into and settlement of seed grain claims; amending the religious corporation law; for a change of boundary between Polk and Marshall counties; joint resolution declaring that certain railroad corporations have forfeited their franchises and asking adjudication; declaring a portion of the Cannon Valley railroad grant forfeited unless the road is built into Mankato within eight months. Senate bills passed for an additional judge in the Eleventh district; protecting manufacturers and bottlers in the use of trade marks; preventing combinations to affect the price of wheat; providing for the collection of criminal statistics. House bills passed, preserving the fish in Clearwater lake and authorizing St. Joseph and St. Cloud, Stearns county, to issue bonds (two bills). Three senators were appointed on the joint committee to confer with Dakota legislators. The resolution was adopted to inquire into the tax upon the $3,000,000 mortgage held by the Minnesota Railway Construction company.

Senator Doran's bill passed by the senate provides that "every person who shall combine, confederate or conspire with any other person or persons, with a view, in whole or in part, by any arrangement, plan, device or contrivance, to control or diminish the market price of wheat, corn or other grain, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, etc."

After the bill had passed by a vote of 33 to 7, Senator Doran said, although he had hoped to be permitted to remain silent, he would say that the purpose of the bill was to prevent the millers' association from controlling the price of wheat, and was the outgrowth of a meeting he had with certain buyers of wheat, in which it was represented that it would be to his interest to lower the price on wheat at Le Sueur eight or nine cents below what he was paying.

Senator O'Brien's bill respecting religious corporations is explained by the introducer as intended to remove all doubt of the power of Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches to mortgage or convey realty without previous notice in the churches or a vote of approval by the members of the congregation. The mover asked that the bill be passed under suspension of the rules, but the senate declined to do so by a pronounced majority.

More than 200 bills have been introduced in the senate thus far, and of surcease in the flood there is no sign. Between twenty and thirty have been passed under suspension of the rules and a dozen in the regular order.

HOUSE—Representative McKusick petitioned for power from the house to summon witnesses in his contested election case. Bills were introduced authorizing Mower county to purchase fair grounds; fixing the salary of the state treasurer's clerk; amending law relating to partition fences; to regulate employment bureaus or offices; changing the time of holding meetings by county commissioners; amending the probate law; amending statutes relating to the filing of mortgage notes; appropriating $5,000 per year for the state board of corrections charities. A resolution was introduced for the investigation of labor other than convict in the state prison. House bills passed: Allowing religious bodies to organize as corporations; authorizing mortgagees and pledgees to purchase at public sale; legalizing certain records recorded in the office of the register of deeds; legalizing powers of attorney heretofore made; relating to the distribution of property by assigns; amending statutes relating to assigns. A committee was appointed to meet the committee from the Dakota legislature.

Mr. Foster's bill changing the law relating to the filing of notes, mortgages, etc., changes a single word—vendor to vendee. It requires the note to be filed where the vendee lives.

SENATE.—Resolutions were presented calling for the passage of the Illinois railroad law and of a memorial in favor of the McAdoo bill in congress. Bills were introduced, making the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors prima facie evidence of wrong intent; providing for the incorporation of G. A. R. posts; fixing the terms of court commissioners and judges to agree with the biennial election amendment; amending the charter of Hastings (passed under suspension), and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals; the bill allowing Crow Wing county to issue $50,000 bonds for a bridge across the Mississippi at Brainerd. In committee of the whole the bill reducing the rate of legal interest from 10 to 8 per cent. was indefinitely postponed; also the bill providing for assessments on owners of lots in cemeteries.

Senator Castle introduced a very lengthy bill to suppress and prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. By the terms of the bill the governor is authorized to appoint a state veterinarian or inspector to inspect all cases in which he suspects contagious diseases to exist. Glanders in horses and pleuro-pneumonia in cattle are particularized, but other contagious diseases are referred to generally.

Senator Hall introduced a substitute to Senator Comstock's bill, the substitute providing that any person who holds a tax title shall give due notice to the former owner of the land, or to any having a mortgage thereon at the time of expiration of right of redemption. It also provides for preservation of record of such notice.

Senator O'Brien's bill in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors is intended to relieve the prosecution of the necessity of proving intent, in that the sale of any intoxicating liquor to an habitual drunkard or minor, under whatever name the liquor is sold, shall be prima facie evidence of wrong intent.

HOUSE.—The Knife Falls Boom company replied to the petition of the Duluth lumbermen. Bills for the numbering of irregular pieces of land, realizing the incorporation of villages and for the punishment of certain practices at elections were indefinitely postponed. The committee on elections was instructed to send for persons and papers to the Wyncoop-KeKusick election case. Bills were introduced: To enforce the payment of taxes that have become delinquent in certain cases; amending statutes relating to service of summons upon corporations; providing for the regulation of building associations; to regulate the sale of poisons; to require the listing of exempt personal property; permitting towns to vote on manner of paying poll tax; restricting the amount of toll to be taken for custom milling; to provide for the collection of school board indebtness in certain cases; changing the time for ordering school books from June to Sept; providing for the election of county superintendent of public instruction; reducing the fees of the oil inspector; amending the statutes in the matter of acknowledgements and discharge of executors; amending the statutes fixing the fees in justices' court. The railroad committee reported a substitute for all the railroad bills.

Mr. Spaulding is after the inspector of oils. Under the present law the inspector gets 40 cents for inspecting a single barrel, 30 cents a barrel for each barrel not to exceed five, 25 cents per barrel not to exceed ten barrels, and 20 cents a barrel for more than ten barrels. Mr. Spaulding's bill makes the rate 25 cents a barrel for single barrels, 20 cents for less than five barrels, 15 cents for less than ten barrels, and 10 cents for more than ten barrels.

Senator Wilkins' bill, by amendment to the present statutes, provides the method for incorporating posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Minnesota.

SENATE—The O'Brien liquor bill was recommended to pass by the senate committee of the whole. A large number of bills appropriating money to aid in building bridges were introduced. Senator Shaleen introduced bills which are exact copies of the Illinois statutes affecting railroads, warehouses and grain inspection. The senate bill authorizing guardians to mortgage real estate of wards to pay debts passed. Adjourned until Tuesday next at 10:30 a. m.

General orders were taken up, Senator Langdon in the chair. The following bills of import were recommended to pass: Relating to payment of county treasurers monthly; appropriating money for repairs on the capitol; increasing the salary of the recording clerk in the office of the secretary of state; for an additional judge in the Seventh district; amending the laws affecting replevin in justice's court; providing for a change of the east and west boundary between Polk and Marshall county; amending the laws giving title by descent; amending the drainage law so that county commissioners are not liable to penalties; the two bills introduced by the judiciary committee to extend the terms of courts and of county commissioners to agree with the biennial election law.

HOUSE—Bills were introduced to amend the statutes relating to dams; appropriating $1,500 annually for farmers' institutes; amending the statutes relating to property exempt from taxation; amending statutes relating to the draining of lakes; amending statutes relating to chattel mortgages; amending statutes relating to exemption sales; amending statutes relating to redemption of mortgage foreclosure sales; to regulate the holding of teachers' institutes in the state. House bills were passed requiring security for costs in certain cases. In committee of the whole the memorial for the passage of the Regan bill was considered, Speaker Gibbs moved that the committee report the bill back with a recommendation that it be laid upon the table and the motion was carried by a vote of 43 to 33. The committee rose and reported, and Mr. Lienau moved that the report be not accepted, and the question being upon the adoption of the report that the bill lie upon the table there were ayes 38, and

The constitutional convention bill was lost in the house for lack of the two-thirds vote required to pass it, chiefly attributable to the light house. The vote was reconsidered and the bill laid aside.

The bill which was introduced last night in the house, appropriating $1,500 for farmers' institutes, provides that $100 shall be appropriated to defray the expenses of such institute, and creates the office of conductor of these institutes, at a salary of $1,000 per annum and necessary expenses, the officer to be appointed by the governor.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BOARD.

The state normal school board met at Superintendent Kiehle's office. There were present C. H. Berry, Winona; George T Barr, Mankato; W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud; Joseph C. Whitney, Minneapolis; Sanford Niles, Rochester, members of the board; and Irwin Shepard and Edward Searing, president of the Winona and Mankato normal schools, respectively. After some discussion the board decided to make the following recommendations to the legislature for appropriations: $40,000 to build an addition to the Mankato school; $30,000 to build a ladies' hall at Winona; $16,000 to complete the ladies' hall at St. Cloud; $4,000 extra appropriation for each school; $2,000 for immediate use at Winona for teachers' salaries, etc.; $1,500 extra to repair the buildings at Mankato.

Climate and Character.

The men and women of New England, the Middle States, the west and the South, who emigrated to California thirty years ago, have become distinctively Californians, and the American who emigrates into Guatemala or Nicaragua will, in a still more marked degree become a Guatemalan or a Nicaragnan in character. The stream of migration from the "States" to the Pacific coast from 1846 to 1856, which, dividing at old Fort Hall, went, one division to Oregon or Washington Territory, the other to California, has, from climatic causes, produced differences in character as marked as are found between the people of Maine and the people of Florida. Thirty years after the flood of emigration shall have been set in motion from this State and Oregon and Wahington into the province of Alaska there will be a new type of character evolved there, distinct from that of the sources whence it came, though of the self-same blood and race.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The oldest carriages, used by the ladies of England, were called whirlcotes. These became unfashionable after Ann, the daughter of Charles IV. and Queen of Richard II., about the end of the fourteenth century, showed the ladies how gracefully they could ride on a side-saddle. Coaches were first known in England in the year 1580. They were introduced from Germany by the Earl of Arundel. They came into general use among the nobility in the year 1605. The celebrated Duke of Buckingham was the first who rode in a coach and six horses; to ridicule this pomp the Earl of Northumberland put eight horses to his carriage. Coaches let to hire were first established in London in 1625. There were only twenty of them kept at the principal inns. In the year 1637 there were fifty hackney coaches; in 1654 there were 200; in 1694 they were limited to 700; and in 1775 to 800; there are now 1,100.

Calvin Beal of Tacoma, W. T., handed a despatch to the lady telegraph operator, and seeing the despatch on the table after being told that it had been sent became excited and fired two shots at her, neither, fortunately, taking effect. It is believed that he is insane.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Ramsey County Gives the Society a $200,000 Farm, Which is Accepted.

The annual meeting of the state agricultural society was held at St. Paul. The attendance at the meeting was unusually large, including representative agriculturists from all parts of the state, who have come in as delegates from the various agricultural and horticultural societies throughout the state.

The Ramsey and Nicollet county agricultural societies sent delegates to the meeting, but they were excluded, neither society having held a fair during the past year, as required by law.

N. P. Clark, chairman of the committee on the location of inter-urban state fair grounds, made a verbal report. He said the members of the committee had done a great deal of hard work for the purpose of securing grounds between the two cities, but without any success, when the Ramsey county poor farm was tendered the society by the county commissioners. They were much surprised and gratified at the liberality of Ramsey county in this matter, and recommended, unanimously, the acceptance of these grounds. The committee appointed at the city hall conference was then invited into the meeting. Mayor O'Brien, on behalf of the county commissioners, addressed the society. He said:

We propose to place this property in your hands without restriction. We propose to give you $200,000 worth of land and buildings. [Applause.] You can plant your home. We say, here is a foundation for your society; and then we expect in return for that, that the people of the state will, through the legislature, make the necessary contributions to enable you to grace that property, with the buildings appropriate and proper for your purposes.

J. S Harris then moved that the offer of the Ramsey county commissioners be accepted. He said:

This is a magnificent gift. We should accept it in the spirit in which it is given. We should adorn those grounds and improve them until they will compete in beauty and convenience with any fair grounds in the Union. I believe that every member of this society is in favor of accepting these grounds, and that ninety-nine out of every hundred farmers in the state will be willing to be taxed to raise the funds to make those fair grounds what they should be.

After addresses by various members Mr. Harris' motion accepting the gift of the Ramsey county commissioners was adopted unanimously by acclamation. Some one asked Mayor O'Brien for how long a time this gift was made, and the latter responded, "as long as the State of Minnessota and this society have an existence." The thanks of the society were then tendered for the other offers that had been presented.

On motion of Mr Harris, the society's committee on the fair grounds, together with the officers of the society, were authorized to conduct all business connected with the transfer of the fair ground and apply to the legislature for such legislation as may be necessary in the matter, and such an appropriation for improving the grounds as may be sufficient for immediate uses.

The committee authorized to act with the officers of the society in completing the transfer of the grounds consists of N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, chairman; Clark Thompson, Wells; J. F. Norrish, Hastings; Col. Stevens, Minneapolis, and C. A. De Graff, Janesville.

Resolutions were adopted asking the legislature to pay the expenses of farmer's institutes.

E. C. Judson, the secretary, presented his annual report of the expenditures in connection with the annual fair. The items are summarized as follows: General expense account $1,711; paid to officers, assistants, gate keepers, etc., $2,790.83; purses for races, $2,190.40; premiums, $4,067; total expenditures, $10,760.23. The indebtedness of the society is given as follows: Premiums in dispute and unpaid, $172; bill of C. W. Burdick, $23.50; note given to Germania bank, St. Paul, $3,200; total, $3,415.50. The treasurer, Frank J. Wilcox, also presented his report. This shows receipts for the year from all sources amounting to $14,531, and the total expenditures, including the state fair items named in the secretary's report, amounting to $14,512.91, leaving a cash balance on hand of $18.09.

The election of officers was had. For President. Whole number of votes, 86; Necessary for a choice, 44; N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, 58; Clark W. Thompson, Wells, 26; John F. Norrish, Hastings, 6; Scattering, 1.

Gen. Baker said that the ballot indicated clearly the sense of the meeting as to the presidency. The vote was also in accordance with the wishes of the Ramsey county members, and out of courtesy to them, in view of the magnificent gift they had made the society, he moved that N. P. Clark of St. Cloud be declared the unanimous choice of the societ for president which was done.

The remaining officers were elected without contest, the secretary casting the vote of the society. These officers are as follows:

Vice Presidents—C. A. De Graff, Janesville; C. T. Bailey, Duluth.
Secretary—R. C. Judson, Farmington.
Treasurer—F. G. Wilcox, Northfield.

J. F. Norrish was chosen to the executive committee in the place of Mr. De Graff, and James McHench and Col. Clark, whose terms on the board of managers had expired, were re-elected.

Col. Stevens, of Minneapolis, introduced a resolution thanking the retiring president, Col. Thompson, for the able manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the society during his term of office. Gen. Baker heartily seconded the resolution. He said that the efforts which had been made by Col. Thompson to keep the society on its feet were wonderful, almost marvelous. It had been with great difficulty that the society had been kept alive, and the fact that it was alive and prosperous to-day was due more to Col. Thompson's energy, ambition and his influence among the people of Southern Minnesota than to anything else.

A large number of the members before leaving for home, accepted an invitation to visit the great stock farm of Mr. J. J. Hill, near St. Paul.

Fruits Adapted to the Northwest.

At the late meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society at St. Paul the following apples were recommended, a vote being taken upon each variety:

For general planting, Duchess of Oldenburgh and Wealthy; for planting in limited quantities, the Tetofski; for trial, Yellow Transparent, the Peach apple, the Red Anise, the Longfield, the Russian Smelling apple, the Liebba, the Swan, Little Seedling, Hibernal and the Minnesota seedlings, Rollins' Pippin, Elgin Beauty, Giant Swaar and Kimball.

Plumb's Cider apple the Fameuse, the St. Lawrence and Walbridge, which were on last year's list, were dropped. The revision of the fruit list was made with the following result:

Crabs and Hybrids—Recommended for general planting: Beecher Sweet, Orange, Early Strawberry, Whitney No. 20, Virginia; for planting in limited quantities, the Hyslop; dropped from the list, Payers' red Minnesota, Conical, Hesper, Hutchinson's Sweet.

Grapes—Recommended for general planting: Concord, Delaware, Moore's Early, Brighton, Worden, Roger's Nos. 9 and 15; for trial, the Martha, Rogers' No. 4, Krahmer's seedling; dropped from the list, Rogers' No. 19 and 3.

Raspberries—Recommended for general planting: Blackcaps—Doolittle, Seneca, Mammoth Cluster, Gregg. Redcaps—Turner, Philadelphia, Cuthbert. Dropped from the list, the Purple Cane.

Currants—Recommended for general planting: Red—Red Dutch, Victoria; White—White Grape; Black—Black Naples. Varieties for trial, Prince Albert, Stewart's seedling, red, and Sias' seedlings, black.

Gooseberries—Recommended for general planting: The American seedling; Downing's Improved. Dropped from the list: The Houghton.

Native Plums—Recommended for general planting: Harrison's Peach, Forest Garden, Weaver, DeSoto. For trial: The Rolling Stone.

Strawberries—For general cultivation, placed on list in order of merit: First, Wilson's Albany Seedling, hermaphrodite; second, Charles Downing; third, Downer's Prolific; fourth, Green Prolific, pistillate; fifth, Cresent Seedling pistillate; sixth, Captain Jack hermaphrodite. For general trial: Windsor Chief, Cumberland Triumph, Old Ironclad, James Vick, Manchester, Minnetonka Chief, Piper Seedling, Miner's Prolific. For trial by amateurs: Bidwell, Iowa Prolific. Dropped from the list: Red Jacket and Pioneer.

Blackberries—Stone's Hardy and Ancient Britain recommended for trial.

Postoffices established: Dakota—Knife River, Morton county; Seward, Hamlin county. Iowa—Blakely, Decatur county, Oakwood, Polk county. Wisconsin—Big Wausakee, Marinette county. Postmasters commissioned—G. W. Matthews, Grand View, Dk.; Patrick Kelly, Tracy, Dak.; C. J. Wiley, Warren, Dak.; T. O. Conner, Georgetown, Iowa; W. A. Baker, Rochester, Iowa; L. W. Hockman, Waterman, Iowa; Olaf Nordvold, White Willow, Minn.; G. Myers, Adams Center, Wis.; C. Krauth, Knife River, Dak.; Magnus Mathewsen, Seward, Dak.; William Hamilton, Blakely, Iowa; G. W. West, Oakwood, Iowa; J. S. Monroe, Big Wausakee, Wis.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Formulation of a Railway and Warehouse Commission Bill by the Railroad Committee of the House.

In the Minnesota House of Representatives, the railroad committee reported back all the bills referred to them with a recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed and recommended the passage of a bill for an act relating to railroads, providing for commissioners, prescribing their powers and duties; regulating railroad transporation and providing some of the rules of evidence and practice in actions relating thereto. It is altogether too long to print in full and it need not be printed for a clear idea of its provisions may be obtained from a synopsis.

The bill provides for an elective railroad commission, of two besides the present commissions, to which reports shall be made by the railroad companies in the usual form, and which shall have certain specified powers of inspection, supervision, inquisition and prosecution. That is to say, the commission may inform itself as to the conduct of railroad corporations and their relations with shippers, by examination of their books and accounts, which are to be open to it at all times. It is to hear complaints of neglect, overcharge, or discrimination, with judicial power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to arbitrate between railroads and shippers, and in its discretion enforce the punitive clauses of the bill against the former by process in the state courts. In all cases arising under the bill, the state is to conduct the prosecution by the attorney general and county attorneys; and all penalties, which are in the form of fines, shall accrue to the benefit of the county in which the case is tried. These provisions of the bill are familiar enough as the features of the Massachusetts and Iowa railroad laws, which conceive the railroad commission as a supervisory and arbitrating power between the railroad and shipper, whose main function is to secure wholesome publicity in their mutual relations and bring cases of injustice and unfair discrimination to the knowledge of the proper courts.

Other sections prescribe the duties and obligations of railroad corporations under the act. Sections 15 to 18 inclusive are substantially borrowed from the Iowa law also, and are intended to prevent discriminations of all kinds. Section 15 requires railroads to accept and forward all grain or other commodities offered within a reasonable time, and without discrimination between persons and corporations offering it. It also contains the provision that any person desiring to erect an elevator or warehouse on a railroad track shall be permitted to do so, and afforded shipping facilities.

Section 17 prohibits discrimination or undue delay in the forwarding of freight and its transfer from one railroad to another, and declares that a greater charge shall not be made for the transportation of freight for a shorter distance than for a longer distance from the same station; nor that more favorable terms shall be granted to one person, firm or corporation than to another for the same service. The first prohibition is a modification of the principle of the Reagan bill that long haul reductions shall not be permitted. Section 25 makes it mandatory upon the commission to establish a schedule of rates for every railroad doing business in the state. This section is given in full:

Sec. 25. [Schedules.] The railroad and warehouse commissioners are hereby directed to make, for each of the railroad corporations doing business in this state, as soon as practicable, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights and cars on each of said railroads; and said schedule shall, in all suits brought against any such railway corporations, wherein is in any way involved, the charges of any such railroad corporation for the transportation of any passenger or freight or cars, or unjust discrimination in relation thereto, be deemed and taken in all courts of this state as prima facie evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freights and cars upon the railroads for which said schedules may have been respectively prepared. Said commissioners shall from time to time, as often as circumstances may require, change and revise said schedules. When any schedules shall have been made or revised, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to cause publication thereof to be made for three successive weeks, in some public newspaper published in the city of St Paul, in this state. All such schedules, heretofore or hereafter made, purporting to be printed and published as aforesaid, shall be received and held in all such suits as prima facie the schedules of said commissioners, without further proof than the production of the schedule desired to be used as evidence, with a certificate of the railroad commissioners that the same is a true copy of the schedule prepared by them for the railroad company or corporation therein named, and that the same has been published as required by law, stating the name of the paper in which the same was published, together with the date of such publication.

In the Grand Army of the Republic in Minnesota, the roll of newly elected officers stands as follows: Department commander R. A. Becker of St. Paul,; senior vice commander, William Thomas, of Mankato; junior vice commander, George S. Canfield, Brainerd; medical director. H. W. Brazee, Minneapolis; chaplain, J. M. Brown, Owatonna; council of administration, Thomas Montgomery, of St. Peter, L. G. Nelson of Kasson, A. H. Reed, of Glencoe, P. Starkweather of St. Paul, R. C. Livingstone of Spring Valley; delegates to the national encampment, F. M. McDonald of Minneapolis, C. C. Whitney of Marshall, J. Simonton of St. Paul, Col. Sessions of Minneapolis, D. A. Jacklin of Waterville, M. J. Sutherland of Austin; delegate at large, E. M. Pope of Mankato; alternates, Comrades Johnson, Scarf, Mero and Skinner; alternate at large, Capt. James Cannon, Mankato. It was decided to hold the next encampment at Excelsior.

Tom Quayle shot himself either accidentally or intentionally, it is not known which, at his place of business in Blue Earth City. He had some business transaction with an agent of a harvester company, which occupied considerable of the forenoon, and both gentlemen went to dinner. After dinner some one had occasion to drop into Mr. Quayle's place of business and found him lying on his face with pistol in hand and a bullet hole in his head back of the right ear. The jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting.

Jacob Grasslo shipped during the year ending Jan. 1 252 car loads of stock from Olmsted county, for which he paid about $150,000. William Buck, James Kennedy and others have shipped probably as much more. With what was consumed in the county the amount of stock sold would aggregate somewhere near $400,000. This does not include horses and sheep, large numbers of which were sold.

The United States treasury department is instituting a thorough system of retrenchment, and forty removals of employes and inspectors have been ordered in different sections of the country. Two in the St Paul district, under the jurisdiction of Special Agent John Douglas, will lose their heads—H. L. Eaton of St. Vincent and Peter Blow of Helena.

White Bear, a drunken Chippewa, had both legs cut off by a train near Minnesota City Winona county, and died soon after.

The Ramsey county legislative delegation agree to extend the city limits to the Hennepin line.

A dispatch says that the Haro family, prominent Adventists of Creston are still looking for the end of the world. The men have thrown up their positions and will not work. Their Bibles are constantly before them, and they are shut in thier house waiting for Gabriel's call. There are twelve in all—men, women and children. It is rumored, that one young girl, who is not a believer, is to be offered up as a sacrifice, to appease their God. The community is restless, and fears that these religious cranks will close their programme with a terrible tragedy.

All cellars should be ventilated. There is a great deal of foul gas that accumulates from the decay of vegetable matter in them that too often is allowed to pass into the rooms above, to the injury of the health of their occupants. The best way to secure ventilation is to have communication between the cellar and the chimney by means of a pipe or other opening. The upward draft will remove all foul air as it accumulates, and render it nearly or quite as pure as in the rooms above.

THE ELEVATOR SYSTEM.

That the present elevator system works incalculable injury to the interests of the farmer has been too well proved to need comment. That Mr. Chas. A. Pillsbury, (the head and soul of the system, and the Millers Association,) should do his best to defend and perpetuate it is not so surprising when one considers the amount of money he has made out of it. It seems to hurt him sorely if anyone hints that his own elevator line does not intend and has not always dealt fairly by the farmers in every particular and, we believe, he boasts that every case that has come to his notice has been honestly settled. Perhaps he honestly thinks so but how can he reconcile the following history of one particular case with strict honesty? THE JOURNAL files for Jan. 24, 1884 contains the following:

"Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, in the Pioneer Press of the 21st inst says:

There was a man at Crookston who said that he had been docked fourteen pounds to the bushel at our Angus elevator. But he acknowledged at Crookston—a very important thing which seems not to have been stated to your correspondent—that he had made his complaint at Minneapolis, and it had been settled long before the Crookston meeting, and before there was any agitation. But I must say further about this transaction that the agent at Angus had worked for us only about a week when the elevator burned and the wheat should have been docked fourteen pounds. I have seen wheat that ought to have been docked that and more too. But as the farmer thought he had been wronged and the wheat was burned and no way of testing it, we took his word and paid his claim. It looks like straining the thing a little to bring this up as a case of injustice."

Thus saith Mr. Pillsbury, and if he spoke the truth it might be considered a hardship to bring up such cases but the following affidavit of J. M. Palmer, the farmer at Angus who had been docked fourteen pounds to the bushel puts it in an altogether different light.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss.

James M. Palmer, being duly sworn says that he is a farmer residing near Angus, in Polk County, that during the season of 1883 he raised a crop of wheat on his farm in Sec. 20, R. 47, in the town of Angus that on or about Oct. 1st, 1883, he delivered eight hundred bushels of wheat to Pillsbury & Hurlbut's elevator, at Angus station, which wheat was taken from the machine and delivered to said elevator and was graded by the agent of said elevator No. 2 Hard, after docking the same FOURTEEN (14) pounds to the bushel. Affiant further says that the same quality of wheat, in the same condition as delivered to said elevater, was by him loaded into a car and shipped to Duluth, Minnesota, where the same was returned to affiant as graded No. 1 Hard, and only docked ONE-HALF (½) pound to the bushel for cleaning. That soon after the delivery of said wheat at Angus the said elevator, with all the wheat, was destroyed by fire. That affiant at the time of said delivery objected to such heavy dockage as fourteen pounds to the bushel but got no satisfaction.

That on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1884, affiant appeared in the City Hall, in the city of Crookston, at the meeting then being held there, at which was present A. Manvel, General Manager of the St. P., M. & M. R'y., Charles A. Pillsbury, Hulbert and others that affiant then and there publicly stated the facts in regard to said excessive dockage on said wheat delivered to the elevator of Pillsbury & Hulbert, at Angus, Minnesota. Affiant further says that his attention has been called to a letter over the signature of Charles A. Pillsbury, dated Minneapolis, Jan. 19th, and appearing in the Daily Pioneer Press for Monday, Jan. 14, 1884. That affiant has read said letter, and affiant further says that he is the person referred to therein as having been docked fourteen pounds to the bushel, and that affiant never acknowledged that he had made a complaint in said matter at Minneapolis, and that the same had been settled. Affiant says that said statement in said letter of Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury aforesaid is false and untrue, and that affiant has never been settled with as to dockage. Affiant further says that by reason of the unjust and groundless dockage by the Pillsbury & Hulbert Elevator at Angus, Minnesota, as aforesaid, affiant has been injured and damaged and defrauded out of about TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE DOLLARS, which has never been settled, compromised or paid to him by Pillsbury & Hulbert or any one else, and still remains unpaid, unsettled and uncompromised and as affiant believes justly due to affiant

J. M. PALMER."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of January A. D. 1884.

[Seal] H. STEENERSON, Notary Public."

From Mr. Pillsbury's statement of the case it is seen that Mr. Pillsbury acknowledges that Mr. Palmer's claim is a JUST one, and that he desires the impression to obtain that it has been paid. Mr. Palmer's SWORN statement shows that it has not been paid therefore, if Mr. Pillsbury is as honest as he pretends to be the only honorable course left for him to pursue is to PAY THAT JUST CLAIM in full with interest up to date of payment.

This case is but one of hundreds that were abundantly proved last year where wrongs were inflicted upon farmers under the plea of "frozen wheat," "short weights" "smut" &c., &c., and under the present elevator system the farmer has absolutely no recourse. There is no appeal for him from an entirely arbitrary OPINION of an agent, (which is more liable to be wrong than right as the agent is under heavy bonds to protect the elevator company) and this is what the farmer complains of. He does not care who buys his wheat if he is sure of justice in the deal. He does not wish to tear up the railroad tracks or destroy their business but he does want justice from them. It is the fact that the present system places the whole control in the hands of the buyer that is wrong. Now, the railroad, as a common carrier has no right to make such rules and regulations as will permit one man or one set of men to absolutely control the wheat trade of the country. They have as much right to make rules and regulations governing every other commodity as they have for wheat. Simply because the present system is "more convenient" is no excuse at all and more especially when it has been clearly shown that that system is a burden to the country. Gentlemen of the Legislature, we want nothing but EVEN HANDED JUSTICE in this matter and nothing short of that will satisfy us. The simple fact that such a system exists that permits such "mistakes" (?) to happen as the case we herewith present shows that the system is wrong, and should be righted. It seems that Mr. Pillsbury either thinks this case has been settled OR ELSE HE DON'T INTEND IT SHALL BE, but in either case it is rough on the farmer. He has to grin and bear it and he don't like a system that permits such big "mistakes!" He THINKS he has been robbed, and defrauded and even when Mr. Pillsbury tells him that he has not been robbed at all "it was only a little mistake, liable to happen to any one you know," UNDER THIS SYSTEM, the farmer fails to see how that helps him in the least. HE IS OUT OF POCKET all the same whatever you call it, a mistake or robbery. If this is a free country farmers' rights should be as sacred as millers or elevator men's. A farmer should have just as much right to order a car to ship wheat as he has to ship wool or stock, or anything else. He should have as much right to build warehouses, or flat-houses to ship wheat through as he has to ship wool or stock through or any other commodity. If he had that right we believe we should soon see what we need AN OPEN MARKET. Of course millers and elevator men will oppose all that because THEY can make more under the present system. It is perfectly natural for them to perpetuate the system under which they make the most money and they will leave no stone unturned to do it.

THE MONOPOLY.

Mr. Chas. A. Pillsbury has said repeatedly that he should not try to oppose any measure that farmers thought fit to pass yet we see that he seems somewhat interested and we see no reports of other elevator men having as much to say as he does. He is reported to have said that "The farmers are not the only ones who have cause of complaint!" Are we to infer from that that he thinks that after the elevator men and the millers have made all the profits there is in wheat-raising that they don't get enough? Could he, or any other man invent a system that would give them more? Under the present system every farmer is being impoverished raising wheat but are the elevator men and the millers being impoverished in like ratio? We will cite one case with which we are all familiar in this upper country—O. S. Barnes, of Fargo, the general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad Elevators. In 1873 it is well-known that O. S. Barnes was employed, (as walking-boss we think) on this railroad. The following year he accepted the position of general manager on a farm near Glyndon, from that he acquired an interest in a general store in Glyndon and went into buying wheat in a small way. No sooner did he touch wheat than he began to gather in the wealth. To-day he is accounted one of the wealthiest men in this upper country. Supposing, instead of buying wheat he had gone into wheat raising on as large a scale as it is possible for one man to engage in it. Where would he be to-day? Well, to speak it in plain, unvarnished English he would have been BUSTED, doubtless. Take the Pillsburys as another instance. They are far from being impoverished by their wheat transactions, in fact they rather seem to be making money out of it. This may be owing to the large amounts they yearly handle but if the same rule applied as does in the case of the farmer the more wheat they handle the worse they would be off. The more wheat a farmer raises the worse he is off. There seems to be big money in wheat for everybody that handles it except the farmer. Why is this? The system may have been all right once when everybody could step into the market and buy but that day has gone by. Under the present system the control lies wholly in the hands of a few who have the power, can and do just as they please. That system that gives an elevator man of Minneapolis the power to say to a mill-owner at Crookston "If you dare to raise your prices above ours we will shut down on you," is wrong. It is in defiance to the constitution of the United States which is supposed to give every man equal rights under the law. We can not see any use in trying to frame laws to protect elevators in their present system. This country has tried that system pretty effectually for several years and its results are that the elevators and millers are all growing rich and the country is being impoverished. It is not fair for one side to have their innings all of the time and the farmer should now demand his turn at the bat. He should demand the right to build wheat-houses or that merchants and others have that right. He should demand the right to have cars set out for his use when needed just the same for wheat as for stock, or wool or any other produce and he should insist that there be no elevator or any other charges added except a reasonable freight rate. Had the farmer those privileges assured that very fact would compel the elevators to come in under the common law as others do, would insure an open wheat market and that is all the farmer needs. There would be very few cases where cars would be demanded by farmers if there were competing buyers in the market. The elevator companies assert that such is the case now. We as positively deny it. The prices are identically the same the grades are all the same and if a farmer is offered a certain sum for his grain at one elevator he can't get a cent more at another, and his local mills dare not offer him a cent more for the wheat than the elevators do for fear of trouble to themselves. Is that competition? Is that an open market? It is exactly the kind of competition and the kind of an open market we are getting under the present system and is just what we rebel against. Now it is not necessary, in our judgement to pass a long rigmarole of complex sentences that will benefit nobody. What is wanted is a simple, plain law that all can understand and be made to respect. A law that shall discriminate in favor of no one. A law so effective as to guarantee the rights of the simplest farmers as sacred as the most wise business man. A law that will guarantee the poor settler who raises 30 or 40 acres of wheat and hauls it to market many miles with oxen as much for his wheat as the man who raises his thousands of bushels gets. If those elevator men are sincere in their protestations they will not object to allowing the people to try a different system than the one now in vogue. But it seems that the present system is so good a one (for the millers and elevator men) that they can not bear to see a change. The elevator men, before they would erect their elevators demanded protection in what they called their rights. They have got it and that "protection" proves to be too severe a burden on the country. If they are sincere in their professions let them now prove it by relinquishing those protections freely and voluntarily. But there is where the shoe seems to pinch. Under those "protections" they are making more money than they could otherwise, hence their bitter opposition to a change. Any law, looking to perpetuating those protections and privileges over any other buyer is wrong to the farmers and business men of this country and should not be entertained or thought of.

At last the farmers of the State have found an able exponent in an agricultural paper, an adjunct they have long needed and that paper is published right in Minneapolis, where the gang operate who have so managed affairs as to take the largest share of the profits of wheat raising, leaving the farmers barely enough to subsist on. The Farm, Stock and Home is fearless and outspoken in the farmers' interest. What a refreshing contrast is that to the stick-in-the-mud policy pursued by a so-called agricultural paper that has been run by a Miss Nancy who has made great pretense of running a paper purely in the interest of the farming community. During the excitement last winter, when farmers were having sound No. 1 Hard wheat stolen from them under the excuse that it was frosted wheat we spoke to Miss Betsy about it one day when in Minneapolis, and told him we could bring indisputable evidence that farmers were being constantly robbed of good sound wheat under the plea of "frozen wheat." After listening courteously he said as near as we can recollect, this: "What's the use of my trying to remedy this evil, Cooke, THE MILLERS AND THE RAILROAD COMPANY HAVE THE POWER IN THEIR HANDS AND I COULD NOT AFFORD TO RISK LOSING MY PASS BY BUCKING AGAINST THEM! No, the farmers will have to wiggle out of this as best they may! You know it is always hard times in every new country and no doubt this will all come out right IN A FEW YEARS TIME!" In contrast to that milk and water mullgrub we take the following expressions from the Farm, Stock and Home and we say all honor to the man who while he pretends to represent the farmers' interests DOES IT:

"We have been told publicly, of the threats of the Millers' Association, to litigate any radical law passed affecting them; or if failing that they would close their elevators, and let the grain rot! Does not such talk concern the people's elect—to hasten themselves to see if there is really any power in the people, for the good of the people?

Here is a Legislature overwhelmingly farmer. The home interests represented are languishing for reasonable action. Outside of the State, thousands of people wait one hopeful sign, to come in and develop the country. They will come in with capital and strong hands and intelligent heads, AS SOON AS WE TAKE DOWN THE SIGNS THAT HAD SYSTEMS, OR LACK OF SYSTEMS, HAVE PUT UP THAT "FARMING DON'T PAY IN THE NORTHWEST." The people of the State want action taken and there is going to be a day of fearful reckoning if there is not. The people want nothing unreasonable, neither do they want their agents dictated to by those who have previously robbed them. But they will be satisfied with reasonable action—such as keep the State constitution, the written law, and the fair rights of all in sight. Measures framed in such a spirit cannot then be pressed too hard—but should be pushed through House and Senate, whip and spur, until safe under the waiting hand of Governor Hubbard. Gentlemen, with everything needed in your full control, will you now counsel and act together, and that immediately and from this moment?

Hear no proposition to shut off this question; none to delay by long-winded discussion. Delay means certain death in the whirlwind of the session's closing hours! The outlook is daily brighter for better times this coming year; for better prices for what you raise, for a great immigration of people who want to work for you, to buy of your products or invest in your surplus lands. Heed this counsel, act, and go home and you have done more to enhance the grand interests of this State than any body of men who have as yet been assembled in the State since it was organized."

We would like to raise a large club of Polk County farmers to support such a paper as that and we predict that if the Farm, Stock and Home continues on that platform it will receive the united support of every intelligent farmer in the State. It certainly deserves it.

SOMETHING LIKE IT.

We have received H. F. No. 227 being a bill agreed upon in the House committee and it has so much of the ring of the true metal about it that we are encouraged to hope that something may be accomplished after all. Below we give the provisions of the bill which though not exactly what is wanted, is the best yet proposed, and shows the right spirit. The bill has been remanded to the committee for a few corrections and is to be reported back to-day, (Thursday.)

Section. 1. Creates a railway and warehouse commission of three, one to be the present commissioner, to be appointed by the governor and their successors to be elected at the November election in 1886.

Sec. 2. Regulates the election.

Sec. 3. Requires them to be persons entirely disconnected from railroads, warehouses or any such interests and they must be sworn to execute the laws, and give bond in $20,000.

Sec. 4. Fixes compensation at $3,500 per year, a secretary at $1,500 and expenses.

Sec. 5. Declares the right of free passage of commissioners and assistants over all roads (same as in Illinois, to cut off bribery with free passes now so common.)

Sec. 6. Requires railroad companies to give complete and particularized reports.

Sec. 7. Empowers commissioners to require special reports from railroads.

Sec. 8. Applies sections 6 and 7 to officers of roads.

Sec. 9. Requires commissioners to report fully to governor on or before Dec. 1st, annually.

Sec. 10. Authorizes commissioners to examine railroads and warehouses, one visiting each county at least once in 3 months where there is a station.

Sec. 11. Gives power to examine books, papers, &c., and examine railroad officials under oath.

Sec. 12. They may summon and examine witnesses and the District Court may issue attachments for them.

Sec. 13. Witnesses wilfully neglecting to obey subpoena made liable to a penalty of not less than $25 nor more than $300—or imprisonment.

Sec. 14. Railroad officers, &c., neglecting to report or obstructing commissioners, fined not less than $100 and not more than $5,000, and for every ten days refusal a repetition of penalty.

Sec. 15. Is an exact reprint of the Illinois law of 1873 in regard to open market and shipment without discrimination, with the addition of the right to any person to build an elevator at any railroad line, of any size he sees fit, and to make connection by side rack.

Sec. 16. Provides in clear terms that any railroad making unjust discriminations shall be deemed guilty of violating this law and be dealt with as provided in sec. 19.

Sec. 17. Further specifically regulates shipments, providing against inequalities, rebates and discriminations, embracing the Reagan Inter-State Commerce clause about longer and shorter hauls.

Sec. 18. Requires railroads to furnish all necessary cars and equipments to transport passengers and property on tender of payment.

Sec. 19. Prescribes the penalty for violation of the foregoing provisions, at not less than $1,000 for first offense, and not less than $2,000 and not more than $5,000 for each subsequent offense, reserving trial by jury.

Sec. 20. Made the duty of commissioners to personally investigate and enforce the provisions of this act, and to institute suits for infringements, and may employ counsel to assist the attorney general.

Sec. 21. Makes it the duty of the attorney general and county attorneys to prosecute.

Sec. 22. Penalties to be paid into the State treasury.

Sec. 23. Reserves right of suit for damages.

Sec. 24. Majority of the board decides.

Sec. 25. Requires commissioners to fix schedules with rates of freight passenger transportation, which shall be taken as prima facie reasonable maximum rates and shall be published in a newspaper at St. Paul. They may change this schedule from time to time.

Sec. 26. Rules of evidence same as other civil actions, penalties cummulative to other ones. Suits to have precedence over all other civil causes.

Sec. 27. Defines a railroad corporation.

Sec. 28. Conserves the full force of common law liability of railroad corporations.

Sec. 29. Present railroad commissioner law repealed, saving actions pending.

Sec. 30. Goes into effect in 60 days after passage.

At Last.

At last Minnesota has what she has long needed—a creditable agricultural and breeders' journal, the Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis with the veteran agricultural writer of the State, John H. Stevens, at the head of the agricultural department. We have examined a sample copy sent us and can most heartily commend it to our patrons as a most valuable paper. It is a 16 page 4 column paper and being a Minnesota product makes it the more valuable to the farmers of the Northwest. It should be a welcome visitor to every household, and to make it so among our patrons we will furnish it to JOURNAL readers for 25 cents extra. Thus you can get 52 copies of the JOURNAL and 26 copies of the Farm, Stock and Home for 25 cents more than the price of the JOURNAL. All who have already paid in advance and would like it can get it by paying 25 cents extra. It is just like a paper we have for a long time wished to see established in our own State, and we propose to do all we can to place it in the hands of farmers who, when once they have read it will be loth to part with it. We expect some samples shortly when our friends can see it.

Oh no, those dealers in wheat don't want to oppose the farmers' demand for equal justice, but—"if you pass a law that interferes with our present profitable trade, if we can't bust it in the courts we will shut up shop and let your old wheat rot in the granaries!" That would be a pity, wouldn't it? If they had shut up shop last year and not handled a bushel of grain the farmers in this Northwest would have been thousands of dollars better off to-day. Wherever the farmers could find a chance to ship their grain to Duluth they beat the elevator grades and prices to the amount of from 8 to 10 cents a bushel all the same! Oh, no, these fellows don't want to oppose the farmers at all! Far from it!

Let every man stand free and equal before the law is all the farmers ask. Why should one man be protected in shipping rights more than others? If the railroads are common carriers a man should have as much right to ship a car of wheat without the danger of its being mixed with inferior grades as he has to ship a carload of wool without its being mixed by the party who may load it into the cars or unload it; or to ship a carload of blooded-stock without its being mixed with scrubs, or to ship any commodity whatever. If Jim Hill's blooded bulls were shipped through elevators into this country and had to go through the same process that our No. 1 Hard wheat has to to go out, we are of the opinion that they would not improve the quality of our stock much when they reached their destination. We may ship our oats, barley, potatoes, wool, or any other commodity whatever, but when it comes to wheat we are left. Somehow on wheat we don't know enough to be common shippers. We know enough to ship other commodities (that elevator men and millers don't want) but we are too ignorant to ship our wheat! (From the elevator and miller's standpoint.) That's where the farmers materially differ with these men and they demand the right to ship their own wheat also.

Foul Weeds.

There is a subject that the Legislature might well consider at this session that would be of vast importance. The land in the Northwest is every year becoming over-run with foul weeds that will in time become so numerous as to choke out all grain and render abortive the effort to raise grain of any kind. There is, we believe, a law in relation to mustard seed, which is supposed to oblige everybody to pull his mustard but it does little good owing to the lightness of the penalty attached. As it exists to-day it is far easier and less expensive for a man to pay his penalty than for him to hire men and pull his mustard and the result is that the mustard grows on unharmed and the land is liable to become over-run with the foul stuff unless some action is taken. Let a good healthy penalty be attached to that law and it will be all right.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits,
Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

Money to Give Away
IN BARGAINS,
AT MARKHAM'S,
THE LEADING GROCERY HOUSE
AND THE LARGEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE
IN CROOKSTON.
Goods Delivered to any Part of the City
FREE OF CHARGE.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER
FREE
To Journal Subscribers!
Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to
The "American Farmer,"
A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

THE ELEVATOR SYSTEM.

That the present elevator system works incalculable injury to the interests of the farmer has been too well proved to need comment. That Mr. Chas. A. Pillsbury, (the head and soul of the system, and the Millers' Association) should do his best to defend and perpetuate it is not so surprising when one considers the amount of money he has made out of it. It seems to hurt him sorely if anyone hints that his own elevator line does not intend and has not always dealt fairly by the farmers in every particular and, we believe, he boasts that every case that has come to his notice has been honestly settled. Perhaps he honestly thinks so but how can he reconcile the following history of one particular case with strict honesty? THE JOURNAL files for Jan. 24, 1884 contains the following:

"Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, in the Pioneer Press of the 21st inst says:

'There was a man at Crookston who said that he had been docked fourteen pounds to the bushel at our Angus elevator. But he acknowledged at Crookston—a very important thing which seems not to have been stated to your correspondent—that he had made his complaint at Minneapolis, and it had been settled long before the Crookston meeting, and before there was any agitation. But I must say further about this transaction that the agent at Angus had worked for us only about a week when the elevator burned and the wheat should have been docked fourteen pounds. I have seen wheat that ought to have been docked that and more too. But as the farmer thought he had been wronged and the wheat was burned and no way of testing it, we took his word and paid his claim. It looks like straining the thing a little to bring this up as a case of injustice."

Thus saith Mr. Pillsbury, and if he spoke the truth it might be considered a hardship to bring up such cases but the following affidavit of J. M. Palmer, the farmer at Angus who had been docked fourteen pounds to the bushel puts it in an altogether different light.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. }

James M. Palmer, being duly sworn says that he is a farmer residing near Angus, in Polk County, that during the season of 1883 he raised a crop of wheat on his farm in Sec. 20, R. 47, in the town of Angus that on or about Oct. 1st, 1883, he delivered eight hundred bushels of wheat to Pillsbury & Hurlbut's elevator, at Angus station, which wheat was taken from the machine and delivered to said elevator and was graded by the agent of said elevator No. 2 Hard, after docking the same FOURTEEN (14) pounds to the bushel. Affiant further says that the same quality of wheat, in the same condition as delivered to said elevator, was by him loaded into a car and shipped to Duluth, Minnesota, where the same was returned to affiant as graded No. 1 Hard, and only docked ONE-HALF (½) pound to the bushel for cleaning. That soon after the delivery of said wheat at Angus the said elevator, with all the wheat, was destroyed by fire. That affiant at the time of said delivery objected to such heavy dockage as fourteen pounds to the bushel but got no satisfaction.

That on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1884, affiant appeared in the City Hall in the city of Crookston, at the meeting then being held there, at which was present A. Manvel, General Manager of the St. P., M. & M. R'y., Charles A. Pillsbury, Hulbert and others that affiant then and there publicly stated the facts in regard to said excessive dockage on said wheat delivered to the elevator of Pillsbury & Hulbert, at Angus, Minnesota. Affiant further says that his attention has been called to a letter over the signature of Charles A. Pillsbury, dated Minneapolis, Jan. 19th, and appearing in the Daily Pioneer Press for Monday, Jan. 21, 1884. That affiant has read said letter, and affiant further says that he is the person referred to therein as having been docked fourteen pounds to the bushel, and that affiant never acknowledged that he had made a complaint in said matter at Minneapolis, and that the same had been settled. Affiant says that said statement in said letter of Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury aforesaid is false and untrue, and that affiant has never been settled with as to dockage. Affiant further says that by reason of the unjust and groundless dockage by the Pillsbury & Hulbert Elevator at Angus, Minnesota, as aforesaid, affiant has been injured and damaged and defrauded out of about TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE DOLLARS, which has never been settled, compromised or paid to him by Pillsbury & Hulbert or any one else, and still remains unpaid, unsettled and uncompromised and as affiant believes justly due to affiant.

J. M. PALMER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of January A. D. 1884.

[Seal] H. STEENERSON, Notary Public.

From Mr. Pillsbury's statement of the case it is seen that Mr. Pillsbury acknowledges that Mr. Palmer's claim was a just one, and that he desires the impression to obtain that it has been paid. Mr. Palmer's sworn statement shows that it has not been paid, therefore, if Mr. Pillsbury is as honest as he pretends to be the only honorable course for him to pursue is TO PAY THAT [illegible] in full with interest up to [illegible] is but one of hundreds that [illegible] abundantly proved last year where [illegible] upon farmers [illegible]

under the plea of "frozen wheat," "short weight," &c., &c., and under the present elevator system the farmer has absolutely no recourse. There is no appeal for him from an entirely arbitrary decision of an agent (which is more liable to be wrong than right as the agent is under heavy bonds to protect the elevator company) and this is what the farmer complains of. He does not care who buys his wheat if he is sure of justice in the deal. He does not wish to tear up the railroad tracks or destroy their business but he does want justice from them. It is the fact that the present system places the whole control in the hands of the buyer that is wrong. Now, the railroad, as a common carrier has no right to make such rules and regulations as will permit one man or one set of men to absolutely control the wheat trade of the country. They have as much right to make rules and regulations governing every other commodity as they have for wheat. Simply because the present system is "more convenient" is no excuse at all and more especially when it has been clearly shown that that system is a burden to the country. Gentlemen of the Legislature, we want nothing but EVEN HANDED JUSTICE in this matter and nothing short of that will satisfy us. The simple fact that such a system exists that permits such "mistakes" (?) to happen as the case we herewith present shows that the system is wrong, and should be righted. It seems that Mr. Pillsbury either thinks this case has been settled OR ELSE HE DON'T INTEND IT SHALL BE, but in either case it is rough on the farmer. He has to grin and bear it and he don't like a system that permits such big "mistakes!" He THINKS he has been robbed and defrauded and even when Mr. Pillsbury tells him that he has not been robbed at all "it was only a little mistake, liable to happen to any one you know," UNDER THIS SYSTEM, the farmer fails to see how that helps him in the least. HE IS OUT OF POCKET all the same whatever you call it, a mistake or robbery. If this is a free country farmers' rights should be as sacred as millers or elevator men's. A farmer should have just as much right to order a car to ship wheat as he has to ship wool or stock or anything else. He should have as much right to build warehouses or flat-houses to ship wheat through as he has to ship wool or stock through or any other commodity. If he had that right we believe we should soon see what we need AN OPEN MARKET. Of course millers and elevator men will oppose all that because THEY can make more under the present system. It is perfectly natural for them to perpetuate the system under which they make the most money and they will leave no stone unturned to do it.

THE MONOPOLY.

Mr. Chas. A. Pillsbury has said repeatedly that he should not try to oppose any measure that farmers thought fit to pass, yet we see that he seems somewhat interested and we see no reports of other elevator men having as much to say as he does. He is reported to have said that "The farmers are not the only ones who have cause of complaint!" Are we to infer from that that he thinks that, after the elevator men and the millers have made all the profits there is in wheat raising that they don't get enough? Could he or any other man invent a system that would give them more? Under the present system every farmer is being impoverished raising wheat but are the elevator men and the millers being impoverished in like ratio? We will cite one case with which we are all familiar in this upper country—G. B. Barnes, of Fargo, the general manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad Elevators. In 1878 it is well known that G. B. Barnes was employed (as walking boss we think) on this railroad. The following year he accepted the position of general manager on a farm near Glyndon, from that he acquired an interest in a general store in Glyndon and went into buying wheat in a small way. No sooner did he touch wheat than he began to gather in the wealth. To-day he is accounted one of the wealthiest men in this upper country. Supposing instead of buying wheat he had gone into wheat raising on as large a scale as it is possible for one man to engage in it. Where would he be to-day? Well, to speak it in plain unvarnished English, he would have been BUSTED doubtless. Take the Pillsburys as another instance. They are far from being impoverished by their wheat transactions in fact they rather seem to be making money out of it. This may be owing to the large amounts they yearly handle but if the same rule applied as does in the case of the farmer the more wheat they handle the worse they would be off. The more wheat a farmer raises the worse he is off. There seems to be big money in wheat for everybody that handles it except the farmer. Why is this? The system may have been all right once when everybody could step into the market and buy but that day has gone by. Under the present system the control lies wholly in the hands of a few who having the power can and do just as they please. That system that gives an elevator man of Minneapolis the power to say to a mill owner at Crookston "If you dare to raise your [illegible] shut down on you [illegible] defiance to the Constitution of the United States which is supposed to give every man equal rights under the laws. We cannot see any use in trying to [illegible]

frame laws to protect elevators in their present system. This country has tried that system pretty effectually for several years and its results are that the elevators and millers are all growing rich and the country is being impoverished. It is not fair for one side to have their innings all of the time and the farmer should now demand his turn at the bat. He should demand the right to build wheat houses or that merchants and others have that right. He should demand the right to have cars set out for his use when needed just the same for wheat as for stock or wool or any other produce and he should insist that there be no elevator or any other charges added except a reasonable freight rate. Had the farmer those privileges assured that very fact would compel the elevators to come in under the common law as others do, would insure an open wheat market and that is all the farmer needs. There would be very few cases where cars would be demanded by farmers if there were competing buyers in the market. The elevator companies assert that such is the case now. We as positively deny it. The prices are identically the same the grades are all the same and if a farmer is offered a certain sum for his grain at one elevator he can't get a cent more at another, and his local mills dare not offer him a cent more for the wheat than the elevators do for fear of trouble to themselves. Is that competition? Is that an open market? It is exactly the kind of competition and the kind of an open market we are getting under the present system and is just what we rebel against. Now it is not necessary in our judgement to pass a long rigmarole of complex sentences that will benefit nobody. What is wanted is a simple, plain law that all can understand and be made to respect. A law that shall discriminate in favor of no one. A law so effective as to guarantee the rights of the simplest farmers as sacred as the most wise business man. A law that will guarantee the poor settler who raises 30 or 40 acres of wheat and hauls it to market many miles with oxen as much for his wheat as the man who raises his thousands of bushels gets. If those elevator men are sincere in their protestations they will not object to allowing the people to try a different system than the one now in vogue. But it seems that the present system is so good a one (for the millers and elevator men) that they can not bear to see a change. The elevator men before they would erect their elevators demanded protection in what they called their rights. They have got it and that "protection" proves to be too severe a burden on the country. If they are sincere in their professions let them now prove it by relinquishing those protections freely and voluntarily. But there is where the shoe seems to pinch. Under those "protections" they are making more money than they could otherwise, hence their bitter opposition to a change. Any law looking to perpetuating those protections and privileges over any other buyer is wrong to the farmers and business men of this country and should not be entertained or thought of.

At last the farmers of the State have found an able exponent in an agricultural paper, an adjunct they have long needed and that paper is published right in Minneapolis, where the gang operate who have so managed affairs as to take the largest share of the profits of wheat raising, leaving the farmers barely enough to subsist on. The Farm, Stock and Home is fearless and outspoken in the farmers' interest. What a refreshing contrast is that to the stick-in-the-mud policy pursued by a so-called agricultural paper, that has been run by a "Miss Nancy" who has made great pretense of running a paper purely in the interest of the farming community. During the excitement last winter when farmers were having sound No. 1 Hard wheat stolen from them under the excuse that it was frosted wheat, we spoke to "Miss Betsy" about it one day when in Minneapolis and told him we could bring indisputable evidence that farmers were being constantly robbed of good sound wheat under the plea of frozen wheat. After listening courteously he said as near as we can recollect this: "What's the use of my trying to remedy this evil, Cooke, THE MILLERS AND THE RAILROAD COMPANY HAVE THE POWER IN THEIR HANDS AND I COULD NOT AFFORD TO RISK LOSING MY PASS BY [illegible] AGAINST THEM! No, the farmers will have to wiggle out of this as best they may. You know it is always hard times in every new country and no doubt this will all come out right IN A FEW YEARS TIME!" In contrast to that milk and water mullgrubbery we take the following expressions from the Farm, Stock and Home and we say all honor to the man who while he pretends to represent the farmers' interests does it.

"We have been told publicly of the threats of the Millers' Association to litigate any radical law passed affecting them, or failing that they would close their elevators and let the grain rot. Does not such talk concern the people's elect—to hasten themselves to see if there is really any power in the people for the good of the people?

"Here is a Legislature overwhelmingly farmer [illegible] are languishing for reasonable action. Outside of the State thousands of people wait [illegible] to come in and develop the country. They will come [illegible] capital and strong [illegible] intelligent heads [illegible]

[illegible] NORTHWEST. The people of the State want action taken and there is going to be a day of fearful reckoning if there is not. The people want nothing unreasonable, neither do they want their agents dictated to by those who have previously robbed them. But they will be satisfied with reasonable action—such as keep the State constitution, the written law, and the fair rights of all in sight. Measures framed in such a spirit cannot then be pressed too hard—but should be pushed through House and Senate, whip and spur, until safe under the waiting hand of Governor Hubbard. Gentlemen, with everything needed in your full control, will you now counsel and act together, and that immediately and from this moment? Hear no proposition to shut off this question; none to delay by long-winded discussion. Delay means certain death in the whirlwind of the session's closing hours! The outlook is daily brighter for better times this coming year; for better prices for what you raise, for a great immigration of people who want to work for you, to buy of your products or invest in your surplus lands. Heed this counsel, act, and go home and you have done more to enhance the grand interests of this State than any body of men who have as yet been assembled in the State since it was organized."

We would like to raise a large club of Polk County farmers to support such a paper as that and we predict that if the Farm, Stock and Home continues on that platform it will receive the united support of every intelligent farmer in the State. It certainly deserves it.

SOMETHIMG LIKE IT.

We have received H. F. No. 227, being a bill agreed upon in the House committee and it has so much of the ring of the true metal about it that we are encouraged to hope that something may be accomplished after all. Below we give the provisions of the bill which though not exactly what is wanted, is the best yet proposed, and shows the right spirit. The bill has been remanded to the committee for a few corrections and is to be reported back to-day (Thursday.)

Section 1. Creates a railway and warehouse commission of three, one to be the present commissioner, to be appointed by the governor and their successors to be elected at the November election in 1886.

Sec. 2. Regulates the election.

Sec. 3. Requires them to be persons entirely disconnected from railroads, warehouses or any such interests and they must be sworn to execute the laws, and give bond in $20,000.

Sec. 4. Fixes compensation at $3,500 per year, a secretary at $1,500 and expenses.

Sec. 5. Declares the right of free passage of commissioners and assistants over all roads (same as in Illinois, to cut off bribery with free passes now so common.)

Sec. 6. Requires railroad companies to give complete and particularized reports.

Sec. 7. Empowers commissioners to require special reports from railroads.

Sec. 8. Applies sections 6 and 7 to officers of roads.

Sec. 9. Requires commissioners to report fully to governor on or before Dec. 1st, annually.

Sec. 10. Authorizes commissioners to examine railroads and warehouses, one visiting each county at least once in 6 months where there is a station.

Sec. 11. Gives power to examine books, papers, &c., and examine railroad officials under oath.

Sec. 12. They may summon and examine witnesses and the District Court may issue attachments for them.

Sec. 13. Witnesses wilfully neglecting to obey subpoena made liable to a penalty of not less than $25 nor more than $300—or imprisonment.

Sec. 14. Railroad officers, &c., neglecting to report or obstructing commissioners, fined not less than $100 and not more than $5,000, and for every ten days refusal a repetition of penalty.

Sec. 15. Is an exact reprint of the Illinois law of 1878 in regard to open market and shipment without discrimination, with the addition of the right to any person to build an elevator at any railroad line of any size he sees fit and to make connection by side track.

Sec. 16. Provides in clear terms that any railroad making unjust discriminations shall be deemed guilty of violating this law and be dealt with as provided in sec. 10.

Sec. 17. Further specifically regulates shipments, providing against inequalities, rebates and discriminations, embracing the Reagan Inter-State Commerce clause about longer and shorter hauls.

Sec. 18. Requires railroads to furnish all necessary cars and equipments to transport passengers and property on tender of payment.

Sec. 19. Prescribes the penalty for violation of the foregoing provisions at not less than $1,000 for first offense and not less than $2,000 and not more than $5,000 for each subsequent offense, requiring trial by jury.

Sec. 20. Makes the duty of commissioners to personally investigate and enforce the provisions of this act, and [illegible] for infringements, and [illegible] counsel [illegible] attorney general [illegible]

Sec. 21. Makes it the duty of the attorney general and county attorneys to prosecute.

Sec. 22. Penalties to be paid into the State treasury.

Sec. 23. Reserves right of suit for damages.

Sec. 24. Majority of the board decides.

Sec. 25. Requires commissioners to fix schedules with rates of freight passenger transportation which shall be taken as prima facie reasonable maximum rates and shall be published in a newspaper at St. Paul. They may change this schedule from time to time.

Sec. 26. Rules of evidence same as other civil actions, penalties cummulative to other ones. Suits to have precedence over all other civil causes.

Sec. 27. Defines a railroad corporation.

Sec. 28. Conserves the full force of common law liability of railroad corporations.

Sec. 20. Present railroad commissioner law repealed, saving actions pending.

Sec. 30. Goes into effect in 60 days after passage.

At Last.

At last Minnesota has what she has long needed—a creditable agricultural and breeders' journal, the Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis with the veteran agricultural writer of the State, John H. Stevens, at the head of the agricultural department. We have examined a sample copy sent us and can most heartily commend it to our patrons as a most valuable paper. It is a 16 page 4 column paper and being a Minnesota product makes it the more valuable to the farmers of the Northwest. It should be a welcome visitor to every household, and to make it so among our patrons we will furnish it to JOURNAL readers for 25 cents extra. Thus you can get 52 copies of the JOURNAL and 26 copies of the Farm, Stock and Home for 25 cents more than the price of the JOURNAL. All who have already paid in advance and would like it can get it by paying 25 cents extra. It is just like a paper we have for a long time wished to see established in our own State, and we propose to do all we can to place it in the hands of farmers who, when once they have read it will be loth to part with it. We expect some samples shortly when our friends can see it.

Oh no, those dealers in wheat don't want to oppose the farmers' demand for equal justice, but—"if you pass a law that interferes with our present profitable trade, if we can't bust it in the courts we will shut up shop and let your old wheat rot in the granaries!" That would be a pity, wouldn't it? If they had shut up shop last year and not handled a bushel of grain the farmers in this Northwest would have been thousands of dollars better off to-day. Wherever the farmers could find a chance to ship their grain to Duluth they beat the elevator grades and prices to the amount of from 8 to 10 cents a bushel all the same! Oh, no, these fellows don't want to oppose the farmers at all! Far from it.

Let every man stand free and equal before the law is all the farmers ask. Why should one man be protected in shipping rights more than others? If the railroads are common carriers a man should have as much right to ship a car of wheat without the danger of its being mixed with inferior grades as he has to ship a carload of wool without its being mixed by the party who may load it into the cars or unload it, or to ship a carload of blooded-stock without its being mixed with scrubs, or to ship any commodity whatever. If Jim Hill's blooded bulls were shipped through elevators into this country and had to go through the same process that our No. 1 Hard wheat has to go out, we are of the opinion that they would not improve the quality of our stock much when they reached their destination. We may ship our oats, barley, potatoes, wool, or any other commodity whatever, but when it comes to wheat we are left. Somehow on wheat we don't know enough to be common shippers. We know enough to ship other commodities (that elevator men and millers don't want) but we are too ignorant to ship our wheat! (From the elevator and miller's standpoint.) That's where the farmers materially differ with these men and they demand the right to ship their own wheat also.

Foul Weeds.

There is a subject that the Legislature might well consider at this session that would be of vast importance. The land in the Northwest is every year becoming over-run with foul weeds that will in time become so numerous as to choke out all grain and render abortive the effort to raise grain of any kind. There is, we believe, a law in relation to mustard seed, which is supposed to oblige everybody to pull his mustard but it does little good owing to the lightness of the penalty attached. As it exists to-day it is far easier and less expensive for a man to pay his penalty than for him to hire men to pull his mustard and the result is that the mustard grows on unharmed and the land is liable to become over-run with the foul stuff unless some action is taken. Let a good healthy penalty be attached to that law and it will be all right.

You can buy a large sugar [illegible] for 8 cents [illegible] New York [illegible]

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

Monev to Give Away
IN BARGAINS,
AT MARKHAM'S,
THE LEADING GROCERY HOUSE
AND THE LARGEST BOOT AND SHOE STORE
IN CROOKSTON.
Goods Delivered to any Part of the City
FREE OF CHARGE

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER
FREE
To Journal Subscribers!
Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to
The "American Farmer,'
A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts,
D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant,
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses & cattle a specialty.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 5, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10:55 p m
" 9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
" 19 Freight	12:20 a. m.	
" 15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
" 23 Freight		10:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
" 10 Passenger		5:00 p. m.
" 20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
" 21 Freight		6:15 p. m.
" 24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
" 10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
" 45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
" 46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 24 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. H. Baker	Ada.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
C. S. Spendley	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
John Leo	Court Commissioner.
Wm. Watts	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
C. L. Brainard	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Knute Nelson—1st Dist	Aldal.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
C. Kretzschmar—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Rengalin.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	J. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	P. Houston.
City Attorney	F. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Filteault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor, Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m.; and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash street. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

Taxpayers.

Of Polk County are hereby notified that I will be at the following places at the dates specified herein for the purpose of collecting current taxes, to-wit:

Angus, Monday afternoon, Jan. 26.
Euclid, Tuesday, Jan. 27.
East Grand Fork, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, Jan. 28 and 29.
Mallory, Friday, Jan. 30.
Fisher, Saturday, Jan. 31.
St. Hilaire, Thursday afternoon and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.
Red Lake Falls, Saturday, Feb. 7.
Terrebonne, Monday, Feb. 9.
Maple Bay, Saturday, Feb. 14.
Mentor, P. O., Monday, Feb. 16.
Aldal, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday, Feb. 17 and 18.
Edna, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19.

O. H. LUCKEN,
County Treasurer, Polk County.
[39-41]

Red flannels, plain and twilled, guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Jan. 29th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Feb. 27th, 1885, viz: KNUDT H. BERG, Pre. D. S., No. 6907, for the sw¼ S. 21, T. 148, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. P. Onsted, L. P. Oldsted, C. Tharaldson and J. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-41] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter J. Wikeen against Even Olson Hanneberg for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1311 dated July 8th, 1879, upon the nw¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45, in Polk Co., Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging the said Even Olson Hanneberg failed to plant five acres of said land to trees, tree seeds or cuttings during either the third or fourth year after making said entry, and that he has not now ten acres of trees growing on said land, also that claimant wholly failed in the year 1883 to cultivate the land which he claimed to have planted to tree seeds prior thereto, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[37-43] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to Ed. Gareau Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the eighteenth day of February 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Crookston in said County, to answer to John Moser & Ernest Moeckel co-partners as Moser & Moeckel in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Moser & Moeckel for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 14th day of January 1884.

G. W. LEWIS,
Justice of the Peace.
[35-41]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Ferdinand E. LePage and Joseph S. Papin copartners as LePage & Papin for benefit of creditors to Frank Jerome.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause if any there be, before this court at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the submitted claim of Eddy Harvey & Co. (assigned) shall not be paid from said estate, why the amount each creditor is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done, the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why such other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, once each week for three successive weeks and that at least twenty days before said return day a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor and also to said assignors addressed to each at his or their place of residence.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1885.

O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.

W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court.

Morrison & Ledeboer, Plff,
vs.
The Red Lake Falls Milling & Lumber Co. Defts.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Morrison & Ledeboer and against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 12 50-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12,) Section fourteen, containing 38 60-100 acres and the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and west one-half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) Polk County, Minnesota, the above described property will be sold in lots or parcels. And that I shall, on Saturday the twenty eight day of February A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and ten cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January 1885, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 10th 1885. [38-44]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court; 11th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Charles A. Chiniquy and Joseph Rudolph Chiniquy, copartners as C. A. & J. R. Chiniquy, for benefit of creditors to Morris R. Brown.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause, if any there be, before this court, at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, and State of Minnesota, on Thursday the 26th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the amount of each creditor who has filed proof of claims and the release provided by law is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done, the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why each other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, once each week for three successive weeks and that at least twenty days before said return day a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor, and also to said assignors, addressed to each at his reputed place of residence.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1885.

O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.

W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.
Special Term. January 9th 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Witty deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry Witty deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas, Christ Olson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Henry Witty died in said county on the sixth day of December 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him and to Andrew Olson issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.
[38-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 65-100 dollars ($1887.65-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 460, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 22d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State on the 12th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 22th, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[42-45] Pro Se

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 32-100 dollars, ($2[illegible].32-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph L. Daoust and Herminia Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 16th day of June A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 63, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at a point fifty (5.) feet west of the northeast corner of the block or parcel of land in lot seven (7,) in Section thirty-six (36,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-seven (47,) bounded on the north by the street running west from the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track; and on the east by the county road running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track, and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [31-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and 83-100 dollars, ($384.83-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clarenthe Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1882, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 2, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section one (1,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-44]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 25th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-two and 21-100 dollars, ($372.21-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Aiken Dumas and Emily Dumas his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 127, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 9th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 24th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee, [35-41]

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants,
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
REVOLVER, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Sash, Doors, &c.

McKINNON BRO'S
CARRIAGE WORKS!
Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.
AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!
And Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.
Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,

DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!
EXTRAS
For all Machines constantly on hand

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY:
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn

Big Bonanza.
JOSEPH BARRETT
Has decided to Put on the Market his
ADDITION
TO THE
CITY OF CROOKSTON
Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase
CHOICE LOTS,
NOW IS YOUR TIME!
LOTS
For Sale Separately, or in
BLOCKS.
TERMS EASY!
Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building, Both English and French spoken.
JOSEPH BARRETT,

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET,
You will get in deed and in fact
Not simply in name, but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

To Country Merchants:
If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRIGES, for we have got the goods.
☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.
Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
Is ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 5, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
9 Passenger	10:20 a. m.	
19 Freight	12:20 a. m.	
15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
23 Freight		10:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
10 Passenger		5:00 p. m.
20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	Arrive.	Leave.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m. and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 24 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. H. Baker	Ada.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
C. S. Spendley	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
John Leo	Court Commissioner.
Wm. Watts	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
C. L. Brainard	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Knute Nelson—1st Dist	Aldal.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
C. Kretzschmar—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Bataille.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	S. F. Markham, C. A. Chinquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Pilatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash street. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. 2:00 p. m.

GERMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,489, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

Taxpayers

Of Polk County are hereby notified that I will be at the following places at the dates specified herein for the purpose of collecting current taxes, to-wit:

Angus, Monday afternoon, Jan. 26.
Euclid, Tuesday, Jan. 27.
East Grand Fork, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, Jan. 28 and 29.
Mallory, Friday, Jan. 30.
Fisher, Saturday, Jan. 31.
St. Hilaire, Thursday afternoon and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.
Red Lake Falls, Saturday, Feb. 7.
Terrebonne, Monday, Feb. 9.
Maple Bay, Saturday, Feb. 14.
Mentor, P. O., Monday, Feb. 16.
Aldal, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday, Feb. 17 and 18.
Euclid, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19.
O. H. LUCKEN,
County Treasurer, Polk County.
[39-41]

Red flannel [illegible] guaranteed all wool [illegible] cents to 50 cents at the [illegible]

[illegible]

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,120,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.
MOSER & MOECKEL.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim; and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Feb. 27th, 1885, viz: KNUDT H. BERG, Pre. D. S. No. 6007, for the sw¼ S. 21, T. 148, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. P. Onsted, L. P. Oldsted, C. Tharaldson, and J. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.
[39-41] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter J. Wikeen against Even Olson Ranneberg for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1311 dated July 8th, 1879, upon the nw¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45, in Polk Co., Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging the said Even Olson Runeberg failed to plant five acres of said land to trees, tree seeds or cuttings during either the third or fourth year after making said entry and that he has not now ten acres of trees growing on said land, also that claimant wholly failed in the year 1883 to cultivate the land which he claimed to have planted to tree seeds prior thereto, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
[37-42] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

The State of Minnesota, to Ed. Garceau Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, on the eighteenth day of February 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Crookston in said County, to answer to John Moser & Ernest Moeckel co-partners as Moser & Moeckel in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Moser & Moeckel for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 14th day of January 1885.
G. W. LEWIS,
[38-41] Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Ferdinand E. LePage and Joseph S. Papin copartners as LePage & Papin for benefit of creditors to Frank Jerome.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause if any there be, before this court at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the submitted claim of Eddy Harvey & Co., (assigned) shall not be paid from said estate, why the amount each creditor is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done, the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why such other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, once each week for three successive weeks and that at least twenty days before said return day a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor and also to said assignors addressed to each at his or their place of residence.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1885.
O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.
W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court.
Morrison & Ledeboer, Plff, vs. The Red Lake Falls Milling & Lumber Co. Defts.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Morrison & Ledeboer and against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 12 50-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12,) Section fourteen, containing 38 60-100 acres and the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and west one-half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) Polk County, Minnesota; the above described property will be sold in lots or parcels. And that I shall, on Saturday the twenty eighth day of February A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and ten cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January 1885, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.
Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 10th 1885. [38-41]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Charles A. Chiniquy and Joseph Rudolph Chiniquy, copartners as C. A. & J. R. Chiniquy, for benefit of creditors to Morris R. Brown.

On reading the petition of the above named assignee and other records, papers and files in the above mentioned matter, ordered: That all persons interested in the assigned estate herein, show cause, if any there be, before this court at special term, at the Court House, in the Village of Duluth, in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, on Thursday, the 26th day of February A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, why the accounts of the aforesaid assignee shall not be allowed, why all his acts and proceedings in the above entitled matter shall not be ratified and confirmed, why said assignee shall not receive a reasonable compensation for his services in said matter, why the amount of each creditor who has filed proof of claims and the release provided by law is entitled to receive out of said estate should not be ascertained and the petitioner directed to pay the same, and why after this has been done the said assignee should not be fully, completely and forever discharged from the duties of his trust herein and from all liabilities thereunder, and why the bond of said assignee shall not be forever discharged and cancelled, and why such other and further or different order as the court shall deem just and proper shall not be granted.

Ordered that this order be published in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota once each week for three successive weeks, and that at least twenty days before said return day a copy of this order be mailed to each and all of the creditors of said assignor and also to said assignors addressed to each at his or their place of residence.

Dated January [illegible] A. D. 1885.
O. P. STEARNS,
District Judge.
[illegible]
Att'ys for Assignee, Crookston, Minn. [39-41]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court. Special Term, January 9th 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Witty, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry Witty deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this Court.

And whereas, Christ Olson has filed therewith his petition, representing among other things that said Henry Witty died in said county on the sixth day of December 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him and to Andrew Olson issued thereon.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office in said county, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a newspaper printed and published at the City of Crookston in said county.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[38-40] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 68-100 dollars ($1887.68-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 400, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 22d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said County and State on the 14th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 24th, 1885.
JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[40-45] Pro Se

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 18th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred eighty and 33-100 dollars, ($287.33-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph L. Daoust and Hermina Daoust, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 16th day of June A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 65, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at a point fifty (50) feet west of the north-east corner of the block or parcel of land in lot seven (7,) in Section thirty-six (36,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-seven (47,) bounded on the north by the street running west from the county bridge across the Red Lake River to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad track, and on the east by the county road running south from said bridge, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence west about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the said railroad track, thence northerly one hundred (100) feet along said railroad track, and thence east about one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Dec. 12th A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMEL,
JOHN LEO, Mortgagee.
Att'y for Mortgagee. [51-40]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and 83-100 dollars ($384.83-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clorenthe Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1882, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 2, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter (se¼) of Section one (1,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.
HENRY HAMMEL,
JOHN LEO, Mortgagee.
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Dec. 25th 1884.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred seventy-two and 21-100 dollars ($372.21-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Aiken Dumas and Emily Dumas his wife to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 1st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 117, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the [illegible] day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston [illegible] A. D. [illegible]
HENRY HAMMEL,
[illegible] Mortgagee.
Att'y for Mortgagee. [illegible]

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants,
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
REVOLVER, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Sash, Doors, &c.

McKINNON BRO'S
CARRIAGE WORKS!
Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.
AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!
And Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.
Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,
DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY.
In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon. In fact we have everything in machinery, from
A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!
EXTRAS
For all Machines constantly on hand

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House. [illegible]
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

Big Bonanza.
JOSEPH BARRETT
Has decided to Put on the Market his
ADDITION
TO THE
CITY OF CROOKSTON
Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase
CHOICE LOTS,
NOW IS YOUR TIME!
LOTS
For Sale Separately, or in
BLOCKS.
TERMS EASY!
Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.
JOSEPH BARRETT.

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact
Not simply in name, but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

To Country Merchants:
If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRICES, for we have got the goods.
☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.
Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor.
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON, MINN.
[illegible] ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase [illegible]

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. F. HITTON, Proprietor.
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 12, 1885. NO. 42

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	60	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 00	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 00	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 00	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

The low price which grain commands in the market at the present time, and the prospect that this discouraging state of affairs may continue for an indefinite time, has induced many northwestern farmers to cast about them for a crop that will be more remunerative. Diversified crops have been urged for many years by those who saw it in a practical solution of the many difficulties that result from growing wheat to the exclusion of almost every other farm product. The state of the markets this season would seem to be an argument that cannot be gainsaid in favor of the cultivation of something else beside wheat. It is altogether probable that there is no other system of farming that gives the farmers more trouble with less profit, than making wheat the chief article of production. Many farmers have found that stock raising is more certainly profitable than wheat raising. General attention has, however, lately been turned to the cultivation of flax. Flax has been raised in the western counties of this State with the most satisfactory results, and is said to have been the most profitable crop this year. This would seem to indicate that farmers in other portions of the State may devote a portion of their land to a flax crop, with a reasonable degree of certainty that their venture will prove profitable. It would not be advisable to abandon wheat and corn as market crops, but it would be wise to reduce the amount of these staples somewhat and give flax cultivation a fair test. It is not at all likely that there will be any decrease in the demand for linseed oil, and this will secure a ready sale at a remunerative price for flax seed. In all probability such improvements will be made in the machinery for the manufacture of the fibre as will make the crop a valuable one. Even at the present prices for seed and straw it is fully equal to corn or wheat as a profitable crop. If flax is cut instead of being pulled it is not a very exhaustive crop, the stubble and roots being left on the ground.

An exchange gives as the result of investigation the following advantages of raising flax:

First—It yields nearly as much per acre as wheat, and brings a higher price.

Second—It costs less for seed, only requiring from sixteen to twenty quarts per acre, and when sown early it is ready to harvest from a week to ten days before wheat.

Third—It is the best preparation for a wheat crop, insuring from three to six bushels more per acre, "following flax," than in succession. The same is true of oats and barley, and thus affords a good relief from the one crop system that is ruining the west.

Fourth—If the crop is properly stacked and secured from rain the straw is eagerly eaten by stock and worth as much as ordinary hay.

The large Russian seed is especially adapted to cultivation in the northwest, enabling the farmer to sow late, even after all other grain is sown, and harvested after other small grain is secured. It requires only ten to sixteen quarts of seed to the acre and often yields twelve to eighteen bushels to the acre on newly broken ground, and leaves the ground in much better condition than it would otherwise be. In western Minnesota and Dakota sowing has been done on new ground as late as the 10th of July, and resulted in a harvest of fifteen bushels to the acre.

A commission of Coddington County, Dakota, farmers, to investigate flax growing with reference to its introduction into the county as a possible means of relief from the present ruinous business of wheat growing, have made an exhaustive report in favor of substituting flax for wheat in that section. The fact that several millions of bushels of flax seed are annually imported into the United States is sufficient proof that there is room for this industry, and that there is no likelihood of overproduction.

In regard to the exhaustion of the soil they report that they made most careful investigation, and find that there is practically no appreciable loss as yet on their new land for the three or four years in which it has been produced, although the exclusive growth of this or any other grain is not to be recommended, and should only be practiced as a stepping-stone to something better, in the way of grass and stock. The yield varied with different farmers, as in all crops, depending more upon the treatment received than anything else. A yield of twelve to fifteen bushels per acre was considered a fair crop, if properly put in. The best results were obtained from land that had become thoroughly pulverized by cultivation, as flax, like other seeds, repays careful preparation of the soil. Under such conditions, eighteen bushels and upwards per acre were often obtained. Rock County, Minn., last year raised about 280,000 bushels of flax. A Luverne farmer reported a yield of 879 bushels from fifty-three acres, which he sold at $1.10 per bushel, leaving him $671.65, after paying his expenses and charging the crop with all the work done on it. The committee report that the price paid on the street was $1.08 for flax, while, at the same time, wheat was 50 cents.

THE SUNFLOWER AS FUEL.

Peter C. De Linde, a nurseryman of Bonhomme County, has written to the Dakota Farmer on the subject of cheap fuel. He says his experience has shown him that the mammoth Russian sunflower makes an excellent article of fuel. In the great steppes region of Russia and Tartary, where the winters are more severe than in Dakota and Minnesota, the sunflower has been for centuries past the only fuel used. Mr. De Linde says: "I have burned turf for sixteen years, coal for twelve years, and wood for eight years, but I prefer the sunflower to anything else. I grow one acre of them every year, and have plenty of fuel for one stove the year round, and use them in another stove besides. I plant them in hills the same as corn—only three seeds to the hill—and cultivate same as corn. I cut them when the leader or top flower is ripe, let them lie two or three days, in that time I cut off all the seed heads, which are put into an open shed with a floor in it, the same as a corn crib; the stalks are then hauled off and packed in a common shed with a roof. When cut in the right time the stalks are as hard as oak, and make a good hot fire, while the seed heads with the seed make a better fire than the best hard coal. The seed being very rich in oil will warm better and last longer bushel for bushel than the best hard coal. The sunflower is very hard on land, and the pieces selected should be highly enriched with manures. We can better afford to devote one or two acres to grow our own supply, than we can afford to pay double price for coal and double freight on same. Meanwhile we can plant groves and timber belts for shade, shelter and fuel, and as our population increases, industry will increase, and new deposits of coal will doubtless be discovered that will be sufficient for our needs.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer says that the potato disease is among those that can be accounted for by those who have known it for more than half a century. It is caused by moisture and heat. When an extreme of these combine, the tuber is destined to partial failure. Sometimes a whole field is ruined. In 1824, I worked on a farm in Weston, there was a warm rain of one or two days' duration, it cleared up on Sunday, quite warm. Two of us hired men dug on Monday forenoon, thirty bushels; in the afternoon, we had to attend a training. The potatoes dug that day, to all appearances, were perfectly sound. The next Tuesday, we dug over sixty bushels, finding so many affected with rot that we threw away many bushels. We dug the field as soon as possible, spread the potatoes on the barn floor until we thought it safe to put them in a bin for the winter.

From that time forward I did not hear much about the potato rot, until fifteen or more years. When I heard of the disease I remembered my experience, and when passing farmers' fields I would go into them, and finding fields with no sign of a raised hill, there I would find diseased potatoes, but where I found hills, that used to be made when I was a boy (and which I have always practiced), there the potatoes were sound, and this difference was found but a few rods apart. When the disease raged the worst in New England, the practice was to cultivate without hills. Now with the horse hoe the hills are made so that the surplus of water is left in the hills. The best remedy is to make a moderate sized hill, not pitched but dishing, then the excess of water will [illegible] out of the hill. In a dry time what dew falls from the plant will fall in the dish around the vines, and be available.

DOES DAIRYING PAY?

The above question is being asked by the farmers of Iowa and Minnesota, who have grown poor in trying to raise wheat, and we think that if they will attend the nineteenth annual convention of the Northwestern Dairymen's association, to be held at Algona, Iowa, February 17 to 20, they will have the question answered to their satisfaction. The farmers of Elgin, Illinois, have made dairying pay, and they will be at the convention and tell how they did it. The conditions for dairying in Iowa and Minnesota are just as favorable as they are in Illinois, and in many respects are better.

The farmers of Iowa and Minnesota who desire to improve their condition should attend this convention, and learn how the Illinois and Wisconsin farmers manage their dairies so as to make the cows net $50, $60 and even $70 per year, as is frequently done.

The dairy interest is gradually working westward, where the cheap lands and cheaper feed enable those who engage in it to make the greater profit out of the business. Not only will the manner of making butter and cheese be discussed, but also the important questions of feeding and breeding for dairying. The convention will be a success, and the farmers should attend. Reduced rates on railroads to all delegates. The secretary, R. P. McGlincy, Elgin, Illinois, will give any further information desired.

EXPORT OF CORN.

Notwithstanding our large crop of corn the exports are not so large as last year, showing a falling off since the 1st of September of about 5,500,000 bushels to England and the continent. We can find a use for all our corn at home, and it pays better to turn it into hogs, cattle and whisky. A western correspondent of the Journal says:—"The movement in corn for an eighteen hundred million crop, so far, has been very small. With corn now in Illinois, at all interior receiving points, at from 33 to 35 cents, there is no glut at local receiving points. Farmers do not seem any more inclined to sell their corn in Illinois, since the advance, then they were when it was worth from 20 to 25 cents per bushel. The real truth is that the great bulk of our corn crop is now converted into hogs and cattle, and it is only the renter, and poor, shiftless farmer that sells a bushel of corn in its raw state. Iowa is also a great home consumer of corn; and I presume you will smile when I make the statement that Iowa, in many localities, did not grow, in 1884, more corn than she will need before another corn crop can be made. With hogs coming to Chicago at the rate of 20,000 to 50,000 per day, it is no wonder that our corn receipts have been so small.

Farmers can make more money by carrying on stock growing in connection with their farming than by devoting themselves strictly to growing grain, and the work will be found less laborious.

The annual report of the department of agriculture, now in press, makes the record of corn production for 1884, 1,705,000,000 bushels; that of wheat nearly 518,000,000 bushels; and of oats 583,000,000 bushels. These aggregates are the largest ever recorded. The rate of yield is 25 bushels for corn, 13 for wheat, and 17.4 for oats. These are the figures for permanent record.

$1.00 FOR 50 CENTS.

Any reader of this paper who will send fifty one-cent stamps to the American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y., before March 15th, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1886. The Rural is a large eight-page, forty-column WEEKLY paper, now in its fifteenth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is one dollar a year in advance, but the above offer of fifty cents in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before March 15th, 1885. This SPECIAL OFFER will not appear again in this paper. If you want the Rural Home, subscribe at once. Send for a specimen copy and see what a bargain is offered.

Fargo Argus.

The interest in stock raising in North Dakota is rapidly growing. The statistics at hand show that the industry is more profitable here than in Montana, but some of the more conservative business men continue to hear a still small voice of warning that cattle raising for market will be greatly overdone in the course of two or three years. Notwithstanding this, the keeping of some stock—a few pigs, a half dozen cows, fifty hens, etc., will always be a paying investment for the farmer, and the quicker he makes these features of his farming the sooner he will be over the extreme worry which deprives him of enjoyment in his work [illegible] him.

They Raised Flax.

Fargo and St. Paul Globe: "Many of the farmers in Lincoln county were so fortunate as to put in a good crop of flax the past year, which enables them to hold their wheat and pork for better prices. One of them raised 800 bushels on seventy-five acres and sold for $1.05 per bushel. Dozens of them cleared from 1,000 to $1,500 on the flax, and some of them have gone to New Orleans. A much larger acreage will be put in this year. Flax is now $1.25."

There is another good suggestion in diversified husbandry. Flax is a money crop as well as wheat, and is never graded out of existence as wheat is. The straw is said to be excellent feed for milch cows. A few acres of flax would help out immensely. [Ed. Journal.

St. Paul Dispatch: "Who got that little black bull?" was the question brought out in the Grain Committee yesterday evening from Mr. Hill's presence there. The genial president of the great Manitoba, pressed by the rather fiery Mr. Canning, as to who invited him to be present, replied that it was a friend of Mr. Canning's. "What is his name?" demanded the latter. "Really, I do not know his name," replied Mr. Hill, but he is a friend of yours." "Can't you describe him?" said Mr. Canning. "Well, really, I scarcely recall his personal peculiarities," said Mr. Hill; however, mentioning one recognized as a prominent House member. "Oh, that's the man," fairly snapped Mr. Canning, "to whom you gave the little black bull." The committee fairly writhed in its intense desire to smile, which was not relieved when Mr. Canning went on in his rich Scotch accent, "and we don't want any more of those little black bulls in our part of the country, either."

Tally One More.

Not long since THE JOURNAL spoke of the different kinds of thoroughbred cattle being brought to Polk County, mentioning Holsteins, Shorthorns, Galloways, Polled Angus and Jerseys, and now it is a pleasure to learn through A. L. Jackson, that A. Boddy, of Edna, has a fine pair of Ayrshires, a bull and heifer, which he brought into Polk County last fall. So the good work is slowly but surely going on, and the time is not far distant when Polk County will be noted not only for her superior wheat but for her superior stock as well. The Ayrshire has been noted as a dairy cow for about one hundred years, but whether she sprung from the original stock of Scotland or has been built up by judicious combination to adapt her to the wants of the Scotch dairymen, is of no particular consequence. From whatever source she sprung, she has added great wealth to the dairymen, and so inspired improvement in the Vale of Ayr that it soon became the garden of Scotland; and she has come to us from over the ocean, bringing her wonderful hardiness of constitution and remarkable ability to produce the largest amount of butter, cheese and milk from the least amount of feed of any animal known to dairymen; and when her days of usefulness, for milk, are over she presents her body as full payment for the cost of raising. Her wonderful ability to conform her size to the capacity of the region to which she is transported makes her of great value to the general dairyman, both East and West, North and South, for she seems determined to give the fullest amount for the dairy, and if she is starved she seems to prefer to dwarf her own growth of body rather than contract the amount of her milk, seeming desirous of ever keeping good her reputation as a milker, even though she may have to work long and hard to obtain the wherewith to fill her master's pail. But transplant her to luxuriant pastures, and she works just the same, repaying her master with increased production of milk, and from the surplus feed makes herself more even and pleasing to the eye. As a butter and cheese producer she ranks, from this habit, among the best. Her disposition is pleasant and affectionate. She will be a great pet if allowed. Mr. Boddy's enterprise in bringing these two fine animals to the county is truly commendable, and we trust he will receive sufficient encouragement to make the investment a paying one, which no doubt he will [illegible]

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing

JOHN [illegible], Attorney at Law, [47-4] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shoats from six months to a year old, pure bred. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL Office, Crookston, Minn.

[47-2]

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arreages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb. 1st, is this: To all who will pay up arreages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e, we will accept $1,65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1,50 inside of the County. Everybody should make an effort to avail themselves of this good opportunity to catch up.

John Crawford & Son,
Proprietors of
Crawford's
Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn
CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,400
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

LEO & STEENERSON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

E. D. Schreader,
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. R. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices [illegible]
FRANK [illegible] HASELTINE [illegible]

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,
—AND THE—
Devil's Lake & Turtle Mountain Diritricts
—CONTAINING OVER—
9,000,000 Acres
GOVERNMENT LANDS!
The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.
Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application
JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

Hack & Gallasch
ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS
AT COST
For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

A. Yvernault,
Dealer in
General
Merchandise,
—MAIN STREET.—
Crookston, Minn.
All my friends both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY.
ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn
DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS.........................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.
CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.
Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.
☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University, Canada. (Licensed Coll. Phys. Surg. Quebec Late of Michigan University, [illegible]
Office over Barber's Store, Second St.
CROOKSTON, [illegible]

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MAIN STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET,
[illegible]

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 12, 1885. NO. 42

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6m.	1 year
½ inch	$0 50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 00	3 75	4 50	5 50	10 00	19 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 50	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 00	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	70 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

The low price which grain commands in the market at the present time, and the prospect that this discouraging state of affairs may continue for an indefinite time, has induced many northwestern farmers to cast about them for a crop that will be more remunerative. Diversified crops have been urged for many years by those who saw it in a practical solution of the many difficulties that result from growing wheat to the exclusion of almost every other farm product. The state of the markets this season would seem to be an argument that cannot be gainsaid in favor of the cultivation of something else beside wheat. It is altogether probable that there is no other system of farming that gives the farmers more trouble with less profit, than making wheat the chief article of production. Many farmers have found that stock raising is more certainly profitable than wheat raising. General attention has, however, lately been turned to the cultivation of flax. Flax has been raised in the western counties of this State with the most satisfactory results, and is said to have been the most profitable crop this year. This would seem to indicate that farmers in other portions of the State may devote a portion of their land to a flax crop, with a reasonable degree of certainty that their venture will prove profitable. It would not be advisable to abandon wheat and corn as market crops, but it would be wise to reduce the amount of these staples somewhat and give flax cultivation a fair test. It is not at all likely that there will be any decrease in the demand for linseed oil, and this will secure a ready sale at a remunerative price for flax seed. In all probability such improvements will be made in the machinery for the manufacture of the fibre as will make the crop a valuable one. Even at the present prices for seed and straw it is fully equal to corn or wheat as a profitable crop. If flax is cut instead of being pulled it is not a very exhaustive crop, the stubble and roots being left on the ground.

An exchange gives as the result of investigation the following advantages of raising flax:

First—It yields nearly as much per acre as wheat, and brings a higher price.

Second—It costs less for seed, only requiring from sixteen to twenty quarts per acre, and when sown early it is ready to harvest from a week to ten days before wheat.

Third—It is the best preparation for a wheat crop, insuring from three to six bushels more per acre "following flax," than in succession. The same is true of oats and barley; and thus affords a good relief from the one crop system that is ruining the west.

Fourth—If the crop is properly stacked and secured from rain the straw is eagerly eaten by stock and worth as much as ordinary hay.

The large Russian seed is especially adapted to cultivation in the northwest, enabling the farmer to sow late, even after all other grain is sown, and harvested after other small grain is secured. It requires only ten to sixteen quarts of seed to the acre and often yields twelve to eighteen bushels to the acre on newly broked ground, and leaves the ground in much better condition than it would otherwise be. In western Minnesota and Dakota sowing has been done on new ground as late as the 10th of July, and resulted in a harvest of fifteen bushels to the acre.

A commission of Coddington County, Dakota, farmers, to investigate flax-growing with reference to its introduction into the county, as a possible means of relief from the present ruinous business of wheat growing, have made an exhaustive report in favor of substituting flax for wheat in that section. The fact that several millions of bushels of flax seed are annually imported into the United States is sufficient proof that there is room for this industry, and that there is no likelihood of overproduction.

In regard to the exhaustion of the soil, they report that they made most careful investigation, and find that there is practically no appreciable loss as yet on their new land for the three or four years in which it has been produced, although the exclusive growth of this or any other grain is not to be recommended, and should only be practiced as a stepping-stone to something better, in the way of grass and stock. The yield varied with different farmers, as in all crops, depending more upon the treatment received than anything else. A yield of twelve to fifteen bushels per acre was considered a fair crop, if properly put in. The best results were obtained from land that had become thoroughly pulverized by cultivation, as flax, like other seeds, repays careful preparation of the soil. Under such conditions, eighteen bushels and upwards per acre were often obtained. Rock County, Minn., last year raised about 280,000 bushels of flax. A Luverne farmer reported a yield of 879 bushels from fifty-three acres, which he sold at $1.10 per bushel, leaving him $871.65, after paying his expenses and charging the crop with all the work done on it. The committee report that the price paid on the street was $1.08 for flax, while, at the same time, wheat was 50 cents.

THE SUNFLOWER AS FUEL.

Peter C. De Linde, a nurseryman of Bonhomme County, has written to the Dakota Farmer on the subject of cheap fuel. He says his experience has shown him that the mammoth Russian sunflower makes an excellent article of fuel. In the great steppes region of Russia and Tartary, where the winters are more severe than in Dakota and Minnesota, the sunflower has been for centuries past the only fuel used. Mr. De Linde says: "I have burned turf for sixteen years, coal for twelve years, and wood for eight years, but I prefer the sunflower to anything else. I grow one acre of them every year, and have plenty of fuel for one stove the year round, and use them in another stove besides. I plant them in hills the same as corn—only three seeds to the hill—and cultivate same as corn. I cut them when the leader or top flower is ripe, let them lie two or three days; in that time I cut off all the seed heads, which are put into an open shed with a floor in it, the same as a corn crib; the stalks are then hauled off and packed in a common shed with a roof. When cut in the right time the stalks are as hard as oak, and make a good hot fire, while the seed heads with the seed make a better fire than the best hard coal. The seed being very rich in oil will warm better and last longer bushel for bushel than the best hard coal. The sunflower is very hard on land, and the pieces selected should be highly enriched with manures. We can better afford to devote one or two acres to grow our own supply, than we can afford to pay double price for coal and double freight on same. Meanwhile we can plant groves and timber belts for shade, shelter and fuel, and as our population increases, industry will increase, and new deposits of coal will doubtless be discovered that will be sufficient for our needs.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer says that the potato disease is among those that can be accounted for by those who have known it for more than half a century. It is caused by moisture and heat. When an extreme of these combine, the tuber is destined to partial failure. Sometimes a whole field is ruined. In 1824, I worked on a farm in Weston; there was a warm rain of one or to two days' duration; it cleared up on Sunday, quite warm. Two of us hired men dug on Monday forenoon, thirty bushels; in the afternoon, we had to attend a training. The potatoes dug that day, to all appearances, were perfectly sound. The next Tuesday, we dug over sixty bushels, finding so many affected with rot that we threw away many bushels. We dug the field as soon as possible, spread the potatoes on the barn floor until we thought it safe to put them in a bin for the winter.

From that time forward I did not hear much about the potato rot, until fifteen or more years. When I heard of the disease, I remembered my experience, and when passing farmers' fields I would go into them, and finding fields with no sign of a raised hill, there I would find diseased potatoes; but where I found hills, that used to be made when I was a boy, (and which I have always practiced,) there the potatoes were sound, and this difference was found but a few rods apart.

When the disease raged the worst in New England, the practice was to cultivate without hills. Now, with the horse hoe, the hills are made so high that no surplus of water is left in the hill. The best remedy is to make a moderate sized hill, not pitched, but dishing, then the excess of water will find its way out of the hill. In a dry time, what dew falls from the plant will fall in the dish around the vines, and be available.

DOES DAIRYING PAY?

The above question is being asked by the farmers of Iowa and Minnesota, who have grown poor in trying to raise wheat, and we think that if they will attend the nineteenth annual convention of the Northwestern Dairymen's association, to be held at Algona, Iowa, February 17 to 20, they will have the question answered to their satisfaction. The farmers of Elgin, Illinois, have made dairying pay, and they will be at the convention and tell how they did it. The conditions for dairying in Iowa and Minnesota are just as favorable as they are in Illinois, and in many respects are better.

The farmers of Iowa and Minnesota who desire to improve their condition should attend this convention, and learn how the Illinois and Wisconsin farmers manage their dairies so as to make the cows net $50, $60 and even $70 per year, as is frequently done.

The dairy interest is gradually working westward, where the cheap lands and cheaper feed enable those who engage in it to make the greater profit out of the business. Not only will the manner of making butter and cheese be discussed, but also the important questions of feeding and breeding for dairying. The convention will be a success, and the farmers should attend. Reduced rates on railroads to all delegates. The secretary, R. P. McGlincy, Elgin, Illinois, will give any further information desired.

EXPORT OF CORN.

Notwithstanding our large crop of corn the exports are not so large as last year, showing a falling off since the 1st of September of about 5,500,000 bushels to England and the continent. We can find a use for all our corn at home, and it pays better to turn it into hogs, cattle and whisky. A western correspondent of the Journal says: "The movement in corn for an eighteen hundred million crop, so far, has been very small. With corn now in Illinois, at all interior receiving points, at from 32 to 37 cents, there is no glut at local receiving points. Farmers do not seem any more inclined to sell their corn in Illinois, since the advance, then they were when it was worth from 20 to 25 cents per bushel. The real truth is that the great bulk of our corn crop is now converted into hogs and cattle, and it is only the renter, and poor, shiftless farmer that sells a bushel of corn in its raw state. Iowa is also a great home consumer of corn, and I presume you will smile when I make the statement that Iowa, in many localities, did not grow, in 1884, more corn than she will need before another corn crop can be made. With hogs coming to Chicago at the rate of 20,000 to 50,000 per day, it is no wonder that our corn receipts have been so small.

Farmers can make more money by carrying on stock growing in connection with their farming than by devoting themselves strictly to growing grain, and the work will be found less laborious.

The annual report of the department of agriculture, now in press, makes the record of corn production, for 1884, 1,705,000,000 bushels; that of wheat nearly 513,000,000 bushels; and of oats 583,000,000 bushels. These aggregates are the largest ever recorded. The rate of yield is 25 bushels for corn, 13 for wheat and 17.4 for oats. These are the figures for permanent record.

$1.00 FOR 50 CENTS.

Any reader of this paper who will send fifty one-cent stamps to the American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y., before March 15th, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1886. The Rural is a large eight-page, forty-column WEEKLY paper, now in its fifteenth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is one dollar a year in advance, but the above offer of fifty cents in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before March 15th, 1885. This SPECIAL OFFER will not appear again in this paper. If you want the Rural Home, subscribe at once. Send for a specimen copy and see what a bargain is offered.

Fargo Argus.

The interest in stock raising in North Dakota is rapidly growing. The statistics at hand show that the industry is more profitable here than in Montana, but some of the more conservative business men commence to hear a still small voice of warning that cattle raising for market will be greatly overdone in the course of two or three years. Notwithstanding this, the keeping of some stock—a few pigs, a half dozen cows, fifty hens, etc., will always be a paying investment for the farmer, and the quicker he makes these features of his farming the sooner he will be over the extreme worry which deprives him of enjoyment his work should bring him.

They Raised Flax.

Fargo end St. Paul Globe: "Many of the farmers in Lincoln county were so fortunate as to put in a good crop of flax the past year, which enables them to hold their wheat and pork for better prices. One of them raised 800 bushels on seventy-five acres and sold for $1.05 per bushel. Dozens of them cleared from 1,000 to $1,500 on the flax, and some of them have gone to New Orleans. A much larger acreage will be put in this year. Flax is now $1,25."

There is another good suggestion in diversified husbandry. Flax is a money crop as well as wheat, and is never graded out of existence as wheat is. The straw is said to be excellent feed for milch cows. A few acres of flax would help out immensely. [Ed. Journal.

St. Paul Dispatch: "Who got that little black bull?" was the question brought out in the Grain Committee yesterday evening from Mr. Hill's presence there. The genial president of the great Manitoba, pressed by the rather fiery Mr. Canning, as to who invited him to be present, replied that it was a friend of Mr. Canning's. "What is his name?" demanded the latter. "Really, I do not know his name," replied Mr. Hill, but he is a friend of yours." Can't you describe him?" said Mr. Canning. "Well, really, I scarcely recall his personal peculiarities," said Mr. Hill; however, mentioning one recognized as a prominent House member. "Oh, that's the man," fairly snapped Mr. Canning, "to whom you gave the little black bull." The committee fairly writhed in its intense desire to smile, which was not relieved when Mr. Canning went on in his rich Scotch accent, "and we don't want any more of those little black bulls in our part of the country, either."

Tally One More.

Not long since THE JOURNAL spoke of the different kinds of thoroughbred cattle being brought to Polk County, mentioning Holsteins, Shorthorns, Galloways, Polled Angus and Jerseys, and now it is a pleasure to learn through A. L. Jackson, that A. Boddy, of Edna, has a fine pair of Ayrshires, a bull and heifer, which he brought into Polk County last fall. So the good work is slowly but surely going on, and the time is not far distant when Polk County will be noted not only for her superior wheat but for her superior stock as well. The Ayrshire has been noted as a dairy cow for about one-hundred years, but whether she sprung from the original stock of Scotland or has been built up by judicious combination to adapt her to the wants of the Scotch dairymen, is of no particular consequence. From whatever source she sprung, she has added great wealth to the dairymen, and so inspired improvement in the Vale of Ayr that it soon became the garden of Scotland; and she has come to us from over the ocean, bringing her wonderful hardiness of constitution and remarkable ability to produce the largest amount of butter, cheese and milk from the least amount of feed of any animal known to dairymen; and when her days of usefulness, for milk, are over she presents her body as full payment for the cost of raising. Her wonderful ability to conform her size to the capacity of the region to which she is transported makes her of great value to the general dairyman, both East and West, North and South, for she seems determined to give the fullest amount for the dairy, and if she is starved she seems to prefer to dwarf her own growth of body rather than contract the amount of her milk, seeming desirous of ever keeping good her reputation as a milker, even though she may have to work long and hard to obtain the wherewith to fill her master's pail. But transplant her to luxuriant pastures, and she works just the same, repaying her master with increased production of milk, and from the surplus feed makes herself more even and pleasing to the eye. As a butter and cheese producer she ranks from this habit, among the best. Her disposition is pleasant and affectionate. She will be a great pet if allowed. Mr. Boddy's enterprise in bringing these two fine animals to the county is truly commendable, and we trust he will receive sufficient encouragement to make the investment a paying one which no doubt he will.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing,

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows preferd. The highes market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.

[37-tf]

All who wish to avail themselves of the offer we made Dec. 1st, may do so if they will pay up arreages on subscription and one year in advance before Feb. 1st. This offer made till Jan. 1st, now extended to Feb 1st, is this: To all who will pay up arreages in full and one year in advance before Feb. 1st, 1885, we will allow the usual rebate given for subscriptions paid in advance, i. e, we will accept $1,65 per annum for papers sent outside of Polk County, or $1,50 inside of the County. Everybody should make an effort to avail themselves of this good opportunity to catch up.

John Crawford & Son,

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

LEO & STEENERSON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 3., U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON. - - - MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

E. D. Schreader,

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. - - - MINNESOTA

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY.

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

—AND THE—

Devil's Lake & Turtle Mountain Dirircts

—CONTAINING OVER—

9,000,000 Acres

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.

Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on adplication

JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent.
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

Hack & Gallasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODDS

AT COST

For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET.—

Crookston, Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTO - - MINNESOTA.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'

Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS..........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000

SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Tonsorial

PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, - - - - Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON - MINN

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—MAIN STREET.—

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended promptly.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 12, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

What a pity McGrew did not think to put Braley on wheels, last fall, as the only man in the county who could beat Montague.

Just what you want! One of those combined machines (drill and seeder,) sold by Stone & Pinkerton. Two perfect machines in one.

Dupuis & LaFramboise commenced to go for a flowing well on Ed. Walsh's property on Ash street, on Monday. Pretty quick look out for a 150 barrel well, or thereabouts.

A small shanty used by the railroad company for storing oil and tools took fire early on Wednesday morning and was consumed. The department got out in fine shape and did good work.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: A telegram from Bartlett announces the death of Mrs. W. H. Standish at that place yesterday, Mrs. Standish was a lady universally beloved by the community in which she lived and she is mourned by all who knew her.

M. C. Malone announces that he will dispose of his entire stock of hardware, furniture and groceries without regard to cost, between now and March 1st, as he intends to go into other business at that time. It will pay to go and look over this stock as this is no humbug. The goods will be sold as advertised and the best bargains of the season are to be had.

We understand that the P. & H. Co., offer to lend flax seed to farmers to be paid next fall. We understand that the terms are $2 per bushel, payable out of the crop which the buyer must contract to be delivered before Jan. 1st '85 at Chicago prices minus 28 cents for freight. If we have the right end of it we should advise farmers to go slow on the offer.

H. G. Palmer was up from Minneapolis on Wednesday. He expresses himself confident that the legislature will pass an act favorable to the people. Says the present railroad bill, now under consideration is about as near the mark as could be got and is very confident that it will pass. He says the opposition to it is determined and bitter but he thinks that money can not defeat it.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Elsewhere will be found Charles Cahoon's ad. of the celebrated Burpee's Welcome oats, which oats, by all we are able to learn, are unrivalled in yield, weight and as an early oat. Mr. Cahoon procured 10 ounces of seed in 1883, which he sowed on May 5th and cut on August 5th. Sowed in drills 16 inches apart, four inches apart in the drill. The yield was 80 pounds. From this, in 1884, he raised 200 bushels, sowed on three acres. He estimates that about one bushel of seed per acre is a great plenty. As will be seen by his ad he offers a limited amount for seed to those who wish to try these magnificent oats. Aside from their great yielding qualities there is one feature of the case that commends itself to this country and that is their early maturity. A sample may be seen at Stone & Pinkerton's office where orders may also be left.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Senator Steenerson was up to spend the Sabbath with his friends. He is working on a bill to provide for a survey of the water route to Duluth. Everybody here is anxiously looking for the success of that bill, hoping that it will pass. Should this route be feasible it would solve the wheat question better than all the legislation that could be had. Competition will adjust the matter effectually. While it is wise to avail ourselves of the power of the legislature to protect our interests as far as may be until such time as a canal could be put in operation, yet the canal, when completed, would carry our wheat over the route designed by nature at rates that no railroad could ever control, and would prove an important factor in the matter. By all means let us have this route surveyed, and when found practical let the good work be pushed through to a speedy completion.

Dr. Nelson and Chris Olson were up from Aldal on Tuesday. They report that on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, an infant was left in a basket at the residence of Nels R. Engelstad, about 7 o'clock in the evening. The attention of Mrs. E. was attracted by a feeble wail outside and she spoke to her husband about it, who said it was probably the cat. Not satisfied, she went outside to the corner of the house where she espied a basket with some clothing in it and the clothing appeared to be too musical for ordinary clothing. She went in and told her husband that it was not "cats" in the basket, whereupon he procured a lantern and went on a reconnoissence. He soon appeared lugging the basket. A further examination of the contents disclosed a healthy boy baby, apparently about one day old. How he came there is a mystery that the good people of that section would like to solve. Judging by the tracks it was a man who brought the basket. At present there is no clue to the business. The county authorities have been notified and will take such steps as they deem proper.

The Fisher Bulletin says that on Feb. 1st E. A. Bradish was made the happy father of a bouncing baby girl. That accounts for it. Usually E. A. gets around to see the boys but this session he was as reticent as a clam. Cigars are cheap in this city, E. A., and you can get any grade the occasion demands from a fifty center up to a "two-for!"

Mr. P. S. Olson was up from Twin Valley, Norman Co., on Saturday last to enjoy a bit of life and see his old friends. He reports everything in his vicinity flourishing as well as could be expected considering the times. All that Twin Valley now needs to become noted throughout the earth is a railroad. When that is attained they will be all right if it is the right kind of a railroad.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

In speaking of the Palmer case last week we should have stated that Mr. Palmer had commenced to thresh and had delivered 800 bushels at the P. & H. warehouse when it burned and that he kept right on threshing and hauling, loading the balance of the crop into cars and shipping it to Duluth where it graded No. 1 Hard and only ½ pound dockage as against 14 pounds dockage and grading No. 1 regular with P. & H. Before the elevator burned he was compelled to deliver to the P. & H. Co., because he could not get cars to ship. Mr. Pillsbury admits the justice of the claim by the statement that it had been paid and now we are curious to see what kind of an honorable man Mr. Pillsbury will prove himself to be by his treatment of this claim. If he pays it in full with interest he will stand far better before the country than if he quietly ignores the whole transaction.

Flannels, 54 and 56 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents, at the New York store. The nett cost on these goods was 85 cents.

Charles Cahoon came into THE JOURNAL office on Tuesday with some lamp burners which he insisted on trying onto our lamps, and when he came in on Wednesday morning the boys would not let him take them off hence we were inveigled into accepting them. We would not part with them now, having tried them as we consider them the best thing of the kind we ever saw being absolutely safe. They are so constructed that if a lamp is tipped over the blaze is extinguished immediately. They are provided with a safety valve which renders explosion impossible and the light can be immediately extinguished by pressing a lever. They can be filled without removing the top. We predict the will supplant all others as soon as they are known.

Well Done Polk County Journal.

St. Vincent New Era: "We have just received this week's POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, and gladly bear witness to the patriotism of that paper. Every farmer and business man in this State owes the Editor of THE JOURNAL a debt of gratitude for the certain sound it gives in this emergency. Any of our readers calling at this office can read our copy."

A Bad Thief.

A young lady went out to her claim on the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 24, Town 151, Range 43, to abide as the law directs. When she arrived she found the doors and windows of her house smashed in and upon entering found that her furniture and provisions had all been stolen—a clean sweep. Whoever did the deed ought to be hung up by the heels as a warning against all such vandalism. There are some sneaks in this country too mean to live.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green sages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs,	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of Northwood, D. T., has been visiting with his daughter Mrs. Sam'l Greenhalgh for awhile.

After a pleasant visit of a week with friends in Minneapolis Mrs. C. A. Chiniquy has gone to Chicago where Mr. C. will join her shortly whence they will go with a party of friends to the World's Fair at New Orleans, after that to Florida. Charlie says he shall be gone about four weeks.

The Hon. Chas. Canning is making a record as one of the hardest workers in the Legislative body. While others take a bit of a rest at home he has remained steadily at his post ever since he went there and there he will stay, hard at work till the work of the Legislature is done. He deserves great credit for his faithful services in behalf of his constituents.

Mr. C. L. Bond, whose severe illness we mentioned last week died at ten o'clock a. m., on Thursday last, of quick consumption. Had he lived until June 26th next he would have been 24 years old. He came to this city in the fall of '83 and by his quiet demeanor had won many true friends. Funeral services were held on Thursday and the remains were taken to Lake City for burial by the side of his father by his brother, A. P. Bond, in accordance with his expressed wish a short time before he died.

Mr. D. T. Herriott has just returned from a visit to Pennsylvania and reports times harder there than here. He reports that last fall he shipped two carloads of barley with instructions to sell immediately. Upon receipt of returns he found one-third the amount exhausted by freights and other charges, such as three dollars for switching, 75 cents for insurance $15 for storage &c., &c., ad lib. He naturally feels indignant over all these useless charges being added when he had given positive orders for selling from the cars. How long shall this country have to suffer from such a refined (if you please) system of robbery?

The Pioneer Press copies our report of the proposition of the St. Paul, Brainerd and Northwestern Railroad to Polk County for bonds, mistake and all, and as the Pioneer Press fails to give proper credit we have thus innocently got our big brother, the P. P., into a pretty mess. We expect Kindred will go down and slaughter 'em. We hope he won't, for, (as the millers say,) "it was only a little mistake of ours!" We ought to have said $200,000 but a reckless typo made us say $300,000. Only a little matter of $100,000 which aint much of a mistake no-how. One-third of the whole amount, and farmers are MITEY LUCKEY if they get out of the millers' "mistakes" that easy.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FEB. MEETING.

Board met at 2 p. m. Feb. 3d; all present. On motion Messrs. Brown, Bradish and Goodrich were appointed a bridge committee and Messrs. Schmidt and Sullivan committee on taxes for the ensuing year. The Board approved of the settlement made in the case of Emma Olsen vs. L. B. Ferran.

The claim of M. Bray and son for boarding and care of pauper was allowed at $80.00.

On recommendation of Commissioner Schmidt the sum of $6 was allowed Mary Brealn, a poor person residing at Red Lake Falls.

The sum of $8 per month, from Dec. 1st 1884 to May 1st '85 was allowed G. W. Truax for boarding a pauper in the Third District.

The sum of $10 per month was allowed Carrie Bergland, a poor person residing near St. Hilaire.

The Board requested the Sheriff to execute the warrant issued to him for the arrest of Frank La Belle.

The sum of $8 per month was allowed Nils Nelson, residing near St. Hilaire.

The sum of $6 per month was allowed Basil Emard, Jr., from January 1st to May 1st '85 for boarding a pauper.

The sum of $8 per month was allowed for the support of a pauper child in the Second District, under the supervision of Commissioner Bradish.

On motion, the sum of $28 was allowed Ole Johnson Brakke for board and care of said child.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4th.

Pursuant to the action of the Board at the January meeting bids were opened for building a bridge across the Red Lake River on Robert Street, as follows:

H E Horton	$7,174
Dubuque Bridge Co	7,344
Milwaukee " "	7,560
S N Hewitt	6,800
Thos White	6,749
Morse Bridge Co	7,400
Chas F Loweth	6,971
King Bridge Co	6,850
C P Jones	6,500
Raymond & Campbell	7,026

On motion the plans and specifications furnished by C. P. Jones were accepted and the contract for building said bridge was awarded to him at $6,500.

Bids for building a bridge across the Clearwater River at Red Lake Falls were opened as follows:

H E Horton	$4,550
Dubuque Bridge Co	4,800
Milwaukee "	4,630
S N Hewitt	4,420
Thos White	4,449
Morse Bridge Co	4,700
Chas F Loweth	4,870
King Bridge Co	4,630
C P Jones	4,250
Raymond & Campbell	4,849
Basil Emard, Jr.	3,989

On motion the proposed bridge at Red Lake Falls was located at or near the present site.

On motion the contract was awarded to C. P. Jones, at $4,250 his plans and specification being duly accepted.

The contract for supplying the county with 40 cords of green wood was awarded to E. M. Walsh at $1.68 per cord.

Township 149, Range 41, was organized and named "Lessor." First town meeting to be held at the residence of A. Lundgren, on Feb. 24th. A. Lundgren, John M. Sondin and G. G. Oustad were appointed judges, and Carl Hanson and Herman Helyeson, clerks of said election.

Town 154, Range 45 was organized and named "Numedal." First town meeting to be held at the residence of Rasmus Stone on Feb. 24th. A. Charboneau, W. Olson and Rasmus Stone were appointed judges, and A. K. Dikkin and Peter L. Sonde clerks of said election.

The petition for change of name for town 151, Range 43, was rejected because of illegality.

W. A. Schneter was appointed textbook agent at Red Lake Falls.

Bonds of C. P. Jones, as bridge contractor, was fixed as follows:

For Crookston bridge, - - $7,000.
For Red Lake Falls bridge, - $5,000.

The liquor license fee was fixed at $100 for the current year and a rebate for amounts overpaid on last year was ordered.

Dr. Lancaster was appointed county physician for the year at a salary of $120.

Bonds of O. L. Hamery as County Surveyor were approved.

The application of M. Quirk for abatement of taxes was referred to Commissioner Bradish.

The bridge petition of John Conklin, M. A. Wolf, and others; also bridge petitions from Liberty, were rejected.

Dr. Gaboury was requested to visit the Ray family in Terrebonne.

The bridge built by B. Haftenson, in Liberty, was duly accepted.

The applications for corrections of assessment and abatement of taxes, made by parties who have been damaged by hail in 1884, were duly examined and a favorable report made thereon to the State Auditor.

School District No. 134 was organized, comprising the north half of Tp. 147, R. 41.

Petition of Hans Carlson and others was rejected as said petition did not set forth the ground so to be organized.

Petition of Ole Thoreson and others for changing the boundaries of Dist. No. 31 was rejected on account of illegality.

The petition of Evan Evenson for school organization was rejected owing to insufficient description of territory.

Petition of Paul King and others for school organization was laid over until next meeting.

The sum of $10 per month, for a period of three months, was allowed as poor aid to Martha Hale, a poor woman residing in the First District, and the Auditor instructed to forward the money to McIntosh P. O.

School district No. 135 was organized, comprising the east one-half of Tp. 154, R. 44.

The liquor bond of B. S. Massey was approved and a license granted him for the ensuing year.

Dr. L. Beaupre was appointed county physician for the First and Fourth Commissioner Districts, including the Thirteen Towns.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved.—That the action of the Board, under date of February 4th 1885, awarding the bridge contracts shall not be final, or said contracts executed and delivered by said county before the action of the State Legislature, now in session, enabling said County of Polk to bond itself to the amount of Ten Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, according to the terms and conditions of the enabling act, to defray the expenses of said county in the construction of said bridges. Provided said bill be not passed further action as to the final award, execution and delivery of said contracts shall be as subsequently determined by this Board.

Resolved, further.—That this Board ask the Legislature to authorize the issue of $6,500 for the purpose of building a bridge across the Red Lake River on the east end of Robert Street to Jerome's Addition, in the city of Crookston, and $4,000 for the purpose of building another bridge across the Clearwater River in the Village of Red Lake Falls, at or near the present old bridge in said village. Said bonds to bear interest not exceeding 7 per cent. per annum and to be payable in 30 years from their date.

Upon the ayes and nays being taken the result showed a unanimous vote in favor of the resolutions being adopted.

Board adjourned until Tuesday February 4th 1885.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Clerk of Board.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MORCKEL.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

John Knuppe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

At Seely's.

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Sewal P. Norton and F. W. Benedict, under the firm name of Norton & Benedict is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SEWALL P. NORTON.
Crookston, Dec. 24, 1884. [41-43]

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

LOST.

A [illegible] English pointer about 7 months old. He is a brindle color with white spot in forehead. Had a steel collar on. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Berthiaume Bro's, Robert street.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 9th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Miss Rieca	Engelbrektsen, O
" Julius	Erickson, Anton E
Christianson, John	Olson, Ella Miss

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew M. Hilde deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate Andrew M. Hilde late of the County of Polk, deceased, that the Judge of the Probate Court of said County will hear, examine, and adjust claims and demands against said estate, at his office in the City of Crookston in said County, on Monday March second 1885; and that six months from the date hereof have been limited and allowed by said Probate Court for creditors to present their claims.

Dated this 6th day of February A. D. 1885.

CHARLES MATSON,
Administrator of the estate of Andrew M. Hilde deceased. [42-44]

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 31st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 22, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages on page 83, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.

JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
B. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [33-45]

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

CHAPMAN'S IMPROVED

WELL AUGURS

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Wells.

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

Dupuis & LaFramboise,

DEEP WELL

CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job. If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET, - - CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us

STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wentzel & Rauch,

Sample Rooms.

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [5-tf]

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 12, 1885.

ROUND HOME.

What a pity McGrew did not think to put Braley on wheels last fall as the only man in the county who could beat Montague.

Just what you want! One of those combined machines (drill and seeder,) sold by Stone & Pinkerton. Two perfect machines in one.

Dupuis & LaFramboise commenced to go for a flowing well on Ed. Walsh's property on Ash street, on Monday. Pretty quick look out for a 150 barrel well, or thereabouts.

A small shanty used by the railroad company for storing oil and tools took fire early on Wednesday morning and was consumed. The department got out in fine shape and did good work.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: A telegram from Bartlett announces the death of Mrs. W. H. Standish at that place yesterday. Mrs. Standish was a lady universally beloved by the community in which she lived and she is mourned by all who knew her.

M. C. Malone announces that he will dispose of his entire stock of hardware, furniture and groceries without regard to cost, between now and March 1st, as he intends to go into other business at that time. It will pay to go and look over this stock as this is no humbug. The goods will be sold as advertised and the best bargains of the season are to be had.

We understand that the P. & H. Co., offer to lend flax seed to farmers to be paid next fall. We understand that the terms are $2 per bushel, payable out of the crop which the buyer must contract to be delivered before Jan. 1st '85 at Chicago prices minus 28 cents for freight. If we have the right end of it we should advise farmers to go slow on the offer.

H. G. Palmer was up from Minneapolis on Wednesday. He expresses himself confident that the legislature will pass an act favorable to the people. Says the present railroad bill, now under consideration is about as near the mark as could be got and is very confident that it will pass. He says the opposition to it is determined and bitter but he thinks that money can not defeat it.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Elsewhere will be found Charles Cahoon's ad. of the celebrated Burpee's Welcome oats, which oats, by all we are able to learn, are unrivalled in yield, weight and as an early oat. Mr. Cahoon procured 10 ounces of seed in 1883, which he sowed on May 5th and cut on August 5th. Sowed in drills 16 inches apart, four inches apart in the drill. The yield was 80 pounds. From this, in 1884, he raised 200 bushels, sowed on three acres. He estimates that about one bushel of seed per acre is a great plenty. As will be seen by his ad he offers a limited amount for seed to those who wish to try these magnificent oats. Aside from their great yielding qualities there is one feature of the case that commends itself to this country and that is their early maturity. A sample may be seen at Stone & Pinkerton's office where orders may also be left.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Senator Steenerson was up to spend the Sabbath with his friends. He is working on a bill to provide for a survey of the water route to Duluth. Everybody here is anxiously looking for the success of that bill, hoping that it will pass. Should this route be feasible it would solve the wheat question better than all the legislation that could be had. Competition will adjust the matter eventually. While it is wise to avail ourselves of the power of the legislature to protect our interests as far as may be until such time as a canal could be put in operation, yet the canal, when completed, would carry our wheat over the route designed by nature at rates that no railroad could ever control, and would prove an important factor in the matter. By all means let us have this route surveyed, and when found practical let the good work be pushed through to a speedy completion.

Dr. Nelson and Chris Olson were up from Aldal on Tuesday. They report that on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, an infant was left in a basket at the residence of Nels R. Engelstad, about 7 o'clock in the evening. The attention of Mrs. E. was attracted by a feeble wail outside and she spoke to her husband about it, who said it was probably the cat. Not satisfied she went outside to the corner of the house where she espied a basket with some clothing in it and the clothing appeared to be too musical for ordinary clothing. She went in and told her husband that it was not cats in the basket, whereupon he procured a lantern and went on a reconnoissance. He soon appeared lugging the basket. A further examination of the contents disclosed a healthy boy baby, apparently about one day old. How he came there is a mystery that the good people of that section would like to solve. Judging by the tracks it was a man who brought the basket. At present there is no clue to the [illegible]

The [illegible] Bulletin [illegible] E. A. Bradish [illegible] the happy father of a bouncing baby girl. That accounts for it. Usually E. A. goes around to see the boys but this season he was as reticent as a clam. Cigars are cheap in this city, E. A., and you can get any grade the occasion demands from a fifty center up to a "two for" [illegible].

Mr. P. S. Olson was up from Twin Valley, Norman Co., on Saturday last to enjoy a bit of life and see his old friends. He reports everything in his vicinity flourishing as well as could be expected considering the times. All that Twin Valley now needs to become noted throughout the earth is a railroad. When that is attained they will be all right if it is the right kind of a railroad.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

In speaking of the Palmer case last week we should have stated that Mr. Palmer had commenced to thresh and had delivered 800 bushels at the P. & H. warehouse when it burned and that he kept right on threshing and hauling, loading the balance of the crop into cars and shipping it to Duluth where it graded No. 1 Hard and only 4 pound dockage as against 14 pounds dockage and grading No. 1 regular with P. & H. Before the elevator burned he was compelled to deliver to the P. & H. Co., because he could not get cars to ship. Mr. Pillsbury admits the justice of the claim by the statement that it had been paid and now we are curious to see what kind of an honorable man Mr. Pillsbury will prove himself to be by his treatment of this claim. If he pays it in full with interest he will stand far better before the country than if he quietly ignores the whole transaction.

Flannels, 54 and 56 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents, at the New York store. The nett cost on these goods was 85 cents.

Charles Cahoon came into THE JOURNAL office on Tuesday with some lamp burners which he insisted on trying onto our lamps, and when he came in on Wednesday morning the boys would not let him take them off hence we were inveigled into accepting them. We would not part with them now, having tried them as we consider them the best thing of the kind we ever saw being absolutely safe. They are so constructed that if a lamp is tipped over the blaze is extinguished immediately. They are provided with a safety valve which renders explosion impossible and the light can be immediately extinguished by pressing a lever. They can be filled without removing the top. We predict the will supplant all others as soon as they are known.

Well Done Polk County Journal.

St. Vincent New Era: "We have just received this week's POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, and gladly bear witness to the patriotism of that paper. Every farmer and business man in this State owes the Editor of THE JOURNAL a debt of gratitude for the certain sound it gives in this emergency. Any of our readers calling at this office can read our copy."

A Bad Thief.

A young lady went out to her claim on the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 24, Town 151, Range 48, to abide as the law directs. When she arrived she found the doors and windows of her house smashed in and upon entering found that her furniture and provisions had all been stolen—a clean sweep. Whoever did the deed ought to be hung up by the heels as a warning against all such vandalism. There are some sneaks in this country too mean to live.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported for	1.00
3 1 gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	[illegible]
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for the money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

[illegible]

MARKHAM!

Mr. Emory Bradish of Northwood, D. T., has been visiting with his daughter Mrs. [illegible] for a while.

After a pleasant visit of a week with friends in Minneapolis, Mrs. C. A. Chipiquy has gone to Chicago where Mr. C. will join her shortly whence they will go with a party of friends to the World's Fair at New Orleans, after that to Florida. Charlie says he shall be gone about four weeks.

The Hon. Chas. Canning is making a record as one of the hardest workers in the Legislative body. While others take a bit of a rest at home he has remained steadily at his post ever since he went there and there he will stay, hard at work till the work of the Legislature is done. He deserves great credit for his faithful services in behalf of his constituents.

Mr. O. L. Bond, whose severe illness we mentioned last week died at ten o'clock a. m., on Thursday last, of quick consumption. Had he lived until June 26th next he would have been 24 years old. He came to this city in the fall of '83 and by his quiet demeanor had won many true friends. Funeral services were held on Thursday and the remains were taken to Lake City for burial by the side of his father by his brother, A. P. Bond, in accordance with his expressed wish a short time before he died.

Mr. D. T. Herriott has just returned from a visit to Pennsylvania and reports times harder there than here. He reports that last fall he shipped two carloads of barley with instructions to sell immediately. Upon receipt of returns he found one-third the amount exhausted by freights and other charges, such as three dollars for switching, 75 cents for insurance $15 for storage &c., &c., ad lib. He naturally feels indignant over all these useless charges being added when he had given positive orders for selling from the cars. How long shall this country have to suffer from such a refined (if you please) system of robbery?

The Pioneer Press copies our report of the proposition of the St. Paul, Brainerd and Northwestern Railroad to Polk County for bonds, mistake and all, and as the Pioneer Press fails to give proper credit we have thus innocently got our big brother, the P. P., into a pretty mess. We expect Kindred will go down and slaughter 'em. We hope he won't, for, (as the millers say,) "it was only a little mistake of ours!" We ought to have said $200,000 but a reckless typo made us say $300,000. Only a little matter of $100,000 which aint much of a mistake no-how. One-third of the whole amount, and farmers are MITEY LUCKEY if they get out of the millers' "mistakes" that easy.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FEB. MEETING.

Board met at 2 p. m. Feb. 3d; all present. On motion Messrs. Brown, Bradish and Goodrich were appointed a bridge committee and Messrs. Schmidt and Sullivan committee on taxes for the ensuing year. The Board approved of the settlement made in the case of Emma Olsen vs. I. B. Ferran.

The claim of M. Bray and son for boarding and care of pauper was allowed at $80.00.

On recommendation of Commissioner Schmidt the sum of $8 was allowed Mary Brealn, a poor person residing at Red Lake Falls.

The sum of $8 per month, from Dec 1st 1884 to May 1st '85 was allowed G. W. Truax for boarding a pauper in the Third District.

The sum of $10 per month was allowed Carrie Bergland, a poor person residing near St. Hilaire.

The Board requested the Sheriff to execute the warrant issued to him for the arrest of Frank La Belle.

The sum of $8 per month was allowed Nils Nelson, residing near St. Hilaire.

The sum of $8 per month was allowed Basil Emard, Jr., from January 1st to May 1st '85 for boarding a pauper.

The sum of $8 per month was allowed for the support of a pauper child in the Second District, under the supervision of Commissioner Bradish.

On motion, the sum of $28 was allowed Ole Johnson Brakke for board and care of said child.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4th.

Pursuant to the action of the Board at the January meeting bids were opened for building a bridge across the Red Lake River, on Robert Street, as follows:

H. E. Horton	$7,174
Dubuque Bridge Co	7,344
Milwaukee	7,580
S N Hewitt	6,800
Thos White	6,749
Morse Bridge Co	7,400
Chas F Lowell	6,071
King Bridge Co	6,850
C P Jones	6,500
Raymond & Campbell	7,026

On motion the plans and specifications furnished by C. P. Jones were accepted and the contract for building said bridge was awarded to him at $6,500.

Bids for building a bridge across the Clearwater River at Red Lake Falls were opened as follows:

H E Horton	$4,850
Dubuque Bridge Co	4,800
Milwaukee	4,690
S N Hewitt	4,420
Thos White	4,440
Morse Bridge Co	[illegible]
Chas F Lowell	4,870
King Bridge Co	4,030
C P Jones	[illegible]
Raymond & Campbell	[illegible]
Basil Emard Jr	3,980

On motion the proposed bridge at Red Lake Falls was located at or near the present [illegible]

[illegible]

The contract for supplying the county with 40 cords of green wood was awarded to E. M. Walsh at $1.68 per cord.

Township 149, Range 41, was organized and named "Lessor." First town meeting to be held at the residence of A. Lundgren, on Feb. 24th. A. Lundgren, John M. Sondin and G. G. Onstad were appointed judges, and Carl Hanson and Herman Helyeson clerks of said election.

Town 154, Range 45 was organized and named "Numedal." First town meeting to be held at the residence of Rasmus Stone on Feb. 24th. A. Charboneau, W. Olson and Rasmus Stone were appointed judges, and A. K. Dikkin and Peter L. Sonde clerks of said election.

The petition for change of name for town 151, Range 48, was rejected because of illegality.

W. A. Schneler was appointed textbook agent at Red Lake Falls.

Bonds of C. P. Jones, as bridge contractor, was fixed as follows:

For Crookston bridge,	$7,000.
For Red Lake Falls bridge,	$5,000.

The liquor license fee was fixed at $100 for the current year and a rebate for amounts overpaid on last year was ordered.

Dr. Lancaster was appointed county physician for the year at a salary of $120.

Bonds of O. L. Hamery as County Surveyor were approved.

The application of M. Quirk for abatement of taxes was referred to Commissioner Bradish.

The bridge petition of John Conklin, M. A. Wolf, and others; also bridge petitions from Liberty, were rejected.

Dr. Gaboury was requested to visit the Ray family in Terrebonne.

The bridge built by B. Haftenson, in Liberty, was duly accepted.

The applications for corrections of assessment and abatement of taxes, made by parties who have been damaged by hail in 1884, were duly examined and a favorable report made thereon to the State Auditor.

School district No. 134 was organized, comprising the north half of Tp. 147, R. 41.

Petition of Hans Carlson and others was rejected as said petition did not set forth the ground so to be organized.

Petition of Ole Thoreson and others for changing the boundaries of Dist. No. 31 was rejected on account of illegality.

The petition of Evan Evenson for school organization was rejected owing to insufficient description of territory.

Petition of Paul King and others for school organization was laid over until next meeting.

The sum of $10 per month, for a period of three months, was allowed as poor aid to Martha Hale, a poor woman residing in the First District, and the Auditor instructed to forward the money to McIntosh P. O.

School district No. 135 was organized, comprising the east one-half of Tp. 154, R. 41.

The liquor bond of B. S. Massey was approved and a license granted him for the ensuing year.

Dr. L. Beaupre was appointed county physician for the First and Fourth Commissioner Districts, including the Thirteen Towns.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved,—That the action of the Board, under date of February 4th 1885, awarding the bridge contracts shall not be final, or said contracts executed and delivered by said county before the action of the State Legislature, now in session, enabling said County of Polk to bond itself to the amount of Ten Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, according to the terms and conditions of the enabling act, to defray the expenses of said county in the construction of said bridges. Provided said bill be not passed further action as to the final award, execution and delivery of said contracts shall be as subsequently determined by this Board.

Resolved, further,—That this Board, ask the Legislature to authorize the issue of $6,500 for the purpose of building a bridge across the Red Lake River, on the east end of Robert Street to Jerome's Addition, in the city of Crookston, and $4,000 for the purpose of building another bridge across the Clearwater River in the Village of Red Lake Falls, at or near the present old bridge in said village. Said bonds to bear interest not exceeding 7 per cent per annum and to be payable in 30 years from their date.

Upon the ayes and nays being taken the result showed a unanimous vote in favor of the resolutions being adopted.

Board adjourned until Tuesday February 4th 1885.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Clerk of Board.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

WE represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,270,676
Underwriters	3,699,704
Orient	1,411,894
Phoenix	5,919,403
Lancashire	10,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public. [illegible]

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

John Knappe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands-American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab apple cider, old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye, Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,

[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Sewal P. Norton and F. W. Benedict, under the firm name of Norton & Benedict is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SEWALL P. NORTON.

Crookston, Dec. 24, 1884. [41-43]

Finestationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's,

LOST.

A [illegible] English pointer about 7 months old. He is a brindle color with white spot in forehead. Had a steel collar on. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Berthiaume Bro's, Robert street.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 9th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Miss Ricca.	Engelbrektson, O
" Julius	Erickson, Anton E
Christianson, John	Olson, Ella Miss

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew M. Hilde deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate Andrew M. Hilde late of the County of Polk, deceased, that the Judge of the Probate Court of said County will hear, examine, and adjust claims and demands against said estate, at his office in the City of Crookston in said County, on Monday March second 1885; and that six months from the date hereof have been limited and allowed by said Probate Court for creditors to present their claims.

Dated this 6th day of February A. D. 1885.

CHARLES MATSON,
Administrator of the estate of Andrew M. Hilde deceased. [42-44]

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 60-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord: an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 31st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 22, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st, 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages on page 833, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given. That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28,) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.

JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
B. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [39-45]

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

AND

SHELFWARE

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK

AND

Invite the Patronage

[illegible]

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

CHAPMAN'S IMPROVED

WELL AUGURS

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Wells.

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

Dupuis & LaFramboise,

DEEP WELL

CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job. If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.

Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

[illegible]

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wentzel & Rauch,

Sample Rooms.

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [illegible]

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

BRITISH REVERSE IN AFRICA.

Khartoum Falls Into the Hands of El Mahdi Through the Agency of Foulest Treachery.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Intelligence has been received here that Khartoum has been captured by the Arabian rebels. The whereabouts of Gen. Gordon is unknown. He is probably a prisoner in the hands of the victors. The war office issues the following: "Telegrams from Gen. Wolseley announce that the fall of Khartoum took place Jan. 26. He says Col. Wilson arrived at Khartoum on Jan. 28, and was greatly surprised to find that the enemy was in possession of that place. He immediately started on his return down the river, and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below the Shublaka cataract Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but he and his party managed to reach an island in safety, where they are secure. A steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh". Gen. Wolseley says he has no information regarding the fate of Gen. Gordon, and does not know whether he is dead or alive. There is no longer any doubt that El Mahdi holds possession of Khartoum. Some hopes are entertained that Gen. Gordon may still be holding out in the citadel of the town. Meanwhile the excitement in London and everywhere throughout the British isles where the news is known is

RISING TO FEVER HEAT.

Most of the people take a gloomy view of the position of the British troops in Soudan. The jubilant gladness which has characterized England in regard to Egypt ever since the news of Stewart's successful arrival in the neighborhood of Metemneh was received has given way to anxious forebodings, and universal depression and expressions of dismay and foreboding come from almost everybody. The war office is besieged with an army of officers tendering services for active duty in Soudan. Numerous telegrams are being received from officers throughout the country asking assignments to rescue the expedition should the government conclude to take such action. The capture of Khartoum has created grave fears, especially in army circles, for the safety of Gen. Stewart and his army. A number of military officers of repute even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried forward to Korti the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces under Lord Wolseley and Gen. Earl. A cabinet council has been summoned to meet at once. Gladstone is fearfully disturbed by the news, and some people believe he will resign.

STRATEGY OF THE FALSE PROPHET.

A native reports that El Mahdi had 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and he introduced a number of his emissaries into the city. These emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under Gen. Gordon, and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings, induced them to mutiny. Seven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon with only 2,500 faithful troops. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's great army, but after severe fighting, in which a large number of rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender. When Sir Charles Wilson reached Khartoum he found that the Mahdi's forces had occupied both the town and citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gen. Gordon, but this step he found impossible. The enemy's guns were turned upon him in full force, and he was therefore compelled to turn his back upon the fallen city and return to Gubat without finding out whether Gordon was dead or alive. The news of the downfall of Khartoum has created a grave apprehension in regard to the whole Egyptian programme among the members of the cabinet. Gladstone and Earl Granville started for London as soon as the news reached them. Military authorities are of the opinion that Gen. Gordon had sent the greater part of his forces down the Nile to meet Gen. Stewart's forces, and so depleted the garrison and citadel of Khartoum that an attack from Omdurman was rendered much easier. The greatest activity prevails at the war department, and many officials remained on duty all last night. Lord Wolseley telegraphs that he does not consider the British position at Gubat in any immediate danger. The government has given orders for further shipments of stores to Egypt. These orders were issued before the news of the fall of Khartoum was received.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

George Miller, the Murderer of Mrs. Snell and Son in Dakota, Captured at Anoka and He Makes a Full Confession.

BRAINERD, Special Telegram, Feb. 5.—George Miller, the murderer of Mrs. Snell and her little boy, near Larimore, Dak., was arrested at Anoka to-day by T. J. Hartley, M. McLaren and J. R. Glover, all of this city, and brought here by the 2 o'clock train this afternoon and lodged in jail, where he coolly confessed his crime with very little interrogation. He talked freely of the matter to visitors, of whom a large number called to see him during the afternoon. He gives the following version of his villainous atrocity:

Saturday, Jan. 21, I took a load of wheat to town and brought a bottle of whisky home with me, hiding it in the barn. That evening I went to a dance in the neighborhood, telling Mrs. Snell I was going to a literary club. Saturday morning she found I had been to the dance, to which she was much opposed, and scolded me until she made me angry. I went to the barn, took a big drink of whisky and returned to the house, when she resumed her scolding and that is the last I know. I don't know how I killed them, whether with an axe or beat their brains out with a club or hammer. In about two hours I came to myself, and realizing what I had done, I took what money I could find in the house, about $150, hitched up the team, drove to Grand Forks, took the train to Fargo, and from there to Brainerd. I am sorry I did it, and have not cared much since I left whether I was caught or hung or shot, or what became of me. I hated the sight of the money, and spent it as fast as I could to get rid of it.

He only had a 50-cent piece left when arrested. He came to Brainerd on Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, and stopped at the Brainerd house, depositing his pocket-book with three $20 gold coins with Mr. McLaren, proprietor, and one of the parties who arrested him. He remained here, spending most of his time at a house of ill fame, until yesterday morning, when he took the 7 o'clock train south, buying a ticket to Anoka. After he had gone the description of him came in the St. Paul papers. The parties named, having seen him were convinced of his identity, and separately started quietly in pursuit. Meeting at the train at 2 o'clock this morning, they united in the hunt with the result above stated, agreeing to divide the reward equally if successful. The prisoner first gave his name as William Morrison. It was evidently his intention to go across the country in a livery rig, but he did not have money enough to hire one.

The circumstances of Miller's fearful crime are vividly remembered, the double murder having come to light within the past week. The wife and son of Rev. Snell were found butchered in bed, their heads frightfully cut and gashed, apparently with an ax and knife. Rewards aggregating $1,500 were offered for the apprehension of the perpetrator.

Three Murderers Lynched.

Smith, Wilson and Jellerson, the murderers, of Hiram Jellerson, were lynched at Audubon, Iowa. Smith and Wilson were shot in their cells, after making a desperate fight, and Cicero Jellerson was hanged from the band stand in the park. The latter confessed to the crime of having murdered his father. They were all three bound over to trial and it was to have taken place, but the judge granted a change of venue and this so incensed the people of Audubon that they determined that justice should be meted out to the criminals, and the end of the tragedy has been brought about.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE—The interstate commerce (Cullom) bill was considered and finally passed—43 to 12. As passed by the senate the bill is substantially as prepared by Senator Cullom, and goes back to the house as an amendment to the Reagan bill. The chances of an agreement between the two houses are not by any means encouraging. The Reagan bill was passed by more than a two-thirds vote, but many members voted for it because they preferred to take that to getting nothing. The principal point of difference between the two measures is that the senate bill provides for nine commissioners, to whom is given full power to regulate all matters provided for, while the Reagan bill refers all controverted points to the courts, and imposes heavy penalties for the violation of its provisions. Whether a majority of the house will insist upon this feature of the Reagan bill is an open question; but there are reasons to justify the belief that this feature will be insisted upon. The prospects, therefore, for an agreement in conference are far more encouraging.

The bill to retire trade dollars and suspend the coinage of standard silver dollars was debated.

HOUSE.—There was an extended discussion of the river and harbor bill but no notes were taken.

Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the interior inform the senate what amounts were due the United States on Dec. 31, 1882, from the Union Pacific railroad, also what amounts have become due from that date until Dec. 31, 1884, according to the rule laid down in the decision lately made between the United States and said road in the court of claims; also whether the annual settlement was made Feb. 1, 1885, as provided in the Thurman act.

Mr Sherman offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on judiciary be directed to inquire and report to the senate as to whether legislation is required, and if so, in what regard to the appointment of courts martial and the regulation, proceedings and practice in trials before such courts in time of peace, and whether under existing laws an officer may be tried before a court martial appointed by the president in cases where the commander of the accused officer to be tried is not the accuser.

The bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis.

The senate then took up the bill to quiet the title of settlers on Des Moines river lands, but at 2 o'clock it was displaced by the bill for the redemption of trade dollars and suspension of standard dollar coinage.

Mr. Bayard strongly opposed the redemption of the trade dollar at its face value. Indeed, he objected to the word "redemption" in connection with it. Trade dollars were in the same category as silver bars. It was to him a paradox how men could ask, in the name of justice, to receive less for more, yet we were told the honor of the country was at stake. This so-called "redemption" would be a departure from the landmarks of government, passing from the real and tested to the unreal and imaginary. The great question was, can congress create values? Which of you, by taking thought, can add a cubit to his stature? Which of you, which majority of you, by passing laws from now till doomsday, can create a value? Could we create values by congressional fiat? Could congress say "Let value be," and value would be? Congress had already tried it. With 2,000,000 men in the field congress had issued notes bearing their value stamped upon them, yet it had been unable to keep those notes at half their face value. This was

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

He advocated the suspension of the silver coinage act. The laws of business should be recognized. Those who would suffer most by silver mono-metalism were laborers, those who could not bide their time. An apprehension existed in the business community of evils stated by Secretary McCulloch as likely to follow any approach to mono-metalism on the basis of silver. There were laws of commerce that could not be set aside at the behest of legislators. To be sure, the supreme court had said congress could destroy every pecuniary obligation expressed in lawful money of the United States. Mr. Bayard did not wish to comment further upon that most remarkable and startling decision, but there was one thing congress and the supreme court and all the armies that could be raised could not do, and that was to create or maintain a value against the belief of the person to whom tendered. Bayard believed that all currency necessary for the United States at the present time was here.

The house made very little headway to-day with the enormous mass of business that is being crowded into its last days. An hour was spent in wrangling over the rules. It is recorded that the house actually passed three bills. The latter part of the session was occupied in discussing the interminable river and harbor bill. The warmest personal tilt in the history of this congress took place today between Reed of Maine and Hiscock of New York on the one side, and Breckenridge of Arkansas and Hunt of Louisana on the other.

In the House the 5th the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill reported to the house to-day recommends an appropriation of $21,213,701, which is $1,088,468 less than the estimates and $272,902 less than the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The bill reduces the salaries of 150 special examiners in the pension bureau, provided for at the last session, from $1,600 to $1,400 annually, on recommendation of the interior department. It also provides that the president shall discontinue the appointment and services of officers at ports of entry where for two successive years last past the revenues collected were less than the salaries and expenses of the office. The president may, however, appoint deputy collectors for such ports, who shall be compensated by fees not exceeding $1,500. The office of superintendent of foreign mails is abolished and supervision of the foreign mail service is placed with the second assistant postmaster general. The compensation of special agents in the internal revenue service is limited to $6 a day, except the chief, who is to receive $8 a day. Judges of the court of claims shall prescribe a system of fees similar to that in the United States circuit courts, and shall enforce their collections against litigants unsuccessful in causes of action in the court. The governor of Dakota is also authorized, in conjunction with the presiding officers of the last legislature, to reapportion the territory, first Monday in September, 1885, or within ten days thereafter.

SENATE.—After considerable time spent in unimportant business, Mr. Palmer spoke in favor of the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the constitution. The bill to regulate the fees of pension agents and attorneys passed. The bill provides: No fee greater than $10 shall be received by pension claim agents, except that, under special circumstances, subject to revision by the commissioner of pension, a contract in writing may be made between applicants and claim agents for a fee not exceeding $25. The bill contains a clause specially forbidding the collection by claim agents of more than $10 on claims filed between June 20, 1878, and July 4, 1884, and prohibiting government pension agents from paying claim agents more than $10 on such claims, even in cases of new contracts.

In executive session, the following appointments were confirmed: Joshua A. Smith, Mississippi, United States consul at Asuncion, Paraguay; Robert Woodbridge, Ohio, agent for the Indians at Lemhi agency, Idaho. Postmasters—Hattie Dennison, Vancouver, Washington; John T. Yoe, Dillon, Mont.; Miss Ettie L. Poet, Tipton, Iowa; Daniel B. Johns, Groton, Dak.; C. R. Ingham, Alton, Iowa; Sylvester W. Osborne, Darlington, Wis.; Charles A. Spencer, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

Nominations—James A. McKnight, Utah, consul of the United States at St. Helena; Edward H. Thompson, Massachusetts, consul of the United States at Merida. Postmasters—Newton W. Simmons, Boone, Iowa.

HOUSE.—The river and harbor bill was discussed at great length without result. The house evening session passed twenty-six pension bills, including one granting a pension of $50 each to the minor children of the late Lieut. Kislingbury and one increasing to $50 the pension of the widow of Commodore Fillebrown, and adjourned.

SENATE.—A joint resolution passed accepting from Mrs. U. S. Grant her husband's swords, medals and other articles. The bill creating an army retired list for privates and non-commissioned officers passed. Several private pension bills were passed, upon one of which was engrafted several provisions of the Mexican pension bill, one increasing 88 pensions to $12 a month. The District of Columbia appropriation bill passed.

The chair named Messrs. Hoar and Pendleton as tellers on the part of the senate in the count of the electoral vote.

Senator Miller of New York, from the committee on agriculture favorably reported the bill to provide that the agricultural department shall be an executive department under the supervision of a secretary of agriculture. The compensation of the secretary shall be the same as the secretaries of the other executive of departments. An assistant secretary of agriculture shall be appointed, at the same salary recieved by the assistant secretary of the interior. A chief clerk, at an annual salary of $2,500, shall also be appointed. The bill further provides for the creation of divisions of veterinary science and forestry in the department.

HOUSE.—The whole day spent in discussing the river and harbor bill.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

Widespread Commotion Caused by that Remarkable Statement of a Physician.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, created a great deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydraheaded monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also."

Mr. Warner was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street. At first he was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven, Folger, Colfax and others. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans Medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indication of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

Dr. S. A. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes. I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured four years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statement they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, and that it can be cured.

A divorce case involving a former member of the clergy, who has enjoyed more or less notoriety, was commenced in the district court of Minneapolis. The Rev. Edward S. Bowdish has sued for divorce from Mary Bowdish on the ground of desertion. Mr. and Mrs. Bowdish were married in Minneapolis, in December, 1881. In January, 1882, the plaintiff alleges that, without any fault on his part, Mrs. Bowdish deserted him, and has since refused to live with him; that he furnished her a good home, and in all things conducted himself toward her as a loving husband should, and requested her to live with him as his wife, but she has persistently refused and neglected to do so.

George E. Lemon, pension attorney of Washington, was before the house committee on payment of pensions, bounty and bankruptcy, and in answer to inquiries of members, said he paid Col. Ingersol $2,500, and Judge Wilson $1,000 to secure the passage of the law enacted at the last session of congress relative to increase of attorneys' fees in pension cases.

The Toronto presbytery, by a vote of 27 to 12, has decided that a man may lawfully marry his deceased wife's sister.

J. A. Worman's residence, Minneapolis, was burned at a loss of $18,000.

Topics of the Day.

An express train of eight cars is valued at $66,700, the engine and tender at $10,500, the baggage car at $1,000, the postal car at $2,000, the smoker at $2,200, the two common passenger cars at $3,000 each, and three palace cars at $15,000 each.

The next total eclipse of the sun will occur August 12, 1999, and can be seen all over England. It will be the only total eclipse of the sun during the next 250 years.

According to the Ephemeris an examination of 3,726 prescriptions in a Boston drug store showed that 504 different drugs were called for by the doctors. Quinine took the lead by appearing in 292 prescriptions, morphine appeared in 172, bromide of potassium in 171, iodide of potassium in 155 and muriate of iron in 134. The whole number of articles in the pharmacopœia is 994.

There is in process of construction in Bielefeld, Germany, a church that is intended for only one class of persons, namely, for epileptics. The corner stone was laid by the Crown Prince some time ago. When completed the building will resemble a cross in appearance, with accommodations for 1,000 persons.

The last words spoken by the late Frank Chanfrau upon the stage a few hours previous to his sudden death, can scarcely be called prophetic. They occur in "Kit," and are as follows: "I shall yet live, Alice, to tell you another bear story."

The colored people who emigrated to Kansas from the south a few years ago are flocking back to Texas and and other southern localities.

Beautiful Vera Figuer, the Nihilist, is sentenced to death. She is twenty-seven years of age and as perfect a type of the Northern beauty as there is in all Russia. The Czar will be petitioned to spare her life.

A Clear Voice.

Mr. Charles T. Krebs, 737 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, well known in banking circles, certifies to the excellence of the Red Star Cough Cure. A few drops speedily cured his niece of severe hoarseness and sore throat. It is pleasant to take. No one can be poisoned by this remedy, which is free from opium, morphia and other dangerous drugs.

Cuba's two millions of people have to pay $14,000,000 a year for the support of the army and navy that keep them in subjection. The island yields Spain an annual revenue of $37,000,000.

The London Times celebrated its one hundreth birthday on the last day of 1884 by a thirty-line editorial, in which it said: "We write our own history day by day along with the history of the world."

A writer in Science, discussing the subject of rainfall in Kansas, finds that while this has increased 20 per cent in the eastern half of the State since its occupation by the white settlers, Western Kansas has little increase of rainfall to boast of and little to hope for. He greatly doubts indeed whether this half of the State lying outside of the immediate track of vapor-laden winds, can ever have a rainfall adequate to maintain successful agriculture.

No city in the world has the magnificent fish supply found in New York. In its markets may be had pompano at $2 per pound, and fresh cod at 5 cents. Spanish mackerel, flounders, trout, eels, frogs, green turtles, sharks, salmon, halibut, smelts, white bait, shrimps, crabs, lobsters, mussels, sting rays, electric eels, devil fish, polyp, scollops, sturgeon, drum-fish, squids, sword-fish, sea-horse, cod-tongues in bunches, roe, cohogs, logger heads, terrapins, sea-robins, king crabs, and a vast variety of animal life brought from the sea; most of it delicious food.

Minister West of Great Britain was asked what he thought of the shooting of O'Donovan Rossa, and in reply said: "I deeply regret the shooting of that man, because it makes it appear as if the party of law and order were resorting to the same means as the dynamiters and were pursuing a system of retaliation, than which nothing is more dangerous. Of course, it would be suspecting England of being a fool to imagine it instigated the attack on Rossa."

Above all other earthly ills,
I hate the big, old-fashioned pills;
By slow degrees they downward wend,
And often pause, or upward tend;
With such discomfort are they fraught,
Their good effects amount to naught.
Now, Dr. Pierce prepares a pill
That just exactly fills the bill—
A Pellet, rather, that is all—
A Pleasant Purgative, and small;
Just try them as you feel their need,
You'll find that I speak truth, indeed.

No liquor will hereafter be sold at Wisconsin state fairs.

The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table; an expensive, showy costume indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy" if her loveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all, of those diseases peculiar to women, and which find a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The farm buildings of E. C. Sprague, near Moorhead, were burned by an incendiary.

The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

George E. Hoster, the Finch jewelry pilferer, was adjudged insane and sent to St. Peter.

Hard to Believe.

It is hard to believe that a man was cured of a Kidney disease after his body was swollen as big as a barrel and he had been given up as incurable and lay at death's door. Yet such a cure was accomplished by Kidney-Wort in the person of M. M. Devereaux of Ionia, Mich., who says: "After thirteen of the best doctors in Detroit had given me up, I was cured by Kidney-Wort. I want every one to know what a boon it is."

A Janesville buyer has shipped 40,000 dozen eggs the past season.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

A Literary Prize.

The Anoka Herald says: "The Sunday Pioneer Press is a paper that every resident of Minnesota can be proud of. In fact, there are not half a dozen magazines in the country equal to it in point of literary productions and ability."

The choicest literature appearing in the Sunday Pioneer Press, appears also in the weekly Pioneer Press. The "Galaxy of Genius" articles, which that paper has contracted for for the current year, is a notable feature, and is eliciting many encomiums. The weekly of Feb. 12th is promised of this series, "Turkish Affairs and English Policy" by Hobart Pasha, Admiral of the Ottaman fleet; "Among the Buddhists in Ceylon" by Moncure D. Conway; and "Life in other Worlds" by Richard A. Proctor. These articles are all copyright matter.

Boston policemen must be numerous and popular. Their late ball netted $8,794.08.

I was afflicted with kidney disease, and suffered intensely. I was induced to try Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Richmond Henshaw, Providence, R. I.

A gambling house at Helena, Mont., pays a license of $3,380.

HEART DISEASE will yield to the use of DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR, thirty years has proved it a specific in all forms of Heart Disease. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass. $1.00 per bottle.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

RED STAR
20 TRADE RED STAR MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

A Good Family Remedy
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the following:

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April, 5, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited.
Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

DO YOU KNOW
"For months I suffered with malaria and nervous dyspepsia. During the attacks I experienced severe pain, accompanied by that extreme tired and languid feeling. Could not eat or sleep. Would get up mornings with hardly life enough to move. None of the usual medicines employed in such cases had any effect upon me. From time to time I was laid up and unable to attend to any business. Finally a druggist of this city suggested
HOPS AND MALT BITTERS,
I commenced taking them, and now I am as well and hearty as any one, and cannot say too much in praise of this excellent remedy."
A. J. POWELL, 16 Woodbridge St., Detroit.
If you cannot get Hops and MALT Bitters of your druggist we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price, one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.
Do not get Hops and MALT Bitters confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but Hops and MALT. None genuine unless manufactured by the
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul. | Wholesale
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul. | Agents.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.

50 Satin Finished Embossed Cards 10c., Rolled Gold Ring, Compass, Ladies' Knife, 2 French Dolls with Wardrobe, and agt's Card Outfit, 30c., 3 pks. and one choice of either, 50c., or 12 pks. and all 3 presents $1.00. HAMDEN CARD CO., Hamden, Conn.

W. M. Capron, hardware, Stillwater, has failed.

Caution to Dairymen.

Ask for Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and take no other. Beware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Burlington, Vt., to know where and how to get it without extra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best.

The agricultural college at Amherst got a $30,000 scorching.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. G. D WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS, is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of DR. G. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

$1.00 For 50 Cents.

Any reader of this paper who will send 50 one-cent stamps to the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, Rochester, N. Y., before March 1st, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1886. The RURAL is a large eight-page, forty column WEEKLY paper, now in its fifteenth year, and the cheapest farm journal in the world. The price is one dollar a year in advance, but the above offer of fifty cents in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before March 1st, 1885. Send for sample copy, and see what a bargain is off red. This advertisement will not appear again.

Three of the murderers of Hiram Jellerson were lynched at Audubon, Iowa.

During the war, Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying perfect health." Don't experiment with new and untried medicines. If you have a cough or cold, take at once Allen's Lung Balsam.

Maid of Athens.

What is the difference between this noted Lady and Carboline the great Hair Renewer? Ans.—One is Maid of Athens and the other is Made of Petroleum and both come from Greese.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its ENTIRE NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

Without a Scar.

Is the way that Veterinary Carbolisalve cures Galls, Cuts and Wounds. Always brings the hair in its original color. In 50c. and 1.00 cans at Druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Prop's, Black River Falls, Wis.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn

RAW FURS WANTED. Ship by express in racks to London, Leipzig & Paris Agency, A. Moore, Mgr., 223 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

40 Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chromo Cards, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gilt bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Premium and Price List and Agent's Canvassing Outfit, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Yalesville, Conn.

WANTED.—Ladies and young men in city or country wishing to earn $3 to $5 a day at their homes, no canvassing, work furnished and sent by mail any distance. For particulars address, with stamp, CRYSTALLIZED PHOTO CO., 53 West 7th st., Cincinnati, O.

SEND To the BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis, Minn., your breast, waist and inside leg measure, with description of about what kind of suit or overcoat you need and same will be sent you, on approval, subject to examination.

RUSSIAN FLAX SEED.
We have FOR SALE GENUINE RUSSIAN SEED FLAX. Experience has proven that Russian seed yields fully FIFTY PER CENT better than any other variety ever sown in this country. Sow only the genuine Russian. We guarantee ours. Write for prices. MANKATO LINSEED OIL CO., MANKATO, MINN.

DR. LINQUIST'S
Spinal Misses' Waist, ... $1 75
Spinal Corset, ... 2 00
Spinal Nursing Corset, ... 2 25
Spinal Abdominal Corset, .. 2 75
Recommended by leading physicians, delivered free anywhere in the U. S. on receipt of price. Lady Agents Wanted.
Dr. Linquist's Spinal Corset Co., 412 B'way, New York.

STROWBRIDGE
BROAD CAST

SOWER
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!
Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.
C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
253 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

PREPARED
FERTILIZING SALT.
Send for "Salt Sayings." Write for Prices.
Car lots. Car at Your Railway Station.
E. S. FITCH, Bay City, Mich.

SNOW WHITE FLOUR MADE FROM SALZER'S NEW WHEAT

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.
No seeds produce finer Flowers, better Vegetables, larger Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Try them. THE FARM! New tested Wheats, in variety, Blue Stem Fife, Imperial French, etc. NEW EARLY DAKOTA WHITE OATS, POTATOES, BARLEY, etc. SEEDS grown 400 miles north of here! Everything for the farm. Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and other States will return to old time yield if our seed is used. Try it.
Send for Catalogue. | Plants and Roses
JOHN A. SALZER, | By the 100,000.
La Crosse, Wis. | Largest Greenhouses
Catalogue free. | In the West.

A Clear Skin
is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."
Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements and thus removes the cause.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the hair.
CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ROCKFORD WATCHES
Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.
Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

ANY MAN
Or woman making less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We offer everybody a splendid chance to make money. Our $4 combination free to those meaning business. Address H. H. Merrill, Chicago.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
The sweet gum taken from a tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Consumption. For full information send 2c stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS
The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other.
J. P. Allen
ST. PAUL, MINN. Druggist & Chemist

$10 RAILROAD WATCH
ONE OF THE BIGGEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED—A BRAND NEW 3½-OZ. OPEN FACE, HEAVY, THICK, FLAT GLASS, GOLD HINGE, PATENT DUST-PROOF COIN SILVER CASE WITH A CUT EXPANSION BALANCE, QUICK TRAIN JEWELED ELGIN MOVEMENT. THIS WATCH IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. SENT C.O.D., WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION, TO ANY ADDRESS.
SIMON, THE PAWNBROKER,
314 Jackson and 186 East Seventh St., Paul.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best
FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE
When applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Not a Liquid or Snuff. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. 50 cents by mail or at druggists.
HAY-FEVER ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

REBELLION ECHOES.

Longstreet's Desperate Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg—Described by a Soldier Who Witnessed it from Behind the Scenes.

From the Boston Journal.

The famous charge of Longstreet's corps on the third day at Gettysburg has been often described, and it is better understood, probably, than any other great battle scene of the civil war. It is therefore not my purpose in this article to give anything like a general description of the movement, but simply to speak of it as seen by a little party of men belonging to the first corps, who were wounded in the first day's fight among whom it was my fortune to be cast. We were placed hors de combat on the crest of Seminary Ridge, afterward the key of the confederate position. When our troops fell back we were left where we fell, and were therefore obliged to accept the hospitalities of the enemy. Of their abilities as entertainers I do not care to speak. Neither will it prove agreeable to awaken too many of the recollections of that terrible experience. It would require the pen of a Dante to cover the whole ground. Therefore, as was once said by one doubtless more familiar with the writings of Dante than I am, "we will lave all that go."

On the third day, when preparations were being made for the coup de main, our little party occupied a house within the rebel lines, a short distance from the spot where Longstreet formed his attacking column. Not having had our wounds properly attended to, and being almost wholly without food, it can readily be seen that our situation was anything but pleasant. And yet, bad as this was, we were compelled to endure something a great deal worse, in the shape of tantalization and insult from the hordes of sneaks and bummers who were continually prowling about the building. Some of our tormenters may have been genuine soldiers, who were simply passing and repassing in the line of duty. If so, to them I make the amende honorable, but toward the skulkers, I felt then and entertain still nothing but the deepest contempt. Among the bluster to which we were compelled to listen came the following;

"You 'uns will hear plenty of music pretty soon; Longstreet's going to charge," said a blatant rebel captain, who had hung about us like a leech for a day and a half, while his regiment, the eighth Georgia, was preparing to advance with the attacking column.

"Oh, give us a rest!" cried an indignant boy in blue, lying helpless upon the floor: "what do you know about it?" "I know this about it, Yank. In a little while you'll hear a big gun. That's only the signal, though; the fun is to follow. Then the artillery will open all along the line. Then Longstreet will charge, and if any of your fellows are left alive when his men get there, they'll have to git." And our Falstaff, having delivered himself of this bombastic utterence, strutted back and forth with the air of one who had settled the whole business with a wave of his hand.

"What does the reb mean?" we whispered to one another.

"Can it be possible there is any truth in what he says? Do you suppose he knows anything about it, or that if such a movement is contemplated their whole army knows it?" asked a sergeant who was lying beside me.

"Yes," I replied, "it may be true. Perhaps he has got his news from some courier or staff officer. I have read of one battle in Europe, I have forgotten where, in which the commanding general announced to his army in a general order that one of his divisions would be called upon for a desperate charge."

We felt certain, anyway, that the rebels were up to some mischief, so many hints of it had been given and it was so still every where. Occasionally we heard the clatter of hoofs, but this was all; and we regarded this, even, as ominous of a move of some kind. Those of us who could crawl got to the doors and windows. We were a sorry looking set of fellows—torn by shot and shell, covered with blood and dirt, our faces haggard with weariness and suffering—but the grand old army of the Potomac contained no men who were more anxious for success. Between us and our comrades was an impassable gulf nearly two miles wide, thickly strewed with the dead and dying of both armies, bordered with angry lines in blue and gray—impediments to progress more formidable than the waves of the storm-swept sea—yet in spite of this we longed to fly to them or in some way to warn them of the coming storm. In anxiety, in agony even, we watched and waited for hours.

At last the signal for onslaught came. Is was the sharp report of a Whitworth gun, and as its echoes died away in the distance we could see thousands of men everywhere scrambling for their places in the ranks and behind the breastworks. Batteries came galloping up from the right and left, taking position on the ridge and immediately opening fire, and staff officers were carrying orders in every direction. It was an exciting moment. The portentous silence of the morning had been oppressive, and we were glad it was now broken. Anything was better than uncertainty. The rebel captain's story was beginning to be verified. In a short time, emerging from a straggling forest in the distance, we distinctly saw the heads of three columns of infantry. Our eyes were now strained to their utmost to watch the movements of this new force. Slowly it came out into the open ground, it halted and dressed its lines.

Here and there a slight wavering, as if shaken by the wind, showed they were stripping for action. Officers were riding up and down and in and out among them, and their wild cheers showed they were determined to do or die. They waved their hats and caps above their heads, as if in answer to the appeals of their leaders. All this time we did not speak to each other, so intently were we watching the enemy. We held our breath and waited, each busy with his own thoughts. After a while the great "entering wedge" moved forward. Then cheers and yells broke out all along the line of battle. It was a scene which for grandeur and heroic interest was never before equaled on this continent, and how mighty were the interests involved! The fate of the republic itself—aye, more, the progress of mankind—hung trembling in the balance.

I had often seen great bodies of troops in motion, but never anything like that. Steadily, with the regularity of a machine, they swept on. We were almost deafened by the roar of cannon, for more than a hundred rebel guns had opened their mouths and were spouting tons of iron at every discharge. The windows of the building we occupied were rattling as though an earthquake was upon us, and the very ground beneath seemed to tremble. Added to this was our anxiety for our comrades. Could they live through such a cannonade? Would they be able to hurl back this mighty charging column, so terribly in earnest? Yes; in spite of our fears we knew they would. We knew the temper of the men upon whom the destiny of the republic now rested. And even while we speculated thus the guns of the Union made answer. Every loyal gun was now pouring shot and shell upon the advancing enemy. We could no longer see them, so closely were they enveloped in clouds of dust and the smoke of bursting shells. The volume of sound now increased a hundred fold, and it seemed every minute that it would be more than our ears could bear. It was terrific beyond anything that can be imagined by those who never witnessed an artillery battle of magnitude. It was my lot, just before the battle of Fredericksburg, to lie behind Burnside's guns, massed on the heights of Falmouth while they rained shot and shell into the town of Fredericksburg and on to the hills beyond. I thought that cannonade was terrible. But it was boys' play compared with the one we were now witnessing. And yet, strange, and improbable as the statement may seem, above all the roar of conflict we could hear the rebel yell of that reckless charging column. It was shrill and continuous, like the whistling of the wind in a storm. Finally the fire of rebel artillery slackened a little, as there was danger now of their killing their own men, but the battle was becoming more furious, for the battle of musketry had begun, and the clatter of small arms was continuous. The roar of the guns on Cemetery hill and from every available point in the Union line continued with increasing fury, but still, above it all, the rebel yell! Would it never cease? The rebels back of us and from every elevated point far and near were watching their forlorn hope, and officers of high and low degree gazed anxiously into that vortex of carnage. Occasionally they would point in this direction or that, and staff officers would gallop away to distant parts of the field as though preparations were being made for a general advance. Our anxiety increased every moment, but we were still hopeful. As long as there was no abatement in that terrible musketry fire we knew our boys were standing their ground. We dared not think of the thousands of brave fellows who were going down every moment.

But the climax came at last. That piercing yell had died away, and nothing could now be heard but the din and roar of battle. This continued for some time, and then, as the sun is wont to burst through the clouds and scatter the mists and darkness, only more suddenly, came the full, round, hearty hurrahs of our comrades. We needed no interpreter to tell us the meaning of those cheers. They were louder, even, than had been the rebel yell, and we answered them with a will from our position inside the rebel lines. Rebel officers standing about the building tried to stop us, but we only screamed the louder, for we were beside ourselves with joy. Wounds, and hunger were forgotten, and tears flowed down our grimy faces. The enthusiasm of Appomattox did not exceed ours. We cheered again and again. A few of my companions, in that extreme moment, snapped the slender cord that held them to earth, and their spirits took flight to a world where wars never come. This was all that marred the scene—all that lessened our joy.

"Ah, here they come!" we all cried at once. Yes, sure enough, they were coming. But they were not coming back in the order in which they advanced. Far from it. They were pouring back to the shelter of their guns in the wildest disorder—swarming over every foot of ground in defeat and confusion—broken and completely demoralized. No order and no formation anywhere. It was a terrible rout—a wild stampede for safety. The descendents of the cavaliers had dashed themselves against Plymouth Rock and been hurled back. For some time wounded men had been streaming in from the scene of the encounter in large numbers, and for hours till far into the night, the mournful procession kept moving on. It was a sickening sight, and one I can never forget.

It soon became silent again. Despair rested on the face of every rebel we could see. Chaos ruled everywhere. The enemy had staked their all on the throwing of the dice and had lost. We watched a long time for the advance of our comrades, that the work of overthrowing the foe might be completed, but it came not. We have since learned why. Meade was too timid. A Phil Kearney at the head of a division would have swept the rebel army out of existence. Phil Sheridan in Meade's place would have done it. The old sixth corps was there ready for the work. The war might have been virtually ended then and there, for with Lee destroyed the Mississippi open, Vicksburg and Port Hudson in our hands, little would have remained to be done.

Another Greeley Story.

Gen. Sheridan tells this story on Horace Greeley: "I was stationed at New Orleans when Mr. Greeley came there on his tour when a candidate for the presidency. The old creole residents gave him a dinner, and to make it as fine an affair as possible each of the hosts was laid under contribution for some of the rarest wines in his cellar. When dinner was announced, and the halfshell oysters had disappeared the waiter appeared at Mr. Greeley's seat with a plate of beautiful shrimp. "You can take them away," he said to the waiter, and then he added apologetically to the horrified old French creole gentleman who presided, "I never eat insects of any kind." Later on soup was served, and at the same time a glass of delicious white wine was placed at Mr. Greeley's right hand. He pushed it aside quietly, but not unobserved by the chief host. "Do you not drink wine?" he asked. "No," answered Mr. Greeley. "I never drink any liquors." "Is there any thing you would like to drink with your soup?" the host then asked, a little disappointed. "If you've got it," answered Mr. Greeley, "and it isn't any trouble, I'd like to have a glass of fresh buttermilk." "Mon Dieu!" said the host afterwards in his broken English, "Ze idea of electing to ze presidency a man vot drink buttermilk vis his soup!"

THREE BAD DUKES.

Members of the English Peerage Who Dishonor their Lineage.

The Duke of Beaufort is a sybarito, and, although 60 years of age and the father of a large family, he is as notable for his gallantries as the gayest young millionaire about town, says a London letter. He fancies himself a great patron of the drama, which his grace evidently believes to be most fitly represented by young ladies in curtailed skirts, possessed of classically modelled understandings. He is frequently to be seen lolling in a stall at the Gaiety, presumably surveying the charms of the brazen young actress popularly known as "the child," who for some years past he has had the credit of furnishing with silks, diamonds and sealskins, hardly attainiable on the modest salary of some $50 a week, which this precious young lady enjoys. For politics, the affairs of the nation, or the good of the people, the Dike of Beaufort cares nothing. He is president of the coaching club, and one of the best four-in-hand whips in London. His charitable deeds would appear to be confined to the largesse lavished on the interesting young female I have referred to.

His grace the Duke of Bedford is one of the richest men in England, his rent roll reaching $1,000,000 a year. A large amount of this enormous revenue is wrung from some of the poorest inhabitants of mighty London. The Duke owns Covent Garden market and hundreds of houses in the purlieus of the unsavory neighborhood where stands that disgrace to the greatest city in the world. Many of these houses are let out in tenements and the unfortunate occupants have during the last twenty years been rack rented again and again by the Duke's agents. It is only three weeks ago since the board of health had to condemn several of these houses as being unfit for human habitation. Thereupon the wretched occupants were promptly evicted, and, to insure their getting out within the few days the law gave them, the water supply was inhumanely cut off and the poor wretches left to sleep in the streets or go into the workhouse, as chance might decree. This plutocratic nobleman has long stood in the way of the authorities, who have been for years desirous of remodelling and improving Covent Garden market, and his whole life affords a striking instance of the baneful influences exercised upon the welfare of the people by an irresponsible aristocracy who the mere accident of birth has for hundreds of years enabled to fatten on the industries of the people.

The next duke on the list is about as fine a specimen of the titled profligate as can be found in the whole peerage. The Duke of Marlborough, who has only recently succeeded to the title, led such a life of dissipation while known as the Marquis of Blandford, that his father refused to see or communicate with him for some years previous to his demise. After gambling to an extent that has impoverished the ducal acres for years to come, drinking so heavily that he has already undermined an originally robust physique, he put the climax upon a career as ignoble as foolishly criminal by ruining the wife of his bosom friend, the Earl of Aylesford, while that drunken and empty-headed nobleman was traveling with the Prince of Wales in India. At this time the wretch was already married, and the father of sons and daughters. His amiable and long suffering wife, a daughter of the Duke of Aborcon, was willing, for the sake of her children, to forgive the titled ruffian and resume living with him on the condition of abandoning the frail countess who had so basely betrayed the honor of her absent spouse. To the surprise of everybody, the noble duke refused to listen to the pleadings of the true woman who was unfortunate enough to bear his name, and the prayers of his aged father and mother failed to win him from the companion of his infamy. Satisfied at length of the utter worthlessness of her husband, the poor Duchess of Marlborough eventually sued for a divorce, and the decree of dissolution of marriage, promptly granted, has recently been made absolute. Retribution, however, was at hand, for when the old Duke of Malborough died some few months back it was found that he had left every shilling he had the power to will to his second son. Lord Randolph Churchill, who married the daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York.

This titled reprobate to-day enjoys, I think, a pension of £10,000 a year, which has been religiously paid annually to the head of the Churchill family ever since the great Duke of Marlborough was endowed with his title and his estates by a grateful country in 1702.

The duke of Hamilton succeeded to the title in 1863, and at once proceeded to dissipate one of the most enormous fortunes that ever fell into the hands of a minor; for at the time of his father's death the young spendthrift lacked two years of the attainment of his majority. Race horses, dice, cards, wine and women solely occupied his attention for the next 10 years or so, when his affairs became so hopelessly involved that nothing but a protracted residence abroad and a temporary sequestration of his estates could save the then impending collapse of Scotland's premier duke. The late Mr. Padwick, an able financier and large money lender, and the duke's heaviest creditor, took the young profligate's affairs in hand, and about three years since his debts were partially paid off, and he was once more his own master. Since that period he has resumed racing and gambling with apparently as keen a zest as ever. Newly contracted debts last year compelled him to dispose of the family heirlooms, consisting of valuable pictures, plate, priceless china and endless bric-a-brac that had long been the envy of half the collectors of Europe.

It is almost needless to add that this duke has never opened his mouth in the house of lords, has never by act or deed benefited a fellow-creature, and the only accomplishment I know him to be possessed of is that of boxing. As he possesses the physique of a Hercules and the personal appearance of a butcher, there is nothing remarkable in his being an apt disciple of the fistic champions.

Dominion government officials have seized 2,500,000 feet of logs cut on the Canadian railway belt in British Columbia by Americans who intended to float the plunder to the Sound mills. The spoliation has been going on unchecked for years.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Choice Cooking Recipes.

A good dish for breakfast is made by chopping pieces of cold boiled or fried ham just as fine as it is possible to chop them; mix them with cold mashed potatoes, an egg or two, a little butter in a frying pan, and brown the balls. Serve hot.

CREAM CAKE.—Two fresh eggs, one large teacup of brown sugar, one small one of sour cream, a small teaspoonful of soda, with flour sifted in until it is quite stiff. This makes an excellent every-day cake, and may be quickly made.

BAKING POWDER.—One ounce of tartaric acid, eight ounces of cream-of-tartar, five ounces of flour. Mix thoroughly in the following manner: Pulverize the acid and mix with cream-of-tartar; pulverize the soda and mix with the flour; then add all together and mix well by sifting through a flour sieve several times. I can vouch for its quality if you get good cream-of-tartar. I have used it for years.—

C. K. TERRY.

CANNING SQUASH.—Has any lady of the Domestic Circle canned squash and been successful? I cannot succeed, and if any one has done it will she please tell me her method.

AS TO KEEPING PICKLES;—I have always had success in this way: After the cucumbers have been in brine 26 hours wipe them thoroughly and pack them in glass cans. Heat vinegar to the boiling point with a few cloves to keep it. Wrap towels, wrung from hot water, under and around the cans, fill them up with the hot vinegar, and screw on the covers. The pickles will be crisp, green, and thorougly pickled. I have kept them in this way two years.

HULLED CORN.—Into an iron kettle with three gallons of water put six quarts of hard wood ashes, boil about five minutes, remove from the fire and pour in a pint of cold water to settle it. Strain off the lye, put into an iron kettle and put into it six quarts of shelled corn. Boil over a brisk fire half an hour, skimming and stirring frequently, strain off the lye and rinse the corn thoroughly in several clear waters. Then put the corn in a large pan, cover it with water and rub thoroughly till the black chits come off; rinse till the water is clear; then put into a clean kettle with water enough to cover it and parboil three or four times, pouring off the water each time. Then boil till quite soft, taking care that it does not burn. Add two tablespoonfuls salt during the last boiling.

Forming a Good Lawn.

If about to form a new lawn, be it large or small, it will pay you to make a good job of it. Whether prepared by plow or spade, the land should be subsoiled and care be taken to keep the good, or surface soil, at the top, and the subsoil in the bottom, as before. A good dressing of well-rotted manure is highly beneficial. It should be turned under, but kept within a few inches of the surface, so as to be of immediate assistance to the young grass. When preparing the ground, it is well to remove what rocks and stumps may be within a foot of the surface. This subsoiling will not only be of lasting benefit to the grass, but also to whatever trees or shrubs are to be grown upon the space. It will likewise lessen the severity of Summer's drought. To make a really good job, the ground should be prepared in Fall and left unfinished till Spring, by which time reins, frost and snow will have settled it so that all unevenousss is readily discovered and then easily mended. But if we have to prepare our ground in Spring to be laid down to at once, wherever stumps or stones have been removed the soil should be firmly packed from the bottom up; then the whole surface of the lot should be properly leveled, trod or rolled. Whether we sow or sod our lawns, it should be done as early in Spring as the ground is in mellow, working order, so as to give the grass a good chance to get established before the dry, warm Summer sets in. Whether level, rolling, or sloping, the surface of the lawn should be smooth and even, without any puckers, bumps or hollows, and so disposed that in Summer or Winter, water will not lodge in pools in any part of it. Good drainage is very important, not only for the welfare of the grass, but also for that of the trees, shrubs, roses and other plants. If possible, banks such as those around the house, also a 12 or 20-inch wide strip along the edge of the walks or roadways, should be sodded rather than sown, but broad, open spaces, as the body of the lawn, may as well be seeded down as sodded. An old cow pasture yields excellent sod.—Rural New Yorker.

Care of an Asparagus Bed.

Samuel Hartwell said, in the course of his remarks before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that he had a bed of asparagus of an acre and a-quarter, which had been planted 10 or 12 years, and which had yielded a net profit of $400 in one year. He usually manures in Spring, though the Fall might be preferable, but the Spring is more convenient because he collects most of his manure in the Winter. It will take all the manure one can afford to give it, and the finer it is the better. The bed can only be plowed shallow, on account of the danger of injuring the roots. He plows as early as the weather will permit, and harrows a week or fortnight later, and as late as possible without injuring the shoots, goes over it with a bush harrow, to make the soil fine. He cuts from about the 20th of May to the 20th of June, though some cut until the 4th of July. The time depends somewhat on how it sells, but too late cutting will injure the roots. In an old bed, the rows spread and make more work hand weeding. He weeds only once until after ceasing to cut, and then goes over it with a shares harrow. He does not like to have seedling plants come up between the rows; they are as bad as weeds. Seed-bearing exhausts the ground, just as cucumbers allowed to go to seed exhaust the ground more than if cut for pickles. He used three or four barrels of fish-salt on his asparagus bed, but could not say whether it did any good.

Simple Tests For Pure Water.

Dr. Baker, of the Michigan state board of health, suggests the following simple tests for drinking water: Color—Fill a bottle made of colorless glass; look through the water at some black object; the water should appear perfectly colorless. A muddy or turbid appearance indicates the presence of soluble organic matter, or of solid matter in suspension. Odor—Empty out some of the water, cork up the bottle and place it for a few hours in a warm place; shake it, remove the cork, and if the odor is in the least repulsive, the water should be rejected. By heating the water to boiling an odor is evolved that otherwise does not appear. Taste—Water fresh from a well is usually tasteless, even though it may contain a large amount of putrescible organic matter. Water for domestic use should be perfectly tasteless and remain so, even after it has been warmed. Heisch's test for sewage contamination—Fill a clean pint bottle three-fourths full of water, dissolve a teaspoonful of loaf or granulated sugar, cork the bottle and place it in a warm place for two days. If the water becomes cloudy or muddy it is unfit for domestic use. If it remains perfectly clear, it is probably safe to use.

Embroidery.

Embroiderers should have an eye for color, and know something of drawing, and at the same time they should have a love of flowers, and cultivate the habit of observing them carefully. They will then instinctively avoid those which are beyond the range of their art, and content themselves with such forms and colors as can be pleasingly rendered in silk and wool. It is good practice to take up one character at a time, and make a regular study of it in this way. Is is a pretty device to have on the chairbacks and teacloth in the drawing-room, which require to be changed now and then for the sake of variety, only such flowers as are in bloom at the time. During the greater part of the year this is quite practicable. In the whole range of embroidery there is nothing more charming than a set of dessert mats, worked on cream-colored satin with outline silks, and edged with delicate lace, each having a garland of the prevailing flower—violets in April; pansies in May, cornflowers in June, forget-me-nots in July, single dahlias in August, grapes and vine leaves in September, and in the winter Virginia creeper leaves.—American Queen.

Crazy Cushion.

Take a square cambric the size you wish your sofa cushion to be, then baste your pieces of silk, satin or velvet on the cambric, just as they are, that is, in any shape or size they may be, fitting them so that no part of the cambric will show; turn in the edges and stitch them down with silk of various colors. Different fancy stitching may be used making as great a variety as possible.

A sofa pillow can be made of Java canvas in this neighborly way. The owner makes a wreath on a square of canvas and then passes it around among her friends and each one works whatever she chooses, using colors as suits the fancy. Another method is to divide the canvas into small squares by a simple pattern of cross stitch, and fill center square with some design, and have friends fill up the other squares. When all the rectangles are wrought, line with some firm material, and make the under part of bright colored fabric. Fill with curled hair, and finish the edge with cord ornamenting the corners with tassels.

Sore Shoulders in Horses.

Farm horses are most liable to have sore shoulders in early spring, when unaccustomed to work. If humanity does not lead to care in prevention and cure, interest will prompt it, for certainly a horse with sound shoulders will do more work than if these be swollen and lacerated. Prevention is better than cure. The first point is to secure good, well fitting collars, those of soft leather, of equal hardness on both sides. Many collars are stuffed more solidly on one side than on the other, and should be rejected. The horse should be fitted to a collar at the shop, as two very seldom have shoulders exactly alike. I have often wondered that farmers do not have collars made especially for each horse. The cost would be amply repaid, as is it slight compared with the increased service that would thus be secured. I prefer a collar stuffed with hair. The leather should be kept well oiled, especially where meeting the shoulder. Pure neat's foot oil makes the leather soft and pliable, and is a good preventive and cure for sore shoulders. Cloth collars are now made, and cloth pads to cover the entire collar face. I know that they are good and recommend them to other farmers. Early in the spring, at least two weeks before plowing commences, begin bathing the shoulders of each work horse with strong salt brine. I keep in the stalls an old fruit can, and a bag tied to the end of a cob; and it takes but a moment to throw in a handful of salt with some water, stir it up apply the brine. It toughens and hardens the skin and cools it, allaying inflammation. I do this each evening; after work begins I first wash off the shoulders with clean water. I have never been troubled with sore shoulders since I have taken to carefully selecting collars, keeping them soft with oil and bathing frequently with the salt water. The best cure for sore shoulders is rest, and this may be secured without stopping work, by removing the pressure from the irritated spot. One method is to cut a long, narrow slit in the home groove opposite the soreness, remove part of the stuffing and make a little depression by pounding the face over the sore. The slit will not injure the collar. Another method is to use pads above and below the tender spot to keep off the pressure. After considerable experience I consider the best pad one made by stuffing a coat sleeve with hay, about one inch thick between the collar and shoulder, but thinner where it passes under the hames. Hay works into lumps less than rags, hair or wool, and is elastic enough to spring the collar from the shoulders when the draft slackens, giving them opportunity to cool and rest.—J. M. S, in American Agriculturist.

Feeding Calves.

Cows are now so high in price that it will pay to raise nice heifer calves for the dairy, provided they can be raised on skimmed milk. There is frequently some difficulty in doing so and have them always do well, as the milk is not always in the right condition and suited to their digestion. Many who have only thoroughbred calves allow them to run with their dams, the most healthful method possible; but with the ordinary cow this cannot be done. It will not pay to do it and the calf must be grown on skimmed milk if at all. Some are very successful in this and others have difficulty. The calves do not eat well or they have the "scours" or other troubles of indigestion. A great portion of the difficulty may be removed by feeding only sweet milk in the beginning and at a proper temperature. Those who have had much experience consider more frequent feeding the great preventative of diseases. Mr. E. Burnett of Massachusetts, an experienced dairyman, said at the Vermont dairyman's meeting the difference between feeding calves three times a day and twice a day might seem a small matter, yet in his experience, it frequently made the difference between a live calf and a dead one. Calves allowed to run at large with their dams take their food at short intervals, and therefore little at a time; or, even if they take it from the cow twice a day, they are much longer in getting their fill and get it the right temperature and in a more natural way. When they are fed from the pail they take it very fast and very little saliva is mixed with it to prepare it for digestion. The intervals between feedings are frequently 14 hours, and if the calf gets a large quantity of milk not at the right temperature, and swallowing it in a few moments, no wonder it has indigestion or some other trouble. The only wonder is that so many live through that are treated this way.

A better plan which Mr. Burnett suggests, and which has been tried by others with good results, is to feed the calf three times per day, giving only the same milk that would be fed in the other way, and never to overfeed. Excessive feeding after a long fast has a very injurious effect on all animals, and especially young ones, and if it does not kill them outright will weaken their digestion and do them permanent injury. Let those who have had trouble with their calves try this way of feeding three times, and take pains to have the milk at the right temperature and never overfeed. Probably many calves that die suddenly, and, as supposed, from unknown causes, are the victims of injudicious and overfeeding. The stomach becomes so distended that it cannot act, the food sours and poisonous gas is formed and the animal dies in a few hours.

Gems of Thought.

He who prorogues the honesty of to-day till to-morrow, will probably prorogue his to-morrow to eternity.—[Lavater.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—[Bishop Taylor.

Pride is never more offensive than when it condescends to the civil; whereas, vanity, whenever it forgets itself, naturally assumes good humor.—[Cumberland.

Mere bashfulness without merit is awkward; and merit without modesty insolent. But modest merit has a double claim to acceptance, and generally meets with as many patrons as beholders.—[Hughes.

Precepts or maxims are of great weight and a few useful ones at hand do more toward a happy life than whole volumes that we know not where to find.—[Seneca.

Learn what people glory in, and you may learn much of both the theory and practice of their morals—[Martineau.

It should seem that indolence itself would incline a person to be honest, as it requires infinitely greater pains and contrivance to be a knave.—Shenstone.

Hypocrisy, of course, delights in the most sublime speculations; for never intending to go beyond speculation, it costs nothing to have it magnificent.[—Burke.

Not in Politics.

I heard a very sensible thing recently from a young man who had just plucked the political bee from his bonnet. "What are you going to run for this spring?" I asked. (He has been a standing candidate for some position or other for several seasons past.) "I am not a candidate for anything," he said, "and I don't want you to get me mixed up in politics any more. If you ever catch me running again before I'm 50, I want you to proclaim me a swindler. No, sir; I've been there and I've been burned. It's only one man in a hundred that succeeds in politics. The other ninety-nine, if they stick to the business, will wind up in the poor-house; or, what is equally bad, as stool-pigeons in a gin-mill. I speak from an experience of three years, and know I've just stopped on the brink of a precipice. I'm going to attend to business for the rest of my life—at least till I'm 50—and then, if an admiring nation wants to make me a justice of the peace, I'm willing. But no high aspirations, O, no!" Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the young men who make a business of politics ought to cut this out and swear by it. It is applicable to the horde of office-seeking youth who come from all sections of the state when the legislature convenes, as well as to many who are afflicted with the political mania in Trenton.—Trenton, N. J. Times.

Sound Doctrine.

From the Toledo Blade.

Every physician and every scientist who has made a study of the physical and mental organization of man will tell him that no man can violate any of the laws of nature without taking from himself something which he can never get back. This is true of the physical, mental and moral man. No matter what a man's religious belief many be, there are certain rules of morals which, if he violates, he pays the penalty for, and no matter what his ideas of physical life may be there are rules governing just as inflexible, the violation of which brings a penalty just as certain. The indomitable ambition and the wonderful will of Napoleon impelled him to labor when he should have slept, and he died young. An unusually strong constitution may enable a man to eat or drink too much for years, but he pays the penalty in a shortened life and a premature old age. A man may drink so much beer a day and live to be 100—without it he would have lived to be 150.

"What Shall We Name It?" is the title of a new dictionary giving the meaning and history of two thousand names for children.

CAPEL IN GOOD HUMOR.

Not Acquainted with "Billy" Florence—Theatres—Politics.

"Now, what do you want of me sir?" was the salutation of Monsignor Capel, his eyes twinkling under his bushy brows, as he greeted a N.Y. Tribune reporter who called at John Mack's house, No. 365 Fifth-ave. The reporter replied that he wished to make a few inquiries about the Monsignor's trip through the west, from which he had just returned.

"You shall not ask me any questions," said the prelate, talking so rapidly that a stenographer would have fled from him in dismay," but I wish to correct a few stories that are floating around in the newspapers. One is that I met 'Billy'—'Bil'—'B'"—

"Florence?"

"Yes, 'Billy' Florence, and that he offered to take me to the theatre. Now I have not yet the honor of 'Billy' Florence's acquaintance, and I have not been to a theatre in four and twenty years. The fact is, I was dining in a hotel at St. Paul, not Chicago, and there was an English company of singers there. One of them came over and spoke to me, saying that they were disputing as to whether I was Capel or not and it ended by their offering me a box at the theater that night. I refused on account of my habit, as I have stated. Now, I did not say the devil was preached at the theatre. I hold that every man and woman must settle for themselves whether the theatre does them harm or good, because it acts differently with different people. I believe that the theatre can be made an immense power for good. Such it was in the days of the old miracle plays and in such instances as the passion play at Oberam Mergan."

"How about Shakespeare's plays?"

"Oh, I believe in producing good plays, classic works, anything that disseminates good literature and upholds good morals. I do not go to the theatre but I read the criticisms of the plays in order to find out what strikes the popular heart. The stage holds the mirror up to human nature now as much as in days gone by, and if a play does not please people it fails. So I keep track of what the age demands in the drama.

"Now, there's that other story that I have declared my preferences for one of the Presidential candidates. My dear sir, it is not so. I have taken no sides in the contest, though I have learned the difference between Republicans and Democrats. The former are 'ins' and the other 'outs.' I am a guest in this country. It would be extremely inappropriate for me to express any views on your political matter here, and, moreover, I do not meddle in politics at home, unless when some question of morals or education comes up. I never tell any man how to vote and my own parishioners do not know how I vote at home. I cast my individual ballot independently, as every one should."

The Woman Farmer.

"Yes, my husband has been dead fifteen years," said an old lady to a Boston Globe correspondent, "and I have run the farm ever since myself, and, in fact, I have had the whole care of it for twenty-one years, for within a year of our marriage my husband had a stroke of paralysis that left one side entirely useless, and it is over a score of years since we moved here."

It was an old lady in Kennebec county, Maine, who made the above statement, and she seemed to see nothing remarkable about the fact that she, entirely unaided, should be running a farm of sixty acres, in spite of her threescore years and ten.

"Do you do the work yourself?"

"Yes, almost all," she replied. "I never hire by the month, but in the busiest season I hire a man to help by the day in haying and such work."

"Do you take care of your stock yourself?"

"Oh, yes; but I have not as much stock as I had formerly, having sold many, including as fine a stock bull as they had in the country."

"Do you take the daily papers?"

"No, I can find all the lies I want to in the ordinary story and religious papers without pestering my head with fresh ones made up every day."

"Are you not lonely in the winter?" asked the reporter. "I notice your house is off the main road, and you must find it hard getting down to the village."

"Yes, you are right there," responded the old but energetic lady. "Sometimes I can't get out for five or six weeks unless my neighbors take the trouble to come and shovel me out, but I don't mind much, and manage to get through all right. Howsomever, I don't see anything much about this; but there is a funny idea about you newspaper fellers, and people seem to take anything they see in print for gospel. For instance, I knew two neighbors was always fighting about the way to cultivate a field, and then both declared the other was a fool. Finally one got his notions printed in a farming paper, and the other feller saw the piece, and not knowing whose ideas they were he thought he had learned something and went home and followed the advice of the man he had called a fool, just because he saw it in print. Don't you want to come to see the farm? It don't amount to anything, though," she added.

The writer walked out to the door, and the first thing that attracted his attention was a tombstone in front of the piazza. He was about to ask if it was erected in this certainly unusual spot at the particular request of some near and dear relative, when he noticed that a ring was passed through the top of the marble stone and that it served the purpose of an ordinary hitching post. Therefore he forebore lest he should touch on a forbidden topic, and even the broadest hints did not elict any information on the subject of the sepulchral horse fastener. Everything about the farm, to use a localism, was in apple-pie order, just as one might find the farm of an old farmer with able-bodied sons to help him.

At a recent funeral of a deceased free thinker of South Beach, Conn., the church was brilliantly illuminated, a scientific poem was read and the services were conducted without a prayer or the mention of a supreme being.

Pretty bed-room curtains for winter can be made out of dark red canton flannel, with a band of old gold canton flannel placed at the top and bottom.

Over sixty thousand Germans have settled in Holland since the close of the Franco-German war.

NO TEARS.

"No tears to weep!" And wherefore not?
Say is thy sorrow such?
And has thy heart no tender spot
That sympathy may touch?
Can no kind word unlock the springs,
And give thy tears their flow?
Are human woes such selfish things
That none their depths may know?

"No tears to weep!" Nay, speak not thus,
For tears can bring relief,
And God has sent them unto us
To wash away our grief.
When earthly sorrow, pain and care
Our souls in sadness steep,
We pray to him who heareth prayer
To send us tears to weep.

'Tis true the world is sometimes dark
With gloomy clouds that rise,
And trembling Hope, with waning spark,
Fades faintly out—and dies!
But when some heavenly vision fair
Steals o'er us in our sleep,
We wake with joy to feel that there—
There are no tears to weep.

JIM'S WIFE.

I never saw his face, nor hers. But I sometimes saw his hands, long and thin and white, with that pallor peculiar to plants grown in the dark and human beings shut out from light and air.

It was midsummer, and the broad street, that ran down the open plaza around which Comanche is built, was white with dust, and already reflected back the hot glow of a scorching sun, although it was yet early when I drew back the curtain that draped my little window and looked out, on the morning after my arrival. The heavy shadows of an immense live-oak cooled all the front of the low, irregularly-built log-house into which I had come as a summer guest, but the big, square county jail, nearly opposite, stood naked and bare to the light, absorbing the heat into its solid white stone walls and casting it out again in quivering rays that thrilled all the breathless air.

Everything was still just at that moment; she herself was so motionless standing there in the middle of the street with the child lifted in her arms, his little bare legs showing white against her rusty black dress, and his head almost hidden beneath the faded yellow sunbonnet that covered her face; the sky was of so deep and strange a blue and the shadow of the single scraggy mesquite beyond her lay so sharp and black upon the dazzling sand, that I had a curious sensation as if I were looking into a picture. But only for a moment. A clattering group of horsemen, booted and spurred, rode past; she moved a step or two out of their way, stooped and placed the child upon the ground, then stood erect and lifted her face again toward the dark, narrow upper window of the jail. And I, too, looking up, saw for the first time those long, pallid hands folded about the rusty iron bars!

I dropped the curtain and turned—to be smothered in morning kisses, as the children, glowing, rosy, bright, came trooping in from their early breakfast.

Toward noon of the same day I stepped out upon the vine-hung gallery. A glad life-giving wind was blowing down from the great purple flat-topped mountains, just over beyond the bright sweep of open prairie set about the open town, and the mesquite groves up on the hillside were tossing their feathery branches in it joyously. The wonderful lapis-lazuli blue sky was flecked with white masses of slow-moving clouds; one of these laid half the village square in shade, in the midst of which I could see the town well, with its broad stone curbing, and the knot of men and boys grouped about it, their hats off and foreheads bared to the wind. A cow-boy in picturesque costume came riding across the sun-lit half of the plaza, and his gay laugh floated on to me as he answered a mellow hallow from far off in the distance. It was a pretty scene, and I stood reaching for the flower that swung above my head, and letting my gaze wander in delight from purple mountains to golden valley and back again, until it fell suddenly upon a black spot in the street close by, and I realized with a shock that she was still there. The child lay at her feet, apparently asleep, a little white heap in the dust; the hands had disappeared from the window-bars above, but just where I had seen her first she stood, straight, slender, silent, motionless. The flower fell from my hand and the heart seemed all at once to go out of me.

She was always there. When I lifted my curtain in the wee gray of early morning, I found her there, or I saw her trudging down the sandy road, with the child in her arms, toward her dreary post.

Day after day the pitiless August sun beat down upon her as she kept her station before that gloomy facade. Sometimes, but not often, she sat down prone in the dust, but always in the same spot—the spot whence she best could see those clinging hands. People went up and down the street; the tide of labor back and forth; men rode in to the various courts and rode out again; wagons creaked by, covered with white canvas, from beneath which the curious eyes of sallow women and shock-headed children peered down at her. But none of these things seemed to enter into her consciousness; she looked neither to right nor left, and the weeks wearing away found her with face still turned upward to the narrow window, patient, quiet, fixed, the child always beside her, mute and motionless as herself. Sometimes a second pair of hands grasped the bars. "That's Jim's younger brother," they told me. "It's nigh about six years sence they dropped ther man and 'twan't cool-blooded murder neither. They've trailed about God knows how and He only knows when, keepin' out'n the Sheriff's way, and wherever they've went she's went too, and sence they've been here she comes in every little while and stays round like this yer. Jim's her husband, you know." Ah, as if I didn't know!

My heart ached for her and I used to long, yet dread, to see her face. But I never did, though once she removed the faded sunbonnet as she passed me in the dim twilight, going down to the camp in the edge of the thicket, where she and the child slept at night under the dark sky with its solemn star. But it was so late that I could see only a lonely pallor and sunken eyes that seemed not to see.

One morning, at last I saw her climb into a rickety open buggy, drawn by the meagre gray horse that had been staked near her camp. I saw her settle the child in her lap, grasp the reins and drive slowly up the long hill that leads out of town. At the top of it she paused and stood up in the buggy looking back. Her slender form was sharply defined against the early morning sky for a moment—I can see it yet! Then she sank back in her seat and presently she had passed out of sight.

II.

The mountains that had been wrapped in purple mists when they had sent their sweet fresh breezes into the heart of the midsummer, stood up blue and clean against the cold, gray sky of November. All day long a norther had been roaring down from them, twisting the bare, thorny branches of the mesquite thickets, creaking the limbs of the great, isolated, olive-colored live-oaks; whistling through the dry grass of the little prairie, striking like a solid thing upon the shivering sides of the shelterless, gaunt, long-horned cattle, and sweeping with a moan into the streets of the town. The little town itself, all the warmth and color blown out of it, looked deserted, for it was Sunday, and every man was housed with his own in the glow of his hearth fire.

As night fell the wind grew keener, with a suggestion of sleet upon it. The old stage lumbered in, arousing the dogs as it passed; but presently these dropped into stillness again. The lights behind the windows began early to disappear, and one by one went out, except in a house far down the hollow, where the divine hour of a woman was approaching—there only twinkled all night the feeble rays of a lamp.

There, in the square stone jail where the guards watched and dozed alternately in the hall below, and in the cells above the prisoners shivered on their scanty pallets.

Down the long hill, close upon midnight, into the midst of this stillness and gloom, rode two score and more of men. Grim, silent, and pitiless, with faces veiled and belts bristling with weapons, they came like phantoms from some unknown Dark.

The heavy thud of a ponderous beam upon the door of the jail! The guards within start to their feet. The prisoners grasp each other in a hush of expectation into which creeps the hope of deliverance. Again and again the dull sound mingles with the ever-increasing roar of the wind and the crash of splintering wood and a rush like that of doom, silent and mighty, up the narrow stairway, with the white and sticken guards driven on before. Deliverance? The solid key groans in the lock, the smoky lamp throws a ghastly glare into the cold cell. * * And presently emerges into the freezing night air a long, double file of men whose faces are hidden but whose clenched hands betray too well a lack of mercy; and in the midst thereof walked two bare-footed, half-naked, shivering creatures, with the ropes already knotted about their necks.

And so silently hurries this ghostly procession up the wind-swept hill and across the barren heath, that not even the watch-dogs are aroused from their slumbers. One old hunter, indeed, lifts his head from his pillow with the instinct of danger upon him; rises upon his elbow and listens to the soughing of the wind, while the glow of the dying fire reddens the barrel of the rifle swung above his door, laughs contentedly as he hears nothing else and dropped back into dreamland.

Behind, the jail-doors are left wide open, but the other prisoners, frozen with horror, cowed back into their cells and pray.

And out yonder the work is finished; finished remorselessly and in silence. One of the victims indeed, begs for the life of his young brother, and the other prays that he may be shot. But that is all. But white and cold already, before death has had time to freeze the blood in their veins, they are left swinging to and fro in the frantic gusts of wind, while those veiled phantoms of the night, mount their horses and ride swiftly back into the unknown dark from whence they came.

The little town sleeps peacefully on, and midnight has not yet sounded.

It is still the Lord His Day.

III.

Ah, but over yonder, more than fifty miles away, that Sunday morning, a slender little womanh ad climed into an old rickety, open buggy. I have told you that I never saw her face, but I make no doubt that at that moment her face beneath the faded sunbonnet was beautiful; a lovely light as of first youth and first love, played over the lonely palor of her cheeks; her sunken eyes shone and a bonny smile parted her lips as she leaned forward and gathered up the reins and started the bony, slow-moving horse on the long and wearisome journey. For "the boy's" bond had been signed. To-morrow they would be set free—for a time at least—and a respite meant everything. No need now to look beyond the overwhelming gladness of the one thought that to-morrow they—he—would be free, and she would be there to receive them once more into light and air and life!

Fifty miles, why, that is nothing!

Across long and lonely reaches of "rough," where the old horse ploughs his way painfully through the heavy sand, stumbling every now and then upon the shin-oak roots that twisted their loose, ugly knots over the road; through bits of brown, dreary prairie, where the uncertain wheels creak over great clods of black earth, lumped by the cold into solid masses as hard as a rock; down the ravines deep washed-out, where shadows lie heavily and where wild things, with eyes that shine, creep stealthily from crevice to crevice; over soggy, bottom-lands, strewn with wrecks of over-loaded freighters, where the crows caw in the big cotton-woods and discuss angrily the pale passer-by.

Fifty miles, why, that is nothing.

It is cold and the wind stings her face like so many needles; her bare hands are blue and stiff and her feet are numb. But do you think she feels on her forehead the frozen air which presently melts into a blinding rain, as she sits far forward on the seat and urges the old horse along.

A mule-rabbit, with long, pointed ears and glittering coat of fur, gathers himself up at the side of the road, prepared to speed away, but aware of no unseeing eye, settles himself comfortably in his bed of dry grass and stares out at her; a couple of deer, tawny and sleek, lying in the shelter of the hollow, lift their heads and drop them again as she goes by. The few horsemen she meets pass her without the customary salutation, awed into silence by the remoteness of her gaze; yet turn to look afterward, remembering the joyous smile upon her lips.

And night falls and those awful phantoms are somewhere veiling their faces!

The next day is well worn when she crosses the low flat and ascends the hill at the foot of which nestles the town. It is still cold, but the clouds have broken and a sudden flood of light bathes the valley, and turns the windows to coppery gold. A bird somewhere in the distance, as the jaded old horse breaks into a stumbling trot, throws out upon the frosty air a succession of joyous notes that are caught up and answered by another still further off. She pushes back her bonnet and draws a long, restful-breath. Ah, there is the big stone school-house and the snug little cottages on either side of the street; and there is the low log-house so full last summer of merry laughter and music and light—why, what a crowd about the jail-door! Oh, yes, they are there to welcome the boys; why, of course, and how kind! Only she longed to be the first to meet him.

The old horse slackens his pace and creeps on; she leans out eagerly, letting the lines fall, and clasping her hands, while the color comes and goes on her pale cheeks. She does not see them! But then her eyes are dimmed no doubt by the wind and rain and cold. Stand aside there gentlemen! She has come to meet them; do you not understand?

She is lifted gently down and her faltering steps are supported as she moves blindly forward. The pitying crowd parts; two or three men rise hurriedly from beside the things that lie white and stark and rigid upon the ground.

Well? Well, the meeting is over.—M. M. Davis, in the Current.

A Fashionable Wedding.

Here is an item with a few figures in it which may be of interest to our girl-readers. The cost of a fashionable wedding is given in detail in one of the so-called New York society journals "for the benefit of such young ladies as may desire to be married in good form this winter." This society journal says that the cost given is not that which would make the display that would be expected from a leader of fashion; "only a pretty, genteel affair, proper to any middle-class family!"

In this list, the trousseau, including furs, ball-dresses, and other equally necessary articles, is set down at two thousand five hundred dollars; refreshments for five hundred people will cost at least another thousand dollars; the use of the church, carriages, policemen and detectives to watch the presents, two hundred dollars more; cigars and champagne, three hudred; floral decorations, from one hundred to a thousand dollars. After the bridesmaids' dresses and other items are added, the father of the bride may congratulate himself if five thousand dollars can be made to cover the cost of this, "only a pretty, genteel, affair, proper to any middle-class family!"

The expenses of the bridegroom, including pins for the ushers, a farewell bachelor dinner, a boquet for the bride at one hundred dollars, and a wedding journey, mount easily up to two thousand dollars.

This estimate is not for the millionaire, who wishes to rid himself of his superfluous cash, but for the "middle-class" man of moderate income, whose daughter, in all probability, carries no dower into her new home, or rather her new rooms in a stylish, gossiping boarding-house, or her suite of apartments in a French "flat."

A recent traveler in Brittany gives an account of the wedding of a farmer's daughter which he saw. It took place on a summer morning in the church. The children of the village scattered flowers in the way of the pretty bride, as she walked with her husband at the head of the procession to her father's house, where her friends and neighbors partook of a simple, plentiful meal.

Then, in procession again, they escorted her to her new home, which with shining windows and open door waited for her, and left her there. "A Breton girl," he adds, "would feel disgraced if she had not saved or earned plenty of plenishing and a substantial dower, which with her love should bring comfort and ease unto her husband's house."

"Look upon this picture and on that!" girls, and say honestly, in which is there the most promise of happiness?—Youth's Companion.

Discoursing upon the fact that at the close of the year 1854 wheat was selling lower in the markets of the world than ever before in the history of modern commerce, the Philadelphia Inquirer says: Wheat has been a standard of value, a measure of price ever since the human race has progressed far enough to barter one commodity for another. When wheat goes down, all other staples go down with it, except when there are influences at work in special cases counteracting the general tendency. As will be seen by comparisons of prices all the leading articles of agricultural, mining and manufacturing production have declined coincidently with the decline in breadstuffs; some more and some less, of course, but all to an entent more equivalent to the average range of profit. According to the census of 1880 we had at that period a product of 459,479,509 bushels of wheat. The average range for No. 2 red winter, at Chicago, about the close of that year was not far from one dollar per bushel. At this rate the product was worth $459,479,505. The crop of this year is not yet fully determined, but in recent calculations it has been estimated at 5400,00,000 bushels. The Chicago quotation for No. 2 red was about 70 cents. At 70 cents this year's product is worth $378,000,000. That is to say, 80,000,000 bushels more grain is valued at nearly $81,500,000 less money. Similar comparisons can be made with all the agricultural staples, with corn, oats, rye, cotton, tobacco and hay. Also with iron and with most manufactured goods. Now, that wheat is worth seventy cents, money goes begging at three per cent. or lower. The financial philosophers are out in their calculations on this point, and, indeed, have failed altogether to compass the causes of the pesent phenomenal depreciation of values.

THE YEAR'S CONSOLATIONS.

From the New York Sun.

When January's cold is here,
And all the days are chill and drear;
When air and earth are thick with snow,
Leaden above, and white below;
Then let us, as we face the blast,
Give thanks for blessings in the past,
And lovingly remember
Dear days of sweet September.

When February's sleet and hail
Cause men to shiver and to quail;
When on the ice and through the snow,
Slipping and stumbling mortals go;
Then, as we grumble and complain,
Let us, to soothe the biting pain
Of days so dull and sober,
Remember bright October.

When March is February's heir,
And snow and slush are everywhere;
When fierce winds hustle us about,
Putting our hopes of spring to rout;
Then let us sweeten every day
With thoughts of blessings passed away,
And thankfully remember
That golden, fair November.

When April, foster child of March,
Sullen instead of gay and arch,
And giving frowns in place of smiles,
On agony fresh sorrow piles,
Prolonging winter's gloomy reign;
Then let us, as we bear the pain,
Look backward, and remember
Bright days of mild December.

MY FRIEND'S WIFE.

BY FLORENCE REVERE PENDAR.

"It is no use, Tom, I can not rid myself of the feeling. It tortures me at times beyond endurance. Perhaps I am jealous, as you say. But you shall judge for yourself. Come with us to the theater to-night, and if you can give me your word of honor that you notice nothing unusual in this infatuation of my wife for Claude Devine, I will try to believe that it is merely because he is the rage—that she, too, is anxious to add her plaudits to those of his many admirers."

"My dear fellow," I here interposed, "I think you are working yourself into a fever for a mere chimera of the brain. Your wife is the last lady I should judge capable of conceiving an illicit passion for any man. And I have heard that this rising star—Claude Devine is not given to kneeling at the feminine shrine; in fact, that he is vastly bored by all the adoration he is the recipient of from his numerous lady satellites."

"God forbid!" exclaimed my friend, "that I should suspect my wife of anything beyond great admiration for the actor; but she is young and he is undeniably handsome and fascinating, I dare say, in the eyes of women, while I am considerably her elder, and was never celebrated for a superabundance of beauty."

"How is it," I asked, "that you engaged a box for to-night? It would have been easy enough for you to have made some excuse."

"Why is it," he answered, "that the moth flutters around the candle? To tell the truth, it is not easy for me to refuse her anything. I never did but once, and I have never forgotten the strange startled look that then shone in her eyes. It was a small matter, too. You know the dislike I have always entertained toward private theatricals. I have no objection to visiting a theatre and making one of the audience; but I protest against being mixed up with anything of the kind. Laura and I had been engaged about a week, I think, when the ladies of the house where my betrothed and her aunt boarded took it into their heads to get up one of these amateur affairs, and were for inveigling Laura into their plans. Miss Spruce, Laura's aunt, smilingly acquiesed. She had never had the heart, she informed me, to refuse her niece anything from the time her dying sister had left the child in her charge. When Laura mentioned to me about taking part in these theatricals it happened that I had been considerably riled a moment before by overhearing one of our boarders, a brainless idiot, dilating to a ditto companion upon the charms of my intended, who was to figure as 'Juliet' to his 'Romeo,' in tableau, he averred; consequently I was not in a very pleasant frame of mind to converse with upon the subject, and answered, somewhat hotly:

"'If you have any respect for me Laura, you will keep out of such exhibitions.'

"'Why, Philip! what harm is there in them?' was her surprised question.

"'Harm!' I repeated hastily, 'I had rather see anyone belonging to me dead than connected in any way with theatricals.'

"She turned so white at my words that I thought she was about to faint, but she said quietly:

"'Very, well, Philip, it shall be as you wish.'

"It was a week or so though before she seemed to be quite herself. Since then not a cloud has ever come to mar our happiness until——Would to God! I could stifle these vague fears."

The door opened, and as sweet a vision as I would e'en feast my eyes upon, paused upon the threshold. Clothed in something white, soft and filmy, that seemed to float in graceful folds about her slender figure. Crimson roses blushing upon her breast, and nestling coquettishly in the shining braids of her dark hair, the vivid scarlet of her lips outrivaling the flower's hue—Mrs. Philip Stanton made a picture that an artist would have reveled in. A smile lit up the dusky depths of her beautiful eyes as crossing the room she bade me welcome, then as her small fingers toyed with the silver fringe of her opera cloak, she addressed her husband with:

"Had we better not be going, Philip? Of course Mr. Harley will accompany us," this with a glance at myself, followed by, "I shall pleased to have you—I do so dislike being late—on his benefit night, too."

Philip had already left the room to don his overcoat, so did not catch his wife's last words, which produced a rather unpleasant effect upon me. She, however, appeared unconscious of this mistake of words, for such I was convinced it was.

We arrived at the theater just as the curtain rose on the first act, but it was not until near the close of the scene that the star appeared. At his entrance a delicate color crept into Mrs. Stanton's cheeks, and her eyes fairly sparkled with excitement as she leaned eagerly forward, apparently forgetful of everything but the actor, who stood, unable to proceed with his lines, owing to the deafening applause that greeted him.

Phillip, growing ghastly as he noted the rapt attention of his wife, shrunk back out of sight behind the curtains of our box. At the end of the second act there were loud calls for the star, and as he stood gracefully bowing his acknowledgements his gaze for an instant was directed straight toward our box, and I could have sworn a look of recognition passed between him and Mrs. Stanton. The next moment the curtain had shut the actor from view. The exquisite bloom of Mrs. Stanton's cheek had deepened, and I was decidedly puzzled by the proud, happy light that shone in her eyes, as, turning to us, she said:

"Oh! Isn't he grand? I——" The rest of the sentence died upon her lips as she caught sight of her husband's white face, and a little nervously she added: "What is the matter? Are you ill, Philip? Shall we go home?"

With a forced laugh he replied:

"Matter! Why, what should be? This place is confoundedly hot. I think I'll step out a bit. If I'm not back when the theater's out, Tom, I know, won't mind seeing you home;" and, without waiting for the words that trembled on his wife's lips, he left us.

More than one tear drop glistened on Mrs. Stanton's dark lashes as she said:

"I don't think Philip is looking well, do you, Mr. Harley? I have noticed that he has not been himself for the last week."

I murmured something about "I guessed he was all right—a little upset by the extreme heat, perhaps." My words seemed to relieve her, for, with a smile like a glint of sunshine amid an April shower, she once more turned her attention to the stage, and the thought crossed my mind if there be guile there, surely it was ne'er onclosed in so innocent a form before.

As we elbowed our way through the crowd after the performance, Mrs. Stanton suddenly remarked:

"Would you do me a favor, Mr. Harley? I—I should so like to speak to Mr. Devine a moment, if you don't object going with me to the stage door;" adding hurriedly, "I won,t detain you a second."

My face must have expressed my excessive surprise, for, without waiting for me to reply, she continued with:

"You think my request strange; but Mr. Devine is a—an old friend, and I thought—you see it would be almost unkind not to let him know how pleased I am at his success."

"Yes," I answered vaguely, wishing Philip had not been so ready to trust his wife to my care. Then aloud, I said: Don't you think Philip will be uneasy at your prolonged absence? Would it not be more advisable to call with your husband upon your—your friend in the morning?"

"My husband! Oh, no. He dislikes actors; that is he does not care to associate with them, and Claude (another slip of the tongue) leaves early to-morrow morning for Liverpool."

So I think she is posted as to this star's movements.

"O! woman, woman!" I mentally ejaculated, "thank heaven I have so far escaped your allurements."

With an inward anathema at the predicament I found myself in, I offered the lady my arm, and we proceeded, without a word on either side, toward the stage entrance. To my astonishment the stage doorkeeper was evidently acquainted with Mrs. Stanton, for he saluted her with:

"Well, now, that's right. Come in and sit down," waving his hand toward a chair of the sit-on-me-if-you-can style, adding, with a confidential air, "Mr. Claude will be out in a minute."

True to the doorkeeper's words, the star almost immediately came hurrying toward us, although I doubt if he noticed me, for with a pleased exclamation, he coolly took my friend's wife in his arms and kissed her most affectionately. And I was actually aiding and abetting this clandestine meeting.

"It does me good, it does, to see how fond them two be of one another," observed the old doorkeeper to me, as he indicated with a backward movement of his thumb the young actor and my friend's wife.

"Oh!—it does?" I answered, sarcastically, feeling as if I should like to punch the old fellow's head, as he, quite unconscious of my sarcasm and malicious desire, continued with:

"You see, I know 'em when they weren't no higher than the table. Mr. Claude takes after his father, who was an uncommon good actor. It's a pity she's married to such a straight-laced chap. Now, I believe in letting a woman have her own way, 'cause if you don't she'll take it anyhow. Beside you can't go agin nature. It isn't to be expected as she'd give up Mr. Claude, even if her husband is kinder set agin him."

I began to think I must be taking leave of my senses. My friend's wife being made love to under my very eyes, while I listened to an account of said friend's unreasonableness in objecting to such a proceeding.

Two seconds afterward I was shaking hands with the star, feeling as if a bombshell had been suddenly lifted from off my heart. The modus operandi that led to this lightning result had its birth in two words used by Mrs. Stanton in making the actor and myself known to each other. Proudly leaning upon his arm, she had advanced toward me, saying:

"My brother, Mr. Harley."

My face, I expect, betrayed me, for, apparently taking in the situation, Claude Devine said:

"It is very distasteful to me to be obliged to meet my sister in this clandestine fashion, but unfortunately Mr. Stanton has a prejudice against actors, and Laura fearing that she might lose his love if he became aware of her relationship to one, exacted a promise from me that I would never make known my kinship with her until she had paved the way thereto. My stage name of course effectually prevented recognition in that quarter."

"Oh, but I am afraid it is as far off as ever," here spoke Mrs. Stanton the tears glistening in her pretty eyes.

"As far off, not a bit of it!" I managed to exclaim. "You don't know what a relief it will be to Philip to know the truth. I wouldn't be afraid to wager that he'll be willing to accept half the profession as kinsmen in gratitude for the revelation of to-night. Just give me fifteen minutes start and I promise you a hearty welcome from your brother-in-law, Mr. Claude," and before they could stop me if they had so wished I was off.

Dashing into my friend's suite of apartments, I saluted him with:

"Look here, Philip, we have been a couple of confounded jackasses." Having thus sufficiently startled him into wondering whether I was exactly sane or not, I proceed to point out wherein our jackassedness lay. I must have acquitted myself to his entire satisfaction, for my concluding words brought forth the exclamation:

"Good Heavens! Tom, what a fool I have been."

"My opinion precisely," I answered, holding up a warning finger to two approaching figures just crossing the threshold as he continued with:

"What a tyrant he must believe me—my darling—my misjudged wife."

At this point my finger ceased to have any opposing force for one of the figures. Whereupon two white arms played sad havoc with my friend's moment before immaculate necktie, as a tearful voice murmured:

"Oh, Philip! I never thought you anything but the dearest and best of husbands, and I felt sure you would one day forgive my brother for being an actor—for my sake."

"And for his too, I hope," answered my friend, cordially holding out his hand to young Claude, as he added. "I have indulged a foolish prejudice, but I trust my eyes have been permanently opened."

Tableau—Husband and wife in lover-like position. Brother smiling approval. Friend, alias myself, in the background chewing the bitter cud of reflection, in plainer language, questioning the wisdom of single blessedness.

SULLIVAN AND HIS SANDBAG.

Just How the Distinguished John Lycurgus Keeps His Muscle Up.

From the Boston Herald.

One feature of the daily devotions of the world's pugilistic champion is at present religiously performed at "The Abbey," on Harrison avenue, near Beach street, where the officiating abbot is Patsey Shepperd. In a square room of the second story, devoid of the ordinary furnishings, an oval shaped ball of leather inflated by means of a bladder which it incloses, hangs suspended from mid-ceiling attached to a cord which passes through a ring above and, running across the ceiling and down the wall, is held in a cleat, which enables the ball to be elevated or lowered at pleasure.

"Hello,——! How are you? Come up stairs. I'm going to have a little exercise," said the champion, as he reached the stoop of "The Abbey" and shook hands with the writer. After the customary "passing of the time of day" the man of peace and John L. Sullivan mounted the stairs and entered the apartment, from the ceiling of which hung the motionless ball. "This is a pretty good place. I come here once a day some times twice, and find I can get as much work in half of three-quarters of an hour as anyone who works hard would care for. I'm not very heavy—only a few pounds over 200—and I intend to get down to 195 in the next ten days."

By this time Sullivan had divested himself of his clothing, and, straightening himself out, he looked an ideal model for the artist. Covering the cap of his right knee with a silk protector, and standing without stockings in his shoes, he adjusted the leather oval to the proper height, then shielding his knuckles with glove kid, he struck the ball with his right hand and it flew upward striking the ceiling with a loud noise. Then it was noticed that the ceiling had been covered with half-inch boards in the form of a circle, which measured seven or eight feet in diameter.

"Draw your watch on me while I work," quoth the champion, and his request was complied with.

"Whack!" went a powerful fist against the oval and "crash!" went the object of attack against the circle of wood. Again and again it mounted upward and rebounded like a boomerang; yet, unlike the boomerang, was met with another and another blow, first with the dexter and then with the sinister "bunch of fives." The matched boards yielded as the ball struck them and once or twice Sullivan looked up as if to see whether he had done any damage. The ball moved in every direction and the utmost agility was required to meet it with a blow as it swung to and fro. Whack! bang! whack! bang! it went without intermission for four minutes, and the perspiration was oozing from the pores of Sullivan's neck and shoulders, while a healthy glow covered his face and body to the hips. Once only did he lose direction in striking, but the next blow was heavy enough to compensate for what was lost.

Six minutes and fifteen seconds had expired and the champion had fought the bag much harder than any one is called on to fight in a glove contest. So fast and hard had he continued the work that he supposed fourteen or fifteen minutes had elapsed. Then he took a chair, rested a minute and gave an extra four minutes to the ball, after which he ceased play, saying he would try it again in the afternoon. He was then rubbed down, took a shower bath and a "swim," and proceeded to get into his clothes.

Memento of Kossuth.

Ex-Mayor Cowan, of Lewiston, Me., has a memento of Kossuth. It is a Hungarian bond, bought in Lowell, Mas., in May, 1852, when Kossuth was in America. The bonds were largely sold as a medium of benefaction to Hungary. The bond is engraved on parchment. It is headed "Hungarian Fund" and promises that "one year after date of establishment of the Hungarian Government the holder of the bond shall be entitled to $1, payable at the national treasury or at either of the agencies in London and New York, or exchanged in sums of $50 or over for certificates bearing four per cent. interest, payable in equal installments, four years after the establishment of the government." The bonds are signed by L. Kossuth.

The next brilliant wedding in England will be that of Lady Ermyntrude Russell, daughter of the Duke of Bedford, with Sir Edward Malet, pleasantly remembered in New York and Washington society, and recently appointed Ambassador at Berlin, where, as in London, the union is looked forward to with great interest. The Duke gives his daughter the handsome dot of $750,000. The English colony in the German capital are building up great expectations as to the entertainments that will, in due course, be given at the British Embassy.

NERVOUS ORATORS.

Men Who Always Shake and Tremble Before Making a Great Speech.

Great orators are almost invariably nervous with apprehension when about to make an important speech. Luther, to his last years, trembled when he entered the pulpit; the same is true of Robert Hall. Mr. Gough confesses that he is always in a tremor when coming before an audience. Many of the leaders of the House of Commons have given similar testimony. Canning said he could always tell in advance when he was about to make one of his best speeches by a chill running through him, caused by a fear of failure. Lord Derby, father of the present Earl, when a young man, was one of the best speakers in Parliament. He was known as the "Prince Rupert of debate," and seemed so self-possessed as to be incapable of embarrassment. But he said: "When I am going to speak, my throat and lips are as dry as those of a man who is going to be hanged." He also told the late Sir A. Allison that "he never rose to speak, even in an afternoon dinner assembly without experiencing a certain degree of nervous tremor, which did not go off till he warmed to the subject."

It is recorded of Cicero that he shuddered visibly over his whole body when he first began to speak." In the "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," by Sir Theodore Martin, we are told that he did not prepare his speeches. "Though like all great orators, he never rose to speak without nervous emotion, this is no way interfered with his power of thinking as he spoke, and calling into play the fittest language to express what he thought. The intensity with which his intellect worked became contagious. He got his hearers minds within his grasp, he made them think with him, see things with the same clearness he himself saw them, and so led them insensibly up to his own conclusions." Tierney, whom Lord Macaulay calls one of the most fluent debaters ever known, said he never rose in Parliament without feeling his knees knock together. It is one of the compensations of nature that the nervous temperament which occasions the trembling is also one of the causes of oratorical success. In fact, it may almost be said that no one can be a great orator, or a really effective speaker, who does not experience the feeling.

A Lord Chancellor's Reception.

A New England governor had a way of making unexpected visits to institutions under the control of the state; and some amusing encounters, in the way of remarks about himself, etc., have been the consequence of his incognito; but we believe it has never subjected him to the inconvenient joke of being mistaken for a patient at an insane asylum. ◆

When Sir Edward was Lord Chancellor of Ireland, he paid a visit to a lunatic asylum near Dublin, somewhat by surprise, as he wished to ascertain its real condition. The only notification of his coming (which arrived a very short time before he did) was sent by some wag of his witty nation who evidently had a mind to get some fun out of it. It happened that the superintendent was absent when this notice reached the establishment, and the subordinate official received it in good faith, and acted upon it accordingly. What the notice was may be guessed from what follows.

On Sir Edward's arrival, he found himself rather unceremoniously treated and after waiting in the parlor for the return of the proprietor until his patience was exhausted, he signified his intention to go through the establishment without more delay; whereupon the attendant struck him, aghast by coolly informing him that he could not be allowed to do it by any means.

"Can't be allowed to do it! What do you mean, fellow!" asked the indignant chancellor.

"I mean just what I say, thin. You can't go, so you may as well be quiet."

"What do you mean, sir, by this insolence? Open the door, sir, and show me to my carriage. I shall report your conduct, sir, and if your master does not punish you, I shall take steps to make him and you respect my authority."

"Oh! be asy now with your authority. Keep quiet, I tell you. Divil a foot you'll stir out of this till the docthur comes back, and puts you where you want to be sadly."

"What—what is the meaning of all this? Don't you know who I am, fellow, or are you mad?"

"Faith, there's one of us mad, sure enough; an' I know you very well, if that's all that's troubling you."

"You can't know me, or you wouldn't dare to behave thus to me. I am Lord Chancellor of Ireland."

"Lord Chancellor? Well, sure you're welcome home to us,—we have three or four Lord Chancellors here already.

And the story goes that Sir Edward Sugden had to submit to the contrainte par corps,

"Patience, perforce, with wilful choler meeting,"

until the return of the proprietor and manager of the asylum, an hour or two later; when with some difficulty he established his identity and sanity, and was once more a free man.—John O'Connell's Recollections.

A Test of Pure Water.

Dr. Baker, of the Michigan State Board of Health, suggests the following simple tests for drinking water: Color—Fill a bottle made of colorless glass; look through the water at some black object; the water should appear perfectly colorless; a muddy or turbid appearance indicates the presence of soluble organic matter, or of solid matter in suspension. Odor—Empty out some of the water, cork up the bottle and place it for a few hours in a warm place; shake it; remove the cork, and, if the odor is in the least repulsive, the water should be rejected. By heating the water to boiling an odor is evolved that otherwise does not appear. Taste—Water fresh from a well is usually tasteless, even though it may contain a large amount of putrescible organic matter. Water for domestic use should be perfectly tasteless, even after it has been warmed. Heisch's test for sewage contamination—Fill a clean pint bottle three-fourths full of water, dissolve a teaspoonful of loaf or granulated sugar, cork the bottle and place it in a warm place for two days. If the water become cloudy or muddy it is unfit for domestic use. If it remains perfectly clear, it is probably safe to use.

Polk County Journal.

H. R. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

John Taylor, the Mormon President, in a recent address, complained of the persecutions to which Mormons are subjected, and hinted that they would make another flight for safety, and to a foreign country.

Mrs. Dudley, the English woman who attempted to kill O'Donovan Rossa, is admitted to have been at a former period of unsound mind, and this will probably be her line of defense for the shooting of Rossa. Undoubtedly she is what is known here as a "crank" of the style of Guiteau, as assassins usually are.

Though the Cullom interstate commerce bill passed the Senate by a large mojority, there being only twelve votes in the negative, it is pretty certain to fail in the House, which adopted the Reagan bill by a handsome majority. A compromise is barely possible, but the impression prevails that the whole matter will go over to another session.

John Bright states that in his estimation one of the effects of the new Franchise bill will be to improve the position of English farm laborers and to cause such revision of the game law as will admit the principle that the game belongs to the farmer and not to the landlords. This will do away with a sacred privilege of the ruling class.

The secretary of the interior has recommended to congress that about seven million acres of land included in the Blackfeet, Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Indian agencies, Montana, be restored to the public domain and opened to settlement, and that the Indians be paid $75,000 annually at each agency for fifteen years. There are many other Indian reservations in the country that will be served in the same way, if not wholly taken for settlement.

After a full discussion of the Lovering Pension bill the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic has declared against it. The bill, as is well known is a proposition to pension every man who served in the war of the rebellion sixty days, regardless of his present condition or pecuniary standing. The vote was sufficiently decided to show that the sentiment of the men who comprise the posts in Massachusetts is hostile to the proposition after a careful consideration of its merits.

The fame of Los Angeles, the metropolis of Southern California, as a health resort, has given it a remarkable degree of prosperity. Improvements are going on in every direction, money is plenty, and the people are happy and hospitable. The population has largely increased within a few years. No severe cold is ever experienced, 28 deg. above zero being the lowest ever registered in Los Angeles, and that in only one instance. The mean average temperature of January—a representative winter month—is 52 deg., but 15 deg. lower than the mean average of July.

The Grand Army, according to its commander John S. Kountz, is growing rapidly in numbers and importance. There are now 6,000 posts, having a total membership of 275,000. Pennsylvania has a larger number than any other state. There are a million men living who fought for the Union, and it is thought that the membership of the Grand Army will reach half a million. There is a much larger number of Grand Army posts in the South than one might expect to find. All of the larger cities of the South have one or more posts. New Orleans has three.

A committee of the Pennsylvania state senate reported against a bill to punish wife-beating with the lash, to be administered in the presence of witnesses in the jail yard, at a whipping-post. The strength of the growing sentiment in favor of the whipping-post for this class of offenses was shown by the senate voting down the report, and voting to take up and consider the bill by 32 to 16. This does not necessarily insure the passage of the bill, but it indicates a growing conviction that wife-beating is not at present adequately punished, and the necessity of more ignominious and personally painful treatment than is now prescribed by the laws for such an ignominious offence.

In reply to the Senate's request for information in regard to the proposed opening up for settlement of the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory, ceded to the United States by Indians for the use of Indians and freedmen, Secretary Teller says that the Interior Department has always held that no person had a right to settle on those lands without the Indians' consent. The Department had never permitted leases or licenses for grazing. The area of the lands is 1,887,300 acres. It is valuable for stockraising and agriculture, the game has disappeared and there no longer remains a good reason, he says, why they should be held for the Indians to roam over. The objection that opening the lands to settlement will break our covenant with the Indians may be obviated by a new treaty with the Indians' consent. He says it is not proposed to despoil them or compel their acceptance of less than the full value of the lands surrendered.

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Special Telegram, Feb. 6.—The Gazette will to-morrow publish letters from a large number of Iowa postmasters concerning the operation of the prohibitory law. Of 410 cities and towns heard from, including all sizes, the law is reported as enforced in 160 and in 100 there were saloons previous to July 4. In many places where the law is reported as enforced there is still drunkenness, and intoxicants in various forms are sold. In many of the towns where drinks are sold openly some of the saloons have quit, and occasionally reports show more saloons now than before the law. In some localities where the law was enforced before the election, it has been disregarded since, and the assertion is made by many of the postmasters that the St. John movement has greatly injured the cause. The law is regarded as much in the small interior towns in some counties as in the larger places, and where it is enforced by the action of the citizens' league, the saloons open up again as soon as the movement against them ceases. Drunkenness on the whole has decreased somewhat and the number of saloons reduced, though more strong drinks are used and less beer than before. In brief, it appears that the law is enforced in whole or in part where public sentiment and a majority of the voters favor it, and disregarded where those favoring license are in the majority. No Democrats are reported in favor of the law, while many Republicans oppose it. The prevailing belief as expressed by the postmasters is that the whole matter depends upon the result of the election next fall. The people are greatly agitated throughout the state, and the prohibitory law is the chief topic of discussion everywhere.

The Kansas Tragedy.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Feb. 6.—The coroner returned this evening from Radical City after holding an inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Canham, son and daughter, who were murdered Tuesday night. Some are inclined to suspect the elder son, who maintains he was at the time of the murder seventy-five miles away. It is generally believed that he will prove himself innocent. The mother was sleeping down stairs and was struck on the head with a hatchet, and her throat cut with a butcher knife. The son, the next victim, was asleep up stairs, and was killed with a hatchet and never moved after he was struck. The daughter, aged about twenty-five, sleeping in the next room from her brother, was aroused and got up. She made a desperate fight, receiving sixteen wounds from a knife and a hatchet, and at last started down stairs and was killed at the door. The murderer then examined a drawer in a bureau and left spots of blood on the clothing. The young lady's room is covered with blood and shows evidence of a great struggle. Excitement is high, and should the young man fail to prove his whereabouts since Monday he will be in great danger of hanging. The county will offer $500 reward and the state $500 more. Appearances indicate that the murderer secured the hatchet at the stable and the knife in the kitchen, and when through with the work washed and wiped his hands before leaving the house.

The Cœur d'Alene River.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 6.—W. A. Jones, major of engineers, after an examination of Cœur d'Alene lake and river and St. Joseph's river, reports to the war department that in his judgment congress should give $3,000 for the clearing of both rivers of snags and deepening a bar in the lake at the mouth of the Cœur d'Alene. He says:

The river has some very marked characteristics. Below the mission it is like a magnificent canal with a width varying between 100 and 150 feet, and a tolerably uniform depth of about thirty feet over the greater part of said width. Above the mission it is an ordinary mountain stream, shallow and with great velocity of current. It approaches the mission with considerable velocity and passes suddenly into the deep water portion with a sudden and almost total loss of velocity. There are now three steamers on these waters, one a large, fine one, and more will soon be built. A considerable shipment of gold is now made, and as the forests about the headwaters of the St. Joseph's river are very extensive and rich in magnificent specimens of red and white pine, cedar, red and white fir and tamerack, there will be a rapid development of this navigation in the near future.

He Lived in Fine Style.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The officers of the Provident Life and Trust company state that the speculations of their defaulting clerk, Glenmore Todd, of Burlington, N. J., arrested and held to bail in $10,000, will not reach as high a figure as $150,000 and may be considerably less. Todd was a leading society man of Burlington. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and was a very liberal and active member of the Young Men's Christian association. He lived in a beautiful cottage. He belonged to almost every society, had fine horses and carriages and lived in grand style. When arrested he had just drawn $1,250 from a Burlington bank, preparatory to a trip to Florida. Todd lived with his mother and aunt.

The Specter of a Special Session.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 6.—It is by no means settled yet that there will not be a special session of congress, although there can be no doubt that the Democratic leaders regard with disfavor the idea of having one. The simple truth is, that Mr. Randall and some of his Democratic associates are more concerned about the formation of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet than they are about perfecting the appropriation bills and getting through the legislation required to avert an extra session. Some of the largest and most important appropriation bills are yet to be considered by the house, and it is becoming evident that the senate will have to accept some of the measures involving many millions of dollars without having an opportunity to properly consider and discuss them if they are to become laws this session. But twenty-two legislative days remain, and it will require constant hard work to secure the passage of all the appropriation bills within that time.

The Case of Jerome Collins.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 6.—Mr. Buchanan of Georgia, who is chairman of the subcommittee appointed by the house committee on naval affairs to take charge of and report on the testimony taken last winter in the investigation set on foot by Dr. Collins of Minneapolis in the matter of the Jeannette retreat, said to-day that the report had been completed and sumitted to the committee on naval affairs, but not acted upon. He would not say anything about the verdict of the committee, and the matter has been kept so quiet that nothing can be learned elsewhere. The report is not a long one. It will be voted on probably next Tuesday.

The senate cuts the fees of pension agents down to $10.

Gen. Tuttle of Iowa is urged for governor of Wyoming Territory.

Rev. P. Macken, a noted Catholic priest of Portland, Or., is dead.

John Monaghan, Detroit, Mich., lumberman, has assigned for $90,000.

Gen. Wolseley telegraphs the British government that he is waiting for orders.

Abel D. Breed of New York failed with liabilities of $817,000 and $90,000 assets.

In the Dakota legislature Pettigrew asked for a committee to investigate charges on bribery.

Ninety-five members of the Iroquois club of Chicago will attend the inauguration of Cleveland.

At Tuscola, Ill., nine buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $7,800.

At a race on roller skates, at Racine, recently Ald. John Driver made two miles in nine minutes.

The gorge in the Mississippi has broken and navigation between Cairo and St. Louis is resumed.

At Lockport, N. Y., James O. Graham ran four miles in 18 minutes and 28 seconds, beating the record.

At Louisville Mike Cleary knocked Capt. James Dalton out of time in one round, with soft gloves.

John's Legals is in Washington and a state of profanity, summoned thither by the Springer committee.

Postmaster Kirkbride of Dillon, Mont., has been removed for negligence, shortage and sundry other causes.

Edward Shell of Sharpsville, Pa., was shot by Kitty Rud, who wanted Shell to marry her. Kitty was arrested.

R. R. Cornell, a member of the Cornell family of New York, was found dead in his law office at Rochester N. Y.

Senator Logan was renominated by the republicans of the Illinois legislature. Mr. Morrison is the democratic candidate.

Mr. John C. Shoeffel and Mrs. Agnes Booth were married in Boston recently. Mrs. Shoeffel will not retire from the stage.

Henry Villard resigned the presidency of the Oregon & California, and George H. Hopkinson of London was chosen in his stead.

Banker Shepard of New York offers a reward of $10,000 for the return of his eleven-year-old son, who came West to become a cowboy detective.

The steamer Sardony, from Victoria, B. C., to Hong Kong with 400 Celestials on board, has not been heard from since Dec. 10, when she started.

Some time ago Mary E. Carrington met Clayton Platt on the streets at New York, and the flirtation has resulted in her suing him for breach of promise.

A critical review of the losses at the big fire in Wooster street, New York, foots up a total of $500,000, of which underwriters will have to pay three-fourths.

At Duluth August and Herman Diedrich have been held to the district court in $1,000 each, for shooting through the windows of Mrs. Volsdi's house.

Dr. J. C. Allen, formerly a surgeon in Gen. Custer's command has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Massachusetts penitentiary for shooting Dell Hanson in a Boston saloon.

Nathan F. Dixon of Rhode Island was elected to congress recently, for the unexpired term of Jonathan Chase. The vote was 9,256 to 1,001 for Hawkins, Democrat, and scattering.

Edward W. Fillmore, cousin of ex-President Fillmore, died at Elgin, Ill., aged seventy-three. He served in the Ninety-fifth Illinois infantry during the war of the Rebellion.

Postoffices Discontinued—Penequa, Ransom county. Postmasters Commissioned—John J Culler, Parker, Dak.; Edward Ward, Milltown, Dak.; O. W. Billston, Nordland, Iowa; John Reis, Dotyville, Wis.

An old granger named S. Cook, from Illinois, was confidenced out of $900 by an unknown party in Milwaukee. Cook sold his farm at Sharon, Henry county, Ill., and gave the money to the stranger to keep for him, which the latter is doing faithfully.

The house committee on pensions has reported bills to pension the minor children of the late Lieut. Kislingbury, who perished on the Greely expedition, and Henry Biederbeck, who was hospital steward of the Greely party. There are four children of Kislingbury, each of whom is to be paid $10 per month.

The Buffalo Express urges the publication of a volume of Horace Greeley's leaders, saying: "Greeley was a colossus among newspaper writers. His editorials may be said to changed the face of history. Intrinsically many of them are classics. As such they are worthy of a permanent place in literature."

Henry Shanver of Darlington, Ind., finding his wife determined to elope with the hired man, gave her all their effects and her baby boy, tucked her into the sleigh, kissed her and the child good-bys, and expressed his best wishes for her future happiness with her new "husband."

There were 330 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending 7th, against 349 in the preceding week, and 256 and 159 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. About 85 per cent were those of small traders, whose capital was less than $5,000.

The president transmitted to the house a communication from the secretary of state relative to the Japanese government's offer to donate a valuable piece of land at Tokio to the United States in fee simple for legation purposes. In his message the president earnestly recommends that the executive may be immediately authorized to accept the gift.

No tidings of the steamer Alaska since Jan. 24, when she sailed from her Liverpool wharf. She was due in New York Monday last, and many anxious inquiries are now making concerning her at the office of the company. To all persons, however, a placard, reading: "No tidings yet of the Alaska," is pointed out.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company announce by circular, dated Feb. 2, the appointment of Mr. H. C. Ives as assistant general manager of the lines of the company, in effect from Feb. 1. The business of the road has increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to relieve General Manager Manvel of much of the detail work, hence the appointment.

The officers of the Provident Life and Trust company state that the speculations of their defaulting clerk, Glenmore Todd, of Burlington, N. J., arrested and held to bail in $10,000, will not reach as high a figure as $150,000 and may be considerably less. Todd was a leading society man of Burlington. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and was a very liberal and active member of the Young Men's Christian association.

The house committee on railways and canals have reported a bill for the survey of a water route to connect the water of Lake Michigan with the Detroit river. It is proposed to ascertain the practibility and cost of construction of a water route for transportation from some point on the east shore of Lake Michigan to some point on the Detroit river, connecting the waters of the upper and lower lakes; $10,000 is asked for the survey.

Postoffices Established—Iowa, Berry, Marion county; Cumberland, Cass county; Neoga, Pottawattamie county. Minnesota, Denver, Rock county. Postmasters commissioned—Thomas E. Biggun, Brampton, Dak.; Isaac Wintori, Nora, Dak.; G. D. Loring, Walhalla, Dak.; A. J. Porter, Fairmont, Iowa; A. J. Atkins, Golden, Iowa; O. P. Rogers, Pleasant Valley, Iowa; William F. Berry, Berry, Iowa; M. Durham, Cumberland, Iowa; H. Goodale, Denver, Minn.

London Cable: It is stated that James G. Cunningham, the suspected Tower dynamiter, has broken down in consequence of having been additionally identified as one of the men concerned in the underground railway explosions. Inspector Frederick Jarvis, of the Whitehall police, who has charge of the case, now believes that Cunningham will turn informer and that his revelations will lead to the largest haul of dynamiters that has ever been made.

In the Morrow court martial, but two witnesses were examined, and their testimony confirmed the statement made for Col. Morrow by his counsel, Ex-Gov. Boutwell. The latter submitted the case to the court with a brief argument, contending that Col. Morrow had acted in good faith in the whole matter, although he may have committed some errors which he now regrets. The judge advocate made no argument and the court took the matter under consideration.

From the La Crosse Chronicle: White Beaver will remove to St. Paul on the 1st of May next. "Doctor Frank" has endeared himself to our citizens by his social qualities as well as by his professional skill, and La Crosse will sincerely regret his loss. No man has done more to advertise this city during the past few years than he. St. Paul gains what we lose—a thorough physician and surgeon, a kindly, energetic, honorable man, one of the warmest of personal friends, and an enemy to be avoided.

It is said upon the authority of one of the counsel for Gen. Swaim that the findings of the court in his case are in substance as follows: As to the first charge, that of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman not guilty. On the second charge of conduct predjudicial to good order and dicipline in failing to report to the secretary of war his knowledge of the alleged duplication of Col. Morrow's pay accounts, guilty, with the recommendation that Gen. Swaim be temporarily suspended on half-pay. No information is as yet obtainable at the war department as to the findings of the court.

DEATH OF S. S. MERRILL.

He Breathed His Last on Sunday Morning—Characteristics of a Man Who Rose from Brakeman to General Manager.

Sherburne S. Merrill died in Milwaukee at 12.20 last Sunday morning, aged sixty-seven years. He suffered a third paralytic stroke last Tuesday, and his death since that time has been almost hourly expected.

To the thirty thousand or more, employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, General Manager Merrill was commonly known as "The Old Man." The sobriquet was an indication of the character of the great manager, not of his age; for the appellation originated in a general and remarkable regard, which the term itself indicates was filial in its character. Probably no commander of troops ever wielded an equal army of men so thoroughly loyal to a single individual. In proof of this, it may be noted that strikes have been entirely unknown to the experience of the railway company which Mr. Merrill has developed from insignificant beginnings into the greatest corporation of its kind on the continent. Only those who have had personal acquaintance or often contact with Mr. Merrill can fully comprehend the degree of power which he could exercise over other men, or bodies of men, at his will. The faculty was not based upon diplomacy, for few men were more candid in any sort of negotiations; it was not the result of oratory or manners, for he was careless of speech, and abrupt at all times; it did not come from studied effort, for conscious strength of will and mind were inborn in the man. It was due wholly to his always evident determination, as indicated in the straightforward-looking gray eye, the firmly drawn lips and erect posture—he was built in straight lines—to be just to himself as well as others. Strength of purpose was always noticeable in every line of face, glance of eye and gesture of person, no matter how trivial the business at hand might be. He lacked grace or dignity, but made up for it tenfold by force of dignity. These were elements which compelled respect, but they do not wholly account for the veneration in which he was held by all of his subordinates. Back of all his mind and will power was a natural adaptibility, so to speak, to persons. In his presence the newest brakeman on the line would be relieved of all embarrassment—even if "the old man" was venting his rage at some dereliction of duty—for there was always a subtle something in the great manager's manner which seemed to say, "Stand on your own responsibility and be a man, is all I ask of you!" In other words, without the slightest tendency to familiarity, he naturally treated every man in his employ as though he considered him as good as a king if he was good enough to occupy a place or position with him. He elevated his men to his own level—for the time being, at least—instead of descending to theirs; and it made him the idol he was. Mr. Merrill's

SUCCESS IN PREVENTING "STRIKES"

has long been noted, has been striven for by other large employers, but has not been achieved. And it is equally well known that he has never been compelled to grant specified conditions when trouble has threatened. During the great railway strikes of a few years ago Mr. Merrill's management was put to the test. Early one August morning four or five hundred men marched out of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops in Milwaukee, gathered at their guild hall on Wisconsin street, held a secret meeting and resolved to follow the example of their Chicago brethren unless certain conditions of time or pay were changed to meet the demands of other strikers. Mr. Merrill was, of course, apprised immediately of what was going on. "Oh," said he, "the boys are all right, and will go back to work after they have appointed a committee to come and see the Old Man." Soon the committee—for of course one was appointed—waited upon the manager. A number of persons were in Mr. Merrill's office when the committee arrived, and all were requested to leave, Mr. Merrill saying: "My boys always like to see me alone at our family gatherings." The committee, composed of five men, was met at the doorway by the manager, who addressed each and every by his sirname, and invited them in with the remark: "We must hurry through this meeting, so that you can get back to work at 1 o'clock," implying, of course, that a strike was not among the possibilities. In about ten minutes the committee came out, returned to their hall and reported that there was no use of thinking about striking, "for the Old Man wouldn't hear to it nohow."

"Does he agree to the demands of the resolution?" inquired one.

"No. He wouldn't agree to anything, only that he should expect us all to be at work when he drives up that way this afternoon."

In the discussion that followed the committee could not give any clear idea of the why or wherefore, but unanimously argued that they knew it would be best to return to work, "because the Old Man said so." And after two or three speakers had admitted that "whatever the Old Man said was best, was always true," the meeting adjourned and the men returned to work, confident that in some way Mr. Merrill would set things right, in his own good time and pleasure. This is a fair illustration of the beginning and end of all "labor troubles" between Mr. Merrill and his men.

HIS RELATIONS WITH NEWSPAPER MEN.

It required time, a reputation for accuracy and a favorable reputation generally on the part of a newspaper man, before much progress could be made toward the good graces of Mr. Merrill. When John C. Gault was his assistant the interviewer was invariably turned over to that gentleman's genial capacity for talking long and familiarly without letting any news escape. Later R. G. Lennox, who has long been a sort of good right hand to the great manager, has pretty effectually barred the way between Merrill and reportorial inquisition. But when it did happen that Mr. Merrill was favorably disposed toward a particular reporter, he would take a good deal of personal pleasure in affording that individual opportunities for "scoops," being one of the few human beings who have existed outside the pale of journalism and yet have been able to comprehend the importance of first place in the race for news. Generally, he was considered by newspaper men about as hard to corner as Ben Butler or Vanderbilt. However, Mr. Merrill fully appreciated the power of the press, and when he had news to give out which related to the concerns of his company he was painstaking in giving the information to reporters, that even slightest errors in statement might be avoided. At such times he invariably expressed his thanks to the reporter, seeming to appreciate that his company was the debtor, a conclusion that many railway magnates always fail to arrive at.

J. B. Olcott expresses the opinion that going hungry to bed is poor business for a dyspeptic if he can command fresh air in a sleeping room, by himself, and can get the food that always satisfies his reasonable appetite. That ought to make a man sleep as all animals sleep when they are well fed.

Wealth in Banana Culture.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Honduras is rapidly assuming importance among the larger countries in Central America. It has increased 50 per cent in population within the last ten years. The lands outside of the main town are being bought from the Government by citizens of the United States and by Germans. The object of these new settlers is to establish banana plantations. The soil of Central America is peculiarly adapted to the growth of this fruit, which can be raised at what seems to be a rediculous expense. The market for bananas in New York is good and the sale of them pays a profit of about 20 per cent. The purchase of these lands has netted the Government about $1,500,000 during the last year, and as it owns about 1,000,100 of acres, there is a fair prospect of its enriching itself within the ensuing five years.

Arrived in Chicago one recent day 1,422 railway cars loaded with live hogs. The Prairie Farmer figures that this would have made a continuous train eleven and one-third miles long. The animals would have covered completely more than twenty-one acres of land and stretched in continuous line seventy miles.

Man is a harvester. He begins life at the cradle; learns to handle the fork; often has rakish ways and sows wild oats; thrashes his way through the world, and when he arrives at the sere and yellow leaf, time mows him down, and his remains are planted on the hill-side.

A farmer drove into Washington, Kan., a few days ago with 2,000 pounds of corn, which netted him $3, and a dozen pounds of butter, which brought $3 and some cents.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.—Bills were indefinitely postponed increasing the bounty for the killing of wolves; extending term of office of officers of Stillwater; prohibiting the sale of dime novels. Bills were introduced fixing the annual school meeting in September instead of July.

Mr. Holland introduced a bill proposing the regulation of the railroads and the conduct of warehouses. It contains the usual features contained in the bills covering the subject, but provides for the election of a board of one for each congressional district, the commissioner to have supervision and jurisdiction within his district, substantially as the present railroad commissioner now has. The duties of the commissioners, so far as railroads are concerned, are the same as those given the present railroad commissioner.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill providing for a commission to revise the names of lakes of Minnesota. It appears that names of lakes are duplicated a great many times—some no less than a dozen.

Mr. Stephens' bill, amending the school law, provides that the annual meeting shall be held in September instead of June.

SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—Appropriating $100,000 for fair ground buildings for the state agricultural society; increasing the fees of jurors in justices' court; extending term of notaries public from two to seven years; amending tax law in relation to publication and sales; to provide for a state public school for neglected children; to establish a board for the inspection of steam boilers; to create an additional judge in the Twelfth judicial district; appropriating $2,000 for the employment of help in the public examiner's office; regulating garnishment in justice's courts; regulating the practice of pharmacy; authorizing St. Paul to issue bonds for certain purposes. Senate bills passed: Amending statutes relating to the insane asylum; providing for the hearing of demurrers in civil actions; amending statutes relating to the drawing of jurors. House bills passed: Sundry bills authorizing St. Paul to issue bonds; detaching Aitkin county from Crow Wing for certain judicial purposes; prohibiting the catching of fish with seines in Todd county; appropriating $5,000 annually for the support of the state board of immigration.

Mr. Stordock has reintroduced in the house the bill which passed the senate two years ago providing for an inspection of all boilers not now inspected under the United States law. The work of inspection is reposed in a body of commissioners, to be compensated by fees.

Mr. Wendelschaffer believes that 50 cents is not enough of a fee for a juror in a justice's court, and has introduced a bill proposing to increase the compensation to $1.

Mr. Pattee proposes to extend the term of notaries public from two to seven years.

SENATE—Bills introduced making special and general appropriations for the state normal schools; amending the incorporative articles of the village of Duluth; amending the statutes relative to sale of real estate for taxes. The O'Brien liquor bill was defeated by a vote of 27 to 13. The senate bill creating an additional judgeship in the Seventh district. Senate bills were also passed changing the county lines in Polk and Marshall counties and relieving county commissioners of penalties under the general drainage law. House bills passed authorizing the county of Pine to issue $10,000 bonds, detaching Aitkin from Crow Wing county for judicial purposes.

Attorney General Hahn, in reply to Judge Wilson's resolution as to legislation needed to allow of the taxation of the mortgage owned by the Minnesota Railway Construction company, states that the state auditor and public examiner have drawn up bills amending the tax laws, and the passage of such bills will obviate all difficulty in the matter.

There was a long and tiresome discussion over the bill creating an additional judge for the Seventh judicial district. It finally passed by a vote of 31 ayes to 5 nays. Judge Collins was present during the discussion.

HOUSE—A resolution for a state license law went over under the rules. Bills were introduced amending the statutes relating to the foreclosure of mortgages; proposing to give the firemen's relief associations half the sum raised by taxation on insurance companies; to establish a state school for neglected children; providing for township insurance companies to insure against hail, tornado and cyclone; requiring the filing of statements of the business of township insurance companies; providing for the establishment of a normal school at Crookston; requiring that legal notices be published in a designated paper; memorials for the adjustment of the direct tax for war purposes; to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery; repealing portions of the statutes relating to guardians. Senate bills were passed: Fixing the time of holding court in the Second district. House bills passed: Amending statutes relating to the duties of sheriffs; to secure railroad companies certain rights in the purchase of rolling stock; recommending that the electors vote for a constitutional amendment. The railroad bill, which was the special order was referred back to the railroad committee upon their request.

A great deal of the time of the members is now taken up in committee work.

Mr. Canning has introduced a bill for location of a normal school at Crookston. The bill provides that this shall not be done until at least five acres of ground and $5,000 have been donated to the state by citizens of Crookston, when an appropriation of $10,000 is made for a suitable building.

Mr. Griffin's bill relating to the publication of legal notices makes it incumbent upon the county commissioners to designate one paper, which shall have been published for a year preceding, in which all legal notices are to be made. The act proposes to prevent the practice of working legal publications in all sorts of out of the way papers.

SENATE—Bills introduced: To provide a state school for indigent children; to regulate the time of commencement of action on lands, time for redemption having expired; to make both husband and wife liable for bills for family subsistence; amending the statutes relative to loan, trust and safe deposit companies. The senate bill passed authorizing Morrison county to issue bonds to fund floating debt. The committee on hospital for insane made an historical and statistical report. In the afternoon session bills were introduced by Senator Castle to prevent spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals, to prevent pollution of sources of water supply, and regulating the carrying on of offensive trades and occupations. In committee of the whole, Senator Pillsbury's bill to assess upon state banks compensation for additional examination was indefinitely postponed.

The four bills introduced by Senator Castle were so introduced by request of the state board of health, and the subject matter they embrace was discussed at length in the recent conference of the physicians and then reported. The first bill would give Dr. C. N. Hewitt $2,500 instead of $1,000. The second bill has been abstracted previously except one or two comparatively unimportant changes which were pointed out later. The fourth bill is to prevent the establishment and the maintenance of soap-making and rendering factories except in localities assigned them. The third bill is to prevent pollution of rivers and sources of water supply. It provides that the state board of health shall have general supervision of all springs, wells, ponds, lakes, streams or rivers used by any town, village or city as a source of water supply.

Senator Wheat, chairman of the hospital for the insane committee, read a special report from that committee. He went into the history, present condition and plans of the hospitals given at length in the reports of the trustees, and syllabized in the governor's message. The committee favor detached wards and think if properly constructed they are not dangerous from liability to fire. The committee recommended the appropriation of $72,000 for the Rochester rebuilding. The committee extends thanks to the officers of the insane hospital for courtesies extended. The report was accepted and ordered printed. Dr. Wheat was personally of the opinion that with the detached wards proposed the state could get along for five years without a third hospital for the insane.

HOUSE—A bare quorum present. Bills were indefinitely postponed: Relating to fees in justices' courts; relating to the sale of poisons by druggists; prohibiting the catching of fish in lakes in Wright county; two bills relating to the licensing of the liquor traffic in townships in which there are village organizations. Bills were introduced: Relating to appeals in justices' courts; authorizing the issuance of $300,000 in bonds for a Ramsey county court house; relating to trials of actions for real property; for a commission to locate a third state hospital for the insane.

Mr. Sadley's bill for a commission to locate another insane asylum names Dr. C. K. Bartlett, Dr. W. H. Leonard, Dr. C. N. Hewitt, H. H. Hart, M. J. Daniels and the governor ex-officio to select the location, and stipulates that it shall not be located south of the south line of Stearns county. It is similar to the Sackett bill in the senate.

The railroad committee of the house has amended the substitute (H. F. No. 227) formerly reported. The amended bill, in the first place, provides for the appointment instead of the election of the railroad and warehouse commissioners. Section 10 and parts of another section are consolidated into one section, but without affecting the purport of the bill. Section 16 is combined with section 19 and makes a section of the new bill numbered 18. Sec. 24 of the new bill, relating to a decision of a majority of the board, is incorporated in sec. 1. Secs. 22 and 23 of the old bill are included in other sections, but their provisions are not eliminated. Sec. 25 of the old, which becomes sec. 21 of the new, and relating to schedules, is materially amended and provides that the commissioners shall make "and file in their office for public examination" for railroads doing business in this state "when upon complaint or otherwise they deem it necessary," schedules of reasonable maximum rates, etc. The latter part of the section, relating to publication of schedules, is eliminated. The bill is made to take effect in thirty instead of sixty days after passage, as originally drawn. The board of appointment, consisting of the the state officers who, in the original bill, made appointments until the next general election, by the amended measure are made a permanent board of appointment.

SENATE.—There was a lengthy debate morning over the Wilson bill to prohibit the giving of bonuses, by counties, to railroads or other corporations, which came up for passage on third reading. Senator Waite strongly opposed the bill as contrary to public policy. Senator Wilson favored it because as a legal proposition, he believed roads had no right to these bonuses, and as a question of general right the bonuses were bad policy. The bill finally passed 27 to 19.

The senate committee have reported a bill providing for the taking of the state census. It provides that the assessors of the several towns in the state, under the direction of the county auditors, shall make the census for their respective towns, and where there are no assessors the county auditor shall appoint one or more assistants to make the census. The secretary of state shall prepare such blanks as are necessary to permit of there being shown the name, sex, age, deaf or dumb, blind, insane, person of color, nativity of persons of foreign parentage, number of families, number of churches, value of church property properly held by church associations exempt from taxation.

The following bills were passed:

Fixing the compensation of county commissioners. (Peck.)

Reimbursing Winona, Dakota, Ramsey, Hennepin and Washington counties for boarding convicts. (Traux.)

Appropriating 1 per cent of the insurance tax for the support of sick or disabled firemen. (Judiciary committee.)

Legalizing the incorporation of certain colleges and other societies.

Forbidding counties to issue bonds in favor of railroads. (Wilson.)

Amending the laws in regard to elections. (Judiciary committee).

Paying estate of L. B. Hodges $600 for two years' services on forestry commission. (Pillsbury).

Amending the statutes relating to the appointment of guardians ad litem. (Hall).

Legalizing the filing of certain affidavits. (Peck).

Legalizing the acknowledgment of conveyances in certain cases. (Sackett):

Concerning secretaries of boards of equalization. (Committee on taxes and tax laws).

Amending the statutes as to the sale of lands forfeited to the state. (Same committee).

To make routes of travel by boats, cars, coaches, etc., criminal districts, and to punish offenses committed thereon. (Judiciary committee.)

Amending the statutes of 1878 relating to guardians. (Judiciary committee.)

Amending the statutes of 1878 relating to costs. (Goodrich.)

Making valid the proceedings of religious corporations by which name of corporation was changed. (Judiciary committee.)

Relieving F. C. Cates, Mille Lacs county, and perfecting title to his land.

The house railroad bill in its amended form was reported back and was re... and ordered printed. Mr. Drake moved to make it the special order for Saturday at 11 o'clock, but Dr. Evans moved to amend to make it Tuesday morning, and Mr. Drake accepted the amendment, and Mr. Reese moved to make it the special order for Friday at 11 o'clock. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

A large number of bills, mostly local were introduced:

Another bill for the protection of the dairy interests was presented in the house yesterday. It provides penalties against the sale of adulterated milk, and for the manufacture of butterine, oleomargarine and all other spurious products except under certain conditions, the bill being a pretty close approximation to the New York law on the same subject. The bill differs chiefly from the others which have been presented in appropriating $5,000 to make the law operative, and providing for the appointment of a commissioner at $1,500 per year and expenses, charged with the duty of enforcing the law.

Mr. Stordock brought in another bill for the location of a third hospital for the insane, his bill authorizing the appointment of a commission of five by the governor to locate the asylum at some point north of the south line of Stearns county, after certain conditions have been complied with by the towns which may be applicants for the asylum.

Two amendments to the road law were introduced yesterday. One of these, fathered by Mr. Griffin, cuts off the power to sue the county for damages for road openings. Mr. Carson's bill makes legal roads which have been opened the documentary evidence of which is lost, and makes it an offense to close roads of this character.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Changing the boundaries of school districts in Polk county.

To authorize the Red Wing and Trenton Transit Ferry company to maintain a ferry at Red Wing.

To authorize the county commissioners of Goodhue county to cause certain tracts of land to be surveyed and certain town plats to be filed.

Authorizing St. Paul and Ramsey county to issue $300,000 for a court house.

Appropriating money for the maintenance of the Mississippi river commission.

Relating to publication of town ordinances, etc.

Making it the duty of the county coroner to make and file the testimony taken in all cases.

Amending sec. 283, chap. 66, General Statutes 1878, relating to civil action, relating to the recording of assignments.

Amending the Statutes of 1878 relating to satisfaction of judgments.

Relating to the distribution of property among their creditors.

Amending sec. 20, chap. 57, Statutes 1878, relating to administrators and guardians.

Relating to the time of opening judgments heretofore entered.

To regulate employment bureaus and offices.

Repealing the charter of the village of Taopi.

SENATE.—Bills introduced amending the dog law; making the minimum liquor license $500; transferring the land grant of the Duluth & Winnipeg to the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northern Railroad company; amending the statutes relating to the assessment for and collection of taxes. The senate indefinitely postponed the bill for a Dakota conference commission. The Wilson bill providing for the taxation of railroad land, title to which has passed, was recommended to pass in committee of the whole.

Senator Houlton's bill for the amendment of the statutes relating to the issuance of licenses for the sale of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors fixes the minimum amount to be charged for such licenses in any county, village or city in the state at $500.

The Senate military committee will report favorably on the bill appropriating $5,500 additional annually for the state guard, with sundry amendments which do away with the objectionable features of the bill. No one is to receive officers' pay, while on duty, who is already in receipt of a salary from the state, and the assistants to the department commanders are to be appointed with the consent of the governor and hold their commission during the term of the executive. It is understood that the additional pay to officers will not amount to more than $1,000 per year.

HOUSE.—The committee on elections reported in favor of Hugh J. Byrne retaining his seat, and the report was adopted. Indefinitely postponed: Changing time of holding county commissioners meetings; bill amending road law; providing for conditional pardons. Bills were introduced: To protect dairymen; to regulate probate court publications; declaring dogs personal property; for the adjustment of claims of W. H. Dike; to legalize certain mortgage foreclosures; defining the duties of the state prison chaplain; changing boundaries of Cass and Crow Wing counties; amending statutes relating to forcible entry and detainer; increasing the salary of the superintendent of the state fruit farm; to secure prompt decisions by district judges; for conveyances of real estate in cases of insanity; appropriating $7,000 for a Grand Army camp; a high license bill. The railroad bill was made the special order for 11 a. m. Tuesday.

THERE were over five thousand northern school teachers at the New Orleans exposition during the holidays.

General Northwestern News.

Minnesota Dairymen.

New Orleans, Special Correspondence, Feb. 2.—Minnesotians are jubilant over the list of premiums taken by our dairymen in the dairy division of the agricultural department of the great exposition at New Orleans. There were entries from 200 individuals and firms, representing all of the dairy states. There were forty-five premiums awarded, exclusive of the pro rata and the sweepstakes, in butter. These represent $2,750 in money. Of these Minnesota takes fourteen premiums and $800 in money. In the pro rata list Minnesota had six out of nineteen successful competitors, winning $314.49 out of $1,000. The following is the list of premiums awarded to Minnesotians on butter.

Grand Sweepstakes Premium on Butter Made at Any Time or Place—W. H. Patten & Co., Le Sueur, $150 and gold medal.

June-Made Creamery—First premium, A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City, $100; second, New Ulm Creamery company $75.

October-Made—Second, Marvin & Cammack, Rochester, $75.

December-made—First, W. H. Patten & Co., Le Sueur $100.

June-Made Dairy—First, F. D. Holmes, Owatonna, $75.

Print and Ornamental Butter—First, F. D. Holmes, Owatonna, $50.

Roll Butter—First, F. D. Holmes, $20.

Granulated Butter—Second, J. R. Williams, Elgin, $30.

Butter in Fancy Designs—First, Mrs. Mary D. Kelley, Farmington, $75; second, Mrs. C. V. Holmes, Owatonna, $50.

Butter Packed for Warm Climates—Third, F. D. Holmes, Owatonna, $25.

Best Butter Made in Fourteen Northwestern States—Second, N. Olson, Spring Grove, $50; third, F. D. Holmes, $25.

Largest and Best Display of Butter by any Individual manufacturer—Third, A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City, $50.

Pro Rata Premiums—Marvin & Cammack, Rochester, $51.90; N. Olson, Spring Grove, $51.35; New Ulm, Creamery company, $51.65; R. E. Wilcox, Rushford, $50.80; A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City, $21.90; Raymond & Gray, Luverne, $51.35.

This showing is particularly creditable in view of the fact that the dairy interest in Minnesota is scarcely five years old. The tests at New Orleans have proved beyond question that Northern Minnesota, at least, is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of butter that possesses in high degree the qualities which cause butter to hold its flavor for the longest time. The manufacture of cheese in Minnesota is comparatively limited. Yet the quality of that produced is excellent, as shown by the fact that five premiums were taken in cheese, as follows:

June Cheese—Second, Marvin & Cammack, Rochester, $75.

Largest and Best Display by any Individual or firm—First, Marvin & Cammack, $100.

Best Five Boxes of Sage Cheese—Second, Marvin & Cammack, $50.

Switzer Cheese—Second, G. Boos, Leroy, $50.

Three Cases of Limburger Cheese—Second, G. Boos, Leroy, $50.

Settlers have been arrested at Dell Rapids, Dak., by United States Deputy Marshal Pay for taking boulders from the school section.

The list of contemplated building improvements in Yankton, Dak., the coming season foots up $800,000.

At Ottumwa, Iowa, eighteen saloonkeepers were arrested and fined $50 each.

At the recent term of district court in Harrison county, Iowa, $3,500 in fines was imposed on Missouri Valley saloonkeepers. One man, John Henry, who was fined $500, went to jail for five months rather than pay.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul ran a special train over the Council Bluffs road, carrying physicians to vaccinate all agents, section men, and other employes of the road. All who would not submit to vaccination were discharged.

The board of normal school regents in session at Madison, Wis., elected Albert Salisbury president of the Whitewater normal school, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. W. Stearns, who occupies the chair of pedigogy in the state university.

The son of the pastor of a church near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, came to the latter city recently in search of his sister, whom he found in a house of ill fame, and took her home. The Republican says she had been led astray and her life wrecked by a villain in her native town—a man who possessed the confidence of her father and is still a "bright and shining light" in the Sunday school of the man whose child he ruined.

At Austin, Minn., the spring bed manufactory of J. L. Nevins caught fire from the stove which had been lighted up shortly before. Loss, $4,000.

S. J. Goodwin of Beloit, Wis., aged seventy-six is dead. He was one of the old residents of the state, and was widely known in connection with the hotel and opera house bearing his name. He was very wealthy, possessing large blocks of American and United States Express and Western Union Telegraph stocks, besides real estate and building property to a large amount.

S. O. Hammerslaugh, a Chicago traveling man, who stole a sealskin cloak, valued at $350, from the Decker house, Maquoketa, Iowa, was apprehended at Anamosa and brought back, the cloak being found in his sample case. He was bound over for trial.

The residence of George Balters, in Little Falls, Minn., burned. Loss $1,110.

Edward E. Price died at White Earth, Minn., on Jan. 27, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Price was born in Queen Anne county, Md., where he lived during the early days of his boyhood. He came west in 1845, and enlisted in Company D, First United States dragoons, Col. Kerney commanding. He was promoted to the rank of first sergeant in which capacity he served during the war with Mexico. He was mustered out at Fort Ripley, Minn., July 8, 1850, and removed to Henderson, where he resided until the stormy days of "61," when he enlisted in Company I, First Minnesota volunteers, where he was again tendered the office of sergeant, which duty he performed until his discharge on May 5, 1864. He re-enlisted in Hancock's corps and served until the company disbanded, when he returned to his old home at Henderson.

A. J. Brown, of Mabott & Brown, Mount Vernon, Dak., whose store building and stock were burned, committed suicide.

Near St. Charles, Minn., the house of Mr. Burns was burned, with two of his small children.

Fletcher Bidwell of Yucatan, Minn., was arrested on complaint of James Farley, his father-in-law, of criminal assault upon his daughter, Lizzie Farley.

The store, saloon and dwelling of Mr. Nuwash, in Waverly, Minn., were burned with their contents. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $3,677.

At Stevens' Point, Wis., Joseph Cornfield was caught in a belt in a mill and ground to pieces.

F. J. Grier, formerly secretary of the Homestake Mining company in the Black Hills, has been appointed superintendent to succeed the late Sam McMasters.

The second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the department of Dakota will be held at Huron March 18.

A special from Glyndon, Minn., states that John Anderson committed suicide in that city in the St. Paul & Manitoba section house. He was dead when found. The cause was the abnormal effect on his mind produced by serious frost bites.

After the funeral of ... Snell and her child, murdered near Larimore, Dak., the people assembled in a hall, filling it to overflowing, and addresses suitable to the occasion were made by Reverends W. G. Huntley of Fargo, McGregor of Inkster, and J. Nelson Jones of Grand Forks, after which, the afflicted husband, Rev. Mr. Snell, said he was informed that strong threats of lynching had been made should the guilty man be caught, and he wished it distinctly understood that such a course would be contrary to his wishes in the matter. He said: "Let the law be impartially enforced; let there be no mob law, but rather let the dignity of our courts be maintained."

William Wright, chairman of the town board of Thorpe, Wis., was shot and instantly killed, recently by his son Robert, aged twenty. The old man had been drinking very hard and had been coming home every night and terrorizing his family by threatening to kill them.

How They Squeal.

The millers and the elevator men make a terrible squealing before the committees on the proposed railroad bill and say: "Would you confiscate our property?" The farmers and every business man in this plundered country reply: "Yes, gentlemen, if you call being placed upon a par with other buyers here having your property confiscated, WE WOULD FOR A FACT!" There is no probability of their ever being placed in the vise where they have held the farmers like grim death for so long, but if there was is it any worse for them to have their little property in this country confiscated through their present system of confiscating the whole property of the farmers? "Turn about is fair play," gentlemen, and if you are in any danger of losing a little now it is just what the farmers have had to stand a great deal of AND IT IS WHAT WE OBJECT TO. Now, we do not bear any grudges. We do not wish to crush out anybody. WE ONLY WANT FAIR PLAY and, "BY THE ETERNAL" (as Gen. Jackson said on like occasion) we mean to have it! This thing has gone just as far as human nature can stand and there must and there will be a change soon—for the better or for the worse. We hope and trust that it will be for the better. We hope so for the good of all—not only the people of the great Northwest, but also the elevator people and the millers. There is such a thing as piling on the last straw and the load is sufficiently burdensome already! The Legislature should act at once.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

One reason why farmers should raise some stock, and perhaps the best reason that can be given is that it furnishes a good market for his barley, oats, peas and other grains. Wheat is now the only grain raised that can be depended upon to furnish the ready cash and this has been proved to be disastrous. We have no reliable market for any other grain and this is wrong. If a sufficient amount of stock was raised upon every farm to consume the surplus of barley and oats raised, this would at once create a good market for their grains. The returns in milk, butter, pork and beef would be found more profitable than selling the barley and oats in the market to be sent to outside markets with a big freight bill to pay. As long as this country does not supply itself with butter, beef and pork, those who engaged in the business of supplying the demand would find a very lucrative business, and it will be many years before this will be overdone. Beef at only 4 cents per pound on foot, butter at 15 cents per pound and pork at 6 cents per pound, dressed, is better than oats at 15 to 20 cents, barley 30 to 35 and wheat at 50 cents per bushel. Everybody cannot go into stock at once, but if there was a great deal more stock in the county more grain would be needed to feed them and hence the amount of oats and barley in the hands of those who had them for sale could be sold at far better prices than they are now or can ever be under the present system. It is true that this is an unusual year yet the intelligent farmer will see in the lessons it teaches the absolute necessity for a change in the present system. It shows conclusively to our mind that it is not safe to rely upon one crop wholly as we have been doing and while wheat will doubtless bring better prices next year yet if flax raising can be made a successful competitor as a money crop it will be far better as the more flax we raise the less wheat will be produced and if the present crises is owing to over production why the simple remedy is to raise less wheat. Farmers MUST raise some crop that will bring the ready money. If flax is as good a crop it would pay to raise say one-half the usual wheat area flax the balance wheat. This makes less wheat and of course better prices. This, with stock enough to consume the other grains it seems to us affords the true solution of the great problem now before this country. Legislation will do much to cure existing evils in the wheat trade but when you get right down to the kernel in the nut you will find that it was BRAINS that originated the present wheat system, BRAINS that is backing it up and it requires BRAINS to solve the problem successfully. BRAINS in this country, brains among the farmers and we cannot expect the Legislature to furnish everybody with that useful lever, especially when they haven't any great surplus of the article to spare. They can and doubtless will do a great deal but it is hardly right for everybody else to sit quietly down and expect our Legislature to do it all. As well might we expect them by act of Legislature to make every farmer a rich man. We must inteligently apply the means we have at hand ourselves and we expect to see a happy, rich and contented country right here when this is done.

HOLSTEIN DAIRY.

"Mr. S. F. Johnson, the Prairie Creek farmer and dairyman, has furnished us with the following statement of his expenditure and results in his dairy for the year 1884.

Expended for feed, besides hay and pasturage.

17 tons bran, $6 per ton	$102.00
4 " shorts, $9 " "	36.00
200 bu. oats, 29c per bu. ground	58.00
Total	$198.00

Amount of butter made, 4,522 pounds. Average amount per cow, for nineteen cows milked, 238 pounds. Seven of the cows were two year old heifers. Nineteen calves were raised, nine of which sold for $225. Ten of the cows were grade Holsteins."

The above extract from the Northfield Journal, one of the oldest and most reliable newspapers in the State, is a practical answer to remarks we frequently hear that "you can't make stock raising pay in Minnesota!" We call attention, however, to one significent point which those who say stock-raising don't pay are prone to overlook, and that point is that the above statement is of a HOLSTEIN dairy. Now we know that in Minnesota, with its long winter, in order to make stock-raising the greatest success every facility offered must be taken advantage of and one important fact (liable to be lost sight of) is that it COSTS NO MORE to feed such cows as Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys, Alderneys or Jerseys, that will yield four to one over common, native stock in milk and butter than it does to feed and care for the native stock. A cow that will yield four times as much as a native is ACTUALLY WORTH more than four times what the native will bring yet how many of our farmers recognize that fact? "A cow is a cow" and only worth about so much NO MATTER HOW MUCH CLEAR MONEY she will return to her owner. When you come to think of it that is a very mistaken notion yet is it not the general rule adopted by buyers? If stock-raising can not be made to pay in Minnesota how is it that Minnesota takes the sweepstakes prize of the world for the production of the best butter? Now there are those from honest convictions that will tell you that stock raising don't pay because some man or several men have tried it and failed. Well, now does that fact PROVE anything? Would the same men who have failed in stock-raising have made a success of ANYTHING they undertook? Were they men of intelligence, sobriety and industry, and did they go about it as such men would? Did they apply intelligent methods to the business, such as would be necessary or success in any line? It is barely possible that there may have been something with the men themselves, and, in view of the fact that hundreds in Minnesota have made big money in stock we are inclined to take that view of the case. Look at Southern Minnesota. Not long since she was nearly bankrupt trying to raise wheat. What is her condition to-day? Prosperous, contented and happy! What has wrought this wondrous change? The cow; that animal that some of our friends tell us "don't pay!" We have persistently urged our readers to raise more stock believing that they would do far better thus than by one eternal round of wheat raising and we have not depended wholly upon our own judgment in the matter but have drawn from the experiences of those who have made stock-raising pay in support of our position, well-knowing that we were addressing intelligent, practical farmers who know enough to accept all that is good in what we have said and subject all that is not practical. There is one thing in this matter that is well-known and cannot be disputed. This country has reached a point where wheat-raising does not pay, and if a system of diversified husbandry will not the farmers had better hang up their fiddle at once and go where something will pay! No cavilier can climb over that fence, nor get around it. Intelligent farmers, who before now have found themselves in the same box in this State have turned their attention to stock-raising and found the relief they sought. And the opportunities to-day are as great as ever. But a man must go about it intelligently just the same as he must to make a success of any business. When he does this he will succeed and it is because we know that farmers as a rule are practical men that we have said, and still insist that there is money in stock-raising in this country. We do not wish to be understood to say that farmers, to be successful must drop everything else and raise stock exclusively. We don't mean that and have never said it. But we do mean that if he expects to be successful he must diversify. He must raise some cattle, some hogs, some sheep, some horses, same grain to feed them and some wheat. And all of those things must be the very best that can be procured!

After the Elevators.

Tower City, Herald.

Colonel Morton, of Fargo, don't propose to let the elevator monopoly rest at all. He fires a hot line shot at the N. P. elevators on Monday in The Fargo Argus in the shape of a transfer check issued to him for 5,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat sold the company at Fargo, and they propose to deliver it to him at Duluth upon payment of the following charges:

Freight, 5,083 20-60 bushels at 23c per 100 lbs	$701 50
Inspection	2 50
Cleaning	25 42
Extra Storage	34 63
Handling Charges	125 00
Total	$889 05

Now just look at the gall and fealing. Freight is charged for over eighty-three bushels more than the ticket gives him. A charge of $11.50 extra for dirt in the wheat after they have docked it; $25.42 for cleaning wheat, after they have graded it No. 1 hard. It will be noticed they charge for hauling the dirt, and for cleaning the dirt. Here seems to be a direct steal of either $11.50, or $25.42. It shows how the farmer is wronged. He is docked on his wheat at the hopper, he is charged for cleaning after the dockage, and still further, is compelled to pay for hauling the dirt to Duluth. And still the immaculate board of grain inspectors cannot see any intentional wrong in the elevator system.

Now where are legislators? The friends of the people. The servants of their constituents. Let them awake from their lethargy and mark out justice alike to crime, whether in places high or low. An outraged people and the future of North Dakota demand it.

She Took the Trick.

An Auburn lawyer's little daughter goes to Sabbath school, and is in a class with other little girls. Possibly the Auburn legal luminary hasn't allowed for the sharp ears and the bright eyes of his little one as much as he might.

It was in a review last Sabbath in her class. The teacher was going over the good old story of King Solomon and his wisdom.

"Now, dears, who was the great queen who traveled so many miles and miles to see this king?" Silence prevailed in the class.

"Why, you do know, all of you. The queen who came to see the king."

The name had been forgotten by the class.

In order to help them the kind but misguided teacher began to offer a little assistance. "You do know, I am sure. The name began with S, and she was a very great queen."

Just then up shot a little hand and out spoke the triumphant voice of the little Auburn girl. She transfixed the listening school-room with the following brief statement, in a clear, business-like voice: "I know teacher; it was the queen of spades."—[Lewiston Journal.

Peterson's Magazine for March opens with a beautiful steel-plate of two girls caught in a snow storm, and entitled "The Sisters," illustrating a powerful story by Frank Lee Benedict. In addition, there is the usual double size fashion plate, printed from steel, and colored by hand; "Peterson" being the only magazine to give these expensive and refined fashion-plates. Besides this, there is a colored pattern for a Tidy on Java Canvas; a capital humorous illustration, "The Beleagured Garrison," and some fifty wood cuts of fashions, embroideries, work table designs, and other things useful to ladies. The principal article is an illustrated one, entitled "Washington City: Its Pictorial Side," a remarkably well written and discriminating paper on the Federal City, considered artistically, architecturally, socially, etc. The stories, as always in "Peterson," are the very best of their kind. The continued novelet—"The Lost Ariadne," by Mrs. John Sherwood, of New York—increases in power with every number. Every lady, as we have often said, ought to take the magazine. The price is but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to Bankers.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Norman County, }

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature approved March 3d, 1881, entitled "An Act relating to the duties of County Treasurers and the care of the public funds," (being chapter 124, G. L. of 1881) notice is hereby given that proposals for the deposit of the funds of this county for the ensuing two years will be received by the undersigned, Board of Auditors, at the office of the County Auditor, until the 18th day of February, 1885. Such proposals shall state what security will be given to the county for such funds so deposited and what interest will be allowed on monthly balances of the amounts deposited.

Conditioned that the said funds with accrued interest shall be held subject to draft and payment at all times on demand.

We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Ada, Norman County, Minn., this 27th day of Jan., 1885.

NELS O. HENDERSON,
Chairman Board County Com's.
J. C. NORBY,
Clerk of District Court.
JOHN SHELY,
County Auditor.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and [illegible] me before making purch[illegible]ase elsewhere[illegible] Residence [illegible] on second block north o[illegible] Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[10-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Breeders' Live Stock Journal.

The time has come when the thrifty, provident farmer and dairyman can no longer overlook the claims of the wonderful breed of cattle known as the Holsteins. Their enormous milk records, the superior quality of their milk, rich alike in butter and cheese; their beef qualities; all tend to make them both desirable and profitable for either milk, butter, cheese, beef, or all four combined. They are preeminently and unqualifiedly the most economical, profitable and satisfactory dairy cattle we know of for general dairy or farm purposes. By nature, of quiet and gentle dispositions in stable and in field, they assimilate their food readily, and are good, hearty, but economical feeders. In form, generally straight and square, with fine heads, horns, necks and limbs. Large in size, with good, well-placed udders and teats, as a class their value cannot but be apparent to all parties interested in cattle, as a profitable and valuable acquisition to the dairy or farm. They acclimate themselves to the various climates, temperatures and soils of our vast and varied country with marked readiness.

In almost every State they have been tried, and from all parts the most flattering reports are received as to their adaptability, product, and general character as dairy cattle. They are fast coming to be known as the great dairy cattle of our country and the world.

Their powers of prepotency are unusually strong, and bred on to cattle of almost any other breed they carry with them the prominent characteristics of the Holstein bread, color, milk and form.

We need no longer rely alone on mere assertions of interested breeders, but can give records made in the stables of farmers and dairymen, with common care and keep, that fully verify the enormous reports already made public. While we admit that statistics are often dry and uninteresting, we are forced to use them in order to thoroughly maintain our position and establish proof of our assertions. We therefore beg the reader to carefully examine the following records by actual weight of each milking, selected from the many herds and stables of our acquaintance, situate in different parts of the United States.

NAME.	Age	In one day		In one month		In one year		Months	Days
		lbs	oz	lbs	oz	lbs	oz		
Aaggie	6	84	12	2,362	2	18,004	15	...	.....
Aegis	6	82	12	2,289	9	16,823	10	...	.....
Mink	5	91	...	2,499	8	16,628	3	...	.....
Lady Clifden	...	75	...	.....	...	16,274	—	...	362
Frieda	...	77	...	2,232	...	16,076	...	...	.....
Lady Walworth	8	73	12	2,130	8	14,287	5	...	306
Crown Princess	...	76	...	.....	...	14,027	...	...	.....
Janneck	7	71	12	.....	...	13,015	15	...	.....
Zwaan	...	...	...	.....	...	12,009	8	...	.....
Dutchess of Frieslynd	3	52	3	1,535	7	12,027	...	...	.....
Belle of Lakeview	4	60	4	.....	...	10,729	8	...	287
Violet	8	75	...	.....	...	9,537	...	...	253
Ondine	...	90	8	2,545	4	.....	...	...	31
Johanna	...	78	...	.....	...	12,264	...	11	.....
Astrea	8	80	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....
Netherland Queen	2	58	12	1,670	9	13,574	3	...	.....
Netherland Queen	4	76	...	2,132	6	12,075	10	8	4
Lady of the Lake	2	45	13	1,314	11	12,200	4	...	.....
Dora	...	70	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....
Imogenia	2	47	4	1,262	4	10,925	9	...	350
Matron	2	44	14	1,243	7	10,908	10	...	.....
Empress	...	81	...	2,276	8	.....	...	1	.....
Gentle Maid	2	51	8	.....	...	12,850	12	...	.....
Rosa Bonheur	2	58	4	1,646	13	9,611	12	7	.....
Dutchess of Springvale	...	...	...	.....	—	9,189	8	10	.....
Perfection	2	62	9	.....	...	9,189	8	10	.....
Lakeside Belle	2	40	7	1,115	13	9,704	3	...	364
Saapke	4	70	8	1,074	8	.....	...	...	.....
Haidee	2	45	8	1,239	...	.....	...	...	.....
Countess of Flanders	...	67	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....
Topsey	...	74	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....
Dairy Maid	...	60	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....
Minna	...	65	8	.....	...	7,677	...	...	153
Aagie 2d	9	61	5	1,709	2	11,000	6	...	215
Queen of Wayne	8	75	8	2,115	13	14,574	6	10	4
Princess of Wayne	3	57	...	1,612	5	14,008	9	10	20
Georgie	2	59	6	1,610	—	13,194	14	11	.....
Sadie Vale	2	58	14	1,616	11	12,714	4	...	302
Oatka 1	2	51	12	1,440	12	10,532	12	...	337
Nellie Grant	2	50	8	1,335	8	10,476	4	10	27
Superb	2	51	1	1,368	...	13,373	12	...	13
Lilly	2	49	14	1,385	13	10,217	14	6	25
Prairie Flower	2	48	...	1,322	4	10,001	2	10	24

Although the breeding of these cattle in this country may be said to still be in its incipiency, we are enabled to give the following butter records made in different herds and under varied circumstances, in support of our statement that they are a butter breed:

Janneck, 7 years old, made 2 pounds 2¼ ounces of butter in one day, 19 pounds 15 ounces in seven days, and 28 pounds 6 ounces in ten consecutive days.

Aaggie, 6 years old, made 2 pounds 8¼ ounces of butter in one day.

Lady Walworth, 8 years old, made 19 pounds of butter in one week, and 37 pounds 6 ounces in two weeks.

Eltona, 7 years old, made 17 pounds 14 ounces of butter in seven days, and 35 pounds 3 ounces in fourteen days.

Mink, 5 years old, made 29 pounds 6 ounces of butter in ten days.

Frieda, 8 years old, made 6 pounds 8 ounces of butter from milk of two days.

Violet, 4 years old, made 15 pounds 6 ounces of butter in one week.

Ophelia, 2 years old, made 13 pounds 5 ounces of butter in one week.

Georgie, 2 years old, made 12 pounds 2 ounces of butter in one week.

Texalaar made 17 pounds 14 ounces of butter in six days.

Limited space does not admit of our adding to this list many others equally remarkable.

Holland, the native country of this breed of cattle, has long been noted for its cheese, both for its quality and quantity. It is made almost exclusively from the milk of these cattle, and this fact alone sufficiently substantiates our statement as to their cheese making qualities. Chemical analyses have proven that Holstein milk is richer in caseine (cheese matter) than any other.

As beef animals, they compare favorably with Short-horns and Herefords, as the following weights attest:

	Age.	Weight.
Isis	7 years	1,880
Neilson	6 "	1,565
Virginia	6 "	1,695
Lady Clifden	9 "	1,580
Uncle Tom	4 "	2,290
Neptune	14 months	1,314
First Consul		2,120
Ebbo	2 years	1,540
Aegis	7 "	1,790
Juniata	5 "	1,562
Lady Texal	6 "	1,780
Jacob II	3 "	2,700
Prince of Edam	3 "	2,210
4th Highland Chief		2,700
Dictator		2,140
Sentinel	23 months	1,425

The symmetry, the glossy coats, the uniformly clean and distinct black and white color, all combine to render the Holsteins one of the most attractive and beautiful races of cattle known.

In conclusion, we feel justified is saying that the Holstein breed of cattle possess more desirable qualities and that they more fully meet the demands and supply the wants of this country than any other, for in them are combined size, fine form, finish, wonderful development, uniformity of color and general appearance, vigor and the production of remarkable quantities of prime milk, cheese, butter and beef.

SMITHS & POWELL.
Syracuse, N. Y., March, 1882.

SEEDS! AND PLANTS.
PETER HENDERSON & Co.,
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.
Red flannels, plain and twilled guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits,
Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

The Old Brick Block
IS THE PLACE
To Buy Dry Goods, Groceries. Clothing, Boots and Shoe Hats and Caps, or anything you want.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
IS THE FIRM
Who are ready, with a corps of affable clerks to show you their NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK and quote prices to astonish the natives.
Great Bargains!
Don't forget to visit Fontaine & Anglim's Emporium, in the Old Brick Block,
MAIN STREET. CROOKSTON, MINN.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER
FREE
To Journal Subscribers!
Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to
The "American Farmer,"
A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
[9-tf]

How They Squeal.

The millers and the elevator men make a terrible squealing before the committee on the proposed railroad bill and say: "Would you confiscate our property?" The farmers and every business man in this plundered country reply: "Yes, gentlemen, if your call being placed upon a par with other buyers here having your property confiscated, WE WOULD FOR A FACT!" There is no probability of their ever being placed in the vise where they have held the farmers like grim death for so long, but if there was is it any worse for them to have their little property in this country confiscated through their present system of confiscating the whole property of the farmers? "Turn about is fair play," gentlemen, and if you are in any danger of losing a little now it is just what the farmers have had to stand a great deal of AND IT IS WHAT WE OBJECT TO. Now, we do not bear any grudges. We do not wish to crush out anybody. WE ONLY WANT FAIR PLAY and, "BY THE ETERNAL," (as Gen. Jackson said on like occasion) we mean to have it! This thing has gone just as far as human nature can stand and there must and there will be a change soon—for the better or for the worse. We hope and trust that it will be for the better. We hope so for the good of all—not only the people of the great Northwest, but also the elevator people and the millers. There is such a thing as piling on the last straw and the load is sufficiently burdensome already! The Legislature should act at once.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

One reason why farmers should raise some stock, and perhaps the best reason that can be given is that it furnishes a good market for his barley, oats, peas and other grains. Wheat is now the only grain raised that can be depended upon to furnish the ready cash and this has been proved to be disastrous. We have no reliable market for any other grain and this is wrong. If a sufficient amount of stock was raised upon every farm to consume the surplus of barley and oats raised, this would at once create a good market for their grains. The returns in milk, butter, pork and beef would be found more profitable than selling the barley and oats in the market to be sent to outside markets with a big freight bill to pay. As long as this country does not supply itself with butter, beef and pork, those who engaged in the business of supplying the demand would find a very lucrative business, and it will be many years before this will be overdone. Beef at only 4 cents per pound on foot, butter at 15 cents per pound and pork at 6 cents per pound, dressed, is better than oats at 15 to 20 cents, barley 30 to 35 and wheat at 50 cents per bushel. Everybody cannot go into stock at once, but if there was a great deal more stock in the county more grain would be needed to feed them and hence the amount of oats and barley in the hands of those who had them for sale could be sold at far better prices than they are now or can ever be under the present system. It is true that this is an unusual year yet the intelligent farmer will see in the lessons it teaches the absolute necessity for a change in the present system. It shows conclusively to our mind that it is not safe to rely upon one crop wholly as we have been doing and while wheat will doubtless bring better prices next year yet if flax raising can be made a successful competitor as a money crop it will be far better as the more flax we raise the less wheat will be produced and if the present crises is owing to over production why the simple remedy is to raise less wheat. Farmers MUST raise some crop that will bring the ready money. If flax is as good a crop it would pay to raise say one-half the usual wheat area flax, the balance wheat. This makes less wheat and of course better prices. This, with stock enough to consume the other grains it seems to us affords the true solution of the great problem now before this country. Legislation will do much to cure existing evils in the wheat trade but when you get right down to the kernel in the nut you will find that it was BRAINS that originated the present wheat system, BRAINS that is backing it up and it requires BRAINS to solve the problem successfully. BRAINS in this country, brains among the farmers and we cannot expect the Legislature to furnish everybody with that useful lever, especially when they haven't any great surplus of the article to spare. They can and doubtless will do a great deal but it is hardly right for everybody else to sit quietly down and expect our Legislature to do it all. As well might we expect them by act of Legislature to make every farmer a rich man. We must intelligently apply the means we have at hand ourselves and we expect to see a happy, rich and contented country right here when this is done.

HOLSTEIN DAIRY.

Mr. S. B. Johnson, the Prairie Creek farmer and dairyman, has furnished us with the following statement of his expenditure and results in his dairy for the year 1884: [illegible]

Expended for feed, besides hay and pasturage:

17 tons bran, $6 per ton	$102.00
[illegible] shorts, $[illegible]	86.00
200 bu. oats, 29c per bu. ground	58.00
Total	$[illegible]98.00

Amount of butter made 4,522 pounds. Average amount per cow, for nineteen cows milked, [illegible] pounds. Seven of the cows were two year old heifers. Nineteen calves were raised, nine of which sold for $[illegible]. Ten of the cows were grade Holsteins. [illegible]

The above extract from the Northfield Journal, one of the oldest and most reliable newspapers in the State, is a practical answer to remarks we frequently hear that "you can't make stock raising pay in Minnesota!" We call attention, however, to one significant point which those who say stock raising don't pay are prone to overlook, and that point is that the above statement is of a HOLSTEIN dairy. Now we know that in Minnesota, with its long winter, in order to make stock raising the greatest success every facility offered must be taken advantage of and one important fact (liable to be lost sight of) is that it COSTS NO MORE to feed such cows as Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys, Alderneys or Jerseys, that will yield four to one over common native stock in milk and butter than it does to feed and care for the native stock. A cow that will yield four times as much as a native is ACTUALLY WORTH more than four times what the native will bring yet how many of our farmers recognize that fact? "A cow is a cow," and only worth about so much NO MATTER HOW MUCH CLEAR MONEY she will return to her owner. When you come to think of it that is a very mistaken notion yet is it not the general rule adopted by buyers? If stock-raising can not be made to pay in Minnesota how is it that Minnesota takes the sweepstakes prize of the world for the production of the best butter? Now there are those from honest convictions that will tell you that stock raising don't pay because some man or several men have tried it and failed. Well, how does that fact PROVE anything? Would the same men who have failed in stock-raising have made a success of ANYTHING they undertook? Were they men of intelligence, sobriety and industry, and did they go about it as such men would? Did they apply intelligent methods to the business, such as would be necessary for success in any line? It is barely possible that there may have been something with the men themselves, and, in view of the fact that hundreds in Minnesota have made big money in stock we are inclined to take that view of the case. Look at Southern Minnesota. Not long since she was nearly bankrupt trying to raise wheat. What is her condition to-day? Prosperous, contented and happy! What has wrought this wondrous change? The cow; that animal that some of our friends tell us "don't pay!" We have persistently urged our readers to raise more stock believing that they would do far better thus than by one eternal round of wheat raising and we have not depended wholly upon our own judgment in the matter but have drawn from the experiences of those who have made stock-raising pay in support of our position, well knowing that we were addressing intelligent, practical farmers who know enough to accept all that is good in what we have said and subject all that is not practical. There is one thing in this matter that is well known and cannot be disputed. This country has reached a point where wheat-raising does not pay, and if a system of diversified husbandry will not the farmers had better hang up their fiddle at once and go where something will pay! No cavilor can climb over that fence nor get around it. Intelligent farmers who before now have found themselves in the same box in this State have turned their attention to stock-raising and found the relief they sought. And the opportunities to-day are as great as ever. But a man must go about it intelligently just the same as he must to make a success of any business. When he does this he will succeed and it is because we know that farmers as a rule are practical men that we have said and still insist that there is money in stock-raising in this country. We do not wish to be understood to say that farmers, to be successful, must drop everything else and raise stock exclusively. We don't mean that and have never said it. But we do mean that if he expects to be successful he must diversify. He must raise some cattle, some hogs, some sheep, some horses, some grain to feed them and some wheat. And all of those things must be the very best that can be procured.

After the Elevators.

Tower City Herald.

Colonel Morton, of Fargo, don't propose to let the elevator monopoly rest at all. He fires a hot line shot at the N. P. elevators on Monday in The Fargo Argus in the shape of a transfer check issued to him for 5,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat sold the company at Fargo and they propose to deliver it to him at Duluth upon payment of the following charges:

Freight, 5,083 20-60 bushels at 25c per 100 lbs	[illegible]01.50
Inspection	2.50
Cleaning	[illegible]
Extra Storage	[illegible]4.63
Handling Charge	[illegible]2.00
Total	[illegible]88.05

Now just look at the gall of the thing. Freight is charged for over eighty-three bushels more than the [illegible]. A charge of $[illegible] extra [illegible] wheat after they have [illegible] for cleaning wheat after they have graded it No. 1 hard [illegible] they charge for hauling the dirt and [illegible] cleaning the dirt [illegible] direct steal of [illegible] $22.42. It shows how the farmer is wronged. He is docked on his wheat at the hopper, he is charged for cleaning after the dockage, and still further is compelled to pay for hauling the dirt to Duluth. And still the immaculate board of grain inspectors cannot see any intentional wrong in the elevator system. [illegible]

Now where are our legislators? The friends of the people? The servants of their constituents? Let them awake from their lethargy and mark out justice alike to crime, whether in places high or low. An outraged people and the future of North Dakota demand it.

She Took the Trick.

An Auburn lawyer's little daughter goes to Sabbath school, and is in a class with other little girls. Possibly the Auburn legal luminary hasn't allowed for the sharp ears and the bright eyes of his little one as much as he might.

It was in a review last Sabbath in her class. The teacher was going over the good old story of King Solomon and his wisdom.

"Now, dears, who was the great queen who traveled so many miles and miles to see this king?" Silence prevailed in the class.

"Why, you do know, all of you. The queen who came to see the king."

The name had been forgotten by the class.

In order to help them the kind but misguided teacher began to offer a little assistance. "You do know, I am sure. The name began with S, and she was a very great queen."

Just then up shot a little hand and out spoke the triumphant voice of the little Auburn girl. She transfixed the listening school-room with the following brief statement, in a clear, business-like voice: "I know, teacher, it was the queen of spades."—[Lewiston Journal.

Peterson's Magazine for March opens with a beautiful steel-plate of two girls caught in a snow storm, and entitled "The Sisters," illustrating a powerful story by Frank Lee Benedict. In addition, there is the usual double size fashion plate, printed from steel, and colored by hand; "Peterson" being the only magazine to give these expensive and refined fashion-plates. Besides this, there is a colored pattern, for a Tidy on Java Canvas, a capital humorous illustration, "The Beleagured Garrison," and some fifty wood cuts of fashions, embroideries, work table designs, and other things useful to ladies. The principal article is an illustrated one, entitled "Washington City: Its Pictorial Side," a remarkably well written and discriminating paper on the Federal City, considered artistically, architecturally, socially, etc. The stories, as always in "Peterson," are the very best of their kind. The continued novelet—"The Lost Ariadne," by Mrs. John Sherwood, of New York—increases in power with every number. Every lady, as we have often said, ought to take the magazine. The price is but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to Bankers.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Norman County. }

Pursuant to an act of the Legislature approved March 3d, 1881, entitled "An Act relating to the duties of County Treasurers and the care of the public funds," (being chapter 124, G. L. of 1881) notice is hereby given that proposals for the deposit of the funds of this county for the ensuing two years will be received by the undersigned Board of Auditors at the office of the County Auditor, until the 10th day of February, 1885. Such proposals shall state what security will be given to the county for such funds so deposited and what interest will be allowed on monthly balances of the amounts deposited.

Conditioned that the said funds with accrued interest shall be held subject to draft and payment at all times on demand.

We reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Ada, Norman County, Minn., this 27th day of Jan., 1885.

NELS O. HENDERSON,
Chairman Board County Com's.
[illegible] O. NORBY,
Clerk of District Court.
JOHN SHELY,
County Auditor.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchases elsewhere. Residence [illegible] second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 75[illegible].

Most Respectfully,
[illegible] HASLTINE.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates. [illegible]

C. KRETSCHMAR.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Clinton House. Satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

[illegible] Live Stock Journal.

The time has come when the thrifty provident farmer and dairyman can no longer overlook the claims of the wonderful breed of cattle known as the Holsteins. Their enormous milk records, the superior quality of their milk, rich alike in butter and cheese, their beef qualities, all tend to make them both desirable and profitable for either milk, butter, cheese, beef, or all four combined. They are preeminently and unqualifiedly the most economical, profitable and satisfactory dairy cattle we know of for general dairy or farm purposes. By nature of quiet and gentle dispositions in stable and in field, they assimilate their food readily, and are good, hearty, but economical feeders. In form, generally straight and square, with fine heads, horns, necks and limbs. Large in size, with good, well-placed udders and teats, as a class their value cannot but be apparent to all parties interested in cattle, as a profitable and valuable acquisition to the dairy or farm. They acclimate themselves to the various climates, temperatures and soils of our vast and varied country with marked readiness.

In almost every State they have been tried, and from all parts the most flattering reports are received as to their adaptability, product, and general character as dairy cattle. They are fast coming to be known as the great dairy cattle of our country and the world.

Their powers of prepotency are unusually strong, and bred on to cattle of almost any other breed they carry with them the prominent characteristics of the Holstein breed, color, milk and form.

We need no longer rely alone on mere assertions of interested breeders, but can give records made in the stables of farmers and dairymen, with common care and keep, that fully verify the enormous reports already made public. While we admit that statistics are often dry and uninteresting, we are forced to use them in order to thoroughly maintain our position and establish proof of our assertions. We therefore beg the reader to carefully examine the following records by actual weight of each milking, selected from the many herds and stables of our acquaintance, situate in different parts of the United States.

NAME.	Age	In one day		In one month		In one year		Months	Days
		lbs	oz	lbs	oz	lbs	oz		
Aaggie	6	84	12	2,862	2	18,004	15		
Aegis	6	82	12	2,289	9	16,823	10		
Mink	4	91		2,499	8	16,628	3		
Lady Clifden		75				16,274			362
Frieda		77		2,232		16,076			
Lady Walworth	8	78	12	2,130	8	14,287	5		300
Crown Princess		76				14,027			
Janneck	7	71	12			13,015	15		
Zwaan						12,009	8		
Dutchess of Frieslynd	8	52	3	1,535	7	12,027			
Belle of Lakeview	4	60	4			10,720	8		287
Violet	8	75				9,537			253
Ondine		90	8	2,545	4				31
Johanna		78				12,264		11	
Astrea	8	80							
Netherland Queen	2	58	12	1,670	9	13,574	8		
Netherland Queen	4	76		2,132	6	12,075	10	8	4
Lady of the Lake	3	45	13	1,344	11	12,200	4		
Dora		70							
Imogenia	2	47	4	1,262	4	10,925	9		350
Matron	2	44	14	1,243	7	10,908	10		
Empress		81		2,270	8			1	
Gentle Maid	2	54	8			12,850	12		
Rosa Bonheur	2	58	4	1,646	13	9,611	10	7	
Dutchess of Springvale	2					9,189	8	10	
Perfection	2	62	9			9,189	8	10	
Lakeside Belle	2	40	7	1,115	13	9,70[illegible]	3		364
Saapke	4	70	8	1,974	8				
Haidee	2	45	8	1,239					
Countess of Flanders		67							
Topsey		71							
Dairy Maid		60							
Milina		65	8			7,077			158
Aagie 2d	9	61	5	1,700	2	11,000	6		215
Queen of Wayne	8	75	8	2,115	13	14,57[illegible]	0	10	4
Princess of Wayne	3	57		1,012	5	14,008	9	10	20
Georgie	2	59	6	1,610		13,194	14	11	
Sadie Vale	2	58	14	1,616	11	12,714	4		302
Oatka	2	51	12	1,440	12	10,532	12		337
Nellie Grant	2	50	8	1,335	8	10,476	4	10	27
Superb	2	51	1	1,866	[illegible]	13,373	12		12
Lilly	2	49	14	1,385	13	10,217	14	0	25
Prairie Flower	2	48		1,029	4	10,091	2	10	24

Although the breeding of these cattle in this country may be said to still be in its incipiency, we are enabled to give the following butter records made in different herds and under varied circumstances, in support of our statement that they are a butter breed.

Janneck, 7 years old, made 2 pounds 2½ ounces of butter in one day, 19 pounds 15 ounces in seven days, and 28 pounds 6 ounces in ten consecutive days.

Aaggie, 6 years old, made 2 pounds 8½ ounces of butter in one day.

Lady Walworth, 8 years old, made 19 pounds of butter in one week, and 37 pounds 6 ounces in two weeks.

Eltons, 7 years old, made 17 pounds 14 ounces of butter in seven days, and 35 pounds 8 ounces in fourteen days.

Mink, 5 years old, made 29 pounds 6 ounces of butter in ten days.

Frieda, 8 years old, made 6 pounds 8 ounces of butter from milk of two days.

Violet, 4 years old, made 15 pounds 0 ounces of butter in one week.

Ophelia, 2 years old, made 13 pounds 5 ounces of butter in one week.

Georgie, 2 years old, made 12 pounds 2 ounces of butter in one week.

Texalaar made 17 pounds 14 ounces of butter in six days.

Limited space does not admit of our adding to this list many others equally remarkable.

Holland, the native country of this breed of cattle, has long been noted for its cheese, both for its quality and quantity. It is made almost exclusively from the milk of these cattle, and this fact alone sufficiently substantiates our statement as to their cheese making qualities. Chemical analyses have proven that Holstein milk is richer in caseine (cheese matter) than any other.

As beef animals, they compare favorably with Short-horns and Herefords, as the following weights attest:

	Age.	Weight.
Isis	7 years	1,880
Neilson	6 "	1,505
Virginia	6 "	1,695
Lady Clifden	9 "	1,580
Uncle Tom	4 "	2,290
Neptune	14 months	1,314
First Consul		2,120
Ebbo	2 years	1,540
Aegis	7 "	1,790
Juniata	5 "	1,562
Lady Texal	6 "	1,780
Jacob II	3 "	2,700
Prince of Edam	3 "	2,210
4th Highland Chief		2,700
Dictator		2,140
Sentinel	23 months	1,425

The symmetry, the glossy coats, the uniformly clean and distinct black and white color, all combine to render the Holsteins one of the most attractive and beautiful races of cattle known.

In conclusion, we feel justified in saying that the Holstein breed of cattle possess more desirable qualities and that they more fully meet the demands and supply the wants of this country than any other, for in them are combined size, fine form, finish, wonderful development, uniformity of color and general appearance, vigor and the production of remarkable quantities of prime milk, cheese, butter and beef.

SMITHS & POWELL.
Syracuse, N. Y., March, 1882.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

PETER HENDERSON & Co.,
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.,
NEW YORK.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN, full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents). To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES,
Corner Main and Fourth Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
[illegible] Prop's.
Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful drivers. [illegible]

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
[illegible] Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of [illegible] [illegible]

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery.
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

The Old Brick Block
IS THE PLACE
To Buy Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe Hats and Caps, or anything you want.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM
IS THE FIRM
Who are ready, with a corps of affable clerks to show you their NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK and quote prices to astonish the natives.
Great Bargains!
Don't forget to visit Fontaine & Anglim's Emporium, in the Old Brick Block,
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER
FREE
To Journal Subscribers!
Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to
The "American Farmer,"
A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.
ROBERT STREET, [illegible] CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs [illegible]
CROOKSTON, MINN.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargent,
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, [illegible]
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty. [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 12, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
" 9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
" 19 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
" 15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
" 23 Freight		10:20 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:20 a. m.
" 10 Passenger		5:20 p. m.
" 20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
" 22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
" 24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
" 10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
" 45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
" 46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 24 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 22, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. H. Baker	Ada.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
C. S. Spendley	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
John Lee	Court Commissioner.
Wm. Watts	Attorney.
V. D. Cerruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Jwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
C. L. Brainard	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Knute Nelson—1st Dist	Aldal.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
C. Kretzschmar—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Batcelis.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	S. F. Merchant, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash street. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. 8:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

Taxpayers.

Of Polk County are hereby notified that I will be at the following places at the dates specified herein for the purpose of collecting current taxes, to-wit

Angus, Monday afternoon, Jan. 26.
Euclid, Tuesday, Jan. 27.
East Grand Fork, Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, Jan. 28 and 29.
Mallory, Friday, Jan. 30.
Fisher, Saturday, Jan. 31.
St. Hilaire, Thursday afternoon and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.
Red Lake Falls, Saturday, Feb. 7.
Terrebonne, Monday, Feb. 9.
Maple Bay, Saturday, Feb. 14.
Mentor, P. O., Monday, Feb. 16.
Aldal, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday, Feb. 17 and 18.
Edna, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19.

O. H. LUCKEN,
County Treasurer, Polk County.
[39-41]

Red flannels, plain and twilled, guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 80 cents, at the New York store.

Struck Ile.

On THE JOURNAL stock farm, on the south half of Sec. 8, Crookston township, Mr. Ira D. Blanchard has been engaged since Oct. 1st endeavoring to obtain a flowing well. His efforts were crowned with success on Thursday, Feb. 5th, when he struck a 50 barrel flow square in the face. The difficulties under which he has labored, if fully understood, would fully explain why this was not thusly before. When he had reached a depth of 178 feet, about the latter part of October, the inventor of the well boring machine, Mr. Chapman, appeared upon the scene. He went out to see how Mr. B. was getting on, and upon examining the nature of the dirt in which Mr. B. was then at work he said, "Oh, you never can get a flowing well in this kind of dirt; you may develop a pump well, but a flowing well you cannot get inside of 500 feet. You had better pull up to your small vein and try to develop that." Mr. B. thought that the man who made the machine, and who had sunk a great many wells, must know something about the business, and so he took his advice and pulled up, attempting to develope a pump well. But somehow the old thing did not develope to any alarming extent. Then business called him away for a week or so, after which the sickness and death of his little girl prevented his being able to attend the well. However, on Monday, February 2d, he secured the services of Mr. James Dupuis, who is also, professionally, a well man, and together they resumed Chapman's dry well; and at a depth of 190 feet, only 12 feet from where Chapman averred no WET water could ever flow out, they obtained a fifty barrel well. Had the expert, Chapman, kept away a day or so longer water would have been obtained last fall. Mr. Blanchard is said to have one of the best machines made and is now ready to tackle a "yob" for any one who may want to obtain a nice, healthy flowing well.

Euclid Items.

From the Olive Leaf.

News items scarcer than ever this week.

The irrepressable John Keeley is again in our midst, and intends to spend the balance of the winter with pa.

Geo. Harris made a short visit here last Thursday. He reports everything O. K. at Warren, but says that Euclid seems more like home after all.

Wm. Davidson arrived here with the carload of cattle for the Keystone farm last Friday.

Some one remarked that the Lily of the Valley had begin to fade.

John Strauser, of Argyle, arrived here to-day and at once proceeded to labor in the cause of temperance after the fashion of Switchel in the play of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room."

M. P. Losey has turned revivalist and is doing a grand work repairing damaged souls.

The R. S. V. P. club is a success,

A delegation from the Angus literary society visited the Euclid literary society Wednesday night.

We are pleased to learn that Robert Shultz, of this town, recently drew a prize of $5,000 at the last drawing of the Louisiana State lottery. Several persons are jubilant over his good fortune.

At the last dance one of the managers announced that as soon as the dance was over there would be conveyances ready to take them to a funeral and requested a full attendance.

We understand that Mr. T. D. Knapp, foreman on the Bull farm west of here, has been offered the position as superintendent on the Grandin farm in Dakota.

DIED.

On January 28th at 1 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Jas. McArthur, aged 51 years. The funeral was held at her late residence at 9 o,clock on Saturday and was attended by many friends of the family. The body was interred in the Grand Forks cemetery. The sympathy of the community go out to the bereaved family. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur and family of three daughters and two sons came to this town from Ontario, Canada, in the spring of 1883, and since their residence here she has shown herself to be a good and true wife, a devoted mother, and a true christian woman in every way.

St. Hilaire Happenings.

From the Spectator.

The R. R. Auditor came up on yesterday's train to look over the accounts of W. B. Pease.

Dr. Thomas, of Crookston, was up again last week looking over that stock farm of his.

We are thinking of calling our paper the Atlantic Ocean News, so as to be up with the "Times."

Messrs. Darling, Crocker and Robbecke started for the Red Lake logging camps last Friday. They expect to be gone about a week.

The Times man intimates that the editor of this paper cannot put his great toe in his mouth. The editor of the Times will find, if he runs his paper long enough, that it is rather hard for any newspaper man make "both ends meet" these hard times.

It has been rumored for some time that John Labree, of Thief River, has left for parts unknown. He is under $1,000 bonds to appear at St. Paul next June to answer to the charge of selling liquor to the Indians, but it looks as if he didn't intend to show up.

The new station agent, Mr. J. S. Briggs, who is to take the place of W. B. Pease, arrived yesterday. Mr. Pease left on the same train for his old home in Illinois, where he will spend his vacation of one month. He will take his new station, Michigan City, about March 1st. We all hope that Billy will be as successful there as he has been here.

A man calling himself Golic Nelson, was arrested by constable Patterson last Friday on the charge of obtaining money and wheat on false pretenses. His plan was to hire a team and go around the country and ask farmers to give him some money or wheat for a sick man in the Thirteen Towns. He seemed to be very successful as he sold two loads of wheat at the elevator here that he had collected in that way, but instead of sending the proceeds to a sick man he spent it in the saloons. He was examined before Judge Morgan and in default of $600 bail was taken to the county jail to await the June term of court.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

MORTGAGE SALE.

First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 63-100 dollars ($1887.63-100.) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page [illegible], which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 12th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 26th, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[39-45] Pro Se

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 1st 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred eighty-four and 83-100 dollars ($384 83-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Albert D. Berry and Clorenthe Berry, his wife, to Henry Hammel, bearing date the 21st day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of April A. D. 1882, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 2, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The Southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section one (1,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of February A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston Dec. 27th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY HAMMEL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN LEO,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [36-42]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss. District Court.
Morrison & Ledeboer, Plff.
vs.
The Red Lake Falls Milling & Lumber Co. Defts

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Morrison & Ledeboer and against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 12 50-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12,) Section fourteen, containing 83 50-100 acres and the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and west one-half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) Polk County, Minnesota, the above described property will be sold in lots or parcels. And that I shall, on Saturday the twenty eight day of February A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company in and to the above-described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and ten cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January 1885, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 10th 1885. [38-44]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 7th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Peter J. Wikeen against Even-Olson Enneberg for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 1811 dated July 8th, 1879, upon the nw¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45, in Polk Co., Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging the said Even Olson Enneberg failed to plant five acres of said land to trees, tree seeds or cuttings during either the third or fourth year after making said entry and that he has not now ten acres of trees growing on said land, also that claimant wholly failed in the year 1883 to cultivate the land which he claimed to have planted to tree seeds prior thereto, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 5th day of March 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[37-42] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Feb. 27th, 1885, viz: KNUDT H. BERG, Pre. D. S. No. 6907, for the sw¼ S. 21, T. 148, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. P. Ohsted, L. P. Oldsted, O. Tharaldson and J. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[37-41] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants,
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
REVOLVER, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Etc., Etc.

McKINNON BRO'S
CARRIAGE WORKS!
Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.
AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!
And Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.
Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,

DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!
EXTRAS
For all Machines constantly on hand

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
B. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn

Big Bonanza.
JOSEPH BARRETT
Has decided to Put on the Market his
ADDITION
TO THE
CITY OF CROOKSTON
Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase
CHOICE LOTS,
NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS
For Sale Separately, or in
BLOCKS.
TERMS EASY!
Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.
JOSEPH BARRETT.

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - SECOND STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact
Not simply in name, but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRIGES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
Is ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 19, 1885. NO. 43

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FLAX GROWING.

From Experience in Beaver Creek Valley, Minnesota.

Farm, Stock and Home.

Assuming the object to be to obtain the best results, as to both quality and quantity, first, if your ground is old, before plowing, give it a good coat of barnyard manure. Plow it well under at a depth of not more than four inches. Also, in plowing, be sure not to turn a wider furrow than your plow does properly cut—say, for example, that a sixteen inch plow should not be allowed to take more than fourteen inches of land to the furrow. Observing that rule, you have your land all plowed, ready for the harrow. A smoothing harrow is far the best for working the under surface of the land. Your land should be made free from lumps and hollows. Go over with the harrow from two to four times, and if your seed bed is not then smooth and level, you should go over the ground enough more times to make it smooth. In harrowing your land, cross harrow every other time, or, in other words, you should not harrow the same way twice. Your ground being ready for the seed, take the shovels off from your seeder and go to seeding. If your seed is of the large kind, you should sow twenty quarts to the acre; if of the small kind, twenty-four quarts to the acre. The small seed is not profitable to sow, for its yield is not more than half as much as the yield of the large variety.

Having finished sowing, take your smoothing harrow and harrow the ground once over carefully, so as to be sure that you leave no spot unharrowed. Always harrow crosswise from the way you sowed your flax. This is for fall plowing. For spring plowing work your land just the same, with the exception of harrowing. You should keep your fresh plowed land well harrowed up, even with the plow.

Sow your flax seed in the spring, as soon as the ground is fit to receive any other kind of seed or grain; but it may be sown with good results up to the 10th of June. Here in this valley I know of flax seed that was sown as late as the 15th of July, and gave a very good yield; but it is not best to sow so late in the season, for the seeds do not all get ripe, the straw does not mature, and the frost has to ripen the seed. I have heard that frost-ripened flax seed does not grow good.

This last season I sowed forty acres of breaking to flax seed. I sowed it between the 18th and 28th of June. There was not moisture enough in the sod to sprout the seed and it lay in the ground until about the 15th of July; then came a good rain, and with favorable weather afterwards, the flax seed sprouted and came up and grew well. I cut it the last of October and threshed it the first of November, and had eleven bushels of good clean seed to the acre; while upon thirty-seven acres of corn stubble land (spring plowed, without any manure) I averaged nineteen bushels to the acre.

There is a great difference in the soil for this product. Some soil is not adapted to flax raising, say, a soil that is very heavy and very sticky when wet by too much rain—such as is sometimes called "gumbo"—will not produce good crops of flax seed. The best soil for flax seed I ever saw is this Bevera Creek soil, a very dark gray loam, with a clay subsoil, and gently rolling. As to this Beaver Creek region, let me say, it is not very thickly settled as yet. There is, say, fifty per cent. of the land owned by speculators, men living in the East, and who never intend to come here to work their land. It can be bought for from $10 to $15 per acre, and some for less, with long time. There are not many improved farms for sale except those owned by these speculators. Improved farms can be bought for from $15 to $20 per acre, with long time if desired.

P. A. WELCH.

Beaver Creek, Minn., Jan. 1885.

FARM NOTES.

Farm, Stock and Home.

One of the most prosperous farmers in Northern Minnesota is responsible for the statement, that to-day (Jan. 17th, 1885,) there are harvesters, seeders, plows and other farm implements in Minnesota and Dakota, standing in fields without cover or protection, that would represent in money over one-half million dollars. If this is the true situation, is it due to the absence of material or means to provide protection, or is it laziness? Farmers! if you would thrive, protect your implements; save your money.

How many farmers are there who read this, that could tell us how much it costs them per day to feed their stock? Again, how many of you can tell us the profit you have make after selling ten pounds of butter at 20 cents per pound? In this connection we want to say: If the merchants of our country were all to conduct their business in as unbusiness-like manner as the majority of our farmers do, it would drive three-fourths of them from the commercial world within twenty-four months.

A good cow should not be fat, even when not giving milk. Her sides should appear fat, but rather by the deepness of her body than by its narrowness. Her head should be small, neck thin and flat, and chest deep. In a very young heifer it is impossible to decide what her bag and teats will be, but an animal that shows these three points is worth saving and trying as a cow. One that has a round body and a coarse, bull-shaped head will be worth more for beef than for milk.

One of the largest, if not the largest, importers of cattle in this State, says he can winter, under the same conditions, six head of blooded stock on the same amound of feed that it takes to winter three head of natives; and then, the full blooded stock will be in better order in the spring than the three natives.

IMPORTANCE OF METHOD.

No greater element of success can be introduced into the habits of the agriculturist, than a strict, methodical manner of conducting the business of the farm; and no deficiency will more largely detract from his prospect of success, than a lack of method. The contrast between the man of method and the man without, is vivid in the extreme. The business affairs of the one are in all manner of forms and conditions, save in a prosperous form; while those of the other are, in sailor parlance, "snug trim and all ataut." The contrast in prosperity and general enjoyment of life is fully as great as in the externals of business affairs. The successful management of a farm requires a vast amount of care and attention, a close oversight; in short, an incessant watchfulness. There must be brought to the task no insignificant quantity of the most multifarious talents, and they must be steadily and sturdily exercised. The details of farm management are of the most extended and complicated character, and can by fully and successfully compassed but by the active exertion of a disciplined and educated mind, which must call out its full resources, not forgetting the systematic arrangements for labor and skill. "A place for everything and everything in its place" is an old saying, but it should be added, that the place be under a shelter. The farmer who lacks method has many places for everything, and far too frequently places of full exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather. The loss consequent upon such exposure is no small item in the year's account, and the loss of time, though too little heeded, will often engulf the year's profits.

CLEAN STABLES.

There is possibly no more repulsive sight than a filthy cow-stable, and one in which dairy cattle are housed is especially offensive. It has been demonstrated that cows that are neglected in this respect fail to yield a perfect flow of milk, and it is reasonable to suppose that such is the case. The richest of food may be given them, but if their condition in the stall is neglected, they will not thrive. The foul odors of a filthy barn must necessarily permeate not only the animal's hide, but it has been proved that the meat of stall-fed steers, that have been fattened under these circumstances, will, when put upon the block and cut up, taste of the stable impurities. It would seem, therefore, that owners should appreciate the force of the old adage that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and beyond the fact that they are enabled to receive additional profits by closely watching their stock and providing clean quarters for them, advance even one step higher, and from the standpoint of the humanitarian at least treat their stock with common decency. City consumers often detect to a greater or less extent the presence of the barnyard odor in their milk. Barns for the accommodation of dairy cows should receive the same care as those devoted to the average horse. Their health depends largely upon their surroundings, and reeking piles of manure, with the foul air which naturally arises therefrom, are not conducive to health, nor is it possible under these circumstances to furnish good pure, wholesome milk.

SAVE THE CALVES.

The season of the year is near at hand when the calves will commence coming. We wish we could impress upon every farmer the necessity of raising all of his calves, instead of disposing a portion or all of them to the butchers. It is true that a ten dollar bill looks like a pretty good price for a calf five or six weeks old, but even at these figures, there is money in keeping them until they are two, or three, or four years old. The more calves we raise on the farm, the more stock we shall have, and in these days of diversified industry, stock pays about the best of all of our industries. It is a universal complaint over the whole continent, that at this time there is a lack of stock. For the past few seasons parties from the South and West visited every nook and corner of Minnesota, and purchased every yearling and two year old they could get hold of. This fact makes it the more necessary that farmers should raise their calves this year. No matter if they are indifferent ones, don't let the butcher have them for veal. Make out in dollars and cents all the money there is in them. Their growth is worth more to farmers than money at interest. It will be only two or three years before they will be fat bullocks, or cows giving milk. Depend upon it, there is money in raising calves.

MAKE BETTER BUTTER.

We are well aware that there is a good deal of good butter made in the Northwest, but there is, too, a good deal of butter annually made that is not so good. There is no earthly reason why Minnesota and Dakota should not excel in the product of good, first-clall butter. The cows are healthly, the food, both summer and winter, for the cows, is plenty, the water is good they drink, the climate is favorable, and there is no reasonable excuse for the making of a solitary pound of poor butter. It is true that there must be proper facilities in order to accomplish the manufacturing of good butter. Butter is the solidified oil or fatty matter of the milk. It is necessary that the latter, during the summer months, should be placed in a cool cellar or a cool milk house. It is equally as necessary, that the utmost neatness should be observed, not only in milking the cows, but in handling the milk. Every utensil used should be perfectly fresh and clean. In fact, the great secret in making good merchantable butter is neatness. The introduction of the creamery system has greatly improved the quality of butter in the West. Many private daries have learned to make a good article, through the influence of the creameries, and it is not too much to expect that this influence will continue, which, with other combinations, the day is near when all of our butter will be good.

Warmth makes milk; frost shrinks it. Factory men know this. The cow should, therefore, never see a frosty night; should never know there was any bad weather. He formerly gave his cows little attention until calving, but had learned better. They should not be exposed to the weather at all, whether in milk or not.

NOTICE

The Effects of the New Administration!

13 lbs best Granulated Sugar, for	$1.00
16 " New Orleans Sugar,	1.00
14 " Dried Apples,	1.00
14 " Currants,	1.00
14 " Rice,	1.00
14 " Prunes,	1.00
3 " C. and S. Pure Java Coffee,	1.00
6 " Arbuckle Coffee,	1.00
6 " Dilworth Coffee,	1.00
15 1 lb. bars Kirk Soap,	1.00
7 3 lb. cans solid packed Tomatoes	1.00
8 3 lb. " " Pie Peaches,	1.00
6 3 lb. " " Table Peaches,	1.00
7 cans " " Corn,	1.00
30 lbs. Rye Flour,	1.00
28 " Oat Meal,	1.00
40 " Corn Meal,	1.00
40 " Oil Meal,	1.00
1 keg Best Syrup,	1.65
3 one gal. cans Apples,	90
1 lb. Climax Tobacco,	50
1 lb. good Smoking Tobacco,	20
25 Boxes Matches,	25
4 packages National Yeast	25
1 package Gloss Starch,	10 6
30 cent Tea for	20
50 cent Tea for	35
60 cent Tea for	50
Currant & Raspberry Jelly, per lb.,	12½
Rasp'y, Stawb'y & Apricott Pre. lb.	18
White Clover Honey	20
Hams, per lb.,	13
Bacon, per lb.,	11
Pork, per lb.,	9
Lard, per lb.	12

I carry a full line of Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed, not only the above list, but all my goods will be sold at a Small Margin to give all cash buyers a benefit. No goods given away, no goods sold on time. Only cash or produce taken in exchange for goods. Goods delivered to any part of the city, free. Resp.,

Main, between Second and Third Streets. } B. CLEMENTS.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us. STANTON & CO. Dobson's Block, Second Street.

Hack & Gallasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS

AT COST

For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTO MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

E. D. Schreader,

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithfu attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'

Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.

M. R. BROWN,............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.

J. KELSO.........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.

Wm. ROSS..........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000

SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - - CRNOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY.

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are boughtwith great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Crookston Tonsorial

PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St.

CROOKSTON MINN

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 19, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

Burt Bivins has taken possession of the Truax residence and is now living at home.

Services will be held in the Norwegian Lutheran church by Rev. A. C. Anderson, at 7:30 p. m. on Sabbath next.

The masquerade at the opera house on Saturday evening was well attended and a very fine affair.

Sheriff Zwickey is expected home next week. He reports that New Orleans is a no 'count place anyhow—a good place to leave.

A private letter from representative Canning reports wheat matters satisfactory in the House but expresses doubt about the action of the Senate.

J. M. Palmer was down from Angus last Saturday to present his wheat case before Senator Steenerson. The case occupied most of the time Saturday and Monday.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

"While the cat is away the mice will play" or in other words while Zwick is taking in the big show at New Orleans, Ed Charbaneau and Dennis Dwyer are filling his shoes with grace and dignity.

The little folks are anticipating a big time at their masquerade party at the opera house to-morrow evening. We know what lots of the little maskers are going to represent but we are not going to give it away. Go and see for yourself.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Mr. W. Leman, of Angus, was in the city on Saturday, as a witness on the Palmer wheat case. He has for some time been known as the only Democrat in Angus and he now contemplates going to Washington to witness the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March next.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

On Friday last Mrs. Maggie Dalbeck, nee Broulard, died of consumption at the age of nineteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Dalbeck had been married less than two years. The funeral was attended on Saturday by a large number of the friends and relatives. The remains were interred in the new Catholic cemetery.

C. P. Steele, the man who used to st——, we came very near saying "buy"—wheat of the farmers at Angus in '83, was down from Winnipeg on Saturday to show cause why Pillsbury & Hurlbut should not pay J. M. Palmer for the excessive dockage of fourteen pounds per bushel. From what we heard of his testimony we should say he might as well have stayed in Winnipeg for all the good he did.

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 33tf

Senator Steenerson was appointed arbitrator in the Palmer wheat case and came up on Saturday last to take the testimony in the case. We expected to have got the papers in the case, but the time was so far consumed that Steenerson did not have time to give us a copy. He rendered his decision but did not say what it was, but we infer from what we heard of the testimony, that Mr. Palmer will get some remuneration for his loss. We expect to get a full report of the case next week.

Flannels, 54 and 56 inches wide, in all the new shades, reduced from $1.00 and $1.20 to 75 cents, at the New York store. The nett cost on these goods was 85 cents.

The Lake Park railroad has withdrawn its proposition to Polk County, for the present, for good and sufficient reasons. We believe the Brainerd road is on deck yet with its proposition for $200,000. On general principles it is always best to go slow on these propositions to incur large indebtedness but there are cases wherein such a proposition as this would be of commensurate importance to pay. For instance. It now costs from 21 to 23 cents to lay our wheat down in Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth markets. If this road should give a good and sufficient guarantee to deliver our wheat at those points for say ten cents per bushel, and return all of our incoming freight in like ratio, it would pay for the county to entertain their proposition. This, we understand, they do not and cannot do. We cannot see wherein this road, running only to Brainerd can bring the desired relief we need but we can see wherein this present proposition can be of incalculable damage to the county if it should be the means of preventing operations being commenced on the Duluth & Winnipeg road, which road, we are told, have now got their matters so shaped that it is their intention to resume work early next spring. It seems to us that if Polk County is going to help any road it should be that one which connects her directly with the head of navigation, (and everybody knows we mean Duluth.) The D. & W. road have already several miles of roadbed graded, own valuable frontage at Duluth and would be by far the most valuable road to this country. But the Brainerd road has not said what she does want yet and we shall wait till we see what she does propose to do anyhow.

Eiken Bros. have made arrangements to handle sash and doors and building paper. They have ordered a carload which is daily expected.

Ben Clements has just received another carload of goods which is not very remarkable (for him) as he is doing that sort o'thing almost every day.

Gaze upon Ben Clement's ad and go and see what he will do. When a man talks big that way there is some meaning to it. He is prepared to do just what he advertises.

John Loo has received intelligence of the final decision in his contest case. He has for some time been after a quarter of Section 12 in Crookston township and by this decision his right to go on and become an honest granger is declared. He will doubtless build and go to farming in the spring.

The St. Paul Globe, whose double-barrelled ad appears elsewhere seems to have lost none of its newsy qualities under the new administration. Mr. H. P. Hall, who retired on the 1st of Feb. was one of the hardest working publishers in the business and had succeeded in placing the Globe foremost in the ranks of live newspapers and his successor, Mr. Baker must be a good one if he sustains its reputation. It looks like he is doing it.

It is rumored that Camp & Walker intend to move their Minneapolis saw-mills to this city in the spring. We are informed that they have been offered ten acres on one of the Additions and probably accept. This enterprise is significant of the future greatness of our city and far reaching in its results. Should this be all it would cause our population to be double in a few years time but it is not all. It will result in making Crookston a great manufacturing centre and will call in other large enterprises which will give us such a substantial boom as we have never had before. Notwithstanding the dull times everywhere else prevailing, Crookston never had so bright prospects as she has at this time. She is bound to come to the front as a manufacturing point and that at an early day.

Grand Forkers are talking oil-mill and rope manufactory. Why would not this be a fruitful subject of conversation for the Crookston Chamber of Commerce to consider? Is there a place in the whole valley better adapted to either or both enterprises than Crookston? We have before shown, in the vast amount of binding twine consumed here, the importance of a twine manufactory and should an oil mill be erected here it would stimulate the raising of flax. If farmers could dispose of their flax straw also there would be more flax raised and, of course less wheat. There is no place that offers greater natural advantages for these enterprises and we feel assured that the right parties would here receive such encouragment as they could not well refuse to overlood. "There's millions in it!"

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

Euclid Items.

From the Olive Leaf.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lucken are charged with the parentage of a 13½ pound infant.

Our winter took a fresh hold on the 9th and hangs on well.

Almost everybody living in this part of the country have given a birthday party this winter, and still there's more to follow.

The editor took in the opening of the Warren Roller Rink last Wednesday night. There was a large crowd of skaters and spectators present. A lady and gentleman from Crookston were the only good skaters there. What the others lacked in skill they made up in energy, and the floor (part of the time) looked like pictures we often see of battle-fields.

Another party next week at the Keystone farm.

At the last meeting of the Literary Society the committee on program announced the following exercises for the next meeting. Every member shall sing a song, tell a story or pay a fine. Several of the members have already been bribed and others threatened with personal violence if they follow out the program.

Saturday afternoon some excitement was caused by a horse race between Si. Mead's runner and Thos. Teal's plug. Mead's horse won the race and now every farmer in the country has a running horse that he wants to pit against the winner.

Not much wheat being marketed here at present, but plenty of oats and barley for sale in this vicinity.

This part of the country is being flooded with cards from Peasey, Wheeler & Co., of Minneapolis, who promise to make lots of money for their patrons if they can send a few dollars to P. & W. to be invested in wheat margins. This is a little too late in the season for fish.

Deputy Sheriff Dwyer was in the city on business last Tuesday.

Rev. J. P. Sollell preached the funeral sermon of the late Mrs. McArthur last Sunday. There was a large attendance and an excellent sermon.

Chas. Misner is making preparations to move out on his farm next spring. He is tired of city life and wants to be a granger and with the grangers stand, a horny-handed mossback, and raise No. 1 Hard for fifty cents per bushel.

Lenten Regulations for the Vicariate Apostolic of North Minnesota.

1. All the days of Lent, Sundays excepted, are fasting days of obligation, on which but one full meal is allowed.

2. The use of flesh meat is allowed, by Apostolic dispensation, at the principal meal only, on all days except Wednesdays and Fridays, and also Saturday of the second or Ember-week, and the last four days of Lent. (Those who are exempt from fasting may oftener than once partake of flesh-meat on days not enjoining abstinence.)

3. The use of eggs, butter, milk and cheese is by custom allowed throughout Lent, and also the use of lard instead of butter for cooking, though on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday lard is forbidden.

4. Fish and flesh-meat are not permitted to be used at the same meal.

5. A collation or repast may be taken in the evening, but it ought not to exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal; and a cup of coffee or tea, mixed with a little milk, may be taken with a small slice of bread by those that need it, in the morning.

Besides Lent, there are during the year, the following days of fasting and abstinence:

1. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday in every Ember-week.

2. The Virgils of Pentecost, of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, of All Saints' Day and of Christmas, on Saturdays during the octave of St. Peter and St. Paul App. fasting and abstinence is recommended.

3. All Fridays during the year are days of abstinence from flesh-meat; on Saturdays the use of flesh-meat is allowed again for this year, by Apostolic dispensation, except that in case a fasting day falls on Saturday.

All must consider themselves as strictly bound to this fast; those only are exempt from fasting (though not from abstinence) who are under the age of twenty-one, and such persons as are sick, infirm, convalescent or otherwise of a delicate constitution and whose strength is impaired by old age, nursing, or by hard labor. Such as are seriously sick are also exempt from abstinence. Those who entertain any reasonable doubt about their obligation to fast or to abstain, ought to have recourse to their respective pastors for advice or dispensation.

Given at St. Cloud, on the 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1885.

RUPERT SEIDENBUSCH, Bishop.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the residence of Mrs. P. A. Dufour next Friday afternoon, at three o'clock. It is hoped that the ladies of Crookston will become interested in temperance work.

MRS. R. J. STANTON,
Sec. and Treasurer.

Notice !

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of this Board that there are in the public schools of this city some cases which, if not soon attended to by parents or guardians will develope into Itch—a decidedly unpleasant and staying malady, it is earnestly hoped that each person whose childeren or wards attend the schools and have symtoms of this contagious disease, will give their respective cases prompt and energetic attention.

D. E. DAMPIER,
WM. ANGLIM,
ANSEL BATES, } Board of Health.

Wanted.

Two hundred oak posts, seven feet long. Must be of good size and sound. Bring along your posts and get your cash. H. M. PIERCE.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
8 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!
Boots and shoes below cost!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [43-tf]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere Residence on second block north o Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[33-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

John Knuppe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Sewal P. Norton and F. W. Benedict, under the firm name of Norton & Benedict is this day disolved by mutual consent.

SEWALL P. NORTON.
Crookston, Dec. 24, 1884. [41-43]

LOST.

A valuable English pointer about 7 months old. He is a brindle color with white spot in forehead. Had a steel collar on. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Berthiaume Bro's, Robert street.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing,

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows prefered. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. WHELLDEN.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,604,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 16th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Inger B
Christianson, Ellen
Egland, A N
Haann, Ole J
Loroold, Aublor
Moor, Mrs R D
Urnes, Miss Chary

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 1st, 1885, viz: THOMAS R. DENNISON, H'd No. 2,757, for the sw¼ S. 22, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Miller, James K. Gray, Seth Fetzer and Wm. Ritchie; all of Crookston, Minn.

[43-48] JOHN CROMB, Register.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

MERCHANTS' BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Pierre Dulude, as mortgagor, did on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of July 6th, A. D. 1881; whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgager to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881 at 2:45 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "B" of mortgages, on pages 87, 88, 89 and 90; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight and 10-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of July, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven and 40-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. [illegible] appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammoned, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and [illegible] recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postofice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 18th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

A. Allen,
AGENT
—FOR THE—
HOWE
SCALE
COMPANY.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best
CHAPMAN'S IMPROVED
WELL AUGURS
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Wells.

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

Dupuis & LaFramboise,
DEEP WELL
CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or Address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

SEEDS
—AND—
PLANTS.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
or
"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN,"
full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

PETER HENDERSON & Co.,
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES.,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Horses and careful driver when needed.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Red flannels, plain and twilled guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 60 cents, at the New York store.

CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

The Houses of Congress, in Joint Session, Count the Votes for President and Vice President.

The Ceremony Proceeds Without Excitement, and Cleveland and Hendricks Are Declared Elected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the house to-day, at a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the speaker pro tem. requested the members to clear the first two rows of seats for the accommodation of senators. At precisely 12 the senate of the United States was announced, and headed by Mr. Edmunds and the officers of that body, the senate filed in and took the seats assigned them, the president of the senate seating himself by Acting Speaker Blackburn. Senator Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order, said:

The two houses of congress have met in pursuance of the constitution and laws and a concurrent resolution for the purpose of executing the duty required by the constitution and laws in the matter of counting the electoral vote for president and vice president of the United States, cast by the electors of the several states, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1885. The tellers appointed by the two houses will please take their place.

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Representatives Clay and Keifer having taken their places at the clerk's desk, Senator Edmunds said:

The president of the senate will open the certificates of the several states in alphabetical order and now opens the certificate for the State of Alabama. He hands the chairman of the tellers on the part of the senate the certificate from Alabama received by mail, and to the chairman of the tellers on the part of the house of representatives the certificate received by messenger.

The certificate was read by Senator Hoar and announced ten electoral votes for Grover Cleveland for president and ten electoral votes for Thomas A. Hendricks for vice president. Senator Sherman asked unanimous consent that only operative parts of the certificates be read, the formal parts being inspected by the tellers. This was agreed to and only the statements of votes cast read.

RESULT OF THE COUNT.

Following is the result of the count:

	Cleveland and Hendricks.	Blaine and Logan.		Cleveland and Hendricks.	Blaine and Logan.
Alabama	10	....	Missouri	16	....
Arkansas	7	....	Nebraska	....	5
California	....	8	Nevada	....	3
Colorado	....	3	N. Hampshire	....	4
Connecticut	6	....	New Jersey	9	....
Delaware	3	....	New York	36	....
Florida	4	....	North Carolina	11	....
Georgia	12	....	Ohio	....	23
Illinois	....	22	Oregon	....	3
Indiana	15	....	Pennsylvania	....	30
Iowa	....	13	Rhode Island	....	3
Kansas	....	9	South Carolina	9	....
Kentucky	13	....	Tennessee	12	....
Louisiana	8	....	Texas	13	....
Maine	....	6	Vermont	....	4
Maryland	8	....	Virginia	12	....
Massachusetts	....	14	West Virginia	6	....
Michigan	....	13	Wisconsin	....	11
Minnesota	....	7			
Mississippi	9	....	Totals	219	182

The certificate from New York was read by Clay of Kentucky, and as some vague rumors were in the air this morning that trouble would be made over the counting of the vote of New York, a murmur of relief went up when Mr. Clay finished the reading and announced that the certificate of electors was certified by Grover Cleveland, governor. A slight manifestation of applause was promptly suppressed by Senator Edmunds, who ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest any person who disturbed the order of the proceedings by applause or other manifestation. Senator Edmunds then rose and said:

I have now opened the certificates of the electors of all the states, and their votes have been reported. The tellers will now make their computation and report the state of the vote.

After the tellers had devoted themselves to figuring for several minutes Senator Hoar read and handed the result of their computation to the presiding officer, who said:

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The tellers have reported to the presiding officer the state of the vote, from which it appears that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received 219 votes for the office of president of the United States, and that James G. Blaine of the State of Maine has received 182 votes for the same office; that Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana has received 219 votes for the office of vice president of the United States, and that John A. Logan of the State of Illinois has received 182 votes for the same office. Wherefore, I do declare that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received the majority of the votes of the whole number of the electors appointed, as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to have been elected president of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885, and that Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to be elected vice president of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1885, and the president of the senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two houses of congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

THE CANADIAN POSTOFFICES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—Postmaster General Carling laid on the table of the house this evening the annual report of his department. Mail travel has been increased by about one million and a half miles. The conveniences of remitting by money orders has been extended between Canada and other countries. There was a general increase of business both domestic and foreign. The report states that the time has arrived when a postoffice savings bank can be be established in Manitoba. The expenditure was upward of half a million more than revenue. The postmaster general states that as regards a letter passing between the United States and Canada, a uniform charge would, no doubt, be acceptable to Canada, but he was of the opinion that doubling the rate on newspaper matter would exclude from the newspaper post many classes of matter now included therein. The registration fees would have to be reduced to 10 cents and drop letters to two cents. All these changes would be necessary to harmonize the Canadian with the United States rates, and would not be satisfactory to the public of this country.

Hendricks Hits the Pipe.

Kingman L. Page, who was in Paris last summer when Mr. Hendricks was there, tells me that they went together on a trip up the Seine, and stopped at a landing where there was a shooting gallery. As they sat in a booth lazily watching the marksmen fire at the heads of clay pipes at a distance of four rods, Mr. Hendricks suddenly said: "I wonder if I couldn't do something at that; it's a long time since I tried my hand, but I used to be a fair shot." Going over to the range, he picked out a rifle and fired shot after shot until he had broken seven pipes in succession. "There," said he, "seven's a lucky number; I'll quit while my score is good."

COLLEGE ORATORY.

BELOIT, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—A state oratorical contest, in which there were speakers from the Beloit, Ripon and Milton colleges took place to-night in the First Congregational church. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: W. W. Lloyd, Beloit College, "International Relations"; L. C. Randolph, Milton college, "The Influence of a Life Purpose;" Miss Ida Owen, Milton college, "Longfellow's Evangeline;" H. B. Blair, Ripon, "Two Scenes in the Life of Charles Sumner;" W. J. Gray, Beloit, "American Puritanism;" G. S. Weiss, Ripon, "The Love of Truth." The decision was in favor of W. J. Gray of Beloit first, and G. S. Weiss of Ripon second.

The Valley City Church Row.

VALLEY CITY, Dak., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—The church row seems to be settled for the present at least. The examination of Messrs. Root and Peake for interfering with the holding of services ended to-night by the holding of the defendants to the grand jury in nominal bail for trial before the district court. It is claimed that possession of the church will again be attempted by surreptitious means.

Dominion Legislation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—In the house to-day, Sir Tilley said the public debt on Jan. 1, 1885, was $253,789,146. The premier stated that the government had no intention of creating a divorce court. A motion for the better supervision and inspection of banks was voted down.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 12.—The senate, after spending two long executive sessions and the entire afternoon in a chaotic debate, passed the house bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws by 26 to 20. It is safe to say that no bill has been passed this session which is in a worse muddle and is less understood. The discussion to-day was on Palmer's amendment. This was simply the old and much-described Ontonagon land grant bill, which was successfully tacked on the repeal. The original bill is virtually the bill which Gen. Washburn got through the house two years ago. It was passed by the house last June. The amendment provides:

Whenever public lands have been withdrawn from sale by grants made to aid in construction of railroads, and such withdrawals have been terminated by act of congress, executive order, or order by the land department, or where lands have been, by operation of law, reduced in price to $1.25 per acre and purchased in good faith or entered with warrants or scrip, and the officers of the land department have issued certificates or patents in accordance with this purchase without such lands having first been proclaimed by the president and offered at public auction; and where on the 25th of January, 1885, there were no valid conflicting claims thereto or statements thereon, all such entries, etc., are confirmed and declared valid and legal.

Morgan amended Palmer's amendment so as to except two hundred or more settlers who have gone on the disputed lands in Northern Michigan and entered homesteads. The Palmer amendment passed by a close party vote. Senator Vest produced a sensation by reading a letter from a Michigan citizen, charging that the proposition covered a big steal, in which a few capitalists were interested. Senator Palmer, in a very temperate speech, denied the aspersion, but the letter produced a hub-bub for some time afterward. Commissioner McFarland says there are between 100,000 and 200,000 acres of land embraced in the Ontanagon amendment. The original entry men, having paid $1.25 for them, and having paid taxes in many cases for fifteen years, will now have their patents endorsed as regular. The senate amendments to the original house bill are numerous and sweeping—so much so that there is no expectation that they will be concurred in. The final vote was almost a strict party one, Edmunds being the only Republican to vote against the repeal, and Brown the only Democrat to vote in the affirmative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The resolutions offered yesterday by Messrs. Ingalls and Hoar, relating to the electoral count, were, on motion of Mr. Hoar, referred without comment to the committee on privileges and elections.

A resolution offered by Mr. Sherman was agreed to, authorizing the president of the senate to appoint a committee of three senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the president-elect.

SENATE—The senate, in spite of strong efforts by Mr. Van Wyck to have the Texas Pacific land grant forfeiture bill considered, voted to take up the bill prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor. This measure was debated at great length without action.

HOUSE—A bill passed amending the Pacific railroad act so as to authorize the construction of a road from Sioux City, Iowa, to Granger, Wyo. The senate bill regarding jurisdiction over the Yellowstone National Park passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was considered. The chair overruled a point of order against a paragraph allowing additional compensation to American steamships carrying ocean mails, and on an appeal the decision was sustained. Afterward, by a vote of 105 to 97, the house struck out the paragraph in question. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills.

There was an animated discussion, during which the scandal over the Pacific mail subsidy in the Forty-third congress was referred to by Holman, Mills and Blount as a warning against affirmative action. Bayne of Pennsylvania made the decisive attack on the clause, charging the Democrats with utter incompetency and with being led by the agents of Jay Gould. When the vote was taken on the motion to strike out the subsidy advocates were paralyzed by the discovery that they were defeated and that their pet scheme was punched out of the bill.

SENATE.—The day was mostly devoted to the Indian appropriation bill. The provision for the payment of claims for Indian depredations was struck out.

The nomination of E. A. Kriedler, to be marshal of Montana, was taken up, and, at the request of Senator Cameron of Wisconsin, was laid over till Monday.

The house passed the postoffice appropriation bill to-day. The advocates of the steamship subsidy clause made the most determined efforts to overcome the adverse vote of yesterday in committee of the whole, but their efforts were unavailing. The principal objection to this clause was that the entire amount of the appropriation—$600,000—would be absorbed by the Pacific Mail Steamship company, in whose special interest it was charged the clause was drawn. This allegation was given color by the fact that Mr. Louderback, a prominent director of the company, has been here most of the winter nursing this scheme, and it was given further confirmation to-day by his presence in the corridor, surrounded by professional lobbyists and notorious strikers, all of whom were actively working for the subsidy clause under Louderback's orders. Considering the persistent and bare-faced operations of this Pacific Mail lobby it is creditable to the house that the action of yesterday in eliminating the subsidy clause was confirmed by an increased vote to-day. Many of those who voted against this clause are favorable to granting proper aid in the form of liberal compensation for carrying the United States mails, but in the case under review no benefit would have followed to the commerce of the country, and no additional facilities would have been furnished the postal service.

The paragraph of the bill which provides for the reduction of postage on letters, as passed by the house, reads as follows:

Upon all matter of the first class, as defined by the laws of congress declared subject to postage at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction, postage shall be charged on and after the 1st day of July, 1885, at the rate of two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, and drop letters shall be mailed at the rate of two cents per ounce or fraction thereof, including delivery at letter carrier offices, and one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof where their delivery by carrier is not established.

The paragraph providing for the reduction of the rate on newspapers reads as follows, and forms part of the paragraph above quoted:

That upon all publications of the second class, except as provided in section 25 of the said act, when sent by the publishers thereof and from the office of publication to bona fide subscribers, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto or to other news agents, shall on and after July 1, 1885, be entitled to transmission through the mails at one cent a pound or fraction thereof, postage to be prepaid as now provided by law; provided, however, that publishers of second-class publications may mail sample copies of such publications at the rate of one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, to be prepaid by ordinary stamps affixed thereto; and all acts, so far as they fix a different rate of postage than herein provided upon such first and second-class matter, are to that extent repealed on and after July 1, 1885, and any article or item in any newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago the first tomatoes grown in this country were cultivated as a strange and showy horticultural curiosity, in a garden in Salem, Mass. Forty-five years ago, or a little more, they began to be used as a vegetable in the season.

FRENCH lilac, the most expensive flower of the season, is raised under glass which has been carefully shaded with muslin, so that the tender tassels will be bleached to a pure white or a delicate tinge of lilac.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

That Remarkable Experience of a Rochester Physician Fully Authenticated.

Cleveland, O., Herald.

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat an Chronicle, a remarkable statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the "Excitement in Rochester," caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professional people and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also one to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given to us as to the validity of the statements published. In answer thereto we have received the following letters, which add interest to the entire subject and verify every statement hitherto made.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor is received. The published statement, over my signature, to which you refer is true in every respect, and I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made, for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends. * * *

J. B. Henion, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.

SIRS: Acknowledging you favor duly received, we would say: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote, which you are at liberty to use if you wish.

H. H. WARNER & Co.

To Whom it may Concern:

In the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of December 31, there appeared a statement in the form of a card from Dr. J. B. Henion, of this city, recounting his remarkable recovery from Bright's disease of the kidneys, after several doctors of prominence had given him up, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we beleive he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well-acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of that remedy, whose commercial and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we beleive that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester.)
WM. PURCELL, (Editor Union and Advertiser.)
W. D. SHUART, (ex-Surrogate Monroe County.)
EDWARD A. FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe County.)
E. B. FENNER, (ex-District Attorney Monroe County.)
J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Rochester.)
JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe Co.)
HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.)
W. C. ROWLEY, (ex-County Judge, Monroe Co.)
JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member of Congress.)

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

There was published in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.,)
(Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Rochester, N. Y.

Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that Brackenburg reports from Dulka Island, about 70 miles above Merawi that Earle's attack was well planned and gallantly executed. It is expected the effect will be to open the way to Berber without further fighting. Earle was among the foremost in the attack and his fall was cause for deep lament from every officer and man in the force. He was killed on the summit of the hill, behind which the enemy was posted. At almost the same time, Lieut. Col. Eyre was killed. The English losses consist of Gen. Earle, Col. Eyre, Lieut. Col. Coventry and nine men of rank and file killed; four officers and twenty-one men were wounded. The English intended to continue the advance along the river by daylight to carry out Wolseley's instructions to Earle.

At Owensboro, Ky., R. Monarch & Co.'s distillery was burned. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $60,000.

Splendid Honors.

The public should note the fact that the only proprietary medicine on earth that ever received the supreme award of Gold Medal at the great International World Fair, Industrial Expositions and State Fairs is St. Jacobs Oil. After the most thorough and practical tests in hospitals and elsewhere, it has universally triumphed over all competitors, and been proclaimed by Judges and Jurors, including eminent physicians, to be the best pain-curing remedy in existence.

The news of Gen. Gordon's death, and of the hideous massacre of all persons in Khartoum who were suspected of any friendship for the English or their cause, comes to London as the crowning horror of the nightmare under which the British have been writhing for a week past. Luckily the bustle and parade of probably the greatest martial preparations that this generation has seen operate to distract the public mind from brooding overmuch on the tragic Nile catastrophe. In military circles the activity and excitement are immense. Outlying regiments are coming in to form a heavy garrison which England needs, or thinks she needs, at the present time and to replace the guards who are hastily preparing to embark for Suakim. The impending levy of volunteers brings the fact of the vastness of the enterprise home to the people and overshadows for the moment the Khartoum shock.

While a daughter of Mrs. Eliza Thomas, of Brooklyn, was cleaning out the pantry, she found an old teapot which she threw with other trumpery into the ash barrel on the street. Later in the day two Italians came along and overhauling the barrel found the teapot. Examining it, they discovered that it contained about $265 in gold, the hard-earned money of Mrs. Thomas, who had put it in a teapot for safe keeping. The gold was recovered from the Italians.

Personal Pointers.

An English lady recently refused to have her baby vaccinated with virus from the arm of a grandchild of Mr. Gladstone, as all her family were Conservatives, and she did not wish the taint of Mr Gladstone's Liberalism introduced into it.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins, who is building a magnificent mansion at Great Barrington, Mass., is warned by the Philadelphia Press that her house eventually will become a college, hospital or other public institution, "the almost invariable fate of great edifices in this country where estates are not entailed."

A daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee is spending the season in Washington. She wears, set as a pendant in California gold, three of the moss agate buttons which once were affixed to the black velvet coat General Washington wore when receiving in state. The coat and its buttons have always been preserved in the Custis and Lee families, to both of which Miss Lee belongs. She also wears a wonderful necklace composed entirely of the finest moonstones.

Myra Clark Gaines, about the year 1840, though the wife of a general in the army, was a peace advocate and lectured upon the subject in the Western cities. The Washington Star says: "Mrs. Gaines has in recent years been attended almost always by her son-in-law, Mr. Christmas. His tall figure, though somewhat bent, presented a rather odd contrast to her short, slight form. Her pinched old face, overhung with a mass of dingy, reddish hair, showed traces of many years filled with disappointment."

Patrolman Richard S. Eldridge of the Thirty-second Precinct, New York, the oldest policemen in that city and probably in the United States, has been placed on the retired list, and granted a pension of $600 per annum. He was born in 1798 and was appointed a member of the city watch in 1822. He claims to have been one of the four watchmen who stood guard at the Battery Wharf when General Lafayette landed there on his second visit to this country.

James F. Legate, who was made conspicuous in the St. John controversy, has figured in Kansas politics for a number of years. His home is in Leavenworth, where at various times he has carried on desperate battles with the redoubtable D. R. Anthony, one of the figures in Kansas history. The hatred between these two men has been of the most rancorous character and out of it grew other feuds, which resulted in several attempts upon Anthony's life. For the last four years a truce seems to have prevailed. About three years ago Legate left the Republicans to join the temperance crusaders.

An Offensive Breath

is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted if he have any pride, but to those with whom he comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and Catarrh are inseparable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases as thousands can testify.

An explosion in a Nova Scotia colliery resulted in the death of Thirteen Miners and the injury of others.

Especially to Women.

"Sweet is revenge especially to women," said the gifted, but naughty Lord Byron. Surely he was in bad humor when he wrote such words. But there are complaints that only women suffer, that are carrying numbers of them down to early graves. There is hope for those who suffer, no matter how sorely, or how severely, in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Safe in its action it is a blessing, especially to women and to men, too, for when women suffer the household is askew.

At Huron, Kans., fire destroyed a number of stores. Loss, $30,000; insured. Half the town was burned a few months ago.

Organic weakness or loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Enclose three letter stamps for book of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

At Lansing, Mich., A fire destroyed the Huffman building, used as a bakery and restaurant. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $35,000.

High Priced Butter.

Dairyman often wonder how their more favored competitors get such high prices for their butter the year round. It is by always having a uniform gilt edge article. To put the "gilt edge" on, when the pastures do not do it, they use Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color. Every butter maker can do the same. Sold everywhere and warranted as harmless as salt, and perfect in operation.

Col. Morrow is to be reprimanded by the secretary of war.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle, Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TUTT'S
PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Three officers were killed and several citizens wounded in a fight with Mexican marauders in Texas.

The Proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all, but a sure remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the Head and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is easily applied with the finger. It gives relief at once. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros. Oswego, N. Y.

I have been a sufferer two years from catarrh or cold in the head, having distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs, my left ear was almost deaf, my voice was failing me. I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm and within five days my hearing was restored, the pain ceased over my eyes, and I am now enjoying good health. I recommended it to some of my friends. One of them sent for a bottle. He told me that half of it cured him. My advice is to those suffering with catarrh or cold in the head not to delay but try Ely's Cream Balm, as it is a positive cure.—John H. Vansant, Sandy Hook, Elliot Co., Ky.

Arbitrator Hiland fines the Northwestern for breaking the agreement as to ticket commissions.

TAKE in season Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, time but strengthens the hold Heart Disease has on you; the Heart Regulator will give you relief, thousands say so. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass. $1.00 per bottle.

Maid of Athens.

What is the difference between this noted Lady and Carboline the great Hair Renewer? Ans.—One is Maid of Athens and the other is Made of Petroleum and both come from Greece.

Swaim's second court martial is under way.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. C. D. WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of DR. C. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

At Rochester, N. Y., The Genesee brewery was almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $125,000; insurance, $55,000.

During the war Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying perfect health." Don't experiment with new and untried medicines. If you have a cough or cold, take at once Allen's Lung Balsam.

The Weekly Pioneer Press of Feb. 19th.

A poem, by Edwin Arnold; "A Social Chat," by Julian Hawthorne; "Religeous Life in Ceylon," by Moncure D. Conway; and a symposium on the Washington monument, which is to be dedicated on the 21st inst., in which Edward Everett Hale, William M. Evarts and John Greenleaf Whittier participate, is the literary treat furnished to readers of the Pioneer Press of Feb. 19th, in the "Galaxy of Genius" series, and yet this paper costs hardly two cents per copy to yearly subscribers. Ten one dollar books containing a less quantity and less valuable quality of matter.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind.

FOR NERVOUS PROSTRATION TAKE Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE PIMPLES, and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

Carbolisalve is the favorite Household Remedy for the cure of Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains, Poisons, Bites of Insects, and Skin diseases. Get the genuine. 25c. and 75c. at Druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

A Good Family Remedy
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate
WORLD
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
RENOWN
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the following:

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April, 6, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1881.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited.
Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO. Limited, Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

STROWBRIDGE
BROAD CAST

SOWER
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!
Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers,—everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue, with full information and hundreds of testimonials.
C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

Many a Lady is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

ECZEMA OF SCALP.

Cuticura
A
POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN and BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This, repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents, Soap, 25 cents, Resolvent, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS

By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

DON'T FORGET

There is no infirmity so oppressive and burdensome to the human mind as that tired feeling of which so many complain on the approach of serious disorders. The depression and despondency of spirit attending this state are immeasurable. That constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continued strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful. DON'T FORGET, all of these ailments can be easily removed and permanently cured, by the use of

HOPS AND MALT BITTERS

Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses.

I prescribe Hops and MALT Bitters regularly in my practice.—ROBERT TURNER, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich.

If you cannot get Hops and MALT Bitters of your druggist we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price, $1 per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist: but if he has not got it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. Do not get Hops and MALT Bitters confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but Hops and MALT Bitters.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul.
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

DR. LINQUIST'S
Spinal Misses' Waist, ... $1 75
Spinal Corset, ... 2 00
Spinal Nursing Corset, ... 2 25
Spinal Abdominal Corset, 2 75
Recommended by leading physicians, delivered free anywhere in the U. S. on receipt of price. Lady Agents Wanted.
Dr. Linquist's Spinal Corset Co., 412 B'way, New York.

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best
FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES
WONDERFUL
CURES OF
KIDNEY DISEASES
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Why?
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.
SOLID PROOF OF THIS.
IT WILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby
CLEANSING the BLOOD
restoring the normal power to throw off disease.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.
KIDNEY-WORT

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.
Seeds (our growth), produce by all odds, the finest Flowers, best Vegetables and largest farm crops—increasing yields fully ½ to 1/4! Try them. New Vegetables, Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc. Roses and Plants by 100,000. ☞ Will pay to get our new catalogue, free. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.
Conceded that our tested reliable, hardy seeds
J. A. SALZER, LACROSSE, WIS.

SEEDS
FREE BY MAIL.
Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden Tools, etc. FREE to all applicants. Market Gardeners send for wholesale list.
J. B. ROOT & CO., Rockford, Illinois.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.
Finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. All tested. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.
No Seeds produce
20 CENT

$250 FREE. Return this slip to us with TEN CENTS and we will send you by mail valuable samples of a new business, with box of goods, which will help you to make more money at once than anything ever advertised. Either sex. ELLIS MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill. Special—A Gold Dollar free to each of the first 250 who answer this adv't. (Mention this paper.)

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
The sweet gum taken from the tree of the same name contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cures the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Consumption. For full information send a stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book," for the welfare of home and amusement of the family.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Home Items and Topics.

—All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest child can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism kidney trouble, or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

☞ My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth! ! !

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

☞ My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

☞ Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness."

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters! ! !

—"At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident Thereto."

—"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

—Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce a real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

RAW FURS WANTED. Ship by express in sacks to London, Leipzig & Paris Agency, A. Moore, Mgr., 233 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED.—Good men to make $4 to $6 per day. No peddling. Address with 2 stamps, H. A. Earle & Co., Box 318, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE.
A book containing plans for 30 houses, of all sizes, from 2 rooms up. Sent post paid on receipt of 25c., by Geo. W. Ogilvie, 380 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

Send stamp for my circular, "$750 a year on, New I Manage Poultry." How to make an Incubator costing less than $5. How to build cheap poultry houses, preserve eggs, cure cholera, make hens lay, &c. A new book. G. C. Bossert, Abilene, Kansas. Breeder P. R. Fowls and P. C. Swine. Swine circulars free.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR
Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. No injury. Easily used. Beats the world. Try it. Will prove it or forfeit $100. Package with directions postpaid 25c, 3 for 50c, stamps or silver. L. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ill.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 19 years, success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEEDS I grow them myself and test them before selling. They are fresh and reliable. don't buy any seeds from second hand dealers. Write for my splendid Illustrated Almanac Catalogue, FREE. H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Ill.

SEND To the BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis, Minn., your breast, waist and inside leg measure, with description of about what kind of suit or overcoat you need and same will be sent you, on approval, subject to examination.

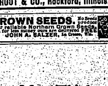
AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM WASHER! It will pay any intelligent man or woman seeking profitable employment to write for Illustrated Circular and terms of Agency for this Celebrated Washer, which by reason of its intrinsic merit is meeting with such wonderful success. J. WORTH, CHICAGO, ILL., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

RUSSIAN FLAX SEED.
We have FOR SALE GENUINE RUSSIAN SEED FLAX. Experience has proven that Russian seed yields fully FIFTY PER CENT better than any other variety ever sown in this country. Sow only the genuine Russian. We guarantee ours. Write for prices. MANKATO LINSEED OIL CO., MANKATO, MINN.

ANY MAN
Or woman making less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons a splendid chance to make money. Our $4 combination free to those meaning business. Address D H. Merrill, Chicago.

SEEDS.
CHEAPEST,
Pure & Best.
Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. Postage or Exp. paid.
50000 Guides
FREE. Send your address for my most Beautiful Illustrated Garden Guide ever printed. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.


BEFORE USING.
AFTER USING.

W. R. PENICK'S
CORN EXTRACTOR
—For the Complete and Painless Removal—
OF HARD AND SOFT CORNS, CALLOUSES
AND BUNIONS.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
TRADE MARK.
For sale by some druggist where this paper is published, or sent by mail, by W. H. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo., for 25c. a box, in postage stamps, or 5 boxes for $1.

Men Think they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

COMPENSATION.

Not faithful heart nor valiant hand
Wins always honour's guerdon;
Uncrowned, full many a hero falls,
Before the encircling cordon.
The patient delver in the mine
Its wealth may not discover,
And beauty's grace and tenderness
Repay not fondest lover.

Yet still the level balance waits,
Poised true by fate unswerving;
No perfect gift of heaven rewards
The recreant undeserving.
The tinselled baubles fame bestows
Are tarnished in the winning;
The goal attained through tears and pain
But mocks the grand beginning.

O soul that seest thy longed-for prize
Bestowed upon an other,
Be brave to bear thy sore defeat,
Thy grief and anger smother,
Nor back upon thy toiling years
Look with regret forever;
Thou hast the best that life can give—
The rapture of endeavour.

HIS LITTLE LOVE.

A snowy January afternoon.

Through the little window of the warm waiting-room we travelers saw the snow blowing across the whitened fields, and heard the sweep of the wind among the leafless branches and against the window panes.

A gentleman of about 30 stood at the window, one arm resting on a little shelf, and eyes bent on the girlish face beside him. He was not handsome, yet his was a face one would look at with as much or with more interest than if the features were as perfect as Apollo's own.

The eyes and mouth were full of power, the former very expressive, and, as he spoke now, full of easy quizzical regard:

"Are you afraid of me, Miss Marion? Do you think I shall prove a tyrannical or lenient guardian?"

"I am not the least bit afraid of you, sir!" the young lady called Marion answered in a cold, business-like voice, looking him in the eye.

"Not afraid? How strange!" he said, the smile around his mouth deepening.

"Do you generally inspire those who meet you, with awe, Mr. Vann?"

"I am a lawyer," he replied, "therefore blessed with second sight, of course. Not only do we judge by the outward evidence of the thoughts in a client's heart, but the inner working of the vital organ is an open book to us. Your thoughts now——"

He paused.

"Well," she asked impatiently.

"Are not flattering to me. You consider me an unmitigated bore, very cold and professional—not good looking. You long for school left behind in the south, where days like this were unheard of, and where the college students serenaded you and dedicated flowery sonnets to your beauty."

The girl flushed and darted a quick, angry glance at him from the dark eyes under the little tissue veil strapped across her nose.

"You are pleased to be sarcastic," she said, with a little sneer and shrug; "but of what matter is it? If it amuses you, sir, it amuses me infinitely more. I am not afraid of your satire, neither do I like you!"

Jerome Vann raised his brows in unfeigned surprise.

She was so petite, so childish in appearance in spite of her 18 years, and the open animosity was so novel. It was all refreshing and he watched her amusedly as she went to a distant corner and buried herself in a novel, to the complete exclusion of himself.

All he could see beneath the book was a pair of extremely lovely red lips, and these he watched steadily, scarcely aware of it. Five minutes passed, ticked slowly off by the clock in the empty waiting room, and a brown curl appeared above the rim of the book, then one curious and brightly angry eye, which met his gaze and disappeared like a flash.

Jerome laughed. He knew that by that outburst of mirth he totally lost all vantage ground with her, but he could not help it.

Still smiling, he walked slowly to her side.

"Do not freeze me!" he said, pathetically, holding out his hand; "we must be friends, you know."

"Not at all," she said, coldly. "I am absolutely sure that we shall never agree. Better begin as we shall surely end!"

"You dislike me?"

"I have said so," she answered, turning the leaf.

"And why? Because I have been unfortunate enough to have unwillingly offended you?"

"You have laughed at me. I do not know what name they give that in the North; but, in Virginia, we should call that unmannerly."

"If I have been so, Miss Romero, I sincerely beg your pardon," Jerome said, stiffly, and retired to the window, to whistle the "Exile of Erin," in most distracting discord, until the train puffed in.

* * * * * *

Jerome sat by the library fire, a cigar between his lips, his hands clasped idly, his eyes almost closed.

He was listening to a story which interested him.

A younger man was sitting by the fire, a cane in his hand, and his chin resting on the top of it. He was a very handsome young fellow, and the firelight, playing on his head, turned his hair to gold, and made the intense, earnest blue eyes seem black.

"I have loved her from the beginning," he said, slowly. "Through all the past months I have loved Marion silently; now I will tell her of it, with your permission, and learn my fate. Better ultimate rejection than this suspense"

"Ned Buffington, you love my ward?" Jerome asked, calmly, and no evidence that his heart was beating like a boy's could be seen in his face.

"You love her truly, you say?"

"I do! Upon my honor!" Ned replied. "That, surely, is not strange. Could a man, seeing her constantly, as I have done, not lose his heart to her?"

"You know, of course, that she was left a fortune?" Jerome asked again, in the same quiet way.

"I have heard so. Perhaps, indeed, it is the only thing to be regretted, for I love her and have abundance for both," Ned answered regretfully.

Her guardian stood up, and his face was very pale.

"It is no longer to be regretted. Marion has nothing! In the recent failure she lost it all?"

"All!" the young fellow echoed, and there was silence.

"Marion is very proud," Jerome continued.

"If she knew that she was not absolutely independent of my lonely bounty I believe she would not stay an hour longer beneath this roof. But, poor child, she need never know; at least, until after she has been married."

The deep, expressive voice ceased with a regretful ring, and then he concluded, more cheerfully.

"Go, and I wish you success in your wooing."

Ned wrung his hand and left the room, and in a very few moments Jerome followed.

For a while the fire glowed on noisily in the grate, the wind howled and the quiet remained unbroked; then the heavy velvet curtains were drawn back, and Marion stepped out from behind.

Her face was as pallid as a ghosts, her dark eyes were burning with fierce pride, and very angry her lips trembling with excitement and suppressed resentment.

A prettier picture of enraged pride could not be seen.

"Great heaven!" she cried, with a passionate stamp. "What deceit! How often have I hurled the fact in his face that I was glad, infinitely, that I owed him nothing. He calmly heard me, knowing that it was a beggar's delusion he was listening to!" She paused and her flashing eyes turned on the chair he had lately occupied. "How he detests me, too," she said. "I have never tried to win his favor—we have never been friendly, and to think that for weeks past, or perhaps months, I have eaten his bread and spent his money, thinking it entirely my own. But it is over—I shall not stay. In the wide world there is surely room for me to earn my bread!"

She drew back the curtain and looked out. The stars were shining frostily, but the wild March wind was making havoc of every stray leaf and fragment in its path.

The streets were deserted. It was an unusually bitter night of that bulsterous month, a night when humanity keeps its head snail-like, in-doors, when the crackle of a good fire is the sweetest sound on earth.

Marion, with a little shiver turns away.

"I must go!" she muttered; "not another night will I stay here a beggar on his bounty. Old Mrs. Chaplin, though she is poor, will keep me for my mother's sake until I get something to do and pay her back." She paused a second by Jerome's arm-chair, and leaned her arm on the back of it. "I wish—I wish he did not dislike me so," she whispered, and the tears tempted the luster of her eyes. "It was my abominable temper at first, and now he is tired of me, and would gladly marry me to the first coxcomb that asks."

This mood only lasted a second, and all the old fierceness returned.

"But what am I doing?" she said, dashing away the tears and trying to control her quivering lips. "Do I not hate this man—this superior being who treats me as a child? Am I not glad by accident I learned the truth of my position? Certainly! Am I not delighted at the possibility of feeling independent, away from his benevolent smile? I am; and the time will come when Jerome Vann will wonder that he ever laughed at me or my vagaries."

All the warm Southern nature aroused, she went to the desk and began to write a note to this detested guardian.

"Sir," it dashed off, "ten minutes since I learned my position in your house, and it is such an undesirable one that I renounce it this night. You, who have disapproved of me so strongly, will no doubt be glad to learn that I have broken from your reins and fled. Good night and good by to you, sir.

MARION.

"P. S.—I distinctly and emphatically refuse to marry Mr. Buffington."

An hour later she was on the street, the wind blowing her cloak, and twisting her veil till it looked like a signal of distress.

There was nothing of the heroine about her as she hurried along, keeping on the darkest side of the street, her head lowered, and her tears dropping thick and fast. Poor Marion! The first touch of the world in which she stood alone, was cold and blustery. The weeks passed on by leaden feet. Advertisments and detectives were both of no avail, and Jerome Vann's face grew strangely old and sad, for Marion's whereabouts still remained a mystery.

He loved her far more than he ever realized. He longed to see that spirited, magnetic face again, and to hear the pert, merry voice which had made such drollery of his well-meant advice.

Day after day passed, each one an exact repetition of the preceding one, and all very weary, sickening blanks to the rich lawyer in his stately home.

It was June. Sunny, soft weather reigned in the city. Roses bloomed everywhere, in florists' windows, in market carts, in wealthy gardens—everywhere the fragrant bunches of different hued flowers waved in the breeze.

Jerome was standing at his library window, looking out at the throng of promenaders and open carriages dashing along. His eyes were no longer filled with suspense, they were far worse—they were calm and hopeless.

He had left nothing untried to discover her whereabouts, and it had all been worse than useless. He had been beating his heart out with pain, in alternate hope and failure, in passionate longing; and now all was over. Without any renewed vigor he was still deep in professional duties, trying, but vainly, to take up the thread of existence as though Marion had never been known and dearly loved.

He took up his hat and cane and went out. His steps led him to Broadway. The thoroughfare was crowded and he walked slowly along, his moody face, with its quietly bitter expression, in marked contrast to those around him.

Many saw and envied the rich and successful lawyer. Could they but have read that rich man's heart! And so, in the supreme blindness of our egregious vanity, do we judge one another.

He paused to look at a picture which attracted a number of people. It was a quaint design in water colors, in the shape of a small screen.

The picture showed the sea on a stormy day, with the floating spars and masts of a wrecked ship appearing above the angry waves in the distance. All the coloring of the picture is centered in two figures on the shore.

One, the dead body of a drowned sailor, curls lying on his forehead, his eyes closed, and his blue jacket torn, showing the powerful chest in which the heart would never beat again. The other, a young girl with a face of extreme lovliness, though convulsed with anguish.

Her dress denoted that she was a fisher lass, and as she bent over the body of her lover, one hand over his heart, the other holding on the little black hood she wore, the expression of her eyes was strangly real and touching. The subject was an old one, yet this little water-color sketch held a quaint, original power of its own.

Jerome looked at it, puzzled and fascinated. There was a strange resemblance in the man to some one he had known; nay, more. With wondering eyes he realized that it was a perfect likenes of himself.

He went into the store and bought it, at the same time obtaining the artist's address, and following the direction with feverish haste.

The house was a small one, in a street which the word "genteel" describes. On inquiring at the door for the artist who resides there, he was told to knock at the door at the end of the passage.

He did so, but, receiving no answer, opened the door, and found himself in a shabby, clean, unoccupied room. Jerome advanced hesitatingly, and stood on the threshold looking in as though his hungry eyes would never be tired gazing at the picture he saw there.

Marion, in a plain black dress, was sitting at an easel, the brush lying idle in her lap, and her eyes turned languidly toward the open window, through which the sunbeams were straying.

Her figure looked very slight, and out of the pale face her eyes shone with unhealthy luster.

She turned her head and saw him standing in the doorway. Without a start or a sound, or any change of feature except the tightening of her lips, she rose to her feet.

Jerome came forward and took the feverish, unresisting hand in his.

What would he say? In what words express the suffering of the past weary months? She was before him now, and the wild, impassioned torrent he had imagined bursting from his lips at this happy moment had completely deserted him.

When he spoke at last, the words were commonplace enough, but they covered the entire ground.

"I never thought to see you again, Marion; but I have found you."

"And you remember me so long?" she asked, with a flash of something like the old defiance.

The expression which came into his eyes answered her, and he took the picture from its wrappings.

"This led me to you," he said, with impressive tenderness, "and it also told me that you had remembered me so long."

Marion flushed and turned away, but she could not deny it. The proof was there.

Jerome drew her to his faithful heart, which had suffered many a bitter throb for his little love, and kissed her with solemn, heartfelt earnestness.

Thus peace was declared between them forever.

A week later they were married in Mrs. Chapin's little front room, and after a Canadian tour, Marion settled in the old house in a new character.

Condiments and Indigestion.

Cayenne pepper may be selected as a typical example of a condiment properly so called. Mustard is a food and condiment combined; this is the case with some others. Currying powders are mixtures of very potent condiments with more or less of farinaceous materials, and sulphur compounds, which, like the oil of mustard, of onions, garlic, etc., may have a certain amount of nutritive value.

The mere condiment is a stimulating drug that does its work directly upon the inner lining of the stomach, by exciting it to increased and abnormal activity. A dyspeptic may obtain immediate relief by using cayenne pepper. Among the advertised patent medicines is a pill bearing the very ominous name of its compounder, the active constituent of which is cayenne. Great relief and temporary comfort are commonly obtained by using it as a "dinner-pill." If thus used only as a temporary remedy for an acute and temporary, or exceptional, attack of indigestion, all is well, but the cayenne, whether taken in pills or dusted over the food or stewed with it in curries or any otherwise, is one of the most cruel of slow poisons when taken habitually. Thousands of poor wretches are crawling miserably towards their graves, the victims of the multitude of maladies of both mind and body that are connected with chronic, incurable dyspepsia, all brought about by the habitual use of cayenne and its condimental cousins.

The usual history of these victims is that they began by overfeeding, took the condiment to force the stomach to do more than its healthful amount of work, using but little at first. Then the stomach became tolerant of this little and demanded more; then more and more, and more until inflammation, ulceration, torpidity and finally the death of the digestive powers, accompanied with all that long train of miseries to which I have referred.—From "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. Mattieu Williams, in Popular Science Monthly for January.

Increase of Population in Germany.

The German people, who were only 25,000,000 in 1816, are now 45,500,000, and their present rate of increase is greater than that of any European race. The population, which in France only increases by 26 a year for every 10,000 and in Great Britain by only 101, increases in Germany by 115, and this in spite of a vast emigration which, since 1816, has carried away 3,500,000, mostly young adults. There is no sign of suspension in this rate of increase, while there are signs that it is much to rapid for the country to support. The vast, flat, sandy, wind-swept plain which makes up so much of Northern Germany is not fertile; the artisans, though most industrious, find it difficult to dispose of their labor, and in 1882 the Prussian officials discovered that the number of heads of families who must be exempted from direct taxation because they were earning less than $125 a year exceeded 7,000,000, and what was much more formidable, increased with every year.

"I am sure there will be a change for the better in one respect in American dramatic art," remarked Henry Irving to a Pittsburg correspondent of the Tribune. "And that is in the formation of permanent companies which will in a measure replace the stock companies of six or eight years ago."

AN IDYL.

Bonny Nelly standing
At the open door,
Shapely shadow falling
On the sanded floor.
Young and fair is Nelly,
Yet her eyes are sad
Nelly's absent lover
Is a sailor lad.

Loving hearts will quiver,
Though no tempest blow
Gallant ships have foundered
When the breeze was low.
Sailor lads are fickle,
Changing like the wind,
Nelly's lover far away
May a sweetheart find.

Nelly, fie! thus doubting
Sailor lads are true;
I can see a gallant bark
Abreast the billows blue.
I can hear her anchor chain
Rattling o're her side
I see a sailor leap ashore,
Outstripping time and tide.

Nelly, woman, hasten,
Put on your freshest gown,
A sailor lad is coming up
The road that's from the town;
He's looking for a place he loves,
A little garden stile,
A little homely cottage door,
A little lassie's smile.

Oh, faithful sailor laddie,
A king might envy thee;
For such a welcome home as thine
I'd gadly cross the sea.

Flax Blossom in Free Press.

MY SHIP'S CARPENTER.

We were lying in the Penarth Dock, near Cardiff, after having completed that most disagreeable of operations, the taking in of a large cargo of coals, and were only waiting for the tide in order to pursue our voyage to Caen. I was pacing the deck, smoking the first pipe of peace I had enjoyed for some days, when I heard a disturbance at the accomodation-ladder which led from the ship to the quay, and in a few seconds a wild uncouth-looking creature with flashing black eyes and long matted hair came rushing towards me, followed by my chief officer.

"What's the row, Mr. Robbins?" I asked, as the stranger, panting and breathless threw himself at my feet.

"Can't make him out, sir—that I can't," replied the officer. "He's a Dutchman of some sort or other"—in the eyes of sailors all foreigner are Dutchmen— "and he comes aboard sayin' as how he wants to be taken on as a carpenter, 'cos he hears as how the Sunderland is a-goin' to a French port. We tells him as how we're provided; but he won't take no denial, and says he must see the cap'en."

"Well, my man," I said sternly, "what is it? We dont want two carpenters—isn't that sufficient?"

"Mon Dieu, Monsieur le Capitaine," the poor fellowed returned, having recovered his breath, "I have come for to go vid you as carpenter, or any mortal sing you like. I do not vant money—no, vill work for nosing; but I you pray to take me vid you, and, if you vill listen to me for von two minutes, I vill tell you vy."

There was something so tearfully earnest in his manner, and he looked such a pitable object, that I motioned the chief officer to go away, and bade the man say all that he wished. So he continued:

"I am a scaramouch, I know—I am dirty, I am in rags; but perhaps ven I tell you a leetle more, you may sink different of me. I come from Rouen, on ze Seine; I vas a ship-builder dere—me and my brozer. Ve vere not rich, but ve vere comfortable, and ve lived on ze Mont Sainte Catherine vid our only sister, zo pauve Jacqueline. She was fiancee to a lieutenant of ze Twelvse Regiment in ze Caserne at Rouen, and she vas going to be married in a few veeks, ven a friend of ours, an Englishman Monsieur le Captaine, fell in love vid her, and he ran off vid her, and me and my brozer has not seen 'zem since. And dis vas tree year ago, and ever since me and my brozer ve have been looking all over ze vorld fir him, and, if ve catch him; vy, den"—and the man looked almost fiendish as he spoke these words, and tapped significantly a formidable-looking knife which hung in a leather sheath at his waist—"vy, den ve shall kill him!"

"Who was he," I asked, "and what was his name?"

"His name was Curtis," replied the Frenchman—"Richard Curtis; a big man he vas—big of six feet, and he vas den ze captain of a ship."

This was strange, for the consignees of my ship at Caen were Richard Curtis & Co., and Dick Curtis, who answered to the description given by the Frenchman, had been an especial chum of mine, although I had not now seen him for some years.

"But, my friend," I said, "surely you are on a wild-goose chase! You might go all over the world for years without meeting him, especially as you say he was a captain."

"Yes, dat is drue," allowed the Frenchman; but I tink he has been sent at Rouen or somewhere near again, and I shall not rest until I find him."

Dick Curtis, I knew, had been a bit of a scapegrace in his youthful days; but I did not think he was the sort of a fellow to run off with a young French girl who was already engaged to another man. Still I was not going to run the risk of a vendetta at Caen, so I firmly told my supplicant that the ship's books were quite full, and that in no circumstances could I take him. He burst, Frenchman-like, into a torrent of tears and protestations; but I was inflexible, and he went away, looking the very picture of misery.

We got off by the evening tide, and were making good way, with the elements in our favor. I was on the bridge alone with the pilot and the man at the wheel. Suddenly in the gloom I saw a figure spring up the bridge-ladder, and the Frenchman stood before me. I was very angry at first, and swore that he should be imprisoned at Caen as a stowaway—for I was really a little anxious for Dick Curtis, as I had reason to know what a revengeful Frenchman meant; but the man was so profusely apologetic, and so earnest in his promises to do anything required of him in order to work his passage, that I relented and told him he might stay on board.

From that moment Alexis—that was his name—became my most devoted and faithful servitor, and, as will be seen, I never had reason to regret having taken him on. He acted fully up to his promises. My carpenter, a Portuguese, was the merest apprentice by the side of Alexis, who was not only thoroughly conversant with the duties of his calling, but was excellent sailor, willing, daring, and industrious, and a good fellow to boot. If I heard sounds of merriment proceeding from the fo'c'stle, I knew that Alexis was the cause of them. He could sing endless songs, he could play the fiddle, he could dance, he could tell the most amusing of stories in his quaint broken English, and in the most trying circumstances was ever ready with a jest or gibe. Of course no one but myself knew his secret, and I must say that it made me very uneasy—for, if Master Dick was not the hero of the escapade, it was one of the most extraordinary coincidences that ever came before my notice.

However, I pondered the situation thoroughly and made my plans. My life as a sailor had been singularly devoid of romance; but, sailor-like, my pet study was romance; so it was with mingled feelings of dread and pleasurable excitement that I looked forward to our arrival at Caen.

We arrived early on a Saturday morning; and, in spite of all the precautions I had taken, Alexis, in the bustle and confusion attendant upon making fast and warping alongside the quay, managed to get ashore before any one else. I lost no time in making my way to the office of Curtis & Co. Dick was there, developed into a portly family man since we had last met, and was delighted to see me; and, as may be imagined, in a very few moments we were talking of old times and exchanging experiences as only old chums can after a long separation.

"You'll come and dine with me, old fellow, he said. As it's Sunday, I don't suppose you'll begin to discharge. I've a nice little place just out of the town, near the race-course; and I'll introduce you to the misses and the youngsters.

"What! Married? I cried. "I should have thought you were the last man in the world to go for that sort of thing, for I know you were always so full of the rights of free unhampered man."

"Yes—married," he replied—"and to a Frenchwoman too; think of that!"

A pallor came over my face I could feel; I knew that what Alexis said was true; and that my old friend was the unsuspecting object of his vengeance. Dick saw the change.

"Why, what's the matter?" he said. "You don't think any the worse of me for having a Frenchwoman, do you? At any rate, you won't when you see her and judge for yourself, and when I tell you that she's the dearest little body in the world—far better than I deserved."

"No," I replied seriously, "I don't think any the worse of you for marrying a Frenchwoman. I'm not such a narrow-minded idiot as that for a good wife is a good wife, be she a Zulu, or a Frenchwoman, or anything you like; but——"

"But what?" said dick impatiently.

So I told him the story of Alexis; and in was his turn to grow pale.

"However," I said, in conclusion, "you leave it to me; it has caused me a lot of anxiety, and I have hit on a plan. But look there; I wouldn't show myself much in the streets to-day if I were you, for that fellow left the ship before I did, and is prowling about now with a knife as long as your forearm, and if he caught sight of you, why"—and I finished the sentence with a significant whistle.

"Anyhow," Dick said, "you'll be up by six o'clock?"

"Yes," I replied; "and don't you be about when I arrive."

So we parted.

I went back to the ship. To my surprise Alexis was on deck, waiting for me.

"Well," I said gayly, "have you found your friend?"

"No, sar," he replied; "I have look very carefully at all ze ships in port, but I can not see him. But I vill have a look ashore dis evening ven ze people come from church."

"And you mean to kill him if you do see him?" I said.

"Mon Dieu, Monsieur le Capitaine, but vat else can I do? He have insult me and my brozer and ze lieutenant and ze ole family! What else can I do?" he answered.

"Well, carpenter," I said, "I'm going to dine and sleep ashore to-night, and I want a hand to carry my portmanteau."

"I vill do it, sar, I vill do it; if you vish me to carry it to ze endl of ze vorld," he offered.

"Very well then; I shall be ready in half an hour."

At the expiration of that time I was on my way to Dick Curtis's house, Alexis following me with the portmanteau on his shoulder. We arrived at the house—a typical French bijou maison de campagne, standing within its own gardens, which betrayed their English ownership by their unusual trimness and neatness.

"Wait outside," I said to Alexis, and entered.

Mrs. Curtis—a pleasant-looking little woman, coquettishly yet modestly attired, a strange contrast to her ragmuffin of a brother outside—met me.

"I must introduce myself," I said, "as a very old friend of your husband's, and he has asked me to dine and to sleep the night here."

Madame in excellent English, assured me that she was charmed to see me, and led the way into a pretty little boudoir, overlooking the race-course.

"You may think it strange," I remarked, "that I have come here so much in advance of your dinner-hour; but I have something very important to tell you."

I said this seriously so that the little woman was alarmed.

"You speak so gravely," she returned, "that I fear something has happened; surely my poor Dick——"

"He is all right, I assure you," I interposed; "but he may not be all right unless we are careful."

"Explain yourself, monsieur, I pray," said Mrs. Curtis, with the tears standing in her black eyes—mild reflections of the fiery orbs of Alexis.

"Simply, madame," I answered, "your brother Alexis is here, and he is searching for your husband."

"Alexis!" repeated Mrs. Curtis, in a horrified voice. "Oh, he will murder us all—I know he wil, for he has such a fearful temper!"

"No, madame, he won't," I said, "if you do as I tell you. You have children; bring them down stairs, and meanwhile I will call in your brother. If his heart is not softened at the sight of your happiness and of your children, then he is not the man I take him for; for, although he vows revenge against your husband, he loves you dearly, and has often talked to me about you."

I rose, went to the door, and beckoned to Alexis.

"Alexis," I said; "there is a lady here who wishes to see you."

"A lady to see me sar?" exclaimed Alexis. "Mon Dieu, I cannot show myself to a lady, in dis cloze"—pointing ruefully to his stained and patched suit of blue jean.

"Surely you are not afraid of your sister?" I whispered.

At these words the poor fellow gasped his eyes started from their sockets, the portmanteau fell from his grasp.

"My sister!" he repeated. "Our Jacqueline?"

"Yes," I answered. "Now just listen to me. I have found out that your sister married an old friend of mine; she is perfectly happy and is the mother of two children. If I let you go in and see her, will you promise that——"

But, before I could complete my sentence, at a single bound Alexis had sprung into the house. I followed and found him with his sister, both of them alternately laughing and sobbing, trying to speak, kissing and embracing and holding each other at arm's length—in fact, behaving as foreigners generally do in similar circumstances.

"And you are happy?" said Alexis, when the first enthusiastic burst of greeting had subdued.

"Perfectly," replied his sister; "and my husband is the best man in the world; and see, Alexis—our children!"—pointing to the two chubby little fellows in sailor costume who stood somewhat timidly aside with their fingers in their mouths, doubtless revolving in their minds what possible connection there could be between their fashionably-dressed mother and the uncouth-looking stranger.

Alexis kissed the boys—much against their will evidently—and then, with a melodramatic gesture, started aside.

"But ze fader," he said; "ve have sworn to kill him, me and my brozer, if ve do meet him. I cannot break my oat; but I cannot kill him;" and, again kissing his sister passionately, he left the room.

Alexis has never left me from that day to this; and never during the whole course of our acquaintance has there been the smallest shade of difference between us. From time to time I have offered him promotion; but he has always remained and swears he will remain until he hears from his brother, My Ship's Carpenter.

A New Anecdote of Alexander H. Stephens.

Perhaps there never was a man so frail in body, but so full of humor as Alexander H. Stephens. We had to set up his great speeches before and after the war, made in the old Capitol of Georgia, and he always wanted to read his proof-sheets, not with great success either. He was a bad speller and a worse proof-reader. After his famous speech in Milledgeville, just before secession, he got the writer to bring him the proof-sheets to his room in the Milledgeville Hotel. We found him and his brother Linton alone. Mr. Alex. had a cane pipe-stem in his mouth, the pipe resting on the water stand, six feet to the front. As we entered he politely beckoned us to a seat, and invited us to take a pipe, shorter than the one he was puffing at. After a few preliminaries we remarked: "Mr. Stephens, this is the grandest effort of your life, but I can't see how you and Mr. Toombs can be friends, politically, any longer. I would be proud to be able to father such a speech as yours; it would send me to congress." Said Mr. Stephens in reply: "Young man, if you want to go to congress learn to sing some good songs. It has been my great misfortune to have no music on my tongue. If I could sing songs like 'Rack-back Davy, daddy shot a bar; shot him in eye-ball, never touch a har,' and 'Old King Cole,' and 'Clar de Kitchen,' etc., etc., I could be president of this probable disrupted nation." We were so amused at the pleasantry of the great man, and so lost to business, that we cut off an important paragraph on the proof-sheet to light our pipe, and had to get a duplicate.

Heavy City Expenses.

It costs a good deal of money to govern a large city. New York's budget for 1885 is $33,881,905, included in which is $3,583,000 which the city has to contribute to the state government. The total is $164,260 less than it was in 1884. One item of expense is $1,409,000 appropriated to pay a judgment for the Navarro water meters. The largest item in the appropriations is $7,681,000 for interest on its debt of $134,000,000. The next largest is $3,859,000 for schools; then come the items of $3,727,000 for the police department; $2,553,000 for public buildings; $1,709,000 for the fire department; $1,200,000 for street cleaning; $1,108,000 for asylums; $1,500,000 for charities; $952,000 for the judiciary; $766,000 for redemption of city bonds; $352,000 for the city courts; $213,000 for stationery; $469,000 for the health department; $849,000 for parks; $250,000 for judgments; $190,000 for election expense; $130,000 for the city college; $109,000 for collecting the taxes, with smaller sums for other purposes.

Statistics from a London Directory.

The population of London is sheltered by 550,000 dwelling houses, and the area of streets and squares embraces 122 square miles. Every day sees an average of 160,000 strangers enter the city, and 123 persons added to population; while each year 28 miles of new streets are laid out, and 9,000 new houses erected. There are 129,000 paupers, upon whom 10,700 police keep a close eye. The population includes 120,000 foreigners, more Roman Catholics than there are in Rome, and more Jews than there are in Palestine. Two thousand clergymen preside over 620 churches and 423 chaples, of which latter buildings the Independents have 121, the Babtist 100, the Wesleyans 77, the Catholics 90, the Calvinists 10, the Presbyterians 10. The number of cats kept by the people is so large (700,000) that "cat's meat" is daily delivered at the majority of the houses. The 8,000 horses which die each week are utilized to meet this demand.

An Indiana couple waited until the ages of 70 and 64 before making up their minds to wed, but, having come to that conclusion, they were so impatient that they rode thirty miles in a snowstorm to get to a clergyman.

Personalties.

Little Ned—"What did pa mean when he said sister Edith must stop getting surreptitious letters? What kind of letters is them?" Little Nell—"Why, don't you know, they is love letters. Her beau leaves them in a little box under the shrubbery and Edith gets them." Little Ned—"But why is they called that?" Little Nell—"Why they is called syruptitious 'cause they's so sweet you know—just like molasses."

Sergeant Bates has found a friend in need in the shape of an admirer, who has just left him a legacy of $13,000. The sergeant did not find "showing the flag" a paying business, and has lately been in extreme want, so that this streak of fortune comes in good time.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is not married. When he first started for Africa he was engaged to a pretty New York girl, who wept over him for six months, gave him up for dead in a year, married another man within two years, and had a child before her plighted lover returned from the dark-browed continent.

Elbert P. Cook has disappeared from Havana, N. Y. He was a private banker—very private. E. G. Sackett, his partner, furnished the capital—said to be $40,000—and Cook the experience. It is thought that Sackett is "cleaned out" and that Cook is in Canada preparing to enjoy the ice carnival and make himself at home generally in the American colony of F. F's—fast fellows.

B. P. Shillaber, the venerable Mrs. Partington, is one of the few friends of the Rev. Adirondack Murray, who still has a kind word to say for that notorious backslider: "He is, as Father Taylor said of his son-in-law, Judge Russell, 'not much of a saint, but a sweet sinner.' The world has been too harsh with him."

The London Land Agent's Record says. "I have not heard what rent Lord Rosebery pays for Lansdowne House, but I should imagine not less than £2,000 a year, which I am told was the rent paid by Lord Palmerston for Cambridge House. The Duke of Abercorn is understood to have paid £1,500, and subsequently £2,000, for Chesterfield House. I imagine that these are the highest rentals which have been paid in London by the year. The highest weekly rent I know of was paid by Louis Philippe's widow for Chanceller House, Tunbridge Wells, fifty guineas a week, and the Duke of Abercorn paid forty-eight guineas for the same house."

John B. Gough, in his wild and dissipated youth, fell in love with a girl up in Vermont. She refused to marry him on account of his dissolute habits and gave her hand to a promising young lawyer of her native village. Gough reformed and became a celebrated temperance advocate. The lady's husband went to the war, where he acquired the vice of drinking. He came home, reformed and fell, reformed and fell again, and finally died a complete wreck, the victim of whiskey.

Mrs. Howgate, the wife of the fugitive Captain, says a Washington telegram to the Boston Herald, is keeping a small boarding-house in Washington, and Miss Ida Howgate, his clever daughter is an instructor in a military academy at Cleveland. About a year ago she passed a fine examination before the civil-service board of examiners, and was recently awarded a $1,000 position in the department under it but she declined it. She has made friends in Cleveland, and preferred to stay there.

An Albany correspondent of the Tribune tells a story about Mr. Tilden. He complained one day that his medicine hurt his stomach. "Oh, but, Mr. Tilden," said the physician, "the medicine is doing you a great deal of good." "I presume so, but I shall not take it hereafter." "I'm sorry to hear you say that; but if you are determined on this course I would warn you earnestly that you must stop using it gradually." "You doctors don't know everything. I quit using that medicine three weeks ago."

The Engineer's Story of the Brakeman.

Chicago Herald.

Several years ago I was running a fast express. One night we were three hours behind time, and if there's anything in the world I hate it's to finish a run behind schedule. These grade crossings of one-horse roads are nuisances to the trunk lines, and we had a habit of failing to stop, merely slacking up for 'em. At one crossing I had never seen a train at that time of night, and so I rounded the curve out of the cut at full tilt. I was astonished to see that a freight train was standing right over the crossing, evidently intending to put a few cars on our switch. I gave the danger whistle and tried to stop my train, but I had seven heavy sleepers on, and we just slid down the grade spite of everything I could do. Quicker than I can tell you the brakeman on that freight train uncoupled a car just back of our crossing and signalled his engineer to go ahead, which he did sharply, but barely in time to let us through. In fact, the pilot of my engine took the buffer off the rear car. Through that little hole we slipped and lives and property were saved. Now, that brakeman was only a common railroader, yet he saw that situation at a glance. There wasn't time to run his whole train off the crossing, nor even half of it—barely time to pull up one car length by prompt quick work. He kept his wits about him as, I venture to say, not one man in a thousand would have done, and saved my reputation, if not my life. He is now a division superintendent on one of the best roads in the country.

Ex-Vice President William A. Wheeler is living at his old home at Malone, Franklin county. He is wifeless, childless and sleepless, and said to be fast nearing his end.

Henry Worst of Fort Yates, who was found frozen a few days ago, died soon after. He was unconscious until death. He had relatives in St Paul, who have been notified.

HOW EDNA DECIDED.

A splendid June day, bright and breezy. Opposite the great square in its carpet of green, stands a large brown painted house with bow-windows and spacious piazzas, half shrouded in blossoming wisteria.

On one side is a croquet ground, and on the other a glimpse of a lovely old fashioned garden, green, cool, and shadowy, the mere sight of which is refreshing.

It is Sunday, and the people on their way to church. Most of those who pass this way are evidently of the elite, for the street is the fashionable one of the town.

As they pass the brown house, each looks up at the bow-windows, as if expecting to see there a face that they know.

But none is visible, though perhaps those whom they look for are nearer than they imagine; for at one end of the upper piazza, screened by the matted wisteria, are two young girls, dressed in thin slippers and white cool muslin scaques.

One of the girls is tall, fair, stately, and a trifle inclined to embonpoint. One can predict that at 40 she will make a very handsome and imposing woman.

The other is nearly as tall, but lithe and sylph-like, with a clear olive complexion, dark roguish eyes, and a face pretty and piquant.

"How pleasant this is!" she says. "I would not exchange with those people going to church."

"Nor I," says the other quietly. "I seldom go to church in summer."

"And Aunt Mary and Bernard—do they go regular?"

"As for Bernard, he seldom goes at any time—spends the day lying on the library sofa, reading. Mamma is generally an inveterate church-goer; but just now she is on bad terms with the new minister, and vows that if he don't resign she will join the other church. It is one of her whimsies."

"How odd!" says Edna, laughing.

"Oh, you don't know her! I forgot that you have not been here since you were a little thing of six years old. What a pity uncle should have his family so far away. We have been so cut off from each other."

"He had to do it, you knon, when he failed."

"Yes, dear, I know, and I have always felt very sorry for you. We, ourselves, live up to our income, and papa declares he will have nothing to leave Bernard and myself; but still we live in good style, and anything, in my opinion, is preferable to being a governess. How you must hate it!"

"Yes, indeed!" with a sigh. "and I dread the thought of going back to it. I have no aptitude for teaching. I like dress and gayety, and should like of all things, to be rich, and the mistress of just such a house as those two handsome ones opposite. Whose are they?"

"One—that handsomest of the two, with the greenhouse and fountain—is for sale. The other belongs to Mr. Derwent, one of our first lawyers. And by-the-bye, Edna, here is a chance for the realization of your wishes for Mr. Derwent is a rich widower, and, it is reported, on the lookout for a young wife. So don't fail to set your cap at him!" she added, in a tone half laughing and half earnest.

"Any children?" asked Edna, idly.

"One—soon to be married and go away. He must, of course, have a mistress for his establishment, for he is fond of entertaining and living in style, and——There!" she added suddenly, as the door of the opposite house opened, and a gentleman descended the steps, "that is Mr. Derwent! How do you like his looks?"

Edna bent a little forward for a sight of the rich lawyer.

He was about forty, and very good-looking, but stiff and precise.

Edna shrugged her graceful shoulders.

"I could never like a man who walks in that excrutiatingly-dignified manner," she said.

"Then I may congratulate myself in having never been remarkable for dignity of mien?" said a voice in the doorway behind them.

There stood a handsome young man, tall, dark, with a silky moustache, and steel-colored eyes under his dark eyebrows.

He sauntered up leisurely, and stood leaning against the balustrade, with folded arms, looking down upon the two girls. Edna blushed slightly as she met his gaze.

"Have you been eavesdropping?" she enquired saucily.

"No indeed! I came upon you quite unawares, heard a chirping and chattering as of many magpies, and thought—"

"Don't be impertinent, Bernard," says his sister serenely.

"I? Certainly not! And if my cousin Edna entertains the least idea of what you hint at, I am ready to go down upon my knees and ask pardon."

"Not here," said Edna, "on the piazza floor. I heard Aunt Mary complaining that it had not been swept for a century; and your immaculate white suit would suffer."

"Thank you for your solicitude on my account, but I have a soul above such low interests. Dress is nothing in my eyes."

"It is a good deal in mine. I love dress, and devote much of my time and thoughts to it. There, now I have told the truth," she added, laughing, "and will leave you to meditate upon the folly of womankind while I go and write a letter home."

And she airily tripped away while his eyes followed her to the door.

"Bernard," said Laura, "I want you to waylay Mr. Derwent and invite him to dinner."

"Very well. Why?"

"Because I've a plan concerning Edna. I saw him on Friday evening at the concert, gazing very admiringly at her, and I've thought——"

"Nonsense! If that's all I won't invite him."

"Then I'll get papa to do it," said Laura, rising and serenely walking off.

So Mr. Derwent came to dinner, and he talked very sensibly and cleverly, and paid formal and polite attentions to both Miss Laura Warden and her cousin.

And when, after dinner, the party adjourned to the drawing room, and Mr. Derwent, after a brief chat with Mrs. Warden, leaves the lady's side, and seats himself on the opposite end of the sofa occupied by Edna. Barnard takes up a book and studies the effect of the letters in an inverted position, refusing utterly to glance in their direction.

Edna, on the contrary, finds it difficult to not watch Bernard. She tries in vain to confine her attention to what Mr. Derwent is saying, and more than once answers absently, and hopes that Bernard will pity her and come to the rescue. And she finds it a great relief when at last the guest takes his departure.

"Well," says Laura as her father escorts the visitor to the front door, "how do you like him?"

"He's very nice," Edna answers with a sharp glance across the room, "and," pointedly "very agreeble!"

Bernard shrugs his shoulders and forces a smile of compassion.

"I should think, Bernard," his sister remarks, "that you might have paid more attention to Mr. Derwent, considering he was our guest."

Bernard flushes at this.

"What could I do with an old Methuselah like that?" he demanded indignantly.

"Old? He's only about 40," avers Laura.

"And so fine looking!" says Edna.

Whereupon Bernard throws down his book, taking his hat, thinks he will step over to the Ogilvies and ask Miss Bella to go to church in the evening.

And Edna declares that she has a headache, and retires to her room for a nap, and lies awake for a full hour, thinking.

She likes Bernard—likes him more and more every day; but Mr. Derwent is rich, and she knows by this time that she can, if she will, be mistress of that elegant establishment opposite. Oh, if I had never seen Bernard, how much easier for me it would be!

In the two weeks following, Edna sees a great deal of Mr. Derwent. The town in summer is gay with strangers, for whom parties and picnics, and entertainments of all sorts are got up; and at these Mr. Derwent and "that charming little brunette, Miss Edna Porter," are about the most conspicuous.

"Edna," says Bernard, stepping through the French window on the piazza; and taking a seat on the front steps beside his cousin, "have you promised to go to the party with the patriarch?"

The term he now generally applies to Mr. Derwent, who in the cool of the evening has stopped for a few moments to exchange some pleasant remarks with the young ladies, and has just left them.

Now Edna has been all day expecting Bernard to offer his escort to this party, and she feels vexed that he has not done so.

"If I have," she says sharply, "I don't see why you should want to know about it."

"It is none of my business now, certainly. I can only leave you to your chosen escort, and hope that you may have a nice time, and be benefited by his society and conversation."

"I don't see why I should not have a nice time in Mr. Derwent's society," says Edna still more sharply.

"Certainly, if it were a scientific lecture, for instance, or a funeral, or a murder trial; but for a pleasure party and dancing, don't you think a little—ch—incongruous?"

Edna gives him a severe look, and maintains a dignified silence. Laura comes hastily to the rescue.

"What will you wear?" she enquires.

"Blue, I hope," says Bernard quickly, and with an earnest glance at his cousin who looks up.

"Why," she asks softly. "Is it your favorite color? or do I look better in blue?"

"Oh, neither exactly; only"—he appears the least bit embarrassed—"only the idea occurred to me that I prefer to see ladies dressed in blue."

"Don't tell stories, Bernard," says his sister reprovingly. "You know perfectly well that you want Edna to wear blue because Mr. Derwent remarked just now that he admired white. Youv'e been evesdropping at the window."

Bernard scrowls at his irrepressible sister, and Edna colors.

"Of course, dear, you will wear white?" Laura continues coaxingly. "Mr. Derwent will expect it, you know."

"Indeed, I don't see what right he has to expect it," Edna answers with sudden asperity.

And Bernard's contracted brow clears again. He looks gratefully and almost tenderly down at the still blushing face beside him. But the girl plays with her fan, and will not look up.

On the evening of the party, in her own room, Edna spreads out two dresses side by side, and surveys them long and meditatively.

She twice takes up the white robe, but hesitates; and then she glances at Bernard's portrait which hangs beside Laura's over the little writing-desk in a corner.

From this she turns to the window and looks across at the handsome house opposite.

Oh, if only that house were Bernard's instead of Mr. Derwent's But had not Laura told her that her father had declared he would have nothing to leave herself and Bernard?

Down stairs in the parlor, the gentlemen are waiting.

A light step is heard on the stair, and both the gentlemen turn.

A graceful, sylph-like figure stands in the doorway, her eyes rather downcast as she pretends to arrange a refractory bracelet. There are crimson roses in her dark hair, and her dress is white.

"Mr. Derwent advances, looking pleased, and Bernard takes his hat and goes off alone to the party.

When Edna arrives she sees him in a bay-window, talking gravely with Miss Ogilvie—a handsome, intelligent-looking girl, and Laura's special friend.

"I had hoped," Laura had said to her cousin, "that Bernard would marry Bell Ogilvie. I know she likes him, and just before you came I thought he was just beginning to pay her some attention; but one never knows how to take Bernard."

After this affair of the white and blue dresses, Bernard is for some days rather cool and distant to his cousin.

Edna does not like it—her conscience perhaps reproaches her—and one day, standing in the low window, she places her hand lightly on his coat-sleeve, and says coaxingly:

"What is the matter, Bernard? have I offended you?"

He turns his dark eyes upon her without a word.

"I am sure I never intended it," says Edna.

He takes the little hand lying on his coat-sleeve.

"If you never intended it, Edna, I'll forgive it."

"Forgive what?" in innocent surprise.

But her color betrays her, and Bernard smiles as he says still holding her hand:

"You are no actress, little cousin, You know to what I allude."

"But, Bernard, that blue dress was—well, was really shabby, and you would not at all have liked to see me in it. And besides you know—Mr. Derwent had offered to escort me to the party."

"He's decidedly officions and frisky for his age," says Bernard dissapprovingly.

"Frisky! Oh, Bernard!" says Edna, laughing.

"Has he asked you to go to the picnic?" enquired her cousin suspiciously.

"Not exactly. He—merely alluded to—"

"Merely took it for granted that you were bound to go with him, and so he needn't be in a hurry to ask you!" says Bernard wrathfully.

"Then he will find himself mistaken," Edna says with emphasis.

"Are you sure of that?"

"Sure? Of course! And to prove it, I'll go with you, Bernard," this very sweetly, "if you will let me, and aren't engaged to Miss Ogilvie.

"Miss Ogilvie is nothing to me. She's a nice sensible girl, but I'm not in love with her, as Laura, and mother, and all of them seem to think."

"They say you liked her once," says Edna, glancing up askance, and half-shading her face with her fan.

"I like her well enough, and, perhaps, might have liked her better in time. But since you came, Edna——"

At that critical moment, Laura innocently entered the room.

It was a charming picnic, as everybody said. Laura had plenty of partners, but as for Edna, the beaux generally, though reluctantly, seemed inclined to respect the pretentions of Mr. Derwent.

Bernard, from remote corners, watched that gentleman's attentions to his cousin, and pulled his moustache with inward wrath and resentment.

He began, too, to look with doubt upon Edna, for had she not that evening encouraged him in the sweetest manner, and was she not now, to all appearances, equally encouraging his rival?

A sudden thought sent the blood to his brow. Could it be that this charming cousin of his was a coquette, and was making a fool of him?

At this moment the couples began to take their places for a quadrille, and Bernard sees Mr. Derwent, in his usual stately and deliberate manner, making his way to Edna across the crowded floor.

Slipping past the row of wall flowers, he reached his cousin's side in advance of his rival.

"Are you engaged for this set?" he whispered!

"Yes, to—to Mr. Derwent," glancing at her card.

He takes the card from her hastily, and thrust it into his pocket, just as a tall head and shoulders loom up near them.

"Dance this set with me, Edna: I ask it as a favor—as something more than a favor!" he said earnestly.

She knows what he means. He is pressing her hand. This is the decisive turning-point, which she feels that she cannot evade.

"Our dance, I believe, Miss Edna," says Mr, Derwent, offering his arm.

Edna hesitates, and casts a glance at Bernard, wistful and appealing.

He speaks instantly, and there is a subdued triumph in his look and manner:

"Beg pardon, Mr. Derwent, but I think you are mistaken. This is my dance?"

Edna slightly turns to Mr. Derwent. Her breath comes quickly, and her fingers tremble a little as she endeavors to fasten that troublesome bracelet.

"Let Miss Edna decide which of us is right," says Mr. Derwent with dignified politeness.

He is a little flushed.

Bernard, on the contrary, is slightly pale, and his eyes are intently fixed upon his cousin.

She avoids his glance, and turning, takes Mr. Derwent's arm, murmuring something about having lost her card.

Mr. Derwent walks off with her upon his arm, with a little pleased smile of triumph lurking about the corners of his mouth, and Edna sees no more of Bernard that evening.

Next morning the girls come down to an 11 o'clock breakfast, and Aunt Mary, as she poured out their coffee, scolded them for staying so late on the moonlight porch after their return from the picnic.

Laura only smiled placidly, and Edna toyed with her apron and blushed.

"I—I have something to tell you, Aunt Mary."

Aunt Mary, glancing at her, nearly sprang from her chair.

"Bless my soul, child! you don't mean that Mr. Derwent proposed to you last night?"

Edna smiled as she nodded assent, and Aunt Mary at once turned up the girl's face and kissed her.

"I'm perfectly delighted. Why, it's the very best match in town, and almost in the whole country. Your father and mother will be so pleased."

"I knew he would propose last night Edna," Laura says quietly; "and I'm so glad dear!"

And then, after some moment's excited talk on Aunt Mary's part, the latter says suddenly:

"And I have a piece of news, also, though not so important as yours, Edna. Bernard——"

"Where is Bernard?" said Laura, "and why did he leave the picnic so suddenly. And the news—what do you think of his having purchased that Morford House opposite—the one next to Mr. Derwent's?" said Aunt Mary nodding to Edna.

"Why, mother?" said Laura in surprise. "He heard—let me see, it was the day before yesterday—that Judge Taylor wanted the house, and he just rushed up to the agents office and secured it on the spot," said Aunt Mary triumphantly.

"But," said Edna vaguely, "I did not know—I mean, how could he afford it?"

"Afford it? Why, child, he's rich enough?"

"Rich?" questioned Edna wonderingly.

"You don't mean to say, Edna, that you didn't know that Bernard's grandfather died years ago and left him the whole of his handsome fortune? Why, I should think, of course, Laura would have told you."

"I thought she knew," said Laura. How strange that we never spoke of it in her presence. But mother doesn't this look as though Bernard were thinking of getting married?"

"Indeed it does. Why, I declare it's perfectly delightful to think of Mr. Derwent and Edna owning one of those beautiful houses just opposite us, and Bernard and Bella the other. For of course—But what's the matter, Edna, child? Ah, these picnics, and late hours, and courting are too much for you. Go upstairs, dear, and lie down."

She obeys white and trembling; and no one guesses the wild regret; the bitter pain and remorse, and the vain longing that lie deep down in her heart as she murmurs:

"Had I known it yesterday."

Low-necked Dresses.

Washington Letter.

A great fuss is being kicked up because some of the ladies at the White House reception wore extremely low-necked dresses. That they do appear in costume very much abbreviated from the neck down, there is no sort of dispute. That the wearers of these low-necked costumes are well-favored and pleasing to look upon, I have heard no one—at least no gentleman—complain. It is my belief that the uproar has been created by some of the lean and hungry ladies who could not safely presume to appear in similar rig, and that they have communicated their opposition to decollete costumes to sympathizing lady correspondents. That would be enough. It ought to be said that the wearers of the lowest dresses and the possessors of the busts that are really worth exposing to a curious public, are the ladies of the foreign legations. It is sometimes embarrassing to be obliged to stand by one of these charming creatures, as she sits on one of the sofas in the corridor, with a superb costume that is nothing but a pair of straps from the arm pits up—but then one is obliged to accustom himself to many strange things in this cosmopolitan city.

"Beware of the Vidders."

Mr. Dud. Mobley of Coffee county, Ga., wishes he had heeded the older Weller's advice to "beware of the vidders." Mrs. Judy McCook, a sprightly widow, cast a web of fascination over Mr. Dud and made him believe that she loved him and would marry him. Ditto Mr. Bird Mobley. Arrangements for an early wedding were made by both parties, and Mr. Bird Mobley, to keep things quiet, asked his betrothed to meet him at a certain point on the Ocmulgee River and they would get married. Meantime the other suitor had his suspicions aroused, and at once went to the house where the lady resided and besought her to come out and wed him. The lady shut herself up and refused the invitation. The disappointed wooer sat by the door, waiting for day and his doom, but, to his sorrow, when day came the house was searched, Mrs. McCook was wanting, and later information leaked out that she had escaped through a window, went to the river, and married Bird Mobley according to promise.

Industrial Training.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has now 443 students in the school of Industrial science, and 114 in the school of mechanical arts and the Lowell school of practical design. Of the value of the Institute's training, President Walker says: "Here is a case in point: The President of one of the great lines of transportation in this country—a man with a genius for organization and execution—said to me, but a short time ago, that he could take a young man of good sense, good judgment, and good habits, a graduate from our course in civil or mechanical engineering, and, by passing him through the successive grades of responsibility in railroad management, could in five years' time make him a better general superintendent than could be made of a man lacking the preparation in twenty years. The day of half-trained men is past in this country in all occupations—or is rapidly going past."

Precedence at Washington.

Concerning the much discussed question of precedence among ladies in Washington official society, Miss Frelinghuysen is reported to have written as follows in a private note, setting at rest the story of ill-feeling between her mother, Mrs. McElroy, and Mrs. Carlisle: "It seems too bad that what the president intended as a compliment to a new speaker's wife, should be construed as rudeness to my mother, to whom he is studiously polite and most generously considerate. Mrs. Carlisle and we are excellent friends. The receptions of the president my mother has attended, and will always attend; but Mrs. McElroy's Saturday afternoons she has begged to be excused, as she is so weary of standing. The story is foundationless, but has wonderful life and lasts long, because people love to think there is not peace in President Arthur's household."

The Real Ruler of Canada.

The central figure in the Canadian parliament is also the greatest figure in Canada. He is Sir John A. Macdonald, the real ruler of Canada, with but a short interruption, for twenty-five years, and the greatest man British North America has produced. Other politicians are there, a dozen of them, who have been knighted by the queen, but while he is, like them, Knight Commander of the Provincial Order of St. Michael and St. George, he is more than that. He is Knight Commander of the Bath, and, more than that, he is a member of the Imperial Privy Council, which is a distinction enjoyed by no other man in Canada. The others are honorable; he alone is right honorable, like William E. Gladstone. Sir John is 70 years old, and has been a legislator for forty years.

Sham "Duties to Society."

It is a wise and suggestive saying that the Wilkie Collins puts in the mouth of one of his characters: that one may live comfortably on a certain income named, "provided that she does not owe duties to society!" How many a piece of extravagance is excused and glossed over with the plea that really one is obliged to do this or that—that it wouldn't look well not to, etc. But who is really deceived by the excuse or the foolish act itself? There are homes that are made wretched through this notion of duty to society which conflicts with duty to the family. If every woman looked faithfully to her work at home, lived within her means, attended to each real obligation, there would be fewer discontented women vainly seeking for an outlet for their surplus energy.—New York Post.

Court Etiquette.

Court etiquette is the code of rules which encloses the sovereign and keeps the subject at a proper distance from him. It serves to keep the King from becoming familiar with the people, and it prevents the people from getting so near the monarch as to realize that he "isn't anything but a common man after all." Three years ago, during a garden-party at Buckingham Palace, an American couple caused quite a sensation by breaking through the court etiquette. They pressed forward and shook the Queen's hand, instead of waiting to be presented and then kissing it.

Prince Gortschakoff, who for many years was the Prime Minister of Russia, was noted for his observance of minutest points of etiquette in his relations with the late Czar. Lord Dufferin, the English ambassador, once asked him if the Emperor's cold was better. Bending his head and half-closing his eyes, Gortschakoff answered in a reverent tone.

"His majesty has deigned to feel a little better this morning."

It was the characteristic obsequiousness which provoked the Duke de Morny to say "Gortschakoff purrs when he speaks of any creature at court, even if it be the Grand Duchess Olga's monkey."

The Spanish court is noted for its punctilious observance of etiquette. "They kissed the feet of his majesty and withdrew," said a Madrid paper, reporting an interview of the town council at Serville with King Alfonso. The councillors did not really get down on all fours and kiss the king's boots. But as members of the cortes kiss the royal hand, etiquette demanded that those on a lower level should be reported as kissing the royal feet. The folling extract from a foreign periodical illustrates how costly it is to offend Spanish etiquette:

One of the chief reasons of the Duke of Aosta's unpopularity during the brief reign and before his abdication, was that he would take no pains to study the complicated etiquette of the Escurial. He sought to introduce simple manners, in a country where even beggars drape themselves proudly in their tattered mantles and address one another as "Senor Caballero."

He one day told a muleteer with whom he had stopped to talk on a country road under a broiling sun, to put on his hat. He forgot the fact that by ordering a subject to cover himself in the royal presence, he created him a grandee.

Marshal Prim, who was standing by, hastily knocked the muleteer's head-dress out of his hand, and set his foot upon it, at the same time offering the man some gold.

But the muleteer, who was mortally offended, spurned the money. A few days later, when Prim was assassinated, a rumor was circulated among the people—but without truth, it seems—that the mortified muleteer who had narrowly missed becoming a grandee was an accessory to the crime.

At another time, King Amadeo inconsiderately addressed a groom of his in the second person singular as tu. Happily, the man was an Italian, for, as a court chamberlain represented to His Majesty, a Spaniard spoken to with this familiarity might have claimed that the monarch had dubbed him cousin—that is had ennobled him.

Another thing which the much worried Italian Prince had to learn, was that a Spanish King must not sign any letter to a subject with any friendly or complimentary formula, but must simply write, "Yo El Reg" (I, the King).

Disease and Happiness.

In the case of Carlyle, who creaked and groaned under dyspepsia for over eighty-four years, so uncommon a case? Doubtless, no one would think of speak of him as an illustration of health; but was there not in him more of the essence of bodily health than in Keats, who probably enjoyed far more in his short life than ever Carlyle did in his long one, but who died at twenty-five, or than Kirke White, who died at twenty-one? Perhaps Sir Andrew Clark would say that health is one thing, and strength another; and that while joy in living is the definite criterion of health, it is not at all a criterion of tenacity or strength. But is joy in living the criterion even of health in all kinds of organizations alike? Is it not true that one disease, and that sometimes a mortal disease, leaves the overspill of joy almost unaffected, while another, without the smallest deadliness, will extinguish while it lasts every possibility of joy? Every one knows how much of radiance of life consumption often admits and how much of gloom is due to every slight affection of the liver. Surely the greater number of medical men would hardly subscribe to Sir Andrew Clark's doctrine, that in all kinds of constitutions joy in living is the criterion of health. Excess of vital energy which does not consume itself in any form of action frequently bubbles over in mere delight; but surely there may be no such excess in many constitutions in whicht he balance of perfect health is still maintained. A constitutional gloom sometimes besets persons who in every other respect are absolutely healthy, persons in whom no change of air, or scene, or occupation would produce for any appreciable duration of time that ebullition of spirits which alone can be properly called joy in living.—London Spectator.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s annual circular of failures in the United States during 1884 shows that the whole number of these mercantile disasters for the year has been 10,968. The failures in 1883 were less than in 1884 by 1,784, the whole number being 9,184. This is equal to 20 per cent. The increase of percentage between 1882 and 1883 was 36 per cent, which shows a lessened percentage of increase for this year of 16 per cent. The greatest number of failures ever occurring in any previous year was in 1878, when the disasters reached 10,478, with a far less number of business institutions and traders reported. The liabilities of the year just past amount to $220,000,000, against $172,000,000 in 1883. This shows a very great advance when compared with 1881, when the failures amounted to only $81,000,000. But the liabilities, large as they are, are less than in 1878, when the indebtedness of the 10,000 unfortunates who failed in business footed up to a grand total of $234,000,000.

Opportunities and Conditions of Success in Life.

"The World's Opportunities," is the title of a new book just published, in which the author takes a comprehensive survey of the principal industries and vocations which are or can be carried on in the United States, with a view to ascertain and to point out the opportunities which they present for the attainment of success in life. The author says truly that whenever a change in one's condition is desirable it is right to effect a change. It is right if a man's position is a bad one that he should seek for a better one. The right position for a man to occupy is the best one to which he can honestly and honorably attain by the exercise of all his powers and the best use of all his opportunities. The chapter on Mechanics and Manufactures contains a great deal of valuable informrtion and advice, which can be profitably studied by all who are engaged in those pursuits. The author sums up the main conditions as follows:

First—Choose well the particular advocation in which you are to engage, having special reference to your own qualifications, mental as well as physical. If you are of delicate frame, the trade of blacksmith and carpenter is not for you. If your fingers are deficient in suppleness, and in celerity of movement, the craft of compositor is not for you. If you happen to be color-blind, do not try to become a painter. If there is no special disqualification, then of all the occupations open to you, select the one which promises to pay best. If for any reason, or even for no reason which you can definitely assign, you have a liking for any particular trade, that one, other things being equal, should be chosen. If you are fond of reading, that is a good reason for becoming a printer; if you have a natural mechanical turn, you are specially fitted for a machinest, a cabinet-maker, or a mill-wright, and all the more so if you have an inventive genius. The inventor who cannot, with his own hands, make, at least, a model of his invention, labors under a serious, though not insuperable disadvantage.

Second—Make yourself a thorough master of your trade, including the use of the machinery and other tools used in it; but do not confine yourself to it as to render yourself incable of doing anything else. No one handicraft is sufficient to exhaust all the capabilities of any one man. You will be the better painter for being able to handle the saw; the better joiner for knowing how to use the brush; the better machinist for acquiring the use of the pencil.

Third—Having learned your trade, whatever it may be, look well for a location in which to exercise it. It is as important to know where to do a thing as how to do it. Do not become so enamored of your present abode as to refuse to leave it for a better one, nor so given to change as to seek it merely for its own sake. Of course healthfulness or unhealthfulness of a place is a great reason for or against choosing it.

Fourth—Be on the alert for opportunities to better your condition. Look for them, for it is not often they will come unsought, or that accident will throw them in your path. It is very right and proper to be "always contented with our present condition," provided always that it is the one we are best fitted to fill. But it is by no means certain that the condition in which one finds himself is the one in which Providence designed him to remain. To George Washington it may have seemed at a time that the lot of a land surveyor was divinely appointed to him; and he would certainly have made a good surveyor. George Stephenson was a collier's helper, ignorant of the alphabet until he had almost reached manhood. When at thirty he was made an engine-driver at £100 a year, he thought he was a "made man," and had reached the highest stage to which Providence had assigned him; but Providence willed that he should not be content in that position. Had Peter Cooper remained in any one of the various occupations to which Providence had apparently called him, we cannot well imagine how great losers we should have been. It is the men who have not been "content with their present condition," but have always yearned after and striven for something better, who have not only improved their own affairs, but those of the world.

Fifth—To skill and industry, presistence and energy, with intellegence to guide them, add honesty in act and purpose. Be content with no present state, however good, so long as there appears to be something beyond attainable. However high you have climbed, let your motto and watchword still be "Excelsior"—yet higher.

Boycotting Tobacco Chewers.

From the Buffalo Express.

Thirteen charming young women of Newark, N. J., have begun a crusade against young men who chew tobacco. They are banded together by a terrible oath never to allow the lips of a tobacco chewer to kiss their pure mouths. An able reporter represents a blonde with luscious crimson lips, languishing blue eyes, and a winsome face, as exclaiming, "To fill one's mouth with filthy tobacco, and then kiss the pure lips of a woman, is—is—is—oh, I can't find words to express my horror." A piquant little brunette, whose sparkling black eyes seemed to emit sparks of electric fire," aserted that she had three different young men, who were "real nice looking" kiss her while their breaths smelled of "awful, awful nasty tobacco," and for over a week thereafter she felt compelled to continually rub her lips with a handkerchief in the vain hope of wiping off the stained kisses. It may be a very real evil that the Newark young women are organizing against, but, if it's a fair question, we should like to know what kind of young women these must be that confess to lending their lips to so much promiscuous kissing.

Dr. Cohn, of Breslau, in the years 1864 and 1865 examined the eyes of 10,060 scholars, and found 1,630 of them with eyes of defective shape. Of these 1,072 were myopic, 139 were flat-eyed 23 were the subjects of astigmatism, and 896 were suffering from the results of previous disease. Dr. Cohn further found that faulty shape of the eyeballs, especially in the direction of myopia, increased steadily, both in numerical prevalence and in degree, as school was prolonged; being least frequent and least pronounced in the elementary schools, more frequent and more pronounced in the intermediate, most frequent and most pronounced in the finishing schools.

Webster in Private Life.

The Hon. Alexander Stephens once said of Daniel Webster: "I think Webster was the worst slandered man I ever knew It is the general impression in the country to-day that Webster was a great drundard. You hear it spoken of even now whenever his name is mentioned, but it is an outrageous slander. I will tell you what I know myself. For six years while we were both in Congress I lived next door to him. His house was as familiar to me as my own garden. I was in there a great deal and he was often in mine, and in all the time of my acquaintance with him I never saw Webster when he was the least affected by liquor or under the influence of it in any way. I have dined with him at his house and mine, I have met him at dinners and affairs outside and I never saw him in the least inebriated. I never heard of his being intoxicated but twice, and on one of those occasions—a dinner—he made a speech that was grandly eloquent. Then, too, there had been much said about his incontinency. I think it is even a worse slander than the other. When we were neighbors he was married to his second wife (a fine woman) and, with the exception of Toombs and Calhoun, I never saw a man so devoted to his wife as Webster was. They were always together. If he went out to walk in the evening as was his custom, Mrs. Webster always accompanied him. I used to meet them often. He never was away from home over night that his wife did not go, too. He went frequently to New York and Baltimore, but he always took Mrs. Webster with him. At the receptions in the city they always were together and whenever you saw Webster you saw Mrs. Webster on his arm. It was different then from now. It was not then considered wrong for a man and his wife to keep together at such entertainments. Now if a man speaks to his wife at any reception or affair of the kind he is thought to be unfit for good society. He must beau around some other woman and leave his wife to be looked after by some other man. Webster loved his wife and was kind and faithful to her, and she was one of the most elegant refined ladies I have had the fortune to know."

Garrett and Lincoln.

Tom Ochiltree in New York Tribune.

The last time I met Mr. Garrett was in the private loge of Minister Morton at the Grand Opera in Paris. He was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Garrett, and was in an excellent reminiscent humor. I remember he told me he was present when Andrew Johnson proposed the peremptory arrest of Generals Robert E. Lee, J. E. Johnston and other confederate leaders. He spoke of the way in which Gen. Grant refused to be a party to such a proceeding. He said it was the only time he had ever seen Grant's equanimity disturbed, that his eyes literally blazed with fire, and that he informed Mr. Johnson that any attempt to interfere with the status of these southern generals as arranged by him would cause his instant resignation as general-in-chief of the army. Mr. Garret said that Gen. Grant paid a high compliment to the ability, honor and bravery of Generals Lee and Johnston, and their armies, and said that he would not be made a party to humiliate them or break faith with them. He accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the battle of Antietam on the day after the battle. He said that Mr. Lincoln visited the wounded of both armies in the improvised hospitals, and he would never forget a scene that occurred between him and a young soldier from North Carolina whose wound was pronounced mortal by the physician accompanying the party. Mr. Lincoln put his arm under the neck of the poor boy and talked with him of his mother and sisters at home until, said Mr. Garrett, the tears welled up from his great heart and fell upon the wondering, upturned face of the dying confederate.

How They Vote in Germany.

A striking feature of the German municipal system is its entire independence of national politics. No issue but those arising out of municipal questions are allowed to influence the city elections. Every male inhabitant 24 years of age has a right to vote on municipal questions provided that he has his own household and is not dependent on father and mother; that he has not received alms from the public funds within twelve years; that he occupies a house or pursues a trade with two employes; that he pays an income tax or a class tax. Under one or another of these five conditions all industrious persons in the city are included. That all votes should count equally are regarded as unbusiness-like. The arrangement adopted to meet this point of view is this: Voters are divided into three classes, each of which elects one-third of the city council. To the first class are assigned so many of the largest taxpayers as pay one-third of the taxes assessed; to the second so many as in the aggregate pay the second third of the taxes; to the third class belong all not included in the first and second. Each of the three classes elects forty-two members of the council, its influence upon questions of finance being kept in strict equality with its tax payments. The city council of Berlin has long been conspicuous for the education and financial standing of its members. Election to it is accounted an honor to which the ablest men of the city aspire.

A Speech of Skobeleff's.

"They ask whether the White Czar is wroth with them. When the White Czar is wroth, his wrath is like unto the roaring of a lion. His guns are not thundering—therefore the White Czar is not wroth. But I pray God he do not become so, for their sakes, and for the sake of their wives and of their children; for on that day blood shall flow as rivers, and they shall not be saved by the English, nor shall anything avail them, just as nothing could save the Akhal Tekkes. Believe me when I say this! If God had not willed it I should not be standing here with my guns. But if it be God's will that the white czar should rule over this land, then what can avail against the will of God? If they are sincere let them send me their people; I will receive them, and will let them return with honor as guests. But I shall not believe them until they restore unto me their Russian prisoners. I am a straight forward man. It would not be well for them if the czar should command me to go and fetch them. As long as they do not send back Gyonzelkhanoff and Kidyaeff I will not speak with them any more. Let them bring with them their Russian prisoners, and then I will talk with their honorable men. If they should not like my words I shall let them go home again; but let that be as they please. If but a drop of Russian blood be spilt, they shall weep for their folly, not with the tears of others, but with their own. They entreat me to hasten, to hasten; I have no need to hasten. When the Czar gives the order, I shall find them. These are my last words unto them."—The War in Turcomania—Gen. Grodekoff.

Polk County Journal.

H. B. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

Reports from Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, and Virginia, of winter wheat, are not at all favorable. It is said the crop must certainly be 30 per cent. less than that of last year. Should these reports be substantiated there will be higher prices for spring wheat.

Carroll D. Wright, lately appointed commissioner of the labor bureau at Washington has had large experience and observation at the head of a similar bureau in Massachusetts, and in a late interview says: "I think I am able to see a great revival of trade in all directions. I may be mistaken, but I think you will find three months hence, that the percentage of unemployed men will be much smaller than at present."

Some one has introduced in the New York Legislature an act "for the suppression of sentimental gush and the glorification of felons," which provides a penalty for any one who shall send a bouquet or other sympathetic token to any convicted felon, or to any person held for the crime of murder. The practice against which this act is directed is scarcely to be reached by legislation, but prison authorities would act within their powers in putting a stop to it.

An Association known as the Anti-Deists has just been established in Paris. Its object is to suppress the word God, or its equivalent, in all the languages of the world, on the ground that the Being so designated is a mere fiction and the word, therefore, is senseless and irrational. They are not any more likely to succeed than are the well-intentioned but impracticable people who go to the other extreme and insist that the word God shall have legal recognition by its insertion in the Constitution and laws under the impression that this merely formal recognition would cure a multitude of evils.

In Connecticut there is a strong sentiment in favor of a state income tax to increase the revenue without adding to the burdens of taxation now borne by real estate, manufactures and trade, and a bill has been introduced in the legislature for that purpose. It is undeniably that in theory, the collection of a tax on incomes is the most equitable method of producing public revenue, but it has been found impracticable in the United States, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining incomes, save by species of espionage that is distasteful to the people. Until perjury is looked upon differently than what it is at present an income tax law cannot be generally executed with any degree of fairness.

The locomotive buildings industry has suffered with many others in the past year. According to the American Machinist during 1883 seven of the largest builders turned out 1,346 locomotives, while the same builders during the past year turned out only 901. There are only sixteen locomotive building shops in this country, and in these shops, as near as can be learned, the total number of locomotives built in 1884 was 1,271, about 100 of which were for exportation. The most trustworthy figures show that there are 29,227 locomotives of all kinds belonging to railroads in North America. As the life of a locomotive is about twenty-five years, about 1,169 locomotives must be constructed every year to maintain the stock.

The Secretary of State, in a communication to Congress, seeks to repel the criticism that the participation of representatives of the United States in the Congo conference at Berlin, conflicts with the injunction of Washington in his farewell address, which had been hitherto observed. He declares that the government of the United States only instructed delegates to attend the conference on the understanding that the conference was not to have plenipotentiary functions, that its objects were to be simply discussion and accord, and that the United States would be free to decline to accept the conclusions of the conference. The Secretary further declares that the United States government has not, in taking part in the conference, departed from its traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances, and he subjoins some extracts from a dispatch lately received from Minister Kasson, which go to bear out his own statements.

The distressful condition of the unemployed workmen in Great Britain is beginning to assume very serious proportions, and just now the propagandists of Socialistic theories, particularly in relation to the land, are as active as they can possibly be. There can be no doubt whatever that the number of the unemployed is very large, and that hundreds of thousands of mechanics and laborers have been reduced by the long spell of industrial depression to virtual starvation. Most of the newspapers effect to believe that the distress is not by any means so widespread as the demagogues and their leaders would lead us to imagine, but the meeting held at Birmingham a few days ago—usually one of the most prosperous of England's industrial centers—in which upwards of 4,000 unemployed persons took part, proves conclusively that the distress has reached unprecedented dimensions.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—Bills were indefinitely postponed providing that the superintendent of public instruction shall be appointed; one of the two bills for a state high school. Bills were introduced: Fixing the salary of the attorney general at $3,500; amending statutes relating to offenses against the public peace; requiring school district treasurers to deposit their funds in banks; amending statutes relating to mechanics' liens; authorizing the building of bridges across the Mississippi at Grand Rapids and Aitkin; appropriating $2,000 for the support of the state library; for the pardon of George Lautenschlager, Sophia Rapp and Frank Rapp. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

The blockade on some of the roads prevented the arrival of many of the members of the house, the speaker included, and the session was short and uneventful.

Mr. Lee's bill proposing to amend the school law provides that school district treasurers shall deposit their funds in some bank, after first having advertised that the funds will be placed in the bank which may be deemed reliable, and shall offer the highest rate of interest for the same.

SENATE—Bills were introduced appropriating $2,000 per annum for the Southern Minnesota Agricultural association; to provide for uniform rules of practice in probate courts; appropriating $40,000 for deficiency in state's prison appropriation; amending the charter of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom company; to allow railroad companies outside the state to become domestic corporations. A large number of local bills were passed under suspension of the rules. In the afternoon bills were passed; taxing railroad land, titles to which has passed, providing for change of county seats; extending the limits of St. Paul.

Upon reports of the proper committees, the following bills were indefinitely postponed: To prevent county attorneys from appearing in civil actions; amending the statutes in regard to appearances in justices' courts; amending the statutes relating to time of commencing actions in civil cases; also amending the laws as to depositions.

Senator Peck has introduced a bill by which outside railroad companies extending their lines into the state may become domestic corporations. They are to file diagrams of their entire line with the secretary of state, and must engage not to remove suits into the United States courts.

Senator Wilson's bill to tax railroad lands the title to which has passed came to a vote after many postponements. The roll call was taken, amid an almost solemn silence, and resulted as follows:

Yeas, 32; nays, 10. Senators not voting: Ackerman, Langdon, Lawrence, Peterson and Van Hoesen. Those voting nay were Senators Billson, Buckman, Castle, Clement, Crosby, Gilfillan, C. D., Gilfillan, J. B., Morrison, Sergeant, Waite.

HOUSE.—Remonstrances were received from citizens of Winona and Stillwater against the passage of the railroad bill in its present shape and against an appropriation for the Duluth harbor until the canal had been bridged. Bills were indefinitely postponed amending statutes relating to costs, and Senator Wilson's bill for a constitutional amendment inhibiting towns, cities, etc., from issuing bonds in aid of railroads. Bills were introduced declaring calabooses legal jails; requiring the attorney general to defend persons holding lands under the homestead laws. The house went into committee of the whole, and spent the day in the discussion of the railroad bill.

The debate brought out but a single fact clearly—that it is the purpose upon the part of the friends of the bill to pass it without material amendment, and on this subject there is evidently a well arranged programme. All amendments were noted down, though some may possibly be allowed before the final vote.

SENATE—Bills introduced: Authorizing Freeborn county to levy tax to build court house (passed under suspension); to provide for service and collection of judgments against municipalities which have no officers; fixing measure of damages in cases of loss by fire; relating to warehouses and shipments of grain (railroad committee substitute bill; made special order for Friday at 3 p. m). House bills were passed, amending charter of Northfield; allowing mortgagors to bid at chattel mortgage sales. Senate bills passed: Continuing the laws relating to tree planting; creating the Thirteenth judicial district. In the afternoon bills were introduced providing for a penal code for the state (the New York code) and for boomage rates and privileges on the upper Mississippi and Rum rivers.

Judge Wilson has introduced the following bill, which he entitles "An act relating to the insurance of real property and the measure of damages in case of the loss thereof." The bill reads:

> Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure real property and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the value of the property when insured and the true amount of loss and measure of damages when destroyed.

The judiciary committee has introduced in the senate the largest bill, probably, ever laid before that body. It is the penal code bill, of which the principal features have been given, as far as could be in the limits of newspaper space, in the PIONEER PRESS. It occupies 113 pages of the usual size of printed bills, and is, practically, a reprint of the New York code. Secretary Jones did not read it all.

Senator Pillsbury has provided a bill giving the attorney general $500 to prepare and perfect an appeal to the supreme court from the district court of Hennepin county, in the notable case recently decided by Judge Young adversely to the state and affecting the taxation of railroad lands.

HOUSE—Resolutions were offered for congressional action to counteract the interdiction of American products by European countries. The Wilson bond bill was recalled from indefinite postponement. Bills were introduced, amending statutes relating to county surveyors; limiting the hours that locomotive engineers and firemen may be employed; amending the statutes relating to protection of life; amending statutes relating to boards of trade; amending statutes relating to actions to acquire title; amending statutes relating to publication of lis pendens; amending statutes relating to repression of depositions for the reimbursement of county for taxes on railroad lands from the 2 per cent tax on the gross earnings; giving right of way to railroads over state lands; amending statutes relating to the sale of personal property; to prevent the destruction or injury of bridges by traction engines; a general law for the removal of county seats; amending the school law; providing for the extension of time for redemption in certain cases; to license roller rinks.

Nearly all day was spent in discussing the house railroad bill. The sections were read one by one and adopted, the deliberation having resulted in the making of no material amendments, and the committee rose and reported in favor of the bill being engrossed for its third reading.

It was obvious from the first that it was the purpose to pass the bill without amendment, and no secret was made of the fact that this was in pursuance of an agreement arrived at by the friends of the measure forty-five of whom, it is understood, signed an agreement to see the bill through in its entirety, while fifteen or sixteen more agreed to stand by the measure. The bill will prob

Contested elections are expensive. Mr. Byrne, the Le Sueur county member, who was found to be entitled to his seat, has a bill in for $1,157 for the expenses in his case.

SENATE—Bills were introduced providing for the incorporation of loan companies; authorizing Crookston to issue $30,000 bonds; authorizing Albert Lea to vote as to issue of bonds in aid of railroads entering that city. Senate bills passed: Establishing a Normal school in Moorhead in 1887; providing for compulsory education; revising the military code; relating to lumber district and surveyor general in northern part of state; to prevent transfer of suits to federal courts by foreign corporations; providing for discharge of seed grain debts due the state. House bills passed: Amending the charter of St. Cloud; also of Lake Crystal, Fillmore county; providing for the settlement of moneys in the hands of sheriffs and deputies.

The senators have introduced 400 bills thus far, and of making many more there seems no end.

The senate finance committee cannot act in preparing the general appropriation bill until the house takes some action looking toward an increase of the state's revenues—if such increase is to be made. There are so many increases proposed in the appropriations, that the senate committee will not act until it is discovered where the money is to come from. Of course all measures looking toward increase of tax must originate in the house.

Soren Listoe, ex-register of the Fergus Falls land office, has been appointed by Secretary Jones of the senate to assist in comparing engrossed bills. Mr. Listoe will bring his family to St. Paul for the rest of the session.

HOUSE—A resolution was offered to investigate the status of the St. Cloud, Austin & Mankato railway, and a resolution was adopted asking members of congress to support measures for the suppression of Mormonism. Indefinitely postponed: McKusick's amendment to tax law. Bills were introduced for an appropriation for a memorial tablet at Gettysburg; amending statutes relating to the adoption of children; to provide for the collection of judgments and service of summons upon municipal corporations; for a direct system of surveys; for a second state prison commission. Senate bills passed: To provide an additional judge in the Eleventh judicial district; amending statutes relating to sales of real estate by guardians; for the change of the county line between Polk and Marshall counties. House bills passed: Providing for compensation for change of grade; amending statutes fixing the season of catching trout; relating to practice in probate court; relating to dams and mills; requiring teachers to be paid their salaries while attending county institutes; relating to publication of the tax list; memorials for return of direct tax for war purposes and payment of interest on war loan; the house railroad bill—79 yeas, 21 nays.

YEAS—79.

Becker,
Bjorge,
Blackmun,
Bradford,
Brown,
Bruce,
Burlingame,
Byorum,
Byrne,
Caine,
Caneff,
Casper,
Canning,
Carson,
Collester,
Coulter,
Cornish,
Daniels,
Delke,
Downs, D.,
Downs, H.,
Drake,
Dyar,
Edmond,
Eude,
Erickson,
Evans,
Fiddes,
Flynn,
Foster,
Haraldson,
Hample,
Holmstrom,
Hush,
Johnson,
Lee,
Leland,
Lewis,
Lienau,
Lightley,
McKenney,
McKusick,
McLaren,
McMillan,
Maguire,
Maland,
Mason,
Michener,
Morse,
Muzzy,
Myers,
Nachbar,
Naeseth,
Oleson,
Pattee,
Peterson, P.,
Peterson, J. W.,
Plaisance,
Porter,
Reese,
Reinhard,
Saettre,
Skinner,
Smith, J.,
Snider,
Spaulding,
Stordeck,
Sweetser,
Teubert,
Tinnes,
Thacker,
Thompson,
Wall,
Warner,
Wear,
Webster,
Wendelschaffer,
Wigley,
Mr. Speaker.

NAYS—21.

Batchelder,
Baumgarten,
Bean,
Case,
Durant,
Gorman,
Griffin,
Hendrickson,
Holland,
Howes,
Iltis,
Knox,
Martin,
Murphy,
Pratt,
Sadley,
Sheehan,
Smith, R. A.,
Snow,
Stephen,
Turrell,

Not Voting—Felzer, Simpson, Valentine.

Mr. Myers' bill for a commission to locate a second state prison names John S. Pillsbury, William Crooks, Andrew McCrea, Henry Poehler and T. W. Temple as the commission, and contemplates the procuring of forty acres of land and a stone quarry, and appropriates $6,000 for the expenses of the commission and the procurement of the land.

SENATE—Bills were introduced to insure better education of doctors of dental surgery; amending the law as to release of mechanics' liens. The house bill appropriating $5,000 for the board of immigration passed. Senate bills passed exempting state fair grounds from taxation; amending the charter of Glencoe; terminating lien of chattel mortgages executed in other states in three months. In the afternoon the senate, as a special order, commenced consideration of the railroad committee's bill. Important amendments will be considered Tuesday next at 10 a. m.

The merits of the various amendments—all intended to prevent big shippers from shutting out smaller ones and monopolizing the business—could not be weighed unless the senators had an opportunity to cogitate upon them. Therefore it was agreed that the committee rise and report progress. After arising it was decided that the various amendments proposed by Senators Blake, Wilson and Castle—but not acted on—be printed and laid on the members' desks, and that the bill and amendments be made the special order for Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Senator C. D. Gilfillan yesterday introduced a bill amending sec. 8, chap. 7, General Statutes 1878, and relating to reimbursing the county treasuries of the several counties for the salaries of probate judges and expenses of probate courts. The fees to be paid by executor, guardian and administrators in settlement of estates, as fixed by the bill, are $10 when the value of the estate exceeds $1,000, $20 when it exceeds $2,000, $30 when it exceeds $5,000, $40 when it exceeds $10,000, $50 when it exceeds $15,000, $75 when it exceeds $20 000, $100 when it exceeds $25,000. Executors, etc., shall pay all sums expended in serving or publishing notices. This is the bill which Judge McGrorty has considered with the local delegation.

HOUSE—The regular order of business was waived, and the committee spent the day in committee of the whole, indefinitely postponing the bill giving the right to vote for presidential electors to women, increasing the amount of exempt personal property from $100 to $300, and requiring school treasurers to deposit their funds in banks.

The temperance committee in the house have agreed to report back the Turrell high license bill without recommendation, and it will go to the committee of the whole for consideration.

The bill offered by Mr. McKusick ordering the taxation of timbered railroad lands, when the stumpage on the same has been sold, provoked some debate, and was referred back to the committee on judiciary. The bill had previously been to the committee on taxes and had been reported favorably.

The legislature will adjourn sine die on Friday, the 5th of March, and Thursday, the 4th of March, is the last day in which bills can be passed, and the night of that day the clocks in both the house and senate chambers stubbornly refuse to indicate a later hour than the "noon of night."

SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—Bills indefinitely postponed: Bean's school district treasurer bill; the firemen's relief bill; instructing the attorney general to defend settlers under the homestead law in certain cases; Sadley's chattel mortgage amendment. Bills introduced: Requiring railroads to provide suitable waiting rooms; fixing rate of interest on lands sold by state; reducing the minimum of banking capital to $10,000; for a state exhibit at the pomological society meeting; establishing legal measure for milk; providing for a short-hand reporter in the Fifth district; to establish the county of Canby; amending the drainage law; amending chattel mortgage law; fixing the rate of tax levy for 1886 at one and one-half mills, and for 1887 at one mill.

Mr. Turrell has introduced a bill proposing to reduce the minimum capital for state banks from $25,000 to $10,000. The object of the bill is to bring a large number of the private banks in the state under the scope of the state banking law.

At a joint meeting of the finance committees yesterday an understanding was reached that the committee in the house should report a bill fixing the rate of tax levy at one and one-half mills for the coming year and one mill for 1887. The increase is rendered necessary by the extraordinary demand made by the needs of the state institutions.

Judge Wilson's bill proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting villages or cities voting bonds, which was the subject of considerable discussion in the senate, met its quietus in the house.

The strange spectacle of a country road on fire can be witnessed in Tipperary, Ireland. The embankments are made of peat, upon which have been planted fir trees. The peat having by some means become ignited, hundreds of trees have been destroyed, and others having their roots burned away have fallen across the road. There are no flames but the smoke and burning smell taints the atmosphere for miles around.

It is said that Louisiana has about 48,000,000,000 feet of pine in her forests. As the great lumber states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have only 82,000,000,000 it will be perceived that Louisiana is very rich in timber resources. It has, in fact, more than half as much as the three other states combined.

Earthquakes appear to have their good qualities in the eyes of scientists. Prof. Miln, the celebrated seismologist, writes complainingly from Japan to the British Association that the last season was a comparatively poor one, there being but 57 earthquake shocks, as compared with 80 during the previous season.

There is a great rush of visitors to see the Christie and Phillips oil wells, the greatest oil wells ever struck in the world, in Butler county, Pa., thirty miles from Pittsburg. The cars are crowded, and it is estimated that no less than 15,000 persons went to see the great gushers in one week. The Christie well's production of nearly 6,000 barrels of oil in twenty-four hours gives it the first place in the history of petroleum as the greatest wonder of the oil trade.

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

Reception to Evarts.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—The reception tendered to Senator-elect William M. Evarts to-night by the Union League club, of which he is president, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind which New York has ever seen. In spite of the driving snow storm, which blocked the streets and made the brilliantly illuminated club house all the more attractive, the number of persons present seemed only limited by the capacity of the building. The broad marble ante rooms and the art gallery with its beautiful exhibition of paintings were soon thronged with visitors. Judge Noah Davis presided. An address of congratulation was presented to Mr. Evarts by a committee consisting of E. B. Hinsdale, E. H. Ammidon and Chauncey M. Depew. The address was by Mr. Hinsdale, who was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. Evarts responded. He thanked the members of the club for the honor of the reception.

"It would be very insincere and very ungracious in me," said he, "were I to disparage much more to repel the personal congratulations which you so freely offer, and the personal justification which I so sensibly feel. But, gentlemen, I cannot dissemble from myself, and have no desire to conceal from you, that the actual circumstances which mark the transaction of my election, and that find an echo in your mind rests upon something more important than mark anything personal to myself or anything in the ordinary routine of political promotion. The Republican party was framed into a means of saving this country, and that through every danger and against every obstacle, and with every degree of triumph and prosperity, has built up an unmutilated territory and an uncorrupted constitution to be greater and better than it was ever dreamed or imagined by the great founders of our government. This party now finds itself cast out of power and surrenders to a reactionary party the possession of the same nation and the same government. [Applause.] It is twenty-eight years since the people of this government entrusted their executive power to the Democratic party and a Democratic president of that party's selection. We in New York cannot conceal from ourselves that the center of the army of the Republican party of the United States pierced at this point was committed to our defense. No doubt some

BITTERNESS OF REPROACH

might be, should be, and is felt in Connecticut, in New Jersey and Indiana, that when New York failed there was not an army of sufficient strength that their succor could save the downfall of the party's possession of the government of the country. It so happens that there was one stronghold in the government that our party had not lost; and fortunately it belonged to them to defend the constitutional power and to hold in a certain check executive power on the one hand and the Democratic majority in the house of representatives on the other. I mean the senate of the United States. [Applause.] I believe that we enter upon the contest for the conduct of the government with a perfect assurance if we are not mistaken in this political aspect of our Union, that as sure as election day shall come around it shall reinstate in the possession of that power the Republican party, and then shall have settled forever that odious and dangerous element that has disturbed us for forty years, a solid South. [Applause.] And now, when we are to have a governor and all the important places in the state establishment filled at the coming election, so important if limited to the conduct of affairs in this state, but so vastly important as the first battle ground for the restoration of our party in power throughout the country, let there be an open and frank consolidation of public men justly aspiring, regarding it as still subservient on their part to the great interests of the Republican party, and let us know and feel that whoever is nominated, it is the great triumph and all who were competing with him are but an army behind him to strengthen him for the fight." [Loud applause.]

At the close of Mr. Evarts' speech, Judge Davis stated that an opportunity would be given to take the senator-elect by the hand. Mr. Evarts retired to the library, where for nearly two hours he was greeted and congratulated by the members of the club and their guests. In the supper room, on the fourth floor, refreshments were served from 11 to 1 o'clock. The table centerpiece was a miniature statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

JOHN KELLY'S FAILING HEALTH.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—John Kelly, the Tammany chieftain, who has been stopping a Rockaway beach for some days, is reported to be a very sick man and grave fears are said to be entertained by his physicians and friends. Mr. Kelly has been more or less of an invalid during the entire fall. His political reverses and the discontinuance of the Star have all had effect upon the health of the Tammany sachem. The extent of his illness during the early part of the winter was more or less concealed. After several days spent at Virginia seaside resorts he returned to New York. The change did not better him, however, and it was determined this week to make another effort to get nearer the sea. He was taken to Rockaway Beach last Wednesday but the severe winter weather that has prevailed along the coast for the last few days seemed to tax his strength beyond endurance. His physicians therefore decided to-day to bring him back to his home in this city.

Inauguration Harvest.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—Inauguration is beginning to tell on the appearance of Pennsylvania avenue. Along the triangular parks long high rows of seats are being erected. The local papers teem with advertisements of windows to rent to witness the procession. Good windows in the second story command $50, and third story windows range from $15 to $30. Peanut stand privileges are quoted at from $150 to $200 for the one day. A few rough diningroom places are for rent at from $300 to $400. Roomrenting agencies are doing a big business hiring old empty houses and packing in cots which they let at $1.50 a night. With each cot goes one blanket and nothing else. Some idea of the rush to come can be gleaned from the statement from a leading room broker that he has engaged in advance on his books over 1,500 such accommodations. Special stocks of flags, bunting and fireworks are being shipped here daily for use. The work of decoration will begin next week for the monument dedicated and will be added to until March 3. No such enthusiasm over inauguration has been seen here in twenty years. A number of modistes from New York have come over and set up fierce competition with the local monarchs of millinery on the special patronage necessary for the inauguration.

GENTILES AS WELL AS MORMONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—An elder of the Mormon church, in business in Salt Lake City, and at present in this city, in an interview to-day, in speaking of the Edmunds law, said:

> The persecution of Mormons for unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds law continues. The Mormons, however, complain bitterly of the partiality of the district attorney for not prosecuting Gentiles for the same offense, although it is notorious that many are guilty. Even anti-Mormons declare the raid is prostrating business. Many Mormons against whom District Attorney Dickson is moving are leaving because they claim they cannot secure justice in court; that juries are packed by open venires, and that bail is refused Mormons pending appeal. The Gentiles are beginning to think that they, too, will have to leave or starve, owing to the injurious effect upon business, which would leave Utah in complete possession of the Mormons.

St. Louis Bay.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—The result of Maj. Allen's examination of St. Louis bay and river from Connor's Point to Rice's Point and his report of the survey of Auate and Burlington harbors on Lake Superior have been laid before the house by the speaker. Maj. Allen's estimate for improving St. Louis bay is $71,000. He says St. Louis bay and river are worthy of improvement, though to what extent and at what cost can only be determined after a thorough survey shall have been made. It would be best to commence such survey at Rice's and Connor's points, carrying it up toward the foot of the falls. No complete survey of this locality has been made since that of 1861—the lake survey, and a new map showing the extensive artificial and more than probable natural ones of the past twenty-three years has long been needed. The estimated cost of a full survey and map is placed at $5,000.

The Yellowstone Park.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The bill relative to jurisdiction over the Yellowstone Park, which passed the house to-day, is the one introduced in the senate by Senator Vest last session. An amendment providing that the jurisdiction over the park should be transferred from Montana to Wyoming was offered by Delegate Post after the bill passed the senate, and was incorporated in it as it passed the house to-day.

Copying Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 13.—Timber legislation before the Minnesota legislature, notably that in regard to making it a felony to cut off of state lands, has been examined by men from other states interested largely in timber production and copies of the pending Minnesota bills have been sent for introduction in a number of state legislatures. The same bills are likely to be passed in Wisconsin, California and Oregon.

Another Holocaust of Insane People.

Eighteen raving maniacs were burned to death in the insane department of the Blockley almshouse, on the west side of the Schuylkill river Philadelphia, in a conflagration, which needed nothing to make it the most horrible disaster of the kind ever known in this city. The fire originated in a wing of the old building, insane department, Blockley, which fronts toward the Schuylkill river, and is directly east of the main building of the almshouse. With axe and hook the firemen attacked the iron gratings of the cells, and succeeded in taking out seven men, four of them suffocated to death and three still alive. The last man thus rescued was the notorious "Jim" Burke, who has been in the institution over thirty years. He was brought from the Easton penitentiary, where he was undergoing a life sentence for murder. He has killed, since he has been in the insane department, a cook and two attendants. The firemen who rescued him state that he died while being taken to the ground. All of the inmates of the insane department were rescued safely except those in the third story of the wing in which the fire originated. The total loss of life was eighteen.

Death of a Noted Murderer.

Col. Thomas Buford, of Kentucky, a brother of Gen. Buford, and slayer of Judge Elliott of the court of appeals, died Friday morning at the Anchorage, Ky., lunatic asylum, after a long illness and chronic diseases. Buford shot and killed Judge Elliott for rendering an adverse decision against Col. Buford's sister, in a case involving considerable property. After a most sensational trial Buford was adjudged a lunatic and sent to the asylum, from which place he escaped, going across the river to Indiana, where he lived about a year hunting and fishing, the asylum officials being unable under the law to take him back to Kentucky. Without friends or money, Buford grew sick, and finally was forced by want to go back to the asylum. His brother Abe committed suicide some months ago.

Mrs. Lizzie Sibert dropped dead in a Bloomington, Ind., church.

At Hallidaysberg, Pa., Dr. L. N. Beach was hanged for wife murder.

William Harrington died near New Orleans the 9th inst., aged 100 years.

Milwaukee merchants protest against New York's attempt to abolish interior ports of entry.

President Adams informs Secretary Teller that the Union Pacific is ready with cash for a settlement with the government.

The banking house of Harris & James, of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., has made an assignment. Liabilities, $80,000; assets, $100,000.

The Dakota legislature has sent a memorial asking for division. It reached the senate a month too late. In the house it falls on barren ground.

It is learned that the sentence of the court martial in Col. Morrow's case is that he be reprimanded by the secretary of war and that he retain his present grade for two years. The case will be referred to the president for final action.

Ex-Alderman Wilson, one of Winnipeg's most prominent citizens, has been arrested, charged with appropriating $1,000 trust money to his own use. The money was from the estate of Dan Mills, until late doing business in Minneapolis.

On the 1st of March last year there were 511 saloons in operation in different portions of Minneapolis. The number of licensed saloons at present is only 278, showing a falling off of nearly one-half under the dead-line and high-license ordinance enacted last summer at the suggestion of Mayor Pillsbury.

Never before in the history of the marine world have so many steamships and sailing vessels been so long overdue as at the present time. There are upward of 100 ships at sea bound to New York port which have not yet been spoken or otherwise heard from. The majority of them should have arrived many days ago and some a fortnight ago.

Recorder Smythe of New York sentenced Miss Jennie Elmore to five years in the penitentiary for forgery. The woman eloped from Minneapolis with a man who is described as a gambler. He had poor luck in this city and illtreated his companion. He finally, according to her story, induced her by threats to take forged checks for small amounts and pass them to secure food.

Startling revelations have been made regarding the British war establishment. when the troops were inspected recently many thousand men were found to exist merely on paper. Regiments which were reported at their full complement proved to be mere skeletons, and cooks, servants and camp followers were hastily crowded into the ranks to satisfy the inspectors.

Five men were asphyxiated in a Chicago sewer. Four were dead when brought up and another died soon afterward. The names of the dead are Michael Laski, Joseph Gill, James Grady, Daniel Curtis and Mathew Mason. All were married except Gill. The survivors say their first intimation that anything was wrong was when Gill dropped dead.

O. Roletto Jr., and Charles Bouttineau are here with a delegation of cheifs and head men of the Chippewas, and recently Moose Dung and other Red Lake chiefs came in from the West. They say their errand is to notify the government that they will not treat with the United States or seed a foot of ground unless they are protected by military force, if necessary, from the inroads of white men. The Turtle Mountain chiefs for some reason object to rearrangement of the Devil's Lake land district.

Maj. Gen. William Earle, C. S. I., who was killed at Berti, recently, entered the British army in 1851, and reached the rank of major general in 1880. He served with the Forty-ninth regiment through the Crimean war, and participated in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the seige of Sebastopol, the sortie of Oct. 26, and the result of the Redan. In the British campaign in Egypt against the army of Arabi Pasha, Gen. Earle was in command of the lines of communication, and rendered excellent service.

A number of unpublished letters of Lord and Lady Byron have been offered for sale at public auction. In one letter Lady Byron writes: "Lord Byron married me with the deepest determination of revenge, which he avowed on the day of our marriage, and which he executed ever since with systematic and increasing cruelty. There are other letters in the same strain: also correspondence of Lady Byron with Augusta, the poet's sister referring to family differences. The letters suggest nothing to support the scandalous charges of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The Wisconsin senators have asked time in executive session to look over the papers in the charges against Marshal Botkin of Montana. Senator Cameron says he will vote for Mr. Kriedler's confirmation when he is satisfied the judiciary committee's report is in accordance with the facts. Senator Lapham of New York is pushing Mr. Kriedler's confirmation, and after due courtesy to the Wisconsin senators expects the senate to vote for Mr. Kreidler. It should go into history, by the way, that Kreidler was not Gov. Crosby's candidate. He had another man in view for the place, but the president knew Kreidler's efficiency and selected him.

Some days ago a Miss Cox, residing near Okone, West Va., was seized with neuralgia of the bowels. A physician administered a dose of morphine. Shortly after the girl apparently died, and was prepared for burial. The night of the girl's burial dogs in the vicinity visited the graveyard and made so much noise that the people talked, and it was decided to open the grave. A sickening spectacle was revealed. The girl had revived after burial, and a frightful struggle followed. She had torn her clothes from her body and ripped them to shreds. The flesh hung in strips from her arms, a lip was nearly bitten off and nearly all her hair had been pulled from her head. The family are nearly mad with grief.

The diaries of th Greeley party have been open five days for inspection at the signal office, and are now closed. They were written for Gen. Hazen's reading and not to be published, but the charges that were made against Lieut. Greely made it necessary to make them public. Brainerd and Connell have declined opening their journals to the public; not because they contain anything that would be unpleasant but that they have a proprietary right to them which they desire to use to their own advantage. The general verdict in Washington is that Greely has been fully exonerated. The wonder is that something worse was not shown. Kislingbury's criticisms were unquestionably made when he was much enfeebled in mind and body.

GORDON'S FATE SETTLED.

The Brave Commander Was Stabbed to Death in Khartoum Before the Capture of the City

The Entire Garrison Slaughtered, Men, Women and Children, and Almost Unparalleled Atrocities Committed.

Col. Wilson and Party Rescued from Their Perilous Position—The Proposed Advance from Suakim.

Gen. Gordon Dead.

LONDON, Special Cable, Feb. 10.—A report has reached here professing to throw light on the fate of Gordon. An Arab messenger has reached Korti who says that Gordon was among the first to fall; in fact, that his death was the signal for the revolt which led to the capture of the city. A great tumult arose in the city and Gordon went out impulsively to learn its nature. As he was leaving the government house, the report says, he was suddenly set upon from behind and stabbed to death before he could defend himself. A dreadful massacre followed. Every Christian was hunted down and slaughtered. The most frightful enormities were committed. Neither sex nor age saved the unfortunates from death amid terrible sufferings. The treachery of the pashas is confirmed. They feared, it appears, that with Gordon alive they would never induce the garrison to submit. Once he had fallen the gates were opened to the enemy and the government house given to the flames. Then the Arab besiegers poured in in great hordes. Many of the survivors of the army of Hicks Pasha were in their ranks. They brought with them great stores of ammunition and many guns, which they have mounted on the fortifications. Sir Charles Wilson reports that the city will require a long siege by a large army before it can be taken. To hurl the handful commanded by Lord Wolseley against it would be madness. All the London papers appear in black borders. The report is given out as official. A great popular uprising in favor of a war of extermination is expected as a result of the news.

COL. WILSON SAVED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Korti, dated Feb. 9, says: Lord Beresford has returned in safety from Gubat, bringing with him Col. Wilson and party, who were stranded on an island some distance up the Nile while returning from Khartoum. Some difficulty was experienced in fetching away the stranded party. The rebels on the river banks kept up a constant firing, and shortly after the party embarked a bullet from a rebel's rifle pierced the boiler of the steamer. It was necessary to anchor under fire and make repairs. The British fire, however, took effect, and the rebels were repulsed. Immediately after reaching Gubat, Col. Wilson started for Korti, where he has now arrived, to report in person to Lord Wolseley the details of his reconnoisance at Khartoum. Lord Wolseley telegraphs further particulars of Beresford's rescue of Col. Wilson. When the steamer had gone down the river about three miles, a battery of the enemy, on the left bank, opened fire upon it. The steamer returned the fire, which was kept up while the steamer anchored for repairs. Meanwhile Col. Wilson with a small party took four guns and landed on the right bank. The party marched down the river till directly opposite the battery, and then put the guns in position and opened fire. Much assistance was thus rendered Lord Charles in keeping the fire of the enemy down. At sunset Col. Wilson and party marched on three miles further down the river, and halted for the night. They were there joined by Lord Charles the following morning. The steamer meanwhile had another engagement with a rebel battery, but succeeded in passing it without serious harm. Col. Wilson and party were again taken on board, and the steamer proceeded to Gubat without further difficulty. During the passage from the island to Gubat one man was killed and seven injured. Of the injured four were natives, scalded in the engine room. Lord Wolseley concludes his dispatch with these words:

> I cannot speak too highly of the pluck of Lord Charles Beresford and party. Col. Wilson's men likewise behaved admirably and with the usual determination of Englishmen.

GEN. GORDON DEAD.

A dispatch from Korti says: "Colonels Wilson and Wortley, with the expedition to Khartoum, arrived to-day. They made the journey from Gubat in four days. They bring news of Gen. Gordon's death. One of the pashas among Gen. Gordon's forces marched the garrison to the side of the town nearest Omdurman, saying a rebel attack was expected at that point. Meantime, another traitorous pasha opened the gates at the other end and allowed the Mahdi's troops to enter, and they easily captured the town. Gen. Gordon was stabbed while leaving the government house." The war office has ordered uniforms and accouterments for 10,000 reserves. Gen. Wolseley asks that the advance from Suakim be made within a month. He sees no necessity for waiting until autumn or for the construction of a railroad across the desert from Suakim to Berber. Gen. Stephenson, Gen. Dormer and others of the military council at Cairo, however, oppose the dispatch of an expedition from Suakim in so short a time, on the ground that it cannot be made in readiness to start before April. They say the march to Berber will take a month and be a severe test of the endurance of the men, who will suffer from intense heat and want of water. Isolated detachments will be exposed to attacks by Osman Digna. If, however, Gen. Wolseley declares an early advance to Berber necessary for the safety of the Nile expedition, the Cairo authorities will withdraw their opposition.

DETAILS OF GORDON'S DEATH.

The following additional details of the killing of Gen. Gordon and the fall of Khartoum are at hand: On the day of the capture, which is variously stated as the 26th and 27th of January, Gen. Gordon's attention was attracted by a great tumult on the streets He left the so-called palace, or government building, in which he had made his headquarters, to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Just as he reached the street, he was stabbed in the back and fell dead. The tumult was caused by the Mahdi's troops, who had gained access to the interior of the town through treachery, and who were soon in complete possession of the place, including the citadel. A fearful massacre of the garrison followed. The scenes of slaughter are described as surpassing the Bulgarian atrocities, and rivaling the worst horrors of the Sepoy mutiny. Panic-stricken Egyptians were captured in their flight and put to death with most fiendish tortures—some were transfixed with spears and left to bleed to death. Most of the victims were mutilated in the most horrible manner.

EYES WERE GOUGED OUT,

noses slit, and tongues torn out by the roots. In many cases mutilated parts of victims' bodies were thrust in their mouths while they were still living. The massacre included many non-combatants, and Egyptian women were subjected to the most shameful indignities. More than a hundred women and young girls were given over to the Mahdi's followers to be used as slaves. After the slaughter Many Arabs were seen rushing about the streets with heads of Egyptians impaled upon spears. The next night was spent in saturnatra of blood and debauchery. Since the capture of Khartoum, the Mahdi has repaired the fortifications and made the place well nigh impregnable. He has made it his permanent headquarters, and is said to have an abundance of guns, small arms and ammunition. Both Col. Wilson's steamers were wrecked owing to the treachery of the pilots, who will be court-martialed.

WOLSELEY'S OPEN DISCONTENT.

London cable of the 9th: To-day's cabinet council lasted four hours, and was one of the stormiest sessions that have been held since Gladstone's return to power. After the formal meeting of the ministers in Downing street there was an excited discussion at the war office between Lord Hartington and the chiefs of the administrative departments. The officers were in favor of urgent measures, but the secretary for war insisted upon the necessity for caution. The ministers are sadly worried by Gen. Wolseley's open expressions of discontent. He has complained very frankly of the ambiguous character of the orders he has received from London, and some of his dispatches which have been made public are not couched in respectful terms. The government appears, however, to have at last decided upon a definite policy, and it is believed that its present determination is based upon warnings received from Sir Evelyn Baring, the fiscal agent of England in Egypt. Sir Evelyn has notified the government in very positive language that a continuance of the Mahdi's triumphs in the Soudan will not only be subversive of English prestige in Egypt, but will be fatal to English men and women in all Mohammedan countries. The London World says:

> There are hopes not altogether illusionary that Gen Gordon has made good his escape and gone up the river. Why not? He had eleven steamers originally, and he may have had the foresight to keep his line of retreat open along the Nile. It was his avowed intention some time back to withdraw to the equator if hard pressed, and it is well known that the river is navigable by steamers as high as Gondokoroo.

Gen. Wolseley has requested the recall of all the special correspondents of the London newspapers on account of the scarcity of rations. This is in accord with Gen. Wolseley's frequent expressions of dislike to reporters, but indicates a more desperate condition of affairs than has been hitherto reported.

Sir Charles Beresford and party were ten hours under fire before they were able to rescue Col. Wilson. The enemy used rifles from behind entrenchments. The fire from the enemy's cannon was effective. In addition to a hole made in the boiler, a shell burst on the steamer. The British fire was most effective, silencing the rebel guns and forcing the men to seek shelter. A regular postal service has been formed between Korti and Gubat. The West Kent regiment has left Korti for Gubat. The storming of Metemneh by the British is expected. A Korti dispatch says that Gubat is strongly fortified to resist a possible siege. A fort has been constructed, triangular in shape, with deep ditches in front. Brushwood and wire work outside will impede the enemy in the event of an attack.

THE MAHDI'S LETTER.

The letter recently sent by the Mahdi to English officers on Col. Wilson's steamer, contained a postscript saying it was the Mahdi's first and last letter to the English, and that unless they submitted he would kill all the Kaffir dogs. The bearer of the letter, a dervish, urged the Egyptians on the steamer to join the Mahdi's army, saying that God had sent the Mahdi to convert the world, and the Mahdi intended to march straight to the steamboat. On the day after the steamer stranded (Sunday) the Mahdi's emir landed on the island and urged the British to surrender. Sunday evening Hamid Bey, two skippers and seventeen natives deserted the steamer. The steamer Sofia, with Lord Charles Beresford on board, arrived on Tuesday. During the engagement with the enemy the Sofia's boiler was struck by a shell and a great explosion occurred, followed by the rush and roar of steam. After a temporary patch had been fixed on the boiler, the Sofia passed the enemy's works under a heavy fire, towing a nuggar containing Col. Wilson's baggage. The nuggar grounded 600 yards below the fort. The night was spent in trying to float her. Perfect silence was maintained on board the steamer, which led the Arabs to believe she had been abandoned, and they stopped firing and commenced beating drums. Just before daybreak the enemy saw sparks emerging from the funnel of the steamer, and they at once began to yell in the fiercest manner and opened a heavy fire on the vessel. The steamer replied effectively, and soon passed out of range. It is estimated that the enemy numbered 4,000. They had three Krupp guns. Col. Wilson's loss on the island was two killed and twenty wounded of the Egyptian troops, and four wounded of the British. The Soudanese allies fought well until they heard of the fall of Khartoum, when they became demoralized. The Mahdi caused the massacre of all of Gordon's men, together with their wives and children. Gen. Gordon was killed on the morning of the 27th. The garrison at Gubat is exasperated over the news of the massacre. The Daily News appears in mourning for Gen. Gordon, and publishes the following from Gakdul:

> Natives who reached here from Khartoum say Gen. Gordon was killed while in the act of leaving his house to rally the faithful troops. The latter were cut down to a man, and for hours the best part of the town was a scene of merciless slaughter, not even women and children being spared. All notables were killed except the treacherous pashas and their followers.

Gen. Earle's advance from Birti to Berber commenced yesterday. Gen. Wolseley, with the British forces, started from Korti last evening to cross the desert to Gubat. Only portions of two regiments remain at Korti.

The Bombay correspondent of the Times reports that an Indian brigade has been definitely ordered to Suakim. It will consist of 2,100 infantry and 500 cavalrymen. The morning papers have columns bordered with black, as a token of the grief which is universally felt over Gordon's fate. Some papers confine the mourning emblems to the editorial pages, but in most of them column rules are reversed on all the pages. The News says:

> The age of chivalry is revived again in Gordon's history, and the whole world thrills with passionate grief at this Christian warrior's death.

The Standard alone refuses to believe that Gordon is dead, and clings to the shadow of hope that he may be a prisoner or may have escaped south.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Italian expedition recently landed at Massowah has been ordered to aid the English operations in the Soudan by marching into the interior and relieving the garrisons at Kassala and Sennaar. The movement if successfully accomplished will open a line of communication to the coast and to Khartoum parallel with the route from Suakim to Berber.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Lord Wolseley telegraphs the war office to-day from Korti as follows:

> The advance guard of Gen. Earle's column, consisting of a squadron of cavalry under command of Col. Butler, surprised a large body of the Meenassir tribe under Wadgam, the murderer of Col. Stewart, encamped at Shakoah Wells. The cavalry charged the encampment and the enemy fled in every direction, leaving behind them thirty killed and a large number of camels, cattle and many Remington rifles. Col. Butler captured six prisoners.

Great activity prevails in Chatham, Woolwich and Aldershot preparations for sending reinforcements to Egypt being rapidly pushed. The Twentieth Hussars and the Third battalion of the Rifle brigade are now at Aldershot. The battalion of Scott's fusiliers, a battalion of Coldstream Guards, and a squadron of the Fifth Lancers, have been ordered to proceed at once to Suakim.

ITALY'S PART.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—It is understood that Italy is contented to occupy Cairo, Alexandria, Suez and a portion of Ismailia, so as to enable the troops of Egypt to proceed at once to the frontier.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Waddington, French ambassador, has presented to Earl Granville amended counter proposals of France regarding Egyptian affairs. The proposals embody increased demands on the part of France. They insist that an international commission be appointed to investigate the finances of Egypt, and that an intenational conference be called to meet at Cairo to neutralize the Suez canal. Advices from Paris say the modifications of the French proposals were made in such a manner as would, as far as possible, avoid wounding the *amour propre* of the English.

MASSOWAH, Feb. 5.—A great battle was fought in the Gallabal country with a large force of Baggara rebels detached from Sennar. After a severe struggle the Baggaras were utterly routed, losing 6,000 men and four emirs, one of whom was a nephew of the Mahdi.

Advices from Gubat, dated Feb. 1, give gloomy statements about the condition of Stewart's forces. These men have been placed on three-quarters rations. These have been once supplemented with beans and fresh meat. The camels have had plenty of forage. Shendy, on the opposite bank of Nile, and Metemneh, three miles from Gubat, are occasionally shelled by a steamer. The troops are busily employed in clearing the ground in front of the camp and in detached work at the adjoining villages. The main earthwork erected for the protection of the camp from the river front has already been greatly strengthened. It was calculated that they would be completed that night. Several men wounded in the desert battle have died in camp since the arrival of the army at Gubat. The others are doing well. The remainder of the Royal artillery and naval brigade, with ten guns, including one Gardner, have arrived. The convoy has sent back to Jakdul wells for more stores, and have taken forty of the wounded along. Nearly every night the pickets exchange shots with unfriendly Arabs. A second dispatch received from Stewart's camp, at Gubat, states that Col. Wilson had on the island where he was stranded 250 refugees whom he found along the banks of the Nile near Khartoum. A dispatch to-day from Wolseley's headquarters states that couriers, accompanied by an escort, now on their way across the Bayuda desert, are expected to arrive at Korti to-night. The couriers are conveying reports of Lord Beresford's attempts to rescue Col. Wilson and party from the island in the Nile, where they have been hemmed in by hostile Arabs.

Value of Well-Bred Stock.

The value of well-bred stock among our useful domestic animals has long been recognized by intelligent farmers. Its superiority over the native, or unimproved stock is too well known to need discussion; and yet, while the advantages of keeping good stock are so many and so plain, is it not a little singular that so many farmers are found who are willing to retain their native cattle? Is it not singular that so many are very backward about infusing the blood of improved herds into their inferior bred animals? It must be plain to the dullest understanding that such an improvement represents a money value. Improvement of stock means a fatter pocket book and a larger bank account. It costs far less to keep a good animal than a poor one and while the good one makes ample returns for his keeping, the poor one makes little and in many cases no returns. In proof of this you often hear men say that "stock-raising don't pay." In the case of beef cattle, those by sires of good descent are ready for market from one to two years earlier than scrubs, they will outweigh the scrubs and their flesh is far superior. The characteristics of early maturity, ease of fattening, and that peculiar development of form sought in early maturing beef cattle, has been gained only by long, persevering and patient efforts. The origin and characteristics of improved breeds of all of our most useful domestic animals attests this important fact. Animals have been kept in one locality for many years by intelligent and judicious breeders, who have made it their especial care to fix a desired type by the selection of sires and dams having certain characteristics in common, and blending the offspring, so that the desired traits have become hereditary. Differences or marked variations from the type have been eradicated by such long continued and careful breeding, and our present improved breeds, with their uniformity of character, and the constancy of transmission to offspring, are the results. The histories of the improved breeds are of great interest as illustrating this important fact, and exhibits in a strong light the labor, money and time expended, to say nothing of the patient waiting and watching, the judgment and vigilance in breeding and management which for more than a century were required to bring about the desired results. We are apt to forget this, and fail to appreciate the obligations we are under to those who have by such means brought the improved breeds up to their present high standards of excellence, but we should not forget to take advantage of their labors and expenses by using the results they have obtained and placed within our grasp. There is no good excuse for Polk County farmers as there is now within our limits a representative of almost every improved breed of cattle in existence, and the lack will soon be supplied at the rate we have been improving. Of the two breeds yet unrepresented in Polk County there are parties now negotiating to supply them. We shall have something to say as to the relative values of the different breeds, and we also invite discussions of their merits through the columns of The Journal.

BELTS OF TIMBER FOR SHELTER.

Every farmer who has a prairie farm, and has no natural forest growing around his buildings, can plant one at very little cost. In the first place the strip of land to be planted to trees and cuttings should be well cultivated and pulverized, with two or three crops of grain taken from the soil before planting commences. The great mistake, generally made, is planting the ground too soon to trees, or before the wild grass nature of the soil has been subdued. The cost of planting a windbreak depends upon the length and width of land used. It should be made at least from six to ten rods away from buildings, so that snow will not drift around them during heavy storms of winter. Six rods west of buildings (ten is better) plow a strip of land north and south ten rods in length and four rods in width; same distance north of buildings plow another strip of land same width and length as first, meeting it at right angles. Now you have a piece of land plowed on two sides of your buildings, north and west, in the shape of a right-angle. Harrow it well, then mark it off in rows four feet apart with a plow, going twice in each furrow, so it will be good depth to plant. The first four rows on the outside should be planted to willow cuttings, setting them eight inches apart in the furrow; this will take for four rows, each twenty rods in length, sixteen hundred cuttings, which will cost four dollars. The balance of the rows, ten in number, can be set to cottonwood and box elder trees, set four feet apart in the row, which will take about eight hundred trees, two years old, which will cost four dollars. Thus for the small sum of eight dollars any farmer can commence planting a wind-break around his buildings. If he wishes to plant a larger strip of land, say twenty rods on north side of buildings and twenty rods on west side, and four rods wide, it can be done for double cost of first, or sixteen dollars. The wind-break when planted should be thoroughly cultivated in summer to make good thrifty growth of cuttings and trees. Late in fall it is best to mulch the willows with straw to catch snow to protect first year's growth which are very tender and apt to kill back to ground if exposed too much to hard frosts. It is also well to mulch around the young cottonwood and box elder trees with a little straw, enough to catch some snow for protection. Remove all straw in spring and give good cultivation another season. Now, the willows have become wood-hardened and strong enough to stand severe frosts. Late in fall mulch quite heavy between rows of willows and trees with straw, four to six inches in depth. Let this remain on the ground another season, between the rows, to keep down weeds and make the ground moist around the trees during dry weather in summer; also it saves expense of cultivation. It would be well to trim lower branches of willows and the young trees to give more uniformity and better shape to the trees during the second year's growth. Willows do not grow well on alkali spots; not even cottonwood and box elder trees. Plant on ground as free from it as possible. I have examined some of the willow hedges grown by some of our best farmers in this latitude the past four years, and found them sound and perfect to the very top, where they have made a growth of fifteen to twenty feet planted four years from cuttings. It will prove one of our most valuable trees for hedges on prairie soil. Every farmer who can spare a little time and money cannot make a more valuable improvement on his farm than to plant a grove around his buildings. It will come back to him four fold in the increased value of his home. It will give him comfort in winter by breaking the cold, bleak winds on the prairie. Even in summer how pleasant to see prairie homes surrounded with shades and a young forest of trees. It marks a thrifty prosperity among its inhabitants, and an inestimable value to the whole country.

FRANK T. HASELTINE.

Crookston, Minn.

Diversified Husbandry.

Much has been said in relation to a system of diversified husbandry as the proper solution of existing troubles. Jim Hill says: "raise less wheat and more stock!" G. A. Pillsbury, the elevator system, says: "raise less wheat and more flax!" While there is a great deal in this good advice it does not comprise it all for as long as an embargo is placed upon a free market it makes little difference. Farmers will find it the best method to raise cattle, raise wheat, raise flax and raise h-ll until an open, free market is the result. A market in which any man who wishes can buy and ship grain and produce.

Profits of Flax Raising.

Worthington Advance: The flax industry has now assumed such importance as to demand the attention of our farmers and business men in some intelligent and organized way. The articles heretofore published in our columns show that of the 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 bushels of seed grown in the United States this year, about one-half of the whole yield was grown in Minnesota and Dakota; that the great bulk of the Minnesota yield, say three-fourths, was produced in the eight or ten counties in the southwestern corner of the State.

Although the flax industry in America is just fairly begun, it is claimed, as shown in our report of the Tow-mill Convention, that the farmers annually lose forty millions of dollars by not having a market for the straw. Mills, however, for using the fibre are beginning to multiply, there being fifteen to twenty in the district represented by the Convention, and with mills sufficient to utilize the straw, the flax crop will become one of the most profitable which farmers can grow. This will be especially so should the proposed establishment of linen mills in the west be realized and the farmers be induced to grow the best grades of fibre. It was shown at the Convention held in Worthington that by securing the best seed and adopting the best methods of culture the straw product can be raised to two and two and a half tons an acre and sold at $10 to $12 a ton. Add to this an average of eight to fifteen bushels of seed to the acre sold at $1 to $1.50 per bushel and it will be seen that flax can be made a most profitable crop.

The Best and Cheapest Dairy Paper.

Every well-posted dairyman has heard of the Jefferson County Union, published at Fort Atkinson, Wis., the leading dairy paper of the Northwest, edited and owned by W. D. Hoard, who for a number of years has filled the position of President of the Northwestern Dairyman's Association. For the sake of placing sound dairy reading within the reach of all, Mr. Hoard has commenced the publication of a compact edition of all dairy, market and agricultural matter contained in the Union, which will be issued weekly under the name of "Hoard's Dairyman." This paper will be issued for a time in a six column folio form, and is truly a very valuable compendium of dairy knowledge. The Dairyman will contain each week the finest and most extensive dairy market reports from all important markets besides a letter from Elgin, the great butter market of the Northwest. In addition will be given letters from the most practical dairymen of the country, on all that pertains to first-class dairy farming, breeding dairy stock, &c. Reports in summary of all the leading Dairy Conventions, will be published. Each number contains a record of the sales of butter by the leading dairymen around Fort Atkinson, and elsewhere. This is a valuable feature. Every farmer who keeps a half dozen cows ought to read "Hoard's Dairyman." It will pay him a hundred fold on the investment. We will send the Dairyman with The Journal for one year for $2. Call and see sample copies. [48-46]

Brainerd Dispatch.

If the good people of Crookston and Polk County are awake to their best interests they will do all in their power to aid the Brainerd & Northwestern road. The bulk of the road will not only release them from the monopoly of the Manitoba road and the clutches of Jim Hill, but will give them a direct outlet for their wheat and other farm produce, which that grand country produces in large quantities. The building of this road to Crookston, the proposed route, would make a city of it that would be second to none in the Northwest. Should Crookston and Polk County act hostile to the proposition, of which there is no likelihood, there is a possibility that the road would give them the go-by, and strike Red Lake Falls. Again, we say, if the good people are awake, and desire to serve their best interests, they will take off their coats and go to work for the same.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS Israel Dion, as mortgagor, did on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 25th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 93, 93 94 and 95; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 25-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained, on the part of said mortgagor to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable; and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider and declare and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 55-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1884, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 18th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [48-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Cote, as mortgagor, did on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock, p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 196, 197 and 198; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 85-100 dollars due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883 pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 30-100 dollars, for which sum so paid, the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lein on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1884, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 19th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [illegible]

Daily Globe.

An Independent Democratic Family Newspaper, Enterprising, Bright, Clean; Accurate and Impartial in the Presentation of its News; Pithy and Pungent in the Discussion of Public Questions. While Democratic in Principle, it will treat Men of all Parties with Equal Courtesy and Candor.

The Globe will aim to be a reflex of the Best Sentiment of the Great Northwest. It will Champion its Interests and Stimulate its Progress. It will be alive to every Interest of this Grand Section, and Vigilant in Collecting and Publishing all the Important News in the most Attractive Form.

It will stand for Honest Government, a Revised Tariff, Reduced Taxation, Repealed Treasury Surplus, the Opening of American Markets to the Nations of the World, Dethronement of Monopoly, Protected Labor, and an Honest Ballot.

TERMS.

PER YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

DAILY, six days in the week	$8 00
DAILY, three days in the week	4 00
DAILY, per month	75
DAILY and SUNDAY, one year	10 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, six months	5 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month	90
SUNDAY, one year	2 00

☞ All subscriptions payable in advance.

WEEKLY GLOBE.

Six months	$0 50
One year	1 00

TO AGENTS.

For 5 WEEKLIES (one free to agent)	$5 00
For 50 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free one year)	50 00
For 25 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 6 months)	25 00
For 13 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 3 months)	13 00

Specimen copies sent free.

☞ Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.

Address all Letters and Telegrams to
THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

☞ All Postmasters and Country Storekeepers are its appointed Agents.

Daily Globe.

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 24 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51¼ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 76 stalks from one oat."

From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.

[48-59] C. P. CAHOON.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

Crookston Tonsorial PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec. Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St. CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

—AND THE—

Devil's Lake & Turtle Mountain Districts

—CONTAINING OVER—

9,000,000 Acres

GOVERNMENT LANDS!

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.

Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application.

JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner.
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent
St. P., M. & M. R'y, St. Paul, Minn.

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

The Old Brick Block

IS THE PLACE

To Buy Dry Goods, Groceries. Clothing, Boots and Shoe Hats and Caps, or anything you want.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM

IS THE FIRM

Who are ready, with a corps of affable clerks to show you their NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK and quote prices to astonish the natives.

Great Bargains!

Don't forget to visit Fontaine & Anglim's Emporium, in the Old Brick Block,

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER

FREE

To Journal Subscribers!

Who will pay up their subscription account to The Journal in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to

The "American Farmer,"

A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is One Dollar per Year. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,

Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

Value of Well Bred Stock.

The value of well-bred stock among our useful domestic animals has long been recognized by intelligent farmers. Its superiority over the native or unimproved stock is too well known to need discussion, and yet, while the advantages of keeping good stock are so many and so plain, is it not a little singular that so many farmers are found who are willing to retain their native cattle? Is it not singular that so many are very backward about infusing the blood of improved herds into their inferior bred animals? It must be plain to the dullest understanding that such an improvement represents a money value. Improvement of stock means a fatter pocket book, and a larger bank account. It costs far less to keep a good animal than a poor one and while the good one makes ample returns for his keeping, the poor one makes little and in many cases no returns. In proof of this you often hear men say that "stock-raising don't pay." In the case of beef cattle, those by sires of good descent are ready for market from one to two years earlier than scrubs, they will outweigh the scrubs and their flesh is far superior. The characteristics of early maturity, ease of fattening, and that peculiar development of form sought in early maturing beef cattle, has been gained only by long, persevering and patient efforts. The origin and characteristics of improved breeds of all of our most useful domestic animals attests this important fact. Animals have been kept in one locality for many years by intelligent and judicious breeders, who have made it their especial care to fix a desired type by the selection of sires and dams having certain characteristics in common, and blending the offspring, so that the desired traits have become hereditary. Differences or marked variations from the type have been eradicated by such long continued and careful breeding, and our present improved breeds, with their uniformity of character, and the constancy of transmission to offspring, are the results. The histories of the improved breeds are of great interest as illustrating this important fact, and exhibits in a strong light the labor, money and time expended, to say nothing of the patient waiting and watching, the judgment and vigilance in breeding and management which for more than a century were required to bring about the desired results. We are apt to forget this, and fail to appreciate the obligations we are under to those who have by such means brought the improved breeds up to their present high standards of excellence, but we should not forget to take advantage of their labors and expenses by using the results they have obtained and placed within our grasp. There is no good excuse for Polk County farmers as there is now within our limits a representative of almost every improved breed of cattle in existence, and the lack will soon be supplied at the rate we have been improving. Of the two breeds yet unrepresented in Polk County there are parties now negotiating to supply them. We shall have something to say as to the relative values of the different breeds, and we also invite discussions of their merits through the columns of THE JOURNAL.

BELTS OF TIMBER FOR SHELTER.

Every farmer who has a prairie farm, and has no natural forest growing around his buildings, can plant one at very little cost. In the first place the strip of land to be planted to trees and cuttings should be well cultivated and pulverized, with two or three crops of grain taken from the soil before planting commences. The great mistake generally made, is planting the ground too soon to trees, or before the wild grass nature of the soil has been subdued. The cost of planting a wind-break depends upon the length and width of land used. It should be made at least from six to ten rods away from buildings, so that snow will not drift around them during heavy storms of winter. Six rods west of buildings (ten is better) plow a strip of land north and south ten rods in length and four rods in width; same distance north of buildings plow another strip of land same width and length as first, meeting it at right angles. Now you have a piece of land plowed on two sides of your buildings, north and west, in the shape of a right-angle. Harrow it well, then mark it off in rows four feet apart with a plow, going twice in each furrow, so it will be good depth to plant. The first four rows on the outside should be planted to willow cuttings, setting them eight inches apart in the furrow; this will take for four rows, each twenty rods in length, sixteen hundred cuttings, which will cost four dollars. The balance of the rows, ten in number, can be set to cottonwood and box elder trees, set four feet apart in the row, which will take about eight hundred trees, two years old, which will cost four dollars. Thus for the small sum of eight dollars any farmer can commence planting a wind-break around his buildings. If he wishes to plant a larger strip of land, say twenty rods on north side of buildings and twenty rods on west side, and four rods wide, it can be done for double cost of first, or sixteen dollars. The wind break when planted should be thoroughly cultivated in summer to make good thrifty growth of cuttings and trees. Late in fall it is best to mulch the willows with straw to catch snow to protect first year's growth which is very tender and apt to kill back to ground if exposed too much to hard frosts. It is also well to mulch around the young cottonwood and box elder trees with a little straw, enough to catch some snow for protection. Remove all straw in spring and give good cultivation another season. Now the willows have become wood-hardened and strong enough to stand severe frosts. Late in fall mulch quite heavy between rows of willows and trees with straw, four to six inches in depth. Let this remain on the ground another season, between the rows, to keep down weeds and make the ground moist around the trees during dry weather in summer, also it saves expense of cultivation. It would be well to trim lower branches of willows and the young trees to give more uniformity and better shape to the trees during the second year's growth. Willows do not grow well on alkali spots, not even cottonwood and box elder trees. Plant on ground as free from it as possible. I have examined some of the willow hedges grown by some of our best farmers in this latitude the past four years, and found them sound and perfect to the very top, where they have made a growth of fifteen to twenty feet planted four years from cuttings. It will prove one of our most valuable trees for hedges on prairie soil. Every farmer who can spare a little time and money cannot make a more valuable improvement on his farm than to plant a grove around his buildings. It will come back to him four fold in the increased value of his home. It will give him comfort in winter by breaking the cold, bleak winds on the prairie. Even in summer how pleasant to see prairie homes surrounded with shades and a young forest of trees. It marks a thrifty prosperity among its inhabitants, and an inestimable value to the whole country.

FRANK T. HASELTINE.

Crookston, Minn.

Diversified Husbandry.

Much has been said in relation to a system of diversified husbandry as the proper solution of existing troubles. Jim Hill says: "raise less wheat and more stock!" G. A. Pillsbury, the elevator system, says: "raise less wheat and more flax!" While there is a great deal in this good advice it does not comprise it all for as long as an embargo is placed upon a free market it makes little difference. Farmers will find it the best method to raise cattle, raise wheat, raise flax and raise h-ll until an open free market is the result. A market in which any man who wishes can buy and ship grain and produce.

Profits of Flax Raising.

Worthington Advance: The flax industry has now assumed such importance as to demand the attention of our farmers and business men in some intelligent and organized way. The articles heretofore published in our columns show that of the 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 bushels of seed grown in the United States this year, about one-half of the whole yield was grown in Minnesota and Dakota; that the great bulk of the Minnesota yield, say three-fourths, was produced in the eight or ten counties in the southwestern corner of the State.

Although the flax industry in America is just fairly begun, it is claimed, as shown in our report of the Tow-mill Convention, that the farmers annually lose forty millions of dollars by not having a market for the straw. Mills, however, for using the fibre are beginning to multiply, there being fifteen to twenty in the district represented by the Convention, and with mills sufficient to utilize the straw, the flax crop will become one of the most profitable which farmers can grow. This will be especially so should the proposed establishment of linen mills in the west be realized and the farmers be induced to grow the best grades of fibre. It was shown at the Convention held in Worthington that by securing the best seed and adopting the best methods of culture the straw product can be raised to two and two and a half tons an acre and sold at $10 to $12 a ton. Add to this an average of eight to fifteen bushels of seed to the acre sold at $1 to $1.50 per bushel and it will be seen that flax can be made a most profitable crop.

The Best and Cheapest Dairy Paper.

Every well posted dairyman has heard of the Jefferson County Union, published at Fort Atkinson, Wis., the leading dairy paper of the Northwest, edited and owned by W. D. Hoard, who for a number of years has filled the position of President of the Northwestern Dairyman's Association. For the sake of placing sound dairy reading within the reach of all, Mr. Hoard has commenced the publication of a compact edition of all dairy, market and agricultural matter contained in the Union, which will be issued weekly under the name of "Hoard's Dairyman." This paper will be issued for a time in a six column folio form, and is truly a very valuable compendium of dairy knowledge. The Dairyman will contain each week the finest and most extensive dairy market reports from all important markets, besides a letter from Elgin, the great butter market of the Northwest. In addition will be given letters from the most practical dairymen of the country on all that pertains to first-class dairy farming, breeding dairy stock, etc. Reports in summary of all the leading Dairy Conventions will be published. [illegible] number contains a report of the [illegible] of butter by the leading dairymen around Fort Atkinson [illegible] This is a valuable feature. Every farmer who keeps a half dozen cows ought to read "Hoard's Dairyman." It will pay him a hundred fold on the investment. We will send the Dairyman with THE JOURNAL for one year for $2. Call and see sample copies. [45-46]

Brainerd Dispatch.

If the good people of Crookston and Polk County are awake to their best interests they will do all in their power to aid the Brainerd & Northwestern road. The bulk of the road will not only release them from the monopoly of the Manitoba road and the clutches of Jim Hill, but will give them a direct outlet for their wheat and other farm produce, which that grand country produces in large quantities. The building of this road to Crookston, the proposed route, would make a city of it that would be second to none in the Northwest. Should Crookston and Polk County act hostile to the proposition, of which there is no likelihood, there is a possibility that the road would give them the go-by, and strike Red Lake Falls. Again, we say, if the good people are awake, and desire to serve their best interests, they will take off their coats and go to work for the same.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS Israel Dion, as mortgagor, did on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 25th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage, and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 92, 93, 94 and 95; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 23-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained, on the part of said mortgagor to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable; and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider and declare, and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 65-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad. M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage, together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 18th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [48-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Cote, as mortgagor, did on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 196, 197 and 198, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 85-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 20-100 dollars, for which sum so paid, the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lien on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and [illegible]-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont, and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont, and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage, together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law. [illegible]

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH, [illegible]

Daily Globe.

An Independent Democratic Family Newspaper, Enterprising, Bright, Clean, Accurate and Impartial in the Presentation of its News; Pithy and Pungent in the Discussion of Public Questions. While Democratic in Principle, it will treat Men of all Parties with Equal Courtesy and Candor.

The GLOBE will aim to be a reflex of the Best Sentiment of the Great Northwest. It will Champion its Interests and Stimulate its Progress. It will be alive to every Interest of this Grand Section, and Vigilant in Collecting and Publishing all the Important News in the most Attractive Form.

It will stand for Honest Government, a Revised Tariff, Reduced Taxation, Repealed Treasury Surplus, the Opening of American Markets to the Nations of the World, Dethronement of Monopoly, Protected Labor, and an Honest Ballot.

TERMS.

PER YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID.

DAILY, six days in the week	$6 00
DAILY, three days in the week	4 00
DAILY, per month	75
DAILY and SUNDAY, one year	10 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, six months	5 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month	90
SUNDAY, one year	2 00

All subscriptions payable in advance.

WEEKLY GLOBE.

Six months	$0 50
One year	1 00

TO AGENTS.

FOR 5 WEEKLIES (one free to agent)	$5 00
FOR 50 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free one year)	50 00
FOR 25 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 6 months)	25 00
FOR 13 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 3 months)	13 00

Specimen copies sent free.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.

Address all Letters and Telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

All Postmasters and Country Storekeepers are its appointed Agents.

Daily Globe.

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 18 to 24 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51¼ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 78 stalks from one oat."

From 10 ozs. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen. [42-39]

C. P. CAHOON.

John Crawford & Son
Proprietors of
Crawford's
Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn.

CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
[illegible] THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call. [illegible]

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
[illegible]

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,
—AND THE—
Devil's Lake & Turtle Mountain Districts
—CONTAINING OVER—
9,000,000 Acres
GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department. Maps and pamphlet describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, are mailed FREE on application to [illegible] Land and Immigration Commissioner, [illegible] St. Paul, Minn.

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop.,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery.
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

The Old Brick Block
IS THE PLACE
To Buy Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe Hats and Caps, or anything you want.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM
IS THE FIRM
Who are ready with a corps of affable clerks to show you their NEW FALL and WINTER STOCK and quote prices to astonish the natives.
Great Bargains!
Don't forget to visit Fontaine & Anglim's Emporium, in the Old Brick Block,
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

AMERICAN FARMER
FREE
To Journal Subscribers!

Who will pay up their subscription account to THE JOURNAL in full and one year in advance at our regular rates, we will present with one year's subscription to

The "American Farmer,"

A sixteen-page Agricultural Magazine, published by E. A. K. Hackett, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is rapidly taking rank as one of the leading Agricultural publications of the country. It is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Gardener, and their household, and every species of industry connected with that great portion of the people of the world, the Farmers. The subscription price is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Farmers cannot well get along without it. It puts new ideas into their minds. It teaches them how to farm with profit to themselves. It makes the home happy, the young folks cheerful, the growler contented, the downcast happy, and the demagogue honest.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physician and Surgeon, Quebec. [illegible]
Office in [illegible], Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
[illegible] horses and cattle a specialty.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 19, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:45 p. m.	10.55 p. m
" 9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
" 19 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
" 15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
" 23 Freight		10:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
" 10 Passenger		5:00 p. m.
" 20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
" 22 Freight		6:15 p. m
" 21 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
" 10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
" 45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
" 46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 23, 20 and 21 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 23, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb..........Register.
L. K. Aaker..........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson..........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge..........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson..........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. H. Baker..........Ada.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague..........Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh..........Clerk of Court.
C. S. Spendley..........Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire..........Auditor.
O. H. Lucken..........Treasurer.
John Leo..........Court Commissioner.
Wm. Watts..........Attorney.
V. D. Carruth..........Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey..........Sheriff.
H. Shephard..........Coroner.
C. L. Brainard..........Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Knute Nelson—1st Dist..........Aldal.
E. A. Bradish—2d "..........Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "..........Crookston.
C. Kretzschmar—4th "..........Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "..........East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor..........E. M. Walsh.
Recorder..........W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer..........A. G. Gallasch.
Justices..........G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward..........Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "..........Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d "..........N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "..........S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—At large..........R. Houston.
City Attorney..........J. N. Ives.
City Engineer..........W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal..........J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal..........J. E. Pillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 3:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

GERMAN.

BAPTIST—P. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

The hog is universal. Wherever civilized man goes, he goes, and in some cases at least he is as civilized as man. His tender flesh may be too rich for poets and dyspeptics, but severe physical labor, especially in the open air, may be better sustained on a pork diet than on any other meat.

The hog is not more prone to disease than other animals. Sickness comes to him only because his protector, man, does not understand his requirements and delicate constitution. Much of what is called swine cholera, for instance, is the result of feeding him nothing but corn diet. Corn and hog cholera go together. This valuable article of food is fattening, but it is also heating and constipating. It will not produce muscle. Every swine raiser knows that it is disastrous to feed brood sows on corn alone.

No. The pig must have variety of food as well as man. Roots, wheat middlings and bran and clover hay are among the best foods to mix with the corn. Nothing can be better than turnips boiled and fed with bran or with the clover hay. The hay, too, is boiled previous to feeding by some of the best swine raisers. The turnips may be grown upon ground from which early potatoes have been dug, and thus the soil twice utilized. Potatoes too small for use by man, the pig will be thankful for, and eat gladly, at once making juicy pork steaks for his owner and saving what otherwise would be a dead loss and waste. Potatoes are a valuable food for swine. It is enough to feed the corn plentifully when it is wanted to lay on fat at marketing time. Then, too, the corn should be shelled and fed from a decent, stationary trough, and not thrown at random into a muck of filth and mud. A hog treated in such a nasty way will become diseased and die, infallibly.

Much attention is being paid to hog breeding at present, and those who are giving it are being repaid ten fold. The Poland China is one of the best general breeds in the country. The improved large Yorkshire has also been found most desirable, especially when crossed with the Berkshire or Chester White.

THE PIG PEN.

Neither is the hog a dirty animal when decently treated. It is exposure, slovenly surroundings, improper food and dirty drink that makes herds of swine sicken and die off. This is becoming understood at last.

The model pen is built in two parts. One end is left of bare earth for the animals to root in as they like. At the other end is a raised floor, elevated eight or ten inches from the ground. Here the hogs have a dry, covered place to sleep in. The floor is made of strips nailed on a quarter of an inch apart, so that the moisture may run through. Upon this is placed straw. Rooting into straw stacks and heaping together under them in piles upon one another, overheats hogs. Then, the next thing, they will be exposed, unprotected, to the northerly blizzard, steaming hot as they are. When they take cold and die it is a visitation of Providence.

The hog must also have his drink of clean, pure water. He is given every abomination in his swill, from the soapsuds of the week's wash to the contents of soured tomato cans. Foul water is as hurtful to hogs as to horses or cows, and the sooner farmers learn this fact the better. The hog drinks impure water because he is good-natured, and doesn't refuse anything; but it is this very thing which introduces the true hog cholera germ into him. Then when this disease attacks him, and the herd dies by the hundred, once more it is a visitation of Providence.

In order to facilitate cleanliness in swine-keeping what is called a "dumping pig trough" has been lately invented. It is fixed in the edge of the pen and made to tip outwardly so as to to deposit outside the pen the refuse accumulating.

Read and Ponder.

The following remarks were made by E. J. Hodgson, a prominent St. Paul lawyer, before the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, recently:

"The railroad commissioner in his late report shows that the gross receipts of the railroads in this State for the year ending June 30th 1884, were $23,183,465. That is more than the entire value of our wheat crop of 1883. The acreage for that year was 2,507,171 acres. At thirteen bushels per acre we have 42,595,223 bushels. If this brought the farmer seventy cents per bushel, which, I think, is above rather than below the price received, we have $22,815,256 as the value of our entire wheat crop, taking out nothing for bread or seed. Gentlemen, how long do you think we can stand this thing? The net profits of the railroads were $11,753,477. Allowing fifty cents per bushel as the cost of raising and marketing wheat, it would leave the farmer a net profit of twenty cents per bushel, or $8,518,654. The net profits on all other agricultural products could not be more than one-half as much as that realized on wheat, making a total of about $10,000,000 net profits from our farms, as against about $12,000,000 on railroads. There are 58,000 railroad employes in the State. There are about 400,000 people working on farms. Add 42,000 to railroad employes for their wives, and you have an industry with 100,000 people making more profits than another industry with 400,000 people, and surely the capital invested in farms, and farm improvements at least equal the amount invested in railroads. But if these are facts as to the year 1883, when we have allowed seventy cents per bushel to the farmer for his wheat, how much worse will be the showing as to the crop of 1884, when wheat has not averaged the farmer fifty cents per bushel.

Gentlemen, I ask you if these figures do not present a very serious state of affairs for you as well as the agriculturist.

The railroad commissioner informs us that the railroads of Minnesota cost on an average $40,994 per mile, or $491,054,515 in the whole. Now, does anyone believe they actually cost this amount? But he further tells us that the total stock of these roads is $274,465,034, and the total debt is $320,560,353. We shall fall short of the mark if we say we are paying dividends on three times the cost of the roads.

The commissioner shows us that the cost of operating our roads has decreased 5 per cent, while the freight business has increased 8 per cent, and the passenger business 10 per cent. He further says that by refusing to receive grain except from 30,000 bushel elevators, the railroads have killed of competition and driven off independent buyers. Again, he says that outside buyers are, on various pretexts, refused cars and frozen out. In confirmation of these facts he states that the Mississippi River towns from Hastings to Brownsville are free and open markets, and not a solitary complaint has come from one of them, while from other places complaints are multiplying. The commissioner states that the present rates for carrying wheat are unreasonable and against the interests of the railroads themselves. Now, if the rates on wheat are unreasonable, then the local rates on other freights are simply robbery."

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 64-100 dollars ($1887.64-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1878, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 439, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State on the 13th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th, 1885.
JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
Pro Se
29-45]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk, } District Court.
Morrison & Ledeboer, Plff.
vs.
The Red Lake Falls Milling & Lumber Co. Defts.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Morrison & Ledeboer and against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 12 50-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12,) Section fourteen, containing 33 80-100 acres and the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and west one-half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) Polk County, Minnesota, the above described property will be sold in lots or parcels. And that I shall, on Saturday the twenty eight day of February A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and ten cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January 1885, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.
Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 10th 1885. [28-44]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 21st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 21, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages on page 330, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28,) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.
JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
B. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [39-45]

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. } In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew M. Hilde deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate Andrew M. Hilde late of the County of Polk, deceased, that the Judge of the Probate Court of said County will hear, examine, and adjust claims and demands against said estate, at his office in the City of Crookston in said County, on Monday March second 1885, and that six months from the date hereof have been limited and allowed by said Probate Court for creditors to present their claims.

Dated this 6th day of February A. D. 1885.
CHARLES MATSON,
Administrator of the estate of Andrew M. Hilde deceased. [42-44]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Feb. 27th, 1885, viz: KNUDT H. BERG, Pre. D. S. No. 6907, for the sw¼ S. 21, T. 148, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. P. Onsted, L. P. Oldsted, O. Tharaldson and J. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.
[39-44] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants,
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Etc., Etc.

McKINNON BRO'S
CARRIAGE WORKS!
Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.
AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!
And Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.
Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,
DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon. In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!
EXTRAS
For all Machines constantly on hand

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others, bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn

Big Bonanza.
JOSEPH BARRETT
Has decided to Put on the Market his
ADDITION
TO THE
CITY OF CROOKSTON
Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase
CHOICE LOTS,
NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS
For Sale Separately, or in
BLOCKS.
TERMS EASY!
Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.
JOSEPH BARRETT,

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - MAIN STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact
Not simply in name, but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston.

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRICES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 26, 1885. NO. 44.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	2 75	4 00	9 50	12 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 00	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Rearing Calves.

Hoard's Dairyman.

Every man who undertakes to grow a calf should fully understand the art of adapting the food to the nature of the calf's stomach. No one has yet been able to beat Nature. If we undertake to substitute any food, method of feeding, or condition of food, for the natural one, we must have a clear understanding of nature's laws every step of the way. Our attention was called last summer to a lot of calves which the owner said were not doing well. Three had died and it was evident that others would not last long. The owner was a well-to-do farmer, but he acknowledged to us that he "never did have very good luck with his cattle." He was feeding sour skimmed milk when he ought to have known it was a natural law of the calf's stomach to take its food sweet. He was feeding it COLD, when he knew, if he stopped to think, that the law called for warm food. He was giving oil meal cake, ground oats, and various solids, when the calf's stomach had not yet passed out of the rennet into the ruminant state. All these things he was doing because he hated to stop and think. He was looking for some guide of action superior to nature. If an animal thrives at all it must be in accordance with the laws of nature. All that Science does is to study out these laws. Dr. Bunce, of Oberlin, Ohio, in writing on this very question, says:

"The stomach of the calf, like all young animals of the ruminants class of mamalia, are provided at first for the digestion of milk, and that only; it passes immediately into the fourth compartment of the stomach (reed,) the gastric juice being secreted from it alone, it being from this part that the rennet is taken, the other portions not being sufficiently developed to aid in digestion. We consider linseed and cottonseed meal to be the most solid of food for fully developed animals, and how is it in young calves whose stomachs at first are formed for the digestion of the most easily digested food—milk? The stomach not being able to digest it properly, the chaff of the seed acts an irritant, passing on into the intestines still causes irritation, amounting almost, if not quite to inflamation, increasing the flow of bile, enlarging the liver. The excretory organs (the kidneys) trying to throw off the unnatural product of indigestion, increases in size and ultimately breaks down. The troubles of the alimentary canal, if continued in the young of any animal, causes nervous disorders, spasms, and often result in death."

Calves can be finely reared on SWEET skimmed milk or SWEET whey, and a proper admixture of oat meal porridge or gruel. But NATURAL conditions must always be observed. For instance, the food must always be given warm; It must be fed in moderate quantities, and at least three or four times a day, to prevent indigestion and undue hunger, which has a bad effect on the young of all animals. If solids, like oat meal or wheat middlings, oil cake, &c., are given, they must be well cooked, so to be as digestible as possible. Besides they must be given very cautiously at first, and in the form of a thin gruel, mixed with the milk. Then if the feeder is a man of close judgment, he can tell by the looks of the hair, the nose, and the excrement, if digestion is going on all right. If it is not right let the feeder study close to see if he is not overcrowding the solid feed somewhere or if he is not disregarding some of the NATURAL conditions we have been talking about. In the instance mentioned in the beginning, the owner changed his whole course in obedience to our advice, and afterwards reported that the calves commenced to thrive at once.

Hoard's Dairyman: There is no man who walks the earth who is better entitled to respect than the man who is a first-class farmer. We don't care that he shall have a large farm, but rather that the largeness shall be in the man himself. Last fall while on a trip to Hudson, Wis., we had the pleasure of spending the night beneath the hospitable roof of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Martin, who reside on a splendid farm near that city. Mr. Martin owns a noble farm of 600 acres, and the most perfect order and business arrangement pervades every part. One might naturally think that with such a breadth of land he would prove one of those diffusive sort of farmers, but far from it. Everything is as snug as a man-of-war hammock before action. We were greatly interested in the classification of crops we saw there. Sixty acres planted to potatoes, three acres to onions, fifteen acres to parsnips, beets, carrots and Hubbard squash; ten acres to beans; making it a first-class truck farm. All these vegetables are marketed in the lumber regions on the North Wis. R. R. Besides this there were large crops of wheat, oats, and other grain. Mr. Martin is also a breeder of Short Horn cattle, and has a herd of twenty-five excellent animals. At the time we were visiting him he was fattening 160 hogs in pens complete in every detail for efficiency and comfort. He carries on a dairy of 20 cows, and makes splendid butter on the Cooley plan. Everything about the premises denotes the use not only of excellent farming judgment, but as well a thoroughly trained business knowledge. The house evinces taste in its outside surroundings, and comfort and intelligence within. Mr. and Mrs. Martin believe in the old-fashioned, high bred virtue of hospitality, and our visit to their home and all its belongings, gave us pleasure, hope and refreshment of spirit. There are other such farm homes in Wisconsin, and they are a greater credit to the State than has hitherto been awarded them. We only wish there were thousands more such men, who take a noble pride in being FARMERS.

CATTLE RAISING IN THE NORTHWEST.

There are thousands of farmers in the Central and Eastern States who fully believe that Minnesota and Dakota are adapted only to wheat growing, and put on an incredulous look as soon as people who invite them to this region, begin to talk about its possibilties for stock raising. The long, cold winters are a terrible bug-bear to those who know nothing about the effect of cold in a dry atmosphere on both people and stock. Nor do these doubters consider the facts that the grasses, the cheapest food for stock, grow only in perfection at the north, and that cheap land, cheap pasture and cheap hay would more than compensate for the extra two or three weeks of winter feeding here, as compared with the Southern part of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri or Kansas.

Mr. James B. Power, of St. Paul, seconded by his brother, Mr. W. A. Power, who is superintendent of Helendale Stock Farm, Richland County, Dakota, has done a real service to the Northwest by keeping a careful record of gains and weights made from turning to grass April 30, 1884, to the close of the year, a record which they continue to keep, carefully noting results of various experiments. The purpose of Mr. Power was to learn by actual test what a farmer could do with cattle, feeding only the products of his own farm, without buying from the miller or using oil-cake. The results as given below are very satisfactory, and will give stockmen stronger faith than ever in the future of the Northwest as a stock and dairy region.

The conditions of the experiment were these: April 30, '84, cattle were carefully weighed, one by one, before turning to grass. They had nothing but prairie grass until October 15, when they were put into fields and barn lots and fed oat straw and corn fodder, no hay or grain. During all this time they had access to a pure stream of running water. The following table gives the result, with the gain in pounds and percentage of gain, in the 200 days:

No. Cattle.	Class.	Age, years.	Ave. weight Apr. 30, '84.	Ave. weight Nov. 15, '84.	Percentage of gain on grass.	Gain in lbs.
3	Native Steers	4	1033½	1333½	31	312½
4	Native Steers	2	682½	1007½	47	325
9	Native Heifers	2	691½	941	50½	315½
6	Native Cows	3	1045	1335	27 2-5	290
14	Grade Steers	1	479½	771	66 4-5	291½
21	Grade Heifers	1	399	730	85	331
57	Whole Herd	1 104	585	865½	47 4-5	280

Of these, two 4-year olds and four 2-year old natives, average weight April 30, '84, 889 pounds, on Sept. 25, '84, had made an average weight on grass alone of 1136¾ pounds, an average gain of 247 pounds, or 1¼ pounds per day. They were housed Nov. 1st, and fed with ten pounds ground feed per day—five pounds in the morning and five at night—composed of equal parts corn, wheat, oats and barley. At noon they had a feed of ten to fifteen pounds of roots, and hay was kept constantly before them. Once a day they were turned out for water. This feed was continued up to Dec. 18, when two were butchered, the average gain of these two from Nov. 1st to Dec. 18th being two and one-half pounds each per day. The largest gain made was by a 4-year old steer of this lot of six, 145 pounds in 36 days. The smallest was by a 2-year old, same lot, 82 pounds in 36 days.

Now, the thoughtful farmer who is getting fifty cents a bushel for wheat, will find food for reflection in the results of this interesting experiment. It looks very much as if all the grangers of the Northwest had gone to work to make money by the most difficult route—by raising wheat; while the grass, which grows itself, was really the best and most profitable crop, and most easily converted into money. If the cash that has gone into farming implements and labor in preparing soil for wheat, had been put into barns and cattle, Minnesota and Dakota would have been richer by far than they are to-day, and the farmers would have cared very little whether wheat was worth fifty cents or one dollar, or whether the grangers or railroads and elevators were "on top" in the Legislature.

One thing has been gained, however, by the cultivation of the land in grain crops: it is now ready for tame grasses. Manure it well, seed it down to clover, timothy, blue grass, orchard grass and alsike, and you will have green pastures when the ground freezes solid in November. With tame grass, Mr. Power's experiment might have run from May 1 to Nov. 1 on grass alone, and probably, cattle would have gone out to grass one month earlier.—[Farm, Stock and Home.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

THE PROFIT OF FLAX CULTURE.

In an exhaustive showing of the grain products of the United States for the closing year the Chicago Times says:

Under the head of seeds, flax was the only kind that proved an exception to the general rule of low and unsatisfactory prices. It is, in fact, about the only article in the entire list of leading farm products where the farmer has had the best of the consumer. Just how manufacturers or crushers will manage to dispose of their oil and oil-cake next spring without losing money remains to be seen, but it is gratifying to know that flax, if nothing else, which is an important crop in Dakota, Nebraska and some parts of Iowa and Minnesota, made good if not handsome returns to the farmers. That it was a better paying crop than wheat can be easily figured out. An acre of flax turns off from eight to eighteen bushels, or on an average of, say thirteen bushels, which, at $1@1.10 per bushel (the figures obtained this season by producers,) would give a return of about $14 per acre. With wheat at 50 cents per bushel, and in many of the remote sections it did not sell for that, an acre turning out twenty bushels, which may be considered a fair average yield, would bring a revenue to the farmer of only $10 per acre. These figures are, of course, only approximate, but that there was fully that much difference, if not more, in favor of the flax crop during the past year is in an indisputable fact. Early in the season a very large crop of flax was expected, both in the northwest and southwest, and, although later reports showed a shortage compared with 1883, especially in the southwest, the crop, taken as a whole, was a good one, and of excellent quality. The best estimates now place the flax crop of 1884 at from 7,500,000 bushels to 8,000,000 bushels, or about 1,000,000 bushels increase over that of 1883. A steady demand has existed from crushers ever since the opening of the season for new flax at steady prices, fluctuations for No. 1 in this market having been within the narrow range of $1.29@1.37 per bushel. The Chicago receipts for the year were very close to 200,000,000 pounds, or an increase over 1883 of about 30,000,000 pounds, which at fifty-six pounds to the bushel makes upwards of 535,000 bushels. An unusually large acreage in the principal flax-producing States is expected by the trade for the ensuing year. Many farmers will ignore wheat altogether and seed their land with flax instead. The imports of India flax into this country during 1884 were about 2,500,000 bushels.

FEED FOR TWENTY COWS.

National Live Stock Journal: A young farmer who wishes to keep twenty cows, and is on light land in Indiana, wants advice as to the boss food to produce for winter dairying, and, as he has seen much in praise of roots for winter milk, especially beets and carrots, whether it would be a better food in winter than ensilage? Clover does well when land is in good condition, and good crops of millet can be raised.

We do not believe roots can be profitably raised, as compared with other green crops, for cows. The chemical quality of beets and carrots as food is very similar to the best green corn, especially large sweet corn. And then, green millet is considerably more nutritious than either, and a heavy crop of millet will be equal in green weight to beets or carrots per acre. And, besides, green clover is still more valuable as food, because of its nitrogenous character supplying the greatly needed element in the production of milk.

Roots, it may be said, represent green corn in its best state, and the labor in producing the corn is not more than one-third that of producing roots per ton. The cost of a silo to preserve green fodder in is very little more than a cellar for roots. Variety in the food of cows is important, and all the green foods that can be produced in any locality may be preserved in silo, separately or together, if ready to cut at the same time. For example, second crop clover, green millet, and green corn may be ensilaged together. With ensilage for eight months (say fifty pounds per day to each cow, or 120 tons,) the dairymen will be well provided for in green food to carry him through drouth, and spring, and fall, and besides this he will require about 1,500 pounds of hay for each cow. This green food can be produced on about fifteen acres—five acres of corn, five acres of millet, and five acres of clover. To make rich manure to assist in raising these crops, two pounds per day of linseed meal, two pounds middlings, and two pounds of corn meal should be fed. This would give the best yield of milk and pay the best profit.

CARE OF STOCK IN WINTER.

A correspondent of the Manchester Mirror writes as follows: "L. N. Brown of Illinois, in a recent lecture at a dairymen's meeting, said: Take thirty cows. Turn ten out in a yard night and day; turn ten out days and put them up at night, and keep the remaining ten up in a warm stable night and day. Feed all alike. The first will yield a loss, the second will barely pay, and the third will pay a large profit. On the whole, the thirty will just pay expenses. Sell the first lot and there is a gain, but there is still too much work for the profit. Sell the second lot, which is paying nothing, and you will still have all the profit and much less work. Keep only as many cows as you can keep well and keep warm.

This principle will apply to other considerations than warmth. It is a great point to be considered and followed. Keep no more than you can keep well. It is the care that pays and not the numbers. Details must be looked after. Very small mistakes or neglects will change the results from profit to loss.

Every farmer should know just what he can do, and lay out no more work and keep no more stock than can be thoroughly attended to. Letting the sheep lie out in one cold storm in May till the lambs get chilled, may cause the loss of many dollars' worth of animals. A scant supply of water, or of salt, or lying in cold quarters, will keep back the profits of a whole herd, while all other points are closely looked after. Stock-raising is a business that requires more study than grain-farming and more general information than market-gardening. Locations, soils, food, crops, breeds and individual animals must be studied and understood, and the winter, when the farmer is in close relations with his stock, is the time to study; and if any mode of treatment does not give the same results in one case as in another, look after the small matters. A little knowledge and insight will save great loss. If an animal refuses to eat, there is a cause for it. Examine the teeth and throat before you slit its ears or cut its tail off, or pour nostrums down its throat. Be more willing to charge losses and failures to your own neglect and carelessness, and you will soon learn that the needed remedies are in your own hands. But as long as men have so much faith in "luck," and diseases that "go in the air," and mysterious dispensations of Providence, they will learn nothing, and fail as often as they succeed.

A CHEAP POTATO DIGGER.

A Weedsport, N. Y., farmer writes to the Elmira farmers' club and describes a potato digger which he uses. The implement, he says, is not expensive, can be made by any blacksmith of ordinary ability, and, at the same time, is not a pretended humbug. He says it may properly be called a horse-fork. It is simply a strong iron fork of five prongs, twelve or fourteen inches in length, stiffened by having a cross-bar welded about three inches from the top, with a stiff shank some eight inches long. This is firmly bolted to a beam with handles similar to the woodward of a common shovel plow. Attach one horse to the fork and thrust it into the ground behind the potato hill, have a boy lead the horse until both horse and man become accustomed to the work. Very soon you can set the boy picking up, and "go it alone." Starting the horse slowly, the entire hill is lifted out, and by a dexterous movement of the fork, together with the side draft of the horse, the potatoes are thrown a little to one side, and nearly all exposed to view. There is no clogging on account of wet, no choking up with vines or weeds, and is preferable to a plow, because only the earth which covers the potatoes is disturbed. This implement makes a clean harvest of the potatoes.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants,

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

Etc., Etc.

To Country Merchants;

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRICES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,

POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

IF YOU

WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE

Watch or Jewelry Line

GO TO

C. H. SAAKE, - MAIN STREET.

You will get in deed and in fact
Not simply in name, but in truth.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

Dupuis & LaFramboise,

DEEP WELL

CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or Address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,.............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS.............................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3., U.S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the travelling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

Is ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double [illegible] Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 26, 1885.

ROUND HOME.

$800,000 is paying too dear for the whistle—the steam whistle.

Van Dyke & Co. keep up with the times. Hence Progressive Euchre, the latest game out, is kept on sale.

On the 23d justice Lewis united for life Martin Johnson to Miss Mary Olson, and on the 24th inst Frank La Belle to Miss Jennie Wine.

Van Dyke & Co. have the largest stock of paints and oils in the city for sale at the lowest prices.

John Moser is off to see his old friends in Wisconsin. If he happens to get as far south as New Orleans he will take in the big show.

Chas. Canning is a lion in the House. He can do as he pleases with any measure before that granger House, because he is always on the right side.

Progressive Euchre. The latest game out. On sale at Van Dyke & Co's.

Theodore Greenhalgh is about once more. He had a severe seige and it was which and tother for a while—which came out all right, however.

Van Dyke & Co. have wall paper in great variety. Call and examine.

Markham, the genial grocer, rejoice in the arrival of a bouncing baby boy that kicks the beam at 13 pounds—just the amount of granulated sugar Markham sells for $1.

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 35tf

Burt Bivins has been wrestling with the pleurisy for a week back and is about a huckleberry ahead at date of this writing. He just begins to crawl about and resembles an athlete in training for a race at the skating rink and nearly ready for business.

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

The Chamber of Commerce met on Saturday evening to discuss the railroad situation. It was decided to request our representatives to oppose the bill forfeiting the D. & W. land grant. The bill is calculated to work great injury to our county by throwing obstacles in the way of building the D. & W. road.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

Capt. H. W. Donaldson returned from below on Monday. He intends to purchase a large number of young cows in the spring and make stock a special feature of his farming in the future. He reports that a large amount of summer fallowing must be done in Kittson County this year as there was much land left unplanted last fall.

Vote against the $800,000 railroad proposition.

By his fearless espousal of the farmers' rights, daring to stand up in their defense, the Hon. Chas. Canning has achieved a commanding position. He is regarded as the leader in everything pertaining to the farmers' welfare, and he never abuses his power. He says the Senate must consent to do something for the granger interests or there will be a large-sized row before adjournment.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

S. P. Norton has taken control of the destinies of the Commercial House and will hereafter be on deck, alive to the wants of his guests, (whose name is Legion). S. P. is a jolly good landlord and if he don't make money in the Commercial House it can't be did. He is attentive and industrious, very essential qualities for a hotel man. With De Camp to help him, he will run things in good shape.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

It seems to be the universal sentiment in Polk County that the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad is the one we need and the attempt now being made in the Legislature to hamper that road by declaring their land grant forfeited to the B. & N. W., is regarded with great disapproval. Did the time permit a remonstrance against the bill, signed by thousands could be obtained and we trust that our members will heed the wishes of the large majority of their constituents and vote against the bill.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

The children's masquerade at the Favorite Rink on Friday evening was well attended and heartily enjoyed. The costumes of the little folks were all in fine taste—especially "Topsy." The prizes were awarded to Jay Durand, who personated a Dude, and to Miss Blanche Fontaine, who personated a Fuschia—a delicate little flower. They sustained their parts well. Among the many notables were Miss Una Copeland as "Topsy," which character she took to perfection; Miss Edith Copeland as a young lady was all a young lady should be; Miss Frankie Barnes personated a fairy and was a veritable little fairy. Miss —— Quinn wore a lovely little dress, hand-painted. In the multitude of little folks, all appropriately dressed for their especial character, it would be impossible to discriminate and would be unjust so to do as each did equally well and deserved great credit. The event was highly enjoyed by the participants and we trust the awards were satisfactory.

This looks like spring.

Pleasant weather. Indicates an early spring.

Vote against the $800,000 railroad proposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anglim are visiting in St. Paul this week.

C. H. Saake will receive a fine lot of goods in his line shortly.

Nels Paulsrud says everybody will vote against the bonds along the Red River.

If you don't want to be eaten up by taxes get out and vote "against the bonds," on Tuesday, March 10th.

E. M. Walsh and Doc. Dampier have reported. They are having a good time in New Orleans and are enjoying it hugely.

John N. Ives took in the saintly city last week returning on Monday. Asking him about St. Paul, John N. would only reply: "I like it, I like it, I do."

Charlie Seely says he is enjoying splendid health and still continues to set up the choicest liquid refreshments in the business. Call at Seely's place when you feel like it.

Sheriff Zwickey returned on Wednesday and reports having had a splendid time. He says that the displays made by Minnesota and Dakota were the finest in the business.

Charlie Rauch is in St. Paul after having had a pleasant visit with friends in Wisconsin. Gustave Davies is with him. Gus is well known in Euclid where he was recently in business.

J. A. Moore has got the finest "eye-water" in that business. A little of it put on writing that you don't want there will take out every scratch of the pen. A fine thing for business men who never make mistakes. Drop a card in the post office and Mr. Moore will call with his little bottle and show you how 'tis done.

Dupuis & Laframboise, whose big ad appears elsewhere in this issue, struck a flowing well for Ed Walsh on Saturday after about eight days work. It is 160 feet deep and gushes liquid health at the rate of about 30 barrels per day. The boys are a whole team and when they go for water they bring it gushing.

Mr. Chris Olsen and Mr. Frank Daudenberg was up from Valley to-day (Thursday) and report a sad accident by which Mr. G. P. Blom, of Fosston, lost his life on Tuesday the 24th inst. Mr. Blom was on his way to Sohler & Kankle's mill with a grist in a sled drawn by a yoke of oxen. It is supposed that he fell off the load and was run over and killed as he was found later in the evening lying in the road. The team returned to the store at Valley where they were cared for.

While the House railroad bill was under discussion in the Senate, our Senator was among the few who labored to pass it as it came from the House. Failing in this he succeeded in having a very important amendment attached. The Minneapolis Evening Journal says: "By the way, Senator Steenerson rather surprised the older senators by his determined fight on the railroad bill, and the ability which he developed in arguing his side. He has been highly complimented. When the bill came up for third reading on Saturday afternoon the senator announced that he had made up his mind to vote for the bill, but he still wanted to tack on a bit of an amendment to section 9, which, upon being read, was found to be harmless, and so the senate good naturedly did not object, and allowed the amendment to go on."

It was the boss race that happened at the Opera House Rink on Wednesday evening of last week. Five noble warriors, Herb Mason, D. Jacobus, Jas. Morrissey, W. E. McKinzie and A. J. Bigham stood up in line and prepared for the deadly struggle. Upon the signal they lit out like a lot of birds (geese) flying (heavily) about the rink one after the other sometimes but oftener the other after one. McKinzie seemed to be having it all his own way, and was as much as two feet (his own) ahead of Morrissey who was walking after him, like a man mowing, when Mac collided with Jake and both suddenly concluded to sit down in a corner a bit in order to allow the other fellows to come up. They did not sit there more than a year till they decided that in order to be in the house when the race was finished they must be up and doing. They did not get out a minute too soon for Morrissey and Bigham were looming up as thick and fast as Democratic patriots at Albany and were working just as hard. Mac commenced to mow like a good fellow and would have cut his swath out in great shape if his skate had not at this critical juncture got in a naughty slang word, "oh, come off!" Mac tumbled to the racket at once and arose from the corner and still the busy world (four of it) glode on. It would have puzzled a Pennsylvania Dutchman to say who did really win but as the jury were not of that persuasion they said A. J. won. We don't agree with the verdict and declare unhesitatingly in favor of Jacobus, for the last we saw of him he had got as far as Minneapolis and did not intend to stop until he reached Chicago. How much further he would go would depend on how much of Chicago had got out of the snow-drifts when he arrove. Jake is entitled to the race not that he "got there" first but on the grounds that he "got there" oftenest and stuck to it longest.

Deputy Sheriff Ed. Charboneau returned on Monday from a trip some distance north of Brainerd—say anywhere from 100 to 1,000 miles, bringing with him Frank La Belle, who was wanted by a young lady resident of Polk County. Ed. acted as groomsman.

As yet we have been unable to get the report in the wheat case of Palmer vs. Pillsbury. Of this we are assured, that the award will be nearly the amount claimed by Mr. Palmer. We expect to publish the full proceedings in the case as soon as they can be obtained.

Euclid Items.

Wells Misner is expected home this week.

Euclid is becoming a favorite resort for fast horses.

Dr. Chapin has been called to Warren, Argyle and Stephen several times within the last two weeks.

The Woodchuck Club showed their appreciation of Bro. M. P. Losey by making him a valuable present on Tuesday evening, it being his 58th birthday.

Flax seed can be had of H. O. Misner at the Pillsbury & Hulbert elevator, in Euclid, on time, note payable in the fall.

Chas. Teal, Sr., has a private race track out near his place where he is training his lately defeated horse, preparatory to getting revenge out of Si Mead's Buckskin.

Parker Shults is the happy father of a male son and is as happy as a lark.

It was Peter Becker instead of P. Lucken that is father of the 13½ pound boy, as stated in your last.

Geo. A. Blatchley's "Billy Vanderbilt" is now under training and is soon to be matched against Dr. Chapin's "Belva Lockwood" in a half mile race.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Chapin's son and daughter are down with chicken pox.

The Euclid schools have a much larger attendance than ever before; both rooms are running this winter.

The Woodchuck Club is very popular, and every club night several new names are added to the already long list of members.

Rev. Jas. P. Schell and others are holding very interesting meetings at Angus this week. Considerable interest is manifested.

Euclid is to be favored Saturday night with a first-class circus, theatre, concert, or something of this sort; at any rate we are to make a trip around the world in two hours for the small sum of 25 cents.

Charlie Misner is going into the stock business as well as farming.

John Stevens is drawing in the S. S. Simpson wheat, taking advantage of the good roads.

Frank McDonald has been elected night watchman and residents on Main street say that he has appointed a female assistant to help pass the hours away while on duty.

From the Olive Leaf.

Harry Jackson's magic lantern show here next Wednesday night.

Next spring the Keystone farm will be seeded with wheat from the Lockhart farm at Rolette. Two carloads have already been received.

Last Friday night twenty-one members of the Euclid Literary Society visited the Angus Literary Society.

The Keystone House will be open for the accommodation of the traveling public some time next month. M. Beiver, the present landlord of the Farmers' Home, is the new victim.

Mr. James McArthur and family leave here next week to take up their abode at Grand Forks.

Mr. S. S. Hancock has some very fine seed wheat for sale.

Horse races and foot races are an every day occurrence here. Almost every farmer owns a fast horse, or at least some of the horses look as if they had been observing Lent for the last six months.

We see by Eastern papers that the Methodists are about to wage a war on the roller rinks. The best thing for them to do is to let the rinks alone. To-day the roller rinks are doing more for the temperance cause than all the temperance lecturers in the United States put together. Men who formerly spent their leisure hours in saloons will now be found in the roller rink. From all over the country the saloon keepers cry out against the roller rinks, and now the Methodists have joined in the chorus. The saloon keepers objected because they were losing their regular customers, but what in the name of common sense do the Methodists find to object to in roller skating, unless it is a general objection to anybody's enjoying themselves?

This town has quite a number of societies, some of which are secret societies. First of all comes the Euclid Literary Society, a substantial, entertaining and instructive society, and leads them all in popularity. Then, the M. M. Club, which once had a large membership, but now that its chief object is accomplished it is fading fast away. Then we have the Euclid Jocky Club, a very substantial society so far as money is concerned, but not of large membership. Next is the Woodchuck Club. Of this society the less said the better, and last, but not least the S. P. R. V. Society, whose object is a profound secret except to the members.

County Commissioners Meeting.

Special Term, Tuesday, Feb. 24th. 1885.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present except P. O. Schmidt, Jr.

The minutes of the January and February sessions were read and approved.

Commissioner Bradish offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in pursuance to a recent act of the Legislature this Board hereby authorizes the Chairman and Clerk to issue bridge bonds to C. P. Jones (the contractor for the Crookston and Red Lake Falls bridges) in the sum of Ten Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, as follows: $2,500 of said bonds when all of the materials to be used in the construction of said bridges is delivered at the points named, and $8,000 when said bridges are completed and duly accepted by the Board. Said bonds to bear interest at six per cent. per annum.

The resolution was seconded by Commissioner Sullivan and carried by a unanimous vote of the Board.

The Auditor and Treasurer were directed to credit the current collections, (to Feb. 28th, '85,) of poor and interest fund to the revenue fund, and the Treasurer was instructed to forthwith redeem outstanding orders up to the amount at credit of the latter fund at the date named.

The time for completing the bridges to be built at Crookston and Red Lake Falls was extended to June 1st.

The application of Michael O'Brien for refunding taxes was rejected.

The bonds of Howard Lankester and F. J. Rothpletz were duly approved.

The Auditor was directed to issue warrants for $12 in favor of Peter Newman, of North Township for care of a poor person until March 17th, 1885.

The following liquor licenses were granted: Shovey & Kreuger and Michael Bivers, of Euclid, and Ole Wraa, of Edna, and Nelson Ophium, O. A. Gilmore, of Garfield, provided that sufficient bonds be furnished School Dist. No. 126 was organized comprising Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 in Tp 151, R. 48.

Adjourned till March 17th 1885.

P. J. McGuire, Clerk.

Caucus Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a caucus for the town of Fairfax will be held at the residence of John Amundson, in said town, on Tuesday, March 3d, at 3 o'clock p. m., to put in nomination candidates for the office of town clerk, assessor, justice, three supervisors, treasurer and one constable. A full attendance is requested.

Chris Houston,
Chairman Board of Supervisors.

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address,

A. M. Childs,
[40-45] Carman, Minn.

Red flannels, plain and twilled guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

John McLean, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

John Knappe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old, Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to loan.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars to loan on improved farms from three to five years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. Steenerson.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.

John McLean,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows preferd. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address Journal office, Crookston, Minn.

[37-tf]

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.

[9-tf] E. F. Wheelden.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 23d, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Christenson, Anna M
Gudvangen, Ingrid
Haraldson, Anna
Hofstrand, O N
Loner, Ole Anderson
Laplante, Gilbert
Lund, Olla
Larsen, Christian
Miller, Florence
Osberg, Ole O
Saggersen, George E
Tweten, Halvor
Srwal, George
Thecher, James

D. Jacobus, P. M.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.
Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 24 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 70 stalks from one oat."
From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.
[42-59] C. P. CAHOON.

John Crawford & Son
Proprietors of
Crawford's
Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn
CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DEEP WELLS!
Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us
STANTON & CO.
Dobson's Block Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Ceremony of Dedicating the Washington Monument Executed According to Programme.

A Scene of Brilliancy Such as the National Capital Has Seldom, if Ever Presented.

Eloquent Orations by R. C. Winthrop and John W. Daniels, with Some Minor Addresses.

The ceremonies attending the completion of the Washington Monument, the highest structure ever created by human hands, at the city of Washington on the 21st inst., were of an imposing character. The celebration was in two parts, one at the base of the monument and the other in the hall of the house of representatives where the principal orations were delivered.

AT THE MONUMENT.

The day was cold and disagreeable. The military arrived betimes, the brass bands were marshaled to their places, the troops come to a rest. Senator Sherman, chairman of the joint congressional commission, from the center of the stand, at 11 o'clock, called about 800 people to order, and said something about the people keeping their hats on. These remarks were greeted with lively stamps, for the opportunity was a good one to restore circulation to chilled limbs and extremities. Senator Sherman then proceeded to give a brief history of the monument, from the organization of the Washington Monument Association in 1848, and the laying of the corner stone on the 4th of July of that year to its completion in 1885. He was followed by W. W. Corcoran, the philanthropist, who described at length the part taken in the initiation of the project and the contruction of the Monument society.

The Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge, District Columbia, which then followed, were brief. The proper functionaries declared that the square, the level and the plumb had been applied to the obelisk, and that its corners were found to be square, its course level, its walls skillfully erected according to the plumb. Grand Master Myron [illegible] Parker scattered corn and poured out wine and oil, emblems of refreshment and [illegible], and, in the course of the mystic ceremonies, brought into use certain historic relics with which Gen. Washington was immediately connected. The gavel used was [illegible] prepared for and used by Gen. Washington, as grand master of the fraternity in laying the corner stone of the national capitol on the 8th of September, 1793, a sacred volume belonging to Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, of Virginia, upon which Washington took the first vows of Masonry, and that belonging to St. John's Lodge No. 1, city of New York, upon which on the 30th of April, 1789, he took the oath of office as first president of the United States; the great light belonging to Washington Lodge No. 22, Alexandria, Va., upon which he, as worshipful master, received the vows of the initiation; the apron worn by him, which was worked by Madame Lafayette; a golden ring, containing a lock of his hair, belonging to the grand lodge of Massachusetts; the lesser light, one of the three sperm candles borne in Washington's funeral procession, were exhibited. The address of the grand master concluded as follows;

Know ye all ye people that we be Free Masons, loyal and true citizens, obedient to law and order, and can never be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the true government. The immortal Washington, himself a Free Mason, devoted his hand, his heart, his sacred honor, and if need be, his life also, to the cause of freedom of conscience, of speech and of action, and from his successful leading has arisen this nation. To him and the memory of his deeds a grateful people have erected this memorial in the capital which he founded and which will bear his name to remotest ages, a monument towering above other monuments as his towered above other men.

The monument was then formally delivered to President Arthur by Col. Thomas L. Casey, the engineer.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S ADDRESS.

President Arthur in accepting the monument said:

Fellow Countrymen: Before the dawn of the century whose eventful years will soon have faded into the past, when death had but lately robbed this republic of its most beloved and illustrious citizen, the congress of the United States pledged the national faith that in this city bearing his honored name, and then, as now, the seat of the general government, a monument should be erected to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. The stately column that stretches heavenward from the plain whereon we stand bears witness to all who behold it, that the covenant which our fathers made, their children have fulfilled. In the completion of this great work of patriotic endeavor there is abundant cause for national rejoicing, for, while this structure shall be to all mankind a steadfast token of the affectionate and reverent regard in which this people continue to hold the memory of Washington, well may he ever keep the foremost place in the hearts of all his countrymen. The faith that never faltered, the wisdom that was broader and deeper than any learning taught in schools, the courage that shrank from no peril and was dismayed by no defeat, the loyalty that kept all selfish purposes subordinate to the demands of patriotism and honor, the sagacity that displayed itself in camp and cabinet alike, and above all that harmonious union of moral and intellectual quarters which has never found its parallel among men. These are the attributes of character which the intelligent thought of this century ascribes to the grandest figure of the last. But other and more eloquent lips than mine will to-day rehearse to you the story of his noble life and its glorious achievement. To myself has been assigned a simpler and more formal duty, in the fulfillment of which I do now, as president of the United States, and in behalf of the people, receive this monument from the hands of its builder, and declare it dedicated from this time forth to the universal name and memory of George Washington.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was then formed by Gen. Phil Sheridan, assisted by a brilliant staff, and an honorary staff, representing all the states and territories. The following were on the honorary staff: Iowa, Col. Wm. P. Hepburn; Minnesota, Col. C. W. Johnson; Wisconsin, Gen. J. Starckweather; Dakota, Col. Wm. Thompson; Montana, Hon. Martin Maginnis.

The procession was composed of a large body of United States troops, and military companies from many States, including the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Massachusetts, organized in 1638, and other very ancient organizations; Masons, Odd Fellows and a variety of civic organizations.

Pennsylvania avenue presented a brilliant scene during the progress of the pageant. Thousands of people thronged the sidewalks and occupied grand stands erected on all reservations along the line of march.

At the capitol there was a vast attendance, and the hall of the house was crowded with the most notable people of the land.

CALLED TO ORDER.

Its presiding officer, Mr. Edmunds, proceeded to the speaker's desk where the gavel was courteously handed him by Speaker Carlisle. In calling the assembly to order, Mr. Edmunds said:

Gentlemen: You are assembled pursuant to a concurrent order of the two houses to celebrate the completion of a monument to the memory of the first president of the United States. It is not only a memorial but an inspiration that shall live through all the generations of our posterity, as we may hope, and which we this day inaugurate and celebrate by ceremonies which have been ordered by the two houses.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. S. A. Wallis, of Pohick church, near Mount Vernon, Va. The Marine band, stationed in the members' lobby, played "Hail Columbia," and then Mr. Edmunds, expressing his regret that Mr. Winthrop was necessarily absent, introduced Representative John D. Long of Massachusetts, who having been loudly applauded proceeded to read

WINTHROP'S ORATION.

After referring to the fact of his having delivered an address at the corner-stone laying of the monument thirty-seven years ago, and giving an outline of the enterprise and the many difficulties which had now been overcome by the commission, the orator said of the monument: Henceforth and forever it shall be lovingly associated, not only with the memory of him in whose honor it has been erected, but with an era of assured peace, unity and concord, which would have been dearer to his heart than the costliest personal memorial which the toil and treasure of his countrymen could have constructed. The Union is itself the all-sufficient and only sufficient monument to Washington. The Union was nearest and dearest to his great heart. "The Union in any event," were the most emphatic words of his immortal farewell address. Nothing less than the Union would ever have been accepted or recognized by him as a monument commensurate with his services and his fame. Nothing less ought ever to be accepted or recognized as such by us, or by those who shall rise up, generation after generation, to do homage to his memory! For the grand consummation which we celebrate to-day, we are indebted primarily to the national government, under the successive presidents of the last nine years, with the concurrent action of the two branches of congress. The completion crowns the work. To-day that work speaks for itself, and needs no other orator. Mute and lifeless as it seems, it has a living and audible voice for all who behold it, and no one can misinterpret its language. Nor will any one, I think, longer cavil about its design. Is not the acknowledged preeminence of the father of his country, first without a second, more fitly and adequately represented by that soaring shaft, rising high above trees and spires and domes, and all the smoke and stir of earth—as he ever rose above sectional prejudices, and party politics, and personal interests—overtopping and dominating all its surroundings, gleaming and glistening out at every vista as far as human sight can reach, arresting and riveting the eye at every turn, while it shoots triumphantly to the skies? Does not—does not, I repeat,

THAT COLOSSAL UNIT

remind all who gaze at it, more forcibly than any arch or statue could do, that there is one name in American history above all other names, one character more exalted than all other characters, one example to be studied and reverenced beyond all other examples, one bright particular star in the clear upper sky of our firmament, whose guiding light and peerless lustre are for all men and for all ages, never to be lost sight of, never to be unheeded? Of that name, of that character, of that example, of that glorious guiding light, our obelisk, standing on the very spot selected by Washington himself for a monument to the American Revolution, and on the site which marks our national meridian, will be a unique memorial and symbol forever. For oh, my friends, let us not longer forget, or even seem to forget, that we are here to commemorate, not the monument, but the man. The well known leading events in the life of Washington were recounted, the speaker saying, among other things: It was well said by John Milton, in one of his powerful defenses of the people of England, "War has made many great, whom peace makes small." But of Washington we may say, as Milton said of Cromwell, that, while war made him great, peace made him greater; or rather that both war and peace alike gave opportunity for the display of those incomparable innate qualities, which no mere circumstances could create or destroy. Our Washington Needle, while it has all of the severe simplicity, and far more than all of the massive grandeur, which were the characteristics of Egyptian architecture, bears no inscriptions whatever, and none are likely ever to be carved on it. Around its base bas-reliefs in bronze may possibly one day be placed, illustrative of some of the great events of Washington's life; while on the terrace beneath may, perhaps, be arranged emblematic figures of Justice and Patriotism, of Peace, Liberty and Union. All this, however, may well be left for future years, or even for future generations. Each succeeding generation, indeed, will take its own pride in doing whatever may be wisely done in adorning the surroundings of this majestic pile, and in thus

TESTIFYING ITS OWN HOMAGE

to the memory of the father of his country. Yet to the mind's eye of an American patriot those marble faces will never seem vacant—never seem void or voiceless. What are all the noble words which Washington wrote or uttered, what are all the incidents of his birth and death, what are all the details of his marvelous career from its commencement to its close, in comparison with his own exalted character as a man! Rarely was Webster more impressive than when, on the completion of the monument at Bunker Hill, in describing what our country had accomplished for the welfare of mankind, he gave utterance, with his characteristic terseness, and in his inimitable tones, to the simple assertion, "America has furnished the character of Washington!" And well did he add that, "if our American institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind." The orator then dwelt at considerable length upon the exalted character of Washington, and tributes to the Father of his country by Byron, Lord Brougham, Fox, Erskine and others were quoted. The example and character of Washington were commended to the young men of the country. Yet let me not seem, even for a moment, to throw off upon the children the rightful share of those responsibilities which belongs to their fathers. Upon us, upon us, it devolves to provide that the advancing generations shall be able to comprehend, and equal to meet, the demands which are thus before them. It is ours—it is yours especially, senators and representatives—to supply them with the means of that universal education which is the crying want of the land, and without which any intelligent and successful free government is impossible. We are just entering on a new Olympiad of our national history—the twenty-fifth Olympiad since Washington first entered upon the administration of our constitutional government.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

has already designated under whom the first century of that government is to be closed, and the best hopes and wishes of every patriot will be with him in the responsibilities on which he is about to enter. No distinction of party or of section prevents our all feeling alike that our country, by whomsoever governed, is still and always our country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be upheld and defended by all our hands. The oration closes thus: Our matchless obelisk stands proudly before us to-day, and we hail it with the exultations of a united and glorious nation. It may, or may not, be proof against the cavils of critics, but nothing of human construction is against the casualties of time. The storms of winter must blow and beat upon it. The action of the elements must soil and discolor it. The lightnings of heaven may scar and blacken it. An earthquake may shake its foundations. Some mighty tornado, or resistless cyclone, may rend its massive blocks asunder and hurl huge fragments to the ground. But the character which it commemorates and illustrates is secure. It will remain unchanged and unchangeable in all its consummate purity and splendor, and will more and more command the homage of succeeding ages in all regions of the earth. God be praised, that character is ours forever!

Mr. Long spoke from the clerk's desk in an impressive manner, and in a voice which, though not loud, was so clear as to reach every corner in the chamber. The eloquent passages of the speech were delivered with fervor, which elicited frequent bursts of applause, and as Mr. Long read the peroration, the multitude broke into a storm of applause. On the right of the speaker were the chaplains of the senate and house and Rev. Mr. Wallis, while on his left sat Hon. John W. Daniel of Virginia and Senator Sherman, chairman of the congressional joint commission. As Mr. Long ceased the band struck up "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and as the strains of the air ended Mr. Edmunds introduced Hon. John W. Daniel, who was greeted with long-continued clapping of hands.

Mr. Daniel proceeded to deliver his oration:

Solitary and alone in its grandeur stands forth the character of Washington in history; solitary and alone like some peak that has no fellow in the mountain range of greatness. "Washington," says Guizot; "Washington did the two greatest things which in politics it is permitted to man to attempt. He maintained by peace the independence of his country which he had conquered by war. He founded a free government in the name of the principles of order, and by reestablishing their sway." Washington did indeed do these things. But he did more. Out of disconnected fragments he molded a whole and made it a country. He achieved his country's independence by the sword. He maintained that independence by peace as by war. He finally established both his country and its freedom in an enduring frame of constitutional government, fashioned to make Liberty and Union one and inseparable. These four things together constitute the unexampled achievement of Washington. The world has ratified the profound remark of Fisher Ames, that "he changed mankind's ideas of political greatness." He has approved the opinion of Edward Everett, that he was "the greatest of good men, and the best of great men." It has felt for him with Erskine "an awful reverence." It has attested the declaration of Brougham that "he was the greatest man of his own or of any age." Tell me ye, who have unrolled the scrolls that bear the records of the rise and fall of nations—ye before whose eyes has moved the panorama of man's struggles, achievements and progression, find you anywhere the story of one whose life work is more than a fragment of that which in his life is set before you? Conquerers who have stretched your sceptres over boundless territories; founders of empires who have held your dominions

IN THE REIGN OF LAW;

reformers who have cried aloud in the wilderness of oppression; teachers who have striven to cast down false doctrine, heresy and schisms; statesmen whose brains have throbbed with mighty plans for the amelioration of human society; scar-crowned vikings of the sea, illustrious heroes of the land, who have borne the standards of siege and battle—come forth in bright array from your glorious fanes, and would ye be measured by the measure of his stature? Behold you not in him a more illustrious and more venerable presence? Statesman, soldier, patriot, sage, reformer of creeds, teacher of truth and justice, achiever and preserver of liberty, the first of men, founder and savior of his country, father of his people—this is he, solitary and unapproachable in his grandeur. Oh, felicitous Providence that gave to America our Washington! High soars into the sky to-day, higher than the pyramids or the dome of St. Paul's or St. Peter's—the loftiest and most imposing structure that man has ever reared—high soars into the sky to where

"Earth highest yearns to meet a star,"

the monument which "We, the people of the United States" have uplifted to his memory. It is a fitting monument, more fitting than any statue. For his image could only display him in some one phase of his varied character, as the commander, the statesman, the planter of Mount Vernon, or the chief magistrate of his country. So art has fitly typified his exalted life in yon plain, lofty shaft. Such is his greatness that only by a symbol could it be represented. As Justice must be blind in order to be whole in contemplation, so history must be silent that by this mighty sign she may disclose the amplitude of her story. The speaker referred to the great deeds of Virginia during the Revolution, and thanked the commission for the honor done Virginia in choosing one of her citizens to speak on this occasion. Many allusions were then made to events in English and American history, and an extended biographical sketch of Washington was given.

GREATEST AS A STATESMAN.

It was as a statesman that Washington was greatest. Not in the sense that Hamilton and Jefferson, Adams and Madison were statesmen, but in a larger sense. Men may marshal armies who cannot drill divisions. Men may marshal nations in storm and travail who have not the accomplishments of their cabinet ministers. Not so versed as they was he in the details of political science. And yet, as he studied tactics when he anticipated war, so he studied politics when he foresaw his civil role approaching, reading the history and examining the principles of ancient and modern confederacies and making notes of their virtues, defects and methods of operation. His pen did not possess the facile play and classic grace of their pens, but his vigorous eloquence had the clear ring of our mother tongue. I will not say that he was so astute, so quick, so inventive as the one or another of them—that his mind was characterized by the vivacity of wit, the rich colorings of fancy, or daring flights of imagination. But with him thought and action, like well-trained coursers, kept abreast in the chariot race, guided by an eye that never quailed, reined by a hand that never trembled. He had a more infallible discrimination of circumstances and men than any of his contemporaries. He weighed facts in a juster scale, with larger equity, and firmer equanimity. He best applied to them the lesson of experience. With greater ascendancy of character he held men to their appointed tasks; with more inspiring vigor he commanded more implicit confidence. He bore a truer divining rod, and through a wilderness of contention he alone was the unerring pathfinder of the people. There can indeed be no right conception of Washington that does not accord him a great and extraordinary genius. The speaker concluded with these words: In the name of the people of the United States—their president, their senators, and their representatives, and their judges, do crown to-day with the grandest crown that veneration has ever lifted to the brow of glory, him whom Virginia gave to America—whom America has given to the world, and to the ages—and whom mankind with universal suffrage has proclaimed the foremost of the founders of empire in

THE FIRST DEGREE OF GREATNESS,

whom Liberty herself has anointed as the first citizen in the great republic of humanity. Encompassed by the inviolate seas stands to-day the American republic which he founded—a free Greater Britain—uplifted above the powers and principalities of the earth, even as his monument is uplifted over roof and dome, and spire of the multitudinous city. Long live the republic of Washington! Respected by mankind, beloved of all its sons, long may it be the asylum of the poor and oppressed of all lands and religions—long may it be the citadel of that liberty which writes beneath the eagle's folded wings: "We will sell to no man, we will deny to no man, right and justice." Long live the United States of America! Filled with the free magnanimous spirit, crowned by the wisdom, blessed by the moderation, hovered over by the guardian angel of Washington's example; may they be ever worthy in all things to be defended by the blood of the brave who knew the rights of man and shrank not from this assertion, may they be each a column, and all together, under the constitution, a perpetual temple of peace, unshadowed by a Cæsar's palace; at whose altar may freely commune all who seek the union of liberty and brotherhood. Long live our country! Oh, long through the undying ages may it stand, far removed in fact as in space from the Old World's feuds and follies—solitary and alone in its grandeur and its glory, itself the immortal monument of him whom Providence commissioned to teach man the power of truth, and to prove to the nations that their Redeemer liveth.

Though having his manuscript on the desk before him, Mr. Daniel referred to it but once or twice during the course of his oration. He spoke in an easy manner, his voice being finely modulated to suit the meaning of his sentences, and his speech was accentuated and emphasized by graceful gestures. Many times was he interrupted by rounds of applause elicited by his clean-cut and well-balanced periods, and by his eloquent style of uttering them. As he closed, Senators Edmunds and Sherman, Speaker Carlisle and Representative Long warmly congratulated him, while once more the audience testified their appreciation of the orator's eloquence. After a benediction by the chaplain of the house, the distinguished guests departed and the speaker called the house to order. Adjourned till Monday.

A Great Doctor Fooled.

Dr. Hauffe, the celebrated physician of Vienna, one day received a telegram from Cracow requesting him to repair thither with all haste, as Moses Abrahamson was very ill and required advice. This Moses was known to be one of the richest men of his tribe. The doctor, who had an enormous practice and was very busy at the time, wired back: "My fee will be two thousand florins." A second dispatch urged him to come without delay, but added that he might surely do it for less. "Not a kreutzer less than two thousand florins," was the reply from Vienna, whereupon a final telegram came to hand directing the physician to start at once. It was in the depth of winter, and bitterly cold, so that our medical man was anything but pleased at the prospect of the long journey. But what was his disgust on being met at the Cracow railway station, by a deputation of long-coated Polish Jews, bringing the tidings that he came too late, as Moses Abrahamson had died a few hours before. As there was no train back to Vienna that day, he was perforce compelled to put up for the night at a hotel. Meanwhile the news of the great doctor's arrival had spread through the town, and sick people of every description, both Jews and Christians, besieged his door. So many afflicted persons touched his compassionate heart, and he freely gave them the advice they needed. When, at last, he got to the station, and was about to step into the carriage, a Polish Jew came sidling up to him with a knowing smile on his face, and whispered in his ear: "I say, doctor, I only wanted to tell you that Moses Abrahamson isn't dead; not a bit of it; he was among those patients whom you cured for nothing."

A Plumb Up an' Down Man.

"What I hanker arter am to meet a plumb up an' down man. Dar am pussons in dis club who wobble about like a loose wagon wheel. One day dey greet you wid a grin as soft as June, an' de nex' day dey doan' know you as you pass on de street. I doan' mean to hurt no man's feellin's, but I mean to be plumb.

"If Whalebone Howker should come ober to my house an' ax de loan of a dollar, I wouldn't keep him on de hooks fur half an hour for a decision. I should at once reply to him: Whalebone, de man who uses money airned by his wife at de wash-tub to buy lottery tickets can't get no dollar outer me! When a man axes my religion, I doan' beat aroun' de bush to find out if he has found a short cut to Heaben, but I denounce myself as a Babtist an' take my chances by de ole road.

"When you think yes or no, doan' hesitate to say so. Doan' be leanin' one way one day an' some odder way on de nex'. De man who knows whar to find you won't go away mad, eben if you decide ag'in' him. Our Samuel Shin am one day gwine to be a statesman an' on de nex' he's gwine to open a saloon wid a gilded ceilin'. One day you will find him a Methodist an' de nex' you will see him devourin' a Universalist sermon. Meet him in de mawnin' an' he am a Ieroshus Republican; cotch him in de arternoon an' he am a good Dimocrat.

"Be plumb up an' down. If you am sot on bein' good, stick to it. If you am sot on bein' bad, doan' let de purleece bluff you off. If you like a man, tell him he kin hev de use of your snow-shovel all summer. If you can't hoe co'n wid him, ax him to by out, or sell out an' take some odder cow path. De wobbly man am a pusson to be shunned. Tryin' to do bizness wid him am time wasted an' labor frown away."—Brother Gardner, in Detroit Free Press.

Imperial Ceremonies in Russia.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, one of the best-known of English Journalists, has been lecturing this winter in our American cities. We copy from an exchange a passage of the pleasant gossip with which he entertained his hearers, relating to two visits made by him to the Russian capitals. In 1857 he went to St. Petersburg, where preparations for the coronation at Moscow of Alexander II. were in progress, a part of them being the daily drilling of one hundred and twenty thousand troops of nearly every nation and tribe under Russian sway.

In 1881 he was again in the Russian metropolis at the funeral of Alexander II., his instructions to attend, he said, being worded thus: Will you be so good as to write a leading article on the price of fish—and go to St. Petersburg by the night express.

"I don't think," he went on, "I ever saw a face more expressive of horror and terror and uneasy dread of that which was to come than was presented by the new Emperor. Even while they were going through the stately mummeries of investing him with the Order of the Garter it presented to my mind the aspect of a condemned criminal upon whom they were putting fetters."

But there is a brighter side to this picture—the coronation at Moscow in 1883. Mr. Sala stated that as he was obliged in order to attend to appear in uniform, he donned that costume in which he would have been presented at the English court, had he sought that honor; he was given a very humble position.

But his private secretary, who held a civic office in London, and beside whose costume that of Solomon in all his glory was "small potatoes," was placed between the Khan of Khiva and the Emir of Bokhara, and was permitted to leave the cathedral at his pleasure. Thus Mr. Sala was able to get the start by two hours of his competitors, and send to the London Telegraph a telegram of seven and one-half columns.

President Mitchell's Successor.

It is reported in Milwaukee concerning the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul that it is generally understood Mr. Roswell Miller will be appointed general manager, and his assistant will be Mr. Ben Lennox. While there is to be no radical change in the policy of this road, there are to be one or two new offices created, which will transfer old titles and create new ones. It is said that Alexander Mitchell will resign the presidency next June. It has been learned that John W. Cary, general solicitor, will be selected by the directors to succeed Mr. Mitchell. Following this move, the officers of the road are to be known and named in the following manner: President, John W. Cary; the offices of the two vice presidents will be filled by eastern stockholders; general manager, Roswell Miller; superintendent, J. T. Clark; assistant general manager, Ben Lennox; A. C. Bird, superintendent freight traffic; A. V. H. Carpenter, superintendent passenger traffic; D. W. Keyes, general passenger agent; G. H. Heafford, general passenger and ticket agent; A. F. Merrill, assistant general passenger agent. Mr. D. S. Wegg will naturally fall in as general solicitor of the road. Mr. N. Goll will sit in Mr. Keyes' chair. There will be no change in the division superintendents. Mr. P. M. Myers will remain secretary, with his office in Milwaukee, and J. M. McKinley, assistant secretary, will reside in New York. Mr. Clark will relieve his superior officer of everything pertaining to the active operation of the road, and Mr. Miller will devote his whole time and attention to consultation with the various heads. It is stated Mr. Mitchell will travel extensively throughout Europe after resigning.

What the Saxton Said.

Mr. Lewis Edwards, Sexton of Mt. Vernon Place Church, Washington, D. C., certifies that for several months past he had been suffering with a severe cough which distressed him day and night. He was very much debilitated, with constant pains in his chest. After trying various remedies he used the Red Star Cough Cure, which gave him entire relief.

Lieutenant Lucien Young, who is in command of the United States steamer Shenandoah, now at Coquimbo, Chili, writes to friends in Lexington, Ky., that he has cleared more than a million dollars from investments in silver mines and a railroad in that country.

G. W. Tyler, leading counsel for Mrs. Hill-Sharon in the Hill-Sharon divorce case; Max Gumpel, hand-writing expert; T. C. Cashman and J. F. McLaughlin have been indicted by the state grand jury for obtaining $25,000 from Senator Sharon's counsel, for the spurious document, known as the Tyler-Gumple contract. McLaughlin absconded with the money. The three others have surrendered and been released on bail.

The secretary of the treasury, in response to a resolution adopted by the house, transmitted to the house a statement of expenses incurred in the appointment of special deputy marshals, supervisors of election and chief supervisors. The statement shows that during 1876, 1880, 1882 and 1884 the expenses for special deputies were $651,830, supervisors $928,334 and chief supervisors $394,752; total, $1,973,916.

Private intelligence was sent from Washington to Gardiner, Mont., that the bill to restore the northwestern corner of the National Park to the public domain had become a law, and in a few hours a night stampede was organized, and all the valuable coal and mineral lands in that part of the park were covered with location notices.

The will of S. S. Merrill was filed for probate at Milwaukee. It is thought the estate is worth $2,000,000.

"She tried her prentice hand on man,
And then she formed the lassies, O!"

"What is woman's worth?" asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: W. O. man (double you O man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bray Bros., San Francisco grain dealers, closed their doors on half a million of debts.

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," Positively Popular; Provoke Praise; Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

River Falls, Wis., had a $15,000 fire.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

During the war, Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying perfect health." Don't experiment with new and untried medicines. If you have a cough or cold, take at once Allen's Lung Balsam.

The New Orleans fight between Sullivan and Ryan is said to have been arranged.

ONE IN THREE says the late Dr. Clendening show symptoms of Heart Disease. Why not use DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR, it has cured thousands, why not you? $1.00 per bottle. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass.

Patti has a suit of sable which cost nearly 200,000 francs.

[illegible]

FASHION IS QUEEN. Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10c. for any color. Get at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

A resolution proposing the submission of the proposition for an amendment to the state constitution to license the liquor traffic was defeated in the Iowa house of representatives by five votes.

RED STAR

TRADE MARK

COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE.

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

A Good Family Remedy
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.

Read the following;

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April, 6, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited.
Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

By the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the haggard appearance of the countenance and sallowness of dyspeptics are supplanted by a healthier look, and as the food is assimilated, the body acquires substance. Appetite is restored, and the nervous system refreshed with much needed slumber, through the use of this medicine, which is also beneficial to persons of a rheumatic tendency, and an inestimable preventive of fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

HOPS & MALT
TRADE MARK
BITTERS

DOES WONDERFUL CURES
—OF—
LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

They cleanse the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

They prevent the growth to serious illness of a dangerous class of diseases that begin in mere trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such. They cause free action of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING THE BLOOD, restoring the normal powers to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in short time perfectly cured, by the use of Hops and Malt Bitters. All druggists keep them. Recommended by physicians, ministers, and nurses, and in fact by everybody who has given them a good trial. They never fail to bring relief. HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul,
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul,
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. C. D. WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of DR. C. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

Dr. Bernard Segnitz of New York, aged over seventy-five, has just married a buxom domestic of twenty-five. He says it was a love match on both sides.

Color Your Butter.

Farmers that try to sell white butter are all of the opinion that dairying does not pay. If they would use Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and market their butter in perfect condition, they would still get good prices, but it will not pay to make any but the best in color and quality. This color is used by all the leading creameries and dairymen, and is sold by druggists and merchants.

Portland, Or., has a genuine case of Oriental leprosy.

Merited Praise.

The universal praise bestowed upon Kidney-Wort as an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels is well merited. Its virtues are universally known and its cures are reported on all sides. Many obstinate cases have succumbed to it after they had been given up by the doctors and a thorough treatment will never fail to cure. Sold by all druggists. See adv't.

At Hoboken, N. J., Hugh McCormack skated a mile in 3:16 3-4, the fastest time on record.

Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy is no "hit or miss" compound or old woman's mixture. It is prepared by a scientific pharmacist, with a full knowledge of the powers and virtues of each ingredient in the class of diseases which it cures. It is purely vegetable and cannot harm the youngest child or the most feeble invalid.

At Greensburg, the county seat of Westmoreland, West Va., an infernal machine was found in one of the corridors of the court house, consisting of a series of clock works with a pound ball of dynamite encased in tin foil, closed in a drum-shaped tin box, from which protruded a fuse.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS used in making BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases.

FOR MENTAL DEPRESSION TAKE Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Maid of Athens.

What is the difference between this noted Lady and Carboline the great Hair Renewer? Ans.—One is Maid of Athens and the other is Made of Petroleum and both come from Grease.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Farmers and Stockmen.

The only remedy that readily cures Galls, Cuts and Wounds on horses and cattle, and always brings the hair in the original color, is Veterinary Carbolisalve. In 50 cents and $1.00 cans, at Druggist's or by mail. J. W. Cole & Co., Prop's., Black River Falls, Wis.

$10 RAILROAD WATCH

ONE OF THE BIGGEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED—A BRAND NEW 3½-OZ. OPEN FACE, HEAVY, THICK, FLAT GLASS, GOLD HINGE, PATENT DUST-PROOF COIN SILVER CASE, WITH A CUT EXPANSION BALANCE, QUICK TRAIN JEWELED ELGIN MOVEMENT. THIS WATCH IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. SENT C. O. D., WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION, TO ANY ADDRESS.

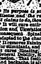
SIMON, THE PAWNBROKER,
314 Jackson and 186 East Seventh, St. Paul.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN

The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send a 2c. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

25,000
Bushels of the famous
Saskatchewan Fife Wheat
For Sale for Season of 1885.

The most remarkable Wheat ever brought to the Northwest. Has yielded the past season right along from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the Common Fife, sown beside it. Our illustrated 16-page Catalogue, containing its history, together with numerous testimonials from those who have tried it, sent free on application. Address W. J. ABERNETHY & CO., Originators and Proprietors, 42 Third street South, Union Building, Minneapolis.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best
FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequaled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

RAW FURS WANTED. Ship by express in sacks to London, Leipzig & Paris Agency, A. Moore, Mgr., 233 Jackson st., St. Paul, Minn.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

50 Satin Finished Embossed Cards 10c., Rolled Gold Ring, Combination Pocket Knife, 2 French Dolls with Wardrobe, and agt's Card Outfit, 30c., 5 pks. and your choice of either, 50c., or 10 pks. and all 3 premiums $1.00. HAMDEN CARD CO., Hamden, Conn.

HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE.
A book containing plans for 30 houses, of all sizes, from 2 rooms up. Sent post paid on receipt of 25c., by Geo. W. Ogilvie, 230 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

40 Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chromo Cards, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gilt bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Premium and Price List and Agent's Canvassing Outfit, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Yalesville, Conn.

GOSSAMER GARMENTS FREE!
To introduce "Happy Days," our new 16 page Illustrated Magazine, we will send free to any lady sending 25 cents in stamps for 3 months subscription, TWO LADY'S FULL SIZE WATERPROOF GOSSAMER GARMENTS with catalogue of other Rubber Goods, provided they will show them to their friends and induce other sales. Address PUBS. HAPPY DAYS, HARTFORD, CONN.

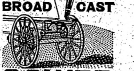
CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

ANY MAN
Or woman making less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons a splendid chance to make money. Our $4 combination free to those meaning business. Address B. H. Merrill, Chicago.

A CORN SHELLER FREE.
The New "Hartford" Corn Sheller is the least complicated and easiest working sheller manufactured, and the only one separating the cobs from the corn that is not forever out of order. To introduce our New Catalogue of Farm Implements, Cutlery, &c., and the "Home Guest," the well-known and popular magazine for the home, we will send One Sample Sheller, postpaid, and the Magazine three months free to any person who will agree to show the sheller to their neighbors and endeavor to induce other sales for us. Send 24c. to pay the cost of this advertisement and to convince us that you are acting in good faith, and the Sheller will be shipped you at once. Address H. H. BABCOCK & CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN.



STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST SOWER

BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!

Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT.
Covers the entire saddle, and will keep you dry in any storm. Sold everywhere. Illustrated catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston.

SNOW WHITE FLOUR
MADE FROM
SALZER'S NEW WHEAT

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.
No seeds produce finer Flowers, better Vegetables, larger Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Try them.
THE FARM! Sow tested Wheat (6 sorts), among these Saskatchewan Fife, Imperial French, etc. NEW EARLY DAKOTA WHITE OATS, POTATOES, BARLEY, ETC. SEEDS grown 40 miles north or here! Everything for farm. Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and other States will return to old time yield if our Seed grain is used. Try it.
Send for Catalogue.
JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.
Catalogue free.
Plants and Roses By the 100,000. Largest Greenhouses In the West.

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES
COLD IN HEAD
HAY-FEVER

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste & Smell. A quick & positive Cure. 50 cents at Druggists. [illegible]
HAY-FEVER
[illegible] ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

The Mirror

is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer, that almost cheats the looking-glass.

THE WISDOM OF THE DEAD.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

My love has been dead for an hour;
Oh! she has been true to me;
She had loved me in passion and pain,
She had followed o'er land and sea.

And I had been true to her,
Or as true as a man may be;
He does not love like a girl,
And follow o'er land and sea.

But I loved her the best of all,
Though I may have had other friends;
And if ever she doubted me
She made me divine amends.

But an hour before she died
My beautiful worshiper said,
If I could swear I had always been true
Then she should be happy dead.

So I swore with a steady voice,
With my hand upon her head,
That I had always been true,
That she might be happy dead.

Ah! I wonder how much they know,
These dead with their strange new powers;
And I wonder can they be hurt
By folly and fault of ours.

Oh! the very thought appalls,
And I shrink with sudden dread,
That although she loved me so
She may not be happy dead.

CECILE.

From the French of G. de Cherville, by Francis Shaw.

Every afternoon toward 3 o'clock a carriage bearing a crest drew up at the gate of the Tuileries opposite the Rue des Pyramides. When the footman had opened the door the first to descend was a woman, who carefully assisted down the steps a young man of timid and hesitating gait. Then drawing the arm of her companion within her own, she entered the garden with a babe in her arms.

The young man, who was not yet quite 30, was as remarkable for elegance of form as for regularity of features. But there was one defect in the otherwise perfect ensemble; the flame which should have vivified it was extinguished. The unhappy man was blind.

The two in exterior formed a striking, almost brutal contrast. Nature, liberal to prodigalitty toward the one, had been strangely avaricious to the other. The poor woman was small, sickly, ugly; her irregular features had besides that suffering expression which not even youth can mitigate, and which defies all arts of the toilet.

How then could it have happened, this ill assorted union? How had Cecile Berthaut, a humble governess, as void of fortune as of attractions, become the wife of Count Robert de Chatillion?

She had just finished an engagement as governess in a Moldavian family at Jassy, and was returning to France by way of Vienna, when a serious accident to the steamboat on which she had set out, had compelled the captain to leave his passengers at Ribitzno, thirty leagues from Belgrade. Upon arrival at the only and very mediocre inn of the village, the young girl saw that her accent excited no little emotion. The landlord, finding that she was a Frenchwoman, informed her that there had been for several days in his house a young Frenchman seriously ill; his situation rendered still more deplorable from his inability to speak a word of German or Hungarian.

Poorly dowered as was Cecile Berthaut in external gifts, she was rich in shining qualities of the heart. All generous and elevated sentiments found a home in her breast. Without a moment's delay she sought her countryman.

His condition was even more grave than the inn-keeper had said. From an exploring voyage to the mouth of the Danube he had brought the germs of malignant fever which had forced him to stop at Rinitzno. The disease had developed with frightful radidity. Two days after taking his bed the young officer had fallen into a comatose state of evil augury. When Cecile entered his sick-room he was in a delirium, and could answer her questions only by incoherent words. Profoundly moved by this deplorable isolation, fascinated, perhaps, by that charm of feature that triumphed over the ravages of disease, the young girl decided at once to fulfil the mission Providence had ordained, by leading her to this unfortunate, she resolved to care for him, and if a fatal issue was inevitable, to soothe his last moments.

The sick man's name was stamped upon his valise, a pocketbook contained his passport. This she sent immediately to the French ambassador at Vienna, advising him of the desperate condition of M. de Chatillon and imploring him to inform the relatives. This duty fulfilled, she gave her days and nights to the work of charity she had undertaken.

The task, arduous at best, became more so from her lack of confidence in the Hungarian physician of Ribitzno. His repeated blood-lettings allayed the fever, but at the same time aggravated the cephalic symptoms; the delirium continued and the eyes become the seat of an alarming inflammation.

For ten days Cecile had watched at the sick man's pillow. So much attached had she become to her work that it was not without a pressure at the heart that she saw a carriage stop at the inn and an old lady with white hair step from it. After a few words with the landlord the lady mounted the stairs. The young girl felt sure that this was M. de Chatillon's mother; that her mission was ended.

Breathless the newcomer hastened to the bed. At sight of the ghastly emaciated face of her son she sank sobbing upon her knees. The sick man, who had fallen into the torpid state of the beginning of the crisis, scarcely turned his head. Cecile approached the old lady, explained her presence, and sought to console her. Deeply moved by the devotion of a stranger to her child, Mme. de Chatillon thanked Cecile with the eloquence of a mother menaced in the very flesh of her flesh.

In spite of this burst of gratitude Cecile saw that her position near this young man was becoming difficult, and said to Mme. de Chatillon that [illegible]

[illegible] spoke with a vehemence that seemed to rouse her son from his legarthy. He moved his hand several times with an air of impatience. Cecile, who was nearest the bed, took the hand in hers, trying to calm the sufferer. At this contact the wasted fingers pressed her wrist significantly.

"You see, mademoiselle," resumed the afflicted mother, "that he would not have his guardian angel leave her work unfinished. For pity's sake, do not forsake him! You have found employment. Consider yourself my traveling companion, and I swear to you that I will always regard and treat you as my second child."

Cecile yielded to these moving entreaties. She saw that her presence was as necessary to the mother as to the son.

The hurried journey, the cruel emotions she had suffered, had prostrated the already ailing Mme. de Chatillon, and Cecile, besides her other duties, now had the care of a confirmed invalid.

The scene just related seemed to have produced a salutary effect upon the sick man; the fever disappeared, reason returned, he regained some strength, but his sight grew no better. When Cecile at length took her two patients to Vienna she summoned a council of physicians. They decided that the iris had lost its power of contraction, that amaurosis was complete, that M. de Chatilion must resign himself to lifelong blindness, a decision confirmed a few months later by the most renowned oculists of Paris.

They then retired to the Chatilion estate near Montes. Here, after months of languishing, the mother died; commending her idolized son to the young girl she persisted in calling his guardian angel.

The blind man who had hitherto borne his affliction with a strength of mind akin to stoicism was strangely affected by this new trial. He became anxious, preoccupied, almost melancholy. When Cecile came to read to him, to guide him in his daily walk, he received her with the wonted smile; he thanked her with the usual touching emotion, only to fall back into interminable reveries. Her shorter absence made him impatient, and one day when some errand to the town had detained her longer than was expected, she found him on her return the prey to an agitation he copld not conceal.

His solicitude grew daily. Cecile, attributing his sadness to the loss of his mother, and to his blindness, conjured him to make an effort to recover his former resignation.

"I still weep for my mother," he replied, "but convinced that every passing hour brings nearer the moment of our reunion; my sorrow loses day by day its bitterness. Cruel as is my destiny I have become resigned to it, and I must say to you, Cecile, that you have rendered my lot so sweet that I have many times blessed my misfortune. The cause of my sadness lies neither in the past nor present; it is anxiety for the future."

"What then do you fear?" asked Cecile, tremulously.

"That I may lose some day her to whom I owe so much. I fear this not only because without her care my misfortune will assume new horrors, but because I love you."

Cecile's face blanched. "It is wrong," she sobbed, "for you to doubt my friendship."

"Your friendship!" echoed the young man bitterly; "Cecile, this would alone justify my terrors. What will it weigh, this friendship, if one day a sentiment that admits neither partition nor rivalry comes to take possession of your heart? No, no! If you would really have me recover that early serenity; if you would have me as at the first, bear patiently, even gayly the lot that casts me off from the number of those who behold God's creatures and His beautiful world, there must exist between you and me a tie other and stronger than friendship—you must consent to become my wife."

For a moment speechless, Cecile fixed her amazed eyes upon the blind man. She seemed not to have understood his words.

"O, heaven!" she cried at length. "How deeply I regret not having reached Ribitzno two days earlier."

"Why, Cecile?"

"Because you then could have seen me, monsieur; because if you had seen me my plain face would have remained so deeply graven in your remembrance as to spare you this new trouble after so many sorrows. This confession costs my self-love nothing. I am ugly, Monsieur Robert; so ugly that my friendship, the friendship you value so lightly, would never consent to give you a companion so unworthy of you."

"No, you can not be ugly, Cecile. The eyes which mirror this celestial sweetness and all the noble sentiments of the most generous and loving of hearts can not be without their charm; there must be seductions in the smile that accompanies a voice so gentle and penetrating. And what matters to me more or less regularity in the features? I, alas, shall never see! What I love in you is your soul, and this world holds not a soul more beautiful and pure."

Cecile had listened, bewildered, entranced, despite herself, at these intoxicating words; enchanted at seeing rise before her that prospective she had never dared cherish even in dreams. But soon recalled to the reality, confused, ashamed at having submitted to an enthrallment not sanctioned by reason, she protested more energetically than ever, that her resolution was formed, and no arguments could change it.

This heroic contest went on for nearly two months. M. de Chatillon returned daily to the charge with more impassioned earnestness. But there was a traitor in the stronghold—the heart of the poor young girl. The health of the besieger also began to give way, and anxiety for him at length decided the besieged to waive her scruples and sign an honorable capitulation.

This is how the former governess became the Countess de Chatillon.

Never had union been more happy, never had two beings so nearly realized the ideal of a perfect marriage. But Cecile could not believe in the duration of this radiant felicity. As upon that day when her husband had first told her of his love, she often believed herself the sport of some illusion. Then the least sound or movement would make her tremble. It seemed to her that the awakening from her dream might come at any moment. [illegible]

[illegible] ceptions were often attended by strangers, Cecile remarked an elderly gentleman, very eccentric in dress and manner, who gazed at her husband with singular persistence. Mme. de Gleves begged permission to present him, saying with a mocking smile, that he was Dr. Richter, a renowned American specialist who had effected marvelous cures of blindness, older in date even than that of her cousin, whose case he would gladly undertake.

Cecile gave him an eager welcome. She told him the circumstances attending her husband's loss of sight, and he declared the presumptions in favor of a cure were strong, adding that he could give a decided opinion only after minute examination. He then asked permission to visit M. de Chatillon on the morrow.

Cecile could not give this without her husband's acquiesence, which was not easy to obtain. He had exhausted all the resources of official science; he had tested many empirical remedies, alike in vain, and flatly refused to see the American doctor.

Cecile insisted, implored, but without avail. Excusing herself to the physician, she withdrew to a deserted corner of the salon, to think over the situation. Suddenly she heard her name spoken by Mme. de Gleves, who was in a small conservatory separated from the larger room by a mass of exotic plants.

"You see, my dear, that I am not so simple as to fail to understand the infernal combination that has dictated this inexplicable refusal. That little monster of a Cecile must go on imposing upon our unhappy relative. If the doctor's hand should send away the veil, he would appreciate her at her true value, and see what stange sort of a Countess of Chatillion he has imposed upon us as a cousin. That foolish comedy of perfect love they have for three years been giving to the public would then soon enough have the denouement such an ugly creature deserves!"

Upon hearing these cruel words, Cecile rose, pale and trembling; her feverish glance scanned the various groups. She saw the American just bidding his adieu. She rushed forward, reaching him in the hall just as a valet was helping hin on with his overcoat.

"Doctor," she said in a hollow, tremulous voice, "your offer is excepted. I count upon your visit to-morrow noon. If you restore sight to M. de Chatillon I will bless you to my latest hour!"

Five minutes later the poor young wife led away her husband, concealing from him her agitation and the incident that had caused it.

Cecile passed a horrible night. This happiness which had rendered life so dear was about to perish; the dream had ended. Through all the long, interminable hours she wept bitterly, despairingly. Nevertheless, dawn found her firm and resolute.

She went to her husband, and, without imparting to him the unworthy conjectures of Mme. de Gleves, she urged him in such sweet, tender words to seek healing once again that she triumphed over his repugnance.

Doctor Richter came promptly, and after a careful diagnosis announced to M. de Chantillon the certainty of success. The treatment began at once. The applications were to continue nine days, during which time the patient was to be kept in utter darkness. He yielded to this condition with rather a bad grace; as for Cecile, she accepted these nine days as one condemned to death accepts the respite of a brief period of existence. There remained nine days more in which she might be beloved.

Alas, like one condemned to death, she knew the tortures of the being to whom the hour of supreme denouement has ceased to be a mystry, for whom each movement of the hand upon the dial repeats the fatal decree, brings a rending of the heart, a convulsion of anguish. The delay, accepted at first as a consolation, became an agony. In vain Robert repeated to her that it would be with this physician as with all the others—that blind he had taken him, and blind he would leave him. Not for a single moment did Cecile doubt of success. She was convinced that her happiness had been too great to last.

On the ninth day the doctor found Mme. de Chatillon in the saloon. He had anticipated the hour. Cecile, who had not expected him so soon, was giving her tears free vent, knowing that the supreme moment had arrived.

The American, regarding her more closely than usual, saw the fearful ravages grief had made upon the unhappy woman, but he absolutely mistook the cause of the sorrow of which he had become the involuntary witness.

"I perceive, madam," he said, smiling, "That I have not succeeded in making you share my confidence in the cure of Count de Chatillon. Happily the moment has come to furnish you something better than affirmations. In five minutes your husband will see you as I now see you myself."

At this assurance, which so greatly aggravated her wound, Cecile raised a cry. Her sobs redoubled, she had to stifle them with her handkerchief.

"I beg your pardon, madam," said the amazed physician; "but in truth I do not comprehend——"

"You shall comprehend, monsieur!" cried the young wife. "I passionately love my husband, and thus far I am sure he has fondly loved me in return. Now look me in the face—right in the face, Doctor—and see if when M. de Chatillon shall have seen me plainly and distinctly as you now see me, say if it will still be possible for him to love me."

The doctor lowered his eyes and did not answer. "Ah, madame," he faltered, "do you think if I had supposed, if I had known——?"

"If you had known—Ah Doctor, this is an insult!" cried Cecile, with indignant violence. "When I asked you to treat M. de Chatillon I told you that if you succeeded in restoring his sight I should owe you my life. Heed well what I say at this moment! It is not the sacrifice alone of the days which remain to me in this world that I am willing to make for his restoration, it is that of my happiness through eternity. Upon my knees I implore you in the name of all you love, give him back his sight, doctor, give him back his sight!"

The doctor was visibly affected; he tried to console the unhappy woman. Soon yielding to a sudden inspiration, he rushed into the adjoining chamber, and, reappearing with the cradle in which little Bertha slept, placed it before Cecile. Then he went out again [illegible]

For the three personages now concerned with our story, there was one moment of unutterable suspence. Robert, dazzled by the light, faltered. Then he perceived the cradle.

"My daughter!" he cried with transport. "I shall not die without having seen the features of my child. But Cecile—Where is Cecile?" he added, anxiously.

A low sobbing answered. The poor woman kneeling behind the doctor covered her face with her two hands.

"And you, my well beloved Cecile," he said, bending over his wife, "I am to see you also!"

"No, no, Robert! Do not look at me, I implore you. But I have not deceived you. I told you, I forewarned you. I am ugly."

"Ugly! Nonsense. Could my wife, the mother of my child, be ugly to me?"

So saying, Robert de Chatillion, withdrawing his wife's hands from her face, covered that face with kisses, while the doctor flourished his handkerchief so as to arrest at its source a tear which would have compromised his Yankee phlegm.

The Doctor in Asia Minor.

"Humphrey Sandwich; a Memoir:" As my patients became numerous, and pestered me at all hours, I fitted up a spare tent to serve as my dispensary, and gave out that I received at the time of afternoon prayer (asar). I took my seat at the door of the tent, and soon had a crowd around me, many suffering from real diseases, many from imaginary ones, and many bringing for my inspection the effects of disease, such as palsied limbs and stiff joints. A young man was the first who presented himself most vociferous to see the hakeem. He entered my tent and desired a private interview. "Eshtareed, what do you want," I asked. "Ya hakeem, shoof," he began, "look here, I am married to a wife and am somewhat tired of her, and have fallen in love with a virgin whom I wish to marry, but my wife, curses on her! has found it out, ee wallah! and has given her a charm which prevents the beautiful virgin from loving me. I have beaten my wife, but that is of no use. Ya hakeem, I am your sacrifice"—taking me by the beard, which he kissed—"God bless you, hakeem, give me some strong medicine to kill the charm, and I am your slave and sacrifice." "Here, said I, take this pill fasting, and you are cured. And as he retired with the precious bread pill, which he tied up in the corner of his sleeve, he called down blessings on my head. An old woman next came forward, and taking hold of the corner of my cloak, she kissed it, and then kneeling before began in a very wheedling manner to call my attention to her case. She went on to describe the most anomalous symptoms, affecting her eyes, ears, limbs, and sometimes every part of her. On further inquiry she confessed to be quite well at that moment but a year ago having had strange complaints, she dreaded the same thing would invade her this year. I then promised to give her strong medicine, but ordered the crowd to stand at a short distance from us. A space is cleared, and all wait in silent admiration for my remedy. I slowly drew forth a bottle of strong liquor of ammonia or (smelling salts) from my medicine chest, and holding it before my patient's eyes told her to draw in a strong breath when I put it to her nose. I accordingly first held her nostrils, then, having removed the stopper, I apply the mouth of the bottle to the nose, the fingers are removed, a long snuff is taken, followed by a sort of spasm, and she falls to the ground. A hum of horror runs through the crowd; the patient after a short interval rises, her eyes streaming with tears, and then breaks from the crowd, "La Ilaha illa 'llaha Mohammed rasulu 'llah"—"There is no God but the God, and Mohammed is the apostle of God."

Lady Lonsdale as a Flirt.

From the New York World.

One of the other subjects of talk in society is the jilting of Edgar Vincent by Gladys, Lady Lonsdale, one of the celebrated London beauties, whose picture may be found at Mora's or Sarony's here. She has now jilted the two handsomest men of England. The first, Luke White, Lord Annaly's eldest son, a young Irish Guardsman, has got over it and wedded a young and beautiful girl of the House of Dover, niece of the Dukes of Sunderland, Argyl, Lienster, Westminster, and all that lot.

Vincent has taken his dismissal more to heart, but as he is poor and the lady has but a fair dower and is of unbridled extravagance, he may find it in the end for the best. He is 6 feet 3, of splendid proportions and as clever as he is handsome, having carried away all the honors of his university years and won much distinction in Egypt. Lady Lonsdale is herself 6 feet in height, with massive hair lying languidly in grand, easy forms, finely pronounced features, deep, melancholy eyelids, a face to bind at times with a classic fillet like a Cassandra, but which, when lit up, is full of beautiful expression and breaks into a thousand smiles, very much resembling Honthurst's picture of the "Queen of Bohemia" in the English gallery. Her character has similar shades. When a child her mother led her by the hand after the coffin of her father, Sydney Herbert, whom Disraeli had pictured in his "Endymion," and ever since she has been in the habit of falling into fits of deep melancholy, from which she rises to the opposite extremes.

She married Lord Lonsdale entirely against the wishes of her family, with whom she rarely associates. He came to a sad end, dying after a very dissolute life in the house of Miss Cannie Gilchrist, a noted London blonde. He was previously for some months at the Brevoort House here, and it was a bottle of his old Jamaica which Sam Ward sent to President Garfield after Guiteau's fatal shot. Lonsdale had lost in time a heavy sum upon the turf before retiring.

The beatings of the heart are less when sitting than when standing; less when lying down than when sitting. A pulse beating seventy-four times a minute when its owner is standing, will beat seventy times when he is sitting, and sixty-four times when he is lying down. The heart rests during sleep, since it beats ten strokes less every minute. As it throws six ounces of blood at every stroke, eight hours sleep would make a difference of about 5,000 strokes. [illegible]

QUEEN VICTORIA'S LIFE.

Railroad Journeys, and Precautions Against Observation—The Daily Routine of the Court—How Her Majesty Receives and Dines with Her Visitors.

In July last, when the Queen had fixed the day of her departure from Windsor, she unexpectedly postponed it says a correspondent of the N. Y. Sun. Such a swerving from all established precedent was as startling as it was new, and gave rise to the most conflicting conjectures. It was promptly ascertained that the delay was not caused by the health of the Duchess of Albany, and while speculation was still rife, the reason became suddenly apparent. Her majesty would not leave the castle before personally visiting Lockwood, a recently engaged footman, in the privacy of his home at St. Mark's place in the royal borough, and condoling with him and his family on an accident that had happened to his little child. In the same way the return of the queen from Balmoral did not take place till Thursday last, despite the severity of the season, because she had to attend to the funeral of Mr. Willie Blair, her highland fiddler.' This personage was 90 years old, and beside a moderate musical talent and the enviable fact of being the most ancient inhabitant of the village, he does not appear to have been distinguished by any quality or achievement—to have run a career of such particular usefulness as to justify his entombment in Craithe churchyard. The graceful complement must, therefore, be viewed by the country at large merely as a proof that the soverign can occasionally withdraw herself from her mournful retirement, if not to associate with the nobles of her great empire, to grace public ceremonies, or delight her capital with her august presence, at least to honor servants, shepherds, and gillies with attractions all the more flattering that they are so exclusive.

The habitual precautions for isolating the Queen from the curiosity and demonstrations of her subjects, and making the transit from one royal residence to another monastically secluded, were perhaps even intensified during the journey of Friday last. With one solitary exception, the stations were virtually unapproachable while the queen's special train was in sight. Once only, at Ferry Hill station, the Great Northern Company issed tickets enabling some privilidged individuals to enter the sacred precincts and to feast their eyes, at a respectful distance, on the midnight pageant. These tickets were only obtainable with great difficulty, and after searching investigation into the postulant's antecedents. It is not said whether gate money was taken, and who benefited by the proceeds.

At Windsor, in broad daylight, when the train arrived from Scotland, a guard/of the Third Batallion of grenadier guards lined the Castle Hill road, and the whole constabulary force of the borough patrolled the way between the Great Western station and the palace,/a detachment of the Metropolitan police had been additionally sent from Paddington, and the company's staff jealously guarded the station, rails, and viaduct arches, so that at a rough computation it was estimated that the number of officers employed to protect the Queen against her loyal subjects exceeded the gathered spectators by a not inconsiderable figure.

Apropos of the journeys of the royal family of England, it is not perhaps generally known that its members, although endowed with considerable civil lists, do no bear the expenses of their Continental excursions, in so far that the budget is charged to the amount of £40 for every trip across the Channel, payable to the steamer that has carried them across. Last year the Prince of Wales and his sons crossed seven times, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg five times, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg three, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught the same, the Princess Imperial of Germany twice, the Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Beatrice respectively once, running up a bill of £920, defrayed by long-suffering, but discontented ratepayers.

The dull, regular, uninteresting routine of her Majesty's daily life, so trying even to the enduring patience of her last remaining daughter, has once more begun, unrelieved save by the homely, almost lowly, incidents recorded above, and which constitute the only communion between the nation and herself. Time was, even after the castle had been virtually closed for all festivities, that guests were bidden to it for the three days' visit so dear to the British heart, and during their stay enjoyed the privilege of revelling in the priceless accumulation of pictures, tapestries, objects of art, rare books, rarer engravings and unrivalled specimens of china—one little table with rose Dubarry medallions alone being estimated at £25,000. Now the invitations rarely extend over one evening and night, and, although they are to all intents and purposes commands, sometimes only reach the recipients a few hours before the time when their attendence is required.

A fast train brings you down from Paddington station in forty minutes. As no carriages are habitually sent to meet you, you have to trust yourself and servants to flies or cabs to reach the castle. Pages of the Queen, lads belonging to the best families in the kingdom take charge of you and, consulting a written list, conduct you to the apartments set aside for your use. These consists of a complete suite of rooms, the only fault being that in winter they are apt to be insufficiently warmed, as the Queen is constitutionally averse to heat. Shortly after the arrival of a guest, he receives the visit of the Master of the Household, Sir J. C. Cowell, who brings him an invitation to have tea with one or other of the ladies in waiting.

Full court dress is de rigueur for the dinner. As early as 8 o'clock the guests assemble in the great gallery which runs around the quadrangle, and which forms an immense picture gallery, never open to the general public even at those periods when admittance to the state apartments is allowed during the Queen's absence from Windsor. At half past 8, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, her Majesty makes her appearence, and, with a few brief words to the company, leads the way to the dining-room. If there are sixteen to dinner it is served in that appartment, one side of which is a broad window [illegible] en famille the Queen dines in one of the octagonal towers, where each of the eight windows frames a perfect view of the park.

There is little or no conversation at these state repasts. The Queen not unfrequently leans forward to whisper a remark to her daughter in a fashion which to say the least, is discomposing to the uninitiated. The menu, besides the names of the dishes, gives that of the chef who has concoted them. The innumerable footmen are all in gala livery, butlers and pages in costume, and the so-called "clerks of the kitchen," in black coats and knee breeches, stand at the sideboards to carve.

After the dinner, which is short, the Queen retires with the ladies—a mere formality, for the men follow three minutes later. The members of the court and household have also finished their meal, taken in the great hall opening out of the first of the three great saloons, and which is used by the Queen only when her party exceeds thirty. Sir J. Cowell presides at that table. The post-prandial ceremonies are promptly gone through, her majesty exchanges a few sentences with each of her guests, who remain standing the whole time, and at the end of half an hour, at the outside, withdraws to her rooms, which are always brilliantly lighted, and where she finishes the evening conversing with her daughter, reading, writing, or being read to. Meanwhile her visitors are at liberty to play whist or listen to music in the red and green drawing rooms. The gentlemen can betake themselves to billiards or to the smoking rooms. The latter are provided even for the servants, but it is strictly forbidden to smoke in any other apartment, public or private.

Every visitor knows that he will see his royal hostess no more, and that he is expected to leave the castle by 11 next morning. He can take his breakfast in his rooms or down stairs, as he prefers. Her majesty has her very early meat either alone or with some prince of blood royal. At 9 she drives through the grounds, which are of great extent and beauty and strictly private to Frogmore, where she alights and, weather permitting, enters a tent spread on the lawn for her use. There she reads her letters and the newspapers. The latter have been previously carefully scanned by one of her ladies in waiting and the passages which should meet her eye marked in red pencil. She scrupulously abstains from glancing at any others. Under a second tent she then attends to business, and bulky packages of correspondence are then opened before her. A mounted groom constantly rides backward and forward, carrying her instructions to her private secretary of the castle. She herself returns thither for lunch, after which the afternoon is filled up with walking or driving with Princess Beatrice until the evening again begins.

Amid the pomp, magnificence and lavish display of the great royal citadel in that gorgeous pile filled with a wealth of art, in contrast with the exhorbitant expenditure of stables, kitchens, and countless attendants, pages, grooms, domestics and gardeners, petty economies are practised which many an impoverished householder would feel ashamed to attempt. One instance may suffice: Every new visitor is entitled to a fresh supply of candles. It would be unseemly to leave in his rooms any that had once been used, so Sir J. C. Cowell, in a laudable spirit of thrift, has invented a small machine which dexterously restores to the wick its virgin freshness. The Master of the Household is so proud of this ingenious device that he never fails to point out how satisfactorily it works to any of his private friends who obtain permission to inspect the offices. The wax scrapings are collected and returned to the candle manufactory, where they are remodelled into new candles and sold back to the Queen's household at reduced rates.

Of all the residences of the Queen, Windsor Castle is the only one which in appearance, magnitude, grandeur of approach and situation fulfills the requirements which make it a fit abode for the sovereign of a great and powerful nation.

How it Was Found.

The big eagle that dropped Sinbad into the Valley of Diamonds was a "story bird;" and it may be fiction that tells us the first gems of the now famous Transvaal were discovered in the crop of a South African Dutchman's hen; but it is unquestionable that more than one revelation of the riches of the earth to men has been unconsciously made by the act of a dumb animal. In this line of service the poor pig has beaten all competitors if what a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader tells us is true:

I have just returned from the shores of Lake Superior, where I spent some sime visiting the copper regions, the greatest in the world.

Throughout the rocky, barren Keweenaw peninsula, good for nothing as farming lands, the immense copper deposits have caused large towns to spring up, and they now give employment to thousands of men.

About eighteen years ago a pig strayed from the drove to which it belonged, and fell into a pit on a spot where the city of Calumet now stands. In rooting about, it uncovered a mass of native copper, and showed to the world the location of the greatest copper mine it has ever known.

As the result of that pig's rooting, humanity is now thirty-five million dollars richer in the use of the copper there discovered, and the stockholders, who, led by the pig, have helped the world to this wealth, have received about twenty-five million dollars for their trouble. A town of six thousand inhabitants has gathered around the pig's hole, and nearly two thousand men are employed in operating the mines beneath it.

It has been often asserted, without much attempt at refutation, that the Yankee is dying out of New England on account of the prevalent dislike to fulfil the scriptural injunction to multiply. The case of Vermont is a fair sample, in the respect, of other States. The population of Vermont in 1840 was 291,948 and in 1880 it has increased to 332,286; but the number of children in the common schools decreased from 97,518 in the former year to 72,744 in 1884. It ought to be said, however, that while in forty years the population has increased 14 per cent, the number of children under twenty is over 5 per cent less than in 1840. The average number of persons to each family [illegible]

A WONDERFUL DRUG.

Marvelous Properties of the Newly Discovered Anæsthetic.

Cleveland Leader: "Have you ever seen an operation performed on the eye by the aid of the wonderful anæsthetic cocoaine?" asked a student of Western Reserve medical university of a reporter the other day.

"No," was the reply.

"Then come with me. It is to be given another experiment at the college to-day." The student led the way and conducted his companion to the little room where the patient and a group of doctors were gathered. The former was suffering intensely. The eyes were extended far beyond their natural size by the swelling of the iris. The eyeballs were pressed against the lid, and the least touch caused the most intense agony. The disease is known as glaucoma, and former operations to relieve it had occasioned the patient severe suffering. The interest manifested by the gentlemen present was profound. Several were practical oculists, and all were liable to meet single-handed a like case in their own practice. The patient, a fine-looking gentleman of about 35 years, was assured that the operation would be absolutely painless, but the suffering he had endured for the past month or two had weakened his nerves, and it was sometime before he could summon sufficient courage to permit the operation to go on. Finally he dropped on his back on the couch, shut his teeth tightly together and said, "Go on, gentlemen." The physician, who was to perform the operation drew from his case a miniature vial tightly sealed and labelled "Hydrochlorate of Cocoaine." The seal was broken, and the patient directed to open his eyes as widely as possible. The doctor also drew his watch, and laid it upon his knee. Four drops of the anaesthetic were then let fall into the right eye. The little second hand moved five points and four drops more were let fall. Five seconds more were waited for, and the same amount was again dropped into the eye. In ten seconds more, the doctor touched the eye lightly with his handkerchief. "Do you feel any pain?" he asked the patient.

"Not the slightest," answered the latter. The eye was then pressed against, the lid was crowded against it, and the patient was directed to touch it with his finger. It was as callous as stone. The eye was then slit with a little knife, and the iris was split in two. A pair of delicate forceps were then inserted and a piece of the iris extracted. The operation may have lasted two minutes, and during that time the eye did not even twitch, and the patient assured those about him that he felt nothing whatever. As has been said before, the operation is not a new one, but it has hitherto been performed under very adverse circumstances owing to the inability of the usual chloroform or ether to keep the patient insensible for a sufficient length of time. The operation witnessed by the reporter was the second in which the anæsthetic has ever been used outside of New York.

Cocoaine was produced from the leaf by Neiman, a German chemist, in 1880, but it was left for Dr. Carl Kroller, of the Vienna general hospital, in 1884, to find that this new alkaloid rendered that extremely sensitive organ, the eye, so completely insensible that its surface might be gouged, scratched and cut without exciting any sense of pain or even causing motion. Since then it has leaped by a bound into professional favor and an agent previously regarded rather as of mere chemical interest has been demonstrated to be of such value in eye surgery as to advance in price to the almost fabulous sum of over $200 per ounce. It is valuable not alone as an anæsthetic, marvelous as is such a boon to a sufferer. While destroying sensibility it enables the patient to obtain entire control of that organ, so that operations can be performed with greater certainty of success than is possible with chloroform or ether.

Personal Paragraphs.

Massachusetts now pays its Governor $5,000 a year. The salary was reduced to $4,000 in 1879, but restored last year, to take effect with the beginning of 1885.

An Arizona paper of recent date contains the following personal paragraph: "Larry Clingwhistle, the popular and gentlemanly baker of Sun Up Corners, departed for the great majority yesterday. We trust he has gone to the land where baking is unknown."

When Mark Twain was serving as private secretary to Senator Jim Nye of Nevada, he replied he replied to a letter from some of the Senator's constituents asking for a subscription to aid in building a church: "What you want is not a church, but a nice, large, strong, new jail."

Gladstone is a mild-looking man with baggy trousers. He is a regular prowler. He prefers back streets. He never dresses well. People frequently see him in a tumble-down hat and shabby suit, standing in front of the window of a bric-a-bac store. His face is striking. It is hard and bony, with powerful forehead, a firm mouth and characteristic nose. He is, as everybody knows a close student, a devoted church-goer and a great lover of negro minstrel songs. Altogether, and odd character.

Mr. Sala tells a good story of Garibaldi. The general visited a house in England where preparations had been made to entertain him in sumptuous fashion. But he declined to partake of any supper, and asked that a bottle of bitter ale and some bread and cheese might be sent to his room. In the morning, when a servant went to call him to come to breakfast, he was missing from his room. He was discovered in the garden, but he didn't want any breakfast. He had made his morning meal off what remained of the bread and cheese and beer.

Mrs. Bowen, wife of the Colorado senator, was entaining a number of callers at the Riggs House, Washington, when a lady entered and exclaimed, "Oh, Mrs. Bowen, your husband died suddenly at the Capitol this afternoon." Mrs. Bowen arose from her chair, covered her face with her handkerchief a moment and then fell to the floor in a faint. It was some minutes before she revived. Meanwhile Senator Bowen entered the room. A little investigation developed the fact that a man named Bowen fell in a fit at the Senate wing of the Capitol. Out of this grew the rumor that it was Senator Bowen. Before the news reached the down-town hotels, it was reported that Senator Bowen had died.

THE FIRST CLOUD.

They stood at the altar one short year ago;
He vowed from troubles of life to defend her.
To have her and hold her for weal or for wo—
She spoke the responses in accents most tender.

To-night in the gloom they are sitting apart;
Oh! has all her wifely devotion been wasted?
She mopes there in silence, a pain at her heart;
The lamps are unlighted, his supper untasted.

Their sky, erst all cloudless, is now overcast;
For joy there is sorrow, for gladness dejection;
The serpent has entered their Eden at last,
And left his dark trail on the flowers of affection.

Oh, well may there be in her bosom a pain,
A grief that she vainly endeavors to smother;
To-night he has told her in language quite plain,
She can't cook his meals half as good as his mother!

—Boston Courier.

A COMEDY OF TWO.

Waiting for the Train.

Philadelphia Press: Scene: Pennsylvania Railroad Station, corner Broad and Filbert streets. Ladies' waiting room. Usual occupants, obliging matron in charge, many small children, anxious mammas, careless nurses, pretty girls, elderly party in southeast corner studying surroundings from behind glasses.

Enter handsome man, curly hair, slightly gray, dark eyes, carries small aligator-skin traveling-bag marked with silver letters H. L. D., linen shawl case embroidered with same letters, lady's umbrella basket of rosebuds.

Following him: Pretty woman, dark-blue eyes, lots of dimples, carrying a book. Seats herself in a rocking-chair placed directly in front of elderly party in glasses.

Knight of the bag, shawl-strap, etc., places them on neighboring seat, and says:

"I'll go and telegraph that you missed the train; the next one goes presently, better wait for it here, it's snowing too fast to go out again."

Lady (thoughtfully)—"I might take a hansom up to B——'s. I left my watch there last week—still, I might be delayed and miss another. I can't think how I happen to blunder so. I am sure Edward said 2, and it wanted six minutes of it when I got out of the carriage. Find out how soon I can go please."

(Knight goes out. Voice of usher in the distance: "Frankford, Holmesburg, Bristol, and Trenton." Lady arranges her skirts, takes fan out of bag, glances casually at E. P., takes three or four roses from basket, fastens them on her dress, leans back and opens book. Knight returns.)

Knight—"The train will not be ready for an hour. You do not mind I hope (after a pause). How many years it is since we traveled together! I was thinking about it while I was waiting for you—

Lady (quickly)—"waiting for me?"

Knight—"I mean before you came. This station was not built then, and we used to have such dreadfully long horse-car rides from West Chester to West Philadelphia."

Lady—"you did not think them so dreadfully long then" (the speaker colors slightly and changes the subject). "I have half promised Ned and Alice to be with them on Christmas-Day in New York. They go there Monday."

Knight—"I think you said last night that you were coming back here from Trenton?"

Lady—"Yes, for little Dora Smyth's wedding, Thursday. Isn't it too funny to think that baby is old enough to be married?"

Knight—"Not when I recollect that my nephew Walter has a fine little shaver of his own, my first namesake."

Lady—"You don't say so! Why, I remember he was in knickerbockers when we—whom did he marry?"

Knight—"Grace Biddle, the fair-haired pretty one, they were married in Rome nearly three years ago; the boy is quite a fellow now, has a tooth or two and is supposed by his fond parents to say, 'Papa, time moves.'"

Lady—"Yes, indeed. Why, my boy is taller than I am, and Nellie——"

Knight—"Ah! What is this you're reading? I might have known! Well, what do you think of it? is it worth wasting time over?"

Lady—"You have read it Mr. Isaacs'?"

Knight—"Not I? I read 'Dr. Claudius' and——"

Lady (eagerly)—"Do tell me what is a Philistine?"

Knight—"Aren't you ashamed to betray such ignorance?"

Lady—"But what is it?"

Knight (solemnly)—"Have you never heard of Matthew Arnold?"

Lady (with assumed petulance)—"I will not be laughed at, Mr.——"

Knight (interrupting)—"Nonsense, Helen, I don't intend to call you 'Mrs.'—anything! When was it that Walter was in knickerbockers?"

Lady (coloring slightly, but smiling)—"O, when?—a hundred years ago, when we were young. I should so like to show you my boy and girl, they—"

Knight (interrupting again)—"Don't change the subject so, Helen, 'a hundred years.' What nonsense! Have you quite forgotten when we two parted?"

Lady (very demurely)—"I'm sure it wasn't 'in silence and tears.'"

Knight—"Well, no! not in silence, most assuredly. What a sharp little tongue you had, Helen!"

Lady (still demurely)—"So glad you use the past tense!"

Knight—"I don't believe you've improved one bit in all these eighteen years. It's incredible, Ellie. When I look at you I can hardly trust my own memory. It can't be more than eighteen years since we two hot headed young things, almost on the eve of our wedding-day, quarreled about nothing and made shipwreck of our lives."

Lady (spiritedly)—"Nothing of the kind. You've no right to say such a thing. I have had the happiest sort of a life. My children are perfect darlings; my husband was the very best man in the world; my only sorrow was——"

Knight—"His death! Exactly. I expected you to say so. Of course, you were sorry about it. You are a good woman, certainly. You mourned for him; but time is a wonderful healer, and you soon outlived your grief."

Lady (rising indignantly)—"You shall not speak to me in such a way; I won't listen to you."

Knight (calmly)—"Sit down, Ellie, I'll apologize; it wasn't soon, but you have outlived it. Why, child, it's the way of the world, one outlives everything. Ellie, how young you are, in spite of your—how many?—years. When you throw up your head in that old way I fancy myself back on your uncle's old porch in Chester; you were a very willful girl, Helen."

Lady (with hightened color)—"I am a very willful woman."

Knight (laughing)—"I haven't the slightest doubt of it, my dear; fortunately, I can manage willfulness—and you—better than I did in my callow days. Seriously, Helen, I have something to say to you; we didn't meet by accident. I was waiting for you, waiting to say it. Your train hadn't gone, I lied to you. Yes, I did; don't look angry listen and hear the old story. Ellie, answer the old question—I came to-day to ask it."

Lady (hurriedly, glancing about distractedly)—"O, hush, hush; do hush some one will surely, surely hear you?"

(During the last few sentences elderly party in glasses, torn by the conflicting emotions, feminine sense of honor always weak, feminine love of romance always strong, has alternately fidgeted to proclaim her presence and remained breathless to conceal it. At this appeal honor triumphs and she heroically and noisily drops her sun-umbrella, which Knight picks up and returns with a polite bow. Thus admitted to his confidence E. P. casts honor to the winds, and, leaning forward, shamelessly, anxiously, eagerly, sympathizingly listens!)

Knight (with perfect calm)—"Let any one hear, let the whole world hear, I told you honestly years ago, I repeat it as honestly to-day—I love you Helen; will you be my wife?"

Lady (blushing painfully)—"Tom, you don't know what you are saying; you can't mean it; you can't be serious; you haven't loved me all this time."

Knight (still calmly)—"No, my dear, I haven't."

Lady (indignantly)—"Then why do you want to marry me? You only saw me last evening. You hadn't a chance to fall in love with me if you forgot me the minute we parted."

Knight (laughing)—"O, the deliciousness of feminine logic! My darling girl, who said that I forgot you the minute we parted? I haven't gone about the world weeping for you all the time, but, believe me most truly, I have loved no other woman. After our foolish, silly little quarrel and our still more foolish parting, I was miserable."

Lady—"Why did you rush off to Europe?"

Knight—"Why didn't you stop me? One word would have been enough. It was foolish. If I had staid in New York we'd have 'kissed and made up' in a week."

Lady—"You must think I was very forgiving; it was all your fault, to begin with."

Knight—"Granted."

Lady—"Well, of course, I was silly and disagreeable, and obstinate. I'm so sorry, Tom; but you went away, and I thought you didn't care, and—"

Knight (dryly)—"And a good, stupid, rich old man came along and—you married him!"

Lady (with dignity)—"Our conversation had better stop. You quite forget you are speaking to a wife of her husband." (Takes up her book and begins to read. Knight studies the head of his cane moodily. A long pause.)

Knight—"I suppose you are right about it, I'll try not to offend again. When I look at you I forget—everything! Well, I went to Europe, and if I hadn't been afraid of your laughing at me I'd have come back on the same steamer."

Lady—"O! Tom, if you only had!"

Knight—"So I wrote you a letter."

Lady (excitedly)—"Tom! I never got it!"

Knight (composedly)—"I never sent it; the day it would have left father's letter came from New York, telling me of your new betrothal."

Lady—"You might have saved me."

Knight—"From marrying the best man in the world? What do you take me for? I had known your most excellent and respectable husband for many years. The same woman could not love him and me. If you intended to marry him without loving him, why, it was a poor lookout for him, but that did me no good."

Lady (pleadingly)—"Tom, I was so very miserable, and he was really very good to me and—you had left me, Tom."

Knight—"Helen, you said you never wanted to see my face again. Well I spent my miserable quarter of an hour, then I braced up, had a charming trip, went everywhere, saw everything, staid four years, came back—cured! Father's death had left me so rich as to be an idler for life. I am an 'eligible,' petted and made much of. I've gotten a good deal of pleasure out of life. I never quite forgot you, Helen, but I didn't grieve for you any more than I did for poor Jack. You remember Jack, Ellie?"

Lady (eagerly)—"and how you held me on his back, Tom."

Knight—"And how you screamed when he began to trot."

Lady—"But I hung on, that was the first time I ever saw you."

Knight (looking at her thoughtfully)—"You've changed since then; you wore your hair in a pigtail."

Lady—"Which you and Jim used to pull."

Knight—"You were badly freckled then. I never saw you looking prettier than you do to-day."

Lady (with a pleased little laugh)—"Absurd. In spite of my 'how many years?' and all."

Knight—"And all? Now, I suppose I should say that when I heard you had ceased to be 'forbidden fruit' all the old feelings came back. That was about eight years ago, wasn't it?"

Lady (with a visible but futile attempt to look sad)—"Yes, last February. What did you say?"

Knight—"You won't be angry again? I think I probably said 'Poor old duffer!' Well, he wasn't a chicken, or words to that effect."

Lady (disgustedly)—"Is that the way men talk of each other?"

Knight—"That, I regret to own, is very much the way in which men talk of each other at clubs."

Lady—"Then I wouldn't go so much to clubs."

Knight—"I shall not in future; I shall only go where I can take you."

Lady—(ignoring last remark)—"Were you glad when you heard?"

Knight—"No—not until last winter."

Lady—"Last winter!"

Knight—"You see, Helen, you were a widow with two children. I supposed, of course, you were old and faded."

Lady—(indignantly)—"Old! and faded!"

Knight (most abjectly)—"My dearest Ellie, I said supposed, ed; you did, not perhaps, notice the ed? If I had thought it possible you could still be so deliciously pretty—(lady blushes most charmingly)—I'd—why, I'd have flown to you!"

Lady—"And last winter?"

Knight—"I saw Jim the other day at the Philadelphia Club, and he happened to say, 'I met your old flame, Helen, Thanksgiving, when I was over in New York. She's as pretty as a picture and looks about the same age as her tall boy and girl.' Oddly enough, while that was fresh in my mind I came across a photograph of you in some old traps."

Lady—"Sitting by a window?"

Knight—"No, standing with your hands behind you and your head turned."

Lady—"O, yes, in a blue silk dress made with a peplum. I had quite forgotten it! I must look awfully old-fashioned. It was one of Sarony's before he was the rage."

Knight—"I stuck it in my glass and you looked at me so saucily while I shaved that I felt quite young and rather lonesome; there's not much in a man's life when he's over 40 and without a home. I thought it all out, and when Ned told me you were here I made up my mind to call and if you were—"

Lady—"Not too old and faded."

Knight—"Thanks; I dared not put it so plainly."

Lady—"And if you had found me gray-haired and wrinkled——"

Knight—"Gray hair is charming on a woman; wrinkles I do not like."

Lady—"If I had been unattractive in the eye no matter how good and sweet and clever and loving I might have been you'd have bowed yourself out. That is a man's honest, unvarnished idea of love!"

Knight—"Helen, be merciful. You women are born missionaries; the poorer, sicker, forlorner a man is, the more you coddle and love him; but I'm a man, and we are so made as to enjoy bright, healthy, happy surroundings. It would be hard to give you up now if you broke out all over with wrinkles, but last evening—"

Lady (pensively)—"Why do I sit here and listen?"

Knight—"Perhaps because your train isn't made up. (A slight pause.) I shall take you abroad in August."

Lady (sitting suddenly erect and gasping out word)—"In——"

Knight (very politely)—"August."

Lady (closing and opening her fan nervously)—"Tom, you must be crazy. You are joking. Why, the children—and you forgot——"

Knight—"Forgot the children, oh no, I don't; I only wish I could; but I suppose they are too real to be forgotten."

Lady—Why, Tom!"

Knight—"What?"

Lady—"Won't you love them?"

Knight—"Them?"

Lady (impatiently)—"Yes, them, them, the children, Fred and Nellie. If I should—I mean if we should—of course it's all nonsense."

Knight—"What's all nonsense?"

Lady—"Well, if we should, wouldn't you love the children?"

Knight (stolidly)—"No."

Lady (horrified)—"No?"

Knight—"Now look here, Helen, be reasonable about this. I'll agree to love you all the days of my life; but when you ask me to love a couple of children I have never seen—children that ought to have been mine and are not, children that will constantly remind me of the very unpleasant fact that you were for years the wife of another man—I positively refuse to make any such foolish promise. I'll tolerate them in our house when they must be out of that excellent place—school. I'm not a brute dear. Don't look so grieved if they are nice children.

Lady—"They are very nice."

Knight—"Very possibly in time I may, when I forget they are yours, grow fond of them. Now, sweet one, do something for me. Take off your gloves a minute."

Lady—"Here, in the station?"

Knight—"Here, in the station; quick, dear, its time for your train."

Lady (drawing off gloves slowly and baring two pretty, dimpled, white little hands, the right wearing a solitaire diamond ring; she looks wonderingly on the Knight)—"What in the world——"

Knight—"Now put that Koh-i-noon in your pocket for Nellie, and put this in its old place." (Takes from his waistcoat pocket a velvet ring-box, somewhat faded, which he lays in the lady's lap.)

Lady (whose eyes suddenly fill with tears, as she opens box and takes out a pearl and sapphire ring)—"My little ring; my dear, dear little ring! after all these years!"

Knight—"Put it on."

Lady—"Here, now? I can't, Tom. You must put it on as—as—you did before."

Knight (rising and standing so as to shield her from the rest of the room)—"No, Helen, dear, you ask too much, it is too late for that. From my heart I love you, and I believe I can make you happy, but I'm a world-worm man now, cynical, unbeleiving in most things. I beleive in you, my early, only love. I beleive you can give me the missed happiness, the lost content, but even you cannot make me young again! As I did then! I had wooed a fresh, inocent child, with boyish vows and protestations. I put on that ring with my first kiss, it was moonlight and romance, youth, and fairyland; you were not 18, I just 22. Perhaps this is better; we are wiser now. It is not likely we will again throw aside our happiness without a cause; but you are a widow of 36, I a club man of 40. The summer of our lives is past; there isn't any illusion left us. Past midday, and the sun streams in the windows; the world, the real world we have found, not created from our dreams, is all about us. Put the ring on, Helen, and trust me to keep unspoken vows. You shall never regret it."

Lady (very low and brokenly)—"I—I—"

Knight—"Have I been too confident, over bold, Ellie? Is the old love all dead? Helen, don't send me from you. I never needed you so much, never loved you so well. Say one word, dearest."

Lady—"Tom!"

Knight (as she slowly drops diamond ring in her lap)—"Put it on dear."

Lady—"Just let——"

Knight—"Put it on!" (Voice of usher in distance, "Frankford, Holmesburg, Bristol, and Trenton.") "Thanks; here's your train; telegraph me when to meet you." (Picks up bag, shawl-strap, umbrella, and basket of roses—lady following him with gloves and book. E. P. starts up impulsively, but thinks better of it and sinks back on her seat, beaming benignant and heartfelt congratulations from behind her glasses and they disappear from view.)

THE CZAR'S MERRY CAPITAL.

Frivolity and Immorality That it is the Government's Policy to Encourage.

New York Sun.

St. Petersburg.—This is a capital of the country known as the Holy Russia. It is in the stage of lesser siege. It is ruled by a ministry in which zealous church members decidedly preponderate. It is believed that under several of its streets there are mines charged with dynamite. Though being a capital, it rarely sees its august master. Now, one hardly would believe that under such circumstances this town could be a merry one, and yet that's what it is. Nay, it is not simply merry; it is madly merry, and for that it has the full sanction and encouragement of the government.

In the very center of this capital there are five great institutions for the public amusement which cannot be classified either with theatres, or hotels, or saloons, though they have some traits of each. Here is, for instance, the Orpheum, a magnificent house. Its entrance is brilliantly lighted. A gorgeous-liveried footman shows the public in. You enter an immense hall containing a stage. Next room is the buffet, and there are also a number of private rooms. The entrance fee is a rouble for a man and a half rouble for a woman. The assemblage at the Orpheum is mixed. There are Russian merchants, foreign clerks, young military and civil officers and women of doubtful reputation. Many of the men are jolly, and some are tipsy. Full freedom reigns. They talk, sing, exchange amorous compliments, quarrel, and even fight without any interference from the police. On the stage they perform invariably light operettas, consisting of immoral songs and cannon dancing. Between the acts audience and performers rush to the buffet, and vodka, beer, wine and sandwiches are attended to with perhaps a livlier interest than is evinced towards the play itself. The ballet dancers in their scanty dress particularly command the attention of the cavaliers. What conversations are conducted there, and what scenes take place! About two o'clock in the morning the amusement turns into mad Bacchanals. The proprietor of the Orpheum spends 100,000 roubles a year. Each month brings new ballet dancers, paying each from 100 to 600 roubles a month, and yet he makes money.

Here is another institution of the kind, the Golden Palace, occupying an old princely mansion. Its former aristocratic occupants never dreamed that servants, shop girls, and clerks would ever assemble there for indescribable orgies, wasting their hard earned money and lives. On the stage of the palace they give pieces in which mockery is made of the purest and most sacred things.

Here is also the Palace of Pleasure frequented by unmarried people. Of the pleasure offered, and indulged in here it is better not to say a word. Then there is the dancing room of Alexandroff. On the stage the ballet dancers perform such pieces as "A Wife to Hire," and on the floor the public, sometimes as many as a hundred pairs at a time, engage in the most outrageous dances. When between the acts the performers and the public mix up, one hardly can tell who belongs to the stage and who to the audience, to such an extent do the ballet costumes and manners predominate. Here, too, vodka, beer, wine, and obscene conversation freely flows.

Thus tens of thousands of the poorer people of the czar's capital pass all their evenings and nights. Besides the places I have mentioned, there are scores of others which infect the outskirts of this city. In all of them the public are allowed to stay through the night. It is known here that the government favors this kind of institutions. It is the men and women of the type Brutus that the imperial ministers fear, hate and persecute; they fear nothing of the jolly men and frivolous women who frequent Orpheums, Golden Palaces, Palaces of Pleasure, dancing rooms and other places of the kind. And this state of things exist throughout Russia in all towns and villages. It is a kind of internal policy of the present ministry. What a delusion! As if ever a government could be strenghtened by systematic immortality.

If we look up from below we find things only apparently cleaner. On the stage of imperial thatres great dramas and noble operas are replaced by operetts and light pieces of French make. In the fashionable clubs and hotels the aristocratic and rich public pass their evenings in dancing, drinking wine, and card playing. Well, by using up the cards they increase the funds of charitable and educational institutions under her Majesty's protection. It is an imperial privilege to make and sell cards here.

A Kansas City man had suffered 30 years from a loss of memory. His friends had spent hundreds of dollars for its restitution. Not long ago he was taken to a new physician and his case explained. After careful thought the new doctor said: "Try a minstrel show." It was a bright thought. They took the sufferer to the next minstrel show that came along. The end man's first gag acted like magic. The poor man gave a start, clasped his hands to his head and gasped; "Merciful heavens, where am I? That voice! Those jokes! Ah I remember. Thirty years ago I was a boy!" Saved! saved! saved! sobbed his family.

An Arkansas literary society recently discussed the question, "Resolved, That a circus is superior to a district school as a civilizing agent." The circus packed the convention from the start. Only one orator got up to speak for the district school. He was a teacher, and the president fined him twice and then made him sit down.

No further violence has occurred at Angus, Iowa. The owners of the mines have again offered the advance of 3¾ cents, and the strikers have called a meeting to either accept or reject these terms. They will no doubt accept and go to work the 15th. The Lincoln guards of Boone returned home.

Personal Paragraphs.

Judge Poland, the venerable Vermont statesman, has discarded the light-brown suit which made such a stir in the House the first time he wore it, last session, and gone back to the spike-tailed blue coat, ornamented with brass buttons, that he has worn ever since the time of the Wilmot Proviso.

John Vivian, a miner near Nevada City, said to one of his companions: "I had a dream last night that makes me feel very uncomfortable. I dreamed that an accident happened in the mine to me and I was killed. The whole thing seemed so real that it left a strong impression on my mind. I wish I could forget it this morning, but I can't." Vivian was suddenly killed at 4 o'clock that same afternoon.

A distinguished ex-confederate officer now a resident of Washington, used to drink a great deal in his wild and gilded youth. He reformed, and is no a sober business man. He married the other day a prominent society lady, who is a devoted Roman Catholic. The groom in speaking of his marriage said to one of his club friends: "I have tried Rum and Rebellion. I am now going in for Romanism.

Mlle. Marie Colombier, the authoress of the infamous "Memoirs of Sarah Barnum," having been condemned to a term of imprisonment which influence and protection have reduced to fifteen days, is now purging her imprisonment, not in a dungeon or a penitentiary or a house of detention, but in a hydropathic establishment at Passy, where her predecessor not long ago was Plon-Plon.

A beautiful and most sensible memorial of the late Emma Stebbins, the biographer of Charlotte Cushman, has just been erected at Lenox, Mass. It is described as "a bowl of gray granite four feet six inches square, supported on a base of unhewn Scotch red granite. The four sides of the bowl have polished tablets bearing inscriptions, and on one side at the base is a small basin with the head of a dog carved in high relief. Above it a horse's head in relief also adorns one side of the large bowl." Emma Stebbins passed the last summers of her life at her home in Lenox, and this tribute to her memory was suggested to the three friends who erected it by her marked fondness for animals.

Dr. Schliemann's house at Athens is said to be the most costly house in the city, though he calls it a cottage. It is an imposing square mansion, of the best Pentelic marble, crowned with marble statues of the whole Olympic host, in groups of two or three. The front has a deep portico, set to each story, while the plain moulding between the two stories contains in large Greek letters, the inscription, "Ilion Marathon." The interior consists of lofty, spacious rooms, with marble floors and ceilings frescoed richly with illustrations from Grecian mythology. Part of the collection of antiquities dug up at Troy is within this marble "cottage," the remainder being in Germany.

Robert Stevenson left no family behind. His wife died many years ago, and he remained a widower, so that the direct line from George Stephenson, the eminent engineer, has died out. James Watt, the noted inventor, left no descendents. It appears that the men noted for mechanical genius, like many of those famous in literature, science and government, leave no children to perpetuate their names. Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, Newton, Harvey, Pope, Mansfield, Pitt, Fox, Grey, Cowper, Collins, Thompson, Goldsmith, Congreve, Hume, Bishop, Butler, Locke, Hobbs, Adam Smith, Bentham, Davy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Byron, Lord Clyde and others well known to fame have no representatives now living.

How The Coachman Won Her.

Notwithstanding the fact that volumes have been written and published about the famous Morosini elopement case and several explanations made as to how the lady became infatuated with her father's coachman, the real facts were never brought to light until they were obtained by a reporter here from Mrs. Schelling herself. The story is a remarkable one. Mrs. Schelling, in reply to questions on the subject, said:

From chilhood up it has been my pleasure to roam at will through the forest which surrounded my home. Riding, too, was a great enjoyment to me, not because Ernest drove, for then I had no interest in him. One day I went to ride on the road that winds along the banks of the beautiful Hudson river. From one point on that road the ruins of an old stone mansion are visible. It stands on the top of a hill at a considerable distance from the road to the right. I had often wished to go nearer to its moss grown walls, but had always been deterred by some member of the family being with me, or else the sign marked "Dangerous" which was nailed to a tree in front of it. But this day I was alone and determined. Ernest drove, and notwithstanding his entreaty, I sprang out of the carriage and was soon peering into the great entrance of the old ruin. Arming myself with a stick I pushed aside the vines and creepers that overhung the open door, and stood within the great hallway, which was filled with poisonous undergrowth. The interior presented such a wild and gloomy aspect that I was almost upon the point of running away. Had I done so, Victoria Morosini would never have married Ernest Schelling. Being that day imbibed with a spirit of adventure, I mounted to the top of a flight of stone steps. There I found a narrow hallway leading into a large room at the back. I started to traverse that hall, but on taking three or four steps forward, there was a crash. I felt myself falling—falling—and then I became unconscious. When I regained my senses some days later, I was lying in bed at my father's house, surrounded by anxious friends and relatives, and Ernest, (who had rescued me, crushed and bleeding from beneath the wrecked floor) stood over me with a white face. They were awaiting the doctor's decision as to my chances for life. I had lingered for days, wasting slowly. "She has suffered great loss of blood, and I predict her death within an hour, unless one chance alone, remains for her; it is blood transfusion." All this I heard him say without being able to open my eyelids or speak a word. Then there was another pause. Not one of them moved. Then Earnest Schilling stepped forward, and without a moment's hesitation he bared his strong right arm and said, calmly, yet, oh, so determinedly: "Take from my veins the last drop of blood if it will save her life." The blood was transfused from Ernest's arm to mine. He saved my life, for I grew strong almost immediately. Then there arose an intuitive attachment between us. How could I resist loving the man to whom I owed my life and who pleaded for that love—the being whose life-blood courses in my veins, warming me back to life? It was a great debt I owed him, and one which I cheerfully paid—if, indeed, the poor recompense of my willing hand could pay it. He says it has. Our vows at least are indissoluble. It is a bond of love between us that is fixed, unaltered, unalterable. Had I a thousand years to live I'd live it with him. And now you know why Victoria Morosini wedded with Ernest Schelling.

Poverty of the Presidents.

If you will look back over the list you will see from the beginning most of our Presidents have been poor men. George Washington was, perhaps the wealthiest of them and Rutherford B. Hayes will perhaps rank next. John Adams, at the age of 66, after twenty-six years of continuous public service, retired to his little estate at Quincy, Mass., with barely enough property to give him the needs of life on a farm. Thomas Jefferson had to borrow something less than $10,000 of a Richmond bank to pay his debts before he left the White House, and the history of the last seventeen years of his life is one of almost continuous financial embarrassment. President Madison left some property at the time of his death, but his widow, the peerless Dolly, was for a time dependant on the bread and meat furnished her by an old negro servant, and her last days were made easy only by Congress buying of her for $30,000 the manuscript notes of the debates of the Constitutional Convention which Madison had taken. President Monroe, though he declined, it is said, $358,000 from the government for his public services, died very poor in New York. John Quincy Adams must have received over half a million dollars in government salaries, and he is one of the few Presidents who again took up life after he left the White House. He remained in retirement only about a year, and then entered the Lower House of Congress. After about sixteen years of service there he died in the Capital in 1848, exclaiming, "This is the end of earth, I am content." Andrew Jackson gained nothing in wealth from his White House salary. It cost him, he says, every cent of it to pay his expenses, and the most of the proceeds of his cotton crop in addition. He returned from Washington at the close of his second term with just $90 in his pocket, to find his farm going to ruin, and himself so deeply in debt that he had to sell part of his land to get out. Van Buren was a close, cautious, money-making fellow. He got good law fees and began to learn economy while saving enough as a young man to get married. At his estate at Lindenwald, where he lived during his last years, he was surrounded with comforts. President Harrison owned a farm in Ohio when he was inaugurated. President. It is safe to say he was poor, for he had been lately doing the drudgery of a clerk of the courts at Cincinnati. President Tyler supplied much of the money which ran the White House out of his own pocket, and congress would not pay the salary of his private secretary. Moderately wealthy while here at Washington, he left little to his children, and one of his sons is now a clerk in the treasury department in Washington. Zach Taylor was by no means wealthy when he died in the White House. James K. Polk left a big house and enough to keep his widow, and Millard Fillmore, who started life as a wool carder, died ten years ago with enough of an estate to create a lawsuit over the sanity of his second wife. James Buchanan did not leave such an estate as enabled Harriet Lane to keep Wheatlands, and within the past year it has been advertised for sale. Buchanan spent all his salary as president at Washington, and what he had left after paying his White House expenses he gave in charity. Abraham Lincoln died poor, and it was due to congress that his family was provided for. Andrew Johnson went back to his house at Greenville, Tenn., where he had started life as a tailor. He died with a stroke of paralysis, and left no fortune behind. Of the other Presidents Grant's necessities are agitating the country to-day, and Garfield's family is wealthy only through the voluntary subscriptions of the people. Truly, as Sidney Smith used to say, "There is nothing so expensive as glory."—"Carp," in the Cleveland Leader.

A Heroic Son.

Capt. Edward Rice, of the schooner J. A. Griffin, Philadelphia, tells a thrilling story of heroism at sea. Capt. Rice says: "When our vessel was a little south of Henlopen it was struck by a terrific storm, during which I was knocked overboard. I sank into the sea thinking that my last hour had come, and I gave up all hope. Those of the crew who could see the accident were horrified. Without a moment's hesitation my son, fastening a rope to the taffrail, jumped overboard with the coil in his hand. I was just aft of the ship, rising from my first sinking. He swam out to me, though how he buffeted those waves in that cold water God only knows. A moment later he had me in his grip, and with a power that was almost superhuman, kept himself afloat while he passed the rope around my waist. Then catching the rope himself and hauling me up, for I was helpless, he signaled the crew to draw us in. They got us alongside and we were saved. I was pulled up first, more dead than alive, and my son was then hauled up. My boy is only 21 years old."—New York World.

Appointments collectors of customs—Lovell H. Jerome, district of Corpus Christi, Texas; Ahira W. Hall, district of Milwaukee. O. F. Stolsheimer, Colorado, agent of the Indians of the southern Ute agency, Colorado; Ross Griffin, Missouri, United States attorney, for the Western district of Missouri. Confirmations—Luke Lea, United States attorney for the southern district of Mississippi; O. F. Stolsheimer, Indian agent for the southern Ute agency, Colorado.

Iowa State Temperance Convention.

Des Moines, Iowa, Special Telegram Jan. 22.—The session of the state temperance convention recently was attended by about four hundred delegates; and though its deliberations were marked by great earnestness, the debates more abounded with charity than did those of one and two years ago. Senator Clark of Clarinda presided.

He said he had no apologies to make for anything he did for temperance. It demanded little talk and much work. "This convention is called to see what is to be done. We have, after a desperate conflict, made prohibition a law, and now the question is which is the biggest, a few thousand saloonkeeping conspirators or the grand millions of Iowa people?" He had no patience with this talk about the enforcement or repeal, nor with the spirit that only Prohibitionists are responsible for the enforcement of the law. It is the duty of the minority, as well as the majority, to enforce the law, and any other course is resistance to duly constituted government. He declared that prohibition can, will and must be enforced, as it is already in his own county (Page) and many others. The trouble is that there is a conspiracy, especially in large cities, to make the law odious and secure its repeal. For his part, he would rather see liquor illicitly sold than under protection of the law. Has it had a chance to be enforced? [Cries of "No, no"] No, it has not had a chance. The litigation has not been settled, and the fulfillment of the wishes of the people has been delayed. He did not care what the parties of Iowa did in regard to it. He wanted the people to take it up and enforce it, and go on the principle of "Lay on, Macduff," until breakers of the law were in jails and penitentiaries and the evil itself became a stench in the nostrils of the people. He wanted to take the devil of party politics out of the struggle. These delegates want to go home and set the state on fire, for the enforcement of the law, like a heap of pig iron, is very quiet, but its possibilities are alike great. It must be tried as by fire. Keep the saloonkeepers hiring lawyers. They have to pay them, but there are a thousand lawyers willing to work on the temperance side for nothing. Prohibition has not had a fair trial. Try prohibition as long and it will gloriously succeed.

The other usual officers and committees were designated.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After dinner the committee on resolutions reported to the effect that:

The manufacture and sale of liquors is in itself a crime, and that the license system has filled the land with pauperism and crime. The verdict of the people of Iowa has been four times given for prohibition; and standing on the conscientious convictions of the convention of the right and duty of prohibition, and strengthened by these repeated declarations of the people, and regarding this question as of paramount importance, the convention will stand by the present law of the state and secure a thorough enforcement by all the proper means which it can command; that it will claim at the hands of the next general assembly such amendments as will cure any defects or inefficiency that may be discovered, and make it more easily and universally enforced for the future. Every decent element should arraign itself against the saloon. The sixth resolution reads that "in our social and political action on this subject we will take no backward step; nor will we be turned aside by any temporary expediency, and we shall expect of any organization of any kind that looks to prohibitionists for support, that there be no retreat or equivocation in supporting the law."

The main discussion arose on the last amendment. Senator Sutton said it might be interpreted as a threat to the republican party; but he believed such was not the intent of the committee. He stood pledged to work in the next Republican state convention against any backward step on this issue. Mr. Soverign said that as a Greenbacker he considered the resolution not a menace to anybody. Judge Nourse for the committee said that when Admiral Nelson delivered his precept, "England expects every man to do his duty," he insulted no British sailor or soldier. The resolutions then passed without dissent, and a liberal dropping of dollars into the hat followed. In the evening Francis Murphy addressed the convention.

Wonders of Naval Architecture.

It was thought by naval architects that the limit of naval strength has been reached in the construction of the Italian monster ironclads Duilio and Dandolo launched within a few years. But the Italia and Lepanto, the most recent additions, are heavier yet, both in armor and ordnance, and might be considered the most powerful fighting ships in the world. The last two carry four guns, each weighing 100 tons, and capable of throwing shells of 2,018 weight. Now the British Government will lay down one first-class ironclad, which will be armed with two guns only, but these will be of 110 tons weight, and will need over 600 pounds of powder to load, and will throw a Palliser steel shell of 2,500 pounds. The armor of this vessel will be only eighteen inches of steel on a similar thickness of wood, showing that no attemps will be made to imitate the Italian method of thick armor. The most powerful ship in the British navy—the Inflexible, considered a match for either of the Italian monsters—has twenty-four inches of solid iron incasing her citadel, and twenty-four inches of solid teak backwhile her eighty-ton Armstrong gun throws a shot which has penetrated her own armor plates to a depth of thirty-one inches. The British generally believe her to be the equal, if not the superior, of any ship afloat.—Boston Globe.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, in his November report, says the average of corn crops for the State is 35.7 bushels, or an aggregate of 209,867,594 bushels—the largest crop ever known in Missouri. Yield of castor beans, 10 bushels; tobacco, 1,030 pounds; hemp, 967 pounds; broom corn, 1,063 pounds; barley, 32.2 bushels, and potatoes 108 bushels per acre. He reports a growing disposition to give more attention to grass and stock and to grow less grain. He says the creameries, though not managed as they should be, are meeting with success, and thinks that as the managers get more knowledge of the business and give them better care, they will become very popular. The average number of cows to each creamery at present is 308.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

An English Blue Book shows that Gen. Wolseley, commanding the English army in Egypt, has received $465,000 from the English Government in reward for his military services. The bounty given him for the victory of Tel El Kebir was $150,000; for his Ashantee victories, $125,000, and for his Indian services, $190,000.

General Grant has recently repaid a loan of $1,000 made to him last May, when the firm of Grant & Ward failed, by a man in Lansingburgh, N. Y. The use of the money was voluntarily offered for one year without interest, and in returning it General Grant expresses his thanks and explains that he had been able to earn the sum himself within the time specified. No doubt the latter fact gave the General especial satisfaction, and the entire transaction reflects credit upon the persons concerned.

Major Stemberg of the United States army, an expert in the matter of disinfectants for contagious diseases, made several tests in Brooklyn recently, by which he determinnd that steam is a better disinfectant of cholera and small-pox germs than sulphuric acid is. Bales of rags were infected with the germs and were treated, some with the fumes of the acid and others with steam. Afterward rabits were inoculated with the germs, and only the animals inoculated with those treated by steam escaped death.

The Nestor of the New York Bar is Mr. David Dudley Field. On the 13th inst. he completed his 80th year, and is a remarkable example of physical vigor in old age. His step is as firm, his carriage as upright and his endurance as great as most men's are at forty. The secret of his preservation is worth knowing, and Mr. Field attributes it to regular exercise, and especially to horse back riding and daily cold baths. He takes a glass of claret at dinner, but discards all other liquors. He never used tobacco in any form.

Clergymen who eke out a bare living from salary and wedding fees combined, the latter not amounting to much, may be surprised to learn that there are several ministers in New York and Philadelphia who received $5,000 for wedding fees alone during the year 1884, and a larger number of ministers received $2,500. Cases are not unfrequent where from $500 to $1,000 were paid by rich parishioners. In a large majority of cases, however, the nuptial fees were ridiculously small, taking into account the lavish expenditure on such occasions for other matters not so essential as the work of the clergyman.

The greatest enterprise yet exhibited by the English military authorities is the determination to reinforce its army in the Soudan by way of the Red Sea. The distance from Suakin, on the Red Sea, to Berber on the Nile, is only one-fourth or less the distance from Cairo by way of the Nile. But without railroad transportation it would be impossible. To lay a railroad as fast as an army can march and so keep it constantly supplied, will, if successful be a fine piece of engineering construction. Nothing like it has been done since the Union Pacific Railroad was pushed forward so rapidly across the American desert. To build it in the two months proposed will require the construction of five or six miles a day.

The London (Can.) Standard in trying to make out that the Manitoba climate had entered a go-as-you-please race with the North Pole, said that the thermometer had registered fifty degrees below Winnepeg. Whereupon the Free Press of that city, with a self-respect and courage worthy of its name, says that this attack upon the climate of the Northwest is utterly outrageous; that on the very day when the Standard said the thermometer was fifty degrees below, it was by the most trustworthy thermometer only forty-six degrees below. There is a difference to be sure, but it does not amount to much when the mercury gets below zero, and then thermometers are very apt to vary, as everybody knows. The signal service observers never have it as cold or as hot as outside instruments and observers.

A law was a year or two ago enacted in Michigan which other States might well adopt for putting a stop to the disgraceful and ever increasing contests that go on in our courts over the wills of deceased rich men. Under it a testator who wishes to put his will beyond dispute, after making the same, informs all the legatees that he has done so. It is not necessary that they should know what they are to get or who the others are, simply that they are down in writing. Then if they have any doubt as to the sanity of their benefactor they can have it decided by a jury in a court of law while the man is alive. His immediate relatives are also informed that a will has been made, and they can enjoy the same privilege of testing his sanity. If any of them fail to do so and the man dies all further dispute over the will is precluded and the same is admitted to probate without question.

It is said that the national editions of the works of Victor Hugo, announced by [illegible] of Paris, will cost 2,500,000f., the illustrations alone coming in for about 1,600,000f. There will be 40 small quarto volumes, containing about 1,250 etchings and 2,500 copper plate vignettes.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—Bills were introduced fixing the salary of judges of probate; to provide for the incorporation of subordinate lodges K. and P.; relating to the service fees of domestic animals. The day was spent in committee on the whole, and a number of important bills acted upon favorably. The bill limiting service of county commissioners was indefinitely postponed.

The general orders, consisting of sixty-three bills, was cleared. Among the important bills favorably acted upon were the Lienan bill for the establishment of a high school, Mr. Spaulding's bill prohibiting the sale of spurious dairy products unless they be duly labeled so as to indicate their true character, the amended Foster bill, regulating the transfer of cases by foreign corporations from the local to the federal courts, declaring dogs personal property, the amended Brill divorce bill; Senator Castle's bill reducing the interest on sales of public lands from 7 to 5 per cent, the bills introduced by the senate judiciary committee relating to the duties of guardians, to offenses on railroad cars, and providing for the organization of religious corporations.

Difficulty was experienced in heating the hall of the house, and a number of members resorted to their overcoats to keep warm. A motion to adjourn was made on account of the insufficient warmth of the room, and finally the house adjourned over one day to allow of preparations for the legislative reception.

SENATE—Bills were introduced appropriating $44,000 for new buildings for the deaf, dumb and blind; amending the laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes. The senate spent several hours discussing the railroad bill, and finally all amendments were referred to the railroad committee. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

The bill will be printed, and by agreement goes before the senate committee of the whole without further reference to a committee. It is regarded as highly probable that the senate will pass the bill without material changes. What the house will do it is yet too early for any fellow to find out.

SENATE—Bills were introduced to provide for arbitration in case of strikes; making appropriations for state institutions for two years; to allow the Duluth & Winnipeg road to change its line; authorizing county commissioners to appropriate money for county agricultural societies. Senate bills were passed: Providing for a state census; making trespass on pine lands a felony; amending the military code. In the afternoon the railroad committee introduced a substitute entitled "An act for the regulation of railroad companies;" the finance committee introduced a bill for general appropriations for the two years ensuing from July 31, 1886.

HOUSE—Bills were introduced: Requiring railroads to build guards at all wagon crossings; to provide for the incorporation of assessment life endowment and insurance associations; appropriating $35,000 per annum for two years' maintenance of state reform school; increasing appropriation to aid county agricultural societies from $6,000 to $20,000; relating to property of insolvent debtors; amending statutes relating to prosecutions before justices of the peace; for the appointment of a state entomologist at a salary of $1,000; appropriating $20,000 for new building and improvements at the state reform school; providing for an inventory of property at the state institutions; requiring registers of deeds to number documents in the order of filing; to amend statutes relating to the taxation of building associations. Senate bills were passed: Appropriating $4,000 for furnishing the state capitol; fixing the salary of the recording clerk of the secretary of state at $1,000; amending statutes relating to salary of county treasurers; amending statutes relating to term of county commissioners; reducing the rate of interest on the sale of public lands from 7 to 5 per cent.

The bill proposing to appropriate $100,000 for the purpose of improving the property given to the state by Ramsey county for state fair ground purposes came up in the house yesterday in the regular course, elicited a good deal of discussion, but finally it was recommended to pass. During the debate it was stated that the expenses of the state for its ordinary expenditures for the next two years would be as follows: For standing appropriations 1886, $182,000; 1887, $182,000; for support of state institutions, 1886, $458,260; 1887, $496,360; general expenses of the state, 1886, $102,925; $111,425, and interest on bonds, $100,000, for each year, a total for 1886 of $843,185, and for 1887, $880,785. The resources of the state for 1886 would be from state taxes, $386,000; from insurance companies, 67,000; from sundry sources, $20,500; from railroad company taxes, $645,000, and from taxes on telegraph companies, $6,000, a total of $1,130,500. An overdraft of $200,000 and $50,000 due the school text book fund would reduce the total to $880,500, leaving a balance of $30,315. The items of resource for 1887 would amount to $1,157,500, leaving a balance on that year of $267,715. To make this appropriation and others would necessitate the increase of the rate of tax levy to one and one-half mills.

SENATE—The senate in committee of the whole recommended its own railroad bill recently introduced for passage, after several hours' debate. No important amendments were made in the bill as drafted, and only one significant vote was taken. Senators Hickman and Steenerson were active in the attempt to graft upon the bill some of the provisions of the house bill, and the former secured a vote upon the proposed amendment to section 20, prohibiting discrimination. The amendment was defeated—14 to 25. This is a fair measure of the stength of the senate bill and the house bill, respectively, in the senate.

The senate considered the bill presented by the special health committee to "prevent deception in dairy products," an almost exact copy of the New York law and similar to a bill on the same subject in the state. An effort to increase the salary of the dairy commissioner from $1,500 to $1,800 per annum was lost. The bill was recommended to pass, with only two dissenting voices.

One of the longest arguments in the Senate was upon consideration in committee of the whole of the bill concerning chattel mortgages, introduced by the judiciary committee. The main discussion was over the vexed question of chattel mortgages on grain. The bill provides that if the innocent purchaser shall use reasonable diligence in discovering whether the wheat is mortgaged or not, the filing of the mortgage with the register of deeds shall not be deemed legal notice of such mortgage. The bill provides for recovery of damages equal to twice the amount of the value of the grain from the mortgagor who has sold it fraudulently, and also provides for the fine and imprisonment of the latter if he misrepresents facts as to levies on the grain. Senator Crosby succeeded in having the bill amended so that the fees to registers of deeds for recording chattel mortgages shall be 10 instead of 20 cents. Senator Van Hoesen's amendment making the bill take effect May 1, 1885, was agreed to and the bill recommended to pass as amended.

HOUSE—The house got down to business Thursday and had three sessions, passing, during the day, fully fifty bills, clearing the calendar of all but sixteen bills. There remain on the calendar, beside these, about twenty senate bills, with about thirty bills on general orders for consideration in committee of the whole. The monotonous calling of the roll was of little interest to the public. Among the bills passed were the following: Fixing the time of holding terms of court in the Seventh judicial district.—To prevent the catching of fish in Lake Minnetonka, except during the summer season.—Appropriating money to meet a deficiency in the conduct of the state board of corrections and charities.—Amending statutes fixing the term of office of county commissioners.—For the appointment of a commission for a revision of the names of the lakes in the state.—Amending statutes extending the term of notaries public.—For the election of a second judge in the Twelfth judicial district.—To regulate garnishee proceedings in justices' court.—[illegible]—Amending the road law requiring a survey being made, and an accurate description being filed with the town clerk.—Amending the statutes relating to the publication of annual insurance statements.—Requiring insurance companies to pay the full amount of their policies in case of total loss.—To authorize all fire insurance companies to insure against hail, cyclone and hurricane [illegible]—Amending general laws relating to draining and reclaiming lands.—To authorize the formation of mutual insurance companies for protection against loss by hail, hurricane and cyclone.—Amending statutes relating to railroad crossings.

SENATE—Bills were introduced providing for general deficiency by appropriating $85,778; to provide for the disposition of estates of insane persons; allowing railroad companies to relocate lines of road. House bills were passed appropriating $1,500 for text books and school apparatus for Spring Valley, Fillmore county. A number of local bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

The bill making the minimum liquor license throughout the state $500 was reached in committee of the whole. An effort to have its consideration laid over was lost by a vote of 9 to 11, Senator Houlton insisting that he wanted a conclusion reached, and not last year's experience—when one high licence bill passed the house and one the senate, but both too late, to have a substitute agreed upon—repeated, as it was likely to be if further postponement was made. Many amendments were voted down and the bill was recommended by a small majority to pass. Senator Pillsbury presented a petition from a large number of signers asking that women may be given the suffrage so far as presidential electors and county superintendents of schools are concerned, and that the laws may be so amended that wives can list personal property separate from that of their husbands. Bills were introduced as follows:

The senate refused to concur in the house amendment to the bill reducing the rate of interest on sales of public lands from 7 to 5 per cent.

Senator Billson has introduced a joint resolution calling upon Minnesota members of congress to further the following matters relating to the Indians: First, appropriating the unpaid sum for session of lands to the purchase of stock, farming implements and tools for Indian manual labor schools; second, to set apart a portion of the proceeds of the sale of Indian lands to create a permanent education fund; third, giving of lands in severalty and providing for citizenship for Indian youths who have graduated from schools; fourth, granting all Indians legal personality and protection as to other races; fifth, rewarding their civilized industries; sixth, increasing the salaries of Indian agents.

HOUSE—The grain bill was slightly amended and reported favorably for passage. Bills were introduced: For an inspection of gas meters; to provide for notice of expiration of time of redemption; to determine the heirship of real estate; to legalize certain instruments; making it possible to place liens on ties for labor; for the relocation of the line of the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad; raising the price per description for publishing the tax list to 20 cents; increasing the number of school boards to seven. Bills were passed: Giving women the right to vote for county superintendents of schools; for the protection of dairymen; giving a lien on horses for their care; the amendments to the divorce law; giving a check on county treasurers; in relation to the place of trial of civil actions; in relation to bonds in probate courts; relating to offenses against property; appropriating $100,000 for the state fair ground buildings.

Just before taking the recess at the close of the afternoon session in the house, the bill to appropriate $100,000 for the improvement of fair grounds was reached. After a long debate. The question being taken on the passage of the bill, there were yeas 67 and nays 22.

SENATE—The senate railroad bill passed by a vote of 39 to 2, and the high license bill was recommended to pass by 23 to 14. Bills were introduced for inspection of gas meters; regulating boomage on logs below the Falls of St. Anthony. Senate bills passed, appropriating money for insurance on state buildings; to secure civil rights to colored citizens; consolidating and amending the acts relating to chattel mortgages; to prevent deception in dairy products; to prevent pollution of sources of water supply; for amendment to constitution as to investment of permanent school fund.

The nays on the railroad bill were Hall, Hickman.

Absentees—Ackerman, J. B. Gilfillan, Shaleen, Buckman, Crosby, Vollmar.

The nays on the $500 license bill were Christiansen, Doran, Fletcher, Gilfillan, C. D., Goodrich, Griggs, Langdon, Morrison, Peck, Peterson, Rice, Sackett, Waite, Welch.

Absentees—Ackerman, Buckman, Castle, Crosby, J. B. Gilfillan, O'Brien, Shaleen, Steenerson, Vollmar and Wheat.

The bill to regulate the practice of dentistry, prepared by the state dental association as a protection for the profession against quacks, was recommended to pass the senate committee of the whole.

Senator C. D. Gilfillan's bill to secure civil rights to negroes, (already discussed at length) passed the senate. Of the eleven democrats in the house, Griggs and Welch were alone in voting aye. Rice, Steenerson and Peterson, republicans, voted against the bill.

HOUSE—Bills were indefinitely postponed, amending tax laws; for a state entomologist; for a correct system of surveys; for a third hospital for the insane; for the assessment and taxation of omitted property; relating to chattel mortgages; to incorporate Martin Luther college; relating to tolls that may be taken by custom mills. Bills were introduced: For a fourth judge in the Minneapolis district; amending statutes relating to official trusts; making it a misdemeanor to permit wild mustard to go to seed; for the taxation of policies of insurance companies not authorized to do business in this state; to provide for the destruction of burdock; to legalize defective organizations of corporations, relating to inmates of the deaf, dumb and blind institute; amending game laws.

The house has had 605 bills thus far introduced in that branch. This is more than a hundred in excess of the number at any previous session. The senate has 497 bills introduced, making a total of 1,102.

St. Paul Honors the Legislators.

The reception tendered to the members of the legislature by the common council of St. Paul, at the state house last evening, was a brilliant success in point of attendance—more of a success than was anticipated, unless the committee of arrangements overestimated the capacity of the state house to accommodate the large number who were invited to participate. Something over three thousand invitations were extended, and a moderate estimate places the attendance at fully 4,000 people. The number was estimated even as high as 5,000, and some of the number who were caught in the crush at one place or another are prepared to believe that the number was even greater.

The company was as democratic as it was large, and all classes jostled each other in the crowd which was found everywhere—in the corridors, the halls, in the galleries, in the sacred precincts of the supreme court room, the committee room, and the galleries, from which undiminishing crowds watched with interest and more or less amusement the throng of dancers.

Despite the discomforts attendant upon the presence of so large a number there was evident enjoyment of the whole affair. Those who did not dance enjoyed seeing those who did, and not the least of the interesting features of the evening was the study of the vast company, and its very varied and differing elements.

A new discovery in the balloon business has been made by a German engineer, which puts the vertical action under much better control. It is an application of carbonic acid, by which the gas in the balloon can be expanded or compressed at pleasure, and hence the balloon raised or lowered to within the right currents. Military folks think that with this it may be possible to go into an enemy's country drop down, and then up and back again.

The Russian stove is made of fire-resisting procelain, is always ornamental, and frequently a highly artistic, handsome article of furniture. Internally it is divided by thick fireclay walls into several upright chambers of flues, usually six in number. Some dry firewood is lighted in a suitable fireplace, and is supplied with only sufficient air to affect combustion, all of which enters below and passes through the flue. The productions of combustion being thus undiluted with unnecessary cold air, are very highly heated, and in this state pass up and down through the different compartments. At the end of this long journey they have given up most of their heat to the 24 heat-absorbing surfaces of the fireclay walls. Then all communication with the chimney is cut off, the fire is put out, having done its work, and the interior of the stove has bottled up its caloric ready for emission into the room, and passing through the non-conducting walls of the stove is radiated into the apartments [illegible]

Miscellaneous Matters.

Key West, Fla., which has a population of 15,000, is one of the most peculiar cities in the world. The town it is said, has no chimneys, no show windows, no brick blocks, no fine buildings no planing mills, no steam mills, no machine shops, no farmers driving in with loaded teams, no country roads, no railroads, no rattle of machinery, no noise of any kind except the beating of the waves against the coral bound shores, and yet, for its size, does a very large manufacturing and shipping business.

A spool of silk twist found in the mill pond at Florence village, Northampton, a few weeks ago, is believed to be a relic of the mill river flood of 1874. The wood of the spool was so decayed as to be a mere pulp, but the silk is strong, elastic, and of good color, and has a tensile strength of ten pounds. The method of dying the silk is supposed to account for its durability.

There is likely to be the greatest crowd in Washington at the coming inauguration ever assembled on a like occasion. The Chairman of the Committee of arrangements says: "I have rented sixteen halls, and will rent more if I can get them." He has contracted for 3,000 cots and 2,000 mattresses, and his charges for lodging well be from $1,25 to $2 per night, each lodger to furnish his own hairbrush comb and toothbrush. He already reports 700 cots engaged.

It is claimed that England and France can make a better grade of fine papers than this country on account of the quality of the water, which is here injured for paper making by frequent changes in the temperature. Acting upon this idea, experiments are about to be made in Florida, where the temperature is more equable. If successful, it is said a large mill, especially for the manufacture of finer grades of stock, will be built there by Massachusetts capitalists.

Professor Blackie has been taken to task by the Scotch Sabbatarians for the sin of breaking the Sabbath by lecturing upon the "Love Songs of Scotland." In reply to these critics he asks for any text of Scripture which lays down a "law of monopoly in favor of Geneva gowns;" he refers his censors to St. Paul's teaching on the Sabbath; he wants to know it is more improper to discuss the "Love Songs of Scotland" than the Song of Solomen; and, finally, he thinks that "good advice is no better for being given with a sour face," and "no worse for being seasoned with a smile."

Nine States of the Union have thus far furnished all the Presidents, and from ten States have come all the Vice Presidents. The following table gives the names of the States that have supplied the Presidents, and the number of years that each has had this honor: Virginia, 36 years; Massachusetts, 8 years; Tennessee, 16 years; New York, 10¼ years, Ohio, 4¼ years; Louisiana, 1 year; New Hampshire, 4 years; Pennsylvania, 4 years; Illinois, 12 years; total—1789 to 1885—96 years.

Lady Wilde in her 'Driftwood from Scandinavia,' says that in Hamburg she saw more pretty faces among the middle classes than she had ever come across before. "The serving maidens of Christiania are tall and slender as young pine trees, dark-haired and exceedingly pretty, with splendid teeth flashing through merry smiles." "In Christiania," she observes, "one meets representatives of all the northern nations—Swedes, Danes, Norse, and Germans—all of the one Teutonic race, yet with strongly marked differences. The characteristic of the Norse is strength, of the Swedes refinement and culture, of the Danes grace and gayety."

Talks With His Mouth.

Gen. Chauncey McKeever, of the army, a bluff, hearty, good-hearted veteran, who always speaks his mind with freedom and emphasis, is not to be court-martialed for expressing his opinion about Hazen's mismanagement of the Arctic expeditions. Somehow the war department does not consider McKeever the proper one to court-martial. They tell a good story about McKeever in army circles which you ought to hear. It seems that some years ago McKeever was a witness before a court-martial in the west, and refused for his own good reasons to testify. So he was committed for contempt, and sent to Washington in arrest. On his way to Washington McKeever met a brother officer. "Where are you going"? asked the latter. "To Washington," replied McKeever. "Ordered there?" asked the brother officer. "Yes," said McKeever, "in arrest." "In arrest," repeated his friend in astonishment; "for what?" "For the strangest reason imaginable. I can't expect anybody who knows me to believe it. It is for keeping my mouth shut."

A Camille Case in Buffalo.

A Camille case is making a sensation in Buffalo society circles. Cyrus Clarke Vandeventor recently married the "Countess" Lena DeGrasse, and Lena's record has been looked up and printed. She ran away with a lover from Toronto at the age of 15, and went wild and wrong. In two or three years she suddenly flashed on Buffalo, where she captured a rich young man, lived in a fine house, drove out in a stylish carriage and was called "countess." The young man's infatuation continued, and his father offered the "countess" $10,000 if she would leave his son, quit Buffalo and never return. She took it, and left town with the intention of keeping her word, but it appears she couldn't stay away. She returned, and soon the marriage took place, which is Buffalo's reigning sensation. De Grasse is an assumed name which Lena took when she went for trial on the stage in New York. She is 21 years of age, and luxuriously beautiful, with great blue eyes, dark brown hair and a perfect figure.

The framework of the new Congo State Constitution is based upon the principles of English colonial administration, there being a governor, entitled Chef d'Etat, three deputy governors, and a full number of officials in the various districts. Brussels will be the headquarters of the Government.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A FIENDISH ACT CONFESSED.

A Negro Inmate of the Philadelphia Almshouses Confesses Setting the Fire Which Destroyed Twenty Human Lives—Instigated by One of the Chief Attendants, Who Had a Grudge Against the Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—At the coroner's inquest this afternoon in regard to the death of the twenty victims of the recent fire at the Blockley almshouse, a sensation was developed by the confession of Joseph Nadine, a young negro, that he had set fire to the building and was instigated to the act by Peter J. Schroeder, one of the chief attendants. Nadine, about twenty-three years of age, was committed to the institution as an imbecile, but it is said by physicians of the institution that he is morally responsible, and that he was frequently permitted to go home unattended. As a result of Nadine's confession Schroeder was arrested. Nadine said Schroeder had given him a match on the night of the calamity and told him to set the place on fire. Nadine then went to the drying room, and, lighting a match, applied it to some rubbish on the floor. He then called Schroeder, and the two, with the assistance of an attendant named Mullen, endeavored to get the patients out, but the fire gained such headway that they were forced themselves to leave the building. Nadine says when Schroeder gave him the match, he told him to set fire to the building. He was tired of the place and was going to leave, and disliked Dr. Richardson because he had refused to give him a railroad pass. Nadine intimates that

ATTENDANT MULLEN ALSO KNEW

of his having set fire to the building, but thinks he did not know of it until the next day. Mullen was not placed in custody, but will be detained as a witness against Schroeder. In his further testimony, Nadine says he twice before set fire to the building, but both times flames were discovered and extinguished. On both occasions he afterward told Schroeder of his acts, but the latter assured him he would not report to the authorities of the institution. Nadine was at times nervous and greatly frightened, apparently, but on being assured that no harm would be done him, he would become calm. Nadine told of many cruelties being inflicted upon patients by Schroeder when the latter was in violent temper. Schroeder after his arrest admitted that he had intended leaving the institution, but denied the truth of Nadine's story or that he had said he was "down on Dr. Richardson."

THE DEVOURING ELEMENT.

Rather Extensive Fire in New York, Entailing Physical Suffering as Well as Pecuniary Loss—Further Statement of Losses Caused by the Grannis Block Fire in Chicago.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Marvin Safe company's factory, a huge eight-story building, embracing Nos. 324 and 332 West Thirty-seventh street, was destroyed by fire during last night. The tottering walls of the building threatened the surrounding tenements, which were cleared by the police, and hundreds of half-clad children, women and men shivered in the sharp, frosty air till morning, or found shelter with neighbors. The tenements at Nos. 320 and 334, adjoining on either side of the burned factory, are more or less damaged by the falling walls. The loss to the Marvin Safe company will be $230,000, of which $100,000 is on stock, $50,000 on machinery, with $80,000 on the building. The insurance is $125,000, placed in thirty companies. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

The New Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, Feb. 20.—The principal feature of the cabinet talk today was the report that F. L. Stetson has been sent to confer with Mr. Thurman over the interior department. It was both affirmed and denied in the most positive manner. Inquiry among Mr. Stetson's associates elicited the information that he has gone West on law business. This may or may not include "soliciting" a statesman to the office, but the average politician sees in it at least the suspicion of politics. There is a report that ex-Mayor Edward Cooper is in line for the English mission. It is understood that a number of statesmen will be in Albany, Sunday, and that by Monday one or two more places in the cabinet will have been decided upon and will be semi-officially announced. There is a great deal of opposition manifesting itself toward the selection of Mr. Manning. It comes from the Independents, who regard him as purely a machine man, and from the revenue reformers, who regard him as the coadjutor of Randall. The Western silver men are also inclined to kick because of his known opposition to silver coinage. Mr. Bayard's hand is beginning to be seen in the cabinet selections. It is found in the effort to bring Thurman into the counsel and the apparent coolness with which Garland is now regarded. Tilden's influence is thought to have been exhausted in the Manning matter. It is part of the gossip that William C. Whitney will run for governor next fall as the administration candidate.

THREE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—John E. Develin, who dined with Cleveland last evening, said to-day that Cleveland not fully decided upon all the members of his cabinet yet, but there was one thing which he believed sure, and that was Manning would be secretary of the treasury. It is said to be the fixed intention of the president-elect to give the South a representation of three members in his cabinet, including Senator Bayard. The other two representatives will come from the circle of senators, and the choice is understood to be restricted virtually to Lamar, Garland and Jackson. It is possible that, in addition to Manning, New York may be awarded another cabinet office.

Land Explorers' Tickets.

CHICAGO, Special Telegram, Feb. 20.—The Union Pacific company has addressed the following circular to its ticket agents:

The following information is given to enable you to satisfactorily answer inquiries relative to land explorers' tickets to points in Kansas and Nebraska: Passengers holding land tickets are carried in first-class coaches and express trains, and have the privilege of stopping over within the limit of their tickets on application to the conductor for stop-over checks. The provision in some foreign issues, that land tickets must be used within five days, west-bound, has been canceled, and all land tickets will be honored by our conductors for passage westward within fifteen days from date of sale, regardless of the wording of the contract. Extension tickets will be made good for the same time as the original tickets, and allow stop-overs in either direction within limit of ticket.

Trouble for the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Special Telegram, Feb. 20.—Representative locomotive engineers have arrived here from all divisions of the Union Pacific railroad, all from the Kansas Pacific, to hold a conference with Manager Calloway relative to new rules which the company is endeavoring to enforce, and to which the engineers and other employes object. Manager Calloway is absent, but a conference will be held with General Superintendent Smith. Unless other matters are satisfactorily adjusted there will probably be trouble all along the line very soon.

A NORTHWESTERN EXHIBIT.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—There was another great attendance at the world's exposition to-day. This was the day of the exhibit of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in the government building. The National Agricultural association took a recess and attended the opening in a body, and their presiding officer, Mr. Grinnell of Iowa, made an address. Speeches were made by Gen. T. L. Rosser of Minnesota, Col. Pat. Donan of Dakota, and John Plankinton of Milwaukee. Col. G. L. Shoup, United States commissioner for Idaho, is master of ceremonies assisted by J. L. Clark, general superintendent, and W. E. Powell, general emigration agent, of the road. The exhibit made by the railroad is one of the handsomest and most complete in the government building.

Another Railroad Holocaust.

A serious collision on the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railway, between Washington and Alexandria, has been reported. The collision occurred in or near a short tunnel at Four Mile Run, the colliding trains being the New Orleans mail over the Virginia Midland, which should have reached Washington at 11 p. m., and a freight train going south. Both trains were badly wrecked, and the shattered cars took fire, the flames being fed by petroleum from two oil cars in the freight train. Thirty-three cars were burned, including the baggage and mail cars, with contents. Andrew Augur, conductor of the freight train, was killed, and several train men are missing. Seven or eight persons are injured, some of them seriously. Both engineers and fireman and the conductor of the passenger train were killed, and the mail agent and several passengers slightly injured. The engineer of the passenger train had both legs and one arm cut off and died before he was taken from the wreck. The conductor of the passenger train was crushed between two of the cars, and the engineer of the freight and the fireman of the passenger train were evidently killed when the engines came together.

Wisconsin Knights of Honor.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 18.—The annual session of the grand lodge of Knights of Honor was held here to-day, the entire business being concluded, the session lasting to mid-night. Subordinate lodges were represented by delegates. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Grand dictator, Charles H. Ross, Milwaukee; vice dictator, N. Benzley, Fond du Lac; assistant dictator, Frank Challoner, Omro; reporter, O. D. Howard, Milwaukee; treasurer L. Silber, Milwaukee; chaplain, J. B Webb, La Crosse; guide, S. G. Leland Fond du Lac; guardian, F. W. Bruce Racine; sentinel, E. H. Henry, Omro; trustee for three years, Ira Kimball, Waukesha; representative to the supreme grand lodge for three years, C. H. Ross, Milwaukee; alternate, E. W. Ford, La Crosse. The officers were installed and the place and time of the next meeting fixed at Fond du Lac, the first Wednesday in March, 1886.

There are said to be 75,000 people out of employment in New York, 30,000 of whom are women.

George Oliver, aged thirty, probably fatally stabbed his wife in Boston and then fatally cut his own throat.

Alex. Boyd of New York has sued his wife for half of her estate, which she promised him when they were married.

Mrs. James Russell Lowell died in London at 2 o'clock on Thursday, the 19th inst. The funeral will be strictly private.

Edward S. Gould, the author and philologist, was struck down by a horse while crossing Broadway N. Y., crushing his skull.

The main portion of the Mansion house, on the old Waldo Adams estate at East Watertown, Conn., was burned recently. The house was valued at $30,000.

The Arkansas senate defeated, by a vote of 20 to 10, the bill regulating railroad freights, the main feature of which forbids charging more for short than for long hauls.

A West Point cadet named Wright, who recently resigned from the military academy because he was unable to keep up with his class, has been confirmed by the senate as a second lieutenant in the army.

A party of Iowa excursionists at Andersonville, Ga., after being heartily welcomed by citizens, caused universal indignation by starting away singing, "We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree." The citizens got ahead of them by wire, and they received no more cordial receptions.

Secretary Teller is virtually charged with suppressing or destroying documents called for by Senator Hill regarding land frauds in New Mexico. If the story told in connection with them is true it will possibly afford material for some one to move the expulsion of Mr. Teller from the senate.

A destructive fire occurred on Chesinut street, Philadelphia, between Second and Front streets, a locality devoted entirely to large warehouses and business houses. Nine large business houses were almost completely burned out; six damaged, while four others incurred losses which many thousand dollars cannot repair.

The Grannis Block, Dearborn street, Chicago, was burned recently. The Grannis block was erected three years ago by W. C. D Grannis, president of the Union National bank at a cost of about $175,000. The building was insured for $120,000. Its tenants were for the most part prominent in their professions, having offices expressly fitted up, which fact makes estimates of furniture, etc., mount up well toward $75,000.

Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart, who was wounded at the battle of Abu-Klea, died on the 16th inst at Gakdul Wells, to which place he had been removed. His death casts a gloom over the entire British army. Surgeons stated that Gen. Stewart's wound was of such a character that recovery was hopeless from the first. Lord Wolseley's dispatch says: Gen. Stewart will be buried at the entrance of the valley leading to Gakdul. No brave soldier or more brilliant leader ever wore the queen's uniform. England can ill afford to lose this young general.

Postoffices established—Dakota: Cumberland, Burleigh county; Murray, Brown county. Minnesota: Belle River, Douglas county. Montana: Winnecook, Meagher county. Postmasters Commissioned—William B. Fish, Anamosa, Iowa; H. C. Coolbaugh, Hamburgh, Iowa; Daniel E. Sweet, Pipestone, Minn.; Charles A. Spencer, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; Nehemiah Davis, Jr., Fairmont, Dak.; William H. Hughes, Rosewell, Dak.; S. M. Haskins, Eagle Bend, Minn.; S. A. Nelson, Axleson, Neb.; Josiah Shull, Drummond, Mont.; William Napier, Frenchtown, Neb.; F. D. Scholten, Delavan, Minn.; Ada B. Cumberland, Cumberland, Dak.; Henry Z. Murray, Murray, Dak.; Catherine Reuter, Belle River, Minn.; Ralph Barry, Winnecook, Minn.

A printed protest of large proportions against permitting Masonic societies to participate in the dedication of the Washington monument, has been received by the congressional committee charged with the arrangement. The signers claim to have 13,000 signatures. The protestants say the Masonic order has no more right to any such distinction than the Hibernians or any other secret order. The stone sent by the pope for the monument was, they say, broken up and thrown into the Potomac. Why, they ask, are Catholics snubbed and Freemasons honored? The Masonic order, they say, is of foreign birth, is entirely un-American and unrepublican. Its public displays are pompous and barbaric, its titles extravagant and lordly, its constitution despotic, its oaths extra judicial, which, they say, should be suppressed by law. They pray that only such ceremonies as are national in their scope and Amercian in their character be permitted. The protest came too late for action by the committee.

It is announced that in view of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gen. Gordon having rendered the main object of Gen. Wolseley's expedition impossible, the government has deemed it expedient to change the whole plan of the campaign in Soudan. Gen. Brackenbury, who succeeded the late Gen. Earle, has been ordered to abandon his advance on Berber and to concentrate his troops at Korti. Col. Sir Redvers Buller, who evacuated Gubat on the 18th and withdrew his forces to Abu-Klea, has also been ordered to fall back on Korti. All the available troops in Wolseley's command will be concentrated at that place and at Debbeh and Kerosk, the main body being at Korti. It is probable that Gen. Wolseley may evacuate Korti and retire to Debbeh, where the desert routes from Ombarman, El Obeid and Darfour converge on the Nile. Gen. Wolseley will there await help from England. At Korti the general could be surrounded. In his retirement all available supplies will be swept up, and the whole army entrenched at Debbeh could hold its own, if necessary, until the rising of the Nile occurs. Dongola, Hannek Deba and various other points of the river between Deba and Halfa are held by weak detachments of British troops, and there is a line of telegraph which possibly might be maintained, while the steam launches on the clear reaches could keep up some sort of communication with the second cataract.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE—The Indian appropriation bill, after protracted consideration, passed. Mr. Dolph introduced a bill making Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., ports of delivery.

An amendment was yesterday proposed by Senator Morgan to the anti-silver coinage bill. It strikes out the present provision for the suspension of the coinage of the standard dollar, and authorizes the president, on and after April 1, 1885, and in any succeeding month until April 1, 1886, to direct the secretary of the treasury to suspend, in whole or part, the purchase of silver bullion for the coinage of standard dollars.

SENATE—The bill authorizing the sale of part of the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska passed. The bill prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor was considered at great length.

A vote was then taken on a motion of Mr. Bayard to strike out sec. 3, which prescribes a penalty of $1,000 for violation of the act, and the motion was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 40. Those voting to strike out were Messrs. Butler, Coke, Colquitt, Garland, Groome, Hampton, Harrison, Maxey, Morgan, Saulsbury, Slater and Williams. Democrats voting with Republicans to retain penalty were Messrs. Brown, Call, Camden, Fair, George, Gibson, Jackson, McPherson, Pugh, Ransom and Vest.

Mr. Morgan moved an amendment that the bill should not apply to any agent of a state acting under authority of law, who should induce immigration, nor to any person who in good faith should assist the families to come to the United States.

HOUSE—The senate amendments to the Indian bill were non-concurred in. A bill was introduced regulating the coinage and promoting the circulation of gold and silver equally. The legislative, executive and judicial bill passed, having been so amended as to make Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., ports of delivery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The joint resolution providing for an alcoholic liquor commission, which was to-day reported back adversely by the house committee having the matter in charge, is accompanied by a report in which the committee says:

The power to regulate retail liquor traffic has from the foundation of the Union been regarded as the exclusive rights of the states rather than the general government. Attempts have been made by some states to entirely prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt liquors, but with little apparent success; and the interests of temperance and sobriety, so much to be desired, would seem to demand wise and stringent restrictions and effective safeguards in connection with liquor traffic rather than impracticable efforts at absolute prohibition. To the several states of the Union properly belongs the right to enact such local police regulations as will throw every proper restriction around the liquor traffic compatible with the personal and property rights of citizens; but uniform police regulations enacted by congress, practically suited to the different wants and requirements of the people of all the various states, would be difficult to frame and more difficult to enact. Any attempt to control the personal habits and private conduct of the individual should be opposed so long as he does not interfere with the personal rights of others or the peace and order of society in general. As it is a matter of grave doubt whether congress has a right to regulate the liquor traffic in the several states of the Union, and as there seems to be no great pressing or urgent necessity for the passage of this bill, your committee holds it is not advisable to attempt to exercise doubtful powers, which appear most properly to belong to the states themselves.

SENATE—The consideration of the bill prohibiting the importation of foreign contract labor was concluded, and the bill passed by a vote of 50 to 9.

Mr. Lapham offered an amendment providing that the whole penalty recovered shall be paid into the United States treasury, instead of, as by the bill, permitting one-half of the penalty to go to the person who may first bring the suit. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Blair offered an amendment making it the duty of the United States district attorney of the proper district to prosecute at the expense of the United States every case of violation of the act. Agreed to; yeas 42, nays 15.

The nays were:

Butler,	*Hawley,*	*Saulsbury,*
Groome,	*Maxey,*	*Vance,*
Hampton,	*Morgan,*	*Williams.*

The nomination of Emory Speer to be United States district judge of Georgia, kept the senate in a general uproar for two hours and a half this afternoon. At half past six a vote was taken and Mr. Speer confirmed by 27 yeas to 26 nays, Brown being the only Democrat voting for Speer. Democratic Senators say the quarrel between Brown and Colquitt will not extend to the party in Georgia, but will die with the winter.

HOUSE—In the McLean-Broadhead contested elected case (Missouri) the committee reported in favor of the latter, the sitting member. Nearly the whole day was passed on the river and harbor bill. On motion of Mr. Price, the appropriation for the harbor at Superior, Wis., was increased from $12,500 to $28,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Millard, of the committee on reform on the civil service, submitted a minority report signed by the Republican members of the committee, in favor of Representative Taylor's bill to prohibit the discharge of honorably discharged soldiers or sailors or dependent relatives from any office in the civil service of the United States except for cause. The report says in part: "This class of government employes have claims upon the gratitude of the nation that cannot easily be compensated. They saved the country from dismemberment and dishonor. We submit it is but just and proper recognition of their claims that they should be retained in the government's service as long as they can faithfully and efficiently perform their official duties. The bill is eminently just in its provisions and should be passed with the following amendment: 'It shall not apply to the class of officers embraced in the original tenure of office act, passed March 3, 1867, and amended April 5, 1869.'"

SENATE.—After the consideration of the Des Moines river lands bill, the bill to forfeit the land grant of the Texas Pacific Railroad company was debated at much length, and finally passed, the vote being 56 to 2. The nays were Blairs and Bowen. During the debate Senators Morgan of Alabama and Beck of Kentucky had a passage. Morgan said: He had been in the Democratic party before the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) enjoyed the privileges of citizenship in this country. He had been a true and faithful Democrat and it did not rest with the senator from Kentucky to impeach his Democracy.

Mr. Beck, disclaimed any allusion to Mr. Morgan or any other senator. "He is not quite so important," Mr. Beck said, "in my estimation in regard to these questions as he may think I think he is. I did not happen to be born in this country, but I was not consulted about my birth. I have been a citizen of the United States since 1838. That is a good while ago. The senator may have been a very important man at that date, but I doubt it. I have endeavored to perform my duty as a private citizen and public officer to the best of my ability since that time, and if the senator thinks it adds anything to his dignity or diminishes from my standing to make the suggestion that I was born in Scotland instead of the United States he is welcome to all the honor he thinks he has made by that fling at the place of my nativity.

HOUSE.—The committee on elections reported in favor of Frederick, who contested the seat of Mr. Wilson, the sitting member from the Fifth Iowa district. The river and harbor and naval bills were considered at length.

SENATE—The agricultural appropriation bill passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was debated, and the senate disagreed to the senate committee's amendment striking out the provision reducing letter postage.

The senate to-day, by a vote of 27 to 22, made the silver bill a special order, and subsequently Mr. Morrill yielded to the agricultural appropriation bill, which the senate considered and passed. Mr. Morrill, who has

Mr. Gorman offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to whether the subsidized Pacific railroads have constructed and are maintaining and operating their own lines of telegraph, and where telegraphic messages are accepted and transmitted for all persons and corporations without discrimination provided by the act of July 1, 1862.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Nominations were made to-day: Joseph Bell, United States attorney of New Mexico; Rev. William H. Hicks, late of Washington, surveyor general of Florida. Registers of land offices: Patrick H. Winston, Jr., of North Carolina, at Lewiston, Idaho; Charles F. Earley, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Confirmations—Timothy Sheehan, Minnesota, Indian agent at White Earth agency, Minnesota; Stephen F. Wilson, Pennsylvania, associate justice of the supreme court of New Mexico; Warren Truitt, register of the land office, Lake View, Oregon.

HOUSE—The river and harbor and naval appropriation bills were considered. A bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Council Bluffs, Iowa, passed. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills.

THE BRAINERD AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

Only $800,000 Asked of Polk County to Build the Road!

Notices are posted calling for an election upon Tuesday, March 10th, 1885, to vote upon the proposition from the Brainerd and Northwestern Railroad for $800,000 in aid of said road. The proposition reads: "If said County shall issue to said company to aid said company in the construction of a railroad hereinafter described, bonds of said county at the par value of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000). SAID BONDS TO DRAW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable annually, the principal sum of said bonds to mature in thirty years from the date of issuance thereof, and to be payable before the maturity thereof; at the option of said County, said railroad company agrees to build," &c., &c., &c., "a standard gauge road from Brainerd to East Grand Forks via Red Lake Falls and Crookston." Well, who wouldn't build a railroad under such circumstances, $20,000 a year for thirty years, and then $200,000 on top of that? What do they offer for this princely gift? Well, that question is a poser. As near as we can figure it out they offer the same condition of things as already exist, and nothing better. What this country needs is cheaper freight rates. If this proposed B. & N. W. Railroad line (limited) should offer a square proposition to Polk County to carry out its wheat to St. Paul or Duluth for 10 cents per bushel and to carry all other freights in proportion, there would be some object to be gained; there would be some reason in this county giving a reasonable bonus, but to ask for the magnificent sum of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, just simply for another road which would not be a whit milder in its charges, is simply outrageous. Why don't they come right out and ask for our farms and all our property at once and make a clean thing of it. They might as well. They or somebody else would get them for taxes if this preposterous $800,000 proposition should carry! Another thing that voters who are willing to stand the racket should consider well is that if this monstrous fraud is voted down there will be a road built direct to Duluth before the B. & N. W. could get in from Brainerd. The Duluth & Winnipeg road intends to commence operations next spring (if not headed off by this wild-cat scheme) and will build as rapidly as the work can be done, and so far as we know the county will not be asked to contribute a cent for it. We know that farmers living in the eastern part of the county need a road and need it badly, but this is no reason why they should contribute all they are worth to obtain it. TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a year added to our taxes in this county would be a big thing, especially as we are not lonesome for the want of taxes now. We advise our friends to be careful in this matter as it is a very serious one. It is a very safe plan to be assured that you will get value received before you invest in any enterprise, and we are free to confess that we cannot see wherein Polk County will get value received for EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS invested in the B. & N. W. Railway.

If nothing should be accomplished in the Legislature this winter we have the assurance that our representatives, Messrs. Steenerson and Canning have done all in their power to accomplish some good results. Mr. Canning has made a good record of which his constituents may well feel proud, and he has the proud consciousness of having well and faithfully discharged his duties.

It is getting to be fashionable for real estate dealers to form a railroad company and blandly announce to the "dear people" that in order to save your bacon you must give our company a bonus to build our road through your county! If every wildcat proposition of the kind was entertained, what would the country come to? Not many roads could be "encouraged" at $800,000 per "encourage," and the better way would be for the citizens of the county to advertise for bids, offering to give the whole county as a bonus to the company that would build and equip the most roads through the county. In this way we should get more roads and less county quicker by a few years. In this way two or three roads running from somewhere to nowhere would clean out the county, while by our plan we might get five or six—they must come cheaper by wholesale on the same principle that the roads can haul one hundred thousand bushels of wheat cheaper for P. & H. than they can for three or four farmers. Of course we need a competing road, but we don't need to pay $800,000 for it. We need a competing line to Duluth, and sharpers and schemers know that and so they tell us that the D. & W. road has sold its franchises to another company who now offer to build a road to Brainerd for the modest sum of $800,000. The simple facts are that the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad has not sold its franchises, as the writer well knows, having conversed with Mr. Hill and Mr. Fisher on Friday last, who said that if this bill now in the Legislature providing for the forfeiture of their grant to the B. & N. W. did not pass, they expect to be in shape to resume work in the spring. It's true this country needs a competing road, but it wants a road running direct to Duluth and could well afford to give such a road a generous bonus. Such a road, from a business point of view would be best calculated to afford the relief sought, but before a bonus should be given it even, some sort of assurance should be exacted that we should obtain the relief sought. As much as we need a road we cannot afford to give $200,000 and $20,000 a year for thirty years! Farmers, if you wish to save your little farms and homes, vote against the $800,000 proposition.

An Old Farmer's Experience With Cattle.

The farmer wants to know, not so much what is absolutely the best feed, but what is most economical—something good and substantial, and not too expensive, which he can raise on the farm. Corn fodder, when properly cured and stored, makes good feed, but if it is left in the field, or long exposed to the weather, it is scarcely worth the labor of cutting and shocking, particularly if the weather has been wet. Wheat straw is not very nutritious food for cattle, but as most farmers raise wheat, it is a good plan to have plenty of straw well stacked, to which cattle, during winter, may have free access, and let them eat what they will. About the best and cheapest feed for cattle is good timothy hay, with occasional feeds of corn. Clover hay may be fed to cattle with good advantage. Turnips and pumpkins, where they can be successfully raised, make good feed for fall and early winter. Potatoes, either raw or cooked, make good feed, and the small ones cannot be used to better advantage than by feeding them to cattle. Potato and apple peelings mixed with bran or meal, make good feed, particularly for milch cows. Cattle, as well as other farm animals, appreciate good treatment, milch cows in particular do so, and should always be treated kindly, and even petted. They will very soon learn to recognize those who are kind to them, will take from the hand almost everything in the way of food, and seem to relish whatever is offered, simply because it is given by a known friend. The writer has often seen pet cows eat bread, pies, lettuce, tomatoes and other things from the table, and even drink sour milk, when offered by a recognized friend. Cows should always be milked by some one who is naturally kind and gentle, and, so far as may be, by the same person—never by any one who is excitable, peevish or impatient.—[Old Farmer in American Agriculturist for March.

Good Seed Corn.

It is a poor plan to take seed-corn from the bin, or even save it at husking time. It ought to be selected just when the kernels are hardening, about the first of September. Then, in passing through the field, one can see where two ears are set upon one stalk, which should be of medium height, leafy and erect, with ears well covered with husks, and well tipped out. Such ears, upon such stalks, particularly the best ears on two-eared stalks, should have a string tied around them so that at the husking they will be thrown out unhusked. This is no uncommon practice among corn growers who take pride in their own seed-corn. When it comes to husking there ought to be four times as many ears thrown out as will be sufficient for seed, and they will probably be a fine-looking lot, with few exceptions. If the variety is a favorite, or a really good one, there will very likely be a sale for these ears at a good price for seed after the best shaped ones have been taken for home use. Which are the best? First: The medium sized ones, because the large ones are monstrosities in a small way, and not so likely to reproduce themselves as to produce a diversity of ears, some large and some small. Second: The even-rowed ones, because irregularities in the rows indicate an unfixed type, and a tendency to depart from the type. An eight-rowed corn should always be eight-rowed, and eight-rowed throughout the ear; so with the ten, the twelve, sixteen, or twenty-rowed ears. Ten at the but, and eight at the tip, shows a wrong tendency, as already said, in the matter of type; besides, it shows an inclination to form big buts. Third: The buts must be small, easy to break off from the stem and husks, yet not weak and flabby, for those are as hard to break off as a leather thong. I have been into fields of corn to husk and had my hands blistered in a short time, on account of the size and toughness of the buts of the ears, while in other cornfields the work of husking was a real pleasure, at least for a short time. Fourth: The cob must be small, straight and stiff. The size of the cob is easily known by the length of the kernel. When well-ripened corn dries on the ear, the cob shrinks more than the grain. Hence it holds the kernels firmly set, and the whole ear feels as stiff as an oak pin.—[Col. Weld in American Agriculturist for March.

Feeding and Care of Swine.

None of our farm animals answers more quickly to, or yields more profit from good treatment, than swine; and, in many localities, none are more neglected than these homely, but useful animals. In the West, where hogs run at large and follow the droves of feeding steers, their management after they are weaned is very simple, but where hogs are kept in yards or pens, and are expected to subsist mainly on skimmed milk, or the refuse from the kitchen, more care is necessary and their wants must be carefully attended to, or they will not thrive as they ought. The most important thing to remember in feeding hogs is, that there is no such thing as "stock order;" the pig that is not so fed that it gains in weight continually and rapidly, is not a profitable animal, and soon eats more feed than it is worth. Many farmers keep a pen of store hogs in low condition through the winter, at a dead loss; the pigs do not grow, and yet eat almost as much as the fattening hogs. Here, again, we come to the "food of support." The larger part of the pig's food is needed to keep him alive, and prevent him from going backward; and a very little more food, judiciously applied, will usually make all the difference between profit and loss in keeping pigs.

The cheapest pork is that made from pigs which have been fed all that they would eat. If it does not pay to make pork by liberal feeding, it does not pay to make it at all, and it had better be given up. The care of pigs should begin as soon as they are born; sometimes the sows are very savage and, if not prevented, will eat the pigs as soon as they appear. If a sow shows this disposition she should be watched and the pigs taken from her. When her labor is finished, they should be carefully put down beside her and she will generally take up with them at once. The pen for breeding-sows should be roomy and warm, the floor nearly level, so that the weight of her body will not settle down and crush the pigs.—[Stock-breeder in American Agriculturist for March.

The Dorcas Magazine, a periodical devoted to the interests of women and the Home, has completed its first year's work. Its pages are filled with plain directions for making an infinite variety of useful and decorative articles, and its aim is evidently not only to help women to employ their time in a useful and pleasing manner, but also to be of service to those whom necessity compels to labor. There are thousands of women throughout the land supporting themselves by the use of the Crochet-hook and Knitting-needle, to whom the Dorcas is invaluable. The patterns given are selected with care and taste, and the working directions, which, by the way are printed without abbreviation, are tested by an expert to prevent mistakes. Knitting, netting, crocheting, all kinds of embroidery, and artistic needle work are treated in its columns. Innumerable hints and suggestions with regard to personal and home decoration are given, which may be enlarged indefinitely. The Dorcas has found an unoccupied field and is filling it in so satisfactory a manner that it is fast becoming a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to womanly handicraft. During its first year it gave double the value promised. Each number contains more technical matter than can be purchased separately for ten times its cost to subscribers, which is $1.00 per year. Sample copies sent to any one in the United States or Canada on receipt of 10 cents. Address, DORCAS, 872 Broadway, New York City. For sale by all newsdealers.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

"Little by little," the Tempter said,
As a dark and cunning snare he laid
For the young, unwary feet.
"Little by little, and day by day,"
I will tempt the careless soul away
Into the broad and flowery way,
Till the ruin is made complete.
"Little by little," sure and slow,
We fashion our future of bliss or woe
As the present passes away.
Our feet are climbing the stairway bright,
Up to the region of endless light,
Or sliding downward into the night,
"Little by little, and day by day."

—Exchange.

The "Tar and Feather Temperance Society" is a prosperous organization located in a New Jersey city. On the night of December 31st, 1883, three young men sat around a tavern fire, all under the influence of liquor. As the clock struck twelve one of the young men said: "Boys, the new year is here. Now let's swear off and form a temperance society." The others in a spirit of fun, agreed. The men were reckless, but they were in earnest, for the pledge adopted had the following penalty attached: "And any one of us who shall drink any intoxicating liquors for any purpose whatever, between now and midnight of Dec. 31st, 1884, shall be tarred and feathered." This clause becoming known, gained the club the name of "Tar and Feather Temperance Society." It grew in numbers and last New Year's Eve the society gave an entertainment to which a large number of the best people of the place were invited. The hall was filled. At midnight the President announced that the pledge had expired. By an unanimous vote it was renewed for another year, and twenty names were added to the roll. The society's badge is a blue ribbon, with a lump of tar filled with chickens feathers attached." Some one has suggested such a society for Crookston.

The W. C. T. U. held a very interesting and profitable meeting last Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. P. A. Dufour. We are happy to say that temperance work is reviving in Crookston. The ladies seem more than determined than ever. Let us bid them God speed, for this is a great work.

MRS. R. J. STANTON,
Sec. and Treas.

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,
—AND THE—
Devil's Lake & Turtle Mountain Dirtricts
—CONTAINING OVER—
9,000,000 Acres
GOVERNMENT LANDS!

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department.

Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application.

JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner.
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance,

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Horses and careful driver when needed.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. } In Probate Court.
Special term, held Feb. 25th, 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Anderson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of E. E. Lommen the administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands, and the disposition thereof; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell a part of the whole of said real estate; and that it will be for the best interests of said estate that said real estate shall be sold at private sale.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Saturday the eleventh day of April A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Probate Judge, in the City of Crookston, in said County, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publication shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested according to law.

Dated at Crookston this 25th day of February A. D. 1885.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.
[44-47]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk.

The State of Minnesota to Martin Olsen defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 20th day of March 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the City of Crookston, in said county, to answer to Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson, co-partners as Steenerson Brothers in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Steenerson Brothers for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 26th day of Feb, A. D. 1885.

JAMES W. LILLY,
Justice of the Peace.
[44-46]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 1st, 1885, viz: THOMAS R. DENNISON, H'd No. 2,757, for the sw¼ S. 22, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Miller, James K. Gray, Seth Fetzer and Wm. Ritchie, all of Crookston, Minn.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[43-47]

A. Yvernault,
Dealer in
General
Merchandise,
—MAIN STREET,—
Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Daily Globe.

An Independent Democratic Family Newspaper, Enterprising, Bright, Clean; Accurate and Impartial in the Presentation of its News; Pithy and Pungent in the Discussion of Public Questions. While Democratic in Principle, it will treat Men of all Parties with Equal Courtesy and Candor.

The GLOBE will aim to be a reflex of the Best Sentiment of the Great Northwest. It will Champion its Interests and Stimulate its Progress. It will be alive to every Interest of this Grand Section, and Vigilant in Collecting and Publishing all the Important News in the most Attractive Form.

It will stand for Honest Government, a Revised Tariff, Reduced Taxation, Repealed Treasury Surplus, the Opening of American Markets to the Nations of the World, Dethronement of Monopoly, Protected Labor, and an Honest Ballot.

TERMS.
PER YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

DAILY, six days in the week	$8 00
DAILY, three days in the week	4 00
DAILY, per month	75
DAILY and SUNDAY, one year	10 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, six months	5 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month	90
SUNDAY, one year	2 00

All subscriptions payable in advance.

WEEKLY GLOBE.

Six months	60
One year	1 00

TO AGENTS.

For 5 WEEKLIES (one free to agent)	$5 00
For 25 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free one year)	25 00
For 15 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 6 months)	15 00
For 10 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 3 months)	10 00

Specimen copies sent free.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.

Address all Letters and Telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

All Postmasters and Country Storekeepers are its appointed Agents.

Daily Globe.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

SEEDS | PETER HENDERSON & Co.,
AND
PLANTS.
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE for 1885
OF
"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN,"
full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents). To customers of last season sent FREE without application.
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
For a fine [illegible] drink call on the boys. [illegible]

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

THE BRAINERD AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.

Only $800,000 Asked of Polk County to Build the Road!

Notices are posted calling for an election upon Tuesday, March 10th, 1885, to vote upon the proposition from the Brainerd and Northwestern Railroad for $800,000 in aid of said road. The proposition reads: "If said County shall issue to said company to aid said company in the construction of a railroad, hereinafter described, bonds of said county, at the par value of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000). SAID BONDS TO DRAW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable annually, the principal sum of said bonds to mature in thirty years from the date of issuance thereof, and to be payable before the maturity thereof, at the option of said County, said railroad company agrees to build," &c., &c., &c., "a standard gauge road from Brainerd to East Grand Forks via Red Lake Falls and Crookston." Well, who wouldn't build a railroad under such circumstances, $20,000 a year for thirty years and then $200,000 on top of that? What do they offer for this princely gift? Well, that question is a poser. As near as we can figure it out they offer the same condition of things as already exist, and nothing better. What this country needs is cheaper freight rates. If this proposed B. & N. W. Railroad line (limited) should offer a square proposition to Polk County to carry out its wheat to St. Paul or Duluth for 10 cents per bushel and to carry all other freights in proportion, there would be some object to be gained, there would be some reason in this county giving a reasonable bonus, but to ask for the magnificent sum of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, just simply for another road which would not be a whit milder in its charges, is simply outrageous. Why don't they come right out and ask for our farms and all our property at once and make a clean thing of it. They might as well. They or somebody else would get them for taxes if this preposterous $800,000 proposition should carry! Another thing that voters who are willing to stand the racket should consider well is that if this monstrous fraud is voted down there will be a road built direct to Duluth before the B. & N. W. could get in from Brainerd. The Duluth & Winnipeg road intends to commence operations next spring (if not headed off by this wild-cat scheme) and will build as rapidly as the work can be done, and so far as we know the county will not be asked to contribute a cent for it. We know that farmers living in the eastern part of the county need a road and need it badly, but this is no reason why they should contribute all they are worth to obtain it. TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a year added to our taxes in this county would be a big thing, especially as we are not lonesome for the want of taxes now. We advise our friends to be careful in this matter as it is a very serious one. It is a very safe plan to be assured that you will get value received before you invest in any enterprise, and we are free to confess that we cannot see wherein Polk County will get value received for EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS invested in the B. & N. W. Railway.

If nothing should be accomplished in the Legislature this winter we have the assurance that our representatives, Messrs. Steenerson and Canning have done all in their power to accomplish some good results. Mr. Canning has made a good record of which his constituents may well feel proud, and he has the proud consciousness of having well and faithfully discharged his duties.

It is getting to be fashionable for real estate dealers to form a railroad company and blandly announce to the "dear people" that in order to save your bacon you must give our company a bonus to build our road through your county! If every wildcat proposition of this kind was entertained, what would the country come to? Not many roads could be "encouraged" at $800,000 per "encourage," and the better way would be for the citizens of the county to advertise for bids, offering to give the whole county as a bonus to the company that would build and equip the most roads through the county. In this way we should get more roads, and less county quicker by a few years. In this way two or three roads running from somewhere to nowhere would clean out the county, while by our plan we might get five or six—they must come cheaper by wholesale on the same principle that the roads can haul one hundred thousand bushels of wheat cheaper for P. & H. than they can for three or four farmers. Of course we need a competing road, but we don't need to pay $800,000 for it. We need a competing line to Duluth, and sharpers and schemers know that and so they tell us that the D. & W. road has sold its franchises to another company, who now offer to build a road to Brainerd for the modest sum of $800,000. The simple facts are that the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad has not sold its franchises as the writer well knows, having conversed with Mr. Hill and Mr. Fisher on Friday last, who said that if the bill now in the Legislature providing for the forfeiture of their grant to the B. & N. W. did not pass, they expect to be in shape to resume work in the spring. All [illegible] true this country needs a competing road, but it wants a road running direct to Duluth and could well afford to give such a road a generous bonus. Such a road, from a business point of view, would be best calculated to afford the relief sought, but before a bonus should be given it even some sort of assurance should be exacted that we should obtain the relief sought. As much as we need a road we cannot afford to give $200,000 and $20,000 a year for thirty years! Farmers, if you wish to save your little farms and homes, vote against the $800,000 proposition.

An Old Farmer's Experience With Cattle.

The farmer wants to know, not so much what is absolutely the best feed, but what is most economical—something good and substantial, and not too expensive, which he can raise on the farm. Corn fodder, if when properly cured and stored, makes good feed, but if it is left in the field, or long exposed to the weather, it is scarcely worth the labor of cutting and shocking, particularly if the weather has been wet. Wheat straw is not very nutritious food for cattle, but as most farmers raise wheat, it is a good plan to have plenty of straw well stacked, to which cattle, during winter, may have free access, and let them eat what they will. About the best and cheapest feed for cattle is good timothy hay, with occasional feeds of corn. Clover hay may be fed to cattle with good advantage. Turnips and pumpkins, where they can be successfully raised, make good feed for fall and early winter. Potatoes, either raw or cooked, make good feed, and the small ones cannot be used to better advantage than by feeding them to cattle. Potato and apple peelings mixed with bran or meal, make good feed, particularly for milch cows. Cattle, as well as other farm animals, appreciate good treatment, milch cows in particular do so, and should always be treated kindly, and even petted. They will very soon learn to recognize those who are kind to them, will take from the hand almost everything in the way of food, and seem to relish whatever is offered, simply because it is given by a known friend. The writer has often seen pet cows eat bread, pies, lettuce, tomatoes and other things from the table, and even drink sour milk, when offered by a recognized friend. Cows should always be milked by some one who is naturally kind and gentle, and, so far as may be, by the same person—never by any one who is excitable, peevish or impatient.—[Old Farmer in American Agriculturist for March.

Good Seed Corn.

It is a poor plan to take seed-corn from the bin, or even save it at husking time. It ought to be selected just when the kernels are hardening, about the first of September. Then, in passing through the field, one can see where two ears are set upon one stalk, which should be of medium height, leafy and erect, with ears well covered with husks, and well tipped out. Such ears, upon such stalks, particularly the best ears on two-eared stalks, should have a string tied around them so that at the husking they will be thrown out unhusked. This is no uncommon practice among corn growers who take pride in their own seed-corn. When it comes to husking there ought to be four times as many ears thrown out as will be sufficient for seed, and they will probably be a fine-looking lot, with few exceptions. If the variety is a favorite, or a really good one, there will very likely be a sale for these ears at a good price for seed after the best shaped ones have been taken for home use. Which are the best? First: The medium sized ones, because the large ones are monstrosities in a small way, and not so likely to reproduce themselves as to produce a diversity of ears, some large and some small. Second: The even-rowed ones, because irregularities in the rows indicate an unfixed type, and a tendency to depart from the type. An eight-rowed corn should always be eight-rowed, and eight-rowed throughout the ear; so with the ten, the twelve, sixteen, or twenty-rowed ears. Ten at the butt, and eight at the tip, shows a wrong tendency, as already said, in the matter of type, besides, it shows an inclination to form big butts. Third: The butts must be small, easy to break off from the stem and husks, yet not weak and flabby, for those are as hard to break off as a leather thong. I have been into fields of corn to husk and had my hands blistered in a short time, on account of the size and toughness of the butts of the ears, while in other corn fields the work of husking was a real pleasure, at least for a short time. Fourth: The cob must be small, straight and stiff. The size of the cob is easily known by the length of the kernel. When well-ripened corn dries on the ear, the cob shrinks more than the grain. Hence it holds the kernels firmly set, and the whole ear feels as stiff as an oak pin.—[Col. Weld in American Agriculturist for March.

Feeding and Care of Swine.

None of our farm animals answer more quickly, or yield more profit from good treatment than swine, and in many localities none are more neglected than these homely but useful animals. In the West, where hogs run at large and follow the droves of feeding steers, their management after they are weaned is very simple, but where hogs are kept in yards or pens and are expected to subsist mainly on skimmed milk, or the refuse from the kitchen [illegible] more care is necessary and their wants must be carefully attended to, or they will not thrive as they ought. The most important thing to remember in feeding hogs is, that there is no such thing as "stock order"; the pig that is not so fed that it gains in weight continually and rapidly is not a profitable animal, and soon eats more feed than it is worth. Many farmers keep a pen of store hogs in low condition through the winter, at a dead loss; the pigs do not grow, and yet eat almost as much as the fattening hogs. Here, again, we come to the "food of support." The larger part of the pig's food is needed to keep him alive, and prevent him from going backward, and a very little more food judiciously applied, will usually make all the difference between profit and loss in keeping pigs.

The cheapest pork is that made from pigs which have been fed all that they would eat. If it does not pay to make pork by liberal feeding, it does not pay to make it at all, and it had better be given up. The care of pigs should begin as soon as they are born; sometimes the sows are very savage and, if not prevented, will eat the pigs as soon as they appear. If a sow shows this disposition she should be watched and the pigs taken from her. When her labor is finished, they should be carefully put down beside her and she will generally take up with them at once. The pen for breeding sows should be roomy and warm, the floor nearly level, so that the weight of her body will not settle down and crush the pigs.—[Stock-breeder in American Agriculturist for March.

The Dorcas Magazine, a periodical devoted to the interests of women and the Home, has completed its first year's work. Its pages are filled with plain directions for making an infinite variety of useful and decorative articles, and its aim is evidently not only to help women to employ their time in a useful and pleasing manner, but also to be of service to those whom necessity compels to labor. There are thousands of women throughout the land supporting themselves by the use of the Crochet-hook and Knitting-needle, to whom the Dorcas is invaluable. The patterns given are selected with care and taste, and the working directions, which, by the way are printed without abbreviation, are tested by an expert to prevent mistakes. Knitting, netting, crocheting, all kinds of embroidery, and artistic needle work are treated in its columns. Innumerable hints and suggestions with regard to personal and home decoration are given, which may be enlarged indefinitely. The Dorcas has found an unoccupied field and is filling it in so satisfactory a manner that it is fast becoming a recognized authority on all matters pertaining to womanly handicraft. During its first year it gave double the value promised. Each number contains more technical matter than can be purchased separately for ten times its cost to subscribers, which is $1.00 per year. Sample copies sent to any one in the United States or Canada on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dorcas, 872 Broadway, New York City. For sale by all newsdealers.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

"Little by little," the Tempter said,
As a dark and cunning snare he laid
For the young, unwary feet.
"Little by little, and day by day,
I will tempt the careless soul away
Into the broad and flowery way,
Till the ruin is made complete."
"Little by little," sure and slow,
We fashion our future of bliss or woe
As the present passes away.
Our feet are climbing the stairway bright,
Up to the region of endless light,
Or sliding downward into the night,
"Little by little, and day by day."
—Exchange.

The "Tar and Feather Temperance Society" is a prosperous organization located in a New Jersey city. On the night of December 31st, 1883, three young men sat around a tavern fire, all under the influence of liquor. As the clock struck twelve one of the young men said, "Boys, the new year is here. Now let's swear off and form a temperance society." The others in a spirit of fun, agreed. The men were reckless, but they were in earnest, for the pledge adopted had the following penalty attached: "And any one of us who shall drink any intoxicating liquors for any purpose whatever, between now and midnight of Dec. 31st, 1884, shall be tarred and feathered." This clause becoming known, gained the club the name of "Tar and Feather Temperance Society." All grew in numbers and last New Year's Eve the society gave an entertainment to which a large number of the best people of the place were invited. The hall was filled. At midnight the President announced that the pledge had expired. By an unanimous vote it was renewed for another year, and twenty names were added to the roll. The society's badge is a blue ribbon, with a lump of tar, filled with chickens feathers attached. Some one has suggested such a society for Crookston.

The W. C. T. U. held a very interesting and profitable meeting last Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. P. A. Dufour. We are happy to say that temperance work is reviving in Crookston. The ladies seem more determined than ever. Let us bid them God speed for theirs is a great work.
MRS. E. [illegible]

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,
—AND THE—
Devil's Lake & Turtle Mountain Districts
—CONTAINING OVER—
9,000,000 Acres
GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The Land department of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has exclusive charge of the Company's Lands in Minnesota, and all correspondence relative to the purchase of lands, terms, description, or price of any particular tract should be addressed to that department. Maps and pamphlets describing the country and giving rates of fare to settlers, etc., mailed FREE on application.

JAS. B. POWER,
Land and Immigration Commissioner.
C. H. WARREN,
General Passenger Agent,
St. P., M. & M. R'y., St. Paul, Minn.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed sets, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

NEW LIVERY, Feed and Sale STABLES,
Corner Main and Fourth Sts.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's. Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good [illegible] careful drivers when needed.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Fake Bros.' Hardware Store.
Crookston, Polk County, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.
Special term, held Feb. 25th, 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Anderson deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of E. E. Lomman the administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands, and the disposition thereof; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell a part of the whole of said real estate; and that it will be for the best interests of said estate that said real estate shall be sold at private sale.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Saturday the eleventh day of April A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Probate Judge, in the City of Crookston, in said County, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publication shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested according to law.

Dated at Crookston this 25th day of February A. D. 1885.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.
[44-47]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss.

The State of Minnesota to Martin Olsen defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 20th day of March 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the City of Crookston, in said county, to answer to Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson, co-partners as Steenerson Brothers in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Steenerson Brothers for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 26th day of Feb, A. D. 1885.

JAMES W. LILLY,
Justice of the Peace.
[44-46]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Feb. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 1st, 1885, viz: THOMAS R. DENNISON, H'd No. 2,757, for the sw¼ S. 22, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Miller, James K. Gray, Seth Fetzer and Wm. Ritchie, all of Crookston, Minn.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[43-47]

A. Yvernault,
Dealer in
General
Merchandise,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING [illegible] NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY.
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whisky at wholesale prices. [illegible]

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery.
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Daily Globe.

An Independent Democratic Family Newspaper, Enterprising, Bright, Clean; Accurate and Impartial in the Presentation of its News; Pithy and Pungent in the Discussion of Public Questions. While Democratic in Principle, it will treat Men of all Parties with Equal Courtesy and Candor.

The GLOBE will aim to be a reflex of the Best Sentiment of the Great Northwest. It will Champion its Interests and Stimulate its Progress. It will be alive to every Interest of this Grand Section, and Vigilant in Collecting and Publishing all the Important News in the most Attractive Form.

It will stand for Honest Government, a Revised Tariff, Reduced Taxation, Repealed Treasury Surplus, the Opening of American Markets to the Nations of the World, Dethronement of Monopoly, Protected Labor, and an Honest Ballot.

TERMS.
PER YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

DAILY, six days in the week	$8 00
DAILY, three days in the week	4 00
DAILY, per month	75
DAILY and SUNDAY, one year	10 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, six months	5 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month	90
SUNDAY, one year	2 00

All subscriptions payable in advance.

WEEKLY GLOBE.

Six months	$0 50
One year	1 00

TO AGENTS.

FOR 5 WEEKLIES (one free to agent)	$5 00
FOR 50 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free one year)	50 00
FOR 25 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 6 months)	25 00
FOR 13 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 3 months)	13 00

Specimen copies sent free.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.

Address all Letters and Telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

All Postmasters and Country Storekeepers are its appointed Agents.

Daily Globe.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

SEEDS AND **PLANTS**
PETER HENDERSON & Co.,
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," (full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS,) will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal. [illegible]
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wentzel & Rauch
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, [illegible] CROOKSTON, MINN.
[illegible]

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty. [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, February 26, 1885.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

GOING NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
1 Passenger	10:48 p. m.	10:55 p. m.
" 9 Passenger	10:30 a. m.	
" 17 Freight	12:30 a. m.	
" 15 Freight	4:00 p. m.	
" 23 Freight		10:30 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 2 Passenger	4:00 a. m.	4:00 a. m.
" 10 Passenger		5:00 p. m.
" 20 Freight		7:00 a. m.
" 22 Freight		6:15 p. m.
" 24 Freight	5:00 p. m.	

DEVIL'S LAKE LINE.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
No. 9 Passenger		10:20 a. m.
" 10 Passenger	5:30 p. m.	
" 45 Freight		6:00 a. m.
" 46 Freight	7:00 p. m.	

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., and arrive same days at 4:00 p. m.

☞ Passenger Trains No's 1 and 2, Main Line, run daily except Sunday. No's 3 and 4 run daily. Devil's Lake Passenger runs daily. Freights No's 22, 20 and 24 run daily. Freights No's 15 and 23, and Freights on Devil's Lake Line run daily except Sunday.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb......Register.
L. K. Aaker......Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson......Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge......Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson......Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. H. Baker......Ada.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague......Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh......Clerk of Court.
C. S. Spendley......Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire......Auditor.
O. H. Lucken......Treasurer.
John Leo......Court Commissioner.
Wm. Watts......Attorney.
V. D. Carruth......Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Jwickey......Sheriff.
H. Shaphard......Coroner.
C. L. Brainard......Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Knute Nelson—1st Dist......Aldal.
E. A. Bradish—2d "......Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "......Crookston.
C. Kretzschmar—4th "......Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "......East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor......E. M. Walsh.
Recorder......W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer......A. G. Gallasch.
Justices......G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward......Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "......Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d "......N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "......S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large......R. Houston.
City Attorney......J. N. Ives.
City Engineer......W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal......J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal......J. B. Filiatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 3:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor, Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.
MOSER & MOECKEL.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.
[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

Skim-Milk As Food For Hogs.

Writing to the National Live Stock Journal in 1883, Mr. H. B. Gurler, of DeCalb, declared that "skim-milk, skilfully fed, is worth just half as much per hundred pounds as corn is per bushel." This statement may have appeared to some, at the time, as not sufficiently proven, but it is gratifying to know that, after a number of interesting experiments conducted by Prof. W. A. Henry, at the Wisconsin Experimental station, the professor elected to quote Mr. Gurler's statement, as the best summary he could give of the results of his experiments, a deserved compliment to Mr. Gurler's experience and judgment. We prefer, however, not to dispose of the matter so summarily here, and while we have not the space to give the entire report of these experiments, we wish to present to the reader some of prof. Henry's conclusions. He says:

While the reader will notice a large variation in the value of the skim-milk fed in these two experiments last detailed, it will appear plain, we think, that in the most economical feeding a comparatively large amount of meal should be fed with the skim-milk. It will be noticed that the greatest gain for a given amount of food was with the third lot of pigs in the second experiment, where two pounds of meal were fed with three and a third of milk. It will be noted that the German feeding tables were no guide to economy, and that a feed ration where there was an excess of carbo-hydrates, according to the tables, was superior to one where protein was in excess. In other words, the experiments indicate (for they are too few to prove,) that by feeding more protein than the standard calls for, we may produce a greater gain, and by feeding more carbo-hydrates than the standard calls for we may produce both a greater and a cheaper gain, while Lot IV warns us that, if we let the amount of protein sink too low, we shall get a very unsatisfactory result.

So far as corn meal and skim-milk are concerned, this is equivalent to saying that meal should be fed with the skim-milk, since the meal furnishes largely carbo-hydrates and the skim-milk largely protein. The advantage of stating the results in this way is that they may be applied to any combination of feeds, if the feeder only knows how much protein and carbo-hydrates they contain.—[Nat. Live Stock Journal.

A Big Round Dollar.

It was always a mystery to us how any housekeeper could get along without that practical and useful monthly, The Housekeeper, published at Minneapolis, Minn. Now that it has been doubled in size and vastly improved, it is doubly worth the $1.00 per year subscription price. Those who order before April 1st get a special rate. Trial trip three months 15 cents. The publishers who also publish the famous Buckeye Cook Book, want to secure at least one lady or gentleman in every county to introduce it on liberal commission, or salary. Send for terms and specimen copies (free to any address) to Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Best and Cheapest Dairy Paper.

Every well posted dairyman has heard of the Jefferson County Union, published at Fort Atkinson, Wis., the leading dairy paper of the Northwest, edited and owned by W. D. Hoard, who for a number of years has filled the position of President of the Northwestern Dairyman's Association. For the sake of placing sound dairy reading within the reach of all, Mr. Hoard has commenced the publication of a compact edition of all dairy, market and agricultural matter contained in the Union, which will be issued weekly under the name of "Hoard's Dairyman." This paper will be issued for a time in a six column folio form, and is truly a very valuable compendium of dairy knowledge. The Dairyman will contain each week the finest and most extensive dairy market reports from all important markets besides a letter from Elgin, the great butter market of the Northwest. In addition will be given letters from the most practical dairymen of the country, on all that pertains to first-class dairy farming, breeding dairy stock, &c. Reports in summary of all the leading Dairy Conventions, will be published. Each number contains a record of the sales of butter by the leading dairymen around Fort Atkinson, and elsewhere. This is a valuable feature. Every farmer who keeps a half dozen cows ought to read "Hoard's Dairyman." It will pay him a hundred fold on the investment. We will send the Dairyman with THE JOURNAL, for one year for $2. Call and see sample copies. [43-46]

No More Poisoned Candy.

"Candy Making at Home," a neat book containing recipes for making 250 kinds of candy including the choice French candies, and telling the whole process, including many confectioners secrets never before published, so that any boy or girl can make even the most costly and choicest candy, at a small expense at home. Just the thing for parties and festivals. Price 50 cents; post paid by mail. Address Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
[44-45]

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [43-tf]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere Residence on second block north o Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.
Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Hack & Gallasch
ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS
AT COST
For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN.

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 68-100 dollars ($1887.68-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris E. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 409, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 12th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th, 1885.
JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
Pro Se
[39-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 21st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 22, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages on page 330, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given. That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28,) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.
JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
B. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [39-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Pierre Dulude, as mortgagor, did on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of July 6th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situated in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 2:45 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "B" of mortgages, on pages 87, 88, 89 and 90; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight and 10-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of July, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven and 40-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammoned, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. } In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew M. Hilde deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate Andrew M. Hilde late of the County of Polk, deceased, that the Judge of the Probate Court of said County will hear, examine, and adjust claims and demands against said estate, at his office in the City of Crookston in said County, on Monday March second 1885; and that six months from the date hereof have been limited and allowed by said Probate Court for creditors to present their claims.

Dated this 6th day of February A. D. 1885.
CHARLES MATSON,
Administrator of the estate of Andrew M. Hilde deceased. [42-44]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Feb. 27th, 1885, viz: KNUDT H. BERG, Pre. D. S., No. 6907, for the sw¼ S. 24, T. 148, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: O. P. Omsted, L. P. Oldsted, C. Tharaldson and J. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.
[39-44] JOHN CROMB, Register.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS Israel Dion, as mortgagor, did on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 25th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 92, 93, 94 and 95; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 25-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained, on the part of said mortgagor to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable; and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider and declare, and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 55-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 13th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Cote, as mortgagor, did on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock, p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 196, 197 and 198; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 85-100 dollars due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 80-100 dollars, for which sum so paid, the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lein on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [34-49]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk.

Morrison & Ledeboer, Plff.
vs.
The Red Lake Falls Milling & Lumber Co. Defts

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Morrison & Ledeboer and against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The north portion of lot number eleven (11) Section fourteen, containing 17 50-100 acres, and lot number twelve (12,) Section fourteen, containing 38 80-100 acres and the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and west one-half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) Polk County, Minnesota, the above described property will be sold in lots or parcels. And that I shall, on Saturday the twenty eight day of February A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to six hundred dollars and ten cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the second day of January 1885, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.
Dated Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., January 10th 1885. [39-44]

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in

BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

McKINNON BRO'S

CARRIAGE WORKS!

Robert Street,

Crookston, Minn.

AGENTS FOR THE

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!

And Manufacturers of

Carriages, Wagons,

BUGGIES,

Cutters, Sleds, &c.

Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,

DEALERS IN

FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!

EXTRAS

For all Machines constantly on hand

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 5, 1885. NO. 45

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch....	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches...	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches...	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches...	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
5 inches...	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column..	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

* Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

March 10th 1885.

CHAIRMAN. The voters of Polk County will please come to order. As you are aware, gentlemen, the object of this meeting is to decide whether Polk County will add a little matter of $800,000 to her debt. If no opposition is made I will now proceed to take the vote of the county by the sign of the uplifted hand. As there appears to be no objection all who are in favor of saddling an enormous debt upon the already overtaxed farmer for the benefit of a rich railroad company and a few wealthy real estate speculators please make it manifest by raising the right hand.

All those who are opposed to giving away this magnificent fortune to a railroad corporation which will be of no earthly benefit and will only add to already sufficiently large tax-roll will manifest it by the same sign.

* * *

It is a vote. The nose seem to have it; the noes have it. I declare the bonds lost. Gone to join the G. F. C. R. L. F. B. and D. R. R.,—up the spout! A motion to adjourn is now in order.

Prepare for the Hatching Season.

The time is now approaching for the interested poultryman and the thrifty farmer who thinks, and rightly, that fowls properly managed, are good paying stock on the farm, to make preparations for the annual setting of eggs and hatching of chickens. It will not be well for those having no warm place for the young chicks, to attempt hatching before the last of March or the first of April. Pullets coming out at this time lay in October, and with good care, will continue to lay all winter, when eggs are scarce and high, and cockerels will bring more for broilers at three months old than when raised later and kept much longer. Keep watch of your flocks, so that the difference in their disposition can be noted. Use only those hens for sitters that are quiet and not inclined to be nervous, for they will invariably make surer hatchers and better mothers. A hen that is uneasy and wants to be off the nest frequently during incubation, especially in the cold weather of spring, should not be depended on. Provide the hens with large, flattish nests, and place whole corn and fresh water each day near them. It is most necessary to keep the nest and body of the fowl free from vermin, for if they are not, they will not sit quietly, and labor and eggs are lost. It cannot be expected that success will follow attempts at hatching and raising chickens, unless the hens have been kept in a clean and thrifty condition during the winter. Filth causes weakness and breeds disease, and the product, if any, of a slovenly kept flock of fowls, will always be weak and unprofitable in the extreme.—[H. C. Brown in American Agriculturist for March.

HOLSTEINS FOR BEEF.

Breeder's Gazette.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the Holstein breed of cattle to read the following statement, which proves what has often been stated, that the Holsteins are superior beef animals.

A few days since we caused to be slaughtered the recorded Holstein bull Syracuse (822), calved April 24, 1882; the recorded cow Signet (1817), calved April 6, 1880, and Little Wonder (1788), calved May 14, 1880, with the following result:

Syracuse weighed alive, on day of killing, 2,200 lbs.; dressed beef, 1,430 lbs.; hide, 142 lbs.; rough tallow, 120 lbs. Per cent of dressed beef, 62 44-100; per cent of offal, 26. He was killed by Messrs. Calfelz & Lenhart, Syracuse, N. Y.

Signet weighed alive, 1,470 lbs.; dressed beef, 915 lbs.; hide, 76 lbs.; rough tallow, 120 lbs. Per cent of dressed beef, 62 31-100; per cent of offal, 24.

Little Wonder weighed alive, 1,493 lbs.; dressed beef, 791 lbs.; hide, 78 lbs.; rough tallow, 124 lbs. Per cent of dressed beef, 52 98-100; per cent of offal, 33.

The butchers that purchased and cut up the carcasses of Signet and Little Wonder send us the following strong testimonial as to the quality of the beef of those two cows: "We were much pleased with the two Holstein heifers purchased of you last month. We have been in the meat business for the last twenty-five years and have killed all grades of cattle, the best we could find in this country, but never have we had any in quality that would equal those purchased of you. We have had a great many compliments from the leading families in the city in regard to the Holstein beef."

Syracuse and Little Wonder had not been fattened for beef, and Signet we had fed for some time, but she was not what beef men would regard fat. Taking everything into consideration we think this shows decidly to the advantage of Holsteins as beef animals.

SMITHS & POWELL.

"Gath's" Letters appear only in the Minneapolis Tribune. Read them in Sunday and Wednesday's edition of the daily, and in every issue of the weekly Tribune.

Live Stock Notes.

This is a trying month for live stock, and they will need extra care until the pastures produce sufficient herbage. All animals should be kept from exposure to the long, cold storms. We have seen many flocks and herds that were obliged to be in deep mud continuously through the spring. The yards should be properly drained, and the floors of the sheds and feeding-rooms kept dry. Horses have heavy work at this season, and need to be fed and groomed accordingly. Much depends upon the driver; let him be patient and gentle. Fretting horses are never doing their best. Milch cows thrive when kept clean and fed with an abundance of wholesome food. Let the milking be done by careful hands, otherwise new cows will be spoiled, and old ones dried off. For lice on calves, pigs and fowls, nothing is better than grease or kerosene. Speak now for June pigs. Give brooding hens clean nests, with food close at hand. Be an "early bird" in the spring.—[American Agriculturist for March.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, The Sunshine Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, silver plated, five-bottle CASTER, or a pair of ROLLER SKATES. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Caster (or Skates) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address

SUNSHINE MAGAZINE Co.,
[45-48] Fillmore, N. Y.

Poultry Suggestions.

If they are cared for, and always have clean, wholesome quarters and not crowded, poultry will always be healthy. If a fowl merely acts a little "cranky," do not imagine that it is sick, and commence stuffing it with drugs; simply remove it to a pen some distance from the flock, and let it alone a few days. If it proves to be very sick, chop off its head and burn it. For cholera, a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda, given three times a day, in teaspoonful doses, is probably the best remedy we have. For gaps, dip a feather in turpentine, and insert it into the windpipe. One application will generally cure; two are sometimes necessary. Dip scaly legs in kerosene two or three times. A little sulphur mixed with the food once a week in winter, prevents packing of the crop, and irregularities of the bowels, caused by over-eating, and the constant production of eggs. Gravel and coarse sand are necessary for the digestion of food. Crushed bones, old plaster, lime, etc., are necessary for the formation of egg-shells. Cayenne pepper in small quantities, mixed with the food occasionally during the winter, promotes egg-laying.

Fifty hens will eat and trample down half as much grass, if yarded upon it, as will keep a cow. A coop of small chicks in the garden will destroy an enormous number of bugs and worms. Do not permit your poultry to forage upon your neighbor's farm; it is a mean, contemptible trick, and often practised by men who would resent it if accused of petty thievery. Ducks and geese prefer to have their nests on the ground; some will not lay anywhere else. Place their nests in rows along one side of the house, and separate them with thin board partitions.—[Poultry Keeper in American Agriculturist for March.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

CARE OF STOCK.

It is probable that more than half of the winter season has passed, and we are gratified to learn that not half of the hay and fodder put up by the farmers in this part of the northwest for the use of their stock is consumed. This fact will enable the stock-growers to get their cattle through the winter in excellent condition. It is well that it is so. There is nothing so discouraging to farmers as to be short of hay as spring approaches, because it is the very time they need it in abundance. From now until the stock can be turned into the pastures every hoof should have a liberal allowance of fodder of some kind. There is nothing that can take the place of good, bright, early-cut hay, and it is fortunate that there is plenty of it. Of course, corn stalks, straw and roots of different kinds can be used, but from now, when we are liable to have cold storms, wind, snow, sleet and rain, all operating to weaken or waste the flesh of farm animals, hay will be found to be the best of dried or artificial food to be fed out on the farm. From this time until spring special attention should be given to the stables. Cattle that are stabled in winter are more apt to be neglected in cleanliness than horses. It seems revolting that the animal from which we receive so much of the supplies of the table, butter, cheese, milk and cream, should be compelled, as they are in many instances, to lie on foul beds and breathe a foul atmosphere. Such causes must of necessity injure the quality and lessen the quantity of these products at the same time the animal suffers in condition. Cows are coming in, and they should have clean, dry beds, which, with frequent cleaning and attention, and good, wholesome air, will contribute much to the comfort of the animal, and still more to the comfort of the owner and attendant, if they have any appreciation of the elements of enjoyment. As spring approaches stock requires more actual care than in midwinter. Water should be given them at least twice a day. They should have free access to salt two or three times a week. Every precaution should be taken to prevent them from reaching the pastures in an impoverished condition, so that it will require all the first part of summer for them to recuperate and take on the flesh they had at the commencement of winter.

THE AMOUNT OF MILK FOR A POUND OF BUTTER.

At a late meeting of the New York State dairymen's association, a creamery manager from Bradford, Penn., gave the following as his experience in determining the amount of milk required for a pound of butter: A mixed herd of twenty-one cows in the eight months from April to November, inclusive, 1882, averaged 202 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen grade shorthorns in the same time averaged a pound of butter to twenty-four and one-half pounds of milk, and averaged 221 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen Holsteins in the same time averaged a pound of butter from twenty pounds of milk, and averaged 235 pounds of butter per cow; and eleven Jerseys in the same time averaged a pound of butter from sixteen pounds of milk, and in ten months averaged 289 pounds per cow.

WHITE CLOVER FOR THE PASTURE.

There is nothing equal to white clover for sheep pasture, and in fact all kinds of farm stock do well on it. It springs up of itself on many farms that are suitable to its growth. Not one farmer in a thousand ever sowed white clover seed. If you are intending to seed down for permanent meadow or for pasture the coming spring, let your mixture of grass seeds contain one pound of this clover seed to the acre, and in a few years you will admit that you sowed better than you thought.

A Holstein and Shorthorn cross is said to produce an excellent dairy cow, and one good for many pounds of good beef when ready to turn off. This cross is being tested in some of the dairy counties in Iowa.

ARTICHOKES FOR HOG CHOLERA.

The Journal of Agriculture says that it is claimed by J. C. Evans, of Clay County, Mo., that artichokes are a preventive of hog cholera, in the statement that in nineteen years he has had hog cholera among his hogs but one year, and that was the only year of the nineteen in which he had no artichokes. We have not a word to say against the artichokes, for, as long as they are a success as a preventive, no substitute could be found that is at once as good and less expensive. The points we would here make is that the tubers simply keep the system in order, which might be accomplished with several other vegetables, such as turnips or potatoes. If a crop is to be raised for this especial purpose next year or any future year, let it be artichokes, as they are easily raised and yield well, but if hogs are now dying or exposed to any disease by running in large herds, we would advise the use of any of the crops named, and we should use them with perfect confidence in their virtues in the winter season. We have repeatedly asserted and here reiterate that the sanitary conditions surrounding the herd and the feed which they eat, are the main factors in the disease or healthfulness of the same.

We recommend the Minneapolis Tribune to all our readers.

Experiments on the Farm.

In general farm and garden culture, the opportunities for investigation are endless, and the methods are simple. The trial of new seeds; the variation of time of planting and harvesting, to determine the best results; experiments with new or unusual crops, as seed-raising, new fodder crops, such as millet, sorghum, mustard and others; the effects of drainage; the value of special fertilizers, as lime, bone-dust, potash; the trial of the various remedies suggested for insect pests; the methods for preserving posts and other timber; the feeding and management of stock; ensilage; the production of new varieties of vegetables, fruits, grains and fodder plants, by selection, and it may be, by crossing the existing varieties; the invention or improvement of agricultural implements, etc.—these are a few of the many interesting branches of agricultural investigation. Consider next the methods of experiment. There are two great essentials at the foundation; exact measurement, and exact record. Measure everything, either by weight, by dimensions, or by duration of time, and keep a systematic record of everything. Add to this thoughtfulness, and you have the whole secret of experimental science. Think what you desire to ascertain, and direct the experiments accordingly. Think over the results of your experiments carefully, and draw your conclusions. In dealing with crops, the customary method is, to divide a sufficient area of land into carefully-measured small plots, and use each plot, or a number, for any particular plant under trial. Where it is a question of soil or manures, always have the crop under test on at least one plot, the soil of which is left in the natural condition. This last serves as a basis of comparison with other plots that have been variously fertilized.—[X. Clark in American Agriculturist for March.

George Alfred Townsend (Gath), the greatest living American correspondent, writes solely for the Minneapolis Tribune.

The American Agriculturist for March, 1885, is a step in advance of any previous issue of this remarkably successful Journal of the farm, garden and household. With over a hundred columns of carefully chosen and accurately prepared original, seasonable reading matter, fully illustrated with original and instructive engravings, this number of the American Agriculturist is a triumph in rural journalism, that only needs to be seen and read to be appreciated. Among the larger engravings are: "We'll have that Bear Yet," "March," "Pelham Bay Park," Portrait of the late veteran pomologist Charles Downing, Octagonal Barn, "Stormy March," "A $2,600 Cottage," "The Old and the New Home," "Angus Bull," "Marguerite," "Beech," etc., and a number of new labor-saving devices for all departments of rural and household work. A score or more of well-known writers are represented with the best efforts in their respective departments. Dr. Geo. Thurber writes on new and rare plants, etc.; Joseph Harris walks and talks in his "taking" away; Col. M. C. Weld brings the New Orleans Exposition before the readers; A. S. Fuller presents the claims of the beech-tree; Dr. B. D. Halsted mentions a loss gladly sustained, etc.; Col. F. D. Curtis on the right pigs; Dr. D. D. Slade on animal ailments; Hon. J. S. Newman on plant food for southern farms. The household and children's departments abound with useful and entertaining reading and engravings. Yearly subscriptions, $1.50. Single number, 15 cents. 751 Broadway, N. Y.

The Minneapolis Tribune is the brightest Daily newspaper in the Northwest.

No More Poisoned Candy.

"Candy Making at Home," a neat book containing recipes for making 250 kinds of candy including the choice French candies, and telling the whole process, including many confectioners secrets never before published, so that any boy or girl can make even the most costly and choicest candy at a small expense at home. Just the thing for parties and festivals. Price 50 cents, post paid by mail. Address Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn. [44-45]

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants,
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Etc., Etc.

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRICES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - MAIN STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact
Not simply in name, but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

Daily Globe.

An Independent Democratic Family Newspaper, Enterprising, Bright, Clean; Accurate and Impartial in the Presentation of its News; Pithy and Pungent in the Discussion of Public Questions. While Democratic in Principle, it will treat Men of all Parties with Equal Courtesy and Candor.

The GLOBE will aim to be a reflex of the Best Sentiment of the Great Northwest. It will Champion its Interests and Stimulate its Progress. It will be alive to every Interest of this Grand Section, and Vigilant in Collecting and Publishing all the Important News in the most Attractive Form.

It will stand for Honest Government, a Revised Tariff, Reduced Taxation, Repealed Treasury Surplus, the Opening of American Markets to the Nations of the World, Dethronement of Monopoly, Protected Labor, and an Honest Ballot.

TERMS.
PER YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:
DAILY, six days in the week.................... $8 00
DAILY, three days in the week.................. 4 00
DAILY, per month............................... 75
DAILY and SUNDAY, one year..................... 10 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, six months................... 5 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month.... 90
SUNDAY, one year............................... 2 00
☞ All subscriptions payable in advance.

WEEKLY GLOBE.
Six months..................................... $0 50
One year....................................... 1 00

TO AGENTS.
FOR 5 WEEKLIES (one free to agent).......... $5 00
FOR 50 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free one year) 50 00
FOR 25 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 6 months) 25 00
FOR 13 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 3 months) 13 00
Specimen copies sent free.

☞ Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.

Address all Letters and Telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

☞ All Postmasters and Country Storekeepers are its appointed Agents.

Daily Globe.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.
DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,.............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS...........................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.
☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the travelling public who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 5, 1885. NO. 45

Polk County Journal,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

March 10th 1885.

CHAIRMAN. The voters of Polk County will please come to order. As you are aware, gentlemen, the object of this meeting is to decide whether Polk County will add a little matter of $800,000 to her debt. If no opposition is made I will now proceed to take the vote of the county by the sign of the uplifted hand. As there appears to be no objection all who are in favor of saddling an enormous debt upon the already overtaxed farmer for the benefit of a rich railroad company and a few wealthy real estate speculators please make it manifest by raising the right hand.

[illegible]

All those who are opposed to giving away this magnificent fortune to a railroad corporation which will be of no earthly benefit and will only add to already sufficiently large tax-roll will manifest it by the same sign.

[illegible]

It is a vote. The nose seem to have it; the noes have it. I declare the bonds lost. Gone to join the G. F. O. R. L. F. B. and D. R. R.—up the spout! A motion to adjourn is now in order.

Prepare for the Hatching Season.

The time is now approaching for the interested poultryman and the thrifty farmer who thinks, and rightly, that fowls properly managed, are good paying stock on the farm, to make preparations for the annual setting of eggs and hatching of chickens. It will not be well for those having no warm place for the young chicks, to attempt hatching before the last of March or the first of April. Pullets coming out at this time lay in October, and with good care, will continue to lay all winter, when eggs are scarce and high, and cockerels will bring more for broilers at three months old, than when raised later and kept much longer. Keep watch of your flocks, so that the difference in their disposition can be noted. Use only those hens for sitters that are quiet and not inclined to be nervous, for they will invariably make surer hatchers and better mothers. A hen that is uneasy and wants to be off the nest frequently during incubation, especially in the cold weather of spring, should not be depended on. Provide the hens with large, flattish nests, and place whole corn and fresh water each day near them. It is most necessary to keep the nest and body of the fowl free from vermin, for if they are not, they will not sit quietly and labor and eggs are lost. It cannot be expected that success will follow attempts at hatching and raising chickens, unless the hens have been kept in a clean and thrifty condition during the winter. Filth causes weakness and breeds disease, and the product, if any, of a slovenly kept flock of fowls, will always be weak and unprofitable in the extreme.—[H. C. Brown, in American Agriculturist for March.

HOLSTEINS FOR BEEF.

Breeder's Gazette.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the Holstein breed of cattle to read the following statement, which proves what has often been stated, that the Holsteins are superior beef animals.

A few days since we caused to be slaughtered the recorded Holstein bull Syracuse (824), calved April 24, 188[illegible], the recorded cow Signet (1517), calved April [illegible], 1880, and Little Wonder (1789), calved May 14, 1880, with the following result:

Syracuse weighed alive, on day of killing, 2,200 lbs.; dressed beef, 1,480 lbs.; hide, 142 lbs.; rough tallow, 120 lbs. Per cent of dressed beef, [illegible]. He was killed by Messrs. [illegible], Syracuse, N. Y.

Signet weighed alive, 1,470 lbs.; dressed beef, 915 lbs.; hide, 78 lbs.; rough tallow, 120 lbs. Per cent. of dressed beef, [illegible]; per cent. of [illegible] 23.

Little Wonder weighed alive, [illegible] lbs.; dressed beef, [illegible] lbs.; hide, 78 lbs.; rough tallow, [illegible] lbs. Per cent. of dressed beef, [illegible]; per cent. of [illegible].

The butchers [illegible] up the carcasses of Signet and Little Wonder send us the following strong testimonial as to the quality of the beef of those two cows: "We were much pleased with the two Holstein heifers purchased of you last month. We have been in the meat business for the last twenty-five years, and have killed all grades of cattle, the best we could find in this country, but never have we had any in quality that would equal those purchased of you. We have had a great many compliments from the leading families in the city in regard to the Holstein beef. [illegible]

Syracuse and Little Wonder had not been fattened for beef, and Signet we had fed for some time, but she was not what beef men would regard fat. Taking everything into consideration we think this shows decidedly to the advantage of Holsteins as beef animals.

SMITHS & POWELL.

"Gath's" Letters appear only in the Minneapolis Tribune. Read them in Sunday and Wednesday's edition of the daily, and in every issue of the weekly Tribune.

Live Stock Notes.

This is a trying month for live stock, and they will need extra care until the pastures produce sufficient herbage. All animals should be kept from exposure to the long, cold storms. We have seen many flocks and herds that were obliged to be in deep mud continuously through the spring. The yards should be properly drained, and the floors of the sheds and feeding-rooms kept dry. Horses have heavy work at this season, and need to be fed and groomed accordingly. Much depends upon the driver; let him be patient and gentle. Fretting horses are never doing their best. Milch cows thrive when kept clean and fed with an abundance of wholesome food. Let the milking be done by careful hands, otherwise new cows will be spoiled, and old ones dried off. For lice on calves, pigs and fowls, nothing is better than grease or kerosene. Speak now for June pigs. Give brooding hens clean nests, with food close at hand. Be an early bird in the spring.—[American Agriculturist for March.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, "The Sunshine Magazine." In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss, as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome silver plated five bottle CASTER, or a pair of ROLLER SKATES. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Caster (or Skates) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address

SUNSHINE MAGAZINE CO.,

[1-6-48] [illegible] Fillmore, N. Y.

Poultry Suggestions.

If they are cared for and always have clean, wholesome quarters, and not crowded, poultry will always be healthy. If a fowl merely acts a little cranky, do not imagine that it is sick, and commence stuffing it with drugs. Simply remove it to a pen some distance from the flock, and let it alone a few days. If it proves to be very sick, chop off its head and burn it. For cholera, a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda, given three times a day, in teaspoonful doses, is probably the best remedy we have. For gaps, dip a feather in turpentine, and insert it into the windpipe. One application will generally cure, two are sometimes necessary. Dip scaly legs in kerosene two or three times. A little sulphur mixed with the food once a week in winter, prevents packing of the crop, and irregularities of the bowels caused by overeating. And the constant production of eggs. Gravel and coarse sand are necessary for the digestion of food. Crushed bones, old plaster, lime, [illegible] for the formation of egg shells. Cayenne pepper in small quantities, mixed with the food occasionally during the winter, promotes egg laying. [illegible]

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

CARE OF STOCK.

It is probable that more than half of the winter season has passed, and we are gratified to learn that not half of the hay and fodder put up by the farmers in this part of the northwest for the use of their stock is consumed. This fact will enable the stock-growers to get their cattle through the winter in excellent condition. It is well that it is so. There is nothing so discouraging to farmers as to be short of hay as spring approaches, because it is the very time they need it in abundance. From now until the stock can be turned into the pastures every hoof should have a liberal allowance of fodder of some kind. There is nothing that can take the place of good, bright, early-cut hay, and it is fortunate that there is plenty of it. Of course, corn stalks, straw and roots of different kinds can be used, but from now, when we are liable to have cold storms, wind, snow, sleet and rain, all operating to weaken or waste the flesh of farm animals, hay will be found to be the best of dried or artificial food to be fed out on the farm. From this time until spring special attention should be given to the stables. Cattle that are stabled in winter are more apt to be neglected in cleanliness than horses. It seems revolting that the animal from which we receive so much of the supplies of the table, butter, cheese, milk and cream, should be compelled, as they are in many instances, to lie on foul beds and breathe a foul atmosphere. Such causes must, of necessity injure the quality and lessen the quantity of these products. At the same time the animal suffers in condition. Cows are coming in, and they should have clean, dry beds, which with frequent cleaning and attention and good, wholesome air, will contribute much to the comfort of the animal and still more to the comfort of the owner and attendant, if they have any appreciation of the elements of enjoyment. As spring approaches stock requires more actual care than in midwinter. Water should be given them at least twice a day. They should have free access to salt two or three times a week. Every precaution should be taken to prevent them from reaching the pastures in an impoverished condition, so that it will require all the first part of summer for them to recuperate and take on the flesh they had at the commencement of winter.

THE AMOUNT OF MILK FOR A POUND OF BUTTER.

At a late meeting of the New York State dairymen's association, a creamery manager from Bradford, Penn., gave the following as his experience in determining the amount of milk required for a pound of butter. A mixed herd of twenty-one cows in the eight months from April to November, inclusive, 1882, averaged 202 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen grade shorthorns in the same time averaged a pound of butter to twenty-four and one-half pounds of milk, and averaged 221 pounds of butter per cow. Fourteen Holsteins in the same time averaged a pound of butter from twenty pounds of milk, and averaged 235 pounds of butter per cow, and eleven Jerseys in the same time averaged a pound of butter from sixteen pounds of milk, and in ten months averaged 289 pounds per cow.

WHITE CLOVER FOR THE PASTURE.

There is nothing equal to white clover for sheep pasture, and in fact all kinds of farm stock do well on it. It springs up of itself on many farms that are suitable to its growth. Not one farmer in a thousand ever sowed white clover seed. If you are intending to seed down for permanent meadow or for pasture the coming spring, let your mixture of grass seeds contain one pound of this clover seed to the acre, and in a few years you will admit that you sowed better than you thought.

A Holstein and Shorthorn cross is said to produce an excellent dairy cow, and one good for many pounds of good beef when ready to turn off. This cross is being tested by some of the dairy counties in Iowa.

ARTICHOKES FOR HOG CHOLERA.

The Journal of Agriculture says that it is claimed by [illegible] County, Mo., that artichokes are a preventive of hog cholera [illegible]

[illegible] now dying or exposed to any disease by running in large herds, we would advise the use of any of the crops named and we should use them with perfect confidence in their virtues in the winter season. We have repeatedly asserted and here reiterate that the sanitary conditions surrounding the herd and the food which they eat are the main factors in the disease or healthfulness of the same.

We recommend the Minneapolis Tribune to all our readers.

Experiments on the Farm.

In general farm and garden culture the opportunities for investigation are endless, and the methods are simple. The trial of new seeds, the variation of time of planting and harvesting, to determine the best results; experiments with new or unusual crops, as seed-raising, new fodder crops, such as millet, sorghum, mustard and others; the effects of drainage, the value of special fertilizers, as lime, bone-dust, potash; the trial of the various remedies suggested for insect pests; the methods for preserving posts and other timber; the feeding and management of stock, ensilage, the production of new varieties of vegetables, fruits, grains, and fodder plants by selection, and it may be, by crossing the existing varieties, the invention or improvement of agricultural implements, etc.—these are a few of the many interesting branches of agricultural investigation. Consider next the methods of experiment. There are two great essentials at the foundation: exact measurement, and exact record. Measure everything, either by weight, by dimensions, or by duration of time, and keep a systematic record of everything. Add to this thoughtfulness, and you have the whole secret of experimental science. Think what you desire to ascertain, and direct the experiments accordingly. Think over the results of your experiments carefully, and draw your conclusions. In dealing with crops, the customary method is, to divide a sufficient area of land into carefully measured small plots, and use each plot, or a number, for any particular plant under trial. Where it is a question of soil or manures, always have the crop under test on at least one plot, the soil of which is left in the natural condition. This last serves as a basis of comparison with other plots that have been variously fertilized.—[X. Clark, in American Agriculturist for March.

George Alfred Townsend (Gath), the greatest living American correspondent, writes solely for the Minneapolis Tribune.

The "American Agriculturist" for March, 1885, is a step in advance of any previous issue of this remarkably successful Journal of the farm, garden and household. With over a hundred columns of carefully chosen and accurately prepared original, seasonable reading matter, fully illustrated with original and instructive engravings, this number of the American Agriculturist is a triumph in rural journalism, that only needs to be seen and read to be appreciated. Among the larger engravings are "We'll have that Bear," "Yes, March," "Pelham Bay Park," Portrait of the late veteran pomologist Charles Downing, "Octagonal Barn," "Stormy March," "A $2,600 Cottage," "The Old and the New Home," "Angus Bull," "Marguerite," "Beech," etc., and a number of new labor-saving devices for all departments of rural and household work. A score or more of well-known writers are represented with their best efforts in their respective departments. Dr. Geo. Thurber writes on new and rare plants, etc. Joseph Harris walks and talks in his taking away. Col. M. C. Weld brings the New Orleans Exposition before the readers. A. S. Fuller presents the claims of the beech tree. Dr. B. D. Halsted mentions a lost, sadly mistaken, etc. Col. F. D. Curtis on the [illegible]. Dr. D. D. Slade on animal ailments. Hon. J. S. Newman [illegible] Yearly subscriptions, $1.50. Single number, 15 cents. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

The Minneapolis Tribune is the brightest daily newspaper in the Northwest.

[illegible]

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants,

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRICES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,

POTTER & GEORGE,

Medical Hall,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

IF YOU

WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE

Watch or Jewelry Line

GO TO

C. H. SAAKE, - MAIN STREET.

You will get in deed and in fact

Not simply in name, but in truth.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

Daily Globe.

An Independent Democratic Family Newspaper, Enterprising, Bright, Clean, Accurate and Impartial in the Presentation of its News; Pithy and Pungent in the Discussion of Public Questions. While Democratic in Principle, it will treat Men of all Parties with Equal Courtesy and Candor.

The GLOBE will aim to be a reflex of the Best Sentiment of the Great Northwest. It will Champion its Interests and Stimulate its Progress. It will be alive to every Interest of this Grand Section, and Vigilant in Collecting and Publishing all the Important News in the most Attractive Form.

It will stand for Honest Government, a Revised Tariff, Reduced Taxation, Repealed Treasury Surplus, the Opening of American Markets to the Nations of the World, Dethronement of Monopoly, Protected Labor, and an Honest Ballot.

TERMS.

[illegible] YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

DAILY, six days in the week ... $8 00

DAILY, three days in the week ... 4 00

DAILY, per month ... [illegible]

DAILY and SUNDAY, one year ... 10 00

DAILY and SUNDAY, six months ... 5 00

DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month ... 90

SUNDAY, one year ... 2 00

All subscriptions payable in advance.

[illegible] WEEKLY GLOBE.

Six months ... $0 [illegible]

One year ... 1 00

[illegible] TO AGENTS [illegible]

FOR 5 WEEKLIES (one free 6 months) ... $5 00

FOR 10 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free one year) 10 00

FOR 5 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 3 months) [illegible]

FOR 12 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 3 months) [illegible]

Specimen copies sent free. [illegible]

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. [illegible]

Address all Letters and [illegible]

THE GLOBE [illegible]

All Postmasters and Country [illegible]

Daily Globe.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'

Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY .... President, St. Paul, Minn.

M. R. BROWN, ... Vice President, Crookston, Minn.

J. KELSO .... Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.

Wm. ROSS .... Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000

SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH ☜

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 8, U. S. Land Office Building,

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

[illegible] J. H. HITTON, Proprietor,

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the travelling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city. [illegible]

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 5th, 1885

'ROUND HOME.

John Mullin, of Fergus Falls, took in the Favorite this week.

Progressive Euchre. The latest game out. On sale at Van Dyke & Co's.

M. R. Brown returned from a flying trip to Duluth and St. Paul on Friday.

John Moser has returned to civilization. He did not take in the big Fair.

Uncle Josh comes out "forninst" the bonds. Sober, sound and sensible as usual.

Are you going to paint? If you are save money by buying your paint of Van Dyke & Co.

Mr. A. Dewey, of Graceville, formerly of the Fisher Bulletin, was in the city on Friday last.

We oppose the bonds because they impose a heavy tax without an equivalent consideration.

Ed. Bivins has returned from his visit below. We are told that he intends to locate here.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

We oppose the bonds because we cannot see where the county gets value received for its money.

Fine stationery a specialty at M. Van Dyke & Co's.

While skating, one day last week, Mrs. O. H. Lucken fell and dislocated her wrist. While painful the injury is not serious.

The smoothest joke we have heard of lately is using those smooth-glass paints on sale at Van Dyke & Co's for a little bit of—money.

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf.

To-day is the last day of grace and if the Legislature does not pass the railroad bill in some shape there will be a demand for an extra session next winter.

The meanest man in Crookston is the man who throws stones through people's windows. STILL, you can buy window glass at Van Dyke & Co's for a very little bit of money.

Mr. Ira D. Blanchard has contracted to put down a well for E. O. Flanders, and is hard at work at it. Mr. B. has a fine machine and we trust that he will do well in the business.

The printer made a mistake (it seems) in setting up the bond proposition. Let not the county make a greater by voting for them. Two of a kind, in that case would beat a full hand.

Van Dyke & Co. keep up with the times. Hence Progressive Euchre, the latest game out, is kept on sale.

The Minneapolis Tribune Co. are now established in their new quarters. The Tribune building is an eight story brick and stone building just completed at an expense of $215,000. The rentals exceed $21,000 per annum, and every room is occupied.

We have been one day under the new administration and have failed to discover the wonderful changes that we have been taught by our good Democratic brethren to expect. We don't believe that there is going to be such an awful shower after all!

Remember that parties wishing wall paper this spring will save money by calling on Van Dyke & Co.

W. W. Hartley was up from Brainerd last week in the interest of the proposition to bond for his road. W. W. is a genial, good-hearted fellow, but his request for us to give him a small fortune for no value received is too utterly absurd to deserve serious consideration.

Van Dyke & Co. have the largest stock of paints and oils in the city for sale at the lowest prices.

Every paper in Polk County, we believe, has declared against the bonds, except one, but some of them may "see light" on the subject and suddenly discover that they (a few of them) would be a good thing to take. A death bed conversion is not the safest thing to tie to.

Van Dyke & Co. have wall paper in great variety. Call and examine.

As far as we can learn from different localities in the county, the proposition for a million or so (in the aggregate) to build a road will be snowed under too deep to find on Tuesday next. There are a few on the east side who would like a railroad, but they do not feel like giving away their farms to get it. It is true they do need a road and the time is not far distant when they will have one and that too without giving their last cent for it. They feel that a road so got would benefit them little. From the north and west sides come reports of a lively opposition, because while they know that a COMPETING line would be of great benefit to the county as a whole, they know, also, that as long as railroads are permitted to pool there is no such thing as getting a competing line of road. Parties from outside and others among us who have "seen light," are working hard to secure the bonding of the county, and it may be well for all who do not wish to incur a heavy debt for nothing to devote one day to the purpose of downing the proposition. Those who are directly interested in bonding will leave no stone unturned to accomplish their object, and it behooves those who oppose to make it a personal matter and to make a personal effort to defeat the sham.

Wm. Anglim returned from a visit to St. Paul on Friday.

The new Norwegian church on Ash Street is being built rapidly.

It is said that Fred Puhler intends to start a Democratic paper in Ada.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

Pete Cornelius drives a fine team of colts. He says there is more money in stock than wheat.

Andrew Eiken rejoices in the arrival of a bright little miss who came to live at his house last week.

Jorgen B. Bjornson was committed for trial at the June term for slashing a man's throat at Fisher on Monday.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

"Gath's" letters, Wilkie Collins' and Miss Braddon's serial stories, can be found ONLY in the Minneapolis Tribune.

Markham has his delivery wagon painted up in fine style. But it don't cost his customers a cent more for his goods.

Work on the new bridge on Robert Street is commenced and it is intended to have the piles driven before the ice goes out.

Harry Wyand lost a valuable mule one day last week. The animal appeared all right until he was found dead in his stall.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

We learn that Mr. A. E. Brush, of Angus, has some thoroughbred Jersey Red, or Duroc hogs. Tally one more to the list of breeders of good stock in Polk County.

James Eiken has gone to La Cross to consult a noted physician in pulmonary complaints. Mr. E. has been failing for some time but his friends hope much from a change of climate.

The St. Paul Globe says: "The lumber interests of Camp & Walker are to be gradually closed out at Minneapolis and removed to Crookston, where the company has large interests."

A. L. Failor, of Grand Forks is over to spend a week or so enjoying city life. A. L. is one of the best pressmen in the Northwest of which fact the Grand Forks Herald bears daily witness.

John N. Ives, being interviewed as to why he liked St. Paul so well, remarked that it was the joke on the editor of the JOURNAL that he liked so well. There's just where we don't agree with him.

Don't forget that for $1.00 a year you can get "Gath's letters," serial stories from Wilkie Collins, "Ouida," Mary Elizabeth Braddon, Miss Oliphant and several other leading novelists of the day.

Some sneak thief entered the barn of A. J. Adams, in the town of Fanny, one night last week and stole 45 bushels of wheat that had been nicely cleaned for seed. Mr. A. thinks he has a clue to the perpetrator and will proceed to make it hot for him if he has.

Judging by Judge Ive's sign one would imagine that he would be butchered if he dropped in to see the Judge. But appearances are often deceiving. We have it on good authority that the Judge is not sanguinary if he does sport a meat market sign.

Bed flannels, plain and twilled guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

They now claim the ten per cent business was an "error of the printer." That's right! Charge up all of the ugly features in the case to the printer, then figure the bonds at 6 per cent compound interest and see how much that helps the matter.

A stranger was attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs in front of the Favorite skating rink, one day last week. Dr. Van Dyke was summoned and the stranger so far recovered as to be able to take the train south. [P. S. This is no argument against roller-skating.]

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

Otter Tail County gave a $200,000 bonus with interest for thirty years for connection with the Northern Pacific at Wadena and what good does it do her? She has to pay just the same freights as before because the rates are pooled and so it would be with Polk County in case this proposition carries. Is it worth while to add to our taxes in such a case?

The projectors of the B. & N. W. railroad say that the road will be built whether the bonds are voted or not. They say that the Northern Pacific Railroad is backing the proposed road and will build it anyhow. Well, nobody objects to that. If the Northern Pacific is behind the scheme they can afford to build it without help from us. They would charge us just as much for freight whether we helped them or not. This county is not able at present to supply all its needs, build its bridges and wagon roads, and school houses, to say nothing about giving bonuses to corporations that are not calculated to help us more than this line will. If the road will pay at all it should be built and run on its merits, the same as other enterprises requiring capital have to be. We believe that a road, having Duluth as its terminus would pay a big dividend and if this Brainerd road will pay as well it ought not to be a difficult matter to enlist capital. But Polk County cannot afford to pay the sum asked [illegible]

Wilkie Collins, Mary Elizabeth Braddon, Mrs. Oliphant and "Ouida," four of the greatest novelists of the age, write exclusively for the Minneapolis Tribune.

We have searched Crookston diligently and have found one man who is inclined to think that he is partly in favor of the proposition—and that man owns some land that he thinks the building of the road would enhance the value of. It may be a fact that lands along the line would be more valuable but is that any reason why the hundreds of farmers whose lands would not should be taxed for that purpose?

While the Duluth and Winnipeg railroad company has been very slow, apparently, yet there is much of which other roads whose interest it is to keep us penned in as we are too blame for their apparent negligence and now it is for the interest of those who oppose the building of a line direct to Duluth to have a road built that does not go there direct. The interests of Polk County are so directly identical with the D. & W.'s interests that we should not lay one straw in the way of building that line by voting these bonds. With a little encouragment from Polk County the D. & W. road could go ahead at once and it will doubtless do so in any event at an early day. We certainly do not wish to give the enterprise such a vigorous kick as the voting of these bonds would do.

The Lambertson Safety Burner.

That is the name of the new burner that C. P. Cahoon is introducing. He has sold many of them in this city and they give universal satisfaction. They are not only absolutely safe but they give a better, stronger light than any burner we have ever used and are far handier. They are so constructed as to render an explosion impossible and the moment a lamp is turned over the blaze is extinguished. Mr. Cahoon intends to remove to his farm soon and all who intend to have one should order at once. If you drop a postal into the post office Mr. C. will call.

Fertile Items.

FERTILE, FEB. 22, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL: After a long silence, (for which I suppose most of your readers are devoutly thankful) I will essay to send you a few items from our lively little burg and vicinity.

The grist mills are crowded, but still there is room for all, and farmers from abroad can have grists ground with little or no delay.

Messrs. Sohler & Co. are getting ready to put in rollers for a 75 barrel mill, and will put up this summer a 15,000 bushel elevator at Sohlerville, and buy the wheat raised here, for milling. They will require from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Hard per year.

La Due & Co. (who are at their old stand again) have the lumber on the ground for a store at Sohlerville, and will build as soon as the weather will permit.

Mr. Fred Barholtz, our former landlord, will move from Wild Rice to this place again, into his hotel.

Mr. A. Gilmour, our druggist, will build a large building for his home.

We are to have another doctor here soon. There is plenty of room and work for both, as Dr. Nelson has more than he can attend to, with his other business.

We understand there are to be some arrests made to-day of the parties who left the babe at Mr. Engelstad's door, some time ago. We did not learn their names.

J. S. La Due and family have returned from southern Iowa, well pleased to get back to their old home again. They much prefer the steady cold to rain and mud.

School is moving along smoothly, with Mr. Peter Hanson at the head.

The young folks at the Grove are having some good literary and spelling entertainments.

Surmises of a wedding, on March 4th, of parties around here are quite freely expressed.

How did you like your valentine? The postal revenue was largely increased by St. Valentine's Day, at this post office.

La Due & Co. are buying lots of wheat. They are going to supply farmers around here with fence wire and binding twine this year.

We are pleased to learn of the convalescence of Mr. D. W. Haight, who has been very ill for some time. Dr. Frank Stuart, of Ada, has been attending him since his arrival from the east.

Several runaways on our streets last week. Boys, "better you go a leetle slow!"

One of our young men, who was going after his girl to attend a party, suddenly found himself flying over the front of his sleigh box. Fortunately he had presence of mind to let go of the lines, or the accident might have been worse. Don't drive so fiery a team next time, Charlie!

We learn that a very pleasant time was had by the neighbors, at the birthday party of Mrs. Luke Dillon.

So many young folks have been married this winter that I can scarcely keep track of them. Go in boys! "It is not good for man to be alone."

If any of your readers find anything interesting in our items we will send on what we can gather from time to time.

Yours, L.

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address, A. M. CHILDS,
[40-45] Carman, Minn.

Aldal Items.

ALDAL, Feb. 27th, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL: It is with regret we have to record the recent death of our promising young watchmaker, Mads Ellingson. He came to this country from Norway only about one year ago and established himself as a practical watchmaker, with office in Nelson & Opheim's store-building until harvest when he hired out to a farmer not far from Ada, where he was at work till late in the fall, when he came back to Aldal and went to work at his trade again, with office up stairs in K. Nelson's store. The exposure to the inclemency of the weather in the latter part of the fall seemed to have affected his lungs. The ultimate cause of his death was quick consumption.

Last Monday, February 23d, on complaint of N. R. Engelstad, of Garfield, a warrant was issued by Dr. A. Nelson for the arrest of Samuel Felsing, of Woodside, which was served by constable Andrew Opheim the same day. After being brought before justice A. Nelson, who was assisted by justice A. Gilmour, they examined the said S. Felsing upon the charge that he, on the 4th day of February, inst., assaulted with intent to kill an infant male child by leaving him in a basket in the night time outside N. R. Engelstad's house; the said S. Felsing was bound over to the District Court in the sum of $300.

On the evening of the 11th inst. a very pleasant and successful sociable was held in Knute Nelson's store for the benefit of our church. There was an auction of articles made by ladies of the Little Norway Congregation, oyster supper, &c. The festival was presided over by our pastor, the Rev. A. Ofstedal, with Dr. A. Nelson as auctioneer. The precise nett of the meeting, which was considerable, is not known to your correspondent.

An energetic effort is being made to start a public library and reading room in this community. Meetings have been held and committees on organization appointed, and already quite a number of members have signed the list. The entering fee is placed at $2. This is a very commendable enterprise and we heartily wish it grand success.

Knute Nelson is down on a short visit from Nelson & Opheim's lumber camp in the Thirteen Towns. So far they have manufactured about 500,000 feet of lumber this winter.

On the night of Feb. 24th, Dr. A. Nelson was called to Valley to attend on the unfortunate G. P. Blom, who was run over by his own team. He was conscious when the Dr. arrived, but could speak only a few words, and his limbs were entirely paralyzed, apparently caused by a heavy blow or weight on the spinal column just below the head. His left ear was, on the upper part, torn from the cheek, and both temples were considerably bruised. He lingered till about 5 o'clock in the morning, when he expired.

Our neighbor, Mr. Askel Morvik, is happy over the arrival of a permanent guest in his family—a boy.

The weather does not look much like February and to-day's thaw is ruining our sleighing. Y.

A Card of Thanks.

The undersigned being unable in any other way to recompense Dr. Dunlop for his great kindness, untiring care and skill in treating and caring for us in our time of sickness and want, do hereby most heartily thank him and hope that God's blessing may always attend him. MRS. B. WALSTAD.

TO RENT.

A choice stock farm of 320 acres, situated a little more than two miles from this city; 80 acres fenced for pasture, 80 acres seeded to timothy and about 200 acres for crop. Good house and barn, stock stable and a fine flowing well on premises. Will rent with or without cows for a term of three to five years to the right party. Apply at THE JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.
[55.50]

Hogs! Hogs!! Hogs!!!

A Polk County granger wants to buy a few good shotes, from six months to a year old, sows preferd. The highest market price in cash will be paid. For further particulars call on or address JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.
[37-tf]

John Knappe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.
[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing,
JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Dakota Farmer on Flax Raising.

The following communication gives some good practical points for flax raising in the Northwest. A correspondent of the Grand Forks Herald says:

"Sow best Russian seed upon spring breaking (immediately after breaking to allow seed to have good start over weeds) and harrow well, also lightly after seeding, but rolling is preferred. Sow about 20 quarts to the acre and it should not be put in later than June 10th, with broadcast seeder without hoes. Cut when the buds are brown, with an ordinary harvester with straight knife, not using the binder as flax does not need binding after a day's cutting. Have two rows placed in one to make room sufficient for wagon to pass between (as the flax shells very easily and it is necessary to use all proper precaution to save the seed,) then collect with wagon with a man on each side to load, but no loader on wagon to trample the flax; then place in stack same as hay, and thresh with flax attachments the thresher, from the stack. The flax straw can be used as fodder for stock, and I would give it the preference for cattle, over hay. Ordinary wet weather will not hurt flax the same as wheat and in my estimation raising of flax is preferable to wheat. The above is my experience in raising flax in Iowa. The yield averaged 23 bushels and I think the soil of Northern Dakota is specially adapted to raising flax, and intend to sow 200 acres the coming season.
TOM W. LEDO,
Box 1172, Fargo, Dak.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.
MOSES & MOCKEL.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.
[16-tf] C. KRETSCHMAR.

PIANO TUNING.

Any parties having pianos or organs that need tuning or repairing can have their work satisfactorily done by leaving orders at the Linton House. Satisfaction guaranteed.
[9-tf] E. F. WHEELDEN.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,
JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Mar. 2d, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Bell, William
Chocoener, Ameda
Davis, Mrs Della
Harbldson, Aana
Larson, Christ
Lavialette, Jullen
Nasta, Mary H
Osberg, Olof O
Ratche, Adeline
Raubley, Crist
Rosten, Kary A
Sixsmith Alexander
Thomson, Maria
Whaley, Edd

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 23 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 76 stalks from one oat."

From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.
[42-59] C. P. CAHOON.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 27th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 23d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 7312, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gillis, Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.
[45-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Crookston Tonsorial PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—MAIN STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINN.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's

35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee

……AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR……

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY

And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us
STANTON & CO.
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

GRANT'S PITIABLE CONDITION.

The Recovery of the ex-President Now Conceded to Be Impossible—Insomnia Being Added to His Other Afflictions, He Is a Constant Sufferer—Talks with His Physicians and Son Fred.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, Feb. 28.—The announcement of Gen. Grant's alarming and probable fatal illness to-day caused great surprise among his numerous friends. Anxious inquiries were made as to his condition, coupled with expressions of hope that the reports had been exaggerated and that the general would soon be restored to health. It is now believed that the malady from which Gen. Grant is suffering cannot but have a fatal termination, and also that his dissolution may take place within a very short time, a few months being the maximum period of his life, with the chances that a shorter time will end his earthly career. All the physicians in attendance upon him concur in this view of the case, and the general's immediate family have abandoned all hope of his recovery. His wife and all his children, with the exception of Mrs. Sartoris, who has been cabled for from England, are constantly in attendance upon the general, and their deep sorrow is intensified by a realization of the fact that his sufferings are of the most intense character. He can only have temporary relief while sleeping, and even this during the past few nights has become an impossibility, as insomnia has been added to his other complications, so that he is practically an almost continurl sufferer. Death from cancer may not occur immediately, but it is sure to come in a very short time and at a moment when least expected. Gen. Grant presents a pitiable appearance at present. His face and head are bandaged, his eyes are sunken and his face wears a sallow hue, while his hair and beard have whitened greatly. This is the worst form of his disease, and has brought about loss of appetite. His doctors assert that he is subsisting largely upon his vital tissues, and he is growing preceptibly weaker day by day. The trouble is an ulceration of the soft tissues of the roof of the mouth with hardness and soreness at the base of the tongue. It is with great difficulty that the general opens his mouth to admit food. He suffers the most excruciating torture from neuralgia also, but scarcely a murmur escapes him. The general knows he must die, and yet he does not want to believe it. There were many callers at the house to-day, but they were not admitted to the general's presence, and after warm expressions of sympathy with the members of his family they withdrew. Throughout his illness Gen. Grant has labored faithfully at his literary tasks. His history of the rebellion is now practically completed, and the magazine articles for the Century are also finished.

RELATED BY FRED GRANT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—In regard to Gen. Grant's health, Col. Fred Grant said to a Post reporter this afternoon:

My father is a very sick man. There is no use longer denying the fact. We have made every effort to keep the facts from the public, because we knew that as soon as it should become known that he was dangerously ill there would be a hundred letters coming in with every mail, and this would only excite him and make his recovery less hopeful. My father he had little rest for the past few nights. He was up and about his room for a little while yesterday, and we hope to get him up again to-day; but he is suffering constant pain in the ear and head. For any facts concerning the nature of his disease, I refer you to his physician.

The doctors who are attending him are Dr. Fordyce Baker, Dr. J. H. Douglas and Dr. H. B. Sands of this city, and Dr. T. M. Merker of Philadelphia. Dr. Douglas said:

I am no wise responsible for the rose-colored report that appeared in a medical journal last week. Two days before the report was published I had a conversation with Dr. Sands at Gen. Grant's house. We both decided that the cancerous growth at the root of the tongue was hardening and steadily growing worse. A microscopical examination by an expert proved beyond doubt that the case was one of malignant epithelial growth. Gen. Grant is a very sick man, and I think there is little or no hope that he will recover. He is breaking down, but has displayed much courage. In less than a month he has done as much as six or eight hours work a day, but has had little sleep for the past eight days and we have tried to keep the knowledge of his true condition from the general because he had so many other troubles to bear. I have, all along, maintained that his trouble is from a cancerous growth at the root of the tongue, caused no doubt by excessive smoking. Every time he speaks or breathes or eats this is disturbed. It is difficult to treat it for that reason. There have been times when the growth has been temporarily checked, but it has never been arrested and is steadily increasing. There has been considerable loss of tissue of the soft palate. He takes nourishment every day in liquid form. He cannot eat solid food because he has lost all his teeth. They were extracted in the hope of easing the pain in his face. This pain, although it resembles neuralgia, is not that pure and simple, but it is a reflection pain caused by cancer in the throat. He has been suffering from severe pain in the right ear and on the top of the head. To ease this his head is kept wrapped in hot flannels. I cannot say how near the end is. He may live months yet, as men suffering from this disease have done; but I do not think there is any hope that he will ever recover.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 28.—Private letters received here confirms the alarming news published by the Philadelphia Times in regard to Gen. Grant's health. He is now recognized as an invalid, and his condition is critical. He is confined to his room, sees but few of his oldest frinds, and is much broken and depressed in spirits.

DR. DOUGLAS' STATEMENT.

Dr. Douglas was asked this afternoon to describe the condition of his patient. He said:

Gen. Grant is a very sick man. His body and hands are greatly emaciated, and he is losing flesh daily. He cannot recover from the disease, and his death is only a question of time. He is losing his grip on life, and has not the force and energy to stand up against the many blows to his strength. He may live for weeks or months. The progress of the disease may be put in abeyance by natural forces, though at present it is advancing rapidly. It is not likely that the cancer will choke him, it will kill him by exhaustion. It is impossible to give him stimulants, as they injure his throat. Gen. Grant came to me first on Oct. 22 last and asked me to examine his throat. I did so, and saw at once that he was suffering from a cancer. I did not wish to frighten him by telling him this, so I said he had an epithelial trouble. He asked me if it was not a cancer, and I told him the disease was of a cancerous character in a mild form. It probably arose from excessive smoking, combined with other causes. He had been suffering with it since June 1. I at once told his family of the nature of the disease, and they know how serious the case is. I think the general also knows it now. He was in the habit of coming down to see me pretty much every morning. The cancer continued to grow worse, although its growth has not been steady. The hardened part of the cancer is at the root of the tongue on the right side. The ulceration is on the soft palate just above where the tonsils lie. The loss of the teeth has prevented Gen. Grant from chewing solid food. He eats minced meat, terrapin, and other soft food, and has no difficulty in swallowing it. Indeed, he swallows more readily than he did two months ago. This is probably due to the fact that ulceration has relaxed some of the membranes. He takes a good deal of nourishment, although he does not want to eat, as the effect of the disease is to destroy all appetite. The bad weather of late has affected him unfavorably. He caught a slight cold. The cancer is what is called a "benign cancer," and if it were anywhere else on the body, we could at least hold it in abeyance. As it is, an operation would accomplish no good. It would be quite impossible to cut it out from the root of the tongue. Within the past ten days there has been a great change for the worse. The mind has a great influence on such diseases, and I believe that distress of mind caused by the failure of the relief bill in congress injured the general very much. Two weeks ago he was feeling much better. Then came the defeat of the bill, and he seemed to lose heart. On Feb. 18 I found that the ulceration had extended very rapidly, and there was a perforation of the folds of the membranes which constitute the interior border of the tonsils cavity. The ulceration had burrowed down until it came out near the root of the tongue. The cancer does not hurt the general unless it is rudely touched. If he talks very long he gets fatigued, and then it hurts him. On Wednesday last he was quite cheerful, and worked most of the day at his book. Almost all night he suffered great pain in the right ear. Hot flannels applied to the head stopped the pain, but he did not sleep until morning. Thursday night was another bad night, although he did not suffer such severe pain. On Friday night he had no pain, and slept brokenly.

HIS CONDITION UNCHANGED LAST NIGHT.

NEW YORK, March 1.—At midnight Gen. Grant's condition was unchanged. The general was up during the day as usual, but his physicians and friends have given up all hope of his recovery. His doctors say he is gradually sinking. There were many callers at the house to-day. The Tribune says: "Was the general alarmed at the publicity given to his case, and on finding out his true condition?"

"I am not in a position to answer questions as to what is done in Gen. Grant's house, but I presume all accounts of his condition that might produce an unfavorable mental impression were kept from him. I saw him about 10 o'clock to-night, and he was then free from pain, and gave promise of passing a comfortable night."

"The condition of Gen. Grant remains about the same. He is neither better nor worse than he has been for several days," said Col. Fredrick Grant last evening. Who the callers were yesterday, or from whom any letters or telegrams were received concerning Gen. Grant's condition, Col. Grant refused to disclose. Dr. Douglass, said: "Gen. Grant passed a comfortable night, slept well and had little pain, and during the day was up and around and enjoyed himself with his family. The general ate more heartily yesterday than he has for several days."

DR. BARKERS' VIEWS.

The New York World of Tuesday will have the following:

Dr. Fordyce Barker, family physician, said yesterday: "These cases turn out so differently from what we expect, often, it is not wise for me to predict how long Gen. Grant will live. I have not seen him for a week. I was present at a consultation of physicians and thought then the case was a very serious one. I have great faith in Dr. Douglass, because he was successful in many cases I referred to him. That is how I came to interest Gen. Grant in having treatment at his hands. The surgeons, Dr. Markoe and Dr. Sands, were called in because it was thought advisable to consider the subject of an operation. The location of the disease, however, was found to be such that a surgical operation was out of the question. There was no way of getting at the ulceration. The general's throat will not be closed up by the growth of the diseased parts. He will waste away because of the drain upon his system and wearing of the disease upon his nervous forces. I am sorry to say the trouble is seldom cured, and there seems to be little hope for his life. We told Gen. Grant he might smoke half a cigar, but in one week from that time he had ceased to use tobacco in any form. It was thought best not to irritate the throat with tobacco, but to say nicotine caused the cancer is going too far. The general's will power in giving up his cigar, especially when he had been in the habit of smoking so many a day is remarkable. He has not smoked a cigar since Oct. 28.

GEN. GRANT'S LITERARY WORK.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, March 1.—A member of the Century company has said to-night in regard to Gen. Grant's literary work:

"It is not true, as has been stated, that the arrangements for Gen. Grant's articles were made after the failure of Grant & Ward. The negotiations were completed long before that time, and the articles have been in the hands of the Century company since last August."

"Do you think that Gen. Grant's book will be profitable?"

"Yes, he ought to make $100,000 from the work without much trouble. A publisher named Webster is to do the work, but I think Gen. Grant would have done much better if he had gone to some larger house. The person he has selected is one whom Mark Twain took up to do his work, mainly, no doubt, because he was rather obscure. Of course he may be a good enough publisher, but the point is that Grant's book ought to be handled by a large firm, who could have placed it at once before every buyer in the land."

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

LONDON, March 1.—The Standard says Gen. Grant's illness will cause universal distress. The sympathy of the public will be intensified by the unfortunate condition of the general's financial affairs, and the knowledge that though sorely wounded in many ways, he is too proud to complain.

WESTERN CATTLE FOR ENGLAND.

The Projects of Mr. Frewen for Shipping Live Stock Across the Ocean, to Be Fattened and Killed There.

CHICAGO, Special Telegram, March 1.—Morton Frewen, at the head of the largest English cattle syndicate in the West, controlling an immenso territory in Montana, was seen by a reporter at the Leland hotel last evening. The gentleman's scheme has been to ship Montana live stock by rail, lake and ocean to England and then fatten for this market. His first idea was to send them by the Canadian Pacific railway through Canada, but the dominion authorities strenuously objected. His next and present plan is to ship by rail to Duluth, thence to Buffalo through the lakes and from there by rail and steamer via New York. Both of these were, however, dependent upon the procurement of the development of the "Animal contagion act," now in force in England, and to the abrogation of which he has been giving his time and attention for months past. Mr. Frewen has brought the matter to the attention of the privy council and anticipates that whenever a political change is made and England settles down to a season of comparative quiet, action will then be taken and the repeal of the bill secured. In the meantime Mr Fremen is busy with another project that he is carrying on successfully. Fattening cattle, in his opinion, is largely a question of artificial warmth, a combination of feeding and shelter, and acting on this theory he has established large stables at Superior City, selecting this point because lumber could be procured at a nominal price and grain at as low a figure as anywhere in the country. To this place he ships the four-year olds from the Montana range and put them into condition for the Eastern market. And right here Chicago is given the go by. Mr. Frewen says that the stock yards and market here are largely controlled by corporations, which set their own price, and any other outlet is preferable if it can be found. This is secured by way of the lake to Buffalo, the latter being made a distributing point if necessary. Cattle can be shipped from Duluth by the lake route at the rate of $3.50 per head, or about two-thirds less than by way of Chicago, also avoiding the shrinking and bruising inevitable to a long journey by rail. He is investing a large amount of money in this scheme, and looks forward to success. If it comes, his example will be followed, and the Northern cattle trade will give Chicago the go by. Mr. Frewen is on his way to England, leaving on the next Cunard steamer.

The Gould Quo Warranto Suits.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 1.—Gov. John C. Brown, general solicitor of the Gould railroad system, in an interview says that the quo warranto suits instituted in the Missouri supreme court against Jay Gould and associates for violation of a constitutional provision prohibiting common control of parallel railroad lines, were inspired by President Plant, of the Southern Express company, to compel Gould to admit that company to express privileges over the Southwestern Gould system at Plant's own terms. The Southern Express some time since was put off the Iron Mountain road, and Plant at once commenced suit which he won. This and two other suits are now pending on appeal to the United States supreme court. The Gould counsel refused to agree to a continuance, whereupon the quo warranto proceedings were begun, to force a compromise. Speaking for Gould, Gov. Brown says that there will be no compromise made, but if the federal court decides that the Southwestern system must admit Plant's company, the Pacific express will at once invade all the territory of the Plant company. He denies that there is any parallelism between the Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Iron Mountain, and declares that there can be no violation of the constitution as long as the maximum rates of transportation fixed by law are observed. Hence the quo warranto suits cannot stand.

Nellie Horan's Defense.

MILWAUKEE, Special Telegram, March 1.—From a Whitewater gentleman who is interested in the case of Nellie Horan, the girl accused of poisoning her sister and other members of her family, and whose trial at Elkhorn has begun, the PIONEER PRESS correspondent learned to-day the line of defense which Miss Horan's lawyers will follow. The first point they will present is that there did not exist any motive for the alleged poisoning; secondly, they will charge the chemist who examined the dead sisters with incompetency, and attempt to prove by the testimony of other experts that the proofs given by the chemist for the existence of poison are no proofs at all; thirdly, that the work of embalming dead bodies by the injection of certain chemicals leave effects upon the viscera of human bodies similar to those left by the use of strychnine; and, lastly, that the package of poison purchased from the drug store by Miss Horan before her sisters' death, was delivered into the hands of the sheriff without having been opened.

ELKHORN, March 1.—In the Horan case the jury has not been completed. It is thought the work of selecting one will be finished so that the trial will begin on Tuesday, at the latest.

The Result of Whisky.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Special Telegram, March 1.—About 3 o'clock a man named Kingman shot a comrade named Murphy. Several young men were on a hand car on the Cannon Valley railroad just below this city when Kingman, who was partially intoxicated, threatened to shoot into a house. He was prevented and put the revolver in his pocket, but suddenly drew it out, when it accidentally exploded, driving the ball through Murphy's arm into his body. Murphy is in a critical condition, as the ball has not been found. Kingman has served a part of a term in Stillwater but was pardoned. He has not been arrested.

A PROCESS OF MAKING SHOT.

How the Globules are Formed in Their Fall Through the Tower and Then Assorted.

From the New York Tribune.

Every person who has walked about the lower part of this city must have noticed a high, round tower, as high as the roadway of the bridge, which rears itself high above the surrounding buildings and has small windows at different places. The tower is in Center street, near Worth street, and belongs to the Colwell Lead company. There are several of those towers in this city. They are places built especially for the casting and manufacture of shot. The tower rises to a height of 176 feet, and is fifty feet in diameter at the base. It diminishes in diameter as it ascends, being about thirty feet across the top. It is divided into several stories. A circular stairway made of iron, extends to the summit, giving access to the several stories. Great height is essential for casting, as the lead must cool in the descent, and thus assume a spherical shape. If not, it would flatten when it strikes the water into which it falls.

The first method is making what is called "temper." This is a mixture of arsenic and lead. The mixture is melted in large kettles and is constantly skimmed and stirred. It is cast in bars, the same as lead. When the temper is made it is carried to the top floor, where there are kettles and a furnace for melting it. The temper is mixed with the lead, as pure lead would assume various shapes in casting, but when mixed with the temper in the proportion of three tons of lead to one ton of temper, it takes the shape of globules when it is cast.

The casting pans are large colanders, round pans with holes perforated in the bottom. The casting is all done on the top floor, and the colander is suspended over an opening in the floor, which goes through the entire height of the building to the ground, where there is a well of water. The lead is melted in large kettles, and is dipped out and poured into the colander with ladles which have long handles. It oozes through the holes in the bottom of the colander and falls through the opening to the ground floor into the well. The shot is taken out of the well by small buckets fastened to an endless belt, which runs over a wheel, which carries it from the well up to a long hot metal table. Here the shot is constantly stirred by men with long rakes, and the heat rapidly dispels the moisture, and the shot soon becomes perfectly dry.

It is taken from the "drying table" to the "screeners," a series of tables with narrow openings between them, the table being set at a slight angle. If the shot is round and perfect, it rolls rapidly along these tables, skipping the openings, until it reaches a box at the extreme end, into which it falls. If it is imperfect, it cannot roll fast, and falls into the openings, under which boxes are placed.

The shot then goes to the "separators" which are a series of drawers, not unlike a bureau, which rocks backward and forward by machinery. The shot is poured into the upper drawer, which has an iron bottom, parforated with holes of a certain size. The second drawer has holes of a smaller size, and so on down to the lowest drawer, the bottom of each drawer being perforated with holes of a size smaller than those in the drawer above it. The backward and forward motion throws the shot from side to side, letting all the shot the size of the holes or smaller, pass through into the second drawer, while all larger than the holes remain in the drawer. The same is repeated down to the lowest drawer, so that each drawer contains a smaller size of shot than the one immediately above it.

The next process is "polishing." The shot is put into irregular shaped iron boxes, which continually revolve. When the box is nearly full, powdered black lead is put in. The irregular motion of the box throws the shot from side to side and the black lead is so ground into it that it cannot be rubbed off. And it is this that gives it the beautiful shiny appearance.

How he Was Treated.

Mr. Warren Lee Goss in his "Recollections of a Private" in the Century Magazine, illustrates the efforts made in the army to disipline a man into a machine, and drill out of him the ordinary habits and freedom of citizen life. The colonel of the regiment was a severe disciplinarian, and the old drill-officer (whom he calls Sergeant Hackett) in charge of the recruits, was a perfect martinet, and rather impatient and profane. One day, Goss went to the colonel to complain of the sergeant for swearing at him. "Knowing that swearing was a breach of discipline, he called upon the colonel as one gentleman would call upon another. After the usual salute, he commenced his complaint by saying,—

"'Colonel, Mr. Hackett has'—— The colonel interrupted me angrily and with fire in his eye, exclaimed,—

"'Mister!' There are no 'misters' in the army.'

"'I thought, sir'—— I began apologetically.

"'Think? think?' he cried. 'What right have you to think? I do the thinking for this regiment! Go to your quarters.'

"I did not tarry. There seemed to be no common on which he and I could argue questions of personal etiquette. But I should do injustice to his character as a commander if I failed to illustrate another manner of reproof which he sometimes applied.

"One day, noticing a corporal in soiled gloves, he said, 'Corporal, you set a bad example to the men with your soiled gloves. Why do you do so?'

"'I've had no pay, sir, since entering the service, and can't afford to hire washing.'

"The colonel drew from his pocket a pair of gloves spotlessly white, and handing them to the corporal said, 'Put on those; I washed them myself.'

"This was an unforgotten lesson to the whole regiment, that it was a soldier's duty to attend himself to his personal neatness."

It is a fixed law among the Apache Indians that a man and his mother-in-law must never visit each other or see each other if it can possibly be avoided.

The late Charles Wood of Worcester bequeathed almost $100,000 to aid the aged, infirm, poor and unfortunate in Massachusetts and Vermont.

The admiral commanding the United States steamer Lancaster, which has arrived at Tangier to support the demand of the United States consul for the release of two persons unjustly imprisoned, gave notice to the government of Morocco on the 21st that twenty days would be granted within which the prisoners should be liberated and reparation given, and that if within that time the demands were not acceded to the admiral would denounce the Madrid convention of 1880 and refer the matter to the government at Washington for further action.

A Chancellor's Opinion.

Hon. James Harlan, ex-Vice Chancellor of Louisville, Ky., a brother of Justice Harlan, U. S. Supreme Court, says of St. Jacobs Oil: "I use it, and I know full well whereof I speak in pronouncing it a most extraordinary cure for all that is claimed for it by its proprietors. Every family should have it."

Lieut. James W. Pope, Fifth infantry, has been appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. A. F. Rockwell, to be major. The other vacancy, resulting from the retirement of Capt. T. B. Hunt, has been filled by the appointment from civil life of William H. Crook of Indiana.

Edmundson, Clark, Ashton, McCormick and Dwyer, five of the hardest criminals in Montana, escaped from the Lewis and Clark county jail.

"Fools Rush in Where Angels Fear to Tread."

So impetuous youth is often given to folly and indiscretions; and, as a result, nervous, mental, and organic debility follow, memory is impaired, self-confidence is lacking; at night bad dreams occur, premature old age seems setting in, ruin is in the track. In confidence, you can, and should write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the author of a treatise for the benefit of patients, and describe your symptoms and sufferings. He can cure you at your home, and will send you full particulars by mail.

Rev. Dr. Hewit, of the First Baptist church of Hoboken, was led to resign because of scandal concerning a dashing widow.

"Is there no balm in Gilead?
Is there no physicians there?"

Thanks to Dr. Pierce, there is a balm in his "Golden Medical Discovery"—a "balm for every wound" to health, from colds, coughs, consumption, bronchitis, and all chronic, blood, lung and liver affections. Of druggists.

The attorney for the Des Moines river land settlers bill fell dead just as his bill had passed the senate.

Best French Brandy, Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, is the best remedy for colic, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery or blood-flux; also, to break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks if used early.

Mr. Nelson has succeeded in getting the Duluth appropriations increased to $50,000.

A Splendid Dairy

is one that yields its owner a good profit through the whole season. But he must supply the cows with what they need in order for them to be able to keep up their product. When their butter gets light in color he must make it "gilt edged" by using Wells, Richardson & Co's. Improved Butter Color. It gives the golden color of June, and adds five cents per pound to the value of the butter.

Postmasters Commissioned—Lizzie McClellan, Marion, Iowa; E. S. Peet, Tipton, Iowa; S. W. Osborn, Darlington, Wis.

A Hundred Years might be spent in search of a remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever, without finding the equal of Ely's Cream Balm. It is applied with the finger. Being pleasant and safe, it supersedes the use of all liquids and snuffs. Its effect is magical. It relieves at once and cures many cases which baffle physicians. Price 50 cents at druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Oswego, N. Y.

The La Crosse public building passed the house, the limit of the appropriation being fixed at $100,000.

Catarrhal Headache.

I think Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh I ever saw. I never took anything that relieved me so quickly, and I have not felt as well for a long time. I used to be troubled with severe headaches two or three times a week, but since using the Balm have only had one and that was very light compared with former ones.—J. A. Alcorn, Agent, U. P. R. R. Co., Eaton, Colo.

Dan Manning is not disqualified for secretary of the treasury by his ownership of bank stock.

DEATH-LIKE sensations frequently accompany Heart Disease, a reliable specific for it in all forms is DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR, thirty years proves it. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass. $1.00 per bottle.

A young Westener named Judson Detzson was arrested in Boston for swindling banks.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

The decision of the Swaim court martial is not highly thought of in Washington.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. O. D. WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of DR. O. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

Plain as the Nose on Your Face.

What is the difference between a persons nose and Carboline the Great Petroleum Hair Renewer. Ans:—one is the center of the head and the other is a head-scenter.

A SORE THROAT or COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give instant relief.

FOR FAINTNESS take ALLEN'S IRON TONIC Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its ENTIRE NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

Thousands Hastened to their Graves.

By relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing languages of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves; the readers having almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, that these testimonials mention, while the so-called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. Although we have

Thousands Upon Thousands ! ! !

of testimonials of the most wonderful cures, voluntarily sent us, we do not publish them, as they do not make the cures. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, that make the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give reference to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

A Losing Joke.

'A prominent physician of Pittsburg said to 'a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure 'her, jokingly said: "Try Hop Bitters!" The 'lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, 'from which she obtained permanent health. 'She now laughed at the doctor for his joke, 'but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost 'him a good patient.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors at $3.00 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from Kidney and Liver trouble!"

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.
☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The fittest subjects for fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford adequate protection by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type, and stands alone unequaled among our national remedies. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

ANY MAN Or woman making less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons a splendid chance to make money. Our $4 combination free to those meaning business. Address D. H. Merrill, Chicago.

FREE A CORN SHELLER. The new "Eclipse" Corn Sheller is the simplest, easiest working sheller on the market, and the only one that is not forever out of order. To introduce it into every town at once we will send one Sheller, prepaid, to any person who will agree to show it to their friends and send us the names of five farmers' sons in their town and 12 cents for the expense of this advertisement. Address ACME MANUFACTURING CO., IVORYTON, CONN.

MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.,
Sole Manufacturers for the Northwest of
THE PATENT CHALLENGE AUTOMATIC SCHOOL SEATS,

No. 3.

Which fold on patent solid taper BABBIT JOURNALS. The seat joint is bored to a standard size, making a PERFECT JOINT; is NOISELESS AND EVERLASTING. Capacity of our works 125 seats a day. Our work will stand, being made from thoroughly kiln dried lumber. Address Minneapolis School Furniture Co., Minneapolis, Minn. P. O. Box, 518.

DISEASE BANISHED
Health Gained,
Long Life Secured,
BY USING
KIDNEY-WORT
It Purifies the Blood,
It Cleanses the Liver,
It Strengthens the Kidneys,
It Regulates the Bowels.

TRUTHFUL TESTIMONY.

KIDNEY DISEASES.
"I suffered day and night with Kidney troubles, my water was chalky and bloody, I could get no relief from doctors. Kidney-Wort cured me. I am as well as ever." FRANK WILSON, Peabody, Mass.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
I would not be without Kidney-Wort if it cost $10. It cured my Liver and Kidney troubles after I had lost all hope. SAM'L HODGES, Williamstown, W. Va.

PILES! PILES!!
I suffered for 12 years from Piles, as none but those that have been afflicted can realize. Kidney-Wort quickly cured me. LYMAN T. ABELL, Georgia, Vt.

CONSTIPATION.
I was a great sufferer from diseased Kidneys and was terribly constipated for years. I am now at seventy as well as ever I was in my life and it is due alone to Kidney-Wort. C. P. BROWN, Westport, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM.
"After suffering for thirty years from Rheumatism and kidney trouble, Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me." ELBRIDGE MALCOLM, West Bath, Me.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering and weakness, brought on by use of a Sewing Machine." DR. C. M. SUMMERLIN, Sun Hill, Ga.

FOR THE BLOOD.
"The past year I have used Kidney-Wort more than ever, and with the best results. Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used." PHILLIP C. BALLOU, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

MALARIA.
"Chronic Malaria for years, with liver disease made me wish for death. A European trip, doctors and medicine did no good, until I used Kidney-Wort—that CURED me." HENRY WARD, Late Col. 69th Reg., N. G. S. N. Y., Jersey City, N. J.

It acts at the same time on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS stimulating them to healthy action and keeping them in perfect order. Sold by all Druggists, Price $1.00 Liquid or Dry. The latter can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
BURLINGTON, VERMONT, U. S. A.
Montreal, P. Q., and London, England.
KIDNEY-WORT

Carbolisalve is the favorite Household Remedy for the cure of Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains, Poisons, Bites of Insects, and Skin diseases. Get the genuine. 25c. and 50c., at Druggists or by mail. J. W. COLE & CO., Black River Falls, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM WASHER! It will pay any intelligent man or woman seeking profitable employment to write for Illustrated Circular and terms of Agency for this Celebrated Washer, which by reason of its intrinsic merit is meeting with such wonderful success. J. WORTH, CHICAGO, ILL., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

Endowments at Marriage.
The "Single Men's" is the oldest and best savings institution in the United States for young men, pays its members cash endowments at marriage. Agents wanted everywhere. Address Single Men's Endowment Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

ARE YOU DISCOURAGED
Has your physician failed to arrest the disease from which you are suffering? Are you losing faith in medicines, and growing alarmed at your condition? If so, take
HOPS AND MALT BITTERS,
The Great Blood Purifier,
Compounded from the well-known curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cascara Sagrada, etc. They are never known to fail in all cases of
LIVER AND KIDNEY
Troubles. They cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism and all urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the nervous system.
As a tonic they have no equal. They are a rational cathartic and a superb anti-billious specific.
CAUTION
Should be exercised by persons when purchasing Hops and MALT Bitters. Do not get them confounded with other inferior articles of a similar name. For sale by all druggists and dealers. See that every label bears the name HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul.
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

RED STAR TRADE MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

A Good Family Remedy
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate
WORLD RENOWN
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the following:
ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.
ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.
ASTORIA, ILLS., April 5, 1883.
Gentlemen—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. It is frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.
LA FAYETTE, R. I., October, 12, 1884.
Gentlemen—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.
J. N. HARRIS & CO. Limited, Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST

SOWER
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!
Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue, with full information and hundreds of testimonials.
C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA.

HAGAN'S
Magnolia Balm
is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Seeds (our growth), produce by all odds, the finest Flowers, best Vegetables and largest farm crops—increasing yields fully ½ to ⅓! Try them. New Vegetables, Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc. Roses and Plants by 100,000. ☞ Will pay to get our new catalogue, free. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis. Conceded that our tested reliable Northern Seeds 25 CENT

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER COATS
THE BEST WATERPROOF COAT MADE.
Will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat. Sold everywhere. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

SEEDS FREE BY MAIL. Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden Tools, etc. FREE to all applicants. Market Gardeners send for wholesale list. J. B. ROOT & CO., Rockford, Illinois.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. No Seeds produce finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. All tested. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis. 20 CENT

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

Learn Telegraph or Shorthand and earn big wages. Situations guaranteed. Valentine Bros. Janesville, Wis.

$500 TO $1,000 AT MARRIAGE.
Circulars free. Northwestern Mutual Endowment Society, Minneapolis, Minn.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Send 25 cts. for my 40 page pamphlet: "Fifty Years Among the Poultry, How I Manage Poultry." Tells how to make hens lay. C. G. Bessey, Addison, ...

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. ... Sent post paid ... L. A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ill.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS! Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 19 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEEDS I grow them myself and test them before selling. They are fresh and reliable, don't buy any seeds from second hand dealers. Write for my splendid Illustrated Almanac Catalogue, FREE. H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Ill.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE.
A book containing plans for 30 houses, of all sizes, from 2 rooms up. Sent post paid on receipt of 25c., by Geo. W. Ogilvie, 280 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

SEEDS. CHEAPEST, Pure & Best. Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. Postage or Exp. paid. 50000 Guides FREE. Send your address for my most Beautiful Illustrated Garden Guide ever printed. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

25,000
Bushels of the famous
Saskatchewan Fife Wheat
For Sale for Season of 1885.
The most remarkable Wheat ever brought to the Northwest. Has yielded the past season right along from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the Common Fife, sown beside it. Our illustrated 16-page Catalogue, containing its history, together with numerous testimonials from those who have tried it, sent free on application. Address W. J. ABERNETHY & CO., Originators and Proprietors, 42 Third street South, Union Building, Minneapolis.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send act. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR
Man and Beast,
Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

MOLLY'S PERIL.

How the Danites Tracked a Husband Who Had a Pretty Wife.

From the San Francisco Argonaut.

It was the close of a pleasant day, when a party of sportsmen were sitting about the door of a substantial farmhouse, chatting with our host, a sturdy specimen of manhood, whose winter of life was "frostly, but kindly." One of the party had started on the "Mormon question," when another, pointing to the old man, said:

"Adams was a pioneer Mormon, and can tell you all about it. Ask him why he apostatized."

No sooner suggested than acted upon and old John, smiling good-humoredly, consented to give us the story. Would that I could give the quaint phraseology, the rough yet tender pathos, and the kindly humor which gave the narrative its great charm. The former I will preserve so far as I can, and "tell the tale as it was told to me."

"Ya-as, I hev been a saint," began Adams, and continued: "I went to Utah in '48, and walk't most of the way. Ye see I was a young feller then, an' hed a good farm an' a purty wife, who hain't got over being purty yet, ter my way o' thinkin.' My heart was jist tied up in her, an' we was happy and comf'tibul when one o' them Mormon mishoners cum along, an' he was the slickest talkin' coon ye iver heerd, an' he put up at my house. He didn't have no pus nor scrip'; but that wan't nothin;' thar was dum few as cum trompin' along thar in them days as did hev much of enythin.' I tuk 'em in all a-same, and we gin 'em what we had.

"This feller said he was a saint of the Lord, an' he wanted ter preach the gospil in our parts, kase thar's whar his mishun was. I didn't hev no scrupils; an' the woman—wall, ye know how wimmen is about preachers—she said 'Let him stay,' an' he stopped along thar fur nigh onto a month, a-preachin' an' a-tellin' about the glorees o' Zion an' the bliss o' the Kingdom, an' all sich stuff, till he got the wimmin mos' crazy.

"Now, I wun't say but how I was sort o' taken in 'ith the doctrine myself; anyway, I was taken in an' dun fur on the Mormon question. I was convarted. But I'll say this 'ere, as how my wife done as much torts it as the mishuner. She'd gi'en right in to the doctrine, an' she uset to talk to me about bein' wan o' the Lord's chosen, an' a-goin' with Joseph, and Hyrum, an' the rist o' the Saints, right along on the trail to glory. So I sold out the farm fur cash, and Molly and me we movet over into Nauvoo, whar we hed ter go thro' the endowment biz'ness, kase we wa-ant married fur time an' etarnity in 'the world.'

"Gents, ye mayn't think it, but my ole 'oman was jist too purty for enything them days. She'd brown, shiny har, an' great, big hazel eyes, red cheeks, an' a little mouth as was jist a livin' kiss, and thar wa-an't nuthen' cud beat her on shape, nuther. I jist loved that gal, for she wa-ant much more'n a gal then."

The old man looked around to see whether his "ole oman" had heard his praiseful reminiscences, but that comely dame had disappeared early in the course of the story, and if within hearing was not in sight, so, after draining a mug of cider, Adams proceeded:

"I don't s'pose thar's eny use in goin' over the Nauvoo biz'nis. No two he's iver tole it the same. Eny way, Joseph an' Hyrum wus kilt at Carthege, an' iv'ry thin' wus in a mix till Brigham Young tuk holt, an' then things jumpt, fust to Winter Quarters an' then to Salt Lake. The story's bin tolt of'en. Did iver eny wan o' ye drive an ox-team about a thousand or twelve hundert miles? It's bad 'nough, eny way, but over them sandy ridges an' hollers, day arter day, the burnin' sun pourin' down, an' the clouds o' alkali dust an' fine sand fillin' up yer eyes, an' nose, an' mouth; mighty little water, an' that bad, an' durn short rations. Then at night the cold northers cum rushin' along with nuthin' to break 'em, an' the kayotees yelpin' an howlin' fit ter set ye crazy, an', on top 'v all, the fear o' Injins. Wal, it jist tuk the spirit outen the best o' the men, an' bruk the wimmin's hearts all up. I cud see 'em wan arter t'other growin' paler an' thinner, an' mo' an' mo' worn out an' dispairin, 'til, wus'n all, my Molly, my purty Molly, got peeket an' the color wint outen her cheeks, an' her eyes war dull, an' her mouth, that sweet little mouth, got drawd at the corners an' sad, an her har wur sun-tanned and faded, an' she got sort o' careless in her dress, cummin' o' livin' in a wagin so long, an' then ye see, gents, we war expectin' a babby. It war hard on Molly. I sort o' think I car'd more for her jist then n' I iver did.

"Sometimes she'd cum out an' walk along side me, an' she'd talk about the ole farm an' the ole times, wen we was a-cortin', an' her v'ice 'd git sort o' sad an' mo'nful, an her eyes'd luk jist as tho' [illegible] didn't see nuthin' nur nobody, all [illegible] with big tears, but she wouldn't cry. An' wen' we'd stop at nights she'd cum an' sit in my arms, an' put her head on my shoulder, an' cry out, so weak an' pitiful, 'Oh, John! ain't we never goin' to git thar?'

"Wal, wen we were in the Rockies the babby cum, an' I tho't as how it'd be a comfort to Molly, but it didn't stay long, poor little gal, an' I buried it in a pleasant green valley, war we left it, as Molly said, to be taken car' of by Him as calls the little children to Him, tho' it's mighty little eny Mormon children hears about a Christ fur them—an' I don' think," said the old man parenthetically, "as I'd car' much about hevin' a gal o' mine raised Mormon; thar' don't seem to be no holt on 'em—the gals, I mean—to make 'em keep straight. But that's neither here nur thar, kase it ain't in my story, but it's truth all same.

"Fin'ly we got to Salt Lake, an' I left Molly thar to git risted an' went up no'thards an' took up some land, an' arter four or five months I got things in shape an' brot Molly up. An' it was my ole Molly, with bright face and laffin mouth at wint singin' aroun' that air dobee shanty an' made it hum fur me, an' a happy wun.

"Wall, the lan' give good craps, an' my stock was gittin' more 'n more, an' I was look't on as a rizin' man in Isarel, an' thar was only wan thin' as bothered me—but I niver let on to Molly, fur I wuddn't a' tolt her fur a good bit. Ye see, those durnd biships an' elders kept arter me to go inter the celeschil marriage biz'nis, an' I wuddn't do it. They kept a-sayin' as how Molly didn't hev no more children, an' how it was my dooty to bild up the Kingdom. Fin'ly I got mad an' tolt 'em that ef my bildin' up the Kingdom ment takin' another 'oman, they cud figger on my doin' mighty little of the work. But they kept at it fur three or four years till I up an' siz to Brigham that ef I heered eny more about it I'd just pull up an' leave the Kingdom altergether. It made the old man purty mad, but he didn't say much; that wa-an't his way—he did things; an' wot he did ter me was ter send me on a mishun. Thar wasn't no use kickin', so I jist got reddy an' started fur my field o' labor.

"It don't make no matter whar it was but I don't think the Lord prospered my work. Thar was more kicks nor ha'pence, an' I was thinkin' a good sight more o' Molly than mishuns. I never heerd from her, fur mails was skeerce in them days, but I was alluz a-thinkin' about her, an' wondrin' how she was out thar all alone, an' wen my two years cum to an end ye bet I startid west sharp set.

"Goin' across the plains I jist kept a-dreemin' to myself how the house look't an' how Molly was, an' how s'prised she'd be ter see me agin, an' a-wond'rin' whether a babby we sort o' s'pected when I cum away had arriv. An' so the time wint on until we was past the Rockies, wen wan day a stranger rid up an' sort o' looked over the people an' gives me o' long stare, then he wint off a-talkin' with the cap'n—he was a Gentile—ev'ry wancet'n a wile lookin' torts me. I didn't s'picion enythin' at fust, but somehow didn't feel easy in my mind about the way the stranger looked at me, an' wen he startet off west'ards I was glad to get shet o' him. But I was clean tuk back wen the cap'n cum an' call't me out o' heerin' and sez:

"'Wot, hev ye bin a-doin' ter git the Danites arter ye?'

"'Doin'?' sez I; 'I haint bin doin nuthin'.'

"'Look a-here, John,' sez he, 'I've took a fancy ter ye, an' I don't want ter see ye git hurt, but them devils is arter ye, an' ye'd better make yerself mighty skeerce if ye don't want a hole in yer skin. I tell ye this train aint healthy. They've got ye mark't.'

"I didn't skeer very much in them days, but when I heerd that the cole sweat bruk out all over me, fur I know't ef that gang got arter me I was a gone coon. Thin I thot o' Molly, an' I jist gritted my teeth an' swore I'd see her agin, enyway, an' find out what the row was.

"I lookt mighty keerful to my arms that night; I hed a good rifle an' two good pistils, an' I hed a fust-class American hoss. I wasn't afeard o' Ingins, an' I know't most iv'ry trail over the mountains; so I jist laid my plan, an', without sayin' a word to eny wan, I laid in some rations, an' that night, wen iv'ry thin' was dark an' quiet, I lit out torts the mountains. It was purty sharp work gettin' out without enybody knowin', but I did, an' at sun-up I was miles away an' clos't to the Wasatch Range, makin' fur a pass I know't that 'ud bring me out clos't to my ranch.

"Arter I got inter the hills I went slower, sparin' my hoss, but hurr'in' all the same, an' about sundown the third day arter leavin' the train, I look't down the kenyon an' thar was my farm below me.

"Now, ye see they was specting o'me at Salt Lake fust, and ef they was layin' fur me it 'ud be on the road thar, an' I know't I was clar ahead o' the train, but thar wa-an't no use in bein' too fast, so I jist pickets my hoss in a side kenyon and laid low till dark, when I started down the pass an' crawls up ter my own house jist like an Ingin or a thief. I don't know wot made me do it, but somehow I hed an idee the quieter I kep the better it ud be for me. An' I was jist about as right as a man cud be, for thet time eny how.

"Thar was a light in wan o' the rooms that shun tho' the window, and I crawl't up and lookt in, and thar was a sight as jist tuk away my breath. Thar was Molly, an' thar was suthin' else, too; an' wen I see that little thin in a sort o' box, I nearly hollert right out, fur twas a babby,—a reel live babby; an' iv'rythin' lookin' sweet and hum-like like in the room. An' I was jist thinkin' o' makin' myself known, we'n Molly gits up from whar she was a-settin' an' I sees her fur the fust time, an' sich a sad, car'worn face it was. She leent over that kid, an' then knelt down an' clasps her han's tergither, an' I cud see the tears a-rollin' down her cheeks, an' she was a rockin' back and forrits. I tell ye, ef she wa-an't rastlin' in prar then, nobody iver was. An' I jist stood thar and lookt, an' was jist goin, in ter put my arms around her, an' tell her that her ole Jack was back again, wen I heert v'ices, an' then I see her gi'n a start an' a look o' fear come into her face as she stud listenin'.

"I crawlt up ter the cornor o' the house, an' I see two men a-cumin' torts the door, an' wen they got purty clost they stopt, and wan says to 'tother:

"'Wal, I reckon we've got the durned cuss now, fur Bill Hickman's got a hint he's ter be removet.'

"'Ef Bill is arter him,' says 'tother fellow, he'll be whar no man 'll iver see him again. I s'pose, bishop, ye'll console the widder, an' be a father to the fatherless, wun't ye?' An' the cuss give a sort o' chuckil that made me grit my teeth.

"Then the fust man spoke up agin, an' sez he:

"'Keep yer durn mouth shet, ye fool, she mought heer us. Ye go 'long hum, an' I'll go in an' break the sad news.'

"Wal, I tell ye, I was layin' low an, keepin' dark then, an' I watcht the feller go to the door, heerd him knock, an' the door opent an' he wint in, an' the other feller, arter seein' him in, give another chuckil, an' started right torts me, an' before he knowt whar he was I had him down with my hand on his throat an' a pistil in his mouth. He jist give wan skeert look an' whispert, 'Jack Adams, by God!' then he laid still.

"'Yes, it's Jack Adams!' sez I, 'ye didn't s'pect ter see him, did ye, Tom Hentz?'

"'Now, wot's goin' on here?' sez I, 'jist ye tell me, an' don't talk too loud, er git excited, kase this gun's mighty easy on the trigger.'

"'Jack,' sez he, quiet like, 'let me up an' I'll tell ye iv'rythin'. I was allers yer fren', Jack, an' it's me as sent the man ter tell the train cap'n ter give yer notice. Damn that biship! I hate him, an' I'll git quits with him ef I die fur it.'

"'All right,' I sez, 'cum out to the barn, but walk keerful, kase the gun mought go off.'

"Wen we gets to the barn Hentz sez in a whisper: 'Jack, they want ter put ye outen the way. They've bin a-tryin' to make Molly take a biship's diverse an' marry the biship in thar, but she wouldn't. Then they tolt her ye was ded, an' she wouldn't b'lieve 'em, kase I kept tellin' her ye wasn't; jist ask her ef I didn't. Then I got on to Bill Hickman's bein' sent for, an' s'pishon't was fur ye, an' I got word ter a Gentile trapper ter go out an' warn ye. Now yer here, wot ye goin' to do? I'm yer fren', an' I'll stan' by ye an' go with ye, fur I'm sick of this. Jack'—an' his v'ice had an awful whisper—'Jack, I want ter kill the biship; he rob't me o' my gal. I swore to kill him, but I've bin a watchin' yer wife an' waitin' fur ye ter cum back. I made up with him, an' he thinks I'm a fool, but I hate him."

"Wal, ye see, gents, I know't that Hentz had been a good fren' o' mine in ole days, an' I know't the biship hed taken away his sweetheart, besites which thar was truth in the way he talkt, so I jist up an' sez:

"'Tom Hentz, I'll trust ye! Now, wot shell we do?'

"'Leave,' sez he; 'leave iv'rythin.' Yer life, yer wife, an' yer babby air all gone ef yer try ter stay here. I've laid awake nights thinkin' it out, an' I've tolt Molly time an' time agin about it. Ye've got nigh on three thousan' dollars hid up in the house. Thar's wot ye left with Molly, what Molly's made sence, an' all o' mine—its all thar. Thar's five good saddle-horses here, two rifles, an' plenty o' powder an' ball. Molly kin ride an' shoot with eny one—I larnt her—an' ye an' me kin take turn about a packin' the kid. Thar's lots o' grub reddy fur the time, an' the time hez cum.'

"'Wot about the biship?' sez I.

"'Jist yer leave him ter me, an' he wun't trubbel ye. We'll pack two horses, an' thar's mine, an' we'll strike over the mountains an' run no'theast fur a tradin' post, an' then to the states.'

"'Injins?' sez I.

"'Mormons is wus,' sez he.

"'I'm yer man, Tom! Now fur the house an' the biship.'

"'The biship's mine,' sez Tom, as we walk't sof'ly to the house, him leadin'.'

"'Go in fust,' sez Tom, 'an' skeer the biship, I'll do the rist.'

"'So we wint up an' opn'd the door sof'ly, an' I heert Molly's v'ice a-sayin':

"'It's a lie! He aint dead; an' ef he is, it's you that killed him.'

"'An' thin I jist steps in the door an' sez I, solem like;

"'It are a lie. He aint dead!'

"Wall, ye ought ter see that biship's face. He just turnt witer'n any sheet an' sort o' stagger't back, an' the nex' minit Tom was on top o' him, an' he was down with a gag in his mouth an' a lariat aroun' his arm.

"Molly jist give wan screech, an' she was hangin' on my neck, cryin' like her heart'd break.

"Tom finish't tyin' up the biship, an' thin he sez to us: "'Thar ain't no time fur cryin', Molly, it's time ter go. Ye'll hev lots o' time fur huggin' Jack 'tween here an' the States.'

"Wall, how that gal did fly aroun.' Ye, see, she an' Tom hed talkt over so much that it seemt all right to her fur me to be thar, an' in less time 'n it takes to tell the packs was made up an' iv'rythin' wes reddy fur the hosses. All the time we was fixin' the biship laid thar an' follow't us with his eyes. I'd jist as lief kilt him like a snake, but he was Tom's, so I didn't say nuthin' to him but jist kept on fixin' the packs; an' wen Tom fetcht the hosses aroun' we got iv'rythin' on, an' Molly in her saddle; she was drest in boy's clo's an' rid man fashion. I jumps on another hoss with the babby, an' Tom gits on his'n. Molly takes wan lead line, Tom tother, an' off we goes torts the kenyon, an' wen we cum to the fut o' the trail Tom sez:

"'Now I leave ye here ter go ter my cabin an' git my thin's. Ye wait fur me in Rattlesnake Gulch, an' Jack kin git his hoss down an' I'll jine ye with a s'prise party in an hour. It's airly yet, an' by sun-up we'll be fur 'nuff off. Besites, I want ter put 'em off the trail,' an' he went off laffin'.

"Wall, we rides in Rattlesnake Gulch, Molly, an' me, and the babby, an' I gits my 'Merican hoss an' we waits fur Tom; an' in about an hour he cums along, an' durned ef he didn't hev a s'prise party, fur thar on another hoss, in boy's clo's an' ridin' man fashion, was the biship's wife number two, Tom's ole sweetheart.

"Ye see, she'd alluz hated the biship, an' bein' forct into takin' him, she'd tole Tom she'd run weniver he cum fur her, an' they was jist waitin' fur me.

"'Tom,' sez I, 'wot did ye do with the biship?'

"'Wall,' sez he, 'I jist left him lyin thar tied, an' Jane, she stuck a notice on the door, sayin' as how they'd all gone to Salt Lake to go through the Endowment House with Molly.'

"'Then ye didn't kill him?' sez I.

"'Kill him? Naw! He'll eat his own heart out wen he gits loose an' fin's we's all gone, an' Jane hez tuk all the money he stolt from her father wen he died. But he'll be awful hungry wen they fin' him, an' that wunt be fur three days at the quickest.'

"Wall, gents, we started an' hed some rough times, but we got through all safe. Tom an' Jane was marriet all reg'lar by a justice o' the peace, an' are on this farm; an' that's my s'perience with the Mormons.

"I've prospered since, an' kin jist tell ye, gents, that ef eny man wants ter jine the Latter-day Saints he kin do it, but I don't want eny in mine. I'm a 'postate from way back. So's the old 'oman."

Notes for Travelers.

In fish the English have no equals.——Poultry is almost tasteless in England.——Succotash can be bought in cans in London.——Hominy is not unknown in many English houses.——Mince pies are as common in London as plum pudding in New York.——London has become so civilized that buckwheat cakes can be ordered at hotels.——American cheese, apples and tomato soup can be readily procured in London.——A Paris widow has made a fortune by keeping pumpkin pies in her restaurant.——The English oyster is a small coppery bivalve, as different from our shell-fish as chalk is from cheese.——An ordinary laborer in America is said, by an English writer to live as well as a small shop-keeper does in England.——Bourbon whisky can be had anywhere in London; but the English bartender does not know what a mixed drink is.——English pork and mutton are the finest in the world.——A Yorkshire ham is one of the greatest delicacies obtainable.——The beauties of a porterhouse steak are unknown in England, but in the matter of rib and sirloin cuts American butchers have much to learn from their English cousins.

The losses in Wall street during the past year are estimated at over $150,000,000.

FAIRWEATHER'S FANCY.

Chicago Tribune.

"You needn't laugh, Martha," said the little reasoner, and her eyes seemed to shine more courageously as she spoke. She was sweet of voice and attractive in person—Martha must surely have admitted this much—and she had more daintiness about her than is common to the average wife of a dozen years' standing. But then Martha had come of late to a sense of her own growing importance. She had made an excellent marriage; her husband was a merchant and a deacon; her new house stood a mile above that of her brother's on the hill, and had plate-glass windows; her barn had a golden peacock; she had had six dresses to every one of her sister-in-law's. She could, therefore afford to smile on, despite remonstrance from the little woman who, a dozen years before, had become her brother's wife, and so the possessor of the sobriquet "Fairweather's Fancy." This latter had been an orphan, self-supporting and a student at the academy where Richard Fairweather had shortly before been appointed professor of languages. Fancy Fuller had been considered a very good and ambitious-minded young woman; she had taught music and done plain sewing to pay for her board in a respectable family. She had thus worked her way through school with the avowed desire of adopting some profession; she had been suspected of only one delinquency; a leaning towards advanced thought. This had been coupled, however, with a most inconsistently lady-like, and modest demeanor. She had been thus in a measure an enigma to the village, the solving of which became hopeless endeavor when she had capped the climax by accepting, after the briefest courtship, Professor Richard Fairweather. Resigning her brillian dreams of professional fame in the "wide, wide" outer world, she had gone with evident delight to reign as mistress of a one story and a half frame cottage on a poetically lonesome hillside overlooking the village.

Some one had said she must have loved him devotedly.

The professor in question was an amiable man of 40 odd; a slow, considerate man; a man of immense culture, of rare linguistic attainments, decidedly a scholar. He was said to be preparing a book of his own for publication.

He was, at the same time, a man with the "good, old-fashioned notions" of woman's sphere, namely, to marry and prove herself a good wife and mother. There were no children in the case, but Fancy had been a model wife, her advanced ideas to the contrary notwithstanding. She had kept her home a cheery place, herself a dainty, young-hearted creature; she had decided to remain Fairweather's Fancy.

The only weak point Martha Martin had succeeded in establishing in her sister-in-law, after all these years, was "Fancy's ridiculous notions about women." For herself, Martha had no thought that was not worldly wise, no delight more vivid than a brand new dress, no hope beyond her status in village society. She held her intellectual brother in affectionate contempt for his bookworminess; she ridiculed her sister-in-law to her face.

It was, therefore, three against one, such times as Martha and her red-faced deacon-husband took tea with the Fairweathers. Always Martha must bring up the subject upon which she so well knew Fancy's ideas; always the noisy laugh of Philbrick Martin rang through the room at some stale smartness of his own. Martha's shrill titter of wifely admiration was sure to follow; and lastly Richard, with his deprecating smile, must say:

"Now my dear, you see they have gotten the better of you!"

But Fancy never lost her temper. Her cheeks might flush and her eyes glisten, yet all her words were courteous. And it must have required great self-control not to show irritation at Martha's manner.

Mrs. Martin spent occasionally an afternoon with her sister-in-law, chiefly for the purpose of exulting in semi-boisterous fashion over that amiable creature. She had always something new to describe—it might be a bonnet or it might be a carpet-sweeper. Her latest acquisition was a horse and buggy, with which she drove to the village twice each day, taking her husband down to his business in the morning and going after him at 5 o'clock.

The day of which I write was one occurring in all the mid-magnificence of October. The atmosphere was warm and hazy; the foliage of the hillside woody spaces bore the hectic bloom of death. Through the open door of Fancy's sitting room one looked out upon a garden of late flowers—dahlias, asters, mignonette and portulaccas. Inside there was an air of unspeakable peace—a serenity of tasteful arrangement and harmonious influence.

But Martha Martin knew only the pleasure of the scoffer.

"You needn't laugh," Fancy had said, looking absolutely pretty as she spoke—if Martha had given it thought at the moment. Martha, however, had promptly proceeded to refute the assertion.

"Oh, yes; I've got to laugh, Fancy. You never ought to've married and settled down; you ought to've been a female lecturer. You're chuck full of woman's rights ideas. And it seems so funny! Such a tim'rous, insignificant little thing as you. As Philbrick says, 'If a mouse should run out and,'—

"What Philbrick says has nothing to do with it," Fancy responded. Besides, if you introduce a subject as you did this, Martha, you must expect me to say what I think. I shall always maintain that woman should be equipped from childhood up to protect herself. I believe that all parents owe to their daughters, no less than their sons, such a fund or dowry; something better than mere money, something imperishable, the cultivation of a talent, or at least the training to a trade. All women stand a chance of being left alone and friendless. Suppose Richard should be taken away. What do you think I should do? I certainly should not look for any assistance from his relations."

Martha winced, as the other continued:

"I should go out into the world and support myself. . . . I think I could do it." And then Fancy came to a sudden stop as if remembering the swine were said to make a poor meal off pearls.

Richard arrived presently. His afternoon classes were over at 3. He went at once to his study, a pleasant room sacred to his most precious manuscripts. Among these latter appeared a great deal in other handwriting than that of the professor. It was quite possible that Fancy found it a pleasure to assist her husband in his literary labors.

Martha was reminded by her brother's appearance that she must set homeward.

"It's time I was starting," she said, "John'll have the horse all ready and waiting for me to go down after Philbrick. Can't you come up to-morrow, Fancy? My dressmaker'll be there; I'm getting three elegant new dresses made."

Fancy smiled. Her visitor had talked constantly since arriving, and, though at times diverging therefrom, had somehow managed to swing regularly back to the all-absorbing topic of dress.

Martha wore a new red shawl with stripes of gilt tinsel—such a shawl as city women keep for evening use. She drew this over her shoulders and started down the path.

"I'll look for you to-morrow, Fancy," she insisted, without attending the latter's remonstrance and excuse.

Fancy watched her going up the road. She looked voluminous and unwieldy with the afternoon sunlight on her black satin dress and her red and tinseled shawl. By and by she was quite hidden by the trees—the beautiful trees!

Fancy remained at the door. Richard Fairweather came out of his study and spoke with something more than his usual tenderness.

"How is it, my dear?" he queried, "that you always look so nice and young, and—bright? . . . I think it must be the tasteful way you have with your hair. Martha is hardly your age and she looks ten years older."

Fancy smiled.

"Are you going to work any this afternoon, dear, she asked. "Do you want me to come and help?"

"I think we will not begin till after supper. What in the world would I do without you, Fancy? You really inspire me. But for you I should lose all confidence."

"I am of some use then! Martha says I am timorous and insignificant. Do you think so?"

"I don't know about the timorousness," said Fairweather, "but you signify a vast deal—to me at least."

He was impelled therewith to draw her to his knee and kiss her soft cheek several times. He remembered this afterward and blessed heaven for the impulse. He also remembered how she laid a small hand gently on his hair, not a very pretty hand, for hands that have toiled are never fair to see.

"Martha says a mouse would frighten me," she pursued. "Do you think so, Richard?"

Fairweather laughed.

"I'm sure I couldn't say as to that, dear. Most women are a little weak in that respect.

Fancy glanced across the room to where her cabinet organ stood.

"There is a little mouse," she said, argumentatively, "that comes out every morning to hear me practice. I never feel especially frightened. . . . I haven't been a bad wife, have I dear, because I have thought differently from most people on some subjects?"

"You've been the best wife in the world," said Fairweather quite fervently, and kissed her once again ere she left his knee.

Fancy returned to the open door, and stood there looking out. Her husband, watching her, must have felt complacent. He leaned back in his easy chair and dreamed awhile. He was at times most thoroughly a dreamer.

By and by he arose, stretched his rather indolent frame, and joined his wife, resting his fair-complexioned, amiable face upon her shoulder.

"Is anything the matter, dear?" after a little. "You seem unlike yourself, restive and dissatisfied with something. Has Martha said anything?"

She answered, reluctantly.

"I hardly know. Martha has never a a very good effect upon me. She always makes me long to run away somewhere——" Fancy paused abruptly; this was the nearest she had ever approached to the witticism of Richard's only sister. "She makes me feel," she presently resumed. "as if I were living a lie." She turned about and faced her husband, who had lifted his cheek from her shoulder in mild surprise.

"Why, what do you mean," he asked, very slowly.

"I mean that because I am outwardly quiet and peaceable is no reason people should believe me timorous or cowardly. There's more strength and ambition in my nature than even you know, Richard. If I were out in the world I would show people that one woman could amount to something."

She seemed to lack words with which to properly express her thoughts. However, Fairweather must have had a vague idea of her meaning.

"I wish you would not talk so." he answered gravely. "You distress me. It would be a great calamity for you to become discontented with our life. A discontented woman is a husband's curse. There is no place for woman like her home. This going out into the world is a vast mistake. Woman is not fitted for the labor of a man."

When he had finished reading her a lecture, to which the foregoing served as introduction—when he had succeeded, as he felt confident, in convincing her that women were but fair and fragile flowers, ever to be sheltered and shielded from rough winds by the interposing arm of a manly protector—he returned to the doorway and stood again beside her.

She seemed by no means vexed; she smiled and shook her head, but she said no more.

Fairweather looked up the road.

"What madman is that, I wonder," he began curiously, "driving down the hill at such breakneck speed? If the horse veers to either side farther down they'll go over into the gully."

Fancy followed his gaze at the first word. Perhaps her eyes were clearer than his own. For a second she stood motionless, hardly breathing. In that second she must have seen certain things revealed as in a lightning flash. Among these must have yawned darkly prominent the gully a quarter mile below, just where the wagon-road was roughest and narrowest. Over this gully must have flashed and fluttered a tinseled scarlet shawl, and the white face of a woman in mortal terror must have gleamed there also.

She faced her husband, white, yet unshaken.

"The horse is running away," she said clearly. "It is Martha!"

In another second she was flying down the path to the road. And Fairweather stood as if rooted to the threshold, his face more pale than hers had been, a ringing noise in his ears, his eyes strained to see his only sister dashing by to her awful death.

He saw his wife spring forward and seize the bridle; he saw the animal leap madly to one side; he saw his sister jump.

* * * * * * *

Richard Fairweather no longer holds those "good, old-fashioned" ideas. He is even known to have lately written a pamphlet in favor of woman's independence, in praise of woman's aspirations and bravery.

But, then, he has never been quite the same man since the day his wife was killed in the act of stopping a runaway horse to save his only sister's life.

It would be strange if any man were the same after such a night as that on which he walked the house where his wife lay dead—walked the house and felt himself benumbed with one most awful, unavailing remorse: "I stood like a coward and let her go—to her death."

DESERTERS.

A Serious Trouble Encountered by Army Officers.

New York Mail and Express.

"People seem to think it a curious thing that a deserter should have been on the West Shore train the other day, and that he was the only man seriously injured," said the officer in charge of the United States recruiting station on Chatham street to a reporter.

"Why, as for deserters," he added, "it isn't such an unusual thing for a soldier to desert, only you don't hear about it in the papers, and as to the poor fellow's getting injured, why, he was handcuffed and had to roll as the car rolled. He had three ribs broken, I understand, and is now in the hospital on Governor's Island. He was captured in Albany, and the two who caught him left him here for David's Island yesterday. They lost a good deal of clothing by the burning of the cars. Will the deserter be tried? Most certainly he will, although he is pretty well punished. But they are very strict here, and it is generally a sentence of five years in the military prison.

"Where are these prisons, and what do the sentenced men do?" was asked.

"Old Castle William at Governor's Island is one; there is another at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and another at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The men are obliged to sleep in them, but in the day they are made to work about the post. At the West the sentence is generally two years for desertion and five years for desertion and theft. For good behavior ten days of the sentence are taken off each month."

"Do many desertions occur in the army?" was asked.

"Yes, a good many, especially in the West. They are almost always recruits who have become dissatisfied or discontented. You rarely find an old soldier, or one who has served one enlistment, deserting. Some desert after service of a year or two, and others after a few months. Out west if a man wants to desert all he has to do is to clear out directly after tattoo. He is not missed until after reveille, and by that time he is thirty miles or more away. They don't capture one out of ten. They can't get them. Especially those who go to work in the mines are safe, for the miners won't let them be retaken. Why, the West is full of deserters, and a man can get away easy enough, only he must take his chances for recapture and court-martial. The soldiers are not allowed to have citizen's clothes, and this makes it somewhat harder to get away."

"Are you getting many recruits now?" asked the reporter.

"They are coming in fast enough, and so that we are able to pick the best men. We are taking men all the time to fill up the places of men whose time is expiring. They are first sent to David's Island on the Sound, which is the department of instruction. After that they are sent wherever needed. Every enlistment is for five years. The pay is $13 a month the first and second years; $14 the third; $15 the fourth, and $16 the fifth. But the increase is not paid until the man receives his discharge. After a man gets his discharge he is allowed one day's rations and one day's pay for every twenty miles that he is obliged to travel to reach his home. This often turns out a good thing. For instance, I was discharged in Baltimore. Consequently my allowance to come home was $160, but it only cost me $60.

The Boy of the Burning Deck.

Paris Letter in the Newark Advertiser.

Few but know the very pretty piece of poetry by Mrs. Hemens, "Casabianca," commencing, "The boy stood on the burning deck." The poetess states that the lad was the son of the admiral commanding the flagship L'Orient, which took fire and exploded; that young Casabianca perished in the explosion, refusing to quit the position allotted to him by his father, pending the battle of the Nile. I have been looking into the official account of the incident. The admiral was Brueys, who was wounded in the head, and hand early in the action. He continued to give orders until cut in two by a cannon ball; he uttered the request to be allowed to expire on deck, which he did in the course of some minutes.

Citoyen Casabianca, the father of the poetic hero, then took command; his son was a middy, but only aged ten, not thirteen. At that period lads entered the navy very young. Casabianca was was also a deputy. Pending the action his son was by his side; the father was mortally wounded in the head by a splinter and became insensible; he gave no injunctions to his son, but the latter would not the less quit his wounded parent. By this time the ship was on fire. Several of the sailors had left and saved themselves on spars till picked up by the English boats. Aided by the purser young Casabianca and his father were lowered down on a piece of a mast floating by, but they had only got a short distance from the 120-gun Orient when she blew up, and nothing more was seen of the Casabiancas.

But the noblest thing that perished there
Was that young, faithful heart.

Business partnerships between husband and wife are pronounced legal by the New York Supreme Court.

FUN AT WEDDINGS.

Grotesque Happenings and Ridiculous Mistakes—Hymen's Comedies as Related by a Boston Clergyman.

"Yes," said a Boston clergyman, "more ludicrous incidents and queer mistakes happen in connection with weddings or marriages than I ever noticed in connection with any of my other work. There are times when I have difficulty in keeping my countenance straight, and of course you wouldn't like to be laughed at by the minister just as he was about to join you solemnly in wedlock with the lady you loved. The most trying time I ever had was when I was young in the ministry, and when I had not such control over my keen sense of the ludicrous as I have since acquired. I was located at Houlton, Me. One day a couple drove over from Woodstock, N. B., and when they arrived in the village began inquiring for a minister. Some of the mischief-loving boys got hold of them, and took them down to the market, where they were placed on exhibition and plied with all sorts of ridiculous questions, to the great amusement of the crowd and without embarrassment to themselves, for they were too green to appreciate the joke. Finally, after everybody had had his fill of fun, the bride and groom were escorted to my house by a few of the most mischevious of the crowd. It was all I could do to keep from roaring when they entered, and I felt that I must maintain my dignity, not only for the sake of the bride and groom, but because some of the young men present were members of my congregation, and if I yielded to my feelings then, I might have difficulty in restraining myself when I faced them from the pulpit. The woman was the tallest, most awkward and most fantastic female I ever saw. She was six feet and two inches high, and dressed in all the bright colored toggery she could get on, without regard to harmony or style of make. But one article struck me so forcibly, and was thrust on my attention so prominently, that I forgot all the other details. She had a hand which came near answering the description, 'as large as a codfish,' and these were enclosed in a pair of thick yarn mittens, which made every finger look as big as a potato. These gloves were a marvel. They were striped, red and white, the stripes running lengthwise the finger, while on the back of each hand she had worked, in coarse yarn, what she thought was some sort of a flower, into which she had wrought every improbable color that a grotesque imagination could picture. The man was a diminutive half-breed, Indian and French, and he had no vest nor collar on, and his pants were held up by a lumberman's leather belt, fastened with an old, rusty iron buckle. I managed to get through the ceremony, however, and relieved my feelings after they had gone.

"I remember a bashful fellow who came to my house with his girl to get married. He was so bashful that I pitied him. He was absolutely overwhelmed—paralyzed, I ought to say. He came into the parlor with his hat on, and did not remove it once, despite all the hints that his bride and I gave him. I said all the assuring things I could and tried to engage him and his lady in conversation, but he was so abashed that he could neither answer nor move. I hinted that he stand beside his lady but he was so frightened that he did not understand. Finally, in despair, I said quietly and privately to the bride: 'If you will take your place beside the groom I will marry you,' and when she approached him it seemed absolutely to startle him with a new fright.

"One young man, who came on the same errand was struck with curiosity the moment he entered the house. He absolutely ignored his bride, while he wandered about the parlor, scrutinizing in a wondering way every picture, every book, ornament and piece of furniture in the room. The bride sat and blushed, while I tried to call his attention to the business of the moment, but he kept on, and it was more than fifteen minutes before I could get the two corralled near enough together to marry them.

"I married a queer couple once, a short time before I came to Boston. The man had just entered his profession—which we will call that of a physician—and had determined upon his place of settlement. The young lady, a bright, intelligent, well educated girl, who knew the ways of society, had made up her mind that she would marry a doctor, and finally she had brought matters round in a quiet womanly way to the point of his asking for her hand and heart, and of course she yielded. The acquaintance had been astonishingly brief. They were hardly acquainted when I was summoned to marry them. He was very skillful and devoted to his profession, which he had mastered well for a young man in theory and practice. But he knew less of the ways of the world and the customs of social and domestic life than any other man I ever met. He was on the point of starting for his new home the very next day after the marriage, and with the utmost unconcern regarding the proprieties of the occasion, had packed up all his apparel ready for the journey. He was stopping at the house of a friend, who, at the last moment, late in the afternoon, discovered that the bridegroom did not have a change of linen to dress with. Hurried consultations were had, and his hostess, with woman's readiness for emergencies, took the measure of his collar and waist, went down just as the store were about to close and purchased the desired articles, which the bridegroom accepted with the utmost equanimity and as if the articles were not of much consequence anyway. They went away, and in a few days the bride wrote a letter to one of her friends, in which she remarked with charming naivette. "We had a good, pleasant journey, and I found my husband to be quite entertaining. I think I shall like him first-rate when I get acquainted with him."

Rev. Dr. W. Bowditch, of the First Place Methodist church of Brooklyn, has inaugurated the fashion of illustrating his sermons with large pictures.

Dr. Wm. H. Furness of Philadelphia, by his ordination in 1825 the oldest Unitarian clergyman in this country, is still active in his ministry.

WHEN TO REST.

When the sun sinks low in the western sky
Then lay the tools or the needle by;
  Labor is for the light.
Go wash the hands, and say, with a smile:
"I have won my rest for a little while;
  Good-night, my work—good-night!"

Many a trouble a man must bear;
But the day is time for thought and care—
  The day for watch or fight.
When the key is turned in the store then say:
"To-morrow will be another day;
  Worry, good-night! good-night!"

Anger may meet us the whole day long,
For the good must still resist the wrong,
  The true fight for their right;
But oh, when the shadows of evening fall,
The spirit of gentle peace recall,
  And say to the wrong: "Good night!"

For an hour or two let all thoughts cease,
Be glad in the household joy and peace,
  Rejoice in its love and light;
Then sleep, but first, with a kind heart say:
"For the help you have given me all the day
  Tired hands and feet, good night!"

"Good night, my soul, for I cannot know,
While my body sleeps, where thou wilt go,
  All space and reason scorning;
But thee may all good angels keep,
And fill with holy dreams my sleep,
  Until we say good morning!"

—Lillie E. Burr.

DOLORES.

It was getting dusk, and I could hear the church clock striking, across the water, six o'clock. There were still faint streaks of red and bars of light in the western sky, and the new moon hung like a sickle overhead. I was country born, young and strong, and I knew no fear, though the road was lonely and there had been much talk in the village of gypsies and tramps, and the passengers in the coach coming from London had been robbed not so many weeks ago. I had been a long way across the country, and Tiger and I hurried home, now thinking (at least, I thought, and Tiger was the most sympathetic of dogs) that before the clock struck the half hour we should be sitting comfortably by the fireside.

The path ran for some little distance close to the Black Pond; the hill rose steep on either side of it; here and there with a cluster of bushes, here and there a tree hung over the deep water. In the fast fading twilight I could still see the reflections sharp and clear. I was so close to the water that I could watch the little ripples on its surface. The path was muddy in places; I picked my way cautiously from one dry spot to another. Tiger was a few yards in front of me. Suddenly he growled and dashed forward with a bound. "Tiger, Tiger!" I called, and even at the same moment I felt rather than saw that a dark figure was moving in front of me—moving swiftly, noiselessly, away from me under the shadow of the bushes. "Who is there?"

No answer, only Tiger turned suddenly and slunk back to my side. There were stories enough about the pond and its deep waters. Not so many years since a couple of lovers had lost their lives there; it was said that the body of the girl had never been found. Something I had seen, and Tiger had seen it too. Could it be the ghost of that luckless maid? A low moaning sound fell on my ear; horror stricken I turned and fled up the hill as fast as my feet could carry me. But I did not run far. "What is this?" asked my better self. "Phœbe Lyncombe, will you, the daughter of a brave soldier who died for his country, the wife of as true a sailor as ever sailed on the King's fleet—will you turn coward and fly in a panic? Return, and see if you can help any fellow-creature in misery. Return and face the danger, and God be with you."

Some such thoughts ran through my brain. I was always one to act on impulse, and I retraced my steps, walking with a bold front and beating heart straight in the direction of the shadow. I could see it now again, a tall figure—a woman's figure—in a long cloak. Once it stopped and hid itself beneath a tree—I must have passed by had not Tiger growled and shown his teeth.

"Who are you?" I called in desperation—"tell me. Are you ill? Can I help you?"

Then in the silence of the evening it crept out of the darkness and glided quickly toward the edge, the very edge, of the pond.

"Take care!" I shouted, "the water is deep."

For an answer it flung off the cloak, threw up its arms, and plunged into the Black Pond with a shriek. One glance I had of a white face, the face of a beautiful woman, her black hair streaming round her; and then I rushed to the water edge, beside myself with horror. I was more than a mile from the village. I could get no help—it was vain to scream. By good luck the dog was with me. "Seize her, Tiger! seize her!" and as I raised my hand he sprang after the woman. A tree spread its branches far over the pond at this point. I crawled along a bough as far as it would bear me, and so hanging over the water managed to gain a firm hold of her dress. By Heaven's mercy the pond was not so very deep at this spot; I do not think that she was ever fairly out of her depth, and she had not lost consciousness. How we did it I cannot exactly tell you, but between us—Tiger and me—we got her out, shivering, but alive, on to the bank—moaning and wringing her hands but alive, and, as far as I could see, unhurt. There was no time to question her, I must get home—home to the warm fireside, and take her with me. "Come," I said, holding her hand tight in mine, "come." She lifted her eyes and looked at me—they were wild with terror; her lips moved, but she spoke in a strange tongue that I could not understand.

I took up the cloak that lay on the ground and wrapped it round her, taking care that her face was turned away from the pond. I went my way very slowly, half dragging her, up the hill, and ever and anon she stopped to grasp for breath and to sob and moan. Half past six struck, and seven struck before we reached the garden gate, with Tiger sniffing at our heels. Mariam, the housekeeper, was there, watching for me. She is a discreet woman; I knew I could trust her. "There has been an accident; help me take the lady in," I said.

Miriam asked no more; she put her arm around the lady and carried her fainting to her own room. We got her wet clothes off; Miriam lighted the fire and made a hot posset, (from my grandmother's receipt,) and little by little the stranger came to herself and opened her eyes, again with the wild stare that I had seen before. How thankful I was to be so far from the terrible pond!

"Senora," she said, trying to sit up, "I will intrude no more, I will depart."

I answered her that she was too weak to think of departing, that she was a welcome guest, that she must sleep now, and to-morrow we would converse further.

"As you will, Senora," she replied; "I owe all to you. I kiss your hand." And so her head fell back on the pillow and she could speak no more for very weariness. A few moments later and she was fast asleep, with her dark hair spread around her, her dark eyelashes resting on her cheek. Her hands were clasped together as if she were praying. I noticed that they were white and beautifully formed. On one of them she wore a broad gold ring. How did she come to be wandering alone by the Black Pond? Who was she? Whence did she come? I was thankful—ah! very thankful—that I had been there to help her at that awful moment. The tears sprang to my eyes as I stooped and kissed her. Miriam is my own dear nurse, who was with my mother as a girl, and lived with me during my husband's absence. He had sailed many, many months ago (I write of the year 182-) for a long cruise. She persuaded me to change my wet pelisse, she combed and brushed my hair, and reassured me about the strange lady. Not till then did I know how very tired I was.

My visitor passed a restless night; for days she lay in a fever, shivering and talking fast. Now and then she burst out into broken English, asking for a certain Captain Charles Walters over and over again. He had lodgings at Plymouth, it would seem, and she could not find the house. Miriam is as clever a nurse as she is a good housekeeper, and she nursed the lady with the greatest care. By degrees our patient recovered without the help of the doctor, who lived a good ten-miles' ride across the country, and of whose skill Miriam had no high opinion. But she had many simple remedies of her own, and these she used, and she made dainty dishes and cooling draughts, and at last there came a day when the lady sat by the fireside, with a faint touch of color on her cheek, and then she told us her story. I will make it short, but I cannot make it less sad. Her name was Dolores de Riano; she was a Spaniard born, (as I had guessed,) an orphan, and she had been wooed and won by an English officer, whose ship lay at anchor in the port of Barcelona, hard by the house where she lived with an uncle. (I, too, took an interest in Barcelona, as my husband had described the place to me in his letters.) This officer had married Dolores secretly; his ship had sailed, and he left her with her wedding ring she dared not show, and his address written on a slip of paper—"Lieutenant Walters, 18 Melrose-terrace, Plymouth." And there she was to join him as soon as he should send for her. For a whole year she had no tidings from him; then she took her passage to Plymouth in a merchant ship. They had a miserable passage, being delayed on the voyage by adverse winds. She had finally landed at Plymouth with a few golden pieces in her purse, friendless and alone. She had asked in vain for Melrose-terrace; no one knew of such a street, or, indeed, of the existence or her husband, Lieutenant Charles Walters. After a few weeks her purse was nearly empty. She knew not where to turn for help. At last she thought to find her husband in London, and as she could not pay her coach fare she resolved to walk all those many miles. Then as she passed the Black Pond that evening, faint and suffering, she could no longer endure the misery and suspense, and she had rushed into the water filled with a frantic longing to be at rest.

Having told her story, with many tears, she called the holy stars to bless me for my goodness, (I repeat what she said.) But my heart was full of anger toward the man who had so ill-treated her—this Charles Walters, as he styled himself—for neither Miriam nor I believed that he had given her his right name. I did not tell her this, of course, but I could not keep back what I felt in talking to Miriam. My face grew hot, and I clenched my hand as I cried, "He is a heartless traitor!"

"There may be a misunderstanding, Madam; the lady trusts him still."

"I do not believe it," I cried; "he has deceived her cruelly." You see I was young, and spoke out what I felt.

Miriam put her fingers to her lips, but it was too late. Dolores, from her couch in the next room, had heard me and called me to her side.

"Nevertheless, Senora, he is still my love and my husband. Think, Madam, if your husband should—"

"My husband!" I exclaimed. "It could not be. But if it were possible that he could deceive me, I would never speak to him again, or desire to become reconciled."

She sighed, and took my hand in hers, and pressed it. How pretty she was in a gray gown of mine, adorned with a bunch of rose-colored ribbons. Day by day she grew more lovely, and day by day I discovered fresh virtues in her.

I had not any one to consult at home, so I went to our old clergyman and asked him to write letters on Dolores's behalf, making inquiries concerning her husband. This he did, and after some weeks the answers came, all with the same result. No one had heard of Lieutenant Walters, and there was no such name on the list of officers in his Majesty's navy. By degrees we left off expecting to get any good news, only I cherished a secret hope that, when Ambrose, my husband, came home—in a couple of months—he would throw some light on the subject. Dolores staid on with me, and I learned to love her dearly. The neighbors were all pleased with her society, and no one knew besides Miriam that I had found her on that Autumn evening by the Black Pond. After that there came bitter days for me, Phœbe Lyncombe. It was Easter, and the good ship Thunderbolt was long due at Plymouth, and there was no news of her. I had thought to have my husband with me before the primroses were out, and now the hedges were yellow with blossoms and he never came. My uncle, an old Admiral who resided at Plymouth, had long promised to send me a mounted messenger as soon as he should have tidings of the Thunderbolt, and day after day I stood by the garden gate and looked down the road in vain. In my trouble Dolores seemed to forget her own; she cheered me, bore with my fits of despair, and was in all ways like a loving sister during that dark season. One afternoon she had gone to the parsonage with a message, and I sat trying to sew, by the parlor window. The ivy was beginning to put forth its young shoots, a delicious perfume of violets was wafted in from the garden. The room was trim and orderly, a bowl of yellow cowslips stood on a table by the side of my inlaid work box—it was one of Ambrose's many presents. I saw myself reflected in the mirror hanging on the wall opposite, sitting on a high-backed chair over my tambour frame, with my hair gathered high on my head, a handkerchief pinned across my neck, and the puffed sleeve of my white gown ending above my elbow. Behind me was the door; even as I looked it opened quickly. There was a step I knew, the sound of a voice I loved: "Where are you? Phœbe, my wife!" No more sighing over the frame, no more gazing in the mirror, no more watching for the messenger; before I could well jump from my seat he was there, his face was close to my lips—Well, it is Dolores's story that I am telling you, not mine.

Safe, safe home at last, and there had been no mishap beyond contrary winds; he had outridden the messenger on the road. The time passed quickly. As we sat side by side looking out on the landscape, the hills and dales all green with the freshness of Spring, he took my hand again in his, and then I noticed that he wore a ring that I had never seen before. "What a magnificent ring, Ambrose!" I said, holding his hand up to the light that I might see it better. It was of foreign workmanship, curiously chased, and in the centre was a flashing stone set in diamonds. To my surprise Ambrose did not answer at once, but looked troubled; at last he said: "I cannot tell you the whole story of the ring now, dearest Phœbe; it belongs to my brother Charlford, he is ill at Plymouth; to-morrow you shall hear all about it."

I knew that Charlford's mad freaks and misbehavior had long been a cause of anxiety to Ambrose, (Charlford was his youngest and best beloved brother,) so I forbore to grieve him with another word on the subject.

"Is that our good Miriam at the door?" asked Ambrose presently. There was certainly a step in the passage; but when I went to see Miriam I found her in her own room at the further end of the house. Afterward I remembered that some one had passed along the hedge and gone out at the garden gate, but at that time I took no notice of the occurrence. When the supper bell rang I began to wonder where Dolores could be. It was long past her usual hour for returning. At last I sent a maid to the parsonage bidding her hasten home. Alas! she had left an hour ago. We searched all through the house, in the garden and paddock; it grew dark, and I could no longer conceal my distress. Ambrose, too, looked grave. He went with the coachman, and they made inquiries in the village; they even walked as far as the Black Pond, but they found no trace of Dolores.

There was nothing to be done; we could but wait for the morning, when my husband said that he would himself ride to Plymouth and send out mounted messengers to scour the country; she could not be far off.

Very early the next day a little piece of paper was brought to me. With difficulty I deciphered the words that were written in pencil: "Dear and honored Senora—Do not seek to find me. I shall never return. I have left with my free will. Ever and ever will pray for you your devoted and ungrateful servant. I kiss your hands and your feet. Dolores de Riano Walters."

Ambrose was always a man of few words. He made no comment on the letter. Very shortly he bade me a loving farewell, and set forth on his journey. I spent the day alone, hoping for the return of Dolores. Surely, I said to myself, Ambrose, or one of the men, must find her soon—she could not walk far, and there was no coach to be hired in the village even if she had the means to engage one; and I knew how slender were the contents of her purse. Why had she left me? Was her brain unhinged by trouble? Would she again seek to put an end to her life? Late in the afternoon I wrapped a mantle round me and went out to breathe the air. Perhaps I should meet one of the party and hear the news that I dreaded and yet longed to hear. The gorse hedge at the end of the garden gleamed golden in the sunlight as I passed; the bed of the sun dial was red and blue with flowering hyacinths; the ferns in every ditch and every stone wall were puting forth their brown and green fronds; the air was full of the sounds of Spring. Tiger was basking in the sunshine by the gate. "Tiger!" I cried, struck with a new idea, "find her, good dog. Seek Dolores!" He seemed to understand at once when I fetched a scarf of hers and held it up to him. Without more ado he set off down the lane and took a short cut across a field to a neighboring wood. Every now and then he stopped and licked my hand as I followed close behind him. It was warm and sheltered in the pine wood; the ground was slippery with fir needles. The dog went on steadily toward a pile of fagots that were stacked against a low stone wall. On the other side ran the high road to Plymouth. Here the earth was carpeted with green moss. I stepped noiselessly across the open space, thinking to climb the wall and make my way home by the road. Tiger had pricked up his ears—there was a sound of horses' hoofs; perhaps it was Ambrose. For the moment I forgot that I was seeking Dolores, but as I neared the wood stack I saw her. Her head was turned away from me, and she was leaning over the wall with clasped hands, straining her eyes in the direction of the riders. The clatter of the hoofs drew nearer. "Dolores!" I cried, running forward, "why did you leave me? I have been so unhappy about you. Come home with me now."

She turned and I saw her dark eyes were flashing with a staange light; she grasped my arm and pointed down the road. "So alike," she murmured; "child, forgive me! So alike, and I saw my ring on his finger. Look, look! who is it?"

I looked. Ambrose had seen me already; he was waving his hand; by his side rode a man whose face I seemed to know—a man who looked weary and dusty. Younger, yes, handsomer than my husband, but careworn and ill. He wore a slouched hat. I could not distinguish his features, and yet, as he sat there in the sunlight I knew that they were familiar to me.

"Who is it?" asked Dolores, more eagerly than before.

"My husband."

"Which is your husband? For the love of heaven!"

"Ambrose Lyncombe," I answered, fairly bewildered; "the man who is waving his hand—the one nearest to the wall."

"Thank God! thank God!"

Her beautiful face was radiant with joy. Then I saw my husband speak a few low words to his companion, who drew rein and dismounted from his horse. He was very lame; he could hardly walk, but there was no need for him to take many steps. Dolores had swung herself over the low wall and was running to meet him with outstretched hands. "Carlos, my beloved, welcome!" she cried, "querido marido mio!"

"Forgive me, Dolores, forgive me," was all he said, and her loving arms were round his neck, her head resting on his shoulder. Then, as he looked down upon her, his face glowing with emotion—then I saw the likeness again, stronger than before, and I knew that Charles Walters was the same man as Charlford Lyncombe, my husband's younger brother.

* * * * * * *

We feared a return of fever for Dolores, but she recovered speedily from her fatigue. Charlford, indeed, has always been an invalid since, partly in consequence of an accident that he met with abroad. The illness that followed first led him to remember his deserted wife, and make an effort to—however, he is Ambrose's brother, and through all her trouble Dolores still clings to him.—Belgravia.

Two Kinds of Lobbyists.

From the Washington Star.

"The occupation of the lobbyist is about played out, for this season anyhow," remarked a member of the Third House to a Star reporter. "The boys," he continued, "still hang 'round, but most of 'em ain't making enough to pay their cigar bills. There's some talk of money comin' here to beat the Nicaraguan treaty. I don't know how true it is, but I do know that some fellers are bankin' on makin' their winter' expenses out of it. They say that Duke Gwin, ex-Secretary Thompson and one or two others are comin' after the holidays with a boodle supplied by De Lesseps to knock out the Nicaragua Canal. But if they do come none but high-toned ducks can get into the snap. They'll want ex-Senators and ex-Cabinet officers who can explain constitutional law and set up terrapin stews at Chamberlain's. That's to high up for me.

"To tell the truth, people are getting afraid of any man that's called a lobbyist. The newspapers have said so much about the business that people are down on it, and a member of Congress is actually afraid to talk to any man who's been spotted as belongin' to the lobby. And, to be honest about it, some of 'em ain't no better than confidence men, after all. They lie round the Capitol watching for anything and everything that has money in it. Soon as they discover somebody who has a bill or claim they go for him and tell him if he don't let 'em in they'll jump on him. It's divy or fight with them. No honest lobbyist has any use for that crowd. It's them that hurts the business and make people scared at the name lobby.

"There's many a queer racket worked about these Capitol corridors, I can tell you, and if the reporters could just get on to some of 'em they'd have something worth writing about. One man got $10,000 out of a certain crowd when the tariff bill was hanging in conference, just by cheek and smart work. The crowd I speak of had a certain interest to take care of, and they were afraid 'twas going to be hurt. That man found out how the committee stood and then made a bargain to protect that interest. He never went near the committee—never spoke a word to any of the members; but when the report was made and the thing was all right he got his $10,000. The votes of members have been sold over and over again without the members themselves ever knowing anything about it. How is it done? Well, the racket is about this: You want to secure the vote of a certain member. I know him, and pretend that I can control him. You begin to believe I can work him. I just wait till the bill comes up. Then if my man votes for it I claim to have made him do it; if he don't, I tell you he fooled me, and that's all there is of it. But there ain't as much of this as there used to be. The lawyers have almost spoiled the trade of the professional lobbyist."

Army and Naval Officers.

The present ranking officer of the army is Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan; headquarters, Washington; pay, $11,000 a year. The major generals are limited by law to three, and the offices are filled by W. S. Hancock, commanding military division of the Atlantic, headquarters at New York; John M. Schofield, military division of the Pacific, headquarters, San Francisco; and John Pope, military division of the Missouri, headquarters Chicago. The pay of a major general is $7,500 a year. The brigadier generals are limited by law to six. They are: O. O. Howard, department of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha; A. H. Terry, department of Dakota; C. C. Auger, department of Missouri; George Crook, department of Arizona; Nelson A Miles, department of the Columbia; David S. Stanley, department of Texas. The pay of a brigadier general is $5,500 a year. The higher officers of the navy are: Admiral, David D. Porter, Washington; vice-admiral, Stephen C. Rowan, chairman of the lighthouse board, and seven rear admirals on the active list, assigned, according to a recent Navy Register, as follows: John L. Worden, president of the retiring board; Edward T. Nichols, chief of the bureau of yards and docks; George H. Cooper, commanding North Atlantic station; Earl English, commanding European station; J. H. Upshur (acting rear admiral), commanding Pacific station; Robert W. Shufeldt, superintendent of naval observatory, and John L. Davis (acting), Asiatic station. Following these are twenty-one commodores on the active list, whose commands or assignments are subject to so frequent changes that we will not attempt to give them. The pay of an admiral is $13,000; of a vice admiral, $9,000 at sea and $8,000 on shore duty; of a rear admiral, $6,000 at sea, $5,000 on shore and $4,000 on waiting orders; and of a commodore, $5,000 at sea, $4,000 on shore and $3,000 on waiting orders.

FROWNS OR SMILES?

Where do they go, I wonder,
  The clouds on a cloudy day,
When the shining sun comes peeping out
And scatters them all away?
I know!—They keep them and cut them down
For cross little girls who want a frown,
Frowns and wrinkles and pouts—oh, my!
How many 'twould make—one cloudy sky!

I think I should like it better
  A sunshiny day to take
And cut it down for dimples and smiles—
  What beautiful ones 'twould make!
Enough for all the dear little girls
With pretty bright eyes and waving curls,
To drive the scowls and frowns away,
Just like the sun on a cloudy day.

"GOOD-NIGHT AND GOOD-BY."

From the Companion.

"She is a good friend to you, Janet," Gertie Armstrong said to her friend indignantly, "and you ought not to turn her into ridicule. If a person was as kind and generous to me as old Miss Harding is to you, I would bite my tongue off before I'd laugh at her."

"That's because you don't know her as I do," laughed pretty Janet Gordon. "She is so full of queer, old-fashioned notions and ways, that she might as well have come down from her grandmother's portrait. Why, if I didn't laugh sometimes, people would think I admired her, or was like her."

"They may think worse things. They may think you malicious or ungrateful."

"Well, I can't help it if they do. I don't deny that I'm glad to get away from this wretched hole where ma is always grumbling, and the babies are always crying; for Miss Harding's house is beautiful, as you know, and she takes me out into society and all that. But why don't she keep me with her altogether? That's one of her ridiculous notions. She says no child ought to be taken from a parent, particularly from a widowed mother. Nonsense? As if my widowed mother wouldn't be to happy to part with me."

Gertie was disgusted and remained silent.

"Oh, I can see what you think, Miss Prim," cried Janet. "You know I don't set up for being good and sensible as you do. I only care for being amused and having pretty dresses."

"Yes, you certainly have plenty of those."

"Pretty dresses? Yes, of course, or I couldn't go out with her. Do you know I believe she's glad of an excuse to go out, and to have company at home. And when the excuse happens to be so good-looking and attractive"—she said with a little laugh—"well, it's a kind of reflected glory, don't you see? Like a handsome piece of furniture!"

"You do her injustice." Gertie answered gravely. "When Miss Harding lost her twin sister—her only near relative—I've heard my mother say she didn't go into society at all, and it's a painful effort for her to do so now."

Janet fairly screamed with laughter.

"Why, she lost her sister long before I was born, at least nineteen years ago. To be sure she whimpers whenever she speaks of her, but as for pain, just look at her dress, will you! Blazing red poppies, or small sunflowers, in a green velvet bonnet, and poppies in her bouquet, or wherever she can stick them. And then, that green velvet dress, and her yellow weazen face—it makes her look like an old witch. But I suppose next, you'll try and persuade me she dresses in perfect taste."

"No, I did not speak of her dress. But hers is a harmless eccentricity which should not weigh with any one who knows what a good, benevolent woman she is."

"Oh, you can preach!" cried Janet pettishly. "But you don't go out with her and see people giggling and punching each other, as she passes."

"I am very sure they don't laugh to her face," Gertie said sarcastically. "She's too rich for people to insult her. She loves you, and besides you are a kind of relative, and it wouldn't be out of place for you to give her a hint about her dress. Why don't you tell her kindly that it is not becoming?"

"Catch me doing anything so stupid! She'd never forgive me. When she does ask my opinion, it's to have me admire her things, not find fault with them. She's as vain and credulous as she can be."

"Is it possible you don't feel any gratitude?" Gertie asked, gazing curiously at the pretty, mocking face.

"Gratitude? Well, of course, I'm overwhelmed by her favors. If I don't, she'd stop giving them quickly enough, I'm sure of that. But I don't mind telling you, that playing grateful is awfully tiresome work. Besides there isn't so very much obligation, after all. We are distantly related, and she's as rich as Crœsus, while my folks are poor enough, goodness knows. Why shouldn't some of her money be spent on me? Besides she's fond of young people, and if she hadn't taken me up, she'd have taken some other girl. As for affection, that's not in the compact."

"No," thought Gerty, indignantly, "that is not likely to be in any compact you could make. You haven't changed a bit since we were at school together. Selfish, cold hearted, and treacherous, you must always be, and I'm ashamed of myself for liking you, and calling you my friend."

Ignorant of Gertie's thoughts, Janet kissed her as she rose as she rose to go, and said amicably, "I'm afraid I've shocked you dreadfully, but it's such a comfort to be able to talk freely to a safe friend about things that are unpleasant. You and Wilson Griswold are the only two people in the world in whom I really confide."

"Wilson Griswold!" exclaimed Gertie pausing, with her hand on the door. "Why, he is as treacherous and ill-natured as he can be. I advise you not to make a confident of him."

Janet laughed, and shook her head, and thought if Gertie only knew how much Wilson admired her, and how very sparkling his wit was when it was directed against Miss Harding, she would know he would never betray her confidences about "Cousin Peggy."

About four o'clock, Janet went to Miss Harding's house, with a light heart and a happy face. They were going to a dinner party, and Miss Harding was already dressed in her usual bright colors. The red poppies in her bonnet had given place to small, bright, yellow sunflowers.

"How do you like my new bonnet?" Miss Harding asked. "I sometime think yellow isn't as becoming to me as it used to be when I was young."

"Oh, how can you say so, Cousin Peggy?" looking at her in affected admiration. "Why the flowers are perfect. French flowers always are. Nothing could be more becoming. Those tints really make your complexion fairer."

"I'm glad to hear you say so, for I should be very sorry to part with my poppies and sunflowers. No doubt you think it strange I am found of them. But you see, my dear, when sister Becky and I were children, my mother was very poor, and we lived in a poor, mean cottage. In the narrow yard, we made a little strip of flower garden, which Becky and I tended. We had no money with which to buy flowers, but the neighbors gave us poppy and sunflower seeds, and our little plot of ground became gorgeous.

"Then mother died, and Uncle James left us his large fortune; but when Becky and I moved from the poor old home, that we loved on mother's account, we brought seed from our dear flowers. Becky loved them so much that she always wore them, and used to call them our memorial flowers. No exotic gave her half so much pleasure. She had a constant mind, Becky had, and never slighted old friends. When she was dying she said:

"'Peggy, bury with me some of the old sunflowers and poppies, and by them, perhaps, mother will know that I have never forgotten the dear old home.' I dare say graver colors would be more suitable for my age, but I think so little of such things, and the flowers are so precious to me. It is a pleasure to fancy that possibly even now, Becky may know by these flowers that I too have remembered."

Janet tried to look sympathetic, but it cost her an effort, so she exclaimed, "O Cousin Peggy, I wouldn't think of wearing grave, dowdy colors that would make you look as old as the hills!"

"But I am an old woman. You must reconcile yourself to that fact, my child."

"Oh, I don't like to think it," replied Janet, looking grieved. "I'd like you to be just twenty years old. But you don't look old. Indeed, indeed, you don't!"

"Don't I? Well, you know best, but my eyes are getting so dim, I can't see my own face in the mirror. You will have to be my mirror, dear, and I'm afraid you are a partial one. But it's nearly time to start. Run up stairs, and look on your dressing table. You'll find a little present there for you."

"Dear, warm-hearted girl!" Miss Harding murmured to herself as Janet left the room. "How grateful she is! Well, well, what better use can I make of my fortune than to benefit her? I am glad I am able to provide for her so that after my death she will not be forced to earn her own living or be dependent upon any one for support. Did the bracelets please you, dear?" she asked, as Janet with a radiant face rushed into the room.

"Oh, they're too lovely! You're too ood to me, darling Cousin Peggy!"

In her secret soul the girl was saying, "I'm so disappointed, for I wanted a diamond broach. I've been crazy for one, and she knows it. This pair of plain gold bracelets aren't worth having. What a mean old thing she is!"

Arrived at Mrs. Lorton's, where they were to dine, Janet's spirits rose. Pretty, well-dressed, supposed to be the sole heiress of her wealthy and eccentric relative, she received a great deal of attention. After dinner a dance was proposed, and Miss Harding gazed with pride and delight at the girl's grace and beauty. Towards midnight, however, the old lady began to get sleepy and tired.

"Janet is so fond of dancing I won't take her away just yet," she thought. "But it's so close here where all these people are, that I'll sit on the balcony awhile, and get a little fresh air."

The balcony was deserted, and as Miss Harding sat there her kindly thoughts turned to the girl she loved. "I don't like to see that worthless Wilson Griswold hanging about Janet," she thought. "I dare say he thinks she is going to be very wealthy, and it is to save her from being the prey of fortune-hunters like him that I shall be careful that the fortune I leave her shall be in the hands of trustees. Nevertheless, I shall speak to her about it."

The voice of the very man she was thinking of sounded almost in her ears. He and Janet had taken seats near the open door that led to the balcony. The balcony was dark, and they did not see the solitary figure sitting at the side of one of the pillars but a few feet away. Mr. Griswold was saying, with a sarcastic laugh,—

"Upon my word, Miss Janet, you ought to correct 'Cousin Peggy's taste! She's a big sunflower sure enough this evening; or rather she's a hoary old ruin, over which the sunflowers are nodding their yellow heads. Her costumes must drive you frantic."

A laugh answered him. That rippling, merry laugh which Miss Harding used to love, for she thought it made the music of an innocent, happy heart.

"What can I do, Mr. Griswold? It's simply a choice between poppies and sunflowers; for one of these flowers she must wear in memoriam, she says. If the glass doesn't show her that wrinkles and a yellow skin do not exactly harmonize with such ornaments how can I give her better taste?"

"Ah! but the ridiculous figure must annoy you," drawled the gentleman. "Your taste is so true that such an outrage must be exceedingly painful."

"Oh, you don't know all I have to endure. Why, she's as capricious and exacting as she can be, and as absurd in her notions and her ways as she is in her millinery. Often I can hardly keep from laughing in her face, but that would spoil everything, you know."

"No chance of being her heiress, then, eh?"

"Well, she's very old, and I can see that she is breaking every day. Of course I can't say that I want her to die, but I shan't be sorry when my slavery is over and I can enjoy myself."

Mr. Griswold laughed. "When that happy event comes off, you ought to erect an altar and decorate it with poppies and sunflowers, and do reverence to them every morning. A kind of memorial service to the manes of your benefactress."

"I hate them! I do believe you are laughing at me."

"Never. But she is very good to you. Of course you have some regard for her?"

"No, candidly I can't say that I have. She's old and ugly and has such queer ways, and everybody thinks her so absurd, that if she weren't so rich and I so poor, I wouldn't stay a day with her. A small fortune wouldn't tempt me. But I suppose she's looking for me now, that she may go home. I must go and hunt her up."

Stunned and almost breathless, Miss Harding remained on the balcony after they left, her hands clasped over her eyes, striving to realize that the cruel words she had heard were not a fearful dream. Her whole heart's love had gone out to this ungrateful, treacherous girl, and there more was grief than anger in this harsh awakening. It was a long time before she gained composure enough to enter the house and encounter the crowd within. But she succeeded in controlling her feelings, so that she met Janet without giving any sign of the storm which was raging within her. When they were seated in the carriage, she said to the coachman,—

"William, drive first to Mrs. Gordon's, as Miss Janet returns home to-night."

"I thought I was to stay with you," Janet said, in astonishment. "Neither this night, nor any future night", was the trembling reply. "I was on the the balcony and overheard your conversation with Wilson Griswold. I shall not need your memorial altar of poppies and sunflowers." Janet burst into tears. Nothing more was said, for Miss Harding felt that she could not control her own feelings. When the carriage stopped at Mrs. Gordon's, she simply said, "Here we are at your mother's. Good-night—and good-by!"

THE COST OF LIVING

Present Prices Compared With Those of Eighty or Ninety Years Ago.

From the Philadelphia Record.

In view of some curious efforts to increase the emoluments of goverment officers, on the ground that it costs two or three times as much to live now as it did when these offices were created, it may be well to recall sundry statistics given by Senator George, of Mississippi, in a recent speech. Having repeatedly found his objections to the modern increase of official salaries met by the broad assertion that it costs three times as much to live now as it did when the goverment was founded, he determined to be no longer put down by this statement without finding out exactly how far it was true. He delved among the books of the Congressional library, and the conclusion he reached was that "in all the substantials of life all the necessaries and the comforts of life, the prices were higher during Washington's and the elder Adam's administration than they are now. I allude especially to provisions, things consumed by men. Of course we all know as to clothing that the improvement in labor-saving machinery, the invention of the sewing-machine, have greatly reduced the prices of those necessary articles. As to fuel, I have looked into that, and the price of coal is now less than it was during the administration of Washington."

Rents, of course, are enormously greater now in the large cities than they were in the beginning of the century; but, while this fact must be kept in mind for those places, Mr. George insists that even rents, "in the rural districts in the non-manufacturing and commercial states are as low now as they ever were before in the south." Here are some of the statistical comparisons of Senator George:

"Beef per barrel was worth in 1795 $13, in 1796 it was worth $14, in 1834 it was worth $8.50, and the average price of beef for the forty years commencing in 1795 and ending in 1834 was $10.95 cents per barrel. In the last ten years the price of beef has not been less than $10.25 per barrel.

"Take the article of corn, a very necessary article. In 1795, 1796 and 1797 it was worth $1 per bushel and over. That was the lowest price. The average price for the forty years from 1794 to 1834 was 86 1-2 cents per bushel. In the last ten years it has never been as high as this average except in 1882, when there was a drouth and corn was exceptionally high.

"Take the article of coffee. In 1795, 1706, and 1797, it was worth respectively, 21, 25 and 26 cents per pound, and the average price for the forty years up to 1834 was 23 cents. For the last ten years it has not been up to that average.

"Take the article of sugar. In 1795 it was worth 14 cents per pound. It went as high as 17 cents in 1816, and never got as low as 10 cents till 1820. So there has been a fall in the price of sugar."

Mr. George at that point noted that it was shown a year ago in Congress that sugar was a leading item of expense in a boarding-house for factory operatives. He then added these figures:

"Take pork, sir. In 1795 it was $18 per barrel; in 1801 it was $26. In 1808 it fell to $15, and was never as low as $15 again until 1820, and then it was $14.50. The average price for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was $16.99 per barrel. It is less than that now.

"Take flour, a very essential article of support. The average price of a barrel of flour from 1795 to 1834 was $8.51. In 1795 it was $12, in 1796 it was $16, in 1801 it was $13, in 1817 it was $14.75, the average being, as I have stated, $8.51. It is now, and has been for a long time, much lower than that.

"Take wheat. My statistics of wheat do not go beyond the year 1806. I cannot find them beyond that time. In that year the average price of wheat was $1.35; in 1807, 1808 and 1809 it was $1.25 per bushel; in 1810 it was $1.50 per bushel; in 1811 it was $1.75 per bushel, whereas the price to-day in Chicago is about 98 cents. Since that time wheat has fallen lower but the fluctuations through speculation do not affect the general comparison.

"Take rice, another article of consumption. In 1795 it was worth 7 cents per pound; in 1796 it was worth 8 cents per pound, and the average for the forty years from 1795 to 1834 was $4.61 per hundred, 4.61 cents per pound, and this was caused by the low price from 1820 down. Before that time it was higher. The average for the last ten years would be but very little more."

These figures may in some particulars be attacked, and there are other considerations that should be taken into account. It is no doubt true that the number of things classed as necessaries and comforts, or, in other words, the number of things deemed ordinary requsites for a given condition or calling in life, has been multiplied of late years. Doubtless food is not relatively so great an item of the total expense in many families as it was in former generations. Nevertheless, Mr. George's investigations are interesting, and perhaps may lead to some caution hereafter in accepting assertions hitherto so little challenged as to have almost become axioms.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Massachusetts legislature has again defeated a bill to repeal the law prohibiting atheists from testifying in courts.

Massachusetts has taken all the preliminary steps toward the adoption of the biennial system of legislative sessions. A special election to ratify the action of the Legislature on the subject will be held next summer, and the proposition will undoubtedly be ratified.

General Grant's article on the battle of Shiloh, in which he denied that there was a surprise at the beginning, brings out a host of authorities controverting Gen. Grant's statement. All admit the surprise and think the hard fighting and victory afterwards was all the more creditable to the army on that account.

While stocks and general merchandise have greatly depreciated in New York, real estate has increased in value and it is believed it will escape the downfall that has attended the period of stagnation, even though that period should be prolonged for a year. Mortgages have increased more than twenty per cent.

The abrogation by congress of the Texas Pacific Land grant was based on a clear case of entire default on the part of the railroad. The whole of the lands have been lands restored to the public domain and made subject to disposal, under the General Laws of the United States, as though said grant had never been made.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine for February estimates the losses of investors in securities on the London Stock Exchange during the year 1884 at seventy millions sterling. Nearly everything the English investor touched has melted away. The shrinkage in U. S. railroad bonds and shares he puts at forty-seven millions alone. He well characterizes it as a "black year for investors."

An Illinois paper claims to have the facts and figures to prove that the months of January and February 1875 knock the present year's record cold. Here they are: Total mornings below zero in January and February, 1875, 32; in 1885, 22. Total mornings below to date in January and February, 1875, 31; in 1885, 22. Total mornings below in January, 1875, 17; in January 1885, 13. These figures are from Northern Illinois, but they probably correspond with those farther north.

Robert Collyer preached recently, in New York city, on the subject of "George Eliot." While he paid the highest tribute to her genius and to the elevated tone of her writings, he said: "I can not but believe that she has made one grave mistake, and that, say what we will, or love her for her beautiful genius as we do, she must answer for it." He added, however, that he felt under such obligations to her that he would as soon make accusation against his own mother or sister as to press the accusation against her.

The English have already lost many splendid soldiers in the Soudan campaign, but what has a still sharper sting to their national pride, they have also lost much of their military renown and prestige, and many more brave lives will have to be sacrificed to regain it. The object of General Wolseley's expedition was the rescue of General Gordon. Unfortunately that is now no longer among the possibilities, and if the war shall be prosecuted any longer it will simply be for the purpose of vindicating British supremacy and gratifying the English desire for revenge.

England has 65 square miles of colony to the square mile of her own area; Holland 54, Portugal 20, Denmark 6.80, France 1.90, Spain 0.86 square miles. The area of the British colonies is nearly 8,000,000 of square miles—rather less than the area of the Russian Empire, including Siberia and Central Asia; but if the area of the native foudatory States in India, amounting to 509,284 square miles, be added, over which England exercises as great control as Russia does over much of the territory under its sway, together with that of the United Kingdom itself, 120,727 miles, then the area of the British Empire exceeds that of the Russian Empire by about 200,000 square miles, and it covers within a fraction of one-sixth of the whole land area of the globe.

The people of Montana are rising in earnest and beginning to protest against the manner in which the public domain is squandered—first, among cattle syndicates, and second, by division into reservations for occupancy by Indians who are already self-supporting. The press of the Territory also devotes great space to the subject, and is bringing a very strong pressure to bear to have the public domain thrown open to actual settlers. "A Territory running 400 miles east and west and 100 miles north and south, covered with nutritious grass, well watered and timbered, an area larger than the State of Indiana, is held by 1,500 Piegan Indians. In view of such flagrant injustice as is shown in these instances the feeling of the people of Montana is that these large reservations ought to be cut down to the standard of actual necessities.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE.—Bills passed for a $100,000 public building at La Crosse and $100,000 to pay citizens for supplies furnished Indians in Minnesota between 1860 and 1862. The river and harbor bill was considered. At 6 p. m. the opponents of the measure began to filibuster, and this was continued until adjournment at midnight.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 25.—The claim of Nathan Myrick of St. Paul and others for the loss of money for goods sold to Indians just before the outbreak in 1862, for which the Indians could not pay, because their annuities were cut off, passed the house to-day. The bill originated in the senate and there passed, allowing $120,000 for these claims. The house amended the bill by providing that the secretary of war should approve the amount of goods sold to the Indians and pay the claims, if they aggregated less than $100,000, and nothing should be paid in excess of that amount. The story of the claim is that in the summer of 1862 certain bands of the Sioux Indians assembled at the Yellow Medicine and Redwood agencies in Minnesota for the purpose of receiving their annuities, which they had been accustomed to receive about the last of June or the first of July. The money for the payments did not come at the usual time. The Indians waited until their supplies were exhausted, and also those of the government at that point. They became hungry, dissatisfied and restless. Certain licensed traders, among them Mr. Myrick, by the advice of the Indian agent, Maj. Galbraith, furnished supplies, as the only measure of preventing an outbreak, until their stores were exhausted, relying upon the money soon to arrive for the annuities for payment. Before the money arrived, the outbreak occurred. The Indians, goaded to desperation by hunger, committed atrocities for which they were punished in part by the confiscation of moneys due them from the United States amounting to $5,631,900. Payment of the annuities was stopped; the means from which they could have paid for the supplies furnished them on the credit of future annuities was wholly taken from them. Myrick has been pressing this claim for ten years.

SENATE.—A Pacific railroad funding bill was introduced. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill passed. The trade dollar retirement bill was debated at great length without action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The senate committee on appropriations increased the naval appropriation bill as sent from the house by $2,364,500. The principal items of increase are an appropriation of $200,000 for continuing the work on the double-turreted monitors; $500,000 for the armament of new cruisers and gun boats; $115,000 for the construction of steel cruisers and gun boats, and $50,000 for the general maintenance of the bureau, docks, etc.

Senator Sherman reported to the senate yesterday an amendment to the sundry civil bill to provide for the erection in the District of Columbia of a statue of Gen. Lafayette, to cost $50,000.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 26.—A lively contest occurred in the house over the bill to repeal the pre-emption, timber culture and desert lands acts. This bill is on the speaker's table with amendments made by the senate. There is a decided majority in the house favorable to concurrence in the senate amendments, but the Northwestern members are very generally hostile to the repeal, and have been diligently watching to prevent final action on the bill. It cannot be reached out of the regular order, except by unanimous consent or by a suspension of the rules. This latter motion was made to-day by Cobb of Indiana, his object being to have the bill referred to the committee on public lands. The effect of the passage of this motion would have been to give the committee the privilege of reporting back the bill at any time for concurrence in the senate amendments. The Northwestern members actively resisted this, and it was rejected by a vote of 166 to 93—not the required two-thirds. It is probable the bill will die on the speaker's table. Mr. Payson made a strong effort before the committee on rules this morning to amend the house rules so as to allow a majority vote to take a bill from the speaker's table for reference to committees. This proposed rule was intended to give opportunity to get at the pre-emption bill. The committee refused to report the desired amendment, and hence the desperate attempt to suspend the rules and pass the pre-emption bill.

SENATE.—Mr. Morrill, who has persisted in the effort to secure the passage of amendments to the trade dollar bill of the house providing for the suspension of silver coinage, attempted to call up that measure. He admitted that in view of the recent action there was no chance to secure the suspension of silver coinage, and appealed to the senate to strike out the proposed amendment and pass the house bill to retire the trade dollar. This was met by a motion to proceed with the bill limiting the time for the presentation of claims against the government, which was carried by a vote of 34 to 21. Subsequently the very bill which displaced the silver bill was laid aside for a pension bill; thus indicating that the senate has at last been brought to realize that it is a useless waste of time to further debate the silver question.

The house substitute for the river and harbor bill appropriating $5,000,000 was laid before the senate, and having been read once, Mr. Cameron (Wis) objected to its second reading; so the bill lies on the table, not having been referred to a committee.

The unanimous consent to take up the bill for the relief of Letitia Tyler Semple, daughter of the late President Tyler. The bill would give her a pension of $50 a month. The lady named was now blind and dependent on charity in the city of Washington.

Mr. Riddleberger objected. He saw no reason for pensioning president's daughters.

Mr. Cockrell also objected. He thought it a crime against the people to pass such bills. It was the beginning of a civil pension list.

A vote on the bill resulted, yeas 11, nays 17.

HOUSE.—Mr. Willis presented the river and harbor matter and succeeded in passing it under suspension of the rules.

The bill appropriates $5,000,000, to be expended under the direction and with the approval of the secretary of war for the continuation and completion of works designated in the last river and harbor law. The bill contains the following provisions: That the work at Galveston harbor shall be treated as if the sum of $250,000 had been appropriated by the bill last year. Any money which shall be allotted under this act for the improvement of the Mississippi river, below Cairo (except so much thereof as shall be necessary to prevent works in progress from waste and injury) shall be expended in continuation and completion of the works at the Plum Point and Lake Providence reaches, to the end that the plan of the commission for the improvement of the river may be fully tested; and money allotted to the Mississippi river shall be expended by the secretary of war and in accordance with plans approved by him.

There are thirty-six public buildings in the various parts of the Union that have been provided for in the sundry civil bill that went over to the senate.

The bill fixes the limit in four cases. The Dallas, Tex., building is not to cost over $100,000; Jefferson City, Mo., not over $132,000; St. Joseph, Mo., not over $300,000; and that of Minneapolis not over $500,000.

SENATE.—A substitute of the river and harbor bill was read a second time, and referred to the committee on commerce, which, on request of Mr. McMillian, got permission to sit during sessions of the senate.

Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution: That the committee on finance be and hereby is instructed forthwith to prepare and report to the senate a proper bill to provide for the immediate suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars, and for the resumption of such coinage whenever the commercial value of the standard dollar aforesaid shall rise to within 5 per cent. of par with the standard gold dollar of the United States. The resolution was laid over. The senate then on motion of Mr. Wilson, took up the house bill to forfeit the unearned lands granted to the state of Iowa to aid the construction of the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad. The bill as passed by the house, declares such unearned lands forfeited; requires the attorney general to institute legal proceedings to ascertain and determine their quantity, and provides that actual bona fide settlers already on the lands shall have preference of entry at the land office, etc.

Mr. McMillan opposed it. It was a proposition, he said, which, in the name of popular prejudice, sought to do violence to public private rights. The grant had been not to a railroad company, but to the state of Iowa, and was an entire grant. Pending debate on this bill, house bills providing for the erection of public buildings at various places were taken up and passed.

The debate on the Sioux City & St. Paul forfeiture bill was resumed. Mr. Hoar said citizens of Massachusetts had invested $800,000 at 6 per cent in that enterprise. He thought such men were entitled to justice at the hands of the senate. The land was all those people would have for their money. They were entitled to lands coterminous with the completed portion of the road.

HOUSE.—A long debate took place on the late silver letter of President Cleveland, the fortification bill being under consideration. The debate was of a partisan character and of little account.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

American Flour.

A correspondent of the Montreal Herald, in discussing this tax, corrects some statements of Mr. Howland to the minister of finance. He claims that the statement that competition came mostly from wheat grown in Dakota and Minnesota, which, by the new roller process of milling, yielded on an average about 66 per cent of high-grade, or what is known as patent flour, is absurd. The average of high-grade flour taken from good wheat is not greater than 40 per cent. Mr. Howland claimed that Americans sell their flour in Canada at slaughter rates. In contradiction of this statement the quotations of the Montreal markets show that American strong bakers' sells at $4.50@5, and Canadian strong bakers' at $4@4.25, on the same day. The truth is, the American miller does not slaughter this or any other grade of flour. He sells strong bakers' to his Canadian customers on precisely the same terms as he sells to his American customers. In the West—Winona, for instance, the place mentioned by Mr. Howland—flour of all grades is sold to customers at the same prices, no matter where they come from. If it is going East the custom is for the miller to pay the freight to Chicago, and if he pays the Canadian duty he adds that also to his invoice. American millers cannot afford to make their neighbors in Canada a present of part of the price of the flour they sell them. If they did so they would soon have to close their mills. In the matter of freights it was claimed that flour could be shipped from Winona, Minn., to Ottawa for 42 cents per barrel, while from Toronto to Ottawa the rate was 35 cents. Here was a difference of only seven cents per barrel as against one of the furthest points. From Minneapolis to Montreal the rate was 48 cents, and from Toronto 35 cents, a difference of only 13 cents. The facts are that the rate between Winona and Ottawa was not 42 cents per barrel, but 81 cents; and the rate between Minneapolis and Montreal is not 48 cents, but 81 cents also. The freight between the points mentioned is usually divided into two parts—one part from west of Chicago, and the other part from Chicago to the East. From Winona to Ottawa, for instance, the freight is 81 cents per barrel, divided this way: From Winona to Chicago, 25 cents, and from Chicago to Ottawa 46 cents. From Winona to Toronto, the freight to Chicago is 35 cents, from Chicago to Toronto 30 cents.

General Grant's Days are Numbered.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—A special to the Times from New York, based on reliable medical authority, says:

Notwithstanding the rose-colored report of Gen. Grant's health recently given in a medical journal, the truth is Gen. Grant is a very sick man and his death is apparently not far distant. The public have no conception of the shattered condition of his physical system. It is hoped the affection of the tongue may not prove fatal, but there is as yet no appearance that it is not the development of a malignant and fatal disease. Although somewhat better now than some weeks ago, the enlarged and inflamed tongue continues to make it painful to speak or swallow fluids, the only nourishment he can take. In addition to this, distressing malady, Gen. Grant is a terrible sufferer from neuralgia, and it seems to have taken possession of his whole system. He has had most of his teeth drawn to lessen the neuralgic torture, and his injury in the hip caused by his fall a year ago is still a source of great suffering and forbids physical exercise. It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country that Gen. Grant is rapidly breaking down, and apparently without hope of reaction, and unless there should be some unexpected relief he will not be long among the living. He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining, and he profoundly appreciates the expressions of sympathy which have been called forth by his recent appalling misfortunes. He works every day with bandaged head and in unremitting pain to finish his military autobiography or history of the war, and hopes to complete it this spring. The first volume is entirely finished, but not revised, and the second volume is more than half done. He has not taken time to revise the first volume because of his apprehension that he may not be able to finish his second volume.

LESS ALARMING.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, Feb. 27.—A gentleman who has recently had occasion to acquaint himself with Gen. Grant's condition, said this morning that Gen. Grant was probably no worse than he had been for some time; that the cancer trouble did baffle his physicians to an extent, and that his friends did not doubt that it would finally prove fatal. There is no cause for present uneasiness, however, as Gen. Grant would probably live a year yet, unless something turned up to hasten his death.

Trade with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The report of Special Treasury Agent Evans on the operation of trade between the United States and Mexico, shows that the system is complicated, seventeen papers being required for on importation, and costs $14.56 where goods are valued at over $40; that everything seems to be done by customs officers to retard business. On the question of reciprocity, Agent Evans says:

It is urged that congress would relieve this country from the gloom and suffering caused by business depression by adopting reciprocity relations with Mexico, and thus open a new channel for the sale of American products. Disappointment, in my judgment, awaits such expectations. Of twenty-eight articles admitted free from Mexico under the treaty, fourteen are now free under the general tariff law. Of seventy three articles to be introduced into Mexico without duty, fifty are now free, except a charge for package or bulk duty, and twenty-three comprise articles for which there appears to be no market in Mexico.

Smashup on the Wabash.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Special Telegram, Feb. 27.—The Wabash east-bound passenger train had a passenger car ditched about four and a half miles east of Centerville, by a broken rail, this morning, and the car was completely wrecked and its occupants badly shaken up, and all of them sustained injuries. D. Gibson of this city, conductor, had a shoulder broken, and his wife sustained slight injuries. F. Burns, roadmaster, was badly hurt about the back and hips. F. M. Gregory of Springfield, claim agent in employ of the road, was badly bruised about the head. Mrs. Gilbert of Salt Lake City, who was traveling in company with Mrs. Gibson, was seriously hurt about the head and shoulders. The other occupants of the car, to the number of seven, have injuries of a slight nature.

The Luxurious Chief Law Officer.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 27.—Soon after Mr. Brewster was made attorney general he ordered a large quantity of high-priced furniture, bronze clocks, candelabra, Turkish rugs, etc., for his room in the department of justice. These cost about $800. When he tried to get congress to pay for them the house appropriation committee refused to make any appropriation for the purpose. Mr. Brewster sent word to the appropriation committee that he did not believe in any second-class kind of furniture, and consequently ordered the best, and that if congress did not pay for it he would pay the bill himself; but at the expiration of his official term he would take the same away with him. The committee decided the furniture should remain, and the deficiency bill which passed the house to-day contained an item appropriating the necessary sum.

Hendricks in a Railway Accident.

GRAFTON, W. V., Special Telegram, Feb. 27.—Two miles east of Parkersburg, at 4 o'clock this morning, Vice President-elect Hendricks had a narrow escape from death. His special train was running as Section No. 2 to the Washington express. By some mistake Train No. 188, which was sidetracked at Kanawha station, pulled out after the first section had passed. After running about a mile it struck a clear piece of track, at the other end of which Hendricks' train was seen approaching at lightning speed. The engineers of each train made every effort to stop the trains, but did not succeed in doing so until they met with force enough to knock off a cowcatcher on Train No. 188, and awaken Mr. Hendricks' party. Superintendent Clemens, of the Baltimore & Ohio, was on the special, and was so appalled at the narrow escape that he discharged the conductor and engineer of 188 on the spot.

Retaliating on Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The house foreign affairs committee to-day authorized Eaton to submit to the house a favorable report upon Lefevre's resolution calling for retaliatory action for Germany's restrictions upon American products. Eaton takes the ground occupied by Lefevre's resolution, that under our treaties with Germany that country has been favored above all others; that discrimination against American products was in violation of the spirit of these treaties, and that the situation warrants the action suggested in the resolution.

Rev. R. G. Hammond has been nominated post chaplain.

Mark Twain will give readings in England during the summer.

At Elida, Iowa, Frank Madison killed Joe Wood, his wife's lover.

George W. Childs cleared $453,000 on the Philadelphia Ledger last year.

J. G. H. Johnson, treasurer of Clay county, Minn., is charged with defalcation to the amount of $30,000.

Isaac Paulding, resident of Adrian, Mich. since 1836, is a son of John Paulding, one of the captors of Maj. Andre in 1780.

The senate granted a pension to the widow of Maj. E. A. C. Hatch. Mrs. Hatch is the daughter of A. T. C. Pierson of St. Paul.

A new Oklahoma colony has been organized at Des Moines, with the intention of proceeding to the coveted tract early in the spring.

A bill prohibiting the sale of liquor between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. has been ordered to a third reading in the Massachusetts house—113 to 88.

On the Illinois Central a passenger train was run into by a freight. John A. McInnes of Ingersoll, Canada, was instantly killed and many wounded.

In the house of lords the marquis of Salisbury moved a vote of censure on the government's Egyptian policy. The motion was greeted with loud applause.

Collections of internal revenue for the first seven months of the fiscal year, $65,341,347, against $69,962,679 for the same period of the previous fiscal year.

The corner stone of the capitol of Texas will be laid at Austin on the 2d of March next, being the forty-ninth anniversary of the declaration of Texan independence.

Lieut. R. W. Raimey, executive officer of the United States ship Portsmouth, disappeared from Norfolk, Va., ten days ago, and no trace of him has been discovered.

Francis E. Warren of Wyoming was recently nominated governor of the Territory of Wyoming, and Theodore F. Singiser receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, Dak.

Much excitement has been created at Port Townsend, Wash., over the disappearance of Thomas Nevins, who has been living there under the alias of John B. Voorhees. He was formerly mayor of Adrian, Mich.

At Grayson, Ky., a difficulty took place in which Wesley Newman was killed and Charles Baker mortally wounded, with knives, by Samuel, Jesse and Richard Kizer. Jailer Tyree and a posse of men started in pursuit of the Kizers.

George Bancroft, the historian, who is a native of Worcester, Mass., has signalized his desire to present that city a fund of $10,000 to form an Aaron and Lucretia Bancroft scholarship fund; the income to be devoted to the liberal education of some one scholar from Worcester.

At Miles City, Mont., an indictment for murder in the first degree has been found against Maurice Sullivan, alias Bob Sullivan, charging him with killing Dr. Carlin during the holidays. The case has excited considerable comment heretofore, having grown out of the so-called "Dance of Death" shooting on Christmas morning.

Baron Wentworth, Liberal, moved an amendment to the vote of censure. The amendment declares her majesty's forces should not occupy the Soudan longer than necessary; and, in the interests of Egypt and the British empire, it is undesirable to prevent the Egyptian people from exercising the right to select their own government.

James McDaniels, an old and highly respected pioneer of Oregon, was assassinated near Ashland, Jackson county, on the night of the 20th of last November. He was returning home after dark, when he was fired upon by some one in ambush. McDaniels body was literally riddled with buckshot. A neighbor named O'Niel and Daniel's wife have been arrested.

The Duluth land office is again in jeopardy. At the interior department it is said that Senator Sabin has recomended the appointment of H. C. Kendall as register, to supercede Judge Carey, who, it will be remembered, received the office when R. C. Mitchell's appointment was upset by charges of fraudulent timber entries made by him and others.

The United Ireland of Dublin, in commenting on the proposed visit of the prince of Wales to Ireland, disclaims any gratuitous disrespect for the prince; "but," it says, "if castle flunkies organize mock demonstrations of enthusiasm, they may rest assured there will be organized counter displays which will overshadow any displays that Earl Spencer may inaugurate."

The Century company will not publish Gen. Grant's autobiography, as at first supposed. It is not that he objected to the Century company, but personal reasons led him to accept the proposition of Charles L. Webster, Mark Twain's agent and publisher, who has just taken one of Gen. Grant's sons in business with him. The Century company and Gen. Grant are the best of friends, but the claims of Mr. Webster are of a longer friendship.

A horrible tragedy has occurred in Union county. A farmer named Most Caton, living near Smith's mills, and his sons, hung Mrs. Caton, whom Caton married four years ago. She was a widow before she married Caton, and owned a small parcel of land, which Caton wished her to deed to him. She declined to do so, which enraged him. With the aid of his sons he took her out and hung her, after beating her terribly. The Catons were arrested after a stubborn fight.

Mandan Pioneer: It is stated, on what may be regarded as pretty good authority, that the grand jury will be called upon, at its forthcoming meeting, to investigate the charge against the Marquis de Mores of shooting the hunter Luffsey. It will be remembered that Luffsey met with his death about a year and nine months ago at Little Missouri. The case was brought before Justices Bateman and Collins at Mandan, both of whom acquitted the marquis. They did not think the marquis had committed any crime, but held that if he was the one who shot Luffsey he did it in self-defense.

The president invited President-elect Cleveland to be his guest at the executive mansion from the time of his arrival in this city until he is formally inaugurated. The invitation has been declined with thanks, as apartments had already been secured for Mr. Cleveland, and because of the present uncertainty as to the exact time of his arrival at the national capital. The retiring president will call upon the incoming president at the hotel and escort him to the capitol to be inaugurated. President Arthur has accepted an invitation to attend the inauguration ball, and has assured the general committee of his cordial support and co-operation in their endeavors to make the affair a brilliant success.

The house voted against the proposition to suspend silver coinage. This was a decided surprise. Those who advocated suspension were confident that a majority was on their side, and were almost certain that their strength would reach two-thirds of those present. On the other hand, the silver advocates did not even suspect that they could command a majority; although quite confident that they would be able to check their opponents by holding more than one-third of the strength of the house. Both sides, therefore, were decidedly surprised when the speaker announced that the result of the vote on Randall's motion to suspend the rules and pass the sundry civil bill was 118 yeas to 149 nays.

The house committee on foreign affairs, considered the paiticipation of this government in the Congo conference. The conclusion was reached that a resolution prepared by Representative Phelps would harmonize the views of the committee. The resolution provides "That no prospect of commercial advantage warrants a departure from the traditional policy of this government, which forbids all entangling alliances with nations of the old world; that the participation of delegates from the United States in the so-called Congo conference, while, as your committee believes, carefully guarded in purpose to confine their powers to the consideration of commercial interests exclusively, is unfortunate if it should be anywhere recognized as a departure from the policy which forbids this government to participate in any political combination or movement outside of the American continent."

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Nearly the whole day was absorbed in discussion over the high license bill, and a deadlock in the afternoon, which lasted three hours, and was caused by those in favor of the bill refusing to vote, was finally broken by the decision of Chairman Morrison that a quorum was reported present by the sergeant-at-arms, and the bill was defeated—21 to 2. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

The senators present and refusing to vote were as follows:

Billson, Clement, Comstock, Craig, Gilfillan J. B., Greenleaf, Hall, Hickman, Houlton, Johnson, Knudson, Pillsbury, Severance, Van Hoesen, Ward, Wells, Wilkins, Wilson—total, 18. The absentees were Clarke, Clement, Lawrence, Shaleen, Sergeant and Wheat.

With the eighteen refusers and the two ayes (Truax and Goodrich) a total of twenty left four of the absentees necessary to pass the bill. It is not likely that number could have been secured.

HOUSE.—The committee on public accounts reported the accounts of the state all correct. The contested election of Wyncoop vs. McKusick was indefinitely postponed. Bills were introduced: Relating to chattel mortgages; to provide a lien for mutual fire insurance companies; making Decoration day a legal holiday; to create a fourth judgeship in the Second judicial district; to provide for stenographers in all the state courts; to provide for the regulation of mutual building and savings associations; to provide a central weather observation and crop statistic bureau at Northfield. House bills passed: For a constitutional amendment repealing the present sixty-day limit to legislative sessions relating to the testimony of witnesses.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced amending the election laws in cities of more than 12,000 inhabitants; proposing amendments to the state constitution relating to eligibility for offices of governor and state treasurer, and as to increase of salary of judges; several bills amending the general tax laws. The general appropriation bills passed the senate by agreement, and were sent into the house. The senate bill regulating the practice of dentistry was passed. The bill transferring conditionally the land grant of the Duluth & Winnipeg to the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northern was recommended to pass in committee of the whole, and in the senate committee the grain inspection and warehouse bill was considered, and, after the adoption of numerous amendments, progress was reported. Late in the evening session Senator Wilson introduced a graduated liquor license bill, which was referred to the temperance committee. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

This new liquor bill provides for a graduated minimum license fee—the sums are left blank, but the intention is to fix them at from $100 in small towns to $250 in incorporated villages, and thence to $500 in cities of 2,000 or more inhabitants.

Senator Peck secured the indefinite postponement of the bill providing that townships could by vote secure high schools. He claimed that the law had been tried in Iowa for four years and found highly pernicious.

Senator C. D. Gilfillan has introduced two bills which propose the submission to the people at the next general election of amendments to the constitution. The first bill provides that the governor or state treasurer shall be eligible to election but once during a period of four years, and that no deputy to the state treasurer shall be eligible as a successor to his chief. The second bill provides for an amendment forbidding the increase of salary of any judge (supreme, district, probate or municipal) during the term of office of such judge.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced relating to interest on tax judgments; requiring the sale of property taken on chattel mortgages at public auction; relating to town plats; for a board for the inspection of steam boilers; amending the military code; to provide for the extension of the term of corporations. House bills were passed amending the charter of the Knife Falls Boom company; making minimum banking capital $10,000; for the levy of a state tax; the grain inspection bill; for another judge in Sixth judicial district; to legalize foreclosures made in firm names and mortgages foreclosed by administrators; for the taxation of telegraph companies, etc.; exempting parsonages from taxation; amending statutes relating to the cultivation of timber. Senate bills were passed: For an additional judge in the Seventh district; amending statutes relating to accounts of administrators; amending statutes relating to guardians; to punish offenses on railroad cars; to legalize religious corporations heretofore organized; amending election law; to prohibit the killing of game birds by artificial light; relating to the times of holding court in the Ninth district; relating to the plats of towns and cities. House bills lost: For an additional clerk in the public examiner's office.

SENATE.—The morning was taken up in routine proceedings. A number of local bills were introduced, and three from the judiciary committee, amending the statutes relative to terms of county auditors and treasurers, filing of complaints in civil actions and repayment of taxes paid erroneously by mortgagees. In the afternoon, on the call of the calendar, the following senate bills were passed: Transferring grant of Duluth & Winnipeg to St. Paul, Brainerd & Northwestern (30 to 15); extending the limits of St. Paul (as amended); appropriation bills for the state normal school (special and general). House bills were passed, providing for the location of a third hospital for the insane (Sadley's bill); establishing a municipal court in Mankato. Adjourned until 10 a. m.

Late yesterday afternoon the judiciary committee of the senate introduced a bill providing that all elections for supreme, district, or probate judges shall be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and in case a judge's term expires between elections, his successor shall be elected at the biennial election next preceding the time of such expiration. The bill was regarded as so fair and necessary that it was passed under suspension of the rules, and goes direct to the house.

HOUSE.—Bills were indefinitely postponed: Providing that no property shall be exempt from a lien for labor; amending tax laws; relating to terms of town officers. Bills were introduced: To make election days legal holidays; amending the election laws in cities of more than 12,000; to abolish the office of public examiner; to permit the depositing of state funds in banks in St. Paul or Minneapolis; to provide for the care of prisoners who may be related to the sheriff; to legalize certain boards of trade; amending act relating to township insurance companies; to legalize certain sheriff's certificates from execution sales. House bills passed: For a commission to locate a second state prison; regulating the practice of pharmacy; making railroads liable for the negligence of company employes. House bills lost: For the teaching of hygiene and physiology in the public schools. Senate bills passed: The new penal code. Adjourned to 9:30 a. m.

The committee on public accounts introduced a bill yesterday which proposes that the funds of the state may be deposited in any bank which shall be approved by the usual state officers and shall give a sufficient bond for the safe custody of the funds. It is now obligatory that the funds shall be deposited in the banks of St. Paul, and the interest on deposits was recently reduced from 3 to 2 per cent. The bill provides that the interest shall not be less than 3 per cent.

SENATE.—The senate passed to a third reading what is known as the graduated high license bill. The graduation is from $500 in cities over 9,000 inhabitants, to $50 in rural towns.

The senate concurred—by a vote of 35 to 2—in the house resolution calling upon congress to restore U. S. Grant to the retired list, and the result, by a clause in the resolution, will be telegraphed to congress. The two voting no were Hall and Christianson, (democrats.) Castle, Doran and Peck did not vote. Sackett, Vollmar, Welch, and Wilson voted aye.

Senator Clarke's bill reimbursing counties for extra tax out of the tax on railroad gross earnings was indefinitely postponed in senate committee of the whole.

The Senate passed joint resolution relating to lands claimed by Minnesota Southern railroad. Authorizing the lease for fifteen years of certain school lands.

Upon the report of the committee on taxes and tax laws, the senate indefinitely postponed the house bill exempting parsonages from taxation. There is still an opportunity for friends of the bill to move a reconsideration, but it is generally believed the bill has met its death blow.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To amend laws relating to town insurance; relating to assignments for the benefit of creditors; to authorize towns, villages, etc., to establish voting places; fixing time of holding court in Freeborn county; amending laws relating to the adoption of children. The senate railroad bill was amended by inserting several sections from the house bill, and sent to the senate. Senate bills passed: To provide for service upon municipal corporations; to provide for the collection of judgments against municipal corporations. House bills passed: Providing for sale of lands forfeited to state; relating to service on domestic corporations; fixing annual school meeting; for taxation of certain timbered railroad lands; amending statutes relating to guardian and wards; to punish fraud in trademarks; relating to husband's agency in mechanics' liens; for support of state library; relating to duties of register of deeds; relating to filing school district bonds; for a monument at Gettysburg; appropriation for state horticultural society; providing for taking inventory of state property; amending statutes relating to drainage of lands; amending laws relating to corporations; relating to commitments to reform schools; for the reorganization of the state agricultural society; amending law to prevent debtors giving preferences; relating to service of domestic animals. Adjourned to 9:30 a. m.

The house judiciary committee has reported back Mr. Spaulding's bill for a reduction in the fees of the inspector of oils making the reduction apply only to inspections made in the city of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

SENATE.—Senator Wilson's bill for a graduated high license law, passed by a vote of 30 yeas to 13 nays. The nays were senators Ackerman, Blake, Buckman, Christiansen, Doran, Gilfillan, C. D., Griggs, Langdon, Morrison, O'Brien, Peterson, Sackett and Waite. Not voting—Goodrich, Peck, Van Hoosen and Vollmar.

When "messages from the house" was reached in the order of business, the secretary reported that the house had amended the senate railroad bill and requested concurrence in the amendments. Senator C. D. Gilfillan moved that the senate do not concur. Senator Hall moved to amend that the senate do concur. The ayes and noes were called on Senator Hall's motion which was lost. Yeas 11; nays 34. The nays were Senators Clarke, Knudson, Van Hoesen, Craig, O'Brien, Vollmar, Hall, Severance, Wells, Hickman, Steenerson.

Absent Pillsbury and Ward.

Senator Blake, chairman of the senate road and bridge committee, introduced in the senate the omnibus bridge and road appropriation bill which passed the house under suspension of the rules, and in the afternoon passed the senate in the same way. The bill consolidates 145 bills into one and appropriates to roads and bridges the amounts by counties mostly in the newer portions of the State.

After many delays the grain and warehouse bills of both house and senate came up for discussion again in the senate committee of the whole. Senators Van Hoesen and Houlton explained that the main points of difference between the bills was that the house bill made bonded warehouses of those only at terminal points (St. Paul Minneapolis and Duluth) while the senate bill made all houses wherein grain was stored or handled for pay public warehouses and to be bonded, but the senate finally agreed to stick to their own bill as the better of the two.

The house bill allowing women to vote for county superintendents of schools passed the senate by a vote of 27 to 11. A call of the senate was necessary to secure a full expression of opinion.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for permanent buildings for the state agricultural society's new buildings, on the new state fair grounds, was passed by the senate by a vote of yeas 30, nays 11, every senator voting. Senator Rice opposed the bill on the ground that it would increase the taxes, but his speech was void of effect. Those voting no was Senators Clark, Compton, Hall, Johnson, Rice, Severance, Shaleen, Steenorson, Vollmar, Wilkins and Willson.

HOUSE.—Mr. Turrill's high license bill, fixing the license at the uniform rate of $500, was reached in committee of the whole in the house and Mr. Daniels of Olmsted moved the bill be recommended to pass which motion was adopted after a long debate.

The bill proposing to abolish the contract system of convict labor was reached on its third reading; and Dr. Pratt of Washington county presented a series of facts concerning the management of the Minnesota prison, and some other state prisons. The question recurring on the passage of the bill, and the roll being called, there were 64 yeas and 26 nays.

The action of the senate in refusing concurrence was hurried into the house by message, and all day there was expectation that a request for a committee of conference would come back as a reply. None such appeared, however, and the senators freely expressed the opinion, "Don't believe the house wants to pass any railroad bill this session." At 10 p. m. the house took up the senate's message, refused to recede from its amendments, and asked for a committee on conference. The chair appointed as the house committee Stordock, Pattee, Brown, of Hennepin Myers and Snider.

Mr. Evans had made the state park project his pet measure, and much to the surprise of even the members of the Hennepin county delegation succeeded in securing the passage of the bill for the appointment of a commission to select two hundred acres surrounding Minnehaha falls for a state park. The bill was amended so that the sum appropriated for the expenses of the commission is but $1,000 instead of $5,000, as the bill was originally drawn.

Mr. D. Downs of Henderson introduced a bill providing for the application of a license ranging from $25 to $33, and a second section makes it a felony punishable by a fine of from $25 to $100 for the owner of any roller rink to permit a male and female to skate together.

SENATE.—Senate bills were passed amending the charter of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company. The senate appointed Senators C. D. Gilfillan, Compton, Wilson, Comstock and Crosby as a conference committee on the railroad bill. In the afternoon the senate bill lengthening the term of county auditors and treasurers to four years was lost. Senate bills were passed providing for refunding taxes wrongfully paid by mortgagees; granting railroad companies additional right of way to hold snow removed from track.

Senator Pillsbury urged the passage of both the house and senate bills, as amended by the senate, at once, in order that both bills might be before the house and the members there given a chance to take their choice. Senator Castle said to pass the house bill by the senate would be equivalent to sending it to the governor and making it a law. To this Senator Pillsbury replied that he believed a majority of the house really favored the senate bill, and he had been assured that both should receive careful attention. The senate bill was then passed, the following senators voting aye, and no one voting no:

Ackerman, Blake, Christiansen, Clement, Compton, Crosby, Doran, Fletcher, Gilfillan, C. D., Gilfillan, J. B., Greenleaf, Hall, Hickman, Houlton, Johnson, Knudson, Langdon, Morrison, Peterson, Pillsbury, Sackett, Sergeant, Severance, Steenerson, Truax, Van Hoesen, Vollmar, Ward, Welch, Wells, Wheat, Wilkins, Wilson. Total, 33.

The house bill was then read a third time and passed by a vote of 41 ayes and nayes none. The votes are not indicative of preference as to the two bills.

Senator Doran's anti-corner bill was amended by the insertion of the clause, "or who shall buy or sell for himself or others options on wheat, corn or other grain, pork lard, or keep what is commonly known as a bucket shop," shall be deemed guilty of a felony, punishable by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $10,000, or imprisonment in the state prison not to exceed two years.

The senate refused to pass the judiciary committee's bill by which the terms of county auditors and treasurers would be lengthened to four years.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were adopted for an investigation of the capitol building as to safety and ventilation. Bills were passed amending the state prison building appropriation; for the regulation of practice of architects.

The governor sent in a veto to the amendment to sec. 2, chap. 18, General Statutes 1878, relating to division fences, his objection being as follows: That the reference to the section to be amended is erroneous; that it is special legislation under the form of amendment to a general law; that the application of the general law binds it to Houston county only.

Both houses, with State officers, adjourned early to attend a great banquet at Minneapolis tendered to the legislature by the citizens of that place.

During the five months ended Nov. 30, 1884, the value of the Canadian exports of the products of the forest fell off $3,727,983, or over 17 per cent. as compared with the corresponding months of 1883. It is estimated that 50,000,000 feet of deals will be wintered over in the province and 30,000,000 feet of logs. Lumber operations during the present winter will be cut down at least one-third as compared with 1883.

The superiority of American dredging machines, which has been shown in the work on the Panama Canal, has led to orders for them by foreign Governments. The last of these is from Spain. A drag boat, with a screw propeller of a hundred horse power, five iron barges, and two towboats have been called for to be used at the port of San Juan, Porto Rico. Three months are allowed for sending in proposals, and eight months thereafter for building the apparatus.

MINNESOTA NEWS CONDENSED.

Mr. Bleichner's store and the saloon of his sons, at Chaska, were burned, with their contents. Loss partially covered by insurance.

The North Star Barrel company's shops at Minneapolis were burned. The shops are the largest in the city and are opperated by a co-operative company consisting of fifteen coopers. The section distroyed was a two story frame building and cost $35,000.

The announcement is made that J. G. H. Johnson, county treasurer of Clay county is a defaulter to the county to the sum of $30,000 at least, and how much more is not known. Clay county has been very unfortunate in her treasurers, Thorsgard, who held that office, being a defaulter of a large amount.

Washington special:—A protest has been received at the attorney general's office from H. P. Upham, president; C. D. Gilfillan, vice president, and E. H. Bailey, Cashier of the First National bank of St. Paul, against the pardoning of D. W. Vanderhoof, former bookkeeper of the bank, and embezzler to the amount of $40,000. The prospect of a pardon being granted is about even, for and against. Senator McMillan does not say that a refusal can be expected, and expresses some hope.

Civil service examinations will be held in St. Paul, March 24; Minneapolis, March 25, and Madison, Wis., March 27. At these examinations applicants for department service in Washington will be examined.

Senator McMillan asks for an appropriation of $100,000 for a public building at Winona.

At the lumber camp of Malloy Brothers & McCluer, on upper Snake river, Minn., Wednesday the 25th inst., Frank Trapenier of Stillwater was crippled for life by the falling of a limb of a tree.

Johnson & Child of Waseca have made an assignment to Warren Smith. Liabilities and assets not given.

Mrs. Gov. Hubbard has received a telegram announcing the death of her father, Charles Thomas, at San Jose, Cal., whither he went several years ago for the benefit of his health. Mr. Thomas was in his eighty-fourth year, and for some time has been in poor health.

The Northwestern Bank of Minneapolis has brought action against Augustus L. Crocker, Harry S. Pell and Albert J. Boardman for the sum of $17,130 alleged to be due on promissory notes. The defendants constitute the partnership known as Crocker, Pell & Boardman, the Minneapolis engine and machine works.

At Minneapolis, Mrs. A. E. Reed has commenced action against George Reed, for divorce, charging him with adultery. The deposition of C. W. Babcock of Kasota, was also filed stating that Reed had passed the night at his house with a woman whom he introduced as his wife. Reed is a Minneapolis stone contractor.

Stephen H. Danforth, a well known and popular lumberman of Stillwater died recently. He was a member of the Minnesota 8th regiment.

The adjutant general has received an application from J. H. Stenerson of Zumbrota for authority to muster a reserve military company at that point. The company has been formed, and consists of thirty-seven members. The officers have not been chosen yet.

Mrs. S. S. Gardner, formerly of Wadena, who shot and killed her husband and child in Chicago last year, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Rock county voters defeated a proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of building a court house.

Charles Nelson, employed in Lander's camp, near Duluth, was dangerously hurt by a falling tree.

The headquarters of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern are to be located at Worthington.

Retail merchants of Northern Minnesota met at St. Paul and took steps toward forming a permanent association.

Minneapolis insurance men are agitated over the retirement of Manager Howlett, of the underwriters' union, and the appointment of David Beveridge of Chicago to the position.

Treasurer Johnson of Clay county was allowed to resign on payment of $3,000.

The Lake City tax duplicates are said to have been tampered with by some unknown person, who changed an assessment from $50 to $150.

Jennie O'Neil, who is in Canada, is said have written a letter declaring that she was hired to make the affidavit declaring her testimony in the Bronson arson case to be untrue. The crime was committed at Henderson, Minn., and for it Mrs. Bronson is now serving a ten years' term at Stillwater.

Sheriff Bogart's horse was stolen from in front of his residence in Winona. The sheriff tracked the rig out Pleasant valley and overtook the theives at Centerville. They proved to be Harry Russell, aged about twenty, and Tom Toohey, aged twenty-nine, both under arrest recently for a theft at the skating rink.

J. W. Gray's summer hotel at Red Sand lake, four miles west of Brainerd, has been burned. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000. A part of the furniture was saved, the remainder is a total loss.

Moorhead Special:—G. H. Johnson appeared before the county commissioners this afternoon, accompanied by counsel and his brother, who is a wealthy farmer and keeps a general store at Kindred, Dak. After considerable argument it was decided to accept $3,000 from Johnson and allow him to tender his resignation to the board, which body accepted the same, the understanding being that all suits against Johnson would be thereupon withdrawn. The commissioners then selected H. P. Strait of Moorhead to fill the position. Mr. Strait will enter the office and a thorough overhauling of the books will be made. It is feared by some that the amount will prove to be much more than $3,000.

Ex-Gov. Magoffin of Kentuckey, lately deceased, had the utmost confidence in the future of Minnesota, and proved it by sending his two sons, Beriah and S. M., here, purchasing for the former a fine farm in Reserve, Ramsey county. The younger son entered George Otis' office to study law, and is now with W. D. Cornish.

Senator and Mrs. Sabin gave a dancing reception last Saturday evening at their residence on Thirteenth street, Washington to the Misses Stickney of St. Paul. There were present from Mount Vernon seminary the following young ladies: Miss McNair of Minneapolis, Miss Haton, Miss Stevens, Miss Wilson of Winona, Miss Tiffany, Misses Bosler and Miss Gaswell. Mrs. Sabin's guests were Miss Murphy of St. Paul, Miss Williams and Miss Hutchins of Connecticut, and Mrs. J. H. Sabin of Aurora, Ill., Mrs Senator Dolph and Miss Odencal, Mr. and Mrs. Demaray, Mr. and Mrs. Norrish of Minnesota. The gentlemen were Dr. Welch, Capt. Isley, J. A. Logan, Jr., Messrs. Lagare, Brainard, Gould, Kohl and Joyce, Lieut. Knox, and several others from this city. A programme of dances was carried through, and refreshments were served in great variety and abundance.

Sadie Robinson, a fifteen-year old girl living with her uncle at Anoka, set the house on fire three times, but the flames were discovered in time to prevent destruction. On being asked why she set the fire, she replied that the house belonged to her and she had a right to burn it if she liked. The house was left to herself and brother when her mother died, and Mr. Robinson is their guardian.

A little twelve-year-old daughter of Hans Hansen, of Ætna township, Pipe Stone county, was sent to a neighbor's, some distance off, on an errand, and when some way from home a couple of hungry wolves spied her and started for a meal. The child ran away as fast as she could, but the varmints gained upon her, until, on finding she was becoming exhausted and could go no further, the child, with commendable courage, turned and faced her pursuers. This rather disconcerted the brutes, and they, too, stopped and glared at the child, who also had her eyes upon them, and finally slunk away and the girl reached home safely.

Darlon, arrested for the robbery and attempted murder of Strauss, had a hearing before Judge Grotam, at Red Wing, and was held in $5,000, in default of which he went to jail.

Minneapolis had thirty-six fire alarms in February, the total loss being $18,965 and the insurance $65,750.

THE BOND FRAUD.

Some of our friends found fault with for putting the total cost of the B. N. W. R. R. to the county at $800,000. ell we admit that we only computed at simple interest which at ten per nt makes an even $800,000. We' ad- it that it ought to have been com- ited at compound interest as the $20,- 0 interest has to be paid annually but e total in that case would be simply palling. It is enough to know that e lightest estimate would make be- veen $30 and $50 increased tax on a aluation of $5,000. It is claimed by ome that the amount of interest asked only 6 per cent that a "typographical rror" is responsible for the call at ten er cent. A "typographical error" is a ery good error to crawl out of some imes but if Polk County votes in favor f these bonds she will make a worse han a "typographical error" and ne that can not be so easily reme- lied. Farmers in from the Thirteen Towns say that in all the country papers he proposition is made to call for only per cent but when they arrive at Crookston they find it published at ten per cent. This may well set them to considering the proposition in earnest. If they consider the interest to be only 6 per cent and will sit down and figure upon the proposition at compound interest they will find that the amount asked for is simply appalling. And for what? No more than we now have. The dwellers in the Thirteen Towns need a railroad and need it badly but the road they need is the one having a direct Duluth terminus. This they will get in due time if they do not allow this scheme to build Brainerd up to interfere with the Duluth & Winnipeg road. The D. & W. have bright prospects and bright hopes of being able to push work all along their line next summer but if the B. & N. W. project carries this will have a tendency to check the D. & W. work and perhaps prevent building a road to Duluth at all. The experience of every farmer in this country must teach him that what he wants is a chance to reach his market with his wheat as cheaply as he can and of what earthly benefit to him is a new road that does not give him the assurance that he can do so? We all know that Duluth is our proper market and we know that a line going direct to that point is more liable to give us what we want than is one that goes in a roundabout way. The B. & N. W. road does not offer any better facilities for carrying our freights than we now have, and being backed by the N. P. road would doubtless pool with the Manitoba to keep rates as they are if indeed it was not found necessary to raise them a notch or so. If this B. and N. W. road intended to benefit this county the projectors could easily manifest that disposition by saying to Polk County: "If you will give us a lift now we will reciprocate by carrying out and bringing in your freights at less than you now pay!" They not only do not say this but they don't mean to do it. Practically they do say "If Polk County is fool enough to give us this magnificent sum of money we will build a road and make all the money out of it and them forever after as we possibly can?" Last year one objection to building the G. F. C. & D. road that people made was that there was nobody behind it who was responsible! If that was so how much better is this case? Who is behind this scheme? Where is the capital needed to come from? We claim that the projectors of the former road were far better able to build than are these and that road also contemplated going to Duluth direct, while this does not. It is calculated to kill our Duluth road dead. We trust that the voters will all be out on this question as it is a very important one and every vote against the bonds should be recorded. It will be a day well spent.

The Minneapolis Tribune Company has just been reorganized with a capital of $500,00. Their newspaper property alone is valued at $200,000, and their new building is paying ten per cent. on $215,000, which was the actual cost of property when completed. There is not a better equipped newswaper in the west than the Tribune.

UNCLE JOSH WANTS TO BUILD A HOTEL.

EDITOR JOURNAL: Knowing your ever present desire to help along any worthy object, I hasten to lay before you and solicit your assistance in the consummation of a plan I have lately evolved out of my massive brain, which will ultimately prove of the greatest advantage and benefit to this county. For the especial good of the public I desire to build a first-class hotel at St. Hilaire. All I ask of the county is to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000 to purchase the materials and pay the workmen, and I will furnish the ozone that will surround the structure; and as for the ground on which to place the hotel, I will have that condemned as provided by statute for such great public improvements. You can but regard with admiration the great public-spiritedness of myself in proposing to give the county the opportunity to benefit itself to such an extent as is here proposed, when I could just as well go to some other county and confer these hard to be computed advantages if I should choose to do so. Of course, it is understood that the hotel when completed and in running order will be mine; and in view of the fact that it is intended to be a rival of and competing hotel with the rest of the hotels in the county, and therefore of lasting benefit to the traveling public, the county will not think of taxing the property. I don't think you had better say anything publicly about the matter until you have got the proper officers fixed all right, and if it will assist you in bringing about the end sought for, you may assure the most influential of them that there will be free bar tickets issued to those who favor the measure. I think that will be all the inducement you need to offer. Of course you understand that I don't pledge myself to any particular rates per day for accommodation at my hotel, (which will be called the St. Paul and Northwestern) as that would destroy one of the greatest advantages to be derived by me for proposing and carrying out the enterprise; for, as I said before, this is to be a competing hotel, and with the house built and furnished by the county I shall be in a position to enter into the competing business of seeing who can charge the most and give the least for the money. Being subsidized by the county I can safely say that I can stand more competing than any other house built, or to be built, in the Northwest.

And another thing (but tell it not in Gath) if we succeed in getting this appropriation there will be small chance of any other house getting a similar bonus for years to come, and I will have the slickest kind of a monopoly.

As I said before, I don't think it best to say much outside about the matter, as there are a few people in the county who don't view this bond business with a favorable eye, and they might try to defeat us in our HONEST endeavors to benefit the county.

Trusting that I can depend upon you in the future as in the past, I remain, yours truly,
UNCLE JOSH.

The Minneapolis Tribune costs 75 cents per month, and $8.00 per annum for the Daily; or 90 cents a month, and $10 per annum for the Daily and Sunday, while the weekly is only $1.00 per annum.

A PECULIAR OFFER TO LADIES.

The publishers of The Housekeeper, an excellent monthly magazine, make a special offer worth $2 to the first lady who subscribes from any post office. Of course, only one lady at each post office can take advantage of it, and the one who writes first for the circular which makes the offer, will have the first chance. The object of the liberal offer is to secure at least one subscriber at every post office in the United States. Trial trip three months 15 cents. Write for the circular by first mail and ask for a specimen copy of The Housekeeper which is sent free to any address, by Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

PIG KEEPING AT A PROFIT.

At a recent meeting of the Coventry, (Conn.) Farmers' club, the subject of swine was under discussion. Among some of the more practical conclusions reached were these: We want a breed of swine that will dress 250 to 300 pounds, at six or seven months. Never allow a pig to go hungry or get poor The most profit is in keeping the hog growing rapidly and turning him off at eight months or earlier. Green sweet corn is a good early feed to start fattening, and may be followed with meal and milk. Where swine are kept confined, as is usual in the Eastern States, the small-boned breeds are best, as Berkshires, Poland Chinas, small Yorkshires, or Suffolks—as they mature much earlier than the large breeds. But the latter, if kept till matured (twelve to eighteen months) will doubtless make quite as good returns. When the pigs come in winter they can be kept at small expense; in summer they they thrive on grass and milk; in fall, apples suffice until grain is fed, when they fatten readily and make good solid porkers. Swine are the best of orchard cultivators.

POTATOES FOR STOCK.

A Corning, N. Y., correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives it as his opinion that when judiciously fed, potatoes are a valuable feed for stock. They are excellent for milch cows, and calves eat them with avidity and thrive on them remarkably. Potatoes will not cause scours, and possess rare qualities as a regulator, when fed to horses in messes of a few quarts once or twice a week. In spring, for ewes and lambs, they are especially valuable, as they promote the flow of milk. It is best in feeding potatoes to sheep, to cut and feed raw ones every day; if a little ground feed sprinkled over them, so much the better. In feeding our poultry, we boil and mash potatoes, stir in meal, or ground feed of some kind, and give them every morning, the largest part of the year. The potato crops were very good last season, in this section. If we could always have as good success, it would be one of the cheapest root crops we could raise for feeding stock.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north o. Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

Pledge.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

It is Written.

The late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, was strongly opposed to temperance, and his sideboard was loaded with brandy, wine, etc. On one occasion, Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the Sons of Temperance, dined with the Bishop, who, pouring out a glass of wine, desired him to drink with him.

"Can't do it bishop. 'Wine is a mocker.'"

"Take a glass of brandy, then."

"Can't do it bishop. 'Strong drink is raging.'"

By this time the bishop, becoming somewhat excited, remarked to Mr. Perkins, "You'll pass the decanter to the gentleman next to you!"

"No, bishop, I can't do that. 'Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips.'"

Reform Club.

The usual meeting of the Eighth ward reform club was called to order by the president yesterday afternoon.

After the usual opening exercises Mr. D. C. Bell was introduced. He spoke of an account in the Temperance Review of a meeting where high license was under discussion, and purely economic view. To another audience there might be a good deal said on the other side, "There were present with me figures of broken wrecks, of blasted hearts and ruined homes. I noticed that the legislature of Michigan was considering the question of increasing the meshes of the nets for the great lakes, lest white fish be all that is left. Some time ago our legislature was laboring to increase the size of the meshes of the net to toll in the young men of Minnesota. So they increased the size of the meshes in the devil's net. Do you suppose that law is in force? I tell you, no. I asked a saloon keeper, what proportion of his customers were young men. He said 'About three-quarters of them.' And how many of those are boys?' 'About half of them; we don't take in those who will give us away.' I don't answer for these, but what do we think of this? If I see any place where I can in any way hinder this traffic, I shall feel myself accountable to God if I don't. If I see any chance to save a boy from temptation, I shall do it. If I see any chance to dry up a single saloon by legitimate means, I shall do it. Brethren, I believe in this great temperance work. Like the Israelites, we have reached a point where our road is looking toward those Egyptian hosts and we see that their wheels drag heavily. I believe now that gospel temperance is what we are more in need of than anything else. I won't criticise what some say in that line, but I will tell you what I have seen. The speaker then related an incident of a temperance meeting in Chicago, in which the experience of men delivered from drink goes to show that without something beside mere human will to stand on, a pledge is useless. I like to see a man sign the pledge, but I say to him, "unless you go right from that pledge and give yourself to Christ for time and eternity, I don't, somehow, feel sure of you. If there is anyone here this afternoon that will not accept Christ as your saviour, you are not on solid ground."

Mr. Wyman was next introduced, and took for his subject fidelity—adherence to the right, integrity, faithfulness, honesty.

"What we need," said he, "in the present age, more than anything else, is men and women. To be a man is a grand thing; to be a woman is just as grand a thing. A drunkard is quite another thing from a man or woman. We want men who won't brag and then run; who will stand up to, the largest, grandest duty they can perform in this life, or the lightest or hardest service they are called upon to do; who can do little as well as great things. None can be left out if we do our duty."

Mr. Wyman then spoke of the difference between the present times and a few years ago. Speaking of gospel temperance, he said: "I want the whole loaf. If I can't have the whole loaf then I will take a slice. My motto is "Take all you can and hold all you get."

A Beautiful Thought.

The following earnest words were contributed by a lady of Grand Forks to the Winnebago Weekly, Forest City, Ia.:

"Do not laugh at the drunken man reeling through the streets, however ludicrous the sight may be; just stop to think. He is going home to some tender heart that will throb with intense agony; some doting mother, perhaps, who will grieve at the downfall of her once sinless boy; or it may be a fond wife, whose heart will always burst with grief as she views the destruction of her idol, or it may be a loving sister who will shed bitter tears over the degradation of her brother, shorn of his manliness and self-respect. Rather drop a tear in silent sympathy with those hearts so keenly sensitive and tender, yet so proud and loyal that they cannot accept sympathy tendered them in either words, looks or acts, although it might fall upon their crushed and wounded hearts as refreshing as the summer dew upon the withering plant."
E. H.

Dupuis & LaFramboise,

DEEP WELL

CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job. If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or Address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BESTTURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

John Crawford & Son
Proprietors of
Crawford's
Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn
CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

A. Yvernault,
Dealer in
General
Merchandise,
—MAIN STREET.—
Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoe and get prices.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

First National Bank
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,400
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithfu attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Carshier.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Goods of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES.,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Horses and careful driver when needed.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Crookston City Bakery,
Peter Lorge, Prop,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a
First-Class Bakery.
Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,
And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?
Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!
Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!
Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!
wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase
South Crookston Property.
But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with
STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

FARMERS, FARMERS,
WE ARE
Selling Lower Than Ever!
You will always find it to your advantage to
Trade with Us!
We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,
Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.
D. BUCHANAN.

SEEDS —AND— PLANTS.
PETER HENDERSON & Co.,
OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN,"
full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.
35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.
NEW YORK.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock.
[9-tf]

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls, by day or night attended to promptly.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
[9tf

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE BOND FRAUD.

Some of our friends found fault with for putting the total cost of the B. N. W. R. R. to the county at $800,000. Well we admit that we only computed at simple interest, which at ten per cent makes an even $800,000. We admit that it ought to have been computed at compound interest as the $20,000 interest has to be paid annually but the total in that case would be simply appalling. It is enough to know that the lightest estimate would make between $30 and $50 increased tax on a valuation of $5,000. It is claimed by some that the amount of interest asked is only 6 per cent that a "typographical error" is responsible for the call at ten per cent. A "typographical error" is a very good error to crawl out of sometimes but if Polk County votes in favor of these bonds she will make a worse than a "typographical error" and one that can not be so easily remedied. Farmers in from the Thirteen Towns say that in all the country papers the proposition is made to call for only 6 per cent but when they arrive at Crookston they find it published at ten per cent. This may well set them to considering the proposition in earnest. If they consider the interest to be only 6 per cent and will sit down and figure upon the proposition at compound interest they will find that the amount asked for is simply appalling. And for what? No more than we now have. The dwellers in the Thirteen Towns need a railroad and need it badly but the road they need is the one having a direct Duluth terminus. This they will get in due time if they do not allow this scheme to build Brainerd up to interfere with the Duluth & Winnipeg road. The D. & W. have bright prospects and bright hopes of being able to push work all along their line next summer but if the B. & N. W. project carries this will have a tendency to check the D. & W. work and perhaps prevent building a road to Duluth at all. The experience of every farmer in this country must teach him that what he wants is a chance to reach his market with his wheat as cheaply as he can and of what earthly benefit to him is a new road that does not give him the assurance that he can do so? We all know that Duluth is our proper market and we know that a line going direct to that point is more liable to give us what we want than is one that goes in a roundabout way. The B. & N. W. road does not offer any better facilities for carrying our freights than we now have, and being backed by the N. P. road would doubtless pool with the Manitoba to keep rates as they are if indeed it was not found necessary to raise them a notch or so. If this B. and N. W. road intended to benefit this county the projectors could easily manifest that disposition by saying to Polk County: "If you will give us a lift now we will reciprocate by carrying out and bringing in your freights at less than you now pay!" They not only do not say this but they don't mean to do it. Practically they do say "If Polk County is fool enough to give us this magnificent sum of money we will build a road and make all the money out of it and them forever after as we possibly can!" Last year one objection to building the G. F. C. & D. road that people made was that there was nobody behind it who was responsible! If that was so how much better is this case? Who is behind this scheme? Where is the capital needed to come from? We claim that the projectors of the former road were far better able to build, than are these and that road also contemplated going to Duluth direct, while this does not. It is calculated to kill our Duluth road dead. We trust that the voters will all be out on this question as it is a very important one and every vote against the bonds should be recorded. It will be a day well spent.

The Minneapolis Tribune Company has just been reorganized with a capital of $500,00. Their newspaper property alone is valued at $200,000, and their new building is paying ten per cent, on $215,000, which was the actual cost of property when completed. There is not a better equipped newswaper in the west than the Tribune.

UNCLE JOSH WANTS TO BUILD A HOTEL.

EDITOR JOURNAL: Knowing your ever present desire to help along any worthy object, I hasten to lay before you and solicit your assistance in the consummation of a plan I have lately evolved out of my massive brain, which will ultimately prove of the greatest advantage and benefit to this county. For the especial good of the public I desire to build a first-class hotel at St. Hilaire. All I ask of the county is to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000 to purchase the materials and pay the workmen, and I will furnish the ozone that will surround the structure, and as for the ground on which to place the hotel, I will have that condemned as provided by statute for such great public improvements. You can but regard with admiration the great public-spiritedness of myself in proposing to give the county the opportunity to benefit itself to such an extent as is here proposed when I could just as well go to some other county and confer these hard to be computed advantages if I should choose to do so. Of course it is understood that the hotel when completed and in running order will be mine, and in view of the fact that it is intended to be a rival of and competing hotel with the rest of the hotels in the county and therefore of being benefit to the traveling public, the county will not think of taxing the property. I don't think you had better say anything publicly about the matter until you have got the proper officers fixed all right, and if it will assist you in bringing about the end sought for, you may assure the most influential of them that there will be free bar tickets issued to those who favor the measure. I think that will be all the inducement you need to offer. Of course you understand that I don't pledge myself to any particular rates per day for accommodation at my hotel, (which will be called the St. Paul and Northwestern), as that would destroy one of the greatest advantages to be derived by me for proposing and carrying out the enterprise, for, as I said before, this is to be a competing hotel, and with the house built and furnished by the county I shall be in a position to enter into the competing business of seeing who can charge the most and give the least for the money. Being subsidized by the county I can safely say that I can stand more competing than any other house built, or to be built, in the Northwest.

And another thing, (but tell it not in Gath) if we succeed in getting this appropriation there will be small chance of any other house getting a similar bonus for years to come, and I will have the slickest kind of a monopoly.

As I said before, I don't think it best to say much outside about the matter, as there are a few people in the county who don't view this bond business with a favorable eye, and they might try to defeat us in our HONEST endeavors to benefit the county.

Trusting that I can depend upon you in the future as in the past, I remain, yours truly, UNCLE JOSH.

The Minneapolis Tribune costs 75 cents per month, and $8.00 per annum for the Daily; or 90 cents a month, and $10 per annum for the Daily and Sunday, while the weekly is only $1.00 per annum.

A PECULIAR OFFER TO LADIES.

The publishers of The Housekeeper, an excellent monthly magazine, make a special offer worth $2 to the first lady who subscribes from any post office. Of course, only one lady at each post office can take advantage of it, and the one who writes first for the circular which makes the offer, will have the first chance. The object of the liberal offer is to secure at least one subscriber at every post office in the United States. Trial trip three months 10 cents. Write for the circular by first mail and ask for a specimen copy of The Housekeeper which is sent free to any address, by Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

PIG KEEPING AT A PROFIT.

At a recent meeting of the Coventry (Conn.) Farmers' club, the subject of swine was under discussion. Among some of the more practical conclusions reached were these: We want a breed of swine that will dress 250 to 300 pounds, at six or seven months. Never allow a pig to go hungry or get poor. The most profit is in keeping the hog growing rapidly and turning him off at eight months or earlier. Green sweet corn is a good early feed to start fattening, and may be followed with meal and milk. Where swine are kept confined, as is usual in the Eastern States, the small-boned breeds are best, as Berkshires, Poland Chinas, small Yorkshires, or Suffolks—as they mature much earlier than the large breeds. But the latter, if kept till matured (twelve to eighteen months) will doubtless make quite as good returns. When the pigs come in winter they can be kept at small expense; in summer they they thrive on grass and milk, in fall, apples suffice until grain is fed, when they fatten readily and make good solid porkers. Swine are the best of orchard cultivators.

POTATOES FOR STOCK.

A Corning, N. Y., correspondent of the Prairie Farmer gives it as his opinion that when judiciously fed, potatoes are a valuable feed for stock. They are excellent for milch cows, and calves eat them with avidity and thrive on them remarkably. Potatoes will not cause scours and posses rare qualities as a regulator when fed to horses in messes of a few quarts once or twice a week. In spring, for ewes and lambs they are especially valuable, as they promote the flow of milk. It is best, in feeding potatoes to sheep, to cut and feed raw ones every day, if a little ground feed sprinkled over them, so much the better. In feeding our poultry, we boil and mash potatoes, stir in meal, or ground feed of some kind, and give them every morning, the largest part of the year. The potato crops were very good last season in this section. If we could always have as good success, it would be one of the cheapest root crops we could raise for feeding stock.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and [illegible] the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchases elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House or address P. O. Box 75, [illegible]

[88-11] E. W. HA[illegible]

The Ladies' Temperance Column

This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. JOURNAL.

Pledge.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

It Is Written.

The late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, was strongly opposed to temperance, and his sideboard was loaded with brandy, wine, etc. On one occasion, Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the Sons of Temperance, dined with the Bishop, who, pouring out a glass of wine, desired him to drink with him.

"Can't do it bishop. 'Wine is a mocker.'"

"Take a glass of brandy, then."

"Can't do it bishop. 'Strong drink is raging.'"

By this time the bishop, becoming somewhat excited, remarked to Mr. Perkins, "You'll pass the decanter to the gentleman next to you!"

"No, bishop, I can't do that. 'Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips.'"

Reform Club.

The usual meeting of the Eighth ward reform club was called to order by the president yesterday afternoon.

After the usual opening exercises Mr. D. C. Bell was introduced. He spoke of an account in the Temperance Review of a meeting where high license was under discussion, and purely economic view. To another audience there might be a good deal said on the other side. "There were present with me figures of broken wrecks, of blasted hearts and ruined homes. I noticed that the legislature of Michigan was considering the question of increasing the meshes of the nets for the great lakes, lest white fish be all that is left. Some time ago our legislature was laboring to increase the size of the meshes of the net to toll in the young men of Minnesota. So they increased the size of the meshes in the devil's net. Do you suppose that law is in force? I tell you, no. I asked a saloon keeper, what proportion of his customers were young men. He said 'About three-quarters of them.' And how many of those are boys? 'About half of them; we don't take in those who will give us away.' I don't answer for these, but what do we think of this? If I see any place where I can in any way hinder this traffic, I shall feel myself accountable to God if I don't. If I see any chance to save a boy from temptation, I shall do it. If I see any chance to dry up a single saloon by legitimate means, I shall do it. Brethren, I believe in this great temperance work. Like the Israelites, we have reached a point where our road is looking toward those Egyptian hosts and we see that their wheels drag heavily. I believe now that gospel temperance is what we are more in need of than anything else. I won't criticise what some say in that line, but I will tell you what I have seen." The speaker then related an incident of a temperance meeting in Chicago, in which the experience of men delivered from drink goes to show that without something beside mere human will to stand on, a pledge is useless. "I like to see a man sign the pledge, but I say to him, 'unless you go right from that pledge and give yourself to Christ for time and eternity, I don't, somehow, feel sure of you.' If there is anyone here this afternoon that will not accept Christ as your saviour, you are not on solid ground."

Mr. Wyman was next introduced, and took for his subject fidelity—adherence to the right, integrity, faithfulness, honesty.

"What we need," said he, "in the present age, more than anything else, is men and women. To be a man is a grand thing; to be a woman is just as grand a thing. A drunkard is quite another thing from a man or woman. We want men who won't brag and then run, who will stand up to the largest, grandest duty they can perform in this life, or the lightest or hardest service they are called upon to do; who can do little as well as great things. None can be left out if we do our duty."

Mr. Wyman then spoke of the difference between the present times and a few years ago. Speaking of gospel temperance, he said: "I want the whole loaf. If I can't have the whole loaf then I will take a slice. My motto is, 'Take all you can and hold all you get.'"

A Beautiful Thought.

The following earnest words were contributed by a lady of Grand Forks to the Winnebago Weekly, Forest City, Ia.:

Do not laugh at the drunken man reeling through the streets, however ludicrous the sight may be; just stop to think. He is going home to some tender heart that will throb with intense agony; some doting mother perhaps, who will grieve at the downfall of her once sinless boy; or it may be a fond wife, whose heart will always burst with grief as she views the destruction of her idol; or it may be a loving sister who will shed bitter tears over the degradation of her brother, shorn of his manliness and self-respect. Rather drop a tear in silent sympathy with those hearts so keenly sensitive and tender, yet so proud and loyal that they cannot accept sympathy tendered them in other words, [illegible] although it might fall upon their crushed and wounded hearts as refreshing as the summer's dew upon the withering plant. [illegible]

Dupuis & LaFramboise,

DEEP WELL

CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job. If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or Address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn.

CONFECTIONERY.

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET.—

Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stoc and get prices.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithfu attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Carshier.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Horses and careful drivers when needed.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros.' Hardware Store.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.

JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.

PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.

CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,

Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

SEEDS —AND— PLANTS.

PETER HENDERSON & Co.,

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.

NEW YORK.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,

Sample Rooms.

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the [illegible]. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-17]

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 5th, 1885.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3. Daily.	No. 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	9 40 "	6 25 "
6 70 a m	6 25 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 80 "	7 53 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 22 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 18 "
8 43 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 13 "
9 47 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 p m	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 30 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 35 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 43 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 20 p m
3 10	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05
3 30	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 a m
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
4 25 "	3 35 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
5 15 "	4 09 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 15 "

Devil's Lake Division.

	Stations	
10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D.		2 25 } D
1 25 "	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 39 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb.........Register.
L. K. Aaker.........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson.........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge.........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson.........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning.........Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague.........Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh.........Clerk of Court.
John Paterson.........Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire.........Auditor.
O. H. Lucken.........Treasurer.
D. H. Hattestad.........Court Commissioner.
John Leo.........Attorney.
V. D. Carruth.........Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey.........Sheriff.
H. Shephard.........Coroner.
Ole Hamery.........Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist.........Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d.........Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d.........Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th.........Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th.........East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor.........R. M. Walsh.
Recorder.........W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer.........A. G. Gallasch.
Justices.........G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st. Ward.........Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d.........Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d.........N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th.........S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large.........R. Housion.
City Attorney.........J. N. Ives.
City Engineer.........W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal.........J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal.....J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 3:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

GERMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 75, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BRILMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKHAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 21, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
G. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Mrs. Gardner, a Former Resident of Wadena, Acquitted of the Murder of her Husband and Child.

Wadena Farmer.

Mrs. S. S. Gardner a former resident of Wadena, but who has resided in Chicago for the past three years, and who it will be remembered shot and killed her husband and child in that city several months ago and attempted her own life, has been tried for murder and acquitted on the grounds of emotional insanity. The Chicago papers contain long accounts of the trial, and we make the following extract from a column-and-a-half report of the trial in the Chicago Daily Times of the 18th inst:

"Mrs. Della Gardner was tried yesterday before a jury, in Judge Rodgers' branch of the criminal court, for the murder of her husband and babe at their residence, No. 17 Laflin Street, on the afternoon of Nov. 6, 1884. Financial reverses had soured the temper of her husband, and, after frequently charging her with having violated her marriage vows, he was packing up his trunk preparatory to leaving her without means to support herself and 15-months-old babe, when the woman, crazed by jealousy and frantic because of the cheerless and hopeless future before her, seized a revolver and shot him. She then sent a bullet crashing through the infant's brain, and also shot herself with almost fatal effect. The husband and child died almost instantly, and the poor distracted wife and mother, after lying at the point of death for nearly two weeks, recovered to realize her awful situation and to stand before the bar of justice to answer to her terrible act. It seems from the evidence that Dr. Schuyler S. Gardner, her husband, had given his wife just grounds for suspecting his fidelity to and love for her. She was defended by Mr. George F. Westover, who set up the plea of insanity at the time the shooting occurred.

The defendant, who is a refined, lady like appearing woman of 30 years of age, came into court attended by a large number of well dressed and handsome lady friends, who sat beside her during the trial and offered her such consolation and advice as the occasion seemed to demand. She was dressed in a neat-fitting black dress and dark cloak. Her handsome features bore traces of suffering, and a red scar on her scalp above the right ear showed where the bullet had entered her skull. She was apparently composed and self-possessed, except when the name of her husband or babe was mentioned by the counsel or witnesses. Then she would bow her head and weep bitterly. It is not often that court habitues are called upon to witness a scene like that presented by the trial of the woman who, by her own hand had rendered herself husbandless.

At the conclusion of the testimony the case was submitted to the jury without argument. Judge Roberts delivered a brief oral charge in which he instructed the members of that body as to the different forms of verdict they might bring in. The jury then retired to their room. After about ten minutes' deliberation they came into the court and presented their verdict, which read:

We the jury, find the defendant not guilty by reason of insanity at the time the crime was committed, and that she has recovered from that insanity.

Judge Roberts remarked, after ordering the discharge of the defendant: "There is no doubt about its being right. It is a just verdict."

Mrs. Gardner was immediately surrounded by her lady friends, who testified their approval of the justness of the finding of the jury by embracing and kissing her repeatedly. Her feelings overpowered her and she was led from the court room sobbing and weeping."

The Best and Cheapest Dairy Paper.

Every well posted dairyman has heard of the Jefferson County Union, published at Fort Atkinson, Wis., the leading dairy paper of the Northwest, edited and owned by W. D. Hoard, who for a number of years has filled the position of President of the Northwestern Dairyman's Association. For the sake of placing sound dairy reading within the reach of all, Mr. Hoard has commenced the publication of a compact edition of all dairy, market and agricultural matter contained in the Union, which will be issued weekly under the name of "Hoard's Dairyman." This paper will be issued for a time in a six column folio form, and is truly a very valuable compendium of dairy knowledge. The Dairyman will contain each week the finest and most extensive dairy market reports from all important markets besides a letter from Elgin, the great butter market of the Northwest. In addition will be given letters from the most practical dairymen of the country on all that pertains to first-class dairy farming, breeding dairy stock, &c. Reports in summary of all the leading Dairy Conventions, will be published. Each number contains a record of the sales of butter by the leading dairymen around Fort Atkinson and elsewhere. This is a valuable feature. Every farmer who keeps a half dozen cows ought to read "Hoard's Dairyman." It will pay him a hundred fold on the investment. We will send the Dairyman with THE JOURNAL for one year for $2. Call and see sample copies. [43-46]

JUST FOR EXERCISE
AND
SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for...	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for...	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for...	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for...	1.00
25 boxes of matches for...	25
50 cent Japan tea for...	35
Best keg syrup for...	1.75
1776 washing powder for...	10
14 lbs new currents for...	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for...	1.00
20 bars of soap for...	1.00
15 bars soap for...	1.00
10 cans blackberries for...	1.00
10 cans string beans for...	1.00
10 cans lima beans for...	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for...	1.00
10 cans green sages for...	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for...	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples...	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs...	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for...	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for...	1.00
Maple syrup per quart...	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for...	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for...	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel...	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [43-tf]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Hack & Gallasch
ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS
AT COST
For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

Crookston Nurseries,

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET.—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication Jan. 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 65-100 dollars ($1887.65-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Browff, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 409, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 12th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
39-45] Pro Se

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 31st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 27, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment; dated July 31st 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August 1884, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages on page 350, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28,) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece, or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated, January 22d, A. D. 1885.

JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
R. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [39-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Pierre Dulude, as mortgagor, did on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of July 6th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 9:45 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 87, 88, 89 and 90; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight and 16-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of July, A. D. 1884; and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven and 40-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof, and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [42-49]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk, }

The State of Minnesota to Marlin Olsen defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 20th day of March 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the City of Crookston, in said county, to answer to Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson, co-partners as Steenerson Brothers in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Steenerson Brothers for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 26th day of Feb, A. D. 1885.

JAMES W. LILLY,
[44-46] Justice of the Peace.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 1st, 1885, viz: THOMAS B. DENNISON, H'd No. 2,757, for the sw¼ S. 22, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Miller, James K. Gray, Seth Fetzer and Wm. Ritchie, all of Crookston, Minn.

[43-49] JOHN CROMB, Register.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
—MAIN STREET.—
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS Ismel Dion, as mortgagor, did on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 25th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 92, 93, 94 and 95; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 25-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained, on the part of said mortgagor to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable; and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider and declare, and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 55-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 13th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Cote, as mortgagor, did on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 196, 197 and 198; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 85-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883 pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 30-100 dollars, for which sum so paid, the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lein on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof, and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [34-49]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. In Probate Court,
County of Polk. }
Special term, held Feb. 25th, 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Anderson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of E. E. Lommen the administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands, and the disposition thereof; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell a part of the whole of said real estate; and that it will be for the best interests of said estate that said real estate shall be sold at private sale.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Saturday the eleventh day of April A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Probate Judge, in the City of Crookston, in said County, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publication shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested according to law.

Dated at Crookston this 25th day of February A. D. 1885.

By the Court
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[44-7] Judge of Probate.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

—TO THE—

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in

BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

McKINNON BRO'S

CARRIAGE WORKS!

Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.

AGENTS FOR THE

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!

And Manufacturers of

Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.

Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,

DEALERS IN

FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!

—EXTRAS—

For all Machines constantly on hand

Polk County Journal.
Crookston, March 5th, 1885.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD
Is the only line extending through
the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA.

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily	FROM ST. PAUL No. 1 Ex. Sun.	Stations.	TO ST. PAUL No. 2 Ex. Sun.	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily
6 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10	8 45	Minneapo's	9 40	6 25
6 70 a m	8 25	Barnesville	8 40	[illegible]
7 50	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50
7 37	8 08	Averill	7 09	7 33
8 06	8 23	Felton	8 46	7 19
8 17	8 45	Borup	8 30	[illegible]
8 48	9 12	Ada	5 56	6 47
9 10	9 43	Rolette	5 39	6 28
9 23	[illegible]	Beltrami	5 06	[illegible]
9 47	10 15	Kittson n. m.	4 58	5 51
10 20	10 53	Crookston	4 00	5 00
10 55	11 20	Shirley	2 40	4 25
11 20	11 45	Euclid	3 17	3 50
12 10 p m	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52	3 15
12 50	12 40	Warren	2 23	2 35
1 43	1 10	Argyle	1 56	1 43
2 25	1 33	Stephen	1 31	1 10
2 55	1 50	Donaldson	1 05	12 20 p m
3 10	2 10	Kennedy	12 50	12 03
3 30	2 35	Hallock	12 21	11 40 a m
4 05	3 15	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40
4 25	3 31	St. Vinc't Ly	11 20 p m	10 20
5 15	4 00	Emerson	10 55	9 15

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 58	Fishers	4 45
11 18	Mallory	4 18
11 53	Grand Forks	3 50
12 29	Ojata	3 00
1 00	[illegible]	2 25
1 25 Dl.	Arvilla	2 00 Dl.
1 43	Larimore	1 43
2 02	Shawnee	1 18
2 23	Niagara	12 55
2 57	Michigan City	12 18
3 12	Mapes	12 04
3 29	Lacota	11 48
4 40	Devil's Lake	10 55 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

City and County Directory.

As we wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, we earnestly request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
John Cromb[illegible] .... Register.
L. K. Aaker .... Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.
Knute Nelson .... Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.
O. P. Stearns, Judge .... Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.
Halvor Steenerson .... Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.
Chas. Canning .... Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
R. N. Montague .... Judge of Probate.
[illegible] .... Clerk of Court.
John Paterson .... Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire .... Auditor.
O. H. Lucken .... Treasurer.
D. H. Halstad .... Court Commissioner.
John Leo .... Attorney.
V. D. Carruth .... Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey .... Sheriff.
H. Shephard .... Coroner.
Ole Hanlery .... Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist. .... Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d .... Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d .... Crookston.
F. C. Schmidt—4th .... Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th .... East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.
Mayor .... R. M. Walsh.
Recorder .... W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer .... A. G. Gallasch.
Justices .... G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward .... Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
2d .... Henry Nolan, P. Batailla.
3d .... N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
4th .... F. Markham, C. A. Chinlquy.
at large .... H. Houston.
[illegible]

[illegible]

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

[illegible]

Wadena Tribune:

Mrs. Della Gardner, former resident of Wadena, but who has resided in Chicago for the past three years, and who is well remembered, shot and killed her husband and child in that city several months ago and attempted her own life, has been tried for murder and acquitted on the grounds of emotional insanity. The Chicago papers contain long accounts of the trial, and we make the following extract from a column-and-a-half report of the trial in the Chicago Daily Times of the 18th inst.:

"Mrs. Della Gardner was tried yesterday before a jury in Judge Rodgers' branch of the criminal court, for the murder of her husband and babe at their residence, No. 17 Lallin Street, on the afternoon of Nov. 0, 1884. Financial reverses had soured the temper of her husband, and after frequently charging her with having violated her marriage vows, he was packing up his trunk preparatory to leaving her without means to support herself and 15 months-old babe, when the woman, crazed by jealousy and frantic because of the cheerless and hopeless future before her, seized a revolver and shot him. She then sent a bullet crashing through the infant's brain, and also shot herself with almost fatal effect. The husband and child died almost instantly, and the poor distracted wife and mother, after lying at the point of death for nearly two weeks, recovered slowly to realize her awful situation, and to stand before the bar of justice to answer for her terrible act. It seems from the evidence that Dr. Schuyler S. Gardner, her husband, had given his wife just grounds for suspecting his fidelity to and love for her. She was defended by Mr. George F. Westover, who set up the plea of insanity at the time the shooting occurred.

The defendant, who is a refined, lady-like appearing woman of 30 years of age, came into court attended by a large number of well dressed and handsome lady friends, who sat beside her during the trial and offered her such consolation and advice as the occasion seemed to demand. She was dressed in a neat-fitting black dress and dark cloak. Her handsome features bore traces of suffering, and a red scar on her scalp above the right ear showed where the bullet had entered her skull. She was apparently composed and self-possessed, except when the name of her husband or babe was mentioned by the counsel or witnesses. Then she would bow her head and weep bitterly. It is not often that court habitues are called upon to witness a scene like that presented by the trial of the woman who by her own hand had rendered herself husbandless.

At the conclusion of the testimony the case was submitted to the jury without argument. Judge Roberts delivered a brief oral charge in which he instructed the members of that body as to the different forms of verdict they might bring in. The jury then retired to their room. After about ten minutes deliberation they came into the court and presented their verdict, which read:

"We the jury find the defendant not guilty by reason of insanity at the time the crime was committed, and that she has recovered from that insanity."

Judge Roberts remarked, after ordering the discharge of the defendant: "There is no doubt about its being right. It is a just verdict."

Mrs. Gardner was immediately surrounded by her lady friends, who testified their approval of the justness of the finding of the jury by embracing and kissing her repeatedly. Her feeling [illegible]

[illegible]

The Best and Cheapest Daily Paper. [illegible]

[illegible]

JUST FOR EXERCISE
AND
SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for	1.00
17 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
27 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
20 boxes of matches for	.25
50 cent Japan tea for	.35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	.10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported for	1.00
8 1 gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
9 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	.25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	.25

Boots and shoes at cost!
Boots and shoes below cost!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [43-1f]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-1f] E. W. HASELTINE.

Hack & Gallasch
ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS
AT COST
For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

Crookston Nurseries
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced prices for the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Brothers dissolved 1st of June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has the interest or share in the old Crookston nurseries and continues the business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
[illegible] Crookston, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
[illegible]
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY.
[illegible]

Commercial Hotel,
MORTON & BENEDICT, Prop'rs.
[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven and 00-100 dollars (1887.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris S. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 4[illegible], which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1883, duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 250 and 251; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 13th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[39-45] Pro Se.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-five and 50-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Anderson Foord, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Fredrick Peterson and John Peterson, mortgagees bearing date the 21st day of May A. D. 1883, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May A. D. 1883, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on page 22, and whereas the undivided one-half interest in the said mortgage and the debt secured thereby was by the said Fredrick Peterson, one of said mortgagees, duly assigned in writing under his hand and seal to Harold Swenson and Peter Broberg "copartners" by assignment, dated July 31st, 1884, which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of August, 1884, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages on page 330, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The north one half (n½) of the southeast one-fourth (se¼) and the east one-half (e½) of the southwest one-fourth (sw¼) of Section twenty-eight (28) of Township one hundred and fifty-three (153), Range forty-three (43) containing one hundred and sixty acres according to government survey, said lot, piece or parcel of land being situated in Polk County, and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 22d, A. D. 1885.

JOHN PETERSON,
Mortgagee.
HAROLD SWENSON AND PETER BROBERG,
Assignees of Fredrick Peterson.
R. F. JENNESS, Attorney. [39-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Pierre Dulude, as mortgagor, did on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881 duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of July 6th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situated in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 3:45 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "E" of mortgages on pages [illegible] and [illegible], and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight and 18-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of July, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven and 40-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof, and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont, and whereas an authenticated copy [illegible]

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, [illegible], mortgagor, did on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 5th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 92, 93, 94 and 95, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid, and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 23-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained, on the part of said mortgagor, to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable, and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider, and declare, and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 55-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage, together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 13th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Coto, as mortgagor, did on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 196, 197 and 198, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 85-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 80-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lein on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment, and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof, and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont, and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that [illegible]

[illegible]

Big Bonanza.

◆

JOSEPH BARRETT
Has decided to Put on the Market his
ADDITION
—TO THE—
CITY OF CROOKSTON
Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase
CHOICE LOTS,
NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS
For Sale Separately, or in
BLOCKS.
TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

McKINNON BRO'S
CARRIAGE WORKS!
Robert Street,
Crookston, - Minn.

AGENTS FOR THE
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!

And Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.
Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock.

DEALERS IN
FARM MACHINERY!

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros.' Wagon. In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!

—EXTRAS—
For all Machines constantly on hand.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 12, 1885. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 46

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	16 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

[By James M. Cussons, Chatfield, Minn.]

Last summer farmers coming to Elmira Mills put the question, "What is that boy doing on that wheat?" The answer was, "harrowing it." "By whose orders?" "Mine." A look of compassion would pass over their faces, but out of respect for their half century and gray hair they refrained from expressing their thoughts in my presence, for which I must give them credit, but were heard to mutter "cranky," "must be looney," etc. On one occasion, while crossing the bridge, leaving the mill, might have been seen a couple of farmers, one tapping his forehead with the butt of his whip and significantly pointing over his shoulder with his thumb towards the mill, which was answered by his companion with a solemn shake of the head, accompanied by the remark, "Too bad, too bad." They had just seen the destroying process. Still the wheat grew and continued to thrive. At intervals of ten days or two weeks between each time the harrow crossed the field. The third time my boy, who has never yet refused to obey orders, showed more in actions than words a spirit of rebellion. The wheat ought to have dwindled away and died, but somehow it seemed to be in sympathy with me and grew more luxuriantly than ever, stooling wonderfully. The land has been under cultivation twenty-three years, and was at this point entirely free from weeds, for which I complimented the harrow. When the wheat headed it was a sight to cheer a farmer's heart in a country where for seven long years few farms produced ten bushels of wheat per acre. Its five feet in height, with heads from four to six inches in length, attracted the attention of every observing man who came within sight of the field. It was examined by scores of men, and when threshed came out of the machine in such volume that to hold sacks and tie them was as much as I could attend to. Then came the result—178 bushels from six bushels of Saskatchewan Fife wheat seed, on six and one-third acres of land. Ah! but that was extra wheat. Granted. It pays, though. But look at the extra labor. Yes, here it is: Rolling just after seeding, harrowing at one inch high, cross harrowing at four inches, and again just before stooling, and farmers would be glad to do the work for $1 per acre. I have no doubt but that I got ten bushels more per acre than I could have done with any other wheat. Does it pay to sow the best seed wheat? is a question each man must answer for himself. I am personally acquainted with more than eighty farmers who are going to sow this wheat, nearly all of whom raised some of it last year, and I must acknowledge more than one beat me in yields. I intend trying the harrow again on eighteen acres, all the arable land on the place, and shall sow Saskatchewan. Try the harrow on a strip and make comparisons.

PROFITS OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Bismarck Tribune: The Boyd Bros., two miles south of Menoken, have 540 head of sheep, mostly merinos. These gentlemen came from Ohio, the great wool State, two years ago, and they state that sheep husbandry will be fully as profitable in this region as in Ohio. Their flock has wintered well both winters, the percentage of loss being less than in Ohio, because of the dryness of the atmosphere. Comfortable sheds have been provided, and Mr. Boyd says he fed his sheep a less number of days in this country during winter than in Ohio. In that State feeding usually begins about the middle of November, while here he began the 16th of December, and quit the 26th of March. The sheep gained rapidly from the time they began feeding in the spring, which is not always the case east. Boyd's sheep sheared on an average nine pounds of wool to the head, which netted 10 cents per pound. The percentage of increase is above that of the east, which is seldom over 75 per cent. Boyd had 147 lambs from 116 ewes. Certainly money cannot be made faster in any country than in Dakota by those who go into stock raising on a moderate scale. It will pay 100 per cent more than grain, and it is only a question of time when the farmers will see this.

CONCENTRATED FERTILIZERS.

American Cultivator: Most farmers measure stable or barnyard manure by the load; but the phrase, "a load of manure" is as indefinite as regards value as is the size of a "piece of chalk." Not only do loads vary in bulk, but there is a great difference in the plant food contained in each. The character of a man's farming is very largely determined by the kind of a manure he aplies to his soil. If he feeds stock mainly on straw, the manure will be so poor as not to be worth drawing to the fields, except when men and teams have nothing else to do. There is a really more reason than is commonly supposed in the practice of some poor farmers, who leave their straw manure to rot down and buy fertilizers which give equal fertility in much smaller doses. But there is no reason why barnyard manure should be of poor quality. Good stock properly fed will pay for feeding enough grain, oil-cake or mill feed to make the manure valuable for all crops.

STRAW AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

A few years ago the general opinion among farmers, and especially English farmers, was that straw was of little or no value as food, and only useful as bedding and to increase the manure pile. This arose from a misunderstanding of food elements and the valuable elements of manure. A late number of the National Live Stock Journal says that straw contains so little albuminoid matter to grow the muscles, and phosphate of lime to build the bones, that it was properly considered poor food in the light of a complete ration, but, when considered as a partial food to be supplemented by other food which balances its deficiencies, it is found to have an important value as cattle food. Its principal value as a food is in its digestible carbohydrates (that is, composed of carbon and the elements of water), which furnish the food to produce animal heat, a very important part of food.

Now, in the hands of a skillful feeder, who knows what food to give with straw to make up its deficiencies, it is worth more than half as much as good hay. A ton of oat-straw mixed with the best clover hay, would make mixture equal in value to ordinary meadow hay. And 400 pounds of linseed or cotton seed meal mixed with a ton of straw, would give 2,400 pounds of fodder, equal in value to 2,400 pounds of meadow or timothy hay. This gives an important food value to straw, and the points to be well considered is, that nearly all that is digested in straw has no value as manure. Nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are the only valuable manure when fed as when not fed. Straw should be used as food and all its value saved.

PRESERVING EGGS.

At the Birmingham poultry show, England, prizes were offered for the best dozen preserved eggs that had been kept two months. The eggs were tested by breaking one of each set competing for the prize into a clean saucer; also by boiling one of each lot. The eggs that had been preserved in lime water, it was found on breaking them, presented cloudy whites. Eggs preserved by rubbing over with beeswax and oil showed thin, watery whites. Eggs that stood best the test of boiling, and which gained the first prize, had been simply packed in common salt. These had lost little, if any, by evaporation, had good, consistent albumen, and were pleasant to the taste. The exhibit which took the second prize was scarcely inferior in quality. They were preserved as follows: Melt one part of white wax to two parts of spermaceti. Take new, laid eggs, rub with antiseptic salt or fine rice starch. Wrap each egg in fine tissue paper putting the broad edge downward; screw the paper tightly at the top, leaving an inch to hold it by. Dip each egg rapidly in the fat heated to 1,008 degrees. Withdraw and leave to cool. Pack, broad end downward, in dry sand or sawdust. The judges were inclined to believe that had the trial been for a longer period than two months, this latter method would, perhaps, have proven the better of the two. The eggs were excellent, and on stripping off the waxed paper, the shells presented the clean, fresh appearance of newly-laid eggs.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Oak branches will outlast body timber for fence posts two to one.

Wool is always in demand and our country has never yet produced sufficient for home demands.

Rusty iron kept in their drinking water is said to be an excellent remedy for looseness of feathers in fowls.

Finely cut straw will answer instead of sawdust in filling icehouse, and is handier to be had on the farm.

In their desire for saline food, animals will drink the most impure fluids, and will even eat earth. The writer thinks it both injudicious and cruel to deprive cattle of salt, and thus compel them to seek it in refuse.

Professor Henry, of the Wisconsin experiment station, is satisfied that 100 pounds of skimmed milk is worth a half bushel of corn meal for feeding hogs, provided that meal is fed with the milk in proper proportions, which he estimates at two pounds of meal for three and one-half pounds of milk.

PERPLEXED HOUSEKEEPERS.

There are very few ladies who are good housekeepers who do not get puzzled and perplexed sometimes in their daily round of duties. At such a time, it is a wonderful help to have at hand such a practical and helpful aid as The Housekeeper, a beautiful and useful magazine published on purpose to help housekeepers with suggestions, recipes, and replies to inquiries. It is admirably conducted. Send for specimen copy, (sent free to any address). Trial trip three months 15 cents. Ladies are making good salaries introducing it. One lady cleared $500, besides expenses, from September 1st to December 31st, 1884. Others are doing nearly as well. Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., are the publishers.

The Best and Cheapest Dairy Paper.

Every well posted dairyman has heard of the Jefferson County Union, published at Fort Atkinson, Wis., the leading dairy paper of the Northwest, edited and owned by W. D. Hoard, who for a number of years has filled the position of President of the Northwestern Dairyman's Association. For the sake of placing sound dairy reading within the reach of all, Mr. Hoard has commenced the publication of a compact edition of all dairy, market and agricultural matter contained in the Union, which will be issued weekly under the name of "Hoard's Dairyman." This paper will be issued for a time in a six column folio form, and is truly a very valuable compendium of dairy knowledge. The Dairyman will contain each week the finest and most extensive dairy market reports from all important markets besides a letter from Elgin, the great butter market of the Northwest. In addition will be given letters from the most practical dairymen of the country, on all that pertains to first-class dairy farming, breeding dairy stock, &c. Reports in summary of all the leading Dairy Conventions, will be published. Each number contains a record of the sales of butter by the leading dairymen around Fort Atkinson, and elsewhere. This is a valuable feature. Every farmer who keeps a half dozen cows ought to read "Hoard's Dairyman." It will pay him a hundred fold on the investment. We will send the Dairyman with THE JOURNAL for one year for $2. Call and see sample copies. [43-46]

Wilkie Collins, Mary Elizabeth Braddon, Mrs. Oliphant and "Ouida," four of the greatest novelists of the age write exclusively for the Minneapolis Tribune.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, The Sunshine Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazing to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, silver plated, five-bottle CASTER, or a pair of ROLLER SKATES. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Caster (or Skates) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address

SUNSHINE MAGAZINE Co.,
[45-48] Fillmore, N. Y.

We recommend the Minneapalis Tribune to all our reders.

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT."

"An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents." This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address,

RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

The Housekeeper, notices of which have frequently appeared in the JOURNAL, has been greatly enlarged and improved and is now become indispensable in every well regulated household. It is published by the Buckeye Publishing Co. of Minneapolis and will be sent to all who wish to try it for six months for 25 cents. We can recommend it highly to our lady friends.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MAIN STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Dupuis & LaFramboise,

DEEP WELL

CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job. If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or Address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants,

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRIGES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,

POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

IF YOU

WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE

Watch or Jewelry Line

GO TO

C. H. SAAKE, - MAIN STREET.

You will get in deed and in fact
Not simply in name but in truth.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

Daily Globe.

An Independent Democratic Family Newspaper, Enterprising, Bright, Clean; Accurate and Impartial in the Presentation of its News; Pithy and Pungent in the Discussion of Public Questions. While Democratic in Principle, it will treat Men of all Parties with Equal Courtesy and Candor.

The GLOBE will aim to be a reflex of the Best Sentiment of the Great Northwest. It will Champion its Interests and Stimulate its Progress. It will be alive to every Interest of this Grand Section, and Vigilant in Collecting and Publishing all the Important News in the most Attractive Form.

It will stand for Honest Government, a Revised Tariff, Reduced Taxation, Repealed Treasury Surplus, the Opening of American Markets to the Nations of the World, Dethronement of Monopoly, Protected Labor, and an Honest Ballot.

TERMS.

PER YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

DAILY, six days in the week	$8 00
DAILY, three days in the week	4 00
DAILY, per month	75
DAILY and SUNDAY, one year	10 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, six months	5 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month	90
SUNDAY, one year	2 00

☞ All subscriptions payable in advance.

WEEKLY GLOBE.

Six months	$0 50
One year	1 00

TO AGENTS.

FOR 5 WEEKLIES (one free to agent)	$5 00
FOR 50 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free one year)	50 00
FOR 25 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 6 months)	25 00
FOR 18 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 3 months)	18 00

Specimen copies sent free.

☞ Correspondence, containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.

Address all Letters and Telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

☞ All Postmasters and Country Storekeepers are its appointed Agents.

Daily Globe.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY..........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,..............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS.......................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3., U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. BAUENBUBLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply [illegible] and Light Harness, Single and Double [illegible] before you purchase.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 12th, 1885

'ROUND HOME.

Business is waking up as the time for robins approaches.

The Minneapolis Tribune is the brightest Daily newspaper in the Northwest

Fred Almy has been down from Medicine Hat for a week past.

Call at Berthiaume Bro's jewelry palace for everything in their line.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

The Legislature has adjourned and now many a schemer breathes easier.

The work of piling for the new bridge goes rapidly on and will soon be completed at this rate.

Red flannels, plain and twilled guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

Pete Cornelius brought his two year old Clyde colt to be weighed. She tips the beam at 1,455.

H. C. Misner was in from Euclid on Monday and reported that whole country solid against the bonds.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

Charlie Chiniquy has reported. He is in Chicago yet and did not say when he expected to start for New Orleans.

Have you seen Cahoon's famous lamp burner? He has also some elegant little lamp mats which always sell on sight.

"Gath's" letters, Wilkie Collins' and Miss Braddon's serial stories, can be found ONLY in the Minneapolis Tribune

The Olive Leaf contained some very excellent articles against the bonds last week, but reached us too late to be of avail.

J. L. Bailey is on the lookout for some fine stock for his farm. He fully believes that man cannot live by wheat alone.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85cents, at the New York store.

See Cahoon's ad about those Burpee Welcome oats. They are the boss oat and will be in general use when better known.

Ira D. Blanchard struck a flowing well for E. O. Flanders on Friday last. Mr. Blanchard is coming to the front in good shape.

Conductor Copeland is taking a bit of a lay-off. He is somewhat under the weather and intends to take a thorough rest and recruit up before he takes his train.

On Friday last the fire department went out on drill when it was ascertained that the hydrants were frozen up entirely. The defect was soon remedied.

Don't be alarmed at that whistle what you hear at early dawn, at noon and dewy eve, 'tis only the new steam whistle at Lee & Herrick's roller mill, and indicates that the boys are ready for anything that happens.

Pete Nolan stopped off on Tuesday to see how he looks in a group. They all say "he's a darling," and we are inclined to the opinion that Pete does look fully as well in a picture—but when you come down to solid worth the picture does not show up.

Mr. A. E. Sawyer is up from Faribault attending to his business while George Catlin is sick. George was doing nicely but had a relapse from which he does not rally so quickly. His physician says, however, that he is improving hopefully.

Berthiaume Bros. have secured the services of Tom Morris, who is well known as one of the best workmen in his line in the business, and thus doubly fortified, are ready to meet anything and everything that comes along. If you want an A No. 1 job, 'pon honor, try the well known house of Berthiaume Bros.

If you want an A No. 1 agricultural paper you can't afford to miss the chance to get Farm, Stock and Home for 25 cents. You can have it one year for two bits if you are a paid up subscriber to the JOURNAL, and you can have it any way by becoming so and depositing a quarter of a dollar. We don't know how long this chance will last, but the sooner you close in with the terms the sooner you are all right, any how. Call and see a sample.

The Messenger went into sack-cloth and ashes on our account last week—and all to no account. You can't expect the whole county is going to incur a larger debt of taxation just to build you up, individually, Mr. Messenger man. You would do better by advocating something that would benefit taxpayers rather than a scheme to add to their burdens without a cent's worth of benefits—but the subject is not worthy of further notice.

Most of the boys do be studying French in those days and it is great fun to hear them jabber—sounds very like the musical jabber of the famous Red River carts of yore when they were half greased. A. P. Bond has got as far as "Polly view frog's eggs," or thereabouts, and is waiting for those who don't know so much to catch up. Ed. Charbanean has passed by and is serenely roosting on a "sacre" stump. Ira says he don't know the blarsted stuff very easy yet but he's going to "git thar!" Some of them are getting along famously, more of them don't.

It is said that work on the Duluth & Winnipeg will be resumed in the spring.

J. E. Dabler, ye collector for the Reliance Machine Co., registered at the Commercial on Tuesday.

The boys are beginning to return from the lumbering camps. Mike LeGuee returned on Wednesday.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

Ira D. Blanchard has contracted to get a flowing well for Terry & Collins we are told and will begin operations at once.

A grand masquerade is on the carpet for April 6th. Mr. Mignault will engineer the concern which is a guarantee of a good time.

The McCormick Manufacturing Co. have issued a handsome circular showing their goods. Every farmer should have one and can secure a copy on application to Stone & Pinkerton.

The Minneapolis Tribune costs 75 cents per month, and $8.00 per annum for the Daily; or 90 cents a month, and $10 per annum for the Daily and Sunday, while the weekly is only $1.00 per annum.

"AUNT BECKY," tired of waiting for some of the sterner sex to act as special reporter from Beltrami, seizes the quill and rushes to the rescue this week in a nice little chatty news-letter. We welcome "Aunt Becky" to the circle and trust that she will come often.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

Some of the boys claim that Tom Stahl (in that picture) resembles Col. Vilas, (the new Postmaster General) who is said to be the handsomest man in America. More of them did not recognize him as the Postmaster General because he didn't have his Hatton.

If you want a No. 1 agricultural paper, a home institution drop in and subscribe for Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn. All paid up subscribers to the JOURNAL can get it for 25 cents a year. We have sent in one large list and are making up another to send in on or about April 1st.

The doctors disagree as to the probable effects of the railroad bill, some claiming it is no good, some that it is all right, and others that it is "jes tol'able, thankee." The best reason we have seen why it is all right and will cause an open market is because the Pioneer Press says it is "no good—worse than nothing."

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf

The bond election in the city was a very tame, quiet affair and a very light vote polled. So it will be found throughout the county, though the majority will be large against the bonds. Our citizens do not lack in public-spirit by any means but any measure demanding their support must be shown to be of value received before it is endorsed.

The Commercial, under the present management, is doing a good business and amply deserves to rank among our leading hotels. S. P. Norton never stops at any expense or trouble to render his guests comfortable, and if there is a better man in his place than Ira DeCamp we don't know where he takes his French lessons. Ira is bound to get there every time.

The Fay Templeton Opera Company has written to Mr. Filiatrault to secure dates on April 20th, and Mr. F. has returned a favorable answer. This is an excellent company and "I like it, I like it, I do," is the verdict of every body who hears it. The Jolly Pathfinders are booked for April 23, so it would seem we are to have some amusements this winter, after all.

It is said that the Brainerd & Northwestern railroad will be built anyhow, bonds or no bonds. Well, that is all right, and far better for the farmers of Polk County than as though they had incurred a heavy debt of taxes therefor. If there is a legitimate demand for a road the capital to build it will be found and if it proves a blessing to the country, well and good—if it don't the farmers will flatter themselves that they are not burdened to pay for it.

Wm. Marin has been enjoying himself at New Orleans all winter and was too selfish to write his friends anything about it. He says New Orleans is a splendid place—to leave. He thinks the big show an immense success in every particular except a financial point of view. He was proud of Minnesota's grand display. He kept himself posted on home news every week by reading the JOURNAL there on file but forgot to return the compliment by writing his friends through the JOURNAL.

Superintendants Guthrie and Jenks were surprised on Tuesday morning by a few of the railroad boys who corralled them at the depot long enough to present each with his own picture in a large frame, surrounded by the pictures of the passenger conductors in smaller pictures. Conductor J. B. Copeland made the presentation speech, which is said to have been an eloquent effort. The pictures are framed in large gilt frames and must have cost as high as $50 each. It was a graceful little tribute paid to worthy officials and will doubtless be highly prized by the recipients.

The County Board meets on Tuesday next March 17th.

Sands leads off the group and looks as dignified as General Grant.

Van Dyke & Co., are cleaning house this week and will be ready to say something by next week.

S. E. Chapin drove J. W. Howes famous trotter over from Grand Forks on Wednesday in four hours. Not bad for these roads.

One more week passed under the new administration and nobody taken away suddenly! What does it all mean? We begin to feel almost safe!

Mrs. John Weeks, of Lakota, D. T., is visiting with friends in the city. Mr. W., it will be remembered was formerly a resident of Crookston, in the mercantile business.

Mr. Dahl is building a new house on Sands' vacant lot, adjoining Conductor J. B. Copeland's residence on Main St. Its a paradox. It will be a Dahl-house and it won't be a doll-house.

Dr. Just is building on Broadway, nearly opposite Loring Avenue. He will occupy the building for office purposes as soon as completed which he expects will be as soon as April 1st.

It is said that it was Uncle Josh's hotel letter what killed the bonds. People would not vote aid to a railroad with Uncle Josh's hotel plan staring them in the face. How could they?

Inquiring at the court house yesterday as to news about the bond vote Auditor McGuire said that but 8 or 10 towns had reported as yet but that the bonds were buried more than four to to one.

Terry & Collins expect a thoroughbred Norman stallion from the stables of the great breeder, Dunham, of Illinois. His arrival will be duly noted. They will also receive a carload of horses for sale at the same time.

Occasionally a carload of stock is seen going north and many carloads of wagons are arriving showing that the time of year is coming, my dear, for the busy immigrant and home-hunter. Let 'em come. Uncle Sam is rich enough to give 'em all a farm.

On Friday last, a young Norwegian lady, who has been working at the Scandinavian hotel, was at the Opera house skating rink and in some way managed to fall and break her arm. She will have her arm in the dry docks for repairs for a month when she will again be able to skate as good as new.

Our attention has been called to some work recently turned out by photographer Kortson, which shows that it is no longer necessary to go to St. Paul for nice work in that line. The pictures are nicely taken and finished and will compare favorably with any artist's work whoever he is. We like it; we do.

At the present rate farmers will soon be seeding. The prospects for an early spring are many and encouraging, but with wheat at only 60 cents per bushel to start on the prospects for a large area sown are not bright. We have got the impression that prices will be better next fall than for two years, yet we don't know as we can prove it.

Immigration begins to waken up. Reports say that immigrants for the Northwest are beginning to arrive in St. Paul in detachments and platoons and the prospects are good for a considerable number of new settlers this year. Let 'em come. Polk County can provide homes for a goodly number of them on her broad and fertile acres yet unoccupied.

While unloading ice last Friday Mr. A. N. Hopkins got the thumb of his right hand between a 400 pound chunk and the door jamb and before he could say Jack Robinson his right thumb was shorter than the other by a half inch or so. He came to the city on Saturday and found that beyond the loss of the nail and a pound or so of meat, he was all right. He is doing nicely but could not strike very hard with that hand.

The office of the Bismarck Tribune was destroyed by fire last week together with other buildings including the post-office. The Tribune's loss is estimated at $15,000 while C. A. Lounsbery, formerly its owner, but now of the Herald lost $8,000. The Tribune was an excellent paper and its loss would be a public calamity equal to the loss of the capital—but the Tribune will rise again and the capital will not be moved.

The following is the winning ticket in Andover:

Supervisors—J. O. Milne, Chairman.
E. B. Scribner.
August Peterson.
Town Clerk—M. C. Perrin.
Treasurer—G. W. Fisk.
Assessor—L. Davis.
Constables—A. Lytle.
Z. Daoust.
Against the Railroad proposition, 88.

For Sale.

A high grade, Shorthorn, bull calf, one year old, a high grade Jersey bull calf, eight months old, and a high grade Holstein bull calf, four months old. Will sell for cash or will trade for heifer calves. Address A. N. Hopkins, on the farm near Crookston, or the JOURNAL office for further particulars.

Beltrami Items.

Rev. Wells, of Ada, delivered a temperance lecture here last evening, March 8th. It was splendid. He was assisted by Dr. E. A. Lyman, of Ada, who led in singing.

Mr. Daniel Aught, who has been very ill, is now convalescent.

Mr. Webb Murphy and wife have gone to Lockhart.

Mrs. Fokes, who has been visiting in Crookston, has returned.

Squire Budd and family expect to locate in Beltrami.

A. W. Wroth's nobby counter jumper spent Sunday in the country.

M. Rodecker, of Sharon, Pa., is here. He reports the weather colder out there than here and times very dull.

Arthur Jackson intends to import a pair of Holsteins.

Go to C. M. Orl, the grocer, for your baking powder.

Beltrami has no roller rink but the boys who have roller skates monopolize the side walk.

There is rumor of a wedding in the near future. AUNT BECKY.

OBITUARY.

Died at Beltrami, Minn., March 1st, Robin Webb, aged 22 months, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Webb.

Weep not for your little Robin,
Mourn not your angel flown,
Think what a lovely flower
You gave in heaven to bloom.

Then shed no tears of sorrow,
Fond parents, on his tomb,
With kindred spirits now he dwells
And stands before God's throne.

Dear Robin's face we see no more,
But a still voice seems to say
He is not dead but gone before
To meet us on our way. M.

MARRIED.

SANKEY—RICHMOND.—In Norman County on Wednesday, March 4th 1885, by Rev. J. G. Gullett Ph. D. of this city, Mr. Fletcher Sankey of Polk County, to Miss Lunetta O. Richmond of Norman County.

Up to the hour of going to press we have received the following reports from towns and precincts:

Crookston.	No. votes.	For,	Against.
1st ward	100	17	83
2d ward	90	37	59
3d ward	44	7	38
4th ward	77	2	75
Andover	88	0	88
Gentilly	77	2	75

Wilkie Collins, Mary Elizabeth Braddon, Mrs. Oliphant and "Ouida," four of the greatest novelists of the age, write exclusively for the Minneapolis

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address,

A. M. CHILDS,
[46-tf] Carman, Minn.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

TO RENT.

A choice stock farm of 320 acres, situated a little more than two miles from this city; 80 acres fenced for pasture, 30 acres seeded to timothy and about 200 acres for crop. Good house and barn, stock stable and a fine flowing well on premises. Will rent with or without cows for a term of three to five years to the right party. Apply at THE JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.

[55.50]

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Take Notice.

Sewing machines and Monitor plows at cost,

STEWART & LAURENCE, Hardware.
[45-46]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Mar. 9ht, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Fuller, S L
Knutson, Miss
Manson, Miss Nelly
McGinley, W H
Reynolds, Rev C E—2
Wine, H
PACKAGE
G I Bower

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 21 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 70 stalks from one oat."

From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.

[47-59] C. T. CAHOON.

MINNESOTA
DAY,
Saturday, March 21st.
The WORLD'S EXPOSITION

The above day has been designated by official action for the reception of the representatives of the Government, and of the inhabitants en masse of the State of Minnesota. Most interesting ceremonies will take place and a most enjoyable occasion is assured.

To enable Minnesotians to attend on their SPECIAL STATE DAY, the railroads have agreed to make the lowest rate ever heretofore given.

Form your parties, make up your excursions and apply to the local railroad agents, and the lowest possible limited excursion rate can be readily secured.

The opportunity of a lifetime is given all to see the GREATEST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION the world has ever seen.

Good and ample accommodation at reasonable rates are assured.

E. A. BURKE,
Director General,
New Orleans.

The Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year - - - - $6 00
DAILY, per Month - - - - 50
SUNDAY, per Year - - - - 1 00
DAILY and SUNDAY per Year - - - 7 00
WEEKLY, per Year - - - - 1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY..........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,..........Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS..........Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night for the practice of my profession. Call or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

DR. A. NELSON.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.

E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.
STANTON & CO.
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 12th, 1885.

ROUND HOME.

Business is waking up as the time for robins approaches.

The Minneapolis Tribune is the brightest Daily newspaper in the Northwest.

Fred Almy has been down from Medicine Hat for a week past.

Call at Berthiaume Bro's jewelry palace for everything in their line.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

The Legislature has adjourned and now many a schemer breathes easier.

The work of piling for the new bridge goes rapidly on and will soon be completed at this rate.

Red flannels, plain and twilled guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

Pete Cornelius brought his two year old Clyde colt to be weighed. She tips the beam at 1,455.

H. C. Misner was in from Euclid on Monday and reported that whole country solid against the bonds.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

Charlie Chiniquy has reported. He is in Chicago yet and did not say when he expected to start for New Orleans.

Have you seen Cahoon's famous lamp burner? He has also some elegant little lamp mats which always sell on sight.

"Gath's" letters, Wilkie Collins' and Miss Braddon's serial stories, can be found ONLY in the Minneapolis Tribune.

The Olive Leaf contained some very excellent articles against the bonds last week, but reached us too late to be of avail.

J. L. Bailey is on the lookout for some fine stock for his farm. He fully believes that man cannot live by wheat alone.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

See Cahoon's ad about those Burpee Welcome oats. They are the boss oat and will be in general use when better known.

Ira D. Blanchard struck a flowing well for E. O. Flanders on Friday last. Mr. Blanchard is coming to the front in good shape.

Conductor Copeland is taking a bit of a lay-off. He is somewhat under the weather and intends to take a thorough rest and recruit up before he takes his train.

On Friday last the fire department went out on drill when it was ascertained that the hydrants were frozen up entirely. The defect was soon remedied.

Don't be alarmed at that whistle what you hear at early dawn, at noon and dewy eve, 'tis only the new steam whistle at Lee & Herrick's roller mill, and indicates that the boys are ready for anything that happens.

Pete Nolan stopped off on Tuesday to see how he looks in a group. They all say "he's a darling," and we are inclined to the opinion that Pete does look fully as well in a picture—but when you come down to solid worth the picture does not show up.

Mr. A. E. Sawyer is up from Faribault attending to his business while George Catlin is sick. George was doing nicely but had a relapse from which he does not rally so quickly. His physician says, however, that he is improving hopefully.

Berthiaume Bros. have secured the services of Tom Morris, who is well known as one of the best workmen in his line in the business, and thus doubly fortified, are ready to meet anything and everything that comes along. If you want an A No. 1 job, 'pon honor, try the well known house of Berthiaume Bros.

If you want an A No. 1 agricultural paper you can't afford to miss the chance to get Farm, Stock and Home for 25 cents. You can have it one year for two bits if you are a paid up subscriber to the JOURNAL, and you can have it any way by becoming so and depositing a quarter of a dollar. We don't know how long this chance will last, but the sooner you close in with the terms the sooner you are all right any how. Call and see a sample.

The Messenger went into sack cloth and ashes on our account last week—and all to no account. You can't expect the whole county is going to incur a larger debt of taxation just to build you up individually, Mr. Messenger man. You would do better by advocating something that would benefit taxpayers rather than a scheme to add to their burdens without a cent's worth of benefit—but the subject is not worthy of further notice.

Most of the boys do be studying French in these days and it is great fun to hear them jabber—sounds very like the musical jabber of the famous Red River carts of yore when they were half greased. A. P. Bond [illegible]

It is said that work on the Duluth & Winnipeg will be resumed in the spring.

J. E. Dahler, ye collector for the Reliance Machine Co., registered at the Commercial on Tuesday.

The boys are beginning to return from the lumbering camps. Mike LeGuee returned on Wednesday.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

Ira D. Blanchard has contracted to get a flowing well for Terry & Collins we are told and will begin operations at once.

A grand masquerade is on the carpet for April 6th. Mr. Mignault will engineer the concern which is a guarantee of a good time.

The McCormick Manufacturing Co. have issued a handsome circular showing their goods. Every farmer should have one and can secure a copy on application to Stone & Pinkerton.

The Minneapolis Tribune costs 75 cents per month, and $8.00 per annum for the Daily; or 90 cents a month, and $10 per annum for the Daily and Sunday, while the weekly is only $1.00 per annum.

"AUNT BECKY," tired of waiting for some of the sterner sex to act as special reporter from Beltrami, seizes the quill and rushes to the rescue this week in a nice little chatty news-letter. We welcome "Aunt Becky" to the circle and trust that she will come often.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

Some of the boys claim that Tom Stahl (in that picture) resembles Col. Vilas, (the new Postmaster General) who is said to be the handsomest man in America. More of them did not recognize him as the Postmaster General because he didn't have his Hatton.

If you want a No. 1 agricultural paper, a home institution drop in and subscribe for Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn. All paid up subscribers to the JOURNAL can get it for 25 cents a year. We have sent in one large list and are making up another to send in on or about April 1st.

The doctors disagree as to the probable effects of the railroad bill, some claiming it is no good, some that it is all right, and others that it is "jes tol'able, thankee." The best reason we have seen why it is all right and will cause an open market is because the Pioneer Press says it is "no good—worse than nothing."

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. [38tf]

The bond election in the city was a very tame, quiet affair and a very light vote polled. So it will be found throughout the county, though the majority will be large against the bonds. Our citizens do not lack in public spirit by any means but any measure demanding their support must be shown to be of value received before it is endorsed.

The Commercial, under the present management, is doing a good business and amply deserves to rank among our leading hotels. S. P. Norton never stops at any expense or trouble to render his guests comfortable, and if there is a better man in this place than Ira DeCamp we don't know where he takes his French lessons. Ira is bound to get there every time.

The Fay Templeton Opera Company has written to Mr. Ellintrault to secure dates on April 20th, and Mr. F. has returned a favorable answer. This is an excellent company and "I like it, I like it, I do," is the verdict of every body who hears it. The Jolly Pathfinders are booked for April 23, so it would seem we are to have some amusements this winter, after all.

It is said that the Brainerd & Northwestern railroad will be built anyhow, bonds or no bonds. Well, that is all right, and far better for the farmers of Polk County than as though they had incurred a heavy debt of taxes therefor. If there is a legitimate demand for a road the capital to build it will be found and if it proves a blessing to the country, well and good—if it don't the farmers will flatter themselves that they are not burdened to pay for it.

Wm. Marin has been enjoying himself at New Orleans all winter and was too selfish to write his friends anything about it. He says New Orleans is a splendid place—to leave. He thinks the big show an immense success in every particular except a financial point of view. He was proud of Minnesota's grand display. He kept himself posted on home news every week by reading the JOURNAL there on file but forgot to return the compliment by writing his friends through the JOURNAL.

Superintendent Guthrie and [illegible] were surprised on Tuesday morning by a few of the railroad boys who corralled them at the depot and proceeded to present each with his own picture in a large frame surrounded by the pictures of the passenger conductors in smaller pictures. Conductor J. B. Copeland made the presentation speech which is said to have been an eloquent effort. The pictures are framed in heavy gilt frames and must have cost at least $50 each. [illegible]

The County Board meets on Tuesday next March 17th.

[illegible] Sands leads off the group and looks as dignified as General Grant.

Van Dyke & Co. are cleaning house this week and will be ready to say something by next week.

S. E. Chapin drove J. W. Howes famous trotter over from Grand Forks on Wednesday in four hours. Not bad for these roads.

One more week passed under the new administration and nobody taken away suddenly! What does it all mean? We begin to feel almost safe.

Mrs. John Weeks, of Lakota, D. T., is visiting with friends in the city. Mr. W., it will be remembered was formerly a resident of Crookston, in the merchantile business.

Mr. Dahl is building a new house on Sands' vacant lot, adjoining Conductor J. B. Copeland's residence on Main St. Its a paradox. It will be a Dahl-house and it won't be a doll-house.

Dr. Just is building on Broadway, nearly opposite Loring Avenue. He will occupy the building for office purposes as soon as completed which he expects will be as soon as April 1st.

It is said that it was Uncle Josh's hotel letter what killed the bonds. People would not vote aid to a railroad with Uncle Josh's hotel plan staring them in the face. How could they?

Inquiring at the court house yesterday as to news about the bond vote Auditor McGuire said that but 8 or 10 towns had reported as yet but that the bonds were buried more than four to to one.

Terry & Collins expect a thoroughbred Norman stallion from the stables of the great breeder, Dunham, of Illinois. His arrival will be duly noted. They will also receive a carload of horses for sale at the same time.

Occasionally a carload of stock is seen going north and many carloads of wagons are arriving showing that the time of year is coming, my dear, for the busy immigrant and home-hunter. Let 'em come. Uncle Sam is rich enough to give 'em all a farm.

On Friday last, a young Norwegian lady, who has been working at the Scandinavian hotel, was at the Opera house skating rink and in some way managed to fall and break her arm. She will have her arm in the dry docks for repairs for a month when she will again be able to skate as good as new.

Our attention has been called to some work recently turned out by photographer Karlson, which shows that it is no longer necessary to go to St. Paul for nice work in that line. The pictures are nicely taken and finished, and will compare favorably with any artist's work whoever he is. We like it, we do.

At the present rate farmers will soon be seeding. The prospects for an early spring are many and encouraging, but with wheat at only 60 cents per bushel to start on the prospects for a large area sown are not bright. We have got the impression that prices will be better next fall than for two years, yet we don't know as we can prove it.

Immigration begins to waken up. Reports say that immigrants for the Northwest are beginning to arrive in St. Paul in detachments and platoons and the prospects are good for a considerable number of new settlers this year. Let 'em come. Polk County can provide homes for a goodly number of them on her broad and fertile acres yet unoccupied.

While unloading ice last Friday Mr. A. N. Hopkins got the thumb of his right hand between a 400 pound chunk and the door jamb and before he could say Jack Robinson his right thumb was shorter than the other by a half inch or so. He came to the city on Saturday and found that beyond the loss of the nail and a pound or so of meat he was all right. He is doing nicely but could not strike very hard with that hand.

The office of the Brainerd Tribune was destroyed by fire last week together with other buildings including the post office. The Tribune's loss is estimated at $15,000 while C. A. Lounsbury, formerly its owner, but now of the Herald lost $8,000. The Tribune was an excellent paper and its loss would be a public calamity equal to the loss of the capital—but the Tribune will rise again and the capital will not be moved.

The following is the winning ticket in Andover:

Supervisors—J. O. Milne, Chairman,
[illegible] K. B. Scribner,
August Peterson.
Town Clerk—M. C. Perrin.
Treasurer—[illegible]
Assessor—L. Davis.
Constable—[illegible]
[illegible]
Against the Railroad proposition 88.

For Sale.

A high grade Shorthorn bull calf [illegible]

Beltrami Items.

Rev. Wells, of Ada, delivered a temperance lecture here last evening, March 8th. It was splendid. He was assisted by Dr. E. A. Lyman, of Ada, who led in singing.

Mr. Daniel Aught, who has been very ill, is now convalescent.

Mr. Webb Murphy and wife have gone to Lockhart.

Mrs. Fokes, who has been visiting in Crookston, has returned.

Squire Budd and family expect to locate in Beltrami.

A. W. Wroth's nobby counter jumper spent Sunday in the country.

Mr. Rodecker, of Sharon, Pa., is here. He reports the weather colder out there than here and times very dull.

Arthur Jackson intends to import a pair of Holsteins.

Go to C. M. Orl, the grocer, for your baking powder.

Beltrami has no roller rink but the boys who have roller skates monopolize the side walk.

There is rumor of a wedding in the near future. AUNT BECKY.

OBITUARY.

Died at Beltrami, Minn., March 1st, Robin Webb, aged 22 months, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Webb.

Weep not for your little Robin,
Mourn not your angel flown;
Think what a lovely flower
You gave in heaven to bloom.

Then shed no tears of sorrow,
Fond parents, on his tomb,
With kindred spirits now he dwells
And stands before God's throne.

Dear Robin's face we see no more,
But a still voice seems to say
He is not dead but gone before
To meet us on our way. M.

MARRIED.

SANKEY—RICHMOND.—In Norman County, on Wednesday, March 4th 1885, by Rev. J. C. Gullett Ph. D. of this city, Mr. Fletcher Sankey, of Polk County, to Miss Lunetta O. Richmond, of Norman County.

Up to the hour of going to press we have received the following reports from towns and precincts:

Crookston.	No. votes.	For.	Against.
1st ward	100	17	83
2d ward	90	37	50
3d ward	44	7	38
4th ward	77	2	75
Andover	88	0	88
Gentilly	77	2	75

Wilkie Collins, Mary Elizabeth Braddon, Mrs. Oliphant and "Ouida," four of the greatest novelists of the age, write exclusively for the Minneapolis

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address,
A. M. CHILDS,
[46-tf] Carman, Minn.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.
[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

TO RENT.

A choice stock farm of 320 acres, situated a little more than two miles from this city, 80 acres fenced for pasture, 30 acres seeded to timothy and about 200 acres for crop. Good house and barn, stock stable, and a fine flowing well on premises. Will rent with or without cows for a term of three to five years to the right party. Apply at THE JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.
[55-60]

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,
JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House or address P. O. Box 754.
Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Take Notice.

Sewing machines and Monitor plows at cost.
STEWART & LAURENCE, Hardware.
[45-46]

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office for the week ending March 10th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say advertised. [illegible]

BURPEES WELCOME OATS.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA DAY
Saturday, March 21st.
The WORLD'S EXPOSITION

The above day has been designated by official action for the reception of the representatives of the Government, and of the inhabitants en masse of the State of Minnesota. Most interesting ceremonies will take place and a most enjoyable occasion is assured.

To enable Minnesotians to attend on their SPECIAL STATE DAY, the railroads have agreed to make the lowest rate ever heretofore given. Form your parties, make up your excursions and apply to the local railroad agents, and the lowest possible limited excursion rate can be readily secured.

The opportunity of a lifetime is given all to see the GREATEST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION the world has ever seen.

Good and ample accommodation at reasonable rates are assured.

E. A. BURKE,
Director General,
New Orleans.

The Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year . . . $6 00
DAILY, per Month . . . 50
SUNDAY, per Year . . . 1 00
DAILY and SUNDAY per Year . . . 7 00
WEEKLY, per Year . . . 1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

MERCHANTS' Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY, President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN, Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO, Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
WM. ROSS, Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

NEW DRUG STORE IN GARFIELD

DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 65 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night for the practice of my profession. Call or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

DR. A. NELSON.

Crookston Tonsorial PARLORS

[illegible]

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
[illegible] LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
[illegible]

MERCHANTS' BILLIARD HALL
[illegible] Proprietor,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 12th, 1885

ROUND HOME.

Business is waking up as the time for robins approaches.

The Minneapolis Tribune is the brightest Daily newspaper in the Northwest.

Fred Almy has been down from Medicine Hat for a week past.

Call at Berthiaume Bro's jewelry palace for everything in their line.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

The Legislature has adjourned and now many a schemer breathes easier.

The work of piling for the new bridge goes rapidly on and will soon be completed at this rate.

Red flannels, plain and twilled guaranteed all wool, from 22 cents to 50 cents, at the New York store.

Pete Cornelius brought his two year old Clyde colt to be weighed. She tips the beam at 1,455.

H. C. Misner was in from Euclid on Monday and reported that whole country solid against the bonds.

You can buy gents' wool underwear at less than wholesale cost, at the New York store.

Charlie Chiniquy has reported. He is in Chicago yet and did not say when he expected to start for New Orleans.

Have you seen Cahoon's famous lamp burner? He has also some elegant little lamp mats which always sell on sight.

"Gath's" letters, Wilkie Collins' and Miss Braddon's serial stories, can be found ONLY in the Minneapolis Tribune

The Olive Leaf contained some very excellent articles against the bonds last week, but reached us too late to be of avail.

J. L. Bailey is on the lookout for some fine stock for his farm. He fully believes that man cannot live by wheat alone.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

See Cahoon's ad about those Burpee Welcome oats. They are the boss oat and will be in general use when better known.

Ira D. Blanchard struck a flowing well for E. O. Flanders on Friday last. Mr. Blanchard is coming to the front in good shape.

Conductor Copeland is taking a bit of a lay-off. He is somewhat under the weather and intends to take a thorough rest and recruit up before he takes his train.

On Friday last the fire department went out on drill when it was ascertained that the hydrants were frozen up entirely. The defect was soon remedied.

Don't be alarmed at that whistle what you hear at early dawn, at noon and dewy eve, 'tis only the new steam whistle at Lee & Herrick's roller mill, and indicates that the boys are ready for anything that happens.

Pete Nolan stopped off on Tuesday to see how he looks in a group. They all say "he's a darling," and we are inclined to the opinion that Pete does look fully as well in a picture—but when you come down to solid worth the picture does not show up.

Mr. A. E. Sawyer is up from Faribault attending to his business while George Catlin is sick. George was doing nicely but had a relapse from which he does not rally so quickly. His physician says, however, that he is improving hopefully.

Berthiaume Bros. have secured the services of Tom Morris, who is well known as one of the best workmen in his line in the business, and thus doubly fortified, are ready to meet anything and everything that comes along. If you want an A No. 1 job, 'pon honor, try the well known house of Berthiaume Bros.

If you want an A No. 1 agricultural paper you can't afford to miss the chance to get Farm, Stock and Home for 25 cents. You can have it one year for two bits if you are a paid up subscriber to the JOURNAL, and you can have it any way by becoming so and depositing a quarter of a dollar. We don't know how long this chance will last, but the sooner you close in with the terms the sooner you are all right, any how. Call and see a sample.

The Messenger went into sack-cloth and ashes on our account last week—and all to no account. You can't expect the whole county is going to incur a larger debt of taxation just to build you up, individually, Mr. Messenger man. You would do better by advocating something that would benefit taxpayers rather than a scheme to add to their burdens without a cent's worth of benefits—but the subject is not worthy of further notice.

Most of the boys do be studying French in those days and it is great fun to hear them jabber—sounds very like the musical jabber of the famous Red River carts of yore when they were half greased. A. P. Bond has got as far as "Polly view frog's eggs," or thereabouts, and is waiting for those who don't know so much to catch up. Ed. Charbaneau has passed by and is serenely roosting on a "sacre" stump. Ira says he don't know the blarsted stuff very easy yet but he's going to "git thar!" Some of them are getting along famously, more of them don't [illegible]

It is said that work on the Duluth & Winnipeg will be resumed in the spring.

J. E. Dabler, ye collector for the Reliance Machine Co., registered at the Commercial on Tuesday.

The boys are beginning to return from the lumbering camps. Mike LeGuee returned on Wednesday.

At the New York store they are bound to do business even in dull times if prices can do any.

Ira D. Blanchard has contracted to get a flowing well for Terry & Collins we are told and will begin operations at once.

A grand masquerade is on the carpet for April 6th. Mr. Mignault will engineer the concern which is a guarantee of a good time.

The McCormick Manufacturing Co. have issued a handsome circular showing their goods. Every farmer should have one and can secure a copy on application to Stone & Pinkerton.

The Minneapolis Tribune costs 75 cents per month, and $8.00 per annum for the Daily; or 90 cents a month, and $10 per annum for the Daily and Sunday, while the weekly is only $1.00 per annum.

"AUNT BECKY," tired of waiting for some of the sterner sex to act as special reporter from Beltrami, seizes the quill and rushes to the rescue this week in a nice little chatty news-letter. We welcome "Aunt Becky" to the circle and trust that she will come often.

The place to buy remnants is at the New York store.

Some of the boys claim that Tom Stahl (in that picture) resembles Col. Vilas, (the new Postmaster General) who is said to be the handsomest man in America. More of them did not recognize him as the Postmaster General because he didn't have his Hatton.

If you want a No. 1 agricultural paper, a home institution drop in and subscribe for Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn. All paid up subscribers to the JOURNAL can get it for 25 cents a year. We have sent in one large list and are making up another to send in on or about April 1st.

The doctors disagree as to the probable effects of the railroad bill, some claiming it is no good, some that it is all right, and others that it is "jes tol'able, thankee." The best reason we have seen why it is all right and will cause an open market is because the Pioneer Press says it is "no good—worse than nothing."

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf

The bond election in the city was a very tame, quiet affair and a very light vote polled. So it will be found throughout the county, though the majority will be large against the bonds. Our citizens do not lack in public-spirit by any means but any measure demanding their support must be shown to be of value received before it is endorsed.

The Commercial, under the present management, is doing a good business and amply deserves to rank among our leading hotels. S. P. Norton never stops at any expense or trouble to render his guests comfortable, and if there is a better man in this place than Ira DeCamp we don't know where he takes his French lessons. Ira is bound to get there every time.

The Fay Templeton Opera Company has written to Mr. Filiatrault to secure dates on April 20th, and Mr. F. has returned a favorable answer. This is an excellent company and "I like it, I like it, I do," is the verdict of every body who hears it. The Jolly Pathfinders are booked for April 23, so it would seem we are to have some amusements this winter, after all.

It is said that the Brainerd & Northwestern railroad will be built anyhow, bonds or no bonds. Well, that is all right, and far better for the farmers of Polk County than as though they had incurred a heavy debt of taxes therefor. If there is a legitimate demand for a road the capital to build it will be found and if it proves a blessing to the country, well and good—if it don't the farmers will flatter themselves that they are not burdened to pay for it.

Wm. Marin has been enjoying himself at New Orleans all winter and was too selfish to write his friends anything about it. He says New Orleans is a splendid place—to leave. He thinks the big show an immense success in every particular except a financial point of view. He was proud of Minnesota's grand display. He kept himself posted on home news every week by reading the JOURNAL there on file but forgot to return the compliment by writing his friends through the JOURNAL.

Superintendants Guthrie and Jenks were surprised on Tuesday morning by a few of the railroad boys who corralled them at the depot long enough to present each with his own picture in a large frame, surrounded by the pictures of the passenger conductors in smaller pictures. Conductor J. B. Copeland made the presentation speech, which is said to have been an eloquent effort. The pictures are framed in large gilt frames and must have cost as high as $50 each. It was a graceful little tribute paid to worthy officials and will doubtless be highly prized by the recipients.

The County Board meets on Tuesday next March 17th.

Sands leads off the group and looks as dignified as General Grant.

Van Dyke & Co., are cleaning house this week and will be ready to say something by next week.

S. E. Chapin drove J. W. Howes famous trotter over from Grand Forks on Wednesday in four hours. Not bad for these roads.

One more week passed under the new administration and nobody taken away suddenly! What does it all mean? We begin to feel almost safe!

Mrs. John Weeks, of Lakota, D. T., is visiting with friends in the city. Mr. W., it will be remembered was formerly a resident of Crookston, in the merchantile business.

Mr. Dahl is building a new house on Sands' vacant lot, adjoining Conductor J. B. Copeland's residence on Main St. Its a paradox. It will be a Dahl-house and it won't be a doll-house.

Dr. Just is building on Broadway, nearly opposite Loring Avenue. He will occupy the building for office purposes as soon as completed which he expects will be as soon as April 1st.

It is said that it was Uncle Josh's hotel letter what killed the bonds. People would not vote aid to a railroad with Uncle Josh's hotel plan staring them in the face. How could they?

Inquiring at the court house yesterday as to news about the bond vote Auditor McGuire said that but 8 or 10 towns had reported as yet but that the bonds were buried more than four to to one.

Terry & Collins expect a thoroughbred Norman stallion from the stables of the great breeder, Dunham, of Illinois. His arrival will be duly noted. They will also receive a carload of horses for sale at the same time.

Occasionally a carload of stock is seen going north and many carloads of wagons are arriving showing that the time of year is coming, my dear, for the busy immigant and home-hunter. Let 'em come. Uncle Sam is rich enough to give 'em all a farm.

On Friday last, a young Norwegian lady, who has been working at the Scandinavian hotel, was at the Opera house skating rink and in some way managed to fall and break her arm. She will have her arm in the dry docks for repairs for a month when she will again be able to skate as good as new.

Our attention has been called to some work recently turned but by photographer Korison, which shows that it is no longer necessary to go to St. Paul for nice work in that line. The pictures are nicely taken and finished and will compare favorably with any artist's work whoever he is. We like it; we do.

At the present rate farmers will soon be seeding. The prospects for an early spring are many and encouraging, but with wheat at only 60 cents per bushel to start on the prospects for a large area sown are not bright. We have got the impression that prices will be better next fall than for two years, yet we don't know as we can prove it.

Immigration begins to waken up. Reports say that immigrants for the Northwest are beginning to arrive in St. Paul in detachments and platoons and the prospects are good for a considerable number of new settlers this year. Let 'em come. Polk County can provide homes for a goodly number of them on her broad and fertile acres yet unoccupied.

While unloading ice last Friday Mr. A. N. Hopkins got the thumb of his right hand between a 400 pound chunk and the door jamb and before he could say Jack Robinson his right thumb was shorter then the other by a half inch or so. He came to the city on Saturday and found that beyond the loss of the nail and a pound or so of meat, he was all right. He is doing nicely but could not strike very hard with that hand.

The office of the Bismarck Tribune was destroyed by fire last week together with other buildings including the post-office. The Tribune's loss is estimated at $15,000 while C. A. Lounsbery, formerly its owner, but now of the Herald lost $8,000. The Tribune was an excellent paper and its loss would be a public calamity equal to the loss of the capital—but the Tribune will rise again and the capital will not be moved.

The following is the winning ticket in Andover:

Supervisors—J. O. Milne, Chairman.
E. B. Scribner.
August Peterson.
Town Clerk—M. O. Perrin.
Treasurer—G. W. Fisk.
Assessor—L. Davis.
Constables—A. Lytle.
Z. Daoust.
Against the Railroad proposition, 88.

For Sale.

A high grade Shorthorn bull calf, one year old, a high grade Jersey bull calf, eight months old, and a high grade Holstein bull calf, four months old. Will sell for cash or will trade for heifer calves. Address A. N. Hopkins on the farm near Crookston, or the JOURNAL office for further particulars. [illegible]

Beltrami Items.

Rev. Wells, of Ada, delivered a temperance lecture here last evening, March 8th. It was splendid. He was assisted by Dr. E. A. Lyman, of Ada, who led in singing.

Mr. Daniel Aught, who has been very ill, is now convalescent.

Mr. Webb Murphy and wife have gone to Lockhart.

Mrs. Fokes, who has been visiting in Crookston, has returned.

Squire Budd and family expect to locate in Beltrami.

A. W. Wroth's nobby counter jumper spent Sunday in the country.

M. Rodecker, of Sharon, Pa., is here. He reports the weather colder out there than here and times very dull.

Arthur Jackson intends to import a pair of Holsteins.

Go to C. M. Ohl, the grocer, for your baking powder.

Beltrami has no roller rink but the boys who have roller skates monopolize the side walk.

There is rumor of a wedding in the near future. AUNT BECKY.

OBITUARY.

Died at Beltrami, Minn., March 1st, Robin Webb, aged 22 months, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Webb.

Weep not for your little Robin,
Mourn not your angel flown,
Think what a lovely flower
You gave in heaven to bloom.

Then shed no tears of sorrow,
Fond parents, on his tomb,
With kindred spirits now he dwells
And stands before God's throne.

Dear Robin's face we see no more,
But a still voice seems to say,
He is not dead but gone before
To meet us on our way. M.

MARRIED.

SANKEY—RICHMOND.—In Norman County, on Wednesday, March 4th 1885, by Rev. J. C. Gullett Ph. D, of this city, Mr. Fletcher Sankey, of Polk County, to Miss Lunetta O. Richmond, of Norman County.

Up to the hour of going to press we have received the following reports from towns and precincts:

Crookston.	No. votes.	For.	Against.
1st ward	100	17	83
2d ward	90	37	59
3d ward	44	7	38
4th ward	77	2	75
Andover	88	0	88
Gentilly	77	2	75

Wilkie Collins, Mary Elizabeth Braddon, Mrs. Oliphant and "Ouida," four of the greatest novelists of the age, write exclusively for the Minneapolis

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address, A. M. CHILDS,
[46-tf] Carman, Minn.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.
[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

TO RENT.

A choice stock farm of 320 acres, situated a little more than two miles from this city; 80 acres fenced for pasture, 30 acres seeded to timothy and about 200 acres for crop. Good house and barn, stock stable and a fine flowing well on premises. Will rent with or without cows for a term of three to five years to the right party. Apply at THE JOURNAL office, Crookston, Minn.
[55.50]

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,
JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous o obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754
Most Respectfully,
[88-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Take Notice.

Sewing machines and Monitor plows at cost,
STEWART & LAURENCE, Hardware.
[45-46]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Mar. 9ht, 1885. Persons calling for those letters will please say "advertised."

Fuller, S L
Knutson, Miss
Mangann, Miss Nelly
McGinley, W H
Reynolds, Rev C E—2
Wine, H
PACKAGE
G I Bower

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 18 to 23 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 70 stalks from one oat."

From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1881, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.
[illegible] C. P. CAHOON.

MINNESOTA
DAY,
Saturday, March 21st.
The WORLD'S
EXPOSITION

The above day has been designated by official action for the reception of the representatives of the Government, and of the inhabitants en masse of the State of Minnesota. Most interesting ceremonies will take place and a most enjoyable occasion is assured.

To enable Minnesotians to attend on their SPECIAL STATE DAY, the railroads have agreed to make the lowest rate ever heretofore given. Form your parties, make up your excursions and apply to the local railroad agents, and the lowest possible limited excursion rate can be readily secured.

The opportunity of a lifetime is given all to see the GREATEST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION the world has ever seen.

Good and ample accommodation at reasonable rates are assured.

E. A. BURKE,
Director General,
New Orleans.

The Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year	$6 00
DAILY, per Month	50
SUNDAY, per Year	1 00
DAILY and SUNDAY per Year	7 00
WEEKLY, per Year	1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,..........Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.......Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
WM. ROSS.....................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS
AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of m profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.
DR. A. NELSON.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groseries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us
STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General Hazen to be Court Martialed.

The president has ordered a general court martial to convene in this city on the 11th inst., for the trial of Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen chief signal officer of the army, on the charges of conduct prejudical to good order and military discipline, in having officially and publicly criticised the action of the secretary of war for not following his recommendation to send an expedition to the relief of Lieut. Greely, in September, 1883. Following is the detail for the court:

Maj. Gen. Hancock, Maj. Gen. Schofield, Brig. Gen. Howard, Brig. Gen. Terry, Brig. Gen. Augur, Brig. Gen. MacFeely, Brig. Gen. Holabird, Brig. Gen. Murray, Brig. Gen. Newton, Col. Andrews, Twenty-fifth infantry; Col. Merritt, Fifth cavalry; Col. Block, Twenty-third infantry, with Capt. J. W. Claus, Twenty-fourth infantry, judge advocate.

Orders were also issued for the suspension of Gen. Hazen and for him to consider himself in arrest until further orders. Capt. Mills, of the signal service, has been ordered to duty as acting chief signal officer pending the result of the trial of Gen. Hazen. It is understood that the action of the president in this case was precipitated by an interview with Gen. Hazen, published recently, in which Gen. Hazen is represented as placing on the secretary of war the responsibility for the loss of so many members of the Greely party.

Serious Fire at Bismack, Dak.

Friday morning the 5th inst., the Daily Tribune office at Bismarck, Dak., and two adjoining buildings were burned. The second story of the postoffice building was occupied by Col. C. A. Lounsberry and family and several other persons, all of whom were aroused barely in time to escape.

The front portion of the postoffice building was occupied by Mason & Conover, newsdealers, who saved most of their stock, Col. Lounsberry lost all his household goods and personal effects, Mrs. Lounsberry saving only the clothes she put on. M. H. Jewell, proprietor of the Tribune, lost everything, including building, presses, engine, type, complete files of paper, and several hundred dollars worth of work just completed and ready to ship. The total loss is estimated at $34,000 insured for $15,700.

President Arthur orders a court martial to try Gen Hazen for publicly criticising the secretary of war anent the Greely expedition.

John Beard, a farmer, fell into a sugar kettle, near Hazelton, Ind., March 1, and was boiled to death in the sweet liquid.

Ex-Gov. Patten died at his home near Florence, North Alabama. He was governor from 1865 until removed by the Federal restriction laws of 1868.

Gov. Sherman of Iowa removes State Auditor Brown from office, and appoints J. W. Cattell in his stead. Brown, however, refuses to budge.

An examination of the reports of the bureau of statistics on foreign immigration reveals the fact that the number of Irish immigrants arriving this year is significantly small compared with previous years.

John Q. A. Bean, general eastern passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, died suddenly in Boston of peritonitis. He was one of the oldest and best known railroad men in the country.

The increase in the price of pork in France has caused great pressure to be brought upon the government, through the chamber of deputies, to remove the embargo upon the importation of pork from America.

A meeting of the cabinet held Tuesday March 3d, lasted two hours. All the members were present. The senate was devoted to clearing up all official business requiring action during the last present administration.

Laura Niles, eighteen years old, of Alliance, Ohio, entered a suit for breech of promise against Richard Smilie, a rich farmer. She asks $10,000 damages. Smilie has been courting the girl for five years. He is forty years old.

Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, only sister of James G. Blaine, died at Baltimore. Her brothers, husband and daughters were with her until she died. Archbishop Gibbons afficiated at the funeral assisted by Rev. Father Curtis.

Gen. Grant joyfully reviewed the news of the passage of the bill for his benefit, rode out and was cheerful, but Dr. Douglas says: The condition of his throat is no better however and the progress of the disease has not been checked.

The only living sister of Stonewall Jackson is Mrs. Laura J. Arnold, now an inmate of Dr. Shepard's sanitarium at Columbus, Ohio, where she has been for years. She is well cared for by her sons, and has never been the recipient of charity.

Commissioner Butterworth, of the patent office, rendered his decision in the great telephone interference case of Bell vs. Gray vs. McDonough vs. Volker, and others. He awarded priority of invention to Alexander Graham Bell in all claims of importance.

The report that Dr. Frank Powell (White Beaver) was about to locate in St. Paul was a mistake, on the contrary the doctor has discontinued his visits to Minnesota—having demonstrated by a six months' practice in that state that he is fully qualified to practice there. White Beaver has made La Crosse his permanent home.

George A. Vincent, alias Charles J. Williamson, also having several other aliases, one of the most notorious of forgers and well known on both sides of the Atlantic, who was convicted in St. Louis for attempting to cash a forged check for a large amount on one of the national banks of that city, was sent to the penitentiary at Jefferson City for ten years.

A general court-martial was ordered for the trial of Medical Director Philip S. Wales, on charges preferred by Secretary Chandler, of neglect of duty in the administration of the office as surgeon general of the navy and chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, formerly held by him, by which neglect it is alleged, the voucher frauds of that bureau were made possible.

The senate struck out the clause in the legislative, executive and judicial bill allowing the territory of Dakota to increase her council and assembly districts to twenty-four and forty-eight respectively. A conference and committee is now considering the measure, and it is said will recede and allow the claim to remain. The deficiency bill gives $4,400 for a deficiency in the legislative expenses for Dakota.

The garrison of Kassala, which has been defending the place a year, recently made a sortie, but was repulsed by the rebels with a loss of 28 officers and 630 privates. According to advices from Massowah, the garrison at Kassala is reduced to an effective force of 600 men. The town is closely besieged and the garrison short of ammunition. The Egyptian troops are discontented. The government at Cairo has abandoned all hope of relieving the town.

In accordance with the usual custom, the members of the cabinet on Thursday placed their resignations in the hands of President Arthur. Benjamin Butterworth, commissioner of patents, handed his resignation to Secretary Teller, who accepted it and complimented him upon his energetic administration of the office. At the close of business hours, the principal officers of the postoffice department assembled in the postmaster general's room to take leave of Mr. Hatton, the retiring head of the department. He thanked them for their faithful discharge of duty, and received from them in return expressions of their good will.

The president-elect arrived here about 7 o'clock Tuesday morning by a special train consisting of two Pullman cars, and was accompanied by his two sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Cleveland; his neice, Miss Hastings; his brother, Rev. L. Cleveland; Hon. Dan Manning and Mrs. Manning, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont. President Cleveland and family went to the Arlington House and during the day he received a large number of callers. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan called, and although the corridors below were filled with statesmen he has admitted up stairs, accompanied by M. V. Sheridan, James F. Gregory, Capt. William J. Volkman and Stanhope E. Blunt, his staff. Soon after Gen. Sheridan, Gov. Hendricks came, and, upon admission, retired to an extended consultation in the dining room, which lasted about twenty minutes. President Cleveland made a call on President Arthur at the White House.

COOKING A GIRL.

The Horrible Feast Prepared by a New Zealand Chieftain.

From the Popular Science Monthly.

Earle, who wrote a very readable, intelligent and but little known account of the Maoris very early in the present century, speaks of the gentle manners and kindly ways of a New Zealand chief, whom he afterward discovered to be an inveterate cannibal. He relates that he visited the place where was cooking a young slave girl that his friend had killed for the purpose. The head was severed from the body, the four quarters, with the principal bones removed, were compressed and packed into a small oven in the ground, and coverd with earth. It was a case of unjustifiable cannibalism. No revenge was gratified by the deed, and no excuse could be made that the body was eaten to perfect their triumph. Earle says that he learned that the flesh takes many hours to cook, that it is very tough if not throughly cooked, but that it pulls in pieces like a bit of blotting-paper if well done. He continues that the victim was a handsome, pleasant-looking girl of sixteen, and one that he used frequently to see about the pah. To quote his own words:

"While listening to this frightful detail we felt sick almost to fainting. We left Atoi (the chief who had killed the girl) and again strolled towards the spot where this disgusting feast was cooking. Not a native was now near it, a hot steam kept occasionally bursting from the smothered mass, and the same dog that we had seen take the head of the girl now crept from beneath the bushes and sneaked toward the village; to add to the gloominess of the whole a large hawk rose from the very spot where the poor victim had been cut in pieces. My friend and I sat gazing in this melancholy place; it was a lowering, gusty day, and the moaning of the wind through the bushes as it swept round the hill on which we were, seemed in unison with our feelings."

Earle goes on to relate how he and three other compatriots whom he summoned from the beach for the purpose, with the Englishman's usual impertinent interference and intolerance of customs differing from his own, determined to frustrate Atoi's intention. They together visited the hill where the flesh was cooking, and destroying the oven, buried the remains in the earth. They found the heart put on one side for the special delectation of their constant friend and companion, Atoi. Earle was afterward good-humoredly told by the chief that their interference had been of no avail, as they had found the grave where the flesh had been buried and opened it soon after he and his friends had left, and finished cooking it and ate it all.

Things in General.

California is enjoying spring weather. Acacia in full bloom attracts the bees; roses are beautiful; violets, mignonet, and heliotrope are in early spring flower. About one-half of the rain expected in the wet season has fallen, and the farmers are contemplating speedy planting.

The population of the western half of Kansas has increased so rapidly through emigration, that the strength in the eastern half in the legislature has been seriously diminished. The latest apportionment of members caused a considerable shifting in the representation of the two neighborhoods.

The most extravagantly dressed women of Paris are the actresses, many of whom do not hesitate to expend from $600 to $800 for a single dress to be worn in some society drama. To such a pitch has this extravagance been carried, that the Manager of the Comedie Francaise has repealed the rule compelling the lady members of the company to furnish all their own dresses for pieces the scene of which is laid at the present day. These are now supplied by the theatre, as well as the historical costumes.

The new statistics taken from advance sheets of the "Congregational Year Book" for 1885 are: Whole number of churches, 4,092; with pastors, 937; not supplied, 1,012; new churches, 117; whole number of ministers, 3,889; whole number of church members, 401,549; net increase, 5,300; added on profession, 17,923; adult baptism, 8,290; infant, 5,801; Sunday school members, 478,857; increase, 11,220; benevolent contributions, as reported by 3,000 churches, $1,523,924.22; home expenditures, as reported by 3,000 churches, $3,884,105.91.

It appears that after all there is no danger in keeping growing plants in bedrooms. At a medical conference recently held in France it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of all the wise men present that plants, so long as they are plants only, are a positive benefit to the air of the sleeping-room an account of the amount of ozone and vapor which they exhale. They are also destructive to the microbes which promote consumption. Flowers, either growing or cut, were condemned as injurious to health.

A variation of the Enoch Arden story has just come to an end in Berlin. In 1838 a man married the elder of two sisters. After fourteen years' marriage during which she had borne him several children, she left him and them, and went to America. In 1855 he procured a divorce, and married the younger sister. In 1859 the first wife returned, and was received back into the family. For twenty-five years the three lived together in perfect harmony, until last December when the husband died. What would the English, who do not allow a man to marry his wife's sister even after the first wife is dead, say to this?

One of the curiosities of the New Orleans Exposition is an air flower from the City of Mexico. It is two inches long, and resembles a beetle with wings and horns. The wings are of light sea green color, dotted with specks. The horns are snow white, and at the points very short. The body of the flower is pale yellow and deep orange, and gives a slight hyacinth perfume.

Miss Mollie Garfield, daughter of the late President, has entered Vassar College.

Canada millers are buying up $4,000,000 of wheat in the northwest to be ground in Canada.

DOCTORS FURIOUS.

Shall a Physician Tell the Truth or Not? A Nice Point in Ethics.

A SENSIBLE HEALTH OFFICIAL.

Baltimore, Md.—A decided stir has been caused here over the question as to the right of a physician to certify to the merits of a remedy not in the modern pharmacopoeia. Dr. James A. Steuart, one of the most eminent physicians in the South and Health Commissioner of this city, had analyzed a newly discovered article, and certified officially not only to its efficiency but to the fact that it replaced old time preparations of a similar character which, analyses had proved, were adulterated and poisonous. The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, of which he is a member, held that he had violated the code of medical ethics, and much public interest was aroused because of the confidence felt both in his professional standing and official integrity.

It was argued that to thus place a limitation on the acts of a physician, and especialy of a health officer, was opposed to the spirit of the age; that such reasoning might have been logical enough when it was to the interest of rulers or societies to invest themselves with a supernatural halo, but now when thought should be free and untrammeled such things savored of barbarism. It was the duty of a physician, especially of a health officer, to condemn publicly any remedy which he knew to be injurious, but it was not right to say that he should be debarred from testifying to the merits of anything which he knew to be good. If this were so, the world would not receive the benefit of half the discoveries made in art or science. Thus the people argued, while the faculty threatened expulsion and talked of time-honored customs, ethics, professional courtesy and traditions.

But the matter soon assumed a new and surprising phase. A few days afterwards a certificate appeared in the daily papers bearing the autograph signatures of Governor McLane, Attorney-General Roberts, Major Latrobe, City Postmaster Adreon, chiefs of State and municipal departments, Judges and Clerks of Courts, Federal officials and Congressmen, emphatically endorsing the action of the Health Commissioner, and concurring in his opinion as to the afficacy of the remedy, asserting that they did so from personal experience with it and practical tests and observations.

There could be no gainsaying such evidence as this, but, as if to cap the climax, shortly afterwards there appeared another certificate with autograph signatures of leading practicing physicians from all parts of the State, including the physicians of all the leading hospitals, the physician to the City Fire department, the Port physician, vaccine physician and resident physicians of infirmaries, all endorsing the discovery and stating that it had been tested by them in hospitals and private practice for weeks with wonderful curative effect, and that analysis had shown no trace of opiates or poisons, prevalent in other cough mixtures. They further stated that they had been induced to take this step in view of the many hurtful preparations which contained narcotics and poisons and of the dangers consequent on their use. The remedy in question is Red Star Cough cure. Such a conclusive answer as this to the narrow arguments of the few, arrayed public sentiment on the side of the Health Commissioner, and it is significant that Dr. Steuart has since been appointed to office by the Mayor for a third term, and has had his appointment unanimously confirmed by the City Council.

Owing to the high professional reputation of the gentlemen who endorsed his action, as well as to the enviable standing of the owners of the remedy, The Charles A. Vogeler Company, of this city, wide-spread interest has already been created in the subject, not only here, but in Philadelphia, Washington and other neighboring cities. The feeling is generally expressed by professionel men that Red Star Cough Cure, on account of its freedom from narcotics and poisons, inaugurates a most desirable new departure in medicine. This is the pronounced opinion of authorities like Dr. Fawcett, who has been for thirty-three years resident physician of the Union Protestant Infirmary, in this city, and Prof. John J. Caldwell, M. D., member of medical societies of Baltimore, New York and Brooklyn, and with a long experience in civil and military hospitals. Both of these gentlemen together with no less than fifty other practicing physicians of Maryland, have publicly put themselves on record as to the evil of narcotic medicines, and the consequent value and importance of the new discovery referred to. It is conceded that public opinion has completely vindicated Dr. Steuart in his action, and that in his whole course he was actuated simply by an earnest desire to benefit the community at large.

Violin Making.

From the New York Sun.

An instructive discussion has arisen in some of the musical journals in regard to the making of violins. Mr. Schradieck of the Cincinnati College of Music, an excellent performer upon the violin, thinks that the secret of the old Cremona makers has been discovered, and that it consists in using for their instruments the wood of a tree containing balsam. This tree, he says, used to be planted in the neighborhood of Cremona, but it is no longer to be found in Italy. But at last the marvellous tree was found in this country, and one was felled and sent to Cincinnati. Mr. Schradieck does not tell whether it was a pine, a spruce, or a fir, all of which yield a balsam, but the wood, he says, is brittle like glass and flies into shivers. Even when cut the way of the fibre, it breaks off, and is so hard that the tools used to cut become blunted very rapidly. Yet violins made of it are, he thinks, equal to the best Cremonas 200 years old.

The other side of the discussion is taken up by Mr. George Gemunder, of Astoria. He avers that none of the great Cremona makers made violins of any sort of balsam wood, and that the real secret of the quality possessed by their instruments does not lie so much in the kind of material employed in their construction, as in the proper forms and proportions of the different parts of the instrument. It is, of course, important that the right kind of material should be used, but the secret is not in the wood.

The Day of His Greatness O'er.

Washington Letter to Chicago Times.

I heard a member the other day bitterly reproaching some of the lackeys about the hall of the House for their neglect of him. "They all know I haven't been re-elected," he explained to me, "and it is all that I can do to get any service out of them. The member who sits next to me has been returned, and if he makes the slightest signal half a dozen pages will fly towards him with the utmost alacrity. I frequently beat my hands together until they are almost blistered without attracting their attention, and when I do succeed they move toward me as leisurely as you please and execute my orders with a display of condescension that would be amusing if it were not so annoying. It is so with all the members who have failed at re-election. They are all making complaints, and I guess they have reason to. I tell you that these fellows who hang about the capitol picking up the crumbs that fall from the congressional table have a keen eye for the main chance, and no use whatever for a statesman whose days of official life are numbered."

Another Electric Freak.

A lively young man with a red mustache entered a New York eating-house the other day and took a seat. He wore a black neck-scarf in which was thrust an odd-looking pin. A pretty waiter-girl came up, and while brushing away the crumbs from behind the guest asked for his order. "You may bring me some Boston baked"——The young woman did not hear the conclusion of the sentence, for a brilliant light flashed from the odd scarf-pin and frightened her so much that she nearly fainted. The young man glanced up with a look of mild surprise, and said: "Are you faint?" The waiter hurried off to the kitchen. The head of the house next approached. He put the pepper bottle back in the castor, picked up a doughnut from the floor, and was about to make an observation upon the superiority of his squash pies when fire again flashed from the young man's scarf-pin. "What—what—what is the matter with your necktie?" he stuttered, looking at the young man in a startled manner; "it was on fire just now." "Oh, I guess that's all right," muttered the latter with a smile; "any trouble with it now?" "No, I can't see that there is, but"——The fire again became luminous and shone with a brilliancy never equaled by any diamond. It's an electric light on a small scale," said the young man; "I have a little battery in my pocket. By pressing a button a current of electricity is conducted to the pin, which contains a small piece of carbonized bamboo, and the light is produced. Big thing, isn't it?"

Beautiful and Fascinating.

A Washington letter to the Boston Journal says: "Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina is the handsomest man who has been here this winter. The women enthuse over him and court him, but he has been used to that sort of thing since he wore curls and said his prayers at his mother's knee, and accepts their homage with such grace and dignity that it disarms criticism. He married a woman seven years older than himself, who was at the time a beauty, and with whom he was much in love. She has Titian-red hair, lovely features, a perfect figure, and exquisite hands and feet, and is the daughter of a house whose race has been distinguished for generations in politics as in the social world—blue-blooded, rich, and talented. He has two daughters, one of them a debutante, and three sons, the second a graduate of Princeton College, and now Vice-Consul at Liverpool, Eng., who inherits his father's exceeding beauty and fascination, and who also has brilliant talent. Senator Butler's mother was a sister of Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame, and he bears a striking resemblance to his famous uncle as he is painted on the wall of the Capitol at the head of the Senate staircase, where the naval engagement is illustrated in high colors."

Agreeable to Everybody.

Col. Robert G. King, for ten years Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Maryland, writes: I endorse the Red Star Cough Cure. I have used it in my family for a violent cough and found it excellent. Its use was entirely free from the depressing effects of other cough remedies. It can be readily taken, and agrees with and benefits everybody suffering from throat and lung troubles. The relief is permanent, and there is no reaction.

Iron Rule in Cuba.

Globe-Democrat.

The Spanish masters of Cuba maintain an iron rule. Every man, it is said, who expresses sentiment not strictly loyal to the Spanish authority is arrested and imprisoned. Conspiracy is punished by dungeon confinement or death, and this practice has gone very far to encourage people not to talk politics. Of frequent notice in cafes and other public places is a conspicuous placard bearing the significant legend: "Please do not talk politics here;" and wherever you meet him, whether at home or abroad, the prudent Cuban, if he values his life or liberty, or is possessed of confiscatable property, keeps his political opinons to himself. The newspapers are all subjected to censorship, the telegraph offices are under surveillance of the police, and it is even said that the mails are often examined for reasonable documents.

Davenport, Iowa, Special:—Intelligence has reached here of the death at St. Augusta, Fla., of George L. Davenport of this city, who was the first white child born in all this region. He was taken with heart affliction at the agency at Tama a year ago, and went to Florida in hopes of benefiting himself, upon the advice of his physician. His death, however, was sudden and unexpected so soon. He leaves a wife and two daughters. His remains will be buried either here or on Rock Island.

The action of the government in throwing open to settlement some 600,000 acres of Winnebago and Crow Creek reservation lands is likely to cause something of a boom in that part of Dakota this season. Reports from Mitchell state that with the first news of the opening the rush began, and that squatters' cabins sprouted like weeds.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. C. D. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup and German Hop Bitters is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine White Wine of Tar Syrup and German Hop Bitters bears the name of Dr. C. D. Warner on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

Editor Galvin, of the Omaha Times-Dispatch, was badly pummeled by Lawyer Kyle.

A lady at Concord, N. H., writes, "for more than ten years was subject to severe darting pains through the heart, with suffocation threatening death; tried Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, it cured me—no recurrence for many years." $1.00 per bottle at druggists.

Henry W. Blair has been appointed United States senator ad interim from New Hampshire.

Low Prices for Butter.

The New York Tribune in its market report, explained why some butter is sold for such low prices. In speaking of butter it said: "Light colored goods are very hard to dispose of and several lots were thought well sold at 8 to 10 cents." If butter makers would get the top price, they should use the Improved Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives a pure dandelion color, and never turns red, or rancid, but tends to improve and preserve the butter.

A Grover Cleveland will worship at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, Washington.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

The February earnings of the St. Paul system were $1,846,000, against $1,318,000 in February, 1884.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and Throat troubles. Sold only in boxes.

Plain as the Nose on Your Face.

What is the difference between a persons nose and Carboline the Great Petroleum Hair Renewer. Ans:—one is the center of the head and the other is a head-scenter.

For Faintness take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A Perfect Remedy for all abrasions of the skin and all diseases of the feet of Horses and cattle. Invaluable to stockmen. Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve. In 50c. and $1.00 cans. At Druggists or by mail. J. W. Cole & Co., Prop's, Black River Falls, Wisconsin.

RED STAR
20 TRADE RED STAR MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely
Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."
Testimonial of a Boston lady.

Disfiguring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements and thus removes the cause.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching, and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the hair.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from Cuticura, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1.00. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

$1,000 AT MARRIAGE
Circulars free. Address Northwestern Mutual Endowment Society, Box 452, Minneapolis, Minn.

A Good Family Remedy
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS.
NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the following:

Addison, Pa., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully,
A. J. HILEMAN.

Addison, Pa., April, 1883.
A. J. Colbom, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Colds and Coughs I ever used.

Astoria, Ills., April, 6, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours Truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

La Fayette, R. I., October, 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited.
Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Limited, Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
The fittest subjects for fever and ague, and remittents are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords adequate protection by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type, and stands alone unequalled among our national remedies. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HOPS & MALT TRADE MARK BITTERS
WILL CURE Dyspepsia, Liver and KIDNEY Complaint.
IT IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER And Health Restorer,
A perfect renovator and invigorator of the system, carrying away all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. As a cure for RHEUMATISM it has no equal.
SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY
In all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Piles, Neuralgia, Nervous disorders and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Hops and MALT Bitters never fails to perfect a cure when properly taken.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
Of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time perfectly cured by the use of Hops and MALT Bitters. Do not get Hops and MALT confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but Hops and MALT. All druggists keep them. None genuine unless manufactured by HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul.
MERRELL & RYAN, St. Paul.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

"That Miss Jones is a nice looking girl, isn't she?"

"Yes, and she'd be the belle of the town if it wasn't for one thing."

"What's that?"

"She has catarrh so bad that it is unpleasant to be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable, for one to be around her."

Now if she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there would have been nothing of the kind said, for it will cure catarrh every time.

Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, the widow of the Irish patriot, exile and soldier is here.

Bartholdi's Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World"

will be a reminder of personal liberty for ages to come. On just as sure a foundation has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery" been placed and it will stand through the cycles of time as a monument to the physical emancipation of thousands, who by its use have been relieved of consumption, consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and other throat and lung affections.

Gen. George B. McClellan is at Wormley's with his wife and daughter and a young son.

Nervous debility, premature decline of power in either sex, speedily and permanently cured. Large book, three letter stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Francis W. White, Boston, leather dealer, owes about $105,000; unencumbered assets light.

When You Feel Blue

and your back aches, and your head feels heavy, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning and your bowels are sluggish or costive, you need Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails to relieve all cases of Diseased Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. It operates simultaneously on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists.

At Sault Ste. Marie Timothy Coughlin killed a pair of Indian boys at one shot in self-defense.

Do it at Once. For 10 cents get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the finest and most desirable colors. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

Indians on the Winnebabo reservation burned the shanties of would-be squatters, and served notice of warning to the world at large.

Springfield, Mass., April 10, 1883. "For diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder, and uniary organs I received great benefit from Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy. I pronounce it the best."—H. W. Payne, Manufacturer Harnesses, Trunks, etc., 447 Main St.

Gen. Arthur has not yet decided upon his business plans.

SILK PATCHWORK We will send, postpaid, on receipt of One Dollar, twenty assorted silk pieces, four inches square.
D. LEVY & SON, 199 Church street, New York.

$10 RAILROAD WATCH
ONE OF THE BIGGEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED—A BRAND NEW 3½-OZ., OPEN FACE, HEAVY, THICK, FLAT GLASS, GOLD HINGE, PATENT DUST-PROOF COIN SILVER CASE, WITH A CUT EXPANSION BALANCE, QUICK TRAIN JEWELED ELGIN MOVEMENT. THIS WATCH IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. SENT C.O.D. WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION, TO ANY ADDRESS. SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.
SIMON, THE PAWNBROKER,
314 Jackson and 186 East Seventh St. Paul.

STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST SOWER
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!
Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.
C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT.
Covers the entire saddle, and will keep you dry in any storm. Sold everywhere. Illustrated catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston.

SNOW WHITE FLOUR MADE FROM SALZER NEW WHEAT
BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.
No seeds produce finer Flowers, better Vegetables, larger Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. [illegible]
THE FARM [illegible] WHITE OATS, POTATOES [illegible]
Send for Catalogue. Plants and Roses By the 100,000. Largest Greenhouses in the West.
JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis. Catalogue free.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing.
A POSITIVE CURE. Cream Balm has gained an enviable reputation, wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.
CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. HAY-FEVER
Price 50c by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

ROCKFORD WATCHES
Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.
Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
Gray Hair or Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE.
A book containing plans for 30 houses, of all sizes, from 2 rooms up. Sent post paid on receipt of 25c. by Geo. W. Ogilvie, 230 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

40 Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chromo Cards, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gilt bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Premium and Price List and Agent's Canvassing Outfit, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Meriden, Conn.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
Sold by ALL DEALERS Throughout the WORLD
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

ANY MAN Or woman making less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons a splendid chance to make money. Our $4 combination free to those meaning business. Address B. H. Merrill, Chicago.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps [illegible] WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

25,000 Bushels of the famous Saskatchewan Fife Wheat For Sale for Season of 1885.
The most remarkable Wheat ever brought to the Northwest. Has yielded the past season right along from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the Common Fife, sown beside it. Our illustrated 16-page Catalogue, containing its history, together with numerous testimonials from those who have tried it, sent free on application. Address P. F. ABERNETHY & CO., Originators and Proprietors, 42 Third street, South, Union Building, Minneapolis.

A Clear Skin is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

OH, HAD I KNOWN.

If I had thought so soon she would have died,
He said, I had been tenderer in my speech,
I had a moment lingered at her side,
And held her ere she passed beyond my reach;
If I had thought so soon she would have died.

That day she looked up with her startled eyes,
Like some hurt creature where the woods are deep;
With kisses I had stilled those breaking sighs,
With kisses closed those eyelids into sleep,
That day she looked up with her startled eyes.

Oh, had I known she would have died so soon,
Love had not wasted on a barren land,
Love like those rivers under torrid noon
Lost on the desert, poured out on the sand—
Oh, had I known she would have died so soon!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford in the Bazar.

MISS PENELOPE, SENIOR.

BY BARBARA YECHTON.

Dr. Hardy was Miss Penelope's father, and Miss Penelope was aunt to Penelope Hardy, Jr. They had lived nearly all their lives in the same old-fashioned house, and Miss Penelope had never been away from it for one night even. There had been a large family of them, but only Miss Penelope and the doctor remained—he peculiar and somewhat of a martinet; she, with a simple, self sacrificing nature and a strict New England conscience.

At last the doctor grew too feeble to practice any longer, and, after some demur, sold out to Dr. Joel Sherburne, a shrewd, energetic Maine man, who set up his shingle a little way off, and soon extended the business. He was cheerful as well as skillful, and people were quick to find it out. Still, he could not afford to despise Dr. Hardy's many years of experience, and was very glad sometimes to ask the older man's advice, which gratified him and consequently pleased Miss Penelope. It was such a break in the monotony of their lives to have this big cheery man to come in and sit an hour with them, bringing a breath of the outer world with him, for his talk was not always of medicine; busy as he was he found time to read the magazines, and many a new idea and pleasant thought found its way to Miss Penelope's more than half-starved brain.

They made a cozy group around the open hearth. The doctors talked and argued to their hearts' content, while Miss Penelope sat on the opposite side of the hearth and knitted and darned and listened. She was full of kindly impulses, and observing that Dr. Sherburne's driving gloves were out at the fingers, she timidly offered one evening to mend them for him, and did so while he sat there; another time, in some mysterious way she discovered that there were great holes in his overcoat pockets, which also received attention, and gradually the new doctor began to have a quiet, friendly feeling for the unobtrusive little woman.

Affairs were at this stage when Penelope, Jr., came home. In a fit of gratitude for having been nursed through a severe illness, her mother had named her after Miss Penelope; but, as the gratitude wore away, it was corrupted to Pansy, "a silly, furbishy name," said her grandfather, who never called her by it, though every one else did, even Dr. Sherburne, although he liked the old fashihned name best and always thought of her by it. Her mother had died years before, and her father was in California making money, so the girl spent her summers with her mother's people and her winters in the old homestead.

She was a happy, winsome young thing, and brightened up the old house wonderfully. She and Dr. Sherburne made friends at once. Dr. Joel dropped in quite often now, and a close observer would have noticed that he wore his Sunday clothes almost every evening, was much more particular in his general appearance, and always had something to show or tell Penelope, Jr., in which that wily little maiden appeared to be deeply interested. These days Penelope, Sr., did not feel as cheerful as usual. It did not occur to her to blame either of them; in fact, she knew of a little episode in Pansy's life which had resulted in the pretty ring on her finger, and she thought the doctor knew it, and it seemed quite natural that he would prefer the younger woman's company.

As time wore on the doctor's visits grew very frequent, and he began to realize, for the first time in his busy life, that bachelor quarters were bare and dismal places. Visions of a pleasant hearth of his own and a pleasant face beside the hearth began to haunt his waking moments, and, after much cogitation and weighing of pros and cons, Dr. Sherburne wrote a letter. It was a work of some time and meditation, and cost many a sheet of paper before it was completed; then a patient unexpectedly stepping into the office, it was hurriedly addressed to "Miss Penelope Hardy," and despatched.

During the day it was received. Pansy took it in, and reading the superscription, ran up stairs lightly to Miss Penelope's room with it. "Here, Miss Penelope Hardy," she cried gaily holding the letter over her head, "is a love letter for you. Oh! you sly auntie to be receiving letters from unknown (to me) writers. Here, read it, and then confess to me, or I'll never forgive you." She ran laughingly away, and Miss Penelope was left alone with her letter. After looking it over on all sides she cut off the end of the envelope with her scissors and drew out the letter, and this was what she read:

DEAR MISS PENELOPE—Perhaps you will be surprised when you read this letter. I hope that you have guessed long ago how dear you are to me, and that you may be willing to give the guidance of your dear life into my hands. I know there is a difference in our ages, but not so great, I hope, that love can not bridge it over; and I will try my best to shield you from every trial and care, and to deserve your affection.

I have prospered in business during the past year, and can offer you a very comfortable home, and you will still be near enough to the homestead to be able to look after them. I know you must have had other suitors before me, and I am plain and old-fashioned, not gifted with flowers of speech, but I shall consider myself a most happy and fortunate man if you will consent to be my wife.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN SHERBURNE.

P. S.—Please let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Miss Penelope gasped and laid down the letter. Her mind was in chaotic confusion. She walked over to the small blurred lookingglass which hung over her chest of drawers, and stood there looking intently at herself.

"Ah, if he had come twenty years ago!" she whispered, shaking her head sadly at the reflection before her; "then I might have been worth the having; now, I am an old woman. And yet he loves me, and will consider himself fortunate if I will be his wife. What have I done to deserve this great happiness!" Falling on her knees by her bedside, poor Miss Penelope sobbed and cried a wail of sorrow for her lost youth and more than one tear of joy. Here Penelope, Jr., appeared upon the scene, and hearing the wonderful news told by Miss Penelope with as many blushes as a girl of sixteen, clapped her hands, and embraced her relative on the spot, declaring it was no more than she had expected.

On Dr. Sherburne's table lay two letters, which he was quick to spy when he came in. One was postmarked "Boston," and was from his sister; the other was directed in a small, cramped hand, the capitals carefully elaborated as if by one not given to much writing. Neither of them seemed to be what he expected, so he read his sister's letter first. The end of it ran thus:

Do you know any body in that very far away village of yours by the name of Pansy Harding? I happened to know (in confidence, of course) that she is engaged to my particular pet, Archie Johnston. He raves over her to me, and report says her paternal relative has no end of money. I am dying to know all about her. Do make her acquaintance, and give me your candid opinion of her.

Her pretty ring "a friend" to whom she constantly spoke of writing, and numberless incidents unnoticed at the time, rushed to his memory, and a slow sickening conviction grew upon the lonely man that "youth attracts youth," and that Archie Johnston's Pansy would never be his wife. Slowly, aimlessly, he opened the other letter, but, after the first line or two, read rapidly to the end. Miss Penelope wrote:

I have read your letter, and must say it was a great surprise to me. I never imagined that you cared so much, or at all, for me. First of all, I want to tell you some things that you may not know. You speak of the difference in our ages as if it were a great deal. I may look younger than I am, but I did not think so. I am forty-four, and I heard you tell father you were forty-nine, so you see there is very little difference. I promised mother when she died, ten years ago, that as long as father lived I would take care of him, so if you took me you would have to take father too, and not many men would want an old maid for a wife, and her old father besides. You are also mistaken about my having had suitors. I have never had one in my life; you are the only man who has ever cared enough for me to ask me to marry him, so I know nothing about love affairs, but I do know that your letter has made me very happy, and that if it should be the will of Providence, I will try to make you a good wife. But I would like you to consider all the obstacles, and do nothing that you might regret one of these days.

PENELOPE HARDY.

"Whew!" whistled the doctor, sitting upright in his chair. "Here's a duce of a mess! I asked Penelope, Jr., and Penelope, Sr., has accepted me!"

I would not like to say how many pipes the doctor smoked that night, or how many times that letter was read. Enough that quite early next morning a small boy brought a note to Miss Penelope containing these words:

The obstacles are not insurmountable. I shall call to see you this afternoon. J. S.

This note threw Miss Penelope into a state of nervousness very trying to Penelope, Jr., though it must be confessed that energetic young person did a great deal in a short time—certainly Penelope Hardy, with her hair rolled loosely at the nape of her neck, instead of in a tight knot on the top of her head, with a soft bow of pretty blue fastening the simple linen collar, and relieving the severely made black dress, with a pink flush, (born of intense excitement) on her cheeks, and a new light in her timid eyes, was a much pleasanter person to look at than the Penelope who had sat by the hearth and darned.

Penelope, Jr., opened the door for him. "I am very glad," she whispered, heartily pressing his hand in her eager, girlish fashion, "I always thought you would suit each other." And before he could find words to respond (that last remark being rather hard upon him, considering the circumstances) led him quickly to the parlor, and shutting the door softly, went away.

"Behold your Ulysses!" he said, with a forced gayety, very foreign to his usual self-possessed manner. But as he saw the small shrinking figure, the thin face flushed, the hands roughened and stained with many years of willing labor for others, twisting each other nervously, and thought of the constant self-sacrifice and repression she had endured so long and so patiently, a great wave of pity, very nigh akin to love, swept over his heart, and he put out both hands with a protecting gesture to meet hers, saying earnestly: "Let us cast our lots together, Penelope, and try to be good to one another."

This all happened some time ago, and one would scarcely recognize the staid, prim, Miss Penelope in the sweet-faced, placid little lady who rules Dr. Sherburne's house.

Travelling Incognito.

When sovereigns pay private visits to other States they are said to travel incognito [so as not to be known]. They do this in order to avoid the pompous receptions and the firing of guns, to which they would have to submit, if they journeyed under their proper titles. Chambers's Journal says: When Queen Victoria goes to the continent, she is called Duchess of Lancaster, and foreign dignitaries who approach her are expected not to address her as Your Majesty.

This rule of etiquette is not always observed; but those who think that they are doing honor to the Queen by transgressing it are quite mistaken; for to ignore a soverign's incognito is to be guilty of a piece of rudeness which would be promptly resented if committed by any person who was supposed to be in a position to know better.

It makes an enormous difference to equerries, ladies-in-waiting, and maids of honor, whether they are travelling with a duchess or a queen.

A queen must not be spoken to unless she first speaks, and persons ought not to speak to one another in her presence. Nobody can sit down in a room where the queen is without being requested to do so; in the open air men must remain bareheaded when addressed by her majesty, and must not come nearer than three paces to her person.

All these rules are relaxed when the queen travels in some less than august capacity, and then the ladies and gentlemen of her escort behave in her presence as they would in that of any other lady.

The man who would be perfect in the knowledge of court ways has a great deal to learn about the times and circumstances when he may or may not do this and that.

There are 16,000,000 school children in the United States, 10,000,000 of whom are enrolled in the public schools.

WASN'T IT FUNNY?

Slender and shining, prophetic bone,
We pulled it the future to divine;
Her bare pink palm, the bit in my own,
Told that wish and wish-bone both were mine.

"What did you ask for?" whispered my Rose,
Looking up shyly with eyes so true.
"I wished," I answered, drawing her close,
"The woman I win might look like you.

"Her eyes as brown as a forest brook,
Her cheeks as pink as a sea shell's tint,
A tender mouth and a saucy look,
And pale brown hair with a golden glint.

"In short, that my future wife might be
You, dear little Rose, and only you."
Hiding her face in my breast, said she,
"Isn't it funny?—I wished that, too."

—RUTH HALL.

MISS OLNEY'S VALENTINE.

"A beautiful morning," Miss Olney thought, as she carried her bird cage to the window, and threw open the shutters to let in the full flood of light. Across the way a fresh young voice was singing. Little Miss Olney paused to listen, and a dreamy smile curved her lips, and as she tended her flowers, pausing now and then to inhale their fragrance, a sigh escaped her lips. Old memories were stirring her heart as she went about her work to-day, for this sunshiny 14th day of February seemed so like another in the long ago.

Long? Yes, the time was long counted by years; and yet, as memory went back, it seemed but as yesterday. She was only sixteen then—"sweet sixteen" Jack Brown called her—and they often called her a "little flirt" in those days. "Did she deserve the name?" she wondered; and then she fell to criticising her own conduct and thinking over those old days. Ah, memory was "bitter sweet," as it often is, and as she thought of her conduct to Jack on that never-to-be-forgotten night, a sort of self-pity stirred her heart—pity for the young self that was no more. No, it was not the same "Lida" that, loving Jack with all her heart, was yet bound to torment and tease, just to show her power over him and see how well he loved her. She had never meant to jilt him—never—and when on that night, at the valentine party, she had allowed Alfy Brimmer to take her home, leaving Jack, who had escorted her there, to find out at his leisure that she was gone, and she fully expected he would come over the next day and make it all up. To he sure, she expected to be very penitent, and of course it was real mean, but then he ought to know it was just a joke.

But Jack did not come the next day, nor the next day after that. And then she heard that he had gone away. Gone away without seeing her! It was dreadful; but, alas it was true, and Lida Olney actually cried herself sick. Then she resolved she would learn his address and would write to him; but before she could carry her plans into execution a terrible shock came to her. Jack was married! And, following close upon the news, Jack sent her a letter telling her of the fact she had already heard, and inclosing her letters, requesting her to send back his own.

Grieving was useless, but Miss Olney could not help grieving, and as she sent back his letters and all the dear little souvenirs of their broken compact she felt as if life was hardly worth the having.

But though her own folly and Jack's rash haste had marred the lives of both, Miss Olney grew into a nobler, better woman for the sorrow she had endured. Doing "with all her might" every duty her hands found to do, living a life of quiet usefulness, she found herself at thirty if not positively happy, at least content. An old maid they called her now, but little she cared as she went her quiet way. She lived in rented rooms, where she had lived now for years, for the spirit of change did not often visit the quiet little village of Loraine, and the quiet old couple who owned and occupied part of the dwelling were her dearest friends. The modest sign over her door proclaimed her a dressmaker, but it was hardly needed, for every one miles around knew "little Miss Olney" well.

To day her landlord and his wife were away, and her assistants off on their holiday. She, too, was keeping holiday all alone, sitting with idle hands for this one day, and letting memory bring the "face of her Douglas, tender and true." "Poor Jack!" Only dust and ashes now; and yet he never seemed dead to her. How the tears would steal down as she thought of his blighted life; his early death. Ah, if she only knew how he died, this "young hero of ours." He had proposed to and married his wife all in one day—married in mad haste and "repented at leisure," though no human soul ever heard from his manly lips either complaint or regret. He bore the consequences of his mad folly with a heroism which was part of his nature. Mattie Barnes the the girl he married, had literally "jumped at the chance" when he offered marriage, and consented without much hesitation to an immediate marriage. Not because she loved him—oh, no; that never entered into her calculations. Their acquaintance was slight, but she was sure he could give her a home, and she was a dependent on relatives, and twenty-five years old. She had been taught to believe that to be an "old maid" was the worst and last disgrace a woman could endure. She was not very attractive, and Jack was not hindered in his plan of punishing Lida. Alas! though the punishment was hard for her, yet Jack's punishment was tenfold the harder to bear. A marriage without love, even without esteem, and he had brought it on himself. Mrs. Brown was not disposed to make the burden any lighter, and her constant repining because some of their neighbors had things so much "nicer" than they could afford added the last drop to his cup of misery. The breaking out of the civil war brought to him a gleam of hope. Naturally patriotic, he was among the first to enlist. For two years he served his country well, and in a regiment known for its bravery he stood among the first. So far he had escaped with slight wounds; but he was not always thus to escape—he was wounded and taken prisoner. Then after long dreary months, ah! such months to the prisoners at Andersonville and Libby, such months of anguish to the loving hearts at home, he was reported "dead." Dead, and then the wail of an unbroken silence. Lida mourned with a bitterness of anguish that found no relief save in hard work and caring for other stricken hearts. Alas! there were plenty to care for in those sad days. Mrs. Brown mourned loudly and wore the deepest mourning—for six months. Then she was married again—widowhood was so "lonely." But her last choice was a very bad one. Whether she had married him for fancied love, or what had influenced her, no one could tell; but he, the new husband, was a drunkard, and, after some years of misery, the woman who was Jack Brown's wife was laid to rest—and few mourned for her.

That was all of the past that Miss Olney received to-day, as she sat in her lonely room; but oh, how it filled her heart till her eyes overflowed in tears. The day that had been so bright in the morning grew overcast as the afternoon wore on, and ere night snow and sleet filled the air. Miss Olney lighted her lamp, but she did not close the shutters. Better let her light shine out, she thought; it might cheer some lonely passer-by, and guide them on their way.

So she set out her supper with "snowy damask," and dainty china, and the silver that had been in the family for more than a generation. It was her choicest treasure, her only inherited wealth, and as she laid the solid knife and fork beside her plate and placed the other pieces to her satisfaction, she stood back to note the effect, as she often did, and then she sighed to think no one was with her to sympathize with her in any of her feelings.

Just then she was rather startled by a heavy rap at the door. "Only some neighbor," she thought as she stepped to admit the applicant.

The wind blew in with its attendant sleet and snow, and the stranger at the threshold stepped in with it, neither waiting for an invitation. A gentleman by his dress, but Miss Olney, though not given to fear, felt a sudden chill as she saw that he was a stranger. He might be a robber despite his gentlemanly guise—and her silver, her precious silver. How imprudent to set it out before her unshuttered windows.

The stranger did not wait for her to speak; he was shaking as if with an ague chill.

"Excuse me, madam," he said, in a voice tremulous and hoarse, "I believe I am chilled through. If you'll allow me—"

But before the words were fairly spoken Miss Olney had drawn her own easy chair to the fire, and the stranger had dropped into it, evidently exhausted. Lida forgot her fears in compassion for the stranger, and when his trembling fingers tried in vain to unloosen his muffler, she offered her assistance in tones she found trembled, too.

The next moment she fairly blushed at her act, as the face, clear of its wrappings, looked up at her. The pale face with the mustache and hair tinged with gray, and the eyes! He looked but said no word; his lips worked as if he fain would speak, but no sound came. Only the tears welled up and fell over the pallid cheek. Lida stood mute, transfixed by that look. "What does it mean!" she said at last, in an awe-struck whisper.

Then the stranger stretched forth his hand. He had no strength for further jesture, his agitation was so extreme.

"Lida," he whispered, "Lida, don't you know me? Don't you know Jack?"

Was the world receding from her? Had the grave given up its dead? She felt no fear even in that first moment. Spirit or mortal, it was Jack. But for a few moments her senses seemed to fail her, and then with a whisper "Jack" she clasped him close—only for a moment though, for she must look at him.

"Is it really you, Jack?" she said at last. "Are you sure its you?"

"Yes, quite sure," he answered with a laugh that if he had been a woman, would have been hysterical.

"But I thought you were dead, Jack."

"And were you sorry?"

Such a look as she gave him. "How can you ask? But tell me how it was."

And then he told her of the long oblivion, from which he woke to find himself reported as dead. The terrible prison life had driven him mad. He was taken and cared for by good Samaritans for three long years, and then when he was himself again, he found that every one supposed him dead. "And," he said, "knowing my wife had remarried and my other friends given me up, I thought it best not to break the silence. But hearing, long ago, that she was dead, I could no longer resist the longing to find out if I was entirely forgotten. I arrived here but a little while ago, and found on inquiry that your were still Miss Olney, and lived alone, or at least had an establishment of your own."

"Ah, Jack, do you know what day it is? You are my 'valentine' sir."

Audacious, wasn't it for little Miss Olney to so forget the proprieties? The old people in the other part of the house came home, but whether it was hours or minutes after Jack came neither of the "young" people could have told.

And so the wonderful news of Jack's return became an old story in Lorraine, and Mrs. Brown, once little Miss Olney, tells her children the story of her "valentine."

Gold in Nova Scotia.

Novia Scotia is not generally regarded as a gold producing country, yet since the discovery of gold in 1860, it is said, its mines have produced over $8,000,000 worth of bullion. The mines are leased for twenty-one years with privilege of renewal, on royalty of two per cent. on the gross yield. Strict account is kept by the mines office with every mine in operation and every person holding a prospecting license. And from these records it appears that since 1860 for every day's work expended in gold fields, both for mining and prospecting, an amount of bullion has been produced equal to $2 50 per day per man, counting wages at an average of $1 80 per day. The gold is a very fine quality, being worth on an average over $19 85 per ounce, and frequently $20. The auriferous rock is free milling and yeilds from $5 to $300 per ton. Materials for working the mines are very cheap. Wood avarages $1 75 per cord, lumber $8 per thousand, and coal $2 50 per ton. Timber is the same price as wood.

A Londoner made a bet that he would invent a question to which fifty people would give the same answer. He won the bet. The question was: "Have you heard that Smith committed suicide?" and the answer in every case was "What Smith?"

HOUSE AND FARM NOTES.

Household Scraps.

Dryness of air in a stove-heated room may be obviated by keeping water upon the stove.

Watering ivies with a weak solution of lime water, now and then, tends to promote vigor.

Cut away the stems of chrysanthemums when the flowers have faded and transport the pots to the cellar.

Plants will require less frequent bathing if they are covered with a light cloth before sweeping the room in which they are placed.

A solution of hen manure, in the proportion of a pint of the droppings to three pints of water, is very stimulating to house plants. Apply the liquid dressing once in ten days.

The best time for showering plants is in the morning before the sun shines on them. If other ways of sprinkling have not proved satisfactory, try dipping a brush-broom in water and shaking it over the plants.

Dust and marks of children's fingers can be removed from windows by rubbing them with a sponge which has been dipped in ammonia and water. To remove finger-marks from and restore lustre to the keys of a piano, wash off with a chamois skin wet with cold water; then rub the surface with sweet oil, mixed with half its quantity of turpentine.

When oiled walnut furniture begins to grow dingy, it can be made to look as fresh as new by re-oiling. Linseed or even olive oil can be used, but pure, good kerosene oil is much the best. Rub in well with a soft woolen rag, and polish with clean, dry flannel.

Feet that perspire, and emit a bad odor should be often washed—perhaps every night. After they have been washed, a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid should be applied. In such cases the stockings should be changed daily. Boots should be worn with inner soles. These can be taken out daily and dipped in a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and then dry before being used again. The bad odor is due to microscopic organisms. The acid kills them.

Persons who are troubled with chapped feet should soak them before retiring, in water as hot as can be borne, using ammonia or soap freely. Then having dried them with much friction, rub them with glycerine mixed with an equal quantity of carbolic acid, the latter two per cent. strong. The next night, and for a few nights if necessary, rub them again with glycerine, or with melted mutton or beef tallow. This process repeated from time to time will keep most feet soft and healthy.

The action of steam in cleaning clothes is to increase the solvent power of soap, water and other cleansing agents used. So far as we are able to judge, steam alone does not rot the clothes. This rotting is done by caustic potash, or soda, which makes the clothes white, but injures and finally destroys their fibre. The interest of the unconscientious laundryman is to get the clothes clean and white, even while doing so he destroyes their texture with chemicals.

I saw a woman some years since 60 years of age, with golden brown hair so abundant and beautiful that she was accused of wearing a wig; and she told me that she had used, after a severe attack of fever, in order to retain her hair, a preparation of alcohol, caster oil and sulphur, combined in such proportions that it was of the consistency of milk. She bathed the scalp with this mixture thoroughly three or four times a week for a long time. She thought it prevented her hair from turning gray and made it what it was—the admiration of all who saw her. And it had no deleterious influence upon her general health. I have also known others to use a like preparation for the sole purpose of keeping back the silver hue that age will bring.

Many a woman feels disturbed and hurt of the frequent exhibitions of selfishness manifested by husband and sons in the home and in the family relations. She may never give any vent to her feeling in words or by impatient act or look, but she is conscious that an injustice is done to her by the male members of her family. In their daily going and coming out of and into the house, things are carelessly thrown and left for her to restore to their proper places. Her comfort and convenience are often ignored in the most heedless manner, and if she does ever venture a protest, be it as mild as may be, she is immediately snubbed, and, in time, submits for peace-sake.

Agricultural Condensations.

Add "plenty of water, daily" to the directions for growing tender, crisp, early radishes in sand with manure and glass shelter as Croppie advises, and there is no surer or quicker way of drawing enjoyment from a bit of garden. Nothing can be better to excite interest in gardening operations, and to make home seem the best place on earth to a child who begins to look away from it, than to occupy him or her with this quick, pleasant, easy way of contributing to the home resources and delights.

An Iowa paper, The Waverly Republican, mentioned that not a mortgage of any kind has been filed in Bremer County during the last five or six months—"a sign of hard times, for the recorders." But the State, as a whole, sends out each year millions of interest money to non-residents. Which prompts the comment that "it will be a happy day when our debts are paid and enough live stock raised to consume all the grain."

As you value cows that don't kick, do not leave the milking of heifers with their first calves to careless hands. Usually the udders of heifer mothers are tender when full of milk, and the act of milking is painful, hence a great deal of gentleness and care must be exercised, or else kicking may be encouraged. With exercising patience and kindness at the first there will be no danger of this bad habit.

Professor Henry says: "I would urge that our farmers give more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no feed so easily attainable that will so well correct acidity of the stomach and keep the whole system in good order. To those who wish to raise calves on very little milk, I would say, use oats and oil meal freely, and by studying the wants of the calves you will be able to raise fine animals on a small allowance of milk."

We believe that the table of the average city man is better supplied with vegetables and fruits than that of the average farmer with his acres. No one is to blame for this but the farmer himself. He thinks he cannot afford to "putter away" his time in the garden, hence, this important department is neglected. This is a great mistake. There may be a profit in the garden on the farm as well as elsewhere.

When you go into the barn in the morning and see the cattle lying in a pool of their own filth, which forms icicles when they get up to eat, just think how you would feel in such a condition; and then set yourself to work again till all your stock have a dry place to lie in. This keeping cattle and colts covered with filth is a relic of barbarous laziness that is a disgrace to any farmer and costs more in feed then it saves in labor.

The Boston American Cultivator observes that "it must be gratifying to farmers to know that the future business of the country admittedly depends upon them. If crops move speedily after harvest and threshing, bankers and speculators are confident of rise in stock. The large crops at home and abroad render the idea prevalent that farmers must sell early. It is a matter of fact, however, that each year farmers are better able to hold crops for advance in prices. They are less dependent than formerly."

A common way of treating paint brushes when not in use is to stand them in water. This may be all well enough for a few days, but for any time longer it is bad treatment, causing the brush to be anything but soft and pliable. As soon as a job of painting is done, wash the brushes with use of hot water and soft soap, also using a little naphtha as needed. Then dry and wrap them in paper, and lay where you can put your hand on them when needed.

Timely Hints to Girls.

The girls who have poured over the pages of the little book "Don't," are now invited by an exchange to accept advice in regard to things that they should do.

Do be natural; a poor diamond is better than a good imitation.

Do try to be accurate, not only for your own sake, but for the sake of your sex; the incapacity of the female mind for accuracy is a standard argument against the equality of the sexes.

Do be exact in money matters; every debt you incur means loss to some one, probably to some one less able than yourself to bear it.

Do answer your letters soon after they are received, and do try to reply to them with some relation to their contents; a rambling, ill-considered letter is a satire upon your education.

Do, when you talk, keep your hands still.

Do observe; the faculty of observation well cultivated makes practical men and women.

Do attach as much importance to your mind as to your body.

Do try to remember where you put your gloves and card case; keep the former mended and the latter filled.

Do recollect that your health is more important than your amusement; you can live without one, but you will die early without the other.

Do try to be sensible; it is not a particular sign of superiority to talk like a fool.

Do put your hairpins in so that they will stay; it looks slovenly to, say the least, to see them half dropping out.

Do be ready in time for church; if you do not respect yourself sufficiently to be punctual, respect the feelings of other people.

Do get up in time for breakfast.

Do avoid causes of irritation in your family circle; do reflect that home is the place in which to be agreeable.

Do be reticent; the world at large has no interest in your private affairs.

Do cultivate the habit of listening to others; it will make you an invaluable member of society, to say nothing of the advantage it will be to you when you marry; every man likes to talk about himself; a good listener makes a delightful wife.

Do be contented; "martyrs" are detestable; a cheeful, happy spirit is infectious; you can carry it about with you like a sunny atmosphere.

Do avoid whispering; it is as bad as giggling; both are to be condemned; there is no excuse for either one of them; if you have anything to say, say it; if you have not, hold your tongue altogether; silence is golden.

Do be truthful; do avoid exaggeration; if you mean a mile say a mile, not a mile and a half; if you mean one say one, and not a dozen.

Revival of the Hoopskirt.

"Hoopskirts are certainly getting more popular every year," said a manfacturer to a reporter for the New York Mail and Express, "and in the course of a few years I firmly believe that we shall have the crinoline popular again."

"What do you attribute their increased popularity to."

"For sometime the Parisian fashion papers have been speaking in high terms of their use, and the modistes have advocated their use very largely. They are much preferable to the bustle. Manufacturers of the steel hoop have now perfected that article, and it is now made as pliable as a fabric. The new hoop is very different from the old crinoline. Twenty years ago they used to be made 90 to 100 inches in circumference, and we used to laugh at any as small as 90 inches: now they are made 54 and 56 inches in circumference. I expect in the course of a year or so to have them very popular. A lady who wears a hoopskirt of say 64 inches in circumference can make a much better display of her dress than without it. The style of wearing these handsomely embroidered fronts to dresses can be much improved on by the use of the skirts, the front being held more in position and not hanging carelessly."

Wheat for Hay.

Cereal production is thought by a correspondent of the London Post to be "a doomed industry" in Great Britian—on account of competition with other countries—and he suggests wheat hay for stock feeding as substitute, cutting and curing the crop "when yet green, before the ear has shown any symptoms of ripening." This would not exhaust the land like maturing of seed, it makes excellent fodder, "worth in England $35 to $40 the ton," and so consumed the manure would return to the soil nearly all the nutritive elements that had been taken from it. He adds: "In Australia, owing to the recent drouth, I have turned all my wheat crops into hay, and have realized more than $10 per acre over wheat in grain had I allowed them to ripen. The price there is $20 a ton, without delivery. I hear of one firm of sheep growers feeding 40,000 sheep on it, and consuming 120 tons weekly. They have had all I could spare, which was a large quantity."

Horses to Be Watered Before Fed.

From the London Field.

Bearing in mind that the stomach of a horse is small in proportion to the size of his frame, he requires feeding often, and though three times a day is sufficient, four times is better. Unlike human beings, horses should drink before they eat, because, owing to the conformation of the horse, water does not remain in the stomach, but passes through it into a large intestine called the cæcum. If the horse be fed first, the water passing through the stomach would be likely to carry with it particles of the food, and thus bring about colic. Whatever a groom may say, let a horse drink just as much as he likes. If he be watered four times a day he will never take very much or too much to be good for him. A horse, it must be remembered is fed on dry food, and this, with the strong work done by a hunter, always produces a feverishness, which a sufficiency of water tends to allay.

Successful Butter Making.

Mrs. Lucy McClary, Galesburg, Mich., who received $15 from the State Agricultural Society for "Best Butter," 25lb., made in June, was not, as appears from the local Farmer, indebted to any of the supposed modern improvements in dairying, nor even to Jersey blood. The cows are common Shorthorn grades, pastured on clover and timothy, and having free access to pure water:

"The cream was set in pans, skimmed as soon as the milk was thick, and churned every other day in a rectangular churn. The milk was drawn off when the butter was gathered, and the butter washed, in the churn, with sweet skimmilk. The butter was then taken into the tray and salted at the rate of two ounces per pound. It was then allowed to stand twelve hours, then the milk and brine were thoroughly worked out and the butter packed in a crock and tightly covered."

Hedge Plants for the Cold North.

The best wind-break in our cold climate is an evergreen one. This gives protection when most needed, which deciduous trees do not. Buckthorn is hardy, but not sufficiently vigorous. Spruce, especially the White Spruce (Picea alba) makes an excellent hedge, and, grows fast. So does hemlock, but hemlock in an exposed place will winter kill at temperatures lower than 20 degrees below zero. In some places Arbor-vitæ is winter-killed, but not by cold as much as by damp winds. This killing is most common near the sea. In Northern Vermont Arbor-vitæ seems never to be injured, and it grows very rapidly, even in a dry, poor soil. If, when a young orchard is set, the rows are run north-east and south-west, or nearly in these directions, and an Arbor-vitæ hedge is set between every three rows, the trees will be well protected from the wind. The Arbor-vitæ does not seem to injure the soil perceptibly for the fruit trees. I have seen orchards where the hedges had become 30 feet high, and so wide at the bottom that the nearst row of fruit trees (apples and pears) seemed to spring out from the edge of the hedge, yet the trees were large, thrifty, and productive, and the fruit very fine. I think it best to have no cross hedges, as they prevent a proper circulation of air, and experience has shown that they are quite unnecessary.

Ladies in the Gallery.

Ben: Perley Poore, in one of his interesting historical sketches, tells how ladies first came to attend the sessions of Congress and to hear the oratorical efforts of the members. At first, the notion that it was almost treasonable for a lady to enter the British Parliament Houses,—a notion long since obsolete in England,—was adopted in this country. But it was abandoned even while Washington was President.

Mr. Poore says that after the famous "Jay Treaty" had been ratified by the Senate and the president, in the face of intense popular opposition, the House came naar refusing to make an appropriation to carry into effect, and warm debates ensued. One night at a party, Mrs. Langdon, of New Hamshire, expressed her regret to Hon. Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, that she could not hear the arguments, especially his speeches.

Mr. Ames replied that he knew no reason why ladies should not be permitted to hear the debates.

"Then," replied Mrs. Langdon, "if you will let me know when you next intend to speak, I will make up a party of ladies and we will go and hear you."

The notice was given, the ladies went, and since then Congressional orators have always had lady listeners.

Down on Connecticut Yankees.

Looking over some old libers in the Surrogate's office at New York a clerk recently came across the will of Lewis Morris, dated November 16, 1760. The will contained the following provisions: "It is my desire that my son, Gouverneur Morris, may have the best education that is to be had in England or America, but my express will and direction are that he be never sent for that purpose to the colony of Connecticut, lest he should imbibe in his youth the low craft and cunning so incident to the people of that country, which is so interwoven in their constitution that all their art cannot disguise it from the world, tho' many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have endeavored to impose themselves on the world for honest men." Gouverneur Morris accordingly was sent to King's (now Columbia) College, and not to Yale.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Cleveland and Hendricks Inaugurated as President and Vice President of the United States.

The Assembled Thousands Greet the New Chief Magistrate With Thunders of Acclaim.

A Most Imposing Military and Civic Parade Follows the Inaugural Ceremonies.

The gentlemen named were inaugurated to-day as president and vice-president, respectively, of the United States of America. The installation of the first Democratic executive for twenty-four years was made the occasion of a demonstration of extraordinary magnitude, marked by a degree of enthusiasm not often witnessed. The event was celebrated by the booming of cannon, the waving of countless flags and banners, the music of 150 brass bands, varied by scream of fife, blast of bugle and roll of drum, and above all the uproarious shouts and cheers of the great multitude that literally packed the principal streets of the capital city.

Providence smiled graciously upon Grover Cleveland, if bright skies and a comfortable stage of the thermometer may be construed as an evidence of divine favor. The petitions for good weather appeared to have been answered, and everybody was happy. The chill of winter had not gone entirely from the air, but it was as warm as could have been expected or even hoped for a day early in March, and it was possible *to* sit or stand for hours without serious discomfort. The troops forming the first division or escort to the presidential party were under arms at a very early hour, and began arriving at the point of organization west of the White House, as early as 9 o'clock. The regular troops were the first there, and comprised a light battery and twelve foot batteries, eight of these being of the Second artillery and the others one each of the other artillery regiments from Fortress Monroe. It is a queer circumstance that by the orders of Maj. Gen. Hancock, who commands all the troops stationed east of the Mississippi, none of the captains of the five batteries stationed at the Fortress Monroe artillery school were allowed to come here with their commands, the batteries being commanded here to-day by lieutenants. The regular line was formed along the north side of the avenue beyond the White House, with the right resting on Seventeenth street by the Corcoran art gallery, and with the light battery of the Second artillery in Lafayette place, just in the rear. These troops were formed in two battalions, forming a brigade, under the command of Lieut. Col. Loomis L. Langdon, of the Second artillery, with the battalions commanded by Col. L. L. Livingston, Fourth artillery, and Maj. C. B. Throckmorton, of the Second. Those are familiar names to the readers of war history as old commanders of dashing light batteries in the field during the war. None of them can ride now as light as they did twenty odd years ago, when they used to take their guns into action with a swing at hard gallop; and Throckmorton (who is of the old Kentucky Throckmorton stock) rides now so heavily that it takes a seventeen hands high horse to carry him, and even then the horse was pitied to-day. The marines and others of the escort division were formed near by, so that when the time came and

THE ARTILLERY BRIGADE

broke from the right and marched down in division front which extended almost across the broad avenue, they and the other troops following in and the procession moved as promptly and regularly as clockwork. There was no delay whatever in the movement of the procession, and at 10:30, the hour named, it extended down the broad space opposite the White House through Fifteenth street, past the treasury, and along Pennsylvania avenue as far as Willard's, where it halted for the presidential carriage to fall in. At the Arlington the Pomeroy house annex, where Mr. Cleveland was quartered, was alive at a very early hour, although the new ruler did not seem at all to hurry himself, but turned out and breakfasted with about the same deliberation that he probably did when he administered the affairs of the state of New York. His breakfast, at which were present Messrs. Vilas and Whitney and Col. Barrett, was finished just at 10 o'clock. Before this Daniel Manning was with Mr. Cleveland for a little time, and the quiet and ubiquitous Col. Lamont was in the lower passageway, aiding Sergeant Dinsmore in the struggle with the people who would insist in being where they were not needed nor wanted. Lamont and his family, as soon as

MR. CLEVELAND DROVE AWAY,

took a carriage and drove rapidly through by-streets to the capitol. Scarcely was the breakfast completed when the private carriage of President Arthur, drawn by the four handsome dark bay horses that all Washington knows so well, drew up in front of the private entrance to Mr. Cleveland's quarters, driven by "Albert," the coachman of Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. At almost the same moment, Senators Sherman and Ransom appeared and were shown up stairs, and in less than five minutes they reappeared, escorting the president-elect and entering the carriage, Cleveland and Sherman taking the rear seats and Senator Ransom the front. A dense crowd, numbering at least 5,000, filled the street in front clear across to the park railing and around in East Lafayette place, and as soon as the chief magistrate appeared and was recognized a ringing, hearty cheer went up that gave the signal to the troops and multitude a square away. The carriage was driven rapidly to the White House, where President Arthur received the party in the blue parlor, and as soon as the troops began to move the party returned to the carriage, Arthur and Cleveland taking the rear and Senators Sherman and Ransom the front seat. In the meantime Senator Hawley had escorted Vice President Hendricks from his quarters at Willard's to the White House in a carriage drawn by four white horses, the leading team being a beautiful pair of Arabs, owned by the livery stable man who furnished the teams. At the White House the spare seat in the Hendricks carriage was filled by ex-Senator Barnum and Senator Gorman, and the carriage followed that of Arthur out through the west drive to the avenue, where it took position in

THE PROCESSION,

which promptly moved forward at 10:45 a. m. Mr. Arthur has not been noted for being on time on great occasions, but to-day the most exacting pedagogue that ever birched a boy for tardiness could have found no fault with him. As I have said above, the column after pulling out rested at Willard's. Then Maj. Gen. Ayres was leading with his staff and looking so young a horseman that it seemed almost impossible that more than twenty years had passed since he commanded one of the divisions of the old Sixth corps under Sedgwick and Wright. His aides looked like young men, but most of them, too, were veterans of the war. Ahead fully thirty yards rode a platoon of mounted policemen, under the immediate command of Gen. William M. Dye, the chief of police here, who was given his present position because he is a West Pointer. This little squad, despite the fussiness of Gen. Dye, succeeded in clearing the avenue of the masses that overflowed from the footways, and by diligent effort the numerous specials and the occasional regular policeman along the route kept the broad avenue more clear of people than I have ever seen it before on great occasions, except at the carnival held here on Washington's birthday in 1871, to celebrate the laying of the first pavement along the avenue. But then Gov. Shepherd managed the affair, and when he decided on a thing it became an accomplished fact. The column proper was led by the most excellent band of the Second artillery, but just behind the First battalion came the artillery school band from Fortress Monroe, and that insisted on playing all the time, so that the effect of

THE MUSIC WAS BEWILDERING,

on account of the slight space that separated them. Just as one became enthusiastic with "Garry Owen," by the artillery band, the other distracted with the conspirators' chorus from "Madame Angot." This bother about the music at the head of the column had a distressing effect on a mettlesome horse ridden by a policeman. The horse evidently had a taste for the service, for he tried his best to keep step with the martial music, but while his fore feet were pacing sweetly to the quick strains of "Garry Owen," his hind legs were broken up by "Madame Angot" and tried hard to dance the merry measure. The effect, viewed from the rear where the writer marched along, was rather amusing. As the procession moved farther down the avenue the crowds were more dense and the mounted squad was forced to make repeated charges to drive people back to the curbline. A singular thing about these was that fully one-third were females, not the rough element, but ladies. As the column reached the navy monument at the foot of the capitol grounds considerable trouble was had. The roadway to the right was packed with human beings, who expected that the column would swing, as heretofore, to the left and pass around the north front of the capitol, but as room must be made to the right around the western base of the grand building, the police squad had a hard time.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 4.—The president-elect was escorted immediately to the room of the vice president by the senate committee, where he remained until the arrival of the hour fixed for his appearance in the senate chamber to witness the induction of Mr. Hendricks. When the senate assembled this morning the chamber was in a state of preparation for the first part of the inauguration ceremonies. The line which divides the seats of the Republicans from the Democratic side of the chamber was obliterated, and the senators of both parties were crowded together on the eastern or Republican side of the hall. Chairs were arranged between the usual seats and in the aisles, and by thus crowding together senators were enabled to wind up the business of the session before the arrival of the several bodies who were assigned places on the floor. There was some curious grouping in the consolidated arrangement. On the front row and on the extreme right Lamar, Garland and Gorman were seated together, and during most of the time were engaged in what seemed to be an earnest conversation. On the extreme right of the same row sat Bayard, looking pleasanter than he ever before looked at the close of a session, and striving to assume an indifferent air, as though he were not nervously watching the passing of the few moments that would terminate a quarter of a century of Republican supremacy and

BRING HIM FORWARD AS THE PREMIER

of a Democratic president. Adjoining Bayard sat Colquitt and Vest, while slightly in front of him and between the two, on a chair placed for his temporary occupation, sat Butler of South Carolina, his face beaming with smiles at the sunburst whose brightness was already visible above the horizon. Pendleton sat on the right of the second row, with Payne on his left, prepared to assume the toga which was slipping from the shoulders of "Gentleman George." When Mr. Payne entered the chamber he paused for a moment and looked around, as if uncertain whether to advance. He was recognized by Mr. Pendleton, who beckoned to him. This was particularly noticed in view of the terribly bitter contest between the two men for the senatorship, and their meeting was watched with interest. Mr. Payne, in obedience to Pendleton's call, passed down the main aisle, cordially grasped the hand which Pendleton extended him, and took a chair by his side. Voorhees sat with Hale, Allison, and Frye, occasionally casting anxious glances toward the north door. Presently the clerk of the house entered and announced the passage of a bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue a duplicate certificate of deposit to an Indiana bank for one that had been lost. This explained Voorhees' uneasiness. He asked the senate to pass the bill, and was gratified by having the request granted. On the left of the outer row sat "Honest John Patterson," at one time senator from South Carolina, and next to him was Chace, the Rhode Island Quaker, who did not seem to enjoy the rattle of small talk which Patterson was pouring into his right ear.

MR. EVARTS,

the new senator from New York, sat in the same vicinity, flanked by Lapham, whom Evarts succeeds, and Dr. Loring, the æsthetic commissioner of agriculture. Lapham and Loring are beyond the average man in stature and avoirdupois, while Evarts is below the average, and being sandwiched in between these two physically heavy weights Mr. Evarts appeared at a decided disadvantage. In mental weight and stature, however, the little man will perhaps outweigh the two individuals who overlapped him to-day. Cullom, Dawes and Manderson formed another group, and appeared to be enjoying the scenes that were rapidly transpiring. Spooner of Wisconsin sat with Angus Cameron, to whose seat he succeeds, and was evidently receiving a first lesson from the man whose place he to-day assumed. Morrill occupied his regular seat, and, as is his habit, looked grand, gloomy and peculiar; while Don Cameron, who sat in front of him, entertained Maxey and Platt with incidents of his recent trip to Florida. Meanwhile the galleries were rapidly filling with people in their holiday attire. Admission to the capitol was obtained only by tickets, but notwithstanding this arrangement furnished some guarantee that holders of the coveted pasteboards would have an opportunity to witness the ceremonies in the senate chamber, every seat was occupied before 11 o'clock except the spaces reserved for the diplomatic corps and the relatives of Mr. Cleveland. At 11 o'clock a message was read from the house announcing that the sundry civil bill had been agreed upon. Conger wanted to know what had been done about the public buildings paragraphs of the bill, which Mr. Allison explained, and Conger sat down apparently satisfied. A few minutes later announcement was made that another appropriation bill had been agreed upon. This was the last of the supply bills, and the legislative business was virtually ended with the agreement of the senate to the report of the conferrees. During the pause in the proceedings Col. Lamont appeared in the reserved gallery, escorting the

FAMILY OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT,

Rev. William Cleveland, the president's brother, and wife and two sons; Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, sisters of the president; Mr. Hastings, nephew, and Miss Hastings and the Misses Nellie and Annie Yoeman, nieces of the president. In addition to these were Mr. and Mrs. Bacon of Toledo and Mrs. Lamont. Mrs. McElroy and Miss Nellie Arthur, Mrs. John Davis, and Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery, which was filled for the first time in four years. At 11:30 o'clock Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Hancock entered by the north door on the Republican side of the chamber. The seats assigned these distinguished officers were located near the door by which they entered, and they were seated before the vast audience noted their presence. But when recognized the audience made up for the oversight by adding to the volume of applause with which the two great soldiers were welcomed. Gen. Terry entered soon after Sheridan and Hancock, and seated himself on Hancock's left. These three officers, and Surgeon General Murray were the only representatives of the army present in uniform; and the navy had a solitary but worthy representative in Rear Admiral Warden. Ten minutes later the diplomatic corps, gorgeous in gold lace and resplendent with glittering stars and jewels of various knightly orders, and headed by Senor Dominguesa, the minister from Portugal, entered by the main door and were escorted to the seats reserved for them. The buzz of excitement and hum of conversation occasioned by the entrance of these dazzling representatives of foreign governments had not ceased when the clerk of the house again made his appearance, and stepping down the main aisle until the front row of seats was reached, he announced that the house had passed without amendment the senate bill to place Grant on the retired list of the army. There followed one of the most

THRILLING AND DRAMATIC SCENES

ever witnessed in the senate chamber. The audience did not catch the title of the bill from the announcement of the clerk of the house, whose voice had become hoarse and husky from much reading during the past twenty-four hours. Ingalls rose and asked that the bill be read, which was done, and upon the conclusion of the reading the applause broke spontaneously from those in the galleries, as well as those on the floor. Grave senators, even, forgetting the rules of the senate, joined in the general acclamation. Mr. Edmunds rapped the desk, and looked horrified at senators who were giving open and disorderly manifestations of approval, and violently called for order. What was disorder in this instance, according to the senate rules, was sweet harmony to those who were making it, and again and again the applause rose from floor and galleries, and rebounded and echoed from the glass ceiling overhead, only to be again lifted up by the enthusiastic multitude. When order was at last restored, Mr. Ingalls again rose and asked unanimous consent that the reference of the bill to a committee be waived and that the senate proceed to its consideration. This is a blunder which Mr. Ingalls would not have committed at any other time and in reference to any other bill. In his exultation that congress had at last responded to the popular wish and performed an act of simple justice to the greatest of American soldiers, Mr. Ingalls overlooked the fact that the bill which had just been received from the house was a bill which had originated in and was passed by the senate. This fact being stated by President Edmunds, with the additional fact that no further action was necessary on the part of the senate, the chamber once more rang with cheers and applause. But the scene did not end with this legislative disposition of the bill. Having received the usual certification, the bill was presented to President Arthur, who was occupying his room in the senate wing of the capitol, and received his signature. This completed the act, but did not fulfill the purpose of congress.

GEN. GRANT DULY NOMINATED.

After the usual formal message informing the senate that he had approved the bill had been prepared, President Arthur wrote a message nominating U. S. Grant to be a general in the United States army on the retired list. This message, contrary to all precedent, was read aloud, and the people again signified their approval by generous applause. Then followed a request from President Edmunds that unanimous consent be given to consider the nomination without reference to a committee and in open session. The consent was given, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously. The applause which preceded this announcement, generous as it had been, was surpassed by that which followed, and will stand for many years to come as the most remarkable demonstration ever witnessed in the senate chamber. Ladies joined freely in the applause, which continued for several minutes. Handkerchiefs fluttered and scarfs were waved, and even Sheridan and Hancock, unmindful of the presence in which they sat, could not remain quiet amid the general rejoicing, and beat their knees with their regulation chapeaux. Thus was the old commander, in the presence of congress, representatives of foreign governments and thousands of American people, restored to the army to whose banners he gave many victories, and whose fame he has made as lasting as time. It was a graceful act on the part of congress, and President Arthur deserves special thanks from the American people for the manner in which he crowned the dying soldier with this last but greatest laurel from a grateful and admiring people. The several bodies admitted to the floor of the senate had places assigned them. In front of the semi-circle of seats, easy sofas and chairs, upholstered with maroon-colored morocco, were arranged. Two chairs were placed in front of the clerk's desk for the retiring and incoming presidents, and a row of similar chairs in front of the desks on the Democratic side were reserved for

THE SUPREME COURT,

the members of which, headed by the chief justice in a handsome new satin gown, which at once attracted the attention and excited the admiration of the ladies, entered in advance of the diplomatic corps, the senators rising to receive them. On the left and in front of the senators were seated the members of President Arthur's cabinet, Secretary Lincoln sitting next Gen. Terry, and in the rear of the senators the assistant secretaries and other prominent department officials, with a sprinkling of senate officials and messengers. The diplomatic corps were given the two front rows of seats behind the supreme court, and grouped behind these were as many members of the house of representatives as could squeeze into that part of the chamber. Just before the members of the house entered, Payson of Illinois quietly and with a guilty look entered the chamber and selected an eligible seat, thus stealing a march on his brethren. He was soon followed by King of Louisiana and a few others who were more enterprising and thoughtful for themselves than the remainder of their associates. Before the members of the house made their appearance, Capt. Bassett, the venerable doorkeeper, boldly went toward the clock which is suspended over the main entrance, and which furnishes official time for the senate. As he was furnished with a common substantial chair and a rod about four feet long, it was known that his purpose was to turn back the hands of the clock and thus extend the life of the Forty-ninth congress and the presidential term of President Arthur for at least ten minutes. While the old doorkeeper reversed the minute hand from 11:50 to 11:40 a. m., President Edmunds turned his gaze in another direction, the senators looked direct to the front as if time were not being dallied with, and the galleries tittered and broke into a ripple of laughter. Capt. Bassett had just time to put away his chair and rod when the large door of the main entrance swung wide open and the tall form of John Sherman was seen standing on the portal. Behind him were President Arthur and Senator Ransom, Senator Sherman's colleague on the committee of arrangements. Bassett skipped nimbly toward the distinguished group, taking his accustomed place when performing this kind of service, and with his very best bow, announced in loud tones, "The president of the United States." Mr. Arthur thereupon stepped more fully into view, the senator rising; and the crowds in the galleries, with Arthur's last official act in their minds, half rose from their seats and gave him round after round of

HEARTY APPLAUSE.

The president stopped for a moment to bow his acknowledgments. Escorted by Senators Sherman and Ransom, the president walked down the main aisle and took the seat assigned him, facing the senators. A few minutes later and the big doors of the main entrance opened, and again Capt. Bassett skipped down the aisle to perform service for Grover Cleveland which he has performed for every president since the days of James K. Polk. "The president-elect of the United States," said Capt. Bassett, in even louder tones than he announced President Arthur, and the vast audience sprang to their feet and applauded continuously for several minutes, during which Mr. Cleveland stood as one dazed, while a slight flush showed that he was much moved by a demonstration which is given to few men in this or any other country. In a mechanical sort of manner, yet with a movement that betrayed deep emotion, Mr. Cleveland bowed to the members of the house, or rather he inclined his head in their direction, not knowing who they were who stood facing him. Then gracefully turning around, he bowed to the senators, after which acknowledgment, with Sherman and Ransom on his right and left, he moved down the aisle and seated himself beside President Arthur. The applause, however, which greeted Mr. Cleveland's entrance continued, and finally when he was seated a man in the west gallery called out, "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland," and they were given without fear of President Edmunds' gavel, which was playing a lively tattoo on his desk in the vain hope that such exercise would suppress the enthusiastic burst of feeling that has had no opportunity to explode in twenty-five years; but all things, even a Democratic jollification, must come to an end, and the applause and cheers subsided. Mr. Edmunds came near causing the tumult to break out afresh by cautioning the people against making demonstrations and threatening to clear the galleries if the applause should be repeated. Every one knew Mr. Edmunds would not have had time to clear out the people even if he had the physical power to do so, but the people were good-natured and did not again offend in this direction. They had unburdened themselves and were satisfied to permit the remainder of the programme of the senate to proceed in accord with the dignity and rules of that body.

HENDRICKS SWORN IN.

Everything now being in readiness Senator Hawley, the member of the committee of arrangements to whose keeping Mr. Hendricks had been assigned, appeared at the foot of the president's chair with the vice president-elect, where, without further ceremony, Mr. Edmunds administered the oath of office. It is the custom of the vice president to sign the oath which he takes upon assuming office, and this is done in a book made up of blank forms in which are the signatures of all who have been chosen to preside over the senate. The pen Mr. Edmunds handed the vice president would not operate, and Mr. Hendricks laid it down and took a second, which was presented. His hand trembled visibly as he wrote "Thomas A. Hendricks" on the page. This completed the ceremony of inauguration of the vice president and Mr. Edmunds delivered a short valedictory which he had previously prepared, and pronounced the senate adjourned without date. Immediately after this announcement Vice President Hendricks called the senate to order and caused the proclamation of President Arthur convening the senate in extra session to be read. The new senators were then called up and sworn, after which the senate adjourned until to-morrow noon.

THE CROWNING ACT.

CLEVELAND INAUGURATED.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, March 4.—The ceremonies in the senate being finished the passage to the east front of the capitol, for the inauguration of the new president, was next in order. The crowded press gallery was first emptied, the correspondents being permitted to pass to the platform in advance of the main column, to the seats assigned them. As the public galleries were opened the rush was something fearful, and literally choked the corridors. By dint of much industrious pushing, aided by a little judicious profanity, the newspaper men, numbering over 150, succeeded in getting through. In front of the capitol a large platform had been built for the occasion. It was tastefully draped with the national colors and was furnished with chairs for 2,000 persons. In front of this platform a most extraordinary scene greeted the eye. The assembled multitude of people was simply enormous in its proportions, covering acres of ground. Men and women, white and black, stood as closely packed as was possible for human beings—away out beyond the statue of Washington, in front and to the right and left, they reached far beyond the reach of any man's voice. Every window, balcony or other place on the front of the capitol that afforded a view was alive with people. It is not an exaggeration to say that

FULLY FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

were there to witness the event, stretching far out on the various streets and avenues, diverging from the capitol where the various divisions of the military and civic bodies formed in readiness to take their places in the grand parade which was to follow. The gaudy uniforms and the long lanes of bright bayonets glistening in the sunlight added in no small degree to the scene. Viewing it not as a partisan, but as a national occasion, it was impossible for any one to look upon it and not catch the inspiration of the occasion. After a wait of fifteen minutes a big policeman appeared at the bronze doors of the capitol and shouted: "Make way!" A passage way to the front of the platform was quickly opened, and the head of the stately procession appeared. As the president and president-elect came into view they were loudly applauded by the occupants of the platform. The great crowd immediately caught up the cheers, and as Mr. Cleveland advanced to the front a wild tornado of shouts and yells swept over the multitude. The illustrious man from Albany bowed gracefully in recognition of this generous reception, a broad smile being visible upon his face as he turned about. He sat down beside the president, and while waiting for the arrangements to be perfected, chatted pleasantly with Mr. Arthur and Chief Justice Waite. All things being ready, he arose and delivered his inaugural address. The volume of his voice is not proportionate to his physical dimensions, although his utterance was distinct as far as it reached. Not a tenth part of the vast assemblage heard a word, and during the delivery of the address the thousands whose curiosity to see the man had been gratified, streamed down the hill into Pennsylvania avenue to look for eligible positions from which to view the parade. The address was not long. In fact, its brevity was the feature that especially commended it to the crowd, for such a gathering has little taste, at such a time, for the subtleties of political economy. The impatient people were more than willing to take it for granted that he intended to do just what was right. Mr. Cleveland was neatly dressed in black, with his Prince Albert coat closely buttoned about him. He wore a standing collar which seemed almost to cut into the fat wrinkles of his neck. The effect of this collar was to excite sympathy for its wearer, for it seemed as if it must hurt him. In speaking he held his left hand close behind him, and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted a small piece of paper bearing notes of the heads of his discourse.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Cleveland's address was as follows:

Fellow Citizens: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to support and seal, by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty due all the people of this land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances demonstrated a new strength and safety of government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping, but this is still a government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of party triumph should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and sober, conscientious

CONCERN FOR THE GENERAL WEAL.

Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudices and distrusts, and determine with manly confidence in one another to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all benefits which our happy form of government can bestow. On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution which, launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of this great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the Father of his Country our constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished, if in the halls of national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be in the assurance that thus the common interest is subserved and the general welfare advanced. In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTITUTION,

a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution and laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States only assumes a solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the state capitol and the national capitol, are yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy—municipal, state and federal—and this is the price of our liberty, and the inspiration of our faith in the republic. It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government, economically administered, because this binds the right of government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or property of citizens, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which, among their fellow citizens, adds integrity and promotes prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the development of the resources of our vast territory dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that

FOREIGN POLICY

commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our knowledge of justice and our power. It is the policy of peace, suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign powers' ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." A due regard for the interests and prosperity of our people demands that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wage of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interest of capital invested and workingmen employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected from corrupt schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation, offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The law should be rigidly enforced which prohibits the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them the revolting habits and customs repugnant to our civilization. The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs; as a means to this end, civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service and the debasing influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such reward; and those who worthily seek public employment have sought to insist that

MERIT AND COMPETENCY

shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief in the administration of a government pledged to equal and exact justice to all. There should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to the relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities. These topics and the constant and ever varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the law. Our duties are practical, and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and above all, a firm determination, by united action, to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to men. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revered in our country's history. Let us invoke his aid and his blessing upon our labors.

PRESS COMMENTS.

CHICAGO.

Inter Ocean: President Cleveland's inaugural is a masterpiece of art in its avoidance of questions upon which the American people have at any time been at issue. It is difficult to find any sentiment which would not amount to an elaborate amplification of the proposition that it is better to do good things than to do bad things, and wiser to be wise than to be foolish, and more patriotic to love our country than not to love it, and more profitable to do things that ought to be done than things that ought not. One phrase in the document possesses marked individuality. This is that which recommends to all officials a "plain way of life" as calculated to aid integrity and promote thrift. Although the Mormons have given him the benefit of their votes; he returns them no comfort in the matter of polygamy. Altogether Cleveland's inaugural address is politic. He asserts nothing, defends nothing and criticizes nothing. The public will await, therefore, the announcement of his cabinet with the feeling that it will contain probably few surprises and no sensations.

Times: The speech of the new president upon the beginning of his reign is commendable for its brevity and admirable for the dignified tone and just tenor of its sentiments. The country is not only prepared to hear his views with satisfaction, but to accept them as a reasonable assurance that the march of opinion against the infamous patronage system is not to be obstructed, hindered or endangered by the change of the high officer who holds and is able to exercise, according to his will, the tremendous appointing power. The reign of Cleveland is not to be distinguished by any foreign policy of the gymnastic style of Blaine, and if an unsatisfactory policy should be pursued its fault is more likely to be on the side of the adherence to the "traditionary" policy of national isolation.

NEW YORK.

Sun: Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address is very properly confined to setting forth in a broad and philosophic way the general principles by which he proposes to be guided. It is very well written. There is nothing new or original or brilliant about it, but the passage relating to economical government and a plain mode of living will be welcomed with satisfaction by a great proportion of the people, and there is no doubt that the whole document expressed plainly and sincerely the ideas and purposes of the author.

Times: Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address is dignified, simple and forcible. It is clear that he enters upon the duties of his office with a deep sense of responsibility to the whole country, and the whole country will receive with grateful assent his deprecation of partisan spirit. It is a long time since the party, which was largely represented in the crowds at Washington, has been called on to listen to so much sound doctrine so clearly declared and evidently backed by so resolute and practical a will. It remains to be seen how that party will receive the application of the doctrine which is sure to follow.

Evening Post: The inaugural address is characterized by the brevity and compactness of most of President Cleveland's public utterances. He mars the general effect somewhat by what seems unnecessary encouragement to the anti-Chinese craze. The general impression left by the address will, we think, be one of the rough honesty of purpose applied to the earlier principles of the Democratic party.

Commercial-Advertiser: It is clear, direct and vigorous. It excludes no attempt to turn or glaze over any previous utterances which have evoked from some quarters expressions of discontent. The address is, on the whole, a cheering and satisfactory document, and we trust it will be received by men of all parties in a generous, respectful and patriotic spirit.

World: President Cleveland says what he has to say in plain language, unembellished by rhetorical flourishes, but terse and trenchant, leaving no doubt as to its meaning and impressing the reader with the conviction that it comes from the heart, earnest, unpretending, sincere and vigorous, the inaugural partakes of the character of the man.

NOTING THE DAY.

JOLLIFICATION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, March 4.—Nearly all the flags were out here to-day, and there was a general recognition of the event at Washington. Some of the most ardent Democrats of the stock exchange blossomed with red roses on their coat lappels, and there was a real circus for about five minutes. The produce exchange put out their banner with a streamer precisely at noon, one was displayed from the assay office, but none from the custom house. The Democratic custom house brokers had a jollification in the rotunda of the custom house, beginning at noon and continuing until after 3 o'clock.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Democratic members of the New York stock and mining exchanges celebrated inauguration day with unexampled enthusiasm. Brokers at the custom house exploded bombs and cheered, and were mildly lectured by Collector Robertson for raising a disturbance. One broker, addressing the collector, said he hoped he would remain with them as collector of the port another four years, and this drew a volley of cheers from the crowd.

In the New York senate Ely made a motion that, in view of the honor conferred upon the state by the inauguration, as president, of their former governor, the legislature adjourn for the day. The motion started a hot political discussion on the relative merits of Cleveland and Blaine. Much wild talk was indulged in, after which the motion was carried.

The Democratic members of the Wisconsin legislature and local Democrats held a celebration at Madison last evening, when speeches glorifying over the inauguration of Cleveland were made. There was a moderate display of fireworks on the street and considerable noise from the booming of cannon.

The Democrats of Waterloo and Cedar Falls, Iowa, celebrated the day by firing salutes at noon. A banquet was held in the former city in the evening, which was largely attended. Prominent Democrats of that section, and the state at large were among the invited guests.

At Winona, yesterday, the Democrats displayed flags and fired salutes in honor of Cleveland's inauguration.

The buildings at Evansville, Ind., were decorated with flags. A salute of 100 guns was fired at noon.

A REPLY.

You ask too much; to tell you see
How great a joy 'twill be to me,
When next we meet;
For then, we hope, I shall be thine,
And all thy charms will then be mine
Alone, my sweet.

When to my heart thy heart is pressed,
When on thy loyal, lovely breast
My head is laid;
When quivering lips and eyes shall tell
What words can ne'er reveal so well—
Can love be weighed?

Think'st thou the number can be taken
Of all the leaves by breezes shaken?
Deep in the sea;
Its deepest place was never sounded;
Its farthest shore is still unbounded—
So I love thee!

A SEA SIDE ROMANCE.

"But how can I help feeling neglected and miserable, Ned? You scarcely look at me when Miss Lovel is near, and she is your preferred partner in all things, now. You walk with her, you sing with her, you drive with her, you dance with her, and it makes me very wretched."

"Now, Mollie, if you're going to be jealous!"

"I'm not jealous, Ned. If I thought you didn't care most for me; if I fancied you cared at all for any one else, I don't think I'd remonstrate with you at all. I would just take off this," touching the diamond on her hand, "and hand it back to you. I'm not jealous, but you are not very kind to me, Ned."

"My little pet, you do not see things as I see them. One owes something to society, especially when one is at the seaside. If you would only remember that I love you too well to find fault with anything you can do, and if you would become a little more of a society character yourself, I would be perfectly happy. Why, you scarcely take the least attention from any one but me and so many are willing to offer attentions to you. Now, dear, kiss me at once; I must be off; I am to drive on the beach with Miss Lovel; not jealous, my pet?"

"Not jealous, Ned; no;" and she turned from him, but without giving him the kiss he had asked for.

"She is jealous, though!" the young fellow thought, smiling as he watched the pretty, straight figure going away from the nook in which he had found her out to the stretch of sand, against which the waves were rolling, receding, leaving now a mass of seaweed on it, now returning and bearing it away—a very coquette of an ocean, now kind and now cold, and always fair in the sunlight.

Ned Tremaine hurried over the beach, whistling as he went; and he presently caught up with his affianced, who, in her pretty dress of cream and black, with the wide sun hat pushed a little back on her blonde head, was looking very beautiful and animated—and smiling in the face of Lee Stone, the most incorrigible male flirt at the beach.

"Where now, Tremaine?" the latter called out, as, with a nod, he pursued his way.

"For a drive on the beach; will see you later;" and Ned had gone by, resuming his whistle.

Mr. Stone smiled a little and spoke a few words to Mollie. She colored slightly, followed the tall form of her lover a moment with her eyes, then gave a gracious answer, and half an hour later, when Ned and Miss Lovel met the pretty light carriage on the beach, in which Lee Stone took his daily drive, they received a pleasant nod from pretty Mollie, who was his companion, and who looked as though she was thoroughly enjoying his society.

"She certainly lost no time in following my suggestion," Ned told himself, half in surprise; "and she has evidently found the society of Stone anything but boring."

"What a handsome couple they make," Miss Lovel said, with a certain gleam in her steady gray eyes. Ned colored suddenly, he didn't quite know why.

"Perhaps you didn't know that Miss Annes is my promised bride," he said, a trifle coldly.

"Oh, but so many engagements are broken in a summer at the seaside; one never minds that very much," the languid belle said, indifferently.

That night there was a hop at the hotel, and Ned had made up his mind while dressing to be a little more attentive to Mollie; but, to his surprise, he didn't find Mollie Annes shrinking under her mother's wing, as had been her custom. A number of her old friends had arrived while they were at dinner, and they were about her; beside, Lee Stone was quite pronounced in his attentions to her, and while she gave him (Ned) a smile from the distance he found it quite difficult to get near her; then a light tap on his arm informed him that Miss Lovel was asking him why he was so preoccupied, and, as Mollie and Stone went circling by, joining the waltzers, he followed them with Miss Lovel.

"A rather pronounced flirtation," Leo laughed, later, when he and Mollie stood on the hotel terrace, watching the moonlight on the sea and strand and one solitary couple pacing slowly along beside the waters. Both knew who they were, for a few moments before they had seen Ned Tremaine place that pale-pink scarf about the shoulders of Miss Laura Lovel as he led her across the terrace, to much engrossed in his task, it would seem, to notice Molly or her companion.

"Oh, everybody flirts more or less at a seaside hotel; one has nothing else to do, you know," Mollie answered Lee, with a light ripple of laughter, and he looked down on the pretty face to which the moonlight was so tender, his voice sinking to almost a whisper as he spoke to her.

"It is a cowardly pastime for a man," he said softly, "and for a woman it is a cruel one."

Again she laughed, while arranging the bracelet on her arm; a touch of mockery was in the rippling voice.

"And you—is it pleasant to know that you are cruel or cowardly?" she questioned. "One is tempted to become personal when such remarks come from one who is said to count his conquests with a cruel pride, and to whom the world gives no higher aim than to fascinate, and—remain careless. Am I too plain? Forgive me."

"I forgive you freely—as I would forgive you all things, Miss Annes; but neither you nor the world fully understands. I may seem a trifler; but, were the woman I love to love me in return, no smile would be to me so sweet as hers, no presence half so dear."

Mollie had been watching the couple on the sands, going slowly back and forth, back and forth in the moonlight; now she lifted her sweet young face and looked at him with a sort of wondering pity.

"Do we all wrong you, then?" she asked gently. "Have you failed in your wooing? Can you not win your love?"

His face flushed a little at her words, and she, watching it, was struck by its strength and beauty. How did it chance that she had never noticed it before?

"I am not left the chance to woo or win her," he said slowly; "she is another's promised wife."

"Ah," she said, pityingly, and she gave him her hand in sweet, womanly sympathy, never for an instant connecting his words with herself. He lifted the small hand reverently to his lips, and, drawing it through his arm, turned toward the beach. As he did so he found himself facing Ned Tremaine and Laura Lovel, who were coming in from the moonlight, and he noticed that the young man's face was quite white, while there was a half scornful smile on the lips of the fair belle of the seaside. But the two couples passed each other in silence, the one going down to the stretch of glittering sand, the other going in to the dancers.

A week later, and Mollie had just come in from a long hour, peaceful and calm, spent with Leo in a quiet nook among the rocks that overhung the ocean. He had been reading to her there some of the sweetest poems given to the world by genius. Her heart had thrilled as he read, and new, strange feelings had stirred it. When he closed the book he had looked up and found her eyes filled with tears. And now in her own room she was asking herself how it was that what she had but commenced for the purpose of annoying Ned had in one brief week slain all her old resentment against Miss Lovel, and made her thoughts turn constantly, not to Ned Tremaine, who was her affianced husband, but to Lee Stone, who was termed the greatest male flirt at the beach. What was changing in her life? When she now met Ned and Laura it did not pain her as it used to. Was it because a handsomer face, a stronger and nobler face than Ned's was constantly near, ready to turn to her with devotion, ready to light if she smiled?

A servant broke her ponderings by bringing her two messages—one a bouquet of white flowers, with a few feathery sprays of fern among their whiteness, and one crimson rose gleaming red from their center; and in it was a note from Lee, asking her to go for a drive with him by moonlight; the other was a few angry lines from Ned, asking if she remembered that she was betrothed to him while she allowed every gossip at the hotel to chatter of her flirtation with Lee Stone.

"I have been patient, waiting an opportunity of speaking to you," he wrote, "but you will not give me one, so I write to ask you if you wish our engagement broken, to all it would seem so."

She trembled a little as she read, and her sweet face changed color; but she went to her desk, drew from it every letter he had ever sent her, formed them and his ring in a package and wrote him the following note:

"It was I who was first taught patience, while my existence was forgotten for one who was what you bade me become—'a society character.' Why should I fancy that you wished an interview with me of late? It is not so long since you could not spare a moment for me from Miss Lovel. Do I wish our engagement broken? Perhaps we both wish it, Ned; at least let us break it, since I so displease you. I send you your letters and ring."

Then although a choking sensation was in her throat, she penned a brief note to Leo:

"I will be pleased to go with you;" that was all; and in the starlight—the moon rose late—she went with him out over the beach and far along the country.

Was it strange that he noticed she no longer wore Ned's ring? Was it strange that he told her of his love, and that she listened silently, believing with a strange flutter at her heart? Was it strange that when they drove back, lingering beside the sobbing ocean, another ring should deck her finger and another bond should lie upon her life? Well, two others walked upon the strand, two whom the gossips called lovers; and yet when it was told that Mollie Annes was to place her happiness in the keeping of "the flirt of the beach," one man who heard it turned white as death and shrank from the sight of the beautiful woman beside him, although men called her fair, and many said that she had won him from his faith; yet Mollie was too happy to regret, although she still sometimes remembers.

Love's Young Dream.

From the Philadelphia Call.

George—Ah, my dear boy, so glad to see you. You remember the last time we met you were thinking of buying a gilded cage for your pretty bird.

Algernon—I've not been after any bird cages. You must not get things mixed.

"Oh, no, only speaking in metaphor, my dear boy. I mean that you had your eye on a lovely little house which you expected to buy for your home after your marriage with that dear girl, Miss De Rich. What a charming wife you will have."

"Oh! Ah! yes, yes, I understand now."

"You secured the house, I suppose?"

"I got the refusal of it."

"And Miss De Rich; she accepted you, of course?"

"Well, I got the refusal of her, too—flat refusal, bajove."

The favorable report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Representative Poland's bill, which has passed the House, for the relief of the Supreme Court, holds out hope of some slight improvement in the affairs of our highest judicial tribunal. The bill provides that appeals from the Supreme Courts of the territories and of the District of Columbia shall be allowed only in cases where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum of $5,000, unless the validity of a patent, copyright, statute or treaty is involved. Too great license is allowed in appeals to the highest court, and even the slight restriction provided by this measure will produce a perceptible effect.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Proceedings of the Extra Session.

At the meeting of the senate on Thursday the 5th, in extra session, the galleries applauded Vice President Hendricks, which manifestation its recipient abruptly terminated with the gavel. The senators arose at this summons, and Dr. Butler offered prayer. Upon its conclusion the vice president took the chair, and was again greeted with plaudits by occupants of the gallery. He called the senate to order, and, in a voice only audible to the clerks, called for the reading of the journal. President Cleveland sent to the senate the names of the gentleman he has selected as cabinet officers. They are as follows:

Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware.

Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning of New York.

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi.

Postmaster General—William F. Vilas of Wisconsin.

Attorney General—A. H. Garland of Arkansas.

Immediately on receiving the nominations, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the senate went into executive session, which continued only for a few minutes. It was supposed that the senate, in accordance with general practice, had promptly confirmed the nominations, and the fact that none of them were confirmed excited great surprise.

It was learned that confirmation failed because of the single objection presented by Senator Riddleberger of Virginia. As the rules require that all nominations shall first be referred to the proper committees, the reference can be waived only by unanimous consent, and hence Mr. Riddleberger's objection prevented immediate action as it did in the case of the nomination of Secretary McCulloch a few months ago.

After reading the journal Mr. Van Wyck was recognized and offered the following resolutions for which he asked immediate consideration.

Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be directed to inform the senate whether patents have been issued for lands granted in 1871 to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg road, popularly known as the Backbone railroad. If so, for what number of acres and to what corporation or individual, or whose receipt was taken for the same when signed; whether unusual means were used to hasten the preparation and execution of said patents; whether the clerical force employed worked nights and Sundays, so they might be completed before March 4; what day they were ready for signature of the president; what necessity existed for any special extension to secure the completion and signature the 4th day of March, and whether anything was done to promote the actual settlers, in their rights to any such lands; also whether previous to the 4th day of March anything was done or written in regard to any other unearned land grants for the future which had been consigned by the Forty-eighth congress.

Mr. Edmunds objected to present consideration, and under the rules the matter went over for a day.

In executive session the nominees for President Cleveland's cabinet were taken up separately and confirmed without a division and with unanimity. When the vote was taken on Mr. Bayard's confirmation, Mr. Riddleberger sat silent, neither assenting nor dissenting.

The Inauguration Ball at Washington.

Correspondents say the grand ball room has never been equaled in this country. The reader may have some idea of it if he can imagine a perfecting dancing floor 300 feet wide. The observer looks upward more than fifty feet before his eye strikes the vaulted roof. This great space is filled with decorations upon which it would almost seem that art had exhausted its resources. Over one thousand persons can dance at the same time without treading on each other's toes. Let him imagine the whole interior blazing with a flood of light from half a hundred electric burners, and he will have a faint picture of the scene. Over 8,000 people participated in the dancing. Among those present were President Cleveland and family; President Arthur and cabinet; Senator Bayard, Col. Vilas, of Wisconsin, Gen. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, Gen. Rosencrans, Hon. Dan Manning and wife, Senator Pendleton, Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Senator Wade Hampton, Senator Brown of Georgia, Justice Field, of the supreme court, and Speaker Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle. There was no formal reception by President Cleveland, but a large number of persons passed about him, and some of the gentlemen standing in the immediate vicinity made the presentation.

Opening of a Reservation in Dakota.

Washington Special: The president has signed an executive order throwing open to settlement the greater part of the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations, in Dakota. There are 60,000 acres in the tract, and it lies east of the Missouri river and just south of Pierre. There are now about 400 Sioux Indians on these lands. Secretary Teller decided to open these reservations several weeks ago, but held the announcement of the matter back until it could be seen what would be done with the pre-emption repeal in congress. The president and Secretary Teller are committed to the repeal of the pre-emption act, and preferred to have the Winnebago and Crow creek lands come into the market after the repeal should be passed by congress. In that event it could only be open to homestead settlement. Lately they were satisfied by influential Western members that there was no hope for its passage and there was no occasion for delay. The lands thus opened will be surveyed and put in the market in the next sixty days. Delegate Raymond is entitled to great credit in securing this decision from Secretary Teller as the interior department had repeatedly decided against petitions to have the lands in question added to the public domain.

Great excitement prevails in Mitchell, and all points along the line of the road west to Chamberlain, occasioned by the rumor that the Crow Creek reservation was thrown open to settlement by executive order. At the first intimation of the news hundreds rushed upon the reservation as squatters, and it is reported that at least 500 claim shanties have been erected on the reservation in one day. The scenes on the streets and at the land office put one in mind of the great excitement during the big immigration of 1882.

Beecher's Prayer for Grant.

In his opening prayer this morning Rev. Henry Ward Beecher evidently labored under much emotion, and referred to the approach of death for Gen. Grant. He said: Thou hast laid upon our hearts a great desire and a vehement petition for him that lies in sickness and before whom are long opens the gate to let him forth from life. Thou hast granted him to be of great service to this day and land, and by him thou hast borne the banner of victory, and thou hast of darkness wrought light, and out of confusion, order. Thou hast laid upon thy servant a very heavy yoke and burden, and now through suffering he draws near to the end thereof. God, be gracious to him and fill his room with thy divine presence and give to his soul the consciousness of God's forgiving love. May he be patient and gentle, looking evermore to the better life. May he endure to the end and rise through the unspeakable merits and grace of Jesus to the immortality of the blessed. May all thy servants remember him who remembered them in their dark days, and grant that his family may be prepared and blessed for thy will.

The display of fireworks on the night of the 4th was never excelled in this country. Among the curious features were the flight of five thousand rockets at once forming a vast floral bouquet in the heavens. The scene of the exhibition was the White House lot, an area of two or three hundred acres sloping gently away from the south front of the treasury, executive mantion and state department. Uncounted crowds began early to find their way toward the spot from every quarter of the city. For an hour or more they waited commenting meanwhile upon the singular appearance of the monument, a hundred rods beyond the fireworks enclosure. The lower third of the shaft was not visible, but all above was dimly outlined like a ghost of itself against the black sky, and reflecting to its peak rays of electric lights in the city half a mile away. It seemed enormously higher than by daylight and to have not the slightest relation to terrestrial things.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—In the house the railroad conference committee reported the senate bill with a few unimportant amendments, with a recommendation that the house concur in the amendments. The house adopted the report, and the bill was then passed without debate, and without hardly a dissenting vote. The bill was almost immediately reported to the senate, where it met with a similar reception, Senator Hall alone voting in the negative, and will be enrolled, and will probably reach the governor to-day. Where the word "railroad" was used "and warehouse" have been added, and the governor can appoint the commissioners without the advice of the senate. Part of sec. 20, relating to the long and short hauls, was stricken out and the following placed therein:

Provided, that no railroad company shall charge or receive from any person a higher rate per ton per mile for one car load of freight than for a greater number of car loads, per car, under like conditions or circumstances.

The following is added to sec. 20:

The consignor and railway company may, by contract, signed by the shipper or his delivering agent, limit such liability, but it shall not be competent for the railroad companies in any case to exempt itself for liabilities for its own negligence by any contract. The sum of $20,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the bill.

HOUSE.—Among the bills passed were the following.

Adding cross ties to the articles upon which there may be a lien for labor.

Amending the statutes relating to official trusts.

Providing for a fourth judge in the Second (Ramsey county) judicial district.

For weather station and bureau of crop reports at Northfield.

Relating to the deposit of public funds.

Amending the statutes relating to depositions.

To provide the clothing and transportation of indigent deaf, dumb and blind.

Amending the charter of the city of St. Paul, dividing it into nine wards. Yeas 56, nays 23.

Relating to defense by the state in certain railroad land cases.

Amending General Statutes of 1878 relating to interest on tax judgments.

For a board for the inspection of steam boilers.

To amend the military code.

To provide for the extension of corporations.

SENATE.—Senator Wilson called up his resolution appropriating money for Messrs. J. J. Egan, J. W. Arctander and Attorney General W. J. Hahn, the committee of the State Bar association who prepared the penal code for submission to the judiciary committee. The amount was fixed at $200 each, and the resolution passed.

The senate has agreed to the bill providing for a military instructor at the state university, who is to have the rank of a Colonel.

By a vote of 14 to 11, the senate recommended the passage of the house bill which provides that incorrigible children sent to the reform school shall be a charge upon the state.

The senate has practically killed the house bill extending the time for completion of the Mankato, Austin & St. Paul railroad two years, by laying it on the table in committee of the whole.

Senator Pillsbury, from the finance committee, has provided for three new judges whose offices were created by this legislature, by appropriating $3,500 each per annum, for payment of their salaries.

In committee of the whole, the senate recommended the indefinite postponement of the house bill creating an additional judge in the Twelfth district. It was stated by Senator Castle that Judge Brown was authority for the statement that another judge was not needed in that district.

The house bill levying an additional half-mill tax for state purposes, and thus securing $200,000 additional revenue for the state, was called up and passed by the senate, Senator Rice being the only opponent. Senator Pillsbury, chairman of the finance committee, tersely put the necessity for the bill in the words "You have danced this session. Now you must pay the piper."

The house bill exempting parsonages valued at $5,000 or less from taxation passed the senate and has gone to the governor for signature.

HOUSE.—The long and intense contest over the bill proposing to transfer to the St. Paul, Brainead & Northern the land grant of the Duluth & Winnipeg road, if not earned by the latter road at the expiration of its grant, culminated in the house when the bill came and finally passed.

The governor returned the act legalizing the incorporation of the Chaska Dairy association without his approval, because the incorporation was a private one and the act therefore in conflict with the special legislation prohibition in the state constitution.

In the house on the 4th at 11 o'clock, Mr. Durant called attention to the fact that the hour had arrived at which a Democratic president had been inaugurated as the president of 50,000,000 people. He thought the occasion was an auspicious one, and therefore moved that a recess be taken for five minutes to permit the Republicans to congratulate the few Democrats in the house on the event. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Edmond and Drake took Mr Durant on their shoulders and carried him to the front of the hall, amid considerable hilarity. Then speeches were made by Mr. Durant, Mr. Valentine and Mr. Hendrickson, and Mr. Nachbar proposed three cheers for Grover Cleveland, which was carried. Dr. Pratt offered a concurrent resolution that the congratulations of the legislature be telegraphed to the chief executive of the United States, which was unanimously carried by both houses, and business was resumed.

SENATE.—The last day of the session was a busy one though there was not much to report. Bills were continually passing through their several stages, and there was almost incessant of ayes and nays.

While the graded license bill was on in the house the senate was almost deserted, and great difficulty was experienced in securing enough votes to pass bills. Calls of the senate were ordered three times in quick succession, but as soon as the door was opened, Senator Wilson, Doran and others would slip out and resume their occupation of listening to the house vote. Finally Doran came into the chamber, and in stentorian tones announced, "High license has just got its death blow."

Out of twenty-six senators voting on the house bill to increase the governor's salary from $3,800 to $5,000, Senator Wheat was the only one voting no.

Routine business was gone through within a hun-drum fashion, and by 11 at night not a thing was left to do until the house sent in further batches of bills. There was a recess taken therefore of a half an hour.

The senators reassembled at 11:45, and desultorily moved and talked for half an hour, when it was learned that the house had adjourned with eighteen senate bills before them unacted upon. This made the upper members mad, and although there were several house bills (given in routine report) to be acted upon, Senator Pillsbury moved to adjourn, and by 20 to 12 the senate at 12:40 agreed to this proposition.

This was the last day for passing bills but on Friday the Senate met and passed complimentary resolutions to officers, etc., and then adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—The secretary of the senate reported the high license bill passed by the house as amended by the senate, together with other bills that had been amended in the senate. After a sharp debate, the question being on the passage of the bill, and the roll being called there were yeas 44 and nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—44.

Batchelder, Bean, Blackmun, Bradford, Brown, Burlingame, Caine, Carson, Coulter, Daniels, Downs, H., Durant, Dyar, Edmond, Evans,

Fiddes, Flynn, Griffin, Holmstrom, Hush, Lee, Lichtley, McKenney, McKusick, Maguire, Maland, Michener, Morse, Murry, Naeseth,

Oleson, Pattee, Porter, Pratt, Saettre, Smith, J., Snider, Snow, Stephen, Sweetser, Thompson, Turrell, Wear, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS—43.

Becker, Bruce, Byrne, Caneff, Capser, Collester, Cornish, Downs, D., Drake, Ende, Erickson, Felzer, Gorman, Haraldson, Hample,

Hendrickson, Holland, Howes, Illis, Johnson, Knox, Leland, Idenan, McLaren, McMillian, Martin, Murphy, Nachbar, Peterson, P., Peterson, J. W.

Plaisance, Reese, Reinhard, Sadley, Sheehan, Skinner, Smith, R. A., Spaulding, Tenbert, Valentine, Warner, Webster, Wendelschaffer, Wigley.

NOT VOTING—15.

Baumgarten, Bjorge, Brorud, Canning, Case,

Delke, Foster, Lewis, Mason, Myers,

Simpson, Stordock, Tinnes, Thacker, Wall.

So the bill was lost and the question was ended in the house and for the session.

After that matter was disposed of, the house took up third readings of senate bills and, despite the bad air, and the restlessness and disorder naturally resulting, a vast quantity of business was ground out.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The State of Massachusetts is having a very accurate topographical survey made, which, when completed, will be the most elaborate and minute of any State survey ever made. It is said that had a good topographical map of the State been in existence, it would have saved, since the first railroads were built in 1836, $20,000,000 in their construction alone by indicating where the most feasible routes lay.

The largest locomotive in the world, the El Gobernado, built at the railroad works at Sacramento, Cal., has just been completed and sent down to the Tehachipi Pass. Its weight is considerably more than 100 tons, and it has large drivers, five on each side. Its length is so great that it projected through both ends of its stall at the round-house. It was named in honor of Governor Stanford.

In a lecture at Brigton an English professor included in a list for young ladies of "whom not to marry" all smokers and men who indulged in alcoholic liquors. The audience manifested disapproval loudly and frequently, and the London Truth's comments on the present scarcity of husbands imply that the ladies led in the expression of disagreement with the professor's ideas.

From a single grain of wheat planted in 1881, says the Grass Valley (Cal.) Record, grew twenty-two stalks, each bearing a full head. These yielded 860 grains, 760 of which were planted the next year, producing one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding seventeen bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years.

A well-educated person who possesses a college sheepskin, reads his Bible his Shakespeare and the daily papers seldom uses more than three or four thousand words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions and wait till they find a word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock, and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of ten thousand. Shakespeare, who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about thirteen thousand words. Milton's works are built up with 8,000, and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5,462 words. In the English language there are, all told, 70,000 words.

In El Paso, Texas, a Mexican dollar is worth 85 cents. In El Paso del Norte, just across the river, in Mexico, an American dollar is worth 85 cents. Not long ago a cowboy took a fifteen-cent drink of whiskey in an El Paso saloon. He tendered an American dollar and received for change a Mexican dollar, equivalent there to 85 cents. He then crossed over to the Mexican town and took another drink of the same stuff. He passed over the Mexican dollar and received for change an American dollar, equivalent there to 85 cents. He continued this operation all day, and at night was found dead drunk with his original dollar in his pocket. N. B—This story shows that picturesque lying may be made very interesting.

The New York Journal of Commerce has kept a record of prices in that market for more than a quarter of a century, and a table, showing the price contrasts at the close of the year 1884 for a number of sample commodities, furnishes comparisons of some interest. The year 1878 marked the extreme depression of most articles in the period of shrinkage followed the panic of 1873. At the close of that year the following articles were cheaper than at the close of 1884: Corn, oats, rye, hay, cotton, fish, foreign fruit, hemp, hops, American pig iron, leather, New Orleans molasses, pork, hams, sides, lard, butter and cheese. The articles of the list which were lower at the close of 1884 than in 1878 were wheat and wheat flower, Scotch pig iron, linseed oil, refined petroleum, rice, sugar, tallow and wool. Wool and foreign pig iron are at the lowest prices of the record from which our comparisons are drawn.

The Habits of Birds.

From the Atlantic.

Birds not only cough and sneeze, but they dream and snore, making most distressing sounds as if strangling. They hiccough—a very droll affair it is, too—and they faint away. The goldfinch spoken of above, being frightened one night, in his struggles was caught between the wires, and gave a cry like the squeak of a mouse in distress. On my hastening to his release, he slipped out in the room and flew wildly about till he hit something and fell to the floor. He was picked up, and his fright culminated in a dead faint. The little head drooped, the body was limp, apparently perfectly lifeless, and he was laid in his cage, ready to be buried in the morning. He was placed carefully on the breast, however, and in a few minutes he hopped upon his perch, shook out his ruffled feathers, and composed himself to sleep.

One feat sometimes ascribed to man is in the case of birds a literal fact—they can sleep with one eye open. This curious habit I have watched closely, and I find it common in nearly all the varieties I have been able to observe.

The Saltpeter Beds of Nevada.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The saltpeter beds of Nevada are far better situated for the development of their deposits than the niter region of South America, which is a desert entirely devoid of water and all vegetable life, and where the development can be accomplished only by surmounting many difficulties; the provisions of the miners have to be transported from long distances; the water supply for all purposes is condensed from the ocean water and carried to the niter fields, while fuel has to be procured from the mountains in the south of Chili. In Nevada, we are told, the saltpeter deposits are in the vicinity of a rich farming country, with an abundant suply of water and wood close at hand, and the niter can be furnished at prices considerably cheaper than that for which the South American article can be obtained.

Prof. Clarence Martin, principal of one of the leading public city schools of Louisville, resigned and has left the city for parts unknown. It is charged that he took salaries of his teachers to the amount of $1,000 and lost it at faro.

Albert Sidney Johnston's Death.

From an Article by Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, Son of Gen. A. S. Johnston, in the Century for February.

Gen. Johnston was with Statham's brigade, confronting Hurlburt's left, which was behind the crest of the hill, and a depression filled the chaparral in front. The confederates held the parallel ridge in easy musket-range; and "heavy fire as I ever saw during the war," says Governor Harris, was kept up for an hour or more. It was necessary to cross the valley raked by this deadly ambuscade and assail the opposite ridge in order to drive the enemy from his stronghold. When Gen. Johnston came up and saw the situation, he said to his staff; "They are offering stubborn resistance here. I shall have to put the bayonet to them." It was the crisis of the conflict. The Federal key was in his front. If his assault were successful their left would be completely turned, and the victory won. He determined to charge. He sent Governor Harris, of his staff, to lead a Tennessee regiment; and, after a brief conference, with Breckenridge, whom he loved and admired, that officer followed by his staff, appealed to the soldiers. As he encouraged them with his fine voice and manly bearing, General Johnston rode out in front and slowly down the line. His hat was off. His sword rested in its scabbard. In his right hand he held a little tin cup, the memorial of an incident that had occurred earlier in the day. Passing through a captured camp, he had taken this toy, saying: "Let this be my share of the spoils to-day." It was this plaything which, holding it between two fingers, he employed more effectively in his natural and simple gesticulation than most men could have used a sword. His presence was full of inspiration. He sat his thoroughbred bay, "Fire-eater," with easy command. His voice was persuasive, encouraging, and compelling. His words were few; he said: "Men! they are stubborn; we must use the bayonet." When he reached the center of the line, he turned, "I will lead you!" he cried, and moved toward the enemy. The line was already thrilling and trembling with that irresistible ardor which in battle decides the day. With a mighty shout the line moved forward at a charge. A sheet of flame and a mighty roar burst from the Federal stronghold. The Confederate line withered; but there was not a an instant's pause. The crest was gained. The enemy were in flight.

Gen Johnston had passed through the ordeal seemingly unhurt. His horse was shot in four places; his clothes were pierced by missils; his bootsole was cut and torn by a minnie, but if he himself had received any severe would he did not know it. At this moment Governor Harris rode up from the right. After a few words, Gen. Johnston sent him with an order to Col. Statham, which having delivered, he speedily returned. In the meantime, knots and groups of Federal soldiers kept up a desultory fire as they retreated upon their supports, and their last line, now yielding delivered volley after volley as they sullenly retired. By the chance of war, a minnie ball from one of these did its fatal work. As he sat there, after his wound, Capt. Wickham says that Col. O'Hara, of his staff, rode up, and Gen. Johnston said to him, "We must go to the left, where the firing is heaviest," and then gave him an order, which O'Hara rode off to obey. Governor Harris returned, and, finding him very pale, asked him, "General, are you wounded?" He answered, in a very deliberate and emphatic tone: "Yes, and, I fear, seriously. These were his last words. Harris and Wickham led his horse back under cover of the hill and lifted him from it. They searched at random for the wound, which had cut an artery in his leg, the blood flowing into his boot. When his brother-in-law, Preston, lifted his head, and addressed him with passionate grief, he smiled faintly, but uttered no word. His life rapidly ebbed away, and in a few moments he was dead.

His wound was not necessarily fatal. Gen. Johnston's own knowledge of military surgery was adequate for its control by an extemporized tourniquet, had he been aware or regardful of its nature. Dr. D. W. Yandell, his surgeon, had attended his person during most of the morning; but finding a large number of wounded men, including many Federals, at one point Gen. Johnston ordered Yandell to stop there, establish a hospital, and give them his services. He said to Yandell: "These men were our enemies a moment ago; they are prisoners now. Take care of them." Yandell remonstrated against leaving him, but he was premptory. Had Yandell remained with him, he would have had little difficulty with the wound.

How to Tell Shoddy Cloth.

"How," asked a Sun reporter of a New York tailor, "is an inexperienced buyer to distinguish between all-woolen goods and the material containing a cotton warp, of which that gentleman was complaining?"

"By merely raveling out the rough edge of the material and inspecting the threads," said the tailor. "Any one can tell a cotton thread from a woolen thread. The one will break short in two, on being tested; while the other will fray and floss out, like yarn and worsted. In this way you can readily detect a mixture of cotton warp in a sham all-woolen fabric."

"How do you detect shoddy in cloth?"

"In just the same way, and even more easily. Fray out two or three threads from the rough edge, and untwist them. If they contain shoddy, it will drop out of the twist, sometimes like sand, and then again in an impalpable dust, that will like enough, make you sneeze. If you'd inhale enough of the stuff it would be apt to give you a headache and a sore throat, for most shoddy is rank poison.

A monster octopus was caught in Commencement bay, Oregon, last week, in about three hundred feet of water by fish hooks. Its arms or feelers were fully four feet long and eight in number. Each was supplied with 120 pairs of suckers, by which the octopus holds its prey. Its body was purse-shaped without fins, and was nearly a foot in circumference.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CABINET

Names and Sketches of the Statesmen Selected by the President to Administer the Departments.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware.

Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning of New York.

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi.

Postmaster General—William F. Vilas of Wisconsin.

Attorney General—A. H. Garland of Arkansas.

Sketches of the Men.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware was born at Wilmington on the 29th of October, 1828. As a boy he always excelled in his studies, although he was anxious in early youth to become one of America's merchant princes, and was inclined to throw overboard all the possibilities of political greatness which were incident to his position as member of the ruling house of Delaware. His early education was obtained principally at the "Flushing" school at Wilmington. He was persuaded to give up his mercantile ambition and to study for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and had soon built up an excellent practice extending all over the state. In 1853 he was appointed by the president as United States district attorney, but soon afterward abandoned the office. It was in March, 1869, that he was chosen to succeed his father, Hon. James A. Bayard, as United States senator. He was a sterling adherent to the doctrines of the Democratic party, and came in a short time to be regarded as one of their ablest exponents in the upper house. Through the framing of all the latter reconstruction legislation he stood as the representative of the large part of the Northern people that believed in dealing equitably by the Southern states; and, although in the minority, he made himself felt in the advocacy of their cause. He was relected in 1875, and became a member of the electoral commission, voting with his Democratic colleagues against the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair. Throughout the greenback discussion Mr. Bayard is noted for his strong conservatism on financial questions; is a moderate tariff man and a strict constructionist and economist. At the Cincinnati convention, in 1880, he was next to Hancock on the first ballot, receiving 153 votes to 171 for Hancock. On the second ballot the nomination was made. He was last elected to the senate in 1881, and his present term expires in 1885.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Manning was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1831. His parentage was of Irish, English and Dutch extraction. He was a poor boy, and his early opportunities for schooling were very limited. At eleven years of age he went to work as an office boy at the establishment of the Albany Atlas, which was afterward merged into the Albany Argus, with which paper he has ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1873 he assumed sole charge of the Argus, and was elected president of the company, which position he yet holds, though he has done little or no writing for some time. He was a member of the Democratic state convention of 1874 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for governor, and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1876 that nominated Mr. Tilden for president. He has been a member of the Democratic state committee since 1876. Was its secretary in 1879 and 1880, and was elected chairman in 1881, which place he now fills. He was warmly interested in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for president at Chicago last July, and it is generally conceded that he showed great skill in the convention as the head of the New York delegation. Mr. Manning has been active and successful outside of journalism and politics. He has long been a director of the Albany & Susquehanna Railway company and is president of the National Commercial bank of Albany, of which he was first director and then vice president. He is also park commissioner of Albany and is a director of the Albany Electric Light company.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar of Oxford, Miss., was born in Putnam county, Ga., Sept. 17, 1825; was educated at Oxford, Ga., and graduated at Emory college, Georgia, in 1845; studied law at Macon, Ga., under the Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847; moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849; was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in the university of the state, and held the position as assistant to Dr. A. T. Bledsoe (editor of the Southern Review), which he resigned in 1850, and returned to Covington, Ga., where he resumed the practice of law; was elected to the legislature of Georgia in 1853; in 1854 moved to his plantation in Lafayette county, Miss., and was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth congresses of the United States, and resigned in 1860 to take a seat in the secession convention of his state; in 1861 entered the confederate army as lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth regiment, and was promoted to the colonelcy; in 1863 was intrusted by President Davis with an important diplomatic mission to Russia; in 1866 was elected professor of political economy and social science in the University of Mississippi, and in 1867 was transferred to the professorship of law; was elected to the Forty-third congress of the United States, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth congress; and was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat, to succeed James Lusk Alcorn, Independent, and took his seat March 5, 1877; was re-elected in 1882. His term of service in the senate will expire March 3, 1889.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

William Crowninshield Endicott, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of war, was born in Salem in 1827, and is the son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a representative to congress. He attended the Salem schools, and was graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Endicott studied at Harvard law school, and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was admitted to the bar about 1850, and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Perry, and continued with him until his appointment by Gov. Washburn to a seat on the supreme bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1852, 1853 and 1857, when he was elected president of that board. He was city solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He is a member of the historical society and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. Politically Mr. Endicott is of Whig antecedents, his affiliations with the Democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall he was the candidate of his party for governor in the state, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and a judge Mr. Endicott holds high rank, and personally he is a gentlemen of the highest character. The judge has never been an active party man, and, it is hinted, has not always voted the straight ticket. This is supposed notably to have been the case when Gen. Butler was the Democratic candidate for governor. Last fall, as Butler's successor on the ticket, he polled a vote much larger than that of his associates. His home is in the old Puritan city of Salem, and he is a descendant—said to be the oldest lineal descendant—of the Puritan Governor John Endicott, who cut the red cross out of the British flag, as is dramatically related in one of Hawthorne's "Twice-told Tales." In person Mr. Endicott bears a striking likeness to the portrait of his famous ancestor, just as the features of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, the orator at the foundation and also at the completion of the Washington monument in the national capital, strikingly resemble those of his own ancestor, Gov. John Winthrop, Gov. Endicott's colonial rival.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

William Collins Whitney, the new secretary of the navy, is a native of Conway, Mass., and was born in 1839. His father, Gen. James S. Whitney, who had been collector of the port of Boston, a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and prominent among the great Democrats of that state, was regarded as one of the leaders of the party. The latter died in 1878, during the exciting contest against Benjamin F. Butler. After being graduated from Williston seminary at Easthampton, William C. Whitney entered Yale college in 1859. With William G. Sumner, the well-known writer and teacher upon political economy, who was his classmate, Mr. Whitney divided the first prize for English essays. He was chosen to deliver the oration of his class on graduation. Entering the Harvard law school, he was graduated in 1865, and continued his studies in this city with Abraham R. Lawrence, now one of the judges of the supreme court. On his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed. His fidelity to the cause of his first clients brought him many more, and his reputation as a lawyer was increased by his marked success and fearlessness in several notable causes. Charles H. Sweetser, the founder and editor of the Evening Gazette, after disposing of a half interest in his paper, was obliged to leave that journal and started the Evening Mail. A criminal charge was preferred against him by his former partner. At the risk of incurring the enmity of men of influence and powerful politicians, Mr. Whitney became the attorney for his old classmate when he failed of securing the counsel of older men in the profession. His success in dismissing the charge secured him a high standing. Later he successfully defended Sweetser on the charge of libel brought against him as the editor of the Round Table by Charles Reade for criticisms on the novel of "Griffith Gaunt." In 1871 Mr. Whitney took a foremost part in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic club, which still continues as a powerful political factor. He was prominent among those in the club who maintained and perfected the system of inspection at the polls in the memorable election of that year, when the citizens asserted their rights and fought against the notorious Tweed and Republican-Democratic ring. Mr. Whitney's prominence in the politics of New York has been uninterrupted since that time. Mr. Whitney served as an inspector of schools in 1872, and the same year was defeated for district attorney as the candidate of the Reform Democracy, owing to the demoralization of the party. He was actively engaged in the canvass that resulted in the election of Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham. As one of the principal speakers at the reception given to Gov. Tilden by his club in December, 1874, Mr. Whitney protested against the continuance of an inflated currency and a plea for "hard money." When Mr. Whitney became the official adviser of the mayor he was placed as a barrier between the public treasury and the establishment of claims, aggregating millions of dollars, growing out of the ring frauds. There were already over 3,800 suits pending against the city, involving $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and new ones were beginning every day by the score. He held this office until December, 1882, having twice been reappointed, when he resigned the position, in which he was entitled to continue for two years more. It is estimated that his saving to the city while he was its council directly amounted to $2,000,000, and indirectly to much more.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

William F. Vilas was born in Chelsea, Orange county, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His father, Judge Levi B. Vilas, was a member of the Vermont legislature at the time, and one of the prominent old-school Democratic politicians of the Green Mountain state, so that his son comes honestly by his Bourbonism. The judge was frequently the candidate of his party for United States senator, presidential elector, etc., and represented Vermont in several national Democratic conventions. Judge Vilas moved his family to Wisconsin in 1851, and entered into the practice of the law at Madison. William F., who inherits so many sterling traits, physical and mental, from his sturdy, hard-headed ancestors, was graduated from the Wisconsin state university in 1858, at the age of eighteen. Two years later he won his degree of LL. B. at the Albany law school, and was admitted the same year to practice in the supreme courts of New York and Wisconsin, and began the active practice of his profession at Madison, Wis., swinging his shingle to the breeze on his twentieth birthday, the 19th of July, 1860. In 1862 the war spirit overcame him; he raised Company A, which elected him captain, and the 25th of August was mustered into the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin volunteer infantry. The regiment was ordered to the front in a few weeks, and joined the forces under Sherman, who was then preparing for an attack on Vicksburg. It took part in several sharp engagements preceding the attack, and figured prominently in the subsequent siege of the city. The 25th of February following Vilas was appointed major of his regiment, and the 23d of March its lieutenant colonel. From June 5 to Aug. 25 he was in command of the regiment, owing to the ill health of Col. Guppey. This period included the last month of the siege and nearly two months after the surrender. The 25th of August, 1863, Col Vilas resigned his position, having been in the service but one year, nearly all of which time, however, was spent in active campaigning. On returning from the war Col. Vilas resumed the practice of his profession in Madison, in which he has been remarkably successful throughout. The 3d of January, 1866, he was married to Miss Anna Matilda, daughter of Dr. William H. Fox of the village of Oregon, Wis., one of the pioneer physicians of Dane county, and a gentleman of much wealth and high reputation.

Col. and Mrs. Vilas have three children now living—Cornelia, who will be eighteen years of age the 31st of May next; Henry, born May 28, 1872; and Mary Esther, born Oct. 10, 1873. They have lost one son, Levi B., born in 1869. Miss Cordelia, familiarly known as "Nellie," is a beautiful, bright, well-educated, vivacious young lady, who is alreday exceedingly popular in social circles at Madison. She is well calculated in time to really shine in Washington society life. Mrs. Vilas herself is a lady of charming disposition, elegant manners and fine education; as a hostess she has few equals in Wisconsin. In addition to his large and lucrative law practice, Col. Vilas fills and has filled several positions of public trust. He is one of the professors of law in the Wisconsin state university law school, being a regular lecturer on practice, pleadings and evidence. He was for some years trustee of the Wisconsin State Soldiers' Orphan asylum and secretary of the board. He was one of the three leading attorneys appointed to revise the statutes of Wisconsin in 1878, and personally superintended the publication of the revision. He is one of the most active members of the Wisconsin board of state university regents. Col. Vilas was one of the delegates from Wisconsin to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and officiated as president of the convention, being prominently mentioned himself for a place on the ticket. He afterward made the speeches of notification to Cleveland and Hendricks. He is now member from Madison in the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature—the first elective office he ever held—and is the leader of the Democratic side of the house. The colonel was recently indorsed by his Democratic fellow members for a position in the cabinet. Col. Vilas is conceded by all to be the leader of the strong Madison bar, and is one of the most able and eloquent advocates in Wisconsin. His national reputation as an orator began with his famous eulogy of Grant at the Chicago banquet. Col. Vilas is worth from $200,000 to $300,000, most of it acquired from his practice, and the rest inherited from his father, who left a goodly fortune. The colonel is the state solicitor in Wisconsin for the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and is associated in the law with his younger brother, Edward P. His brother Charles H. is a Chicago physician. His brother Levi M. is a prominent attorney at Eau Claire, Wis., who is now being talked of in connection with the succession to Associate Justice Taylor on the state supreme bench.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Augustus H. Garland was born in Tipton county, Tenn., June 11, 1832. His parents removed to the State of Arkansas the following year and settled in the bottom lands of the Red river valley. At a suitable age young Garland was sent to Bardstown, Ky., to be educated in what was then the most famous seat of learning in the Southwest. His academic studies were pursued in the Catholic colleges of St. Mary and St. Joseph. During the latter part of his residence in Bardstown he read law, and attended the trial of causes in the court room whenever he had the opportunity. At that time the local bar was very strong. Garland profited greatly by this practice, as well as by his studies, which he pursued with persistent devotion. Returning home he continued to woo that jealous mistress the law, and in 1853 was admitted to practice at Washington, Ark. In 1856 he removed to Little Rock, the capital of the state. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in the supreme court of the United States on Dec. 26, 1860. By that time he had obtained professional reputation, and in the same year was a Bell and Everett elector. He opposed the secession of Arkansas as long as there was any hope of a peaceful solution of sectional differences. When, however, war was inevitable, he threw in his lot with his state. He was a member of the provisional congress which met at Montgomery, Ala., in May, 1861, and took part in drawing up the constitution of the Confederate States. During the struggle between the Federal and Confederate governments, he gave his counsel to the Southern cause, first as a representative and afterward as senator. He was serving as a senator in its congress when the Confederacy collapsed. In 1865 Mr. Garland petitioned the supreme court of the United States, to practice therein without taking "the iron-clad oath," at the same time submitting an argument in support of his petition, which was a masterpiece of reasoning. He won his case, which was not decided until the December term of the supreme court, 1867. While it was pending he was elected United States senator from Arkansas. He appeared to take his seat in the senate March 4, 1867, but was not permitted to do so. In 1874 Mr. Garland was elected governor of Arkansas without opposition. His election as senator took place in January, 1876, without opposition. He began his term as successor to Powell Clayton, Republican, on March 5, 1877. In 1883 he was re-elected to the senate for six years.

Logan and Pugh.

From the Boston Transcript.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, served in the same Congress with Senator Logan just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. They were then members of the same political party, and were personal friends. Near the close of the war, when the Union soldiers went through Alabama, a detachment of Wilson's cavalry approached the residence of Senator Pugh, in Eufaula. When they saw the troops approaching, Mr. Pugh, who had been in the Confederate army and in the Confederate Congress, after having served in the Congress of the United States, expected to be roughly handled. He walked out to the front yard, and when the detachment drew up to his gate he said to them: "There's the house go in and take possession." The officer in command inquired: "Is your name James L. Pugh?" "That's my name, sir," responded the Senator, supposing the Unionists merely wanted to identify him in order to make him suffer the more. "Here are my orders respecting you, sir," said the officer, extending a paper. Mr. Pugh unfolded the paper, expecting to read an order for his immediate arrest and transportation to prison. Instead of that, he read about as follows:

"To——, officer commanding, etc.: You are hereby ordered to proceed to the residence of Hon. James L. Pugh, at Eufaula, and to station a guard around the premises. See that neither Mr. Pugh nor anything belonging to him is molested. JOHN A. LOGAN,
"Major General Commanding."

In August, 1883, John Lowry, who was a large farmer northeast of Moorhead, but who is now serving out a term in the Michigan penitentiary for embezzlement, left $2,060 for investment in real estate with F. A. & G. A. Elder of Moorhead. When Mr. Lowry was arrested at the instance of his former employer, the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company of Michigan, he appointed a Mr. Childs of Michigan as his receiver. Childs placed a Mr. Watson in charge of the farm here to look after Mr. Lowry's accounts. Recently Watson swore out a warrant for the arrest of F. A. Elder, for embezzlement, G. A. Elder having previously left for the east. F. A. Elder was placed in $3,500 bonds to appear March 7, for examination.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE—After business of unimportant nature, the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered. A resolution was offered requesting the president of the United States to negotiate with foreign powers to secure treaties binding the nations to open their mints to the free coinage of silver.

HOUSE—A resolution was offered refusing to take part in the inauguration ceremonies, because the representatives had not been assigned their proper place. It was lost. The house voted, notwithstanding Republican filibustering, to take up the contested election case of Frederick vs. Wilson, Iowa. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bankruptcy bill was lost—11 yeas to 195 nays.

Both houses were in session far into the night, their attention being chiefly paid to reports from conference committees on disputed points in appropriation bills. Much filibustering was resorted to by the Republicans in the house, who did not wish the Frederick-Wilson case to come up.

SENATE.—Mr. Sherman explained that the committee of arrangements appointed by the senate to take charge of the inaugural ceremonies had not discriminated against the house in any way, but in the present instance precedence had been somewhat departed from in favor of the house.

Mr. Van Wyck satirically said the senate could not agree to legislative provisions on an appropriation bill when put on by the house, but could itself put on such a bill as the Pacific Mail subsidy clause when it saw fit. John Roach, Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington had been defeated at the other end of the capitol, but had demanded that the senate should violate its own rules.

Nearly the whole day was spent in hurrying through the appropriation bills.

Mr. Pendleton offered the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration.

Resolved, That the thanks of the senate are due and hereby tendered to Hon. George F. Edmund for the courtious, impartial and able manner in which he has presided over its deliberation and fulfilled the duty of president pro tem. The resolution was unanimously egreed to.

HOUSE.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from G. H. Craig, representative of the Fourth Alabama district, stating that he had forwarded to the governor of that state his resignation, to take effect March 3.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) made an appeal "as the last word he would ever say in Washington," asking the house to make a donation of any amount to Mrs. Meikleham, granddaughter of Jefferson, and requested unanimous consent for the passage of a bill making an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. Hammond objected.

The proceedings of the day were without special interest. Nearly all the time was consumed in awaiting reports from conference committees and appointing such committees. The fun of the evening was confined to the ways and means committee room, where Mr. Blackburn was celebrating his last night in the house by treating his particular friends to a musical party, the instrumental portion of which was furnished by a party of Lexington colored men, while the entire company now and then joined in the refrain of some negro melody, and broke into applause as each air was completed. Messrs. Curtin, Poland, Robertson and Money were among the members present, and Postmaster General Hatton and ex-Gov. Blackburn were among the distinguished guests.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—During the two sessions of the Forty-eighth congress there have been introduced in the house 8,286 bills and 345 joint resolutions. The following named measures of general importance have been enacted into laws:

Bills to establish the bureau of labor; to establish the bureau of animal industry; to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals; to repeal the test oath act of 1862; to limit to three years the time in which prosecutions may be begun against persons for the violation of internal revenue laws; to establish a bureau of navigation in the treasury department; to provide a retired list for soldiers and marines who have served continuously for thirty years or upward; to reduce the rate of postage on newspaper and other periodical publications of the second class when sent by others than a publisher or news agent, to one cent for each four ounces; to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine (the Dingley shipping bill); to provide civil government for Alaska; to prevent and punish the counterfeiting in the United States of bonds or other securities of foreign governments; to extend the duration of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; to make all public roads and highways postroads; to make it a felony for any person to falsely personate an officer or employe of the United States acting under authority of the United States; to relieve from the charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war who, after having served faithfully until the close of the war, left their commands without leave; to provide for the location of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war and war of 1812 whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the United States; to reorganize the corps of judge advocates of the army; to declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in construction of a railway and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria, Or.; to reorganize the inspectors general department of the army; to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, by referring them to the court of claims.

The following important bills have been sent to the president for his approval and will doubtless be signed by him before the adjournment of congress to-morrow, and hence may be considered as enacted:

To prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in this country; to declare the forfeiture of lands granted to aid of the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad, and to prevent the unlawful occupation of public lands.

Among important measures yet remaining in conference committees upon points of difference between the houses are:

The house bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws; the house bill to forfeit lands granted the Atlantic & Pacific Railway company, and the house bill to provide for the settlement of claims of officers and enlisted men of the army for private property destroyed in the service of the United States.

SENATE.—The remaining committee amendments to the river and harbor bill were agreed to, but it was finally killed by laying on the table.

A great excitemnet was caused by the entrance of President Arthur and President Cleveland.

A message from the house was received announcing the passage of the bill authorizing the president to place one person on the retired list of the army. [Applause.] The bill was read at length.

The President pro tem of the Senate—Manifestations of applause are not in order. The clerk read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States: I nominate Ulysses S. Grant, formerly general commanding the armies of the United States, to be general on the retired list of the army, with the full pay of such rank.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The president pro tem of the senate then announced that the nomination would be considered in open session. "The question is, will the senate advise and consent to this appointment? All senators in favor will say I. [A storm of ayes.] All opposed no. [Dead silence.] The ayes have it unanimously. This announcement was received with thunders of applause, both on the floor and in the galleries. Vice President-elect Hendricks, escorted by Senators Edmunds and Hawley, had entered the chamber and had been received with applause. When quiet prevailed, the presiding officer (Mr. Edmunds) said, "The chair has the pleasure of announcing that the vice president of the United States is in the senate chamber, and if agreeable to him I will now administer to him the oath of office." Mr. Hendricks then stood up, and Mr. Edmunds administered the oath, and after a neat address declared the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE.—The closing up was full of confusion and excitement. The passage of the Grant bill produced similar scenes to those in the senate. The announcement of the result was hailed with three cheers, and long and continued applause.

At ten minutes before 12 o'clock according to the hands of the clock, which had been turned back that extent of time, Mr. Springer as chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the president, announced it had performed its duty, and the president had nothing to communicate.

Mr. Keifer offered the following resolution: That the thanks of this congress are hereby tendered to the Hon. John G. Carlisle, speaker, for the courtesy with which he has treated all its members and for the ability and firmness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the house during the Forty-eighth congress.

A vote was taken standing amid loud continued applause. The speaker pro tem, Mr. Hatch, (Mo.) declared the resolution adopted unanimously by 325 representatives of the Forty-eighth congress. Mr. Carlisle made a brief reply and declared the house adjourned.

HOW'S THIS?

It would rather seem as though the farmers of this county were not allowed to draw a breath without the permission of the Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator Company. There is an advertisement in the Pioneer-Press of a company who offer to ship flax for seed, and a Polk County granger wrote them for information as to terms, &c. The firm paid no attention to him but in due time he received the following reply from the Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator Co:

"Your postal card to ———, has been referred to us for answering, as they do not put out flax in your territory. We, however, have undertaken to do this at stations where we could get orders enough to enable us to ship a full carload. We think ——— is our nearest point to your station. Our prices at stations where we loan seed, provided, as we said before, we get orders enough to warrant us in making loans, will be as follows: American seed $1.75, Russian seed $2. We would advise using the Russian seed. However, whichever you prefer to take will be fully up to sample shown you by our agent, and if same is not entirely free from mustard seed and all other foul seeds, we would not wish you to take it. Our plan is to take a note drawing 10 per cent. interest for the value of the seed, due not later than Nov. 15th, '85, and enter into contract with the parties to receive their entire crop of flax seed grown from seed furnished (less a certain number of bushels they may want to reserve for future seed,) for which we agree to pay the Chicago price of said flax seed on date of delivery, less 32 cents per bushel. This 32 cents is to cover freight and charges that would accrue on the flax between ——— and Chicago."

If this does not show that the P & H. Co. controls the destinies of this upper country it certainly shows an attempt. In this case the applicant lives within a few miles of a station to which he would naturally wish his flax seed shipped, but the station to which P. & H. propose to ship his flax seed is between 20 and 30 miles from him. And he must go there if he wants a little flax to sow, clean up and black his boots, take off his hat and give to P & H. a note that secures to P. & H. all the profit he can make and then haul his crop over 20 miles further than he would to reach his own station. And it is all conditioned on whether the P. & H. company get orders enough to ship carload lots whether anybody can get seed. It seems a farmer hasn't even got the poor privilege of sending to a commission man for a small lot and paying the freights thereon, because no one but the P. & H. company can sell in that "territory!" Farmers who will buy of P. & H. under such circumstances deserve to lose their whole crop and the conditions imposed make it very probable that they will.

Shall Farmers Hold Their Wheat Over Another Harvest?

Eds. Rural Home:—It is a matter of inquiry with many farmers (those who are in circumstances to enable them to do so) whether there is any inducement for them to hold their present wheat crop now on hand, over another harvest in hope of better prices. For the farmer to hoard his crop from year to year, looking for better prices is, in the main bad policy, for the natural shrinkage, waste by vermin, interest on money, and insurance amount to a percentage generally above what can be realized from advance in prices. And, in truth, if we look back at the markets for a period of some twenty years, we see that there has been a gradual decline in prices, so that those who held over were at last obliged to sell for less price than which might have been obtained when the crop was harvested. Such having been the experience of almost all who have held crops over for better prices during past years, there is less prospect that many will hold over the next harvest. There is a limit below which prices cannot be maintained, and that is the limit of cost of production. If a crop does not pay the producer he will not continue its production, for he cannot any more continue to raise a crop at a loss from year to year, than a merchant could sustain himself in business in selling goods below cost to him. Either would alike lead to bankruptcy.

The average cost of raising wheat in every section in that locality, though I hold that, under a wise system of husbandry, wheat can be raised at present prices. On the virgin soils of the West grain is much cheaper than in the older countries of the East, but subject to transportation it must also sell much cheaper, and pays no more profit. It is certain that such a condition of markets will lessen production, and it is also just as certain that the present low prices, the world over will greatly increase consumption, for wheaten bread in the old world has been heretofore, only a luxury with the laboring classes, that could be allowed but seldom, which is now a cheap and common food. An increased consumption with usual production will soon reduce any surplus that may be now held in the markets of the world.

But there is another view of the present condition of markets which will soon be felt. There is an universal cry of over-production, as a cause of depressed prices. That the past two harvests have been abundant, there is no doubt, but that there is any unusual surplus, or will be at the next harvest, is very doubtful. Markets are controlled by supply and demand, but both supply and demand are estimates, not real, and it often happens that estimates are made more in the interests of speculation than to show the real condition.

The cry of over-production in our country, as well as elsewhere, has been the great cause of depressing markets and not any excessive supply, accumulated on hand. There is now less wheat visible in this country, than there was a year ago, and the same is true of the English market, and it is reported at the great wheat growing sections of the West that there is less than usual left in the hands of farmers at this season of the year. The crop of England, at the last harvest, was estimated to be the extraordinary yield of thirty bushels per acre. It is now known that it did not exceed twenty-eight bushels, and the supply on hand is several million bushels less than it was one year ago, and the acreage sown to wheat is decreasing from year to year, as prices have sunk below the cost of production. In our own country it is sure that the extreme low prices have lessened the acreage sown to winter wheat, and that oats and barley will be largely substituted for spring wheat the coming spring; so that if the season should be favorable and a full yield be harvested the coming season, there can be no claim of over-supply to keep prices below average rates.

With these views of present conditions it seems quite probable that those who hold over will be able to realize within the next twelve months a remunerative advance above present prices. The claim set forth by some English authorities that ere long India will furnish all the deficiency of the English market in breadstuffs, and that we cannot count on their market for our surplus, is more a scare than any real prospect. India, it is true, has a large territory, and doubtless millions of acres adapted to wheat growing, but she has also a dense population to be supported from the soil of an ignorant superstitious race. Their agriculture is miserable, and without prospect of immediate improvement. The yield of wheat is said to be but five or six bushels per acre, and that of inferior quality. There is a large inland transportation before reaching seaport for shipment, and even at the very low wages paid for labor, and cheap transportation, they cannot put grain on the English market below current prices, even allowing they have the grain to spare, but which cannot be expected until their primitive agriculture is superceded, and a better civilization prevails. There is no country in the world that can supply the English market with wheat of like quality, cheaper than we can, notwithstanding the high price of labor in our country.

F. P. ROOT.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The Cost of Rum.

The cost of Rum to the nation in money is the least of its evil qualities. Dollars spent foolishly may be earned over again, property destroyed may be replaced, and the money cost of the foolishness of a man to-day can be made good by wisdom to-morrow.

The real cost of Rum to the country is the destruction of its men and women, a loss which cannot be made good. The son torn from his mother, the husband from his wife, the father from his family and lost in the yawning chasm of appetite, these losses can never be made good. They are complete losses, they are wrecks without hope of salvage. There is no return for a soul in Hell, and Rum means souls in Hell.

But the money cost is something so absolutely enormous that it is worth considering. It is worth something to know how much we are paying for the destruction of our best men and boys, in hard cash. It is well to compare the cost of death with the cost of life. Very many of the problems that now vex those who are investigating can be solved by these statements and comparisons.

We take 1883 as an example and we find that during that year the people of the United States spent their money as follows:

Carpets	$31,000,000
Worsted goods	33,000,000
Woolen goods	160,000,000
Cotton goods	210,000,000
Boots and shoes	196,000,000
All textiles	437,000,000
Articles of wear	482,000,000
Tea, coffee, etc.	145,000,000
Butter and cheese	181,000,000
Sugar	231,000,000
Bread or wheat flour	212,000,000
All foods	963,000,000
Wages paid in mechanical and manufacturing industries	947,000,000
Intoxicating drinks	$944,000,000

Judge Severance, in a speech before the prohibition convention at Mankato said that in a law practice of 30 years he defended 100 persons charged with homicide, and in all but one case the action charged had been committed in intoxication. He advocates prohibition.

Joseph Cook writes to The Voice, and says: "Constitutional prohibition should be made an issue in State and National politics. I favor the measure in both fields. If it can be adopted without the formation of a third party, all well. If not, then we must have it through a third party."

What Does It Mean?

What does drunkenness involve? It means that to thousands life becomes one long disease. Solomon told us that truth three thousand years ago. "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." The ghastly objects; the terrible sights and sounds; the creeping, cowering, loathsome, hellish imaginings, conjured up by delirum tremens—that inconceivably ghastly and agonizing illness—are but a few of God's executioners upon excess. The fact that a nation is addicted to drink means that the health of myriads will be ruined; it means that myriads of children with diseased bodies and fatuous minds and depraved impulses will be, in the awful language of an old preacher, "not born into the world, but damned into the world," as idiots, or cripples, or as all but predestined drunkards; the curse of nations; the curse of their neighbors and the curse of themselves; a curse to the very ideal of humanity, which they drag and degrade; poisoning its very life blood, barring its way to the great goal of better deeds. Nor is it only the bodies of men that suffer; it is their souls. Powerless for his deliverance, the conscience of the drunkard is not powerless for his torture. Robert Burns, Lamb and Coleridge have uttered the cry of men who have thus been swept over the cataract. The Spartans, when they wished to turn their children from intemperance, used to show them physical degradation in the shape drunken helots. The spiritual condition of a man who has given himself over to our merciless enemy, is that when he temporarily recovers from his pitiful degradation he feels tenfold the heart-rending anguish of the lost soul. This is the reason why, year by year, drink not only crowds the workhouses with paupers, and the jails with felons, asylums with lunatics, and the hospitals with the diseased; but it also swells, more than any other cause, week by week and year by year, the number of the lost, and those who, through the awful gate of suicide rush with rude impulse into the presence of their God.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Cowing, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Peterson's Magazine far April comes to us with a lovely steel engraving of "Adeline," one of Tennyson's heroines; a beautiful, double-size, steel, colored fashion plate; and a half hundred other illustrations for stories, work table, fashions, &c. The stories—though "Peterson" is celebrated for good stories—are better than ever. Frank Lee Benedict's, "The Burglary at Archers'," is full of humor. Mrs. Stephen's, "The Motherless Girl," gets more powerful and pathetic as it goes on. The brilliant novelette of New York fashionable life, by Mrs. John Sherwood, "The Lost Ariadne," comes to a conclusion, in which the parties who deserve it are properly made happy. A novelet by a new author, "A Tale of Louisiana Pine Lands," opens with great vigor, is full of local color, and promises to quite rival Cable, in its pictures of Creole life. Certainly every woman of refinement ought to have this magazine, for it is emphatically THE lady's-book; and the terms are but two dollars a year, with great reductions to clubs. This is a good time to subscribe. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for, to those wishing to get up clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Gath's" Letters appear only in the Minneapolis Tribune. Read them in Sunday and Wednesday's edition of the daily, and in every issue of the weekly Tribune.

Teachers' Examinations.

CROOKSTON, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher, school house, March 30th and 31st, 1885.

At East Grand Forks, school house, April 2d and 3d.

At Red Lake Falls, school house, April 6th and 7th.

Crookston, court house, April 9th and 10th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
County Supt. of Schools.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,690,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon baying insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

George Alfred Townsend (Gath), the greatest living American correspondent writes solely for the Minneapolis Tribune.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim; and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 20th, 1885, viz: MARTIN M. DAVIS, H'd No. 1921, for the nw¼ S. 26, T. 153, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Cottet, William Brandt, Frank Stacey and Frank Sehamson, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[46-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees. Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1882. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 50 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	0 14 "
7 20 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 32 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 02 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 26 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 31 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 49 "	4 25 "
11 20 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 p m	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 31 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 33 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
2 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 00 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 23 "	Niagara	12 53 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

A. Allen,

AGENT

—FOR THE—

HOWE

SCALE

COMPANY.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's

Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET

CROOKSTON MINN.

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits,

Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,

Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

SEEDS

—AND—

PLANTS.

PETER HENDERSON & Co.,

35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.

NEW YORK.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,

Sample Rooms.

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock.

[9-11]

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

[9-1f]

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS BANK.

HOW'S THIS?

It would rather seem as though the farmers of this county were not allowed to draw a breath without the permission of the Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator Company. There is an advertisement in the Pioneer Press of a company who offer to ship flax for seed, and a Polk County granger wrote them for information as to terms, &c. The firm paid no attention to him but in due time he received the following reply from the Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator Co.:

"Your postal card to ——— has been referred to us for answering, as they do not put out flax in your territory. We, however, have undertaken to do this at stations where we could get orders enough to enable us to ship a full carload. We think ——— is our nearest point to your station. Our prices at stations where we loan seed, provided, as we said before, we get orders enough to warrant us in making loans, will be as follows: American seed $1.75, Russian seed $2. We would advise using the Russian seed. However, whichever you prefer to take will be fully up to sample shown you by our agent, and if same is not entirely free from mustard seed and all other foul seeds, we would not wish you to take it. Our plan is to take a note drawing 10 per cent. interest for the value of the seed, due not later than Nov. 15th, '85, and enter into contract with the parties to receive their entire crop of flax seed grown from seed furnished (less a certain number of bushels they may want to reserve for future seed,) for which we agree to pay the Chicago price of said flax seed on date of delivery, less 32 cents per bushel. This 32 cents is to cover freight and charges that would accrue on the flax between ——— and Chicago."

If this does not show that the P. & H. Co. controls the destinies of this upper country, it certainly shows an attempt. In this case the applicant lives within a few miles of a station to which he would naturally wish his flax seed shipped, but the station to which P. & H. propose to ship his flax seed is between 20 and 30 miles from him. And he must go there if he wants a little flax to sow, clean up and black his boots, take off his hat and give to P. & H. a note that secures to P. & H. all the profit he can make and then haul his crop over 20 miles further than he would to reach his own station. And it is all conditioned on whether the P. & H. company get orders enough to ship carload lots whether anybody can get seed. It seems a farmer hasn't even got the poor privilege of sending to a commission man for a small lot and paying the freights thereon, because no one but the P. & H. company can sell in that "territory!" Farmers who will buy of P. & H. under such circumstances deserve to lose their whole crop and the conditions imposed make it very probable that they will.

Shall Farmers Hold Their Wheat Over Another Harvest?

Eds. Rural Home:—It is a matter of inquiry with many farmers (those who are in circumstances to enable them to to do so) whether there is any inducement for them to hold their present wheat crop now on hand over another harvest in hope of better prices. For the farmer to hoard his crop from year to year, looking for better prices is, in the main bad policy, for the natural shrinkage, waste by vermin, interest on money, and insurance amount to a percentage generally above what can be realized from advance in prices. And, in truth, if we look back at the markets for a period of some twenty years, we see that there has been a gradual decline in prices, so that those who held over were at last obliged to sell for less price than which might have been obtained when the crop was harvested. Such having been the experience of almost all who have held crops over for better prices during past years, there is less prospect that many will hold over the next harvest. There is a limit below which prices cannot be maintained, and that is the limit of cost of production. If a crop does not pay the producer he will not continue its production, for he cannot any more continue to raise a crop at a loss from year to year, than a merchant could sustain himself in business in selling goods below cost to him. Either would alike lead to bankruptcy.

The average cost of raising wheat in every section in that locality, though I hold that under a wise system of husbandry, wheat can be raised at present prices. On the virgin soils of the West grain is much cheaper than in the older countries of the East, but subject to transportation it must also sell much cheaper, and pays no more profit. It is certain that such a condition of markets will lessen production, and it is also just as certain that the present low prices the world over will greatly increase consumption, as for wheaten bread in the old world has been heretofore only a luxury with the laboring classes, that could be allowed but seldom, which is now a cheap and common food. An increased consumption with usual production will soon reduce any surplus that may be now held in the markets of the world.

But there is another view of the present condition of markets which will soon be felt. There is an universal cry of over production as the cause of depressed prices. That the past two harvests have been abundant there is no doubt, but that there is any unusual surplus, or will be at the next harvest, is very doubtful. Markets are controlled by supply and demand, but both supply and demand [illegible] and it often happens that [illegible] made more in the [illegible] than in [illegible]

The cry of over production in our country, as well as elsewhere, has been the great cause of depressing markets and not any excessive supply accumulated on hand. There is now less wheat visible in this country than there was a year ago, and the same is true of the English market, and it is reported at the great wheat growing sections of the West that there is less than usual left in the hands of farmers at this season of the year. The crop of England at the last harvest, was estimated to be the extraordinary yield of thirty bushels per acre. It is now known that it did not exceed twenty-eight bushels, and the supply on hand is several million bushels less than it was one year ago, and the acreage sown to wheat is decreasing from year to year, as prices have sunk below the cost of production. In our own country it is sure that the extreme low prices have lessened the acreage sown to winter wheat, and that oats and barley will be largely substituted for spring wheat the coming spring, so that if the season should be favorable and a full yield be harvested the coming season, there can be no claim of over-supply to keep prices below average rates.

With these views of present conditions it seems quite probable that those who hold over will be able to realize within the next twelve months a remunerative advance above present prices. The claim set forth by some English authorities that ere long India will furnish all the deficiency of the English market in breadstuffs, and that we cannot count on their market for our surplus, is more a scare than any real prospect. India, it is true, has a large territory, and doubtless millions of acres adapted to wheat growing, but she has also a dense population to be supported from the soil of an ignorant superstitious race. Their agriculture is miserable, and without prospect of immediate improvement. The yield of wheat is said to be but five or six bushels per acre, and that of inferior quality. There is a large inland transportation before reaching seaport for shipment, and even at the very low wages paid for labor, and cheap transportation, they cannot put grain on the English market below current prices, even allowing they have the grain to spare, but which cannot be expected until their primitive agriculture is superceded, and a better civilization prevails. There is no country in the world that can supply the English market with wheat of like quality, cheaper than we can, notwithstanding the high price of labor in our country.

F. P. Root.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The Cost of Rum.

The cost of Rum to the nation in money is the least of its evil qualities. Dollars spent foolishly may be earned over again, property destroyed may be replaced, and the money cost of the foolishness of a man to-day can be made good by wisdom to-morrow.

The real cost of Rum to the country is the destruction of its men and women, a loss which cannot be made good. The son, torn from his mother, the husband from his wife, the father from his family and lost in the yawning chasm of appetite, these losses can never be made good. They are complete losses, they are wrecks without hope of salvage. There is no return for a soul in Hell and Rum means souls in Hell.

But the money cost is something, so absolutely enormous that it is worth considering. It is worth something to know how much we are paying for the destruction of our best men and boys in hard cash. It is well to compare the cost of death with the cost of life. Very many of the problems that now vex those who are investigating can be solved by these statements and comparisons.

We take 1883 as an example, and we find that during that year the people of the United States spent their money as follows:

Carpets	[illegible]
Worsted goods	[illegible]
Woolen goods	[illegible]
Cotton goods	[illegible]
Boots and shoes	[illegible]
All textiles	[illegible]
Articles of [illegible]	[illegible]
Tea, coffee [illegible]	[illegible]
Butter and cheese	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Bread by wheat flour	[illegible]
All foods	[illegible]
Wages paid in mechanical and manufacturing industries	[illegible]
Intoxicating drinks	[illegible]

Judge Severance, in a speech before the prohibition convention at Mankato, said that in a law practice of 30 years he defended 100 persons charged with homicide, and in all but one case the crime was committed in intoxication. He advocates prohibition.

Joseph Cook writes to The [illegible] [illegible] Constitutional prohibition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

If not, then we must have it through a third party.

What Does it Mean?

What does drunkenness involve? It means that, to thousands, life becomes one long disease. Solomon told us that truth three thousand years ago. "Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." The ghastly objects, the terrible sights and sounds, the creeping, cowering, loathsome, hellish imaginings, conjured up by delirum tremens—that inconceivably ghastly and agonizing illness—are but a few of God's executioners upon excess. The fact that a nation is addicted to drink means that the health of myriads will be ruined; it means that myriads of children with diseased bodies and fatuous minds and depraved impulses will be, in the awful language of an old preacher, "not born into the world, but damned into the world," as idiots, or cripples, or, as all but predestined drunkards, the curse of nations, the curse of their neighbors and the curse of themselves, a curse to the very ideal of humanity, which they drag and degrade, poisoning its very life blood, barring its way to the great goal of better deeds. Nor is it only the bodies of men that suffer, it is their souls. Powerless for his deliverance, the conscience of the drunkard is not powerless for his torture. Robert Burns, Lamb and Coleridge have uttered the cry of men who have thus been swept over the cataract. The Spartans, when they wished to turn their children from intemperance, used to show them physical degradation in the shape drunken helots. The spiritual condition of a man who has given himself over to our merciless enemy, is that when he temporarily recovers from his pitiful degradation he feels tenfold the heart-rending anguish of the lost soul. This is the reason why, year by year, drink not only crowds the workhouses with paupers, and the jails with felons, asylums with lunatics, and the hospitals with the diseased, but it also swells, more than any other cause, week by week and year by year, the number of the lost, and those who, through the awful gate of suicide rush with rude impulse into the presence of their God.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the residence of Mrs. A. C. Cowing, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Peterson's Magazine for April comes to us with a lovely steel engraving of "Adeline," one of Tennyson's heroines; a beautiful, double-size, steel, colored fashion plate, and a half hundred other illustrations for stories, work table, fashions, &c. The stories—though "Peterson" is celebrated for good stories—are better than ever. Frank Lee Benedict's "The Burglary at Archers," is full of humor. Mrs. Stephen's, "The Motherless Girl," gets more powerful and pathetic as it goes on. The brilliant novelette of New York fashionable life, by Mrs. John Sherwood, "The Lost Ariadne," comes to a conclusion, in which the parties who deserve it are properly made happy. A novelet by a new author, "A Tale of Louisiana Pine Lands," opens with great vigor, is full of local color, and promises to quite rival Cable in its pictures of Creole life. Certainly every woman of refinement ought to have this magazine, for it is emphatically the lady's book, and the terms are but two dollars a year, with great reductions to clubs. This is a good time to subscribe. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for, to those wishing to get up clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Gath's" Letters appear only in the Minneapolis Tribune. Read them in Sunday and Wednesday's edition of the daily, and in every issue of the weekly Tribune.

Teachers' Examinations.

Crookston, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher, school house, March 30th and 31st, 1885.

At East Grand Forks, school house, April 2d and 3d.

At Red Lake Falls, school house, April 6th and 7th.

Crookston, court house, April 9th and 10th.

V. D. Carroll,
County Supt. of Schools.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable fire Insurance Companies:

Ætna	[illegible] 182,644
American	[illegible] 804,519
Fire Association	[illegible] 79,676
[illegible]	[illegible]
Orient	[illegible]
Phœnix	[illegible] 919,203
Lancashire	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mech.	[illegible] 129,875
Germania	[illegible] 700,7[illegible]

Having represented nearly all of the above companies [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the patronage of the public [illegible] [illegible] losses adjusted promptly.

[illegible]

George Alfred Townsend (Gath), the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

—AND—

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

F. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 20th, 1885, viz: MARTIN M. DAVIS, H'd No. 1921, for the nw¼ S. 28, T. 153, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Cottet, William Brandt, Frank Stacey and Frank Sahamson, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[45-51] JOHN CRUMB, Register.

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees. Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds.—The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY.

[illegible] STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 8 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 00 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 32 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 56 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 26 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 13 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson n.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 20 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 53 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 35 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 10 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 }		2 25 " }
1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 00 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 03 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 23 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 33 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

A. Allen,

AGENT

—FOR THE—

HOWE

SCALE

COMPANY.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's

Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

C. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits,

Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,

Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

PETER HENDERSON & Co.,

35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.

NEW YORK.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents). To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal, Licensed College Physician and Surgeon, Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wentzel & Rauch,

Sample Rooms,

[illegible]

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

[illegible]

DR. [illegible] WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

[illegible]

[illegible] WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 12th, 1885

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hallestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st. Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Pillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 8:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green sages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds, and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [48-tf]

Euclid Items.

From the Olive Leaf.

No sleighing at present, but plenty of time to get snow between now and May 1st.

The Keystone Farm Co. have sold three carloads of seed wheat to the Fisher Farm Co., at Beltrami.

Seven horse races were run over the Euclid track Saturday afternoon and the Teal family got beautifully left by the town horses. They brought in an unknown, but it was not fast enough to beat the Jockey Club's unknown.

Twelve of the Euclid young men took in the Warren roller rink last Monday night, and in a short time they had the whole rink to themselves.

W. H. Graver has recovered from his injuries so as to be able to walk without crutches, but when he faces south his game foot points east.

The Red Wing Sun says that Down's, of the State Legislature, downed all other cranks when he introduced a bill to regulate roller skating.

Wm. Cronkhite has gone up to the Lake of the Woods country, prospecting.

Mrs. L. S. Hancock returned home last Friday.

Mrs. J. S. Chapin is expected home next week.

"Gath's" Letters appear only in the Minneapolis Tribune. Read them in Sunday and Wednesday's edition of the daily, and in every issue of the weekly Tribune.

FISHER, Minn., March 4th, 1885.

Editor Bulletin:—As some considerable censure has been put upon the Board of County Commissioners for their action in deciding to build two bridges in the county, and especially the one at Crookston, I would respectfully ask space in your paper to give some of the reasons for such action.

1st. The petition presented to the Board was very large and represented a great part of the tax payers of the county and signed by nearly all the farmers living southeast of Crookston.

2d. It was shown before the Board that people living southeast of Crookston have to go south of the elevators in Carman and cross the railroad track before they can get to the city of Crookston, making about two miles extra travel time they go to market.

3d. As the city of Crookston alone pays nearly one-fifth of the taxes of the county, and for the last two years had cheerfully paid taxes to make improvement in other parts of the county, and have had nothing themselves, the Board considered that they were entitled to as much consideration as other parts of the county.

The Board thought it much better to pay for the bridges with bonds paying 6 per cent interest than with orders, as 1-7 of one mill on the present valuation will pay the interest and create a sinking fund sufficient to pay off the bonds at maturity, while the issuing of that amount of orders would depreciate the credit of the county, a thing we considered much to be deprecated.

Very truly yours,

E. A. BRADISH,
Com. for 2d District.

The Minneapolis Tribune Company has just been reorganized with a capital of $500,00. Their newspaper property alone is valued at $200,000, and their new building is paying ten per cent. on $215,000, which was the actual cost of property when completed. There is not a better equipped newswaper in the west than the Tribune.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	8,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,120,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

George Alfred Townsend (Gath), the greatest living American correspondent writes solely for the Minneapolis Tribune.

John Knappe.

General Agent in the Red River Valley of the Netherlands American Land Company of Amsterdam, Holland.

Money to loan on good real estate security, on time to suit the borrower. Office over Merchant's Bank. [1-tf]

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf.]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf.] H. STEENERSON.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing

JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

A. Yvernault,

Dealer in

General Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES.,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices, Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Crookston Tonsorial PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

Hack & Gallasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODDS

AT COST

For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock,

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 65-100 dollars ($1887.65-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Poline Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 400, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed; and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 12th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
39-45] Pro Se

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Pierre Dulude, as mortgagor, did on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of July 6th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situated in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage, and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 2:45 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 87, 88, 89 and 90; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight and 10-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of July, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven and 40-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad. M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 18th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [42-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 27th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 23d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 7812, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gilliss, Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.

[45-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk.

The State of Minnesota to Martin Olsen defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 20th day of March 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the City of Crookston, in said county, to answer to Andrew Steenerson and Elias Steenerson, co-partners as Steenerson Brothers in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Steenerson Brothers for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Given under my hand this 26th day of Feb, A. D. 1885.

JAMES W. LILLY,
[44-46] Justice of the Peace.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 1st, 1885, viz: THOMAS R. DENNISON, H'd No. 2,757, for the sw¼ S. 22, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Millar, James K. Gray, Seth Fetzer and Wm. Ritchie, all of Crookston, Minn.

[43-47] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL	$100,000
SURPLUS	1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS Israel Dion, as mortgagor, did on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 25th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 92, 93 94 and 95; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 21-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained, on the part of said mortgagor to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable; and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider and declare, and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 53-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 13th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Cote, as mortgagor, did on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock, p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 196, 197 and 198; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 85-100 dollars due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883 pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 30-100 dollars, for which sum so paid, the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lein on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [84-49]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. In Probate Court.

Special term, held Feb. 25th, 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Anderson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of E. E. Lommen the administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands, and the disposition thereof; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell a part of the whole of said real estate; and that it will be for the best interests of said estate that said real estate shall be sold at private sale.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court on Saturday the eleventh day of April A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Probate Judge, in the City of Crookston, in said County, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publication shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested according to law.

Dated at Crookston this 25th day of February A. D. 1885.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[illegible] Judge of Probate.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

—TO THE—

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in

BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

McKINNON BRO'S

CARRIAGE WORKS!

Robert Street,

Crookston, - Minn.

AGENTS FOR THE

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!

And Manufacturers of

Carriages, Wagons,
BUGGIES,
Cutters, Sleds, &c.

Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,

DEALERS IN

FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon, In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!

—EXTRAS—

For all Machines constantly on hand

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 19, 1885. NO. 47

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch....	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$6 00
1 inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches...	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches...	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches...	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches...	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column..	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

EMIGRATION OLD AND NEW.

Talk with an Emigration Agent on the Improved Methods of Transporting Population from Europe.

St. Paul Globe.

In conversation with A. E. Johnson, the emigration agent, a Globe reporter learned some interesting facts concerning the modus operandi, past and present, of transporting immigrants from Europe, which forms so important a factor in the growth of the Northwest.

It it within the memory of many of the Globe readers, when emigrants all came over in sailing vessels, making the passage between Liverpool and America in from four to ten weeks, depending on the wind and weather. Emigrant agents in those days contracted with ship owners for the entire passage space of a sailing vessel for a particular date. Usually these contracts were made in the fall or winter for the following spring and summer, and the agent necessarily took considerable risk of not securing the required quota of passengers to fill the vessel. This led subsequently to the establishment of regular lines of clipper sailing vessels between Liverpool and Boston or Bremen and Quebec, and later on, between Scandinavian ports and America. These vessels usually departed monthly during May, June July. August and September. Intending emigrants from the interior would arrange with the agents or owners of these vessels for passage for certain dates, and in order that vessel owners might not be disappointed in the number of passages for each vessel the system of "hand money" was introduced. This is: The emigrants would make a deposit to the agent to apply on passage which, in case the emigrant failed to take a passage as agreed upon, was forfeited.

The price of passage by the clipper shippers from British ports ranged from £8 to £10, or from $40 to $50, and from continental ports about $10 higher. This included rations of uncooked provisions, which were served weekly to the emigrants, but each passenger had to attend to the cooking individually. On this account a superintendent was usually elected by the passengers who

OVERSAW THE COOKING,

and to avoid the inconvenience of each cooking on his "own hook" the supplies were pooled and when cooked served to the passengers pro rata. In cases where German or Scandinavian passengers failed to obtain passage in direct sailing vessels, and were obliged to cross the North sea to England and take passage by one of the Liverpool vessels, it frequently happened that the different nationalities had bloody fights in the kitchen, in which kettles and pots played havoc on craniums. Many of these emigrants, after having earned some money in America, made remittance to their families and friends in the old country, by the very captains with whom they had come out. This led to the system of sending money home to be used expressly for passage tickets. It was not an unusual occurrence for the newly arrived emigrant to make payment to the company's agent in America for passage for a particular person, who was in turn notified by the vessel owners on the other side that his passage was prepaid and that he had the privilege of emigrating, but that no money would be paid him.

HIGH RATES.

Between 1840 and 1850, when steamers began to ply between England and America, the sailing vessels enjoyed a very lucrative emigrant business, which was not relinquished to the steamship lines without a struggle, and as late as 1860 the sailing vessels were still in the field for emigrant business, securing, however, but meager patronage.

In the early days of emigration by the steamship lines the passage money was invariably required to be paid in gold, and the price was usually $40. This gold rate during the war of the rebellion made the price of emigrant passage range from $80 to $100. With the disappearance of the premium gold the steamship lines concluded to accept currency in payment, and the establishment of several new lines, anxious for a share of the emigrant trafic at the then high-ruling prices of $40, brought about a system of differential rates which has ever since been maintained through all the years of competition, until to-day this very problem of "equal" or "differential" emigrant rates has brought the price of passage tickets down to the ridiculous figure of $10. The steamship lines appointed a few booking agents at such important points as Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, and later at Chicago and St. Louis, but not beyond the Missouri or intermediate points between Chicago and St. Louis or Chicago and Dubuque. Purchasers of passage tickets in Illinois, for instance, had the choice of either going to Chicago, St. Louis or Dubuque, to reach either of which places it required in many cases several days.

THEY POOLED THEIR ISSUES

and in order to avoid the inconvenient delay neighbors would club together, usually in the winter, and commission some trusty person who would go to the nearest large city and buy passage tickets for the entire party. Now that the price of emigrant passage has been reduced to $10 every steamship line has its local agents in every city, village and town and at every cross-roads. Country, merchants, lawyers, bankers insurance and real estate agents, and even farmers are passage agents, and their solicitations make life a burden to the would-be purchaser of passage tickets, or the foreign-born citizens who may wish to go back for a visit.

There are now upwards of twenty regular passenger lines competing for emigrant business, each with its peculiar advantages and inducements, and just now the competition is keener than ever before known in the history of emigration. The system of booking emigrants has been so improved and is now so complete and simple that it is considered a matter of no particular moment to book a family of a dozen persons ranging from 1 to 70 years of age from the remotest parts of Germany, Italy, Switzerland or Norway to any railroad station in America, and have them come through, without loss of gross-vater's walking stick even. Not only is provision made for both inland and ocean transportation, but the payment of money, to the passenger, either before starting or at the port of embarkation, or on landing in America, may be included in the passage order. Some lines have adopted the system of having the agent at the port of embarkation to whom application may be sent by the passengers previous to sailing, notifying the local agent in America who has issued the order for passage on what steamer and day of sailing the particular passenger is expected to sail, and the American agent in turn advises the purchaser. The leading emigration agents are fully advised in advance on what steamers passengers will embark, and the arrival of every steamer at American ports on which the agent has passengers, is telegraphed, and the time of departure from the seaport of such passengers. This enables the agent to notify friends at what hour to expect the passengers. While it is understood that children under 12 years of age are not forwarded by the steamship companies unless accompanied by some adult person, yet it sometimes happens that children under 10 come all the way from Norway through to Dakota alone. Cases are known where such children have been labeled with their name, the name and address of their relatives to whom they are going.

THE TICKETS.

The prepaid steamship order is rather an elaborate affair, and contains nearly all the information that an emigrant would wish. One drawn by the Thingvalla Steamship line's agent at Crookston, No. 20053, has in large letters across the top the name of the company, announcing direct communication with Scandinavia and New York by the Hekla Geiser, Island, Heimdal, Thingvalla or Kjobenhavn steamships from Copenhagen, Christiania, Christiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Drontheim, Gotenburg, Malmo or Stockholm. It then has the general agent, Alfred Mortensen, Chicago, and A. E. Johnson & Co., general northwestern agents, St. Paul. The ticket in question was issued in Crookston, Minn., and was made out to Ole Olson by the agent, W. M. Ross, who gave receipt for $120 as passage money for the transportation of Gulbrand Oppergaard, aged 50, Marie 45, Hans 20, Gustav 16, Gulbrand 13, Nigeborg 10 and Halvor 8, in any of the Thingvalla steamships from Christiana to New York. With this goes the

PREPAID RAILROAD ORDER

which gives the number of the steamship ticket it is ordered with and its own number, which is No. J. 14799, drawn at Crookston by W. M. Ross, and gives transportation from New York to Crookston on account of the [illegible] line for the five adults and two children named on the steamship ticket by the West Shore route and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, the ticket being good for one year. A notice is attached, which specifies that if the ticket is not used the order must be returned to the purchaser, and in the event all the passengers named do not arrive, notice must be given when the order is exchanged upon landing at New York.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE

of these prepaid emigrant tickets is that they are not transferable, which is a guarantee to the purchaser that if the passenger for whom the tickets is bought declines to emigrate the tickets are to be returned and the passage money will be refunded to the purchaser, and to him only. The losses incurred by the steamship companies, or their general agents, on account of dishonest local agents, is insignificant compared with the volume of business and the aggregate amount of money handled. Tickets are supposed not to be honored without being advised, but it is a rare occurrence that an emigrant is refused passage on this account.

The importance of the emigration business in the Northwest may be inferred from the fact that a certain agency in St. Paul transacted a business in passage and money remittance during 1884, to the amount of $400,000. The Amount of travel between Europe and America by our foreign-born citizens is increasing rapidly, and as high as 600 Scandinavians, principally from the Northwest, have been known to take passage on a single steamer from New York, and as many as three hundred have left St. Paul on a through train for New York, en route to Europe.

The influence on emigration of large numbers of our people visiting their former homes, bringing good reports of their own successes and prospects, cannot be overestimated.

Competition between the ocean lines, as well as the railroad companies, will always keep rates between Europe and the Northwest at the lowest possible figures, and the indications are that this class of travel will increase year by year, all of which will tend to keep our natural advantages and inducements properly before the emigrating classes of Europe. From reliable sources it is learned that upwards of 8,000 passage tickets have been sold in St. Paul since January 1s, and, allowing the same number for Minneapolis, it is a moderate estimate to say that 10,000 have been sold in Minnesota, applying the ratio of one cash emigrant to each prepaid, and we have a direct addition of 20,000 already secured this year to our population, which will be increased materially during the remaining 10 months even should both ocean and inland emigrant rates be restored to former prices, which is hardly probable.

The American Bazar, New York, for March, just received, is a brilliant number of this popular ladies' paper. Its fashion illustrations are superb, its literary contents excellent, and its whole make-up clean and interesting, in short it is emphatically a paper suited to the home circle. All this makes it amply worth its almost nominal subscription price of only One Dollar a year, but not [illegible] tle, its proprietors offer a choice from a list of premiums which is really wonderful. As a sample, 37 complete stories by best writers, or 65 pieces of popular music (words and notes), or a dictionary that retails for one dollar, etc. We advise our lady readers to send 10 cents for a sample copy and see it for themselves.

The Minneapolis Tribune Company has just been reorganized with a capital of $500,00. Their newspaper property alone is valued at $200,000, and their new building is paying ten per cent. on $215,000, which was the actual cost of property when completed. There is not a better equipped newspaper in the west than the Tribune.

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT."

"An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents." This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address,

RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, The Sunshine Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, silver plated, five-bottle CASTER, or a pair of ROLLER SKATES. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Caster (or Skates) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address

SUNSHINE MAGAZINE CO.
[45-48] Fillmore, N. Y.

We recommend the Minneapolis Tribune to all our readers.

Dupuis & LaFramboise,

DEEP WELL

CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job. If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or Address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants,

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

Hack & Gallasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODDS

AT COST

For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

A. Yvenault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St.

CROOKSTON MINN

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 3., U. S. Land Office Building,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRIGES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,

POTTER & GEORGE,

Medical Hall,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

IF YOU

WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE

Watch or Jewelry Line

GO TO

C. H. SAAKE, - MAIN STREET.

You will get in deed and in fact

Not simply in name but in truth.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTT' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL AND COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURN OUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - - CRNOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with grea care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 19, 1885. NO. 47.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County.—If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage.—If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

EMIGRATION OLD AND NEW.

Talk with an Emigration Agent on the Improved Methods of Transporting Population from Europe.

St. Paul Globe.

In conversation with A. E. Johnson, the emigration agent, a Globe reporter learned some interesting facts concerning the modus operandi, past and present, of transporting immigrants from Europe, which forms so important a factor in the growth of the Northwest.

It it within the memory of many of the Globe readers, when emigrants all came over in sailing vessels, making the passage between Liverpool and America in from four to ten weeks, depending on the wind and weather. Emigrant agents in those days contracted with ship owners for the entire passage space of a sailing vessel for a particular date. Usually these contracts were made in the fall or winter for the following spring and summer, and the agent necessarily took considerable risk of not securing the required quota of passengers to fill the vessel. This led subsequently to the establishment of regular lines of clipper sailing vessels between Liverpool and Boston or Bremen and Quebec, and later on, between Scandinavian ports and America. These vessels usually departed monthly during May, June, July, August and September. Intending emigrants from the interior would arrange with the agents or owners of these vessels for passage for certain dates, and in order that vessel owners might not be disappointed in the number of passages for each vessel the system of "hand money" was introduced. This is, the emigrants would make a deposit to the agent to apply on passage which, in case the emigrant failed to take a passage as agreed upon, was forfeited.

The price of passage by the clipper shippers from British ports ranged from £8 to £10, or from $40 to $50, and from continental ports about $10 higher. This included rations of uncooked provisions, which were served weekly to the emigrants, but each passenger had to attend to his cooking individually. On this account a superintendent was usually elected by the passengers who

OVERSAW THE COOKING

and to avoid the inconvenience of each cooking on his own hook, the supplies were pooled and when cooked served to the passengers pro rata. In cases where German or Scandinavian passengers failed to obtain passage in direct sailing vessels and were obliged to cross the North sea to England and take passage by one of the Liverpool vessels, it frequently happened that the different nationalities had bloody fights in the kitchen, in which kettles and pots played havoc on craniums. Many of these emigrants, after having earned some money in America, made remittance to their families and friends in the old country by the very captains with whom they had come out. This led to the system of sending money home to be used expressly for passage tickets. It was not an unusual occurrence for the newly arrived emigrant to make payment to the company's agent in America for passage for a particular person who was in turn notified by the vessel owners on the other side that his passage was prepaid and that he had the privilege of emigrating, but that no money would be paid him [illegible]

[illegible]

Between 1840 and 1850, when steamers began to ply between England and America, the sailing vessels enjoyed a very lucrative emigrant business which was not relinquished to the steamship lines without a struggle, and as late as 1860 the sailing vessels were still in the field for emigrant business, securing [illegible]

In the early days of emigration by the steamship lines the passage money [illegible] currency in payment, and the establishment of several new lines, anxious for a share of the emigrant trafic at the then high-ruling prices of $40, brought about a system of differential rates which has ever since been maintained through all the years of competition, until to-day this very problem of "equal" or "differential" emigrant rates has brought the price of passage tickets down to the ridiculous figure of $10. The steamship lines appointed a few booking agents at such important points as Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, and later at Chicago and St. Louis, but not beyond the Missouri or intermediate points between Chicago and St. Louis or Chicago and Dubuque. Purchasers of passage tickets in Illinois, for instance, had the choice of either going to Chicago, St. Louis or Dubuque, to reach either of which places it required in many cases several days.

THEY POOLED THEIR ISSUES

and in order to avoid the inconvenient delay neighbors would club together, usually in the winter, and commission some trusty person who would go to the nearest large city and buy passage tickets for the entire party. Now that the price of emigrant passage has been reduced to $10 every steamship line has its local agents in every city, village and town and at every cross-roads. Country merchants, lawyers, bankers, insurance and real estate agents, and even farmers are passage agents, and their solicitations make life a burden to the would-be purchaser of passage tickets, or the foreign-born citizens who may wish to go back for a visit.

There are now upwards of twenty regular passenger lines competing for emigrant business, each with its peculiar advantages and inducements, and just now the competition is keener than ever before known in the history of emigration. The system of booking emigrants has been so improved and is now so complete and simple that it is considered a matter of no particular moment to book a family of a dozen persons ranging from 1 to 70 years of age from the remotest parts of Germany, Italy, Switzerland or Norway to any railroad station in America, and have them come through without loss of grossvater's walking stick even. Not only is provision made for both inland and ocean transportation, but the payment of money to the passenger, either before starting or at the port of embarkation, or on landing in America, may be included in the passage order. Some lines have adopted the system of having the agent at the port of embarkation to whom application may be sent by the passengers previous to sailing, notifying the local agent in America who has issued the order for passage on what steamer and day of sailing the particular passenger is expected to sail, and the American agent in turn advises the purchaser. The leading emigration agents are fully advised in advance on what steamers passengers will embark, and the arrival of every steamer at American ports on which the agent has passengers is telegraphed, and the time of departure from the seaport of such passengers. This enables the agent to notify friends at what hour to expect the passengers. While it is understood that children under 12 years of age are not forwarded by the steamship companies unless accompanied by some adult person, yet it sometimes happens that children under 10 come all the way from Norway through to Dakota alone. Cases are known where such children have been labeled with their name, the name and address of their relatives to whom they are going.

THE TICKET.

The prepaid steamship order is rather an elaborate affair and contains nearly all the information that an emigrant would wish. One drawn by the Thingvalla Steamship line agent at Crookston, No. 2005, has in large letters across the top the name of the company, announcing direct communication with Scandinavia and New York by the Hekla, Geiser, Island, [illegible], Thingvalla [illegible] steamships, from Copenhagen, Christiania, Christiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, Drontheim, Gotenburg, Malmo or Stockholm. Further it has the general agent, Alfred Morton, Chicago, and A. E. Johnson & Co., general northwestern agents, St. Paul. The ticket in question was issued in Crookston, Minn., and [illegible] Ole Olson by [illegible] who gave a receipt for [illegible] passage money for the transportation of [illegible]

[illegible] line for the five adults and two children named on the steamship ticket by the West Shore route and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway, the ticket being good for one year. A notice is attached, which specifies that if the ticket is not used the order must be returned to the purchaser, and in the event all the passengers named do not arrive, notice must be given when the order is exchanged upon landing at New York.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE

of these prepaid emigrant tickets is that they are not transferable, which is a guarantee to the purchaser that if the passenger for whom the tickets is bought declines to emigrate the tickets are to be returned and the passage money will be refunded to the purchaser, and to him only. The losses incurred by the steamship companies for their general agents, on account of dishonest local agents, is insignificant compared with the volume of business and the aggregate amount of money handled. Tickets are supposed not to be honored without being advised, but it is a rare occurrence that an emigrant is refused passage on this account.

The importance of the emigration business in the Northwest may be inferred from the fact that a certain agency in St. Paul transacted a business in passage and money remittance during 1884 to the amount of $400,000. The amount of travel between Europe and America by our foreign-born citizens is increasing rapidly, and as high as 600 Scandinavians, principally from the Northwest, have been known to take passage on a single steamer from New York, and as many as three hundred have left St. Paul on a through train for New York, en route to Europe. The influence on emigration of a large numbers of our people visiting their former homes bringing good reports of their own successes and prospects, cannot be over estimated.

Competition between the ocean lines as well as the railroad companies will always keep rates between Europe and the Northwest at the lowest possible figures, and the indications are that this class of travel will increase year by year, all of which will tend to keep our natural advantages and inducements properly before the emigrating classes of Europe. From reliable sources it is learned that upwards of 8,000 passage tickets have been sold in St. Paul since [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

tle, its proprietors offer a choice from a list of premiums which is really wonderful. As a sample, 37 complete stories by best writers, or 65 pieces of popular music (words and notes), or a dictionary that retails for one dollar, etc. We advise our lady readers to send 10 cents for a sample copy and see it for themselves.

The Minneapolis Tribune Company has just been reorganized with a capital of $500,00. Their newspaper property alone is valued at $200,000, and their new building is paying ten per cent. on $215,000, which was the actual cost of property when completed. There is not a better equipped newswaper in the west than the Tribune.

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT."

"An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents." This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address

RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, The Sunshine Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss, as most of them will subscribe, paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine sent every week for one whole year. [illegible]

Dupuis & LaFramboise,

DEEP WELL

CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job. If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or Address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants,

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES.

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

Hack & Gallasch

ARE SELLING THEIR GOODS

AT COST

For 30 days only. For Bargains Call Early.

A. Yvenault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St.

CROOKSTON, MINN

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRICES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped.

Respectfully,

POTTER & GEORGE,

Medical Hall,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

IF YOU

WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE

Watch or Jewelry Line

GO TO

C. H. SAAKE, — MAIN STREET.

You will get in deed and in fact

Not simply in name but in truth.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTT' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BESTTURN OUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in a first class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 19th, 1885

'ROUND HOME.

Lester Grey returned on Friday from a winter's visit in Canada.

Sunday and Monday were not the warmest weather that ever was.

Mitchell & Co. are moving into one of Dobson's brick stores on Broadway.

Conductor J. B. Copeland took his train again on Wednesday evening.

Peter Cornelius and Ole Bang went out to the Thirteen on a voyage of discovery this week.

Billy Jenne has returned from Fergus Falls and is working in Lee & Herrick's flouring mill.

For embroideries in every style and in endless varieties and prices, go to the New York store.

Saturday had all the makins' of a blizzard except the snow. Old Boreas did "whooper up" lively.

Hon. H. Steenerson returned on Friday from his duties at St. Paul. Glad to get back to civilization.

Gaze upon the new ad of the New York Store and drop in and see what George can do for you. He is on deck everytime ready to supply the wants of all his numerous customers.

Are you going to the World's Fair at New Orleans? Whether you are or not if you need a trunk or valise it will pay you to go to the New York store and price their stock of these goods.

Fred Chapin returned on Friday from a visit to the old folks at home, in old Prattsburgh, Steuben Co., N. Y. Fred has had a good time and returns refreshed to his duties on the railroad.

Peter Cornelius lost a valuable cow last week. He was getting out ice and while he was at dinner with the men the cow came along and being too inquisitive slipped into the hole in the river. She was drowned when found.

The New York store shows an endless variety of dress goods in every style and price. Elegant patterns for prices to suit the times.

Our citizens were treated to a novel sight on Monday—a partial eclipse of the sun. Smoked glasses were called into requisition and many an eye turned skyward to see the moon do its level best to cover up old Sol. It succeeded within a third or so.

That coffee-mill what you see hanging onto McKinnon's Bro's wagon in front of their shop is not a coffee mill by a long shot—it is one of those newfangled broadcast seeders that will sow 80 acres in a day. It is said to be the boss business by those who have tried it.

Uncle Boston Smith, State Sunday School Missionary, will conduct the services at the Baptist church Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. On Sunday he will address the children of the Sabbath School, and requests a full attendance, as he has something interesting to say to them.

Senator Steenerson informs us that J. M. Palmer received $230 of the Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator, Co., in settlement of his claims. Mr. Steenerson, it will be remembered was appointed to take the testimony in the case. We intended to have published a full account of the proceedings in the case but have failed to obtain the papers.

Mr. J. B. Merrill was up from Fisher this week and dropped in to "encourage" the JOURNAL by renewal on the cash in advance plan. He gave us his experience in flax-raising. Raised a quantity a few years ago on breaking, got a good yield and a good price, but has never succeeded in getting a good crop of anything else on the same land since, though crops all about it were excellent. Considers flax very exhausting to soil.

Gene Stilwell, of Averill, Russell & Carpenter, St. Paul, was enjoying city life on Tuesday and Wednesday. By the way we may miss his periodical visits for the future as he, together with F. D. Wright, has purchased Mr. Russell's interest in the firm, and Gene will hereafter remain at the house. The firm name will be Averill, Carpenter & Co. Mr. Wright is, like Gene, one of the largest hearted fellows in the business and deserves all the good luck in the business. "Here's Ho!"

If you want cottons, bleached, half-bleached, pilow-case goods, or anything in that line, call and examine the fine stock at the New York store.

On Thursday last Mr. Chas. H. Mix received the sad intelligence of the sudden death of his wife at Oxford, Ohio, from paralysis. Mr. Mix received a letter from his daughter Cassie, saying that her mother was not feeling quite as well as usual and a few minutes after he had read the letter a telegram was received announcing that Mrs. Mix was dangerously ill and bidding him come at once. A hour or so later a telegram announced that she could not live but a few hours and shortly before the arrival of the train on which Mr. Mix was to leave arrived another telegram was received announcing the death of Mrs. Mix. The Major went to St. Paul and from there to Chicago where he was to meet his daughters and the remains of his wife. Fred and his wife went to St. Paul on Monday evening to attend the funeral. The news of this sudden death is received in sorrow by the many friends of deceased in this [illegible]

A Shannon took a trip to Wahpeton this week.

Mayor Walsh has returned from his trip to the big World's fair.

Big bargains in crash and table linens at the New York store.

You can buy a large surge white bed spread for 85 cents, at the New York store.

"Uncle Boston" arrived to-day and will lecture to-night and to-morrow night at the Baptist chapel and will remain over Sunday, holding services at the Baptist chapel.

Harry Bender arrived on Tuesday and expects a carload of horses to-day or to-morrow.

Fred Anderson has opened a place on the corner of Main and Robert where he will dispense the plain or ornamental at a moment's notice. Fred knows how to mix in proper proportions.

St. Paul does not seem to have lost its attractions to our people yet. Among those who visited that Mecca last week were John N. Ives, Rev. C. E. Page, E. D. Childs, J. G. McGrew and W. M. Ross.

J. W. Ralston reports the arrival of a new settler, who arrived on the 17th inst. in a very destitute condition, financially considered. However he is very healthy, weighs 11 pounds, and John thinks he has the makin's of a stout healthy granger in about 21 years.

"Gath's" letters, Wilkie Collins' and Miss Braddon's serial stories, can be found ONLY in the Minneapolis Tribune

McKinnon Bro's have received a full stock of Brush and Prairie Breakers and Stubble Plows, Hoosier Seeders, Spring tooth Harrows and Diamond tooth Harrows, ready for the spring and summer trade. They also have on hand a fine assortment of carriages and buggies of their own manufacture which is a good guarantee of their worth.

Charlie Seely took a trip down to Wahpeton last week and says that he had the boss time. He enjoyed a ride around the city and Breckenridge, behind Frank Tuttle's spirited trotter, while Frank handled the ribbons and took in the skating rink at W., where he beheld the the grand champion race of America between F. Grey and F. Neat. Grey gained one lap in 8 but Charlie was so charmed with the race that he forgot the time.

Wilkie Collins, Mary Elizabeth Braddon, Mrs. Oliphant and "Ouida," four of the greatest novelists of the age, write exclusively for the Minneapolis

Gen. Grant will doubtless soon pass away. The old hero who has faced death on many a battle-field is fast succumbing to the insidious foe that is sapping his life. The cancer in his mouth is of the malignant kind and being at the roots of the tongue cannot be cut away without removing the tongue and a portion of the roof of the mouth, which operation would doubtless kill the patient. The latest reports show the General's condition to be critical in the extreme, and it is said he cannot live to exceed ten days.

Polk County Sunday School Convention.

It has been arranged to hold a County Sunday School Convention in the M. E. Church, Crookston, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24th and 25th next.

Each Sunday School is requested to make its pastor, superintendent, and three others, delegates to represent them in the convention. Norman, Kittson and Marshall County Sunday Schools are invited to send delegates. Free entertainment will be given all attending the convention.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Tuesday afternoon, 7:30. Devotional service. 7:40. Theme—The Sunday School. 1. In relation to the children, Rev. J. C. Gullett, Crookston. 2. In Relation to the Church, Rev. J. C. DeBruyn Kops, Red Lake Falls. 3. In Relation to the Community, Rev. C. E. Page, Crookston.

Wednesday morning. 9:30. Prayer meeting. 10:00. Organization. 10:30. Discussion of above topic. 11:15. Temperance in the Sunday School, D. N. Taylor, Esq., Carman.

Wednesday afternoon 2:30. 1. Missions in the Sunday School, Mrs. J. C. Milne, Carman. 2. The Sunday School in Missions, Miss M. E. Pinkerton, Crookston. 3:15. Jesus Christ as a Teacher, Rev. S. Currie, Crookston. 4:00. Our Work. Free Conference. Conductor, Frank K. Roberts, Carman.

Wednesday evening. 7:30. Theme—The Model Sunday School. 1. The Model Teacher, Rev. John A. Wells, Ada. 2. Model Music, Rev. H. L. House, Crookston. 3. The Model Scholars, Rev. Mr. Traverse, Fisher.

All the persons named above have consented to perform the parts announced, and we think an excellent treats awaits those who may attend. Give the meeting a warm welcome.

Any Sunday Schools not having received blanks for reports for 1885, should notify me at once and they will be promptly forwarded.

F. K. ROBERTS, Co. Secretary,
Carman, Nov. 17th, 1885.

New Paint Shop.

Messrs. Olds & Luslan have opened a paint shop on Broadway in the building formerly used as a laundry, where they are now prepared to paint everything that runs on wheels or, to receive orders for house painting, kalsomining, graining, paper-hanging, decorating or anything else in their line. Both are experienced workmen and are prepared to do all kinds of work promptly and reasonably. Give them a trial [illegible]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,044
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,076
Underwriters	3,099,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,120,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSED & MORCKEL.

George Alfred Townsend (Gath), the greatest living American correspondent writes solely for the Minneapolis Tribune.

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address,

A. M. CHILDS,
[46-f] Carman, Minn.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Teachers' Examinations.

CROOKSTON, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher, school house, March 30th and 31st, 1885.

At East Grand Forks, school house, April 2d and 3d.

At Red Lake Falls, school house, April 6th and 7th.

Crookston, court house, April 9th and 10th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
County Supt. of Schools.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

MARRIED,

THUNE—CROAN.—In this city on March 14th, 1885, by Esq. Lewis, William E. Thune to Miss Grace A. Croan, all of Polk County.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending March 16th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised,"

Biulle, Miss Anie
Clark, Mrs C F
Eriksson, Carolina
Fitzgarald, James J
Farogren, Karine J
Haines, Louisa
Marott, John
Preudhammer, Joseph
Volem, Ingebor T To Anne Christiansen—2

Sorli, T H
Torgerson, Jens
Thorpe, Gurrott L
Urness, Charoline A
White, Charles
Wine, Joseph
Weken, W A

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

At Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, at the close of business, March 10th, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$108,006.25
Overdrafts	44.99
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	19,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	10,840.57
Due from other National Banks	7,519.22
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,815.92
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	20,000.00
Premiums paid	142.50
Checks and other cash items	8,737.67
Bills of other banks	2,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies	45.01
Specie	10,768.00
Legal tender notes	5,700.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	855.00
Total	$180,075.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 68,841.22
Surplus fund	820.00
Undivided profits	1,522.51
National bank notes outstanding	17,100.00
Individual deposits subject to check	70,801.01
Demand certificates of deposit	8,740.13
Time certificates of deposit	22,267.46
Due to State banks and bankers	781.85
Total	$180,075.82

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk, }

I, John Cromb, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN CROMB, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1885.

ANDREW P. HANSON,
Notary Public, Polk County, Minn.

Correct—Attest:

ROBERT HOUSTON, }
M. R. BROWN, } Directors.
[SEAL.] JOHN McLEAN, }

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 2d, 1885, viz: ALEXANDER ROBERG, H'd No. 8788, for the s½ se¼ and s½ sw¼ S. 10, T. 151, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Huot, David Coo, Camille Brouillette and Peter Columbus, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[47-52] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 20th, 1885, viz: MARTIN M. DAVIS, H'd No. 1921, for the nw¼ S. 28, T. 153, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Cotter, William Brandt, Frank Staboy and Frank [illegible]

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands.

—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

New York Store!

BEFORE BUYING YOUR
SPRING DRY GOODS
Call and See Our Stock and Prices.

☞ Fine Line of DRESS GOODS and SILKS at prices within the reach of all.

WHITE GOODS.

Embroideries, Nainsook's Sussis, all over-embroideries and Laces.

Bargains in CRASHES and TOWELS.

Geo. G. Macdonell,
Successor to Proud & Macdonell.

PUBLIC SALE
AT AUCTION!

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT MY FARM
IN THE TOWN OF EUCLID,
(1½ miles from the Station,)
On Tuesday, March 31st,

At 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit:

16 head heavy Work Horses.
9 set double Work Harness.
4 Lumber Wagons.
8 Hay Racks for same.
1 4-horse Seeder. and
2 2-horse Seeders.
4 3-horse Harrows.
5 3-horse Sulky Plows.

1 iron-beamed Sulky Plow,
2 2-horse Mowers.
1 1-horse Hay Rake,
1 warehouse Fanning Mill.
3 Wood Twine Binders.
1 Champion Twine Binder.
and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS:—Notes with approved security at 10 per cent. per annum, payable Nov. 15th. Five per cent. off for cash.

W. H. GRAVER.

M. R. BROWN. Auctioneer,

FOR SALE

20 NEW Milch Cows, 20

—ALSO—

5 Yoke of Steers. 5

The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns, good milkers, and will be sold
Cheap for Cash.

Call on or address
B. SAMPSON,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON, MINN.

[illegible] for the Spring trade with a full supply [illegible] Work and Light Harness, Single and Double [illegible]

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says; "The Welcome Oats grow from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 23 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 76 stalks from one oat."

From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.

[48-59] C. P. CAHOON.

MERCHANTS' Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.

M. R. BROWN,..........Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.

J. KELSO........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.

Wm. ROSS..........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line [illegible]

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prises the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butterand Eggs and get highest prices for them. Rememberthe RED STAR, onedoor scuthof Montreal House.

E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very [illegible] and lowest prices. Call and see us.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and [illegible]

MY DREAM.

A slender form, a girlish face,
  Blue eyes, and golden hair;
Sweet lips, dear lips! and sunny smiles,
  A vision angel fair!
Oh, gentle eyes! oh, cruel eyes!
  Why will you haunt me so?
Filled with the old sweet tenderness
  The love of long ago.

A merry laugh, a pleasant voice,
  Sweet chimes, like silver bells;
Old music unforgotten still,
  Around me rings and swells.
Oh, wooing voice! oh, cruel voice!
  Why will you haunt me so?
Speaking the old sweet tenderness,
  The love of long ago.

An angel form, a blessed face,
  A picture fading never!
The anguish of a vanished hope,
  That clings to me forever.
Oh, blessed dream! oh, cruel dream
  Why will you haunt me so?
Sad with the old sweet tenderness,
  The love of long ago.

THE BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

Lois stitched away night and day at red shirts and blue-and-white shirts and gray. They were the spells and talismans that kept her all the bright hours of the brightest days, as well as the dark hours of the darkest ones, in the corner of the window of her dingy little room.

It was not a dirty room. She kept it clean, but a mean yellow paper, and mean yellow doors, and a blackened ceiling, and second-hand furniture, will look dingy; and tasteful rooms with flowers and birds, and pretty bits of lace curtains, and all that, cannot be kept up by an honest young woman who lives by making flannel shirts and has a little sister to care for also.

To be sure, Trot was the joy of Lois's life—the one thing she had left to love.

Once they had been so happy. Their father, a merry, black-eyed sea captain, had kept a home for them in a sweet country place. Their mother, bright cheeked and curly haired, had been an elder sister to Lois. Oh, what merry times they had had!

But the dear father's ship went down one dreadful night, and when the news came his wife only lived long enough to kiss the little dead baby they put into her arms, and Lois at 18 and Trot at 8 were left alone in the world.

The house was sold. The orphans were not too well dealt with. There were debts to be paid; and, though one or two kind captains made up a purse for the little girls, they had families themselves, were not rich, and were men who were always on the wing. Still there was enough to live on for a year, and Jack bade Lois be of good cheer.

Jack was engaged to Lois. This voyage ended, he would be first mate, and then, if she would marry him, there would always be a home for Trot. Lois would have married Jack if he had no chance of promotion, and terrible as was her grief, his love kept her heart from breaking.

But the clouds were gathering darker and darker about her young life. Jack sailed away one day, kissing her before he went with long, lingering kisses, and bidding her think only of his return.

And alas! that happened which happens now and then on the great ocean—the vessel was not heard of again. It was never spoken; it did not arrive in port; no vestige of its existence was ever washed ashore where men who understand such things could find it. No figurehead, no steamer marked with name, no bottle in which some bit of hurried writing told its fate.

After awhile old sailors knew nothing ever would be heard of the ship, and they told Lois, whose heart still clung to hope.

And now three years were gone, and Lois stitched at the flannel shirts in her city room, and Trot grew up thin and quiet and eager-eyed wondering at fate, and always looking back on merry Christmas days and midsummer holidays and papa's home-comings, and the curly haired mother who laughed so much, and Lois, with dimples in her cheeks, walking with Jack in the moonlight, and at herself, a rosy child, with a store of dolls and sugar-plums and pretty pink and blue dresses, kisses innumerable, and she the pet of the household, as though she were some one else.

Yet Lois loved her, and she always found herself in her arms, when she awoke in the morning. Only Lois was sad and poor, and there seemed nothing bright in life.

On her eleventh birthday, to be sure, she had a surprise, a beautiful book with gilt cover and gay pictures. She did not guess how much night work Lois had done to earn it, and now she was hard at work thinking, thinking, thinking, what she should do that she might give Lois a present on her birthday. Lois would be 21 on the 3d of May.

To do this Trot knew that she must earn some money. She could not sew well enough, and though she was industrious and did all the housework and bought the provisions and cooked them and helped carry home the bundles, that made no money.

When Trot went to the bakers for bread, or to the butcher's for say, a neck of mutton or some sausages, or to the cheap store, where coffee was cheaper than it was anywhere else, she thought of this constantly.

She asked the prices of the pretty things in the shops, of collars, and cuffs, of neckties, of books, of jewelry of the cheaper sort found in trimming stores.

Things seemed very dear to Trot, but one who only hoped might as well hope for pounds as for pence.

And, sometimes, Trot lying alone in bed before Lois finished her work and came also to rest her pretty, weary head on the coarse pillow case, would wish that there were fairies like the fairies in her book, who came at night to put shillings into good children's shoes. At last the very day before Lois's birthday, it seemed to Trot that this happened.

Trot had a hole in her shoe, right in the sole, close to the edge where it was fastened to the upper. It let in the water in rainy weather.

It was a trap for pebbles and splinters, so that Trot was often compelled to hop on one foot to a doorstep and take the intruder out. And one day, when she had been buying a penny mince pie, not for dessert but for dinner, something slipped in that hurt her a good deal, and that seemed to her like a button. "But if it is a button," thought Trot, "I'll keep it. Buttons are useful."

She set her little basket down, and held on by the area-railing, and ran her finger into her shoe, and into her palm dropped a small, shining silver thing—a sixpence, really a 6-penny piece. Now, sixpence is not a large sum, but when attained miraculously at the moment when one had ceased to hope for anything, it might seem so at Trot's age.

Some vague idea that fairies were really around actually thrilled the child.

Then the substantial fact fixed itself in her mind.

A present of some sort Lois should have. She could give it to her.

Trot hid the treasure in the corner of her pocket-handkerchief, took home the pie, and kept her secret as she ate the pie with her coffee.

Then, when all was tidy, away she went, stealing out the house with great importance, and staring at the shops and pricing things, and finding nothing (for sixpence) that was worth buying.

At last, in a small shop window, she saw some little pin-cushions—two scallop shells set over a bit of colored satin, with a loop of ribbon to fasten to one's belt or a nail.

They might do, she thought.

Alas! they were 18 pence apiece.

But the half-grown girl behind the counter was good-natured.

"Look here," she whispered to Trot, "I know how hard it is to get things when you're young and ain't earning yet. She charges 18 pence for these, but she buys 'em of an old sailor, who makes them himself, for sixpence. You go down the street, along the wharf to a little yellow house. There's toy boats in the window, and parrots, and bananas, and he's an old man with a wooden leg; and jest ask him. He'll sell you one, I'm sure."

"It's very nice of you to tell me," said Trot, and with a grateful look she sped away; and though Lois would have expected to see her killed outright, did get safly through the crowds of drays and carriages at the waterside of the yellow house, where the little old man with his wooden leg kept his queer little shop, and, as the sign at the door declared, "boarders" also.

Lame sailors smoked on the steps. One whittled at the end of the workroom.

As Trot stood modestly waiting, a tall man, with a long beard, who looked thin and ill, and very sad, hurried past her and went up stairs. It was then that the old man asked her what she wanted.

"One of them cushings?" he repeated. "Well, my dear, yes. By the dozen is my rule, but I breaks rules for pretty little lassies like you. Will you have a blue, a pink, or a yaller silk? Make up your mind and I'll pitch down what you choose. My darter fixes the silk, I gums the shells on and polishes 'em, and so they're finished. She's at work up stairs now. So which?"

"Blue, please," said Trot, and away stumped the old man. When he came down he showed her the cushion, took the silver, and went to hunt up a bit of paper to wrap it in; and the whittling sailor spoke to him.

"That poor chap looked blue," he said.

"He is blue," said the old sailor. "All that's come and gone is nothing to this," he said. "He hoped agin hope until now. But, you see, he's looked for his gal a month now, and can't find her; and he says either she's dead or married and he's talking of putting a pistol to his head. I never see a chap so mortal down in the mouth afore."

"Folks has lived through it and married other gals," said the sailor, whittling hard and turning very red.

"Yes," said the old man, "but don't you see, he's had three years on a desert island, and seen two men along of him die, one arter the other, and was at starvation's door when Capt. Briggs picked him up, that weak he couldn't stand. And now this worry. Sartinty can be borne better than unsarinty be it ever so woful. Here, little lassie!"

But Trot, with eyes and mouth wide open, did not even see the little package he held out to her.

A memory of a nose and of hair like those of the tall man she had seen burst upon her.

Jack had no beard, but oh—but oh—she was strong in childish hope and that childish expectation of fine endings to real life-stories which we lose in after life.

Lois would have sighed and gone away, but Trot clutched the old man's jacket with her thin little hands.

"Oh, please, sir," she said, "oh, I believe it's Jack. I always knew he wasn't drowned. Oh, please tell him that if he's Jack, I'm Trot, and Lois is my sister. Oh, tell him! I think it's Jack, and that it is Lois he is looking for. We're Capt. Lee's daughters—tell him—tell him!

"Good Lord!" shouted the whittling sailor, dropping his knife. "It's like a play. The fellow is looking for Cappen Lee's darter."

Up he went, five stairs at a time. Down he came with the man with the beard.

"Where is she? Where is she?" he gasped. "This—this isn't Trot?"

"This isn't Jack. Oh, dear, dear?" cried Trot. "Only your nose—that looks like. Oh, is it Jack Darrow?"

"Where is Lois?" was all he answered.

And the whittling sailor wiped his eyes with a big red handkerchief and the old man yelled "hurrah!"

Then he crammed the pretty cushion into the child's pocket and she went away with her hand in the thin brown hand of Jack Darrow, and told him all as they hastened along.

"Go up and prepare her, Trot," said Jack. "This is sudden. It might hurt her."

So Trot climbed the stairs, thinking what she might say, and she came where Lois sat at work and said:

"Lois, I want to give you a birthday present, and the fairies put sixpence into the hole in my shoe and I went to buy a pin cushion, but I've got a bigger present than that. Guess what it is? It's—it's Jack—"

"The child is delirious!" shrieked Lois. "Oh, Trot. Trot—my little Trot!"

"Oh, Lois! said Trot. 'I'm only preparing you. Jack has come back. He's down stairs."

But Jack was up stairs by that time, and, for my part, I think that joy, however sudden, seldom kills.

"Oh, what a wonderful birthday present you brought me!" cooed Lois, embracing her sister next morning. "Oh, my pet, we shall be so happy together."

And so they were.

General Grant, in the Mid-Winter Century, says the troops on both sides in the battle of Shiloh "were Americans, and united they need not fear any foreign foe."

The pulsation of a cat's heart is said to be from 110 to 120 per minute.

THE EFFECTS OF POISON!

Some Startling Statements—Dangerous Drugs—Worse Than Opium Smoking.

VIEWS OF MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

The Washington Post says:

For centuries it has been contended that a cough medicine, to be effective, must contain morphia, opium, or some other equally dangerous drug, and to-day nearly every cough medicine in the market has for its base some one of these deadly poisons. In every State of the Union physicians and coroners are constantly reporting innumerable cases of poisoning and death resulting from such compounds. One authority states that these have done more injury than opium smoking. A purely vegetable and at the same time efficacious cough cure has been considered an impossibility. It is for this reason that eminent medical authorities and public men everywhere like Dr. James A. Steuart, Health Commissioner of Baltimore, and Dr. Samuel K. Cox, of Washington, have spoken so enthusiastically of the discovery of Red Star Cough Cure which is obsolutely free from poisons or narcotics. Dr. O. Grothe, of the Brooklyn Board of Health, and heads of similar boards in other cities, are also among those who have issued official certificates in its favor.

Prof. John J. Caldwell, M. D., member of the Electro-Therapeutical Society, New York; Medical Society, Kings County (Brooklyn); Medical Society Baltimore; for six years in civil and military hospitals; assistant surgeon U. S. Volunteers; author of "Electro-Therapeutics," etc., certifies that a very desirable new departure has been made by the introduction of Red Star Cough Cure; that in addition to the rare quality of being entirely vegetable and harmless, he finds it to be an ingenious compound, pleasant to take and of remarkable efficacy.

Who Have Used It.

To THE PUBLIC:

From personal experience as well as from observation of its marked efficacy in other cases that have come under our notice, we cheerfully recommend RED STAR COUGH CURE as a safe and reliable family medicine.

Combining the power to relieve and cure promptly, with the rare quality of being entirely free from opiates, poison and narcotics, as demonstrated by the analysis of recognized medical authorities, it may justly be termed a valuable discovery.

We concur in the official opinion of the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore, that it happily supplants the objectionable and not unfrequently harmful features of other cough mixtures."

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9, 1885.

R. M. McLANE,
Governor of Maryland.

CHARLES B. ROBERTS,
Attorney-General.

F. C. LATROBE,
Mayor of Baltimore.

A. P. GORMAN,
United States Senator.

HARRISON ADREON,
Postmaster, Baltimore.

THOMAS S. WILKINSON,
City Commissioner.

JAMES R. HORNER,
City Comptroller.

EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
Collector of the Port.

J. H. SELLMAN,
Collector U. S. Internal Revenue.

HART B. HOLTON,
Member of Congress.

H. CLAY DALLAM,
Judge Appeal Tax Court.

SAM'L A. CLAGGETT,
Sanitary Inspector.

JAMES S. MORROW,
Chief Judge Appeal Tax Court.

Over fifty physicians of Baltimore, including those of leading hospitals, charitable institutions, colleges and schools, have voluntarily endorsed Red Star Cough Cure, not only as the best thing of the kind ever discovered, but as being entirely free from the harmful features of other cough mixtures. Every one will find it a safe, sure cure. It is entirely free from opiates, narcotics, emetics and poisons. It leaves no bad effects. It does not derange the system. It is pure, pleasant, prompt. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States at fifty cents a bottle. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Maryland.

Bernard Murphy, Champion Youth Walker of Australia, says in the Melbourne Sportsman: "On Monday previous to the match with Ormes, of Sydney, I was attacked with the 'stitch.' I could not walk another yard, and gave up all hope of winning. I was advised to try St. Jacobs oil. I did so rubbing a little on my side. I have not been troubled since, and won my match."

In a four ounce glove fight at Sportsman's Park, New Orleans, between George Rooke of New York, and George Fryer, England, Rooke was knocked out in the first round, which lasted one minute and ten seconds. The round began by Fryer forcing the fighting. Rooke landed a blow squarely on Fryer's mouth. Fryer then got in several half-hits, and Rooke was driven to his corner and pressed against the ropes. Fryer here sent one straight from the shoulder. The blow landed on Rooke's right arm, paralyzing it to such an extent, that he dropped his guard. Fryer then caught Rooke on the jaw, knocking him down. When Rooke picked himself up, Fryer hit him under the left jaw, and Rooke fell like a log. He was carried to his corner almost senseless, and the fight decided in favor of Fryer, who was loudly cheered.

The winter wheat crop in Virginia is said to be badly damaged.

DON'T SAY there is no help for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in Head, since thousands testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. It supercedes the dangerous use of liquids and snuffs. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief at once. Price 50 cts. at druggists, 60 cents by mail. Send for circular. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

I USED part of two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and can say I am entirely cured of catarrh.—Charles Biesel, Co. K, 17th Infantry, Fort Custer, M. T.

Adolph McGuhn of St. Paul put three bullets in his head. He was educated and dissipated.

A STARTLING FACT.—Heart Disease is only inferior in fatality to consumption, do not suffer from it but use DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR. It has cured thousands, why not you? $1.00 at druggists. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass.

The wife of Mark Hopkins, the St. Claire, Mich., millionaire, sues for divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Complicated and obstinate cases of blood taints, ulcers, obstructions, unnatural discharges, exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous, mental, and organic debility, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of prostate gland, kidneys and bladder, piles, fistular and rupture, all permanently cured. Staff of twelve expert specialists in constant attendance, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America. Send history of case and address for illustrated pamphlet of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

At Elkhorn, Wis., Nellie Horan was acquitted of the charge of murdering her sister.

Drowsiness in the Day-time

unless caused by lack of sleep or from overeating, is a symptom of disease. If it be accompanied be general debility, headache, loss of appetite, coated tongue and sallow complexion, you may be sure that you are suffering from biliousness and consequent derangement of the stomach and bowels. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are a sure cure for all ailments of this nature. They cleanse and purify the blood and relieve the digestive organs.

President Seeleye, of Amherst college, is seriously ill with erysipelas in the head.

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

The Best Butter Color.

The great unanimity with which dairymen of high reputation have adopted, in preference to anything else, the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., is remarkable. It shows that the claims of imitative colors are baseless, wise dairymen will use no other.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, who entertains most lavishly in New York, is worth $6,000,000.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

The governor of West Virginia has abolished his military staff. Too many colonels.

Plain as the Nose on Your Face.

What is the difference between persons nose and Carboline the Great Petroleum Hair Renewer. Ans: one is the center of the head and the other is a head-scenter.

Congressman Hewitt's wife has a private fortune of $2,000,000.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. G. D. WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of DR. G. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

The president of Mexico declares that any attempt to impair the integrity of the Central American states cannot be permitted.

FOR OVER eight years I have suffered from catarrh, which has affected my eyes and hearing; have employed many physicians without relief. I am now on my second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and feel confident of a complete cure.—Mary C. Thompson, Cerro Gordo, Pratt Co., Ill.

RED STAR
20 TRADE RED STAR MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

Allen's Lung Balsam
A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
THAT WILL CURE
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP!
MOTHERS,
Have you delicate, weakly children, who are always taking cold and subject to Croup? Remember, there never was a case of Croup which did not originate in a cold! Lung Balsam is your remedy.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
WHOOPING COUGH CURED.
O. A. HARRIS, of Benevolence, Ga., writes, Dec. 13, 1884: "My little boy, but little more than a year old, had a severe attack of WHOOPING COUGH, which my family physician said could not be cured, as it was winter. Having heard of the merits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, I immediately proceeded to town and purchased a bottle. To my surprise, this one bottle cured him sound and well. Others, hearing of the result, tried it, with equally good results. Later, my two little girls had Whooping Cough, and one bottle cured both of them. We think Whooping Cough is not much to be dreaded, if ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM can be had and given."
By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.
DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed; but try this remedy and you will not be deceived.
It will cure when all others fail.
Directions accompany each bottle.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
It Contains no Opium in Any Form.
CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
It is Sold by MEDICINE DEALERS generally.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

First Assistant Crosby, of the postoffice department, has resigned—ahead of Botkin.

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Price 25 cts.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE PIMPLES, and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

JAY EYE SEE'S DRIVER, Edwin D. Bither uses Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve, and says a thorough trial enables him to endorse it as the best remedy that he ever saw for general stable use. Sold by druggists at 50c and $1.00.

ECZEMA ON SCALP.
Cuticura
A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN and BLOOD DISEASE
FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.
ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.
This, repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from poisonous ingredients.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

DO YOU KNOW
"For months I suffered with malaria and nervous dyspepsia. During the attacks I experienced severe pain, accompanied by that extreme tired and languid feeling. Could not eat or sleep. Would get up mornings with hardly life enough to move. None of the usual medicines employed in such cases had any effect upon me. From time to time I was laid up and unable to attend to any business. Finally a druggist of this city suggested
HOPS AND MALT BITTERS,
I commenced taking them, and now I am as well and hearty as any one, and cannot say too much in praise of this excellent remedy."
A. J. POWELL, 16 Woodbridge St., Detroit.
If you cannot get Hops and MALT Bitters of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price, one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.
Do not get Hops and MALT Bitters confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but Hops and MALT. None genuine unless manufactured by the
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.
NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul,
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul,
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

SEEDS I grow them myself and test them before selling. They are fresh and reliable, don't buy any seeds from second hand dealers. Write for my splendid Illustrated Almanac Catalogue, FREE. R. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford, Ill.

CLIMAX Plug GRADE
R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

ANY MAN
Or woman making less than $40 per week should try our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons a splendid chance to make money. Our $4 combination free to those meaning business. Address B. H. Merrill, Chicago.

25,000
Bushels of the famous
Saskatchewan Fife Wheat
For Sale for Season of 1885.
The most remarkable Wheat ever brought to the Northwest. Has yielded the past season right along from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the Common Fife, sown beside it. Our illustrated 16-page Catalogue, containing its history, together with numerous testimonials from those who have tried it, sent free on application. Address W. J. ABERNETHY & CO., Originators and Proprietors, 42 Third street South, Union Building, Minneapolis.

DISEASE BANISHED
Health Gained,
Long Life Secured,
BY USING
KIDNEY-WORT
It Purifies the Blood,
It Cleanses the Liver,
It Strengthens the Kidneys,
It Regulates the Bowels.
TRUTHFUL TESTIMONY.
KIDNEY DISEASES.
"I suffered day and night with Kidney troubles, my water was chalky and bloody, I could get no relief from doctors. Kidney-Wort cured me. I am as well as ever. FRANK WILSON, Peabody, Mass.
LIVER COMPLAINT.
I would not be without Kidney-Wort if it cost $10. It cured my Liver and Kidney troubles after I had lost all hope. SAM'L HODGES, Williamstown, W. Va.
PILES! PILES!!
I suffered for 12 years from Piles, as none but those that have been afflicted can realize. Kidney-Wort quickly cured me. LYMAN T. ABELL, Georgia, Vt.
CONSTIPATION.
I was a great sufferer from diseased Kidneys and was terribly constipated for years. I am now at seventy as well as ever I was in my life and it is due alone to Kidney-Wort. C. P. BROWN, Westport, N. Y.
RHEUMATISM.
"After suffering for thirty years from Rheumatism and kidney trouble, Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me." ELBRIDGE MALCOLM, West Bath, Me.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering and weakness, brought on by use of a Sewing Machine." DR. C. M. SUMMERLIN, Sun Hill, Ga.
FOR THE BLOOD.
"The past year I have used Kidney-Wort more than ever, and with the best results. Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used." PHILLIP C. BALLOU, M.D., Monkton, Vt.
MALARIA.
"Chronic Malaria for years, with liver disease made me wish for death. A European trip, doctors and medicine did no good, until I used Kidney-Wort—that CURED me." HENRY WARD, Late Col. 69th Reg., N. G. S. N. Y., Jersey City, N. J.
It acts at the same time on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS stimulating them to healthy action and keeping them in perfect order. Sold by all Druggists, Price $1.00 Liquid or Dry. The latter can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
BURLINGTON, VERMONT, U. S. A.
Montreal, P. Q., and London, England.
KIDNEY-WORT

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 19 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS
The fittest subjects for fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords adequate protection by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type, and stands alone unequalled among our national remedies.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

STROWBRIDGE
BROAD CAST

SOWER
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!
Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.
C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best
FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

GRAPE VINES, Strawberries, &c., by mail. Send for price list. Latham's Nursery, Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

Learn Telegraph or Shorthand and earn big wages. Situations guaranteed. Valentine Bros. Janesville, Wis.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

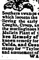
Send stamp for my circular, "$750 a year, or, How I Manage Poultry." How to make an Incubator costing less than $5. How to build cheap poultry houses, preserve eggs, cure cholera, make best hay, &c. Address [illegible], Abilene, Kansas. Breeder P. R. Fowls and P. C. Swine. Swine circulars free.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] L. A. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ills.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM WASHER! It will pay any intelligent man or woman seeking profitable employment to write for Illustrated Circular and terms of Agency for this Celebrated Washer, which by reason of its intrinsic merit is meeting with such wonderful success. J. WORTH, CHICAGO, ILL., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS
The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other:
J. P. Allen
ST. PAUL, MINN. Druggist & Chemist


SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send ct. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. No Seeds produce finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. All tested. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER COATS
THE BEST WATERPROOF COAT MADE.
Will keep you dry in any storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat. Sold everywhere. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

J. A. SALZER, LA CROSSE, WIS.
BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.
Seeds (our growth), produce by all odds, the finest Flowers, best Vegetables and largest farm crops—increasing yields fully ¼ to ½! Try them. New Vegetables, Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc. Roses and Plants by 100,000. Will pay to get our new catalogue, free. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

LINKED TOGETHER
PUBLISHER $30,000. FREE! SUBSCRIBER
A PRESENT FOR EVERYONE
NO COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS. SUBSCRIBE DIRECT.
The above pointedly illustrates our plan of dealing with our subscribers. The connecting link consists of Cash Premiums instead of exhorbitant commissions to middlemen.
WE GIVE AWAY The princely sum of $30,000 FREE
BELOW IS OUR PREMIUM LIST. Every article has been carefully selected and we guarantee complete satisfaction. This is a reliable offer by a Newspaper of national reputation, having been established over fifteen years. Positively no Postponement.
1080 PREMIUMS. PRESENTS FOR ALL.

1st, cash,	$5,000	6th, cash,	$1,000	11th, buggy,	$250
2d, cash,	3,000	7th, piano,	750	12th, gold watch,	200
3d, cash,	2,500	8th, piano,	600	13th, gun,	150
4th, cash,	2,000	9th, piano,	500	14th, gold watch,	125
5th, cash,	1,500	10th, carriage,	350	15th, gold watch,	100

100 $50 sewing machines worth in cash 5,000
100 elegant albums, worth in cash, $1,000 100 elegant albums, worth cash, 710
50 American silver watches, worth cash, $1,250. 500 elegant bound books, 1,000
The above premiums will be ready after April 20th, as soon as the awards are made by the Committee, which will have charge of the allotment. In addition to the premiums, we will mail, postpaid, to every new subscriber who follows our directions a present, independent of the premium, worth from 15 to 25 cents. These will be forwarded as soon as subscriptions are received. No person will be permitted to participate in our premiums unless he sends ONE DOLLAR for one year's subscription to our paper, on receipt of which his name will be entered and a numbered receipt forwarded entitling him to the benefits of our great offer.
CLUB PRICES!
For $2, TIMES one year to 3 subscribers, 3 Presents and 3 Receipts. For $3, TIMES one year to 3 subscribers, 5 Presents and 5 Receipts. For $5, TIMES one year to 5 subscribers, 10 Presents and 10 Receipts. Cash and names must all be sent at one time.
A GREAT STORY By Mr. Jas. Payn is now being published in our family weekly paper. Also, each week we give a sermon by REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, a feature alone worth the price we charge for the whole year. In addition to the continued stories, weekly sermons by Brooklyn's most noted divine and general literary miscellany, each issue contains the following: Illustrated sketches of prominent men; letters from all parts of the world; news of the week; full and reliable market reports; political goings-on. Washington news and special departments carefully edited for Farmers, Little Folks, the Family Circle, and business men generally. The present publishers have conducted THE TIMES for 15 years, and have learned by experience that genuine merit wins more friends than anything else. The public can, therefore, rely on us to add every improvement desirable, and to spare no expense in keeping our paper at the head. We are encouraged by our largely increased list of subscribers, now numbering over 40,000, to continue the
REDUCED PRICE OF $1
a year, and will therefore receive subscriptions at this low price. EVERY WESTERN MAN, EVERY FARMER, EVERY HOUSEKEEPER AND EVERY INTELLIGENT NEWSPAPER READER will find something every week in THE TIMES worth our price of $1.00 a year. Specimen copies free.
The following from the Postmaster of Kansas City will show not only the reliability of THE KANSAS CITY TIMES but its rapidly-increasing circulation:
TO THE KANSAS CITY TIMES CO.:
POST OFFICE, KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1, 1884.—I have to inform you that the periodical postage on the regular editions of your DAILY, SUNDAY and WEEKLY TIMES for 1881 was $3,665.36, for 1882, $7,189.20, for 1883, $10,136.46. THEO. S. CASE, P. M.

ONLY $1
ONLY $1
ONLY $1
ONLY $1
500 WATCHES FREE
To the first 500 persons who send in their order first, with ONE DOLLAR enclosed, we will send a hunting-case silver watch like cut here given. We guarantee the watch to be a correct time piece, and made of sterling silver. These watches are given away in addition to and independent from the 1,080 premiums and presents mentioned above. First come, first served. Remember to send ONE DOLLAR by postal note, money order or registered letter and we will enter your name for one year's subscription to THE TIMES; also send you a numbered receipt and forward a present worth from 15 cents to 25 cents, and if you are one of the first 500 you will also get one of the watches. Order now and get a good family paper for the long winter evenings. Cut this Advertisement out, as it will not appear again.
Address, THE TIMES, Kansas City, Mo.
Mention this paper.

MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.,
Sole Manufacturers for the Northwest of
THE PATENT CHALLENGE AUTOMATIC SCHOOL SEATS,

Which fold on patent solid taper BABBIT JOURNALS. The seat joint is bored to standard size, making a PERFECT JOINT, NOISELESS AND EVERLASTING. Capacity of our works 125 seats a day. Our work will stand, being made from thoroughly kiln dried lumber. Address Minneapolis School Furniture Co., Minneapolis, Minn. P. O. Box 518.

A Clear Skin is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it, at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

TWO OF THEM.

Kate Goldie and I were great friends in spite of the difference in our positions; she being Farmer Goldie's only daughter, and I the only child of the rector of the same little sea-bounded village. We had grown up from babyhood, knit together by the similarity of our circumstances—both the same age, both motherless, both only daughters of doting fathers, to whom we were equally devoted.

"What is the matter?" I cried, as I approached her one day.

"Nothing is the matter; I was but thinking and I want your advice, Miss Florence. You see," she began, "they both wants to marry me, and I don't know which to take. I was thinking about it when you came up."

"But who are they?" I asked, are 'they' Jim Taylor and Walter Butler, for if so"——

"No," sadly, "not Walter Butler; it's Jim Taylor and David Wardour."

"But, Kate, you puzzle me. I thought," in a low voice, "I always fancied it was Walter"——

"I was not speaking of myself, but of them. Jim Taylor and David Wardour; which shall it be?"

I withdrew my arm from hers in a transport of righteous indignation.

"I don't understand you," I cried; "why should it be either, when you care for Walter?"

It was her turn to be indignant now, she turned round on me fiercely.

"Walter, Walter," she said; "why do you keep on talking of him? Ah!" with something that almost sounded like a sob, "how stupid you are!"

"Then you had better not ask my advice," I answered highly offended. But she did not heed me.

"Miss Florence," she continued, "what I wants to know is this: Which is the richest of the two, and which is the kindest-hearted. Mr Bowles has known them both ever so long; have you heard him say?"

But I was too indignant to answer her question.

"Kate," I said, loftily, "I am ashamed of you. I never thought you would look at matrimony in this spirit; its quite shocking. Which is the richest indeed! Oh, it is horrible: it ought to be no question of money; only of which you—you—love the best. I never thought you would be so worldly."

"Miss Florence, you are a goose," was Kate's unmannerly rejoinder, as she walked away from me toward home, leaving me still with an expression of conscious virtue depicted on my countenance.

During the days that ensued I saw nothing of Kate, and by degrees it dawned on me that we two old friends were indulging in the folly of a quarrel. I was, however, sincerely disgusted with her, and my disgust increased when, a few days after I met her in the cornfield, my father announced to me that he had heard in the village, that she was engaged to be married to Jim Taylor.

"You must go this afternoon and congratulate her, Flo," he continued, quite unaware that Kate and I were not on speaking terms. But this state of things could not continue, so I took his advice and went down to Hawthorn Farm, in the afternoon, to offer my congratulations and tacitly cry Pax!

I found Kate looking ill, with dark rings round her eyes, and by no means the blushing bride-elect. She received my congratulations very calmly.

"He is here," she said; I will call him. Jim come and speak to Miss Florence. He is shelling peas for me," she continued; "I alwaws make him useful—I can't abide idle fellows."

I began to feel sorry for Jim.

He came in, however, anything but sorry for himself, radiant and blushing as any girl; but as he was eminently uncomfortable in my presence, Kate dismissed him to the peas again and resumed her conversation. She was far more talkitive than usual, being as a rule very silent.

"Yes," she continued, "we shall marry very soon, so as to be well settled down before harvest time; for you know, Miss Florence, we are going to live here and manage the farm. Father is getting old, and he worries himself to death about things, so now Jim and I will do it all and—Jim has plenty of capital"—defiantly.

"Oh, yes, it is all very nice," I answered, somewhat sarcastically, "and I am sure Jim is a good fellow." I added more warmly; "he looks it."

"Oh, he is very well;" then, more brightly, "I'll tell you what he is, Miss Florence; he is a right down good farmer, and that is what we want here."

"I am very glad to hear it," I answered, and very shortly after took my leave. There was a constraint about us both that made the interview anything but satisfactory, and I was pleased—almost for the first time in my life—to leave sweet Hawthorn Farm, where I had always been so happy. There was alteration in it since the days when I used to go there in Kate's holiday-time, and eat strawberries or cake, according to the season of the year; then, everything about the place had been bright and prosperous; now all spoke of want of money. True, it was as tidy as, under the circumstances, it could be, but it was a shabby, poverty-stricken tidiness compared to the old days of spick and span neatness, which it was to be hoped Jim's capital might restore.

As we walked through the village street toward home who should I encounter but Walter Butler? He was sauntering along with his hands in his pockets, whistling loudly, and looking anything but the lovesick swain. For the first time, good-looking as he was, his countenance repelled me, and involuntarily I contrasted it with Jim's straightforward, ingenuous face. How idle he looked too! Surely he could not again have left his place. When last I had seen him he had been keeper to Mr. Groves, about three miles inland.

"Good evening, Walter," I said.

"Good evening, miss."

"Are you come home for a holiday?" I continued.

"I've left Mr. Groves," he answered somewhat defiantly.

"I'm sorry for that," I replied. "I am afraid you are rather a rolling stone."

"I am not a-going to stay in a place where I am not trusted;" he responded, almost impertinently. Then: "So Kate Goldie is going to be married? I wonder how Jim Taylor will like keeping that old father of hers? I reckon he won't make much out of that place, as he has had nothing put into it for these many years past."

"That is his affair," I answered. "Good evening, Walter," and I passed on.

Six weeks later Kate Goldie and Jim Taylor were made man and wife in the little village church. To my mind Kate looked beautiful. Her simple white dress and bonnet became her better than her ordinarily rather smart attire, and her unusual palor was an improvement to her. The happy pair went straight home to Hawthorne Farm, and began the business of life at once. The whole affair seemed sadly lacking in romance.

All this time Walter remained idling about the village, picking up a few shillings at hay-making, harvesting, etc., and etc., and haunting Hawthorne Farm as soon as ever Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were settled there. He would stroll up to the house and present his handsome face at the kitchen window where Kate would be busy with her cooking or her baking, or he would walk boldly in and offer to help her with anything in which she was employed. On some pretext or other he was long absent, and soon my father began to look grave about it and to say he feared that Walter Butler was not up to much good and that the village people were beginning to talk.

In those days I often used to go and see Kate and always found her busy and industrious, but with a haggard, worried look in her eyes that ought not to have been there, for her affairs were looking up—the harvest was a good one, Jim worked like two men, fences were repaired, more hands were taken on new machinery bought, and altogether Hawthorn Farm began to wear a faint resemblance to its former self. Old Mr. Goldie, too, was perfectly happy, Jim was an attractive and respectful son-in-law, and it seemed to me that, except that her husband was too soft, as she once said to me, Kate had nothing to complain of.

One afternoon when I strolled up there I found, to my annoyance, Walter Butler, with a pipe in his mouth, sitting in the best parlor, while Kate sat in the window mending. I at once evinced my displeasure by saying, with marked coldness:

"I will not stay, Kate, as I see you are occupied." and I was about to withdraw when she flung down her work and came after me.

"Oh, Miss Florence, do stay—do stay!"

There was a ring of entreaty in her voice that struck me, and I turned round again.

"I can't stay," I answered, "if Walter Butler is sitting there smoking."

"He shan't sit there—he shall go."

"I thought that you could not abide lazy fellows, Kate?" I continued somewhat maliciously.

"No more I can," she answered, flushing. "I hate them! Oh, I hate them!"

There was a passion, a fire about her as she ejaculated these words that puzzled me and made me at once go back with her. We found Walter still lounging on the pretty chintz-covered sofa, but my presence seemed to make Kate brave, and she said to him:

"Now just you go about your business, Walter, and take your nasty pipe out of this room when Miss Florence is coming into it."

He rose sulkily enough.

"Good-bye, Kate," he said patronizingly, made me a surly salute, and was about to leave the room, when Jim came in—fair, red-faced, debonair, as usual. Not so debonair, though, that he could not shoot a glance of anger and contempt at Walter Butler.

"What are you a-doing here?" he asked, and then turning, after greeting me, to Kate. "My dear he said gently, "I want my tea early to-day."

I staid and had tea with them, and was more than ever struck by Jim's gentleness and goodness to his wife and his innate good breeding. I began to think Kate had married well after all.

Her manner toward him was singularly variable. One minute it was cold, the next warm; it was contemptuous, yet at times respectful—altogether a riddle.

"What a good husband you have, Kate!" I remarked, as he left the room to return to his work.

"Yes," she answered "he is well enough—he is very good to father and me—that I can't deny—but he is not much of a man," she added, with some contempt. "When you marry, Miss Florence, marry a man as will look after you."

"Why, Kate, Jim is always thinking of you. I should not have thought that you, who are so very independent, cared to be looked after so much."

"You are not married, Miss Florence. You don't understand," and with this, for me rather humiliating remark the conversation ceased.

It was a few weeks after this that Jim proved himself the man in the sense I could not understand, in so satisfactory a manner that he and Kate have been the happiest of couples ever since. Kate herself told me all about it in a moment of expansion, following immediately after the event.

It seemed that one day when Walter was lounging about her while she was busy in her kitchen-garden, Jim came in very quietly—he was always quiet—at an hour when he was usually out in the fields, with a heavy carter's whip in hand. He walked up to Walter.

"Now," said he, quite calmly, "I wants to know what business you always have here, prowling about my wife? If ever I catch you in this here garden or house again I will lay this"—holding up the whip—"about your shoulders; so now you had better be gone."

Walter stared in amazement at the quiet, fair-haired man. "You oaf, you," he said.

"An oaf, am I?" said Jim. "Then take this," and he gave him a smart cut with the whip.

With a cry of rage Walter tried to spring on him, but Jim kept his head and alluded him.

"Don't try that," he said, "or you will get the worst of it," and once more he raised the whip menacingly.

"Kate, go in," he said with a ring of authority in his voice she had never heard there before, but she did not stir. How could she, when love and admiration for her husband were surging through her veins, and her heart was beating so that she could not move?

For one minute the two men stood eyeing each other, and then, lithe and active Jim had seized Walter round the waist and thrown him to the ground.

There was a cry of joy, of pride, and Kate ran up to her husband.

"Oh, Jim! I am so glad!"

He looked at her wonderingly, but did not answer, for Walter, with an evil, white face, had risen to his feet, and finding his despised antagonist too much for him was preparing to beat an undignified retreat. The sight of Kate, clinging to her husband's arm, seemed too much for him. He shook his fist, speechless with fury, at them both, then slowly withdrew, turning round from time to time to repeat the gesture. But Kate and her husband had entered the house, he quite calm and quiet again, a fact which impressed his wife with his strength of both body and mind not a little.

"Did you say you were glad, Kitty?" he asked incredulously.

Oh! so glad, Jim. I have been so miserable. He would come here day after day, and reproach me with having behaved badly to him; and say that I had given my promise to marry him. So I had, but after I had said 'yes,' he cooled off, became quite distant like, and never came near me. Then I grew sore and angry, and when he went away to Mr. Groves without a word to me, I vowed I would have nothing more to say to him. It was just about the time that poor father lost so much money, and when you came and asked me to marry you, I thought as how you were rich and—"

"Yes, yes, I know all about that, Kitty; you never hid from me why you married me. But why did you never tell me how Walter persecuted you? I would soon have sent him about his business. I thought," rather sadly, and hesitatingly, "that you liked him to come."

"And I thought," with downcast eyes, "that you were not—not—man enough, Jim and I was angry that you did not show more spirit, and I said to myself, 'you were but a poor thing.' But now," with a glow of pride, "I know differently, and oh! I am so glad he is gone. He is a bad man, he is."

Jim drew her to him and kissed her. "He is a bad'un, Kate, and do you know why he became so cool and distant to you after asking you to marry him? Because he found out that affairs here were in a bad way and that you would have uncommonly little money, instead of a great deal, as he fancied. Don't you think you are well rid of him for a husband?"

"I do, Jim; indeed, I do—and, Jim, I have always been a good wife to you although I did marry you because you were rich and would let father live with us, but now"—in a whisper—"you know—yes, you know"—

"What, Kitty? Say it out loud."

"Why, you know that I love you."

That is word for word as Kate told the story to me. She is a comely matron now, with half a dozen children about her. I am still Miss Florence, not having yet found the man equal to looking after me.

The Mysteries of Jupiter.

From the Providence Journal.

The problems waiting for solution in regard to Jupiter are almost without number. Telescopists are never weary of studying the markings on his disk. New lines of his varying belts, dots on his surface, changing tints, bright spots near his equator, rifts in his cloud atmosphere, occultations and transits of his moons and shadows are scanned by eagle-eyed observers, accurately mapped by skilled draughtsmen, and laid away to swell the huge pile of observations which, one of these days, when the Jovian alphabet has found an interpreter, will reveal the process of world-making going on in a planet so huge in bulk that his primeval fire still burns. The great red spot, visible for years on Jupiter, has come and gone. Its appearance was a mystery, its disappearance is equally unaccountable. It left behind an unsolved problem, tangible proof of the equatorial acceleration of the planet. For the bright spot near the equator made a circuit around the planet in five minutes less time than the great red spot that was 40 degrees from the equator. In precisely the same way, the spots near the sun's equator complete a revolution in less time than those nearer the poles. Here is another link connecting the central luminary more intimately with his lordly son, and including his developments within the bounds of solar mysteries. When we find out the reason why the equatorial sun spots move faster than the polar sun spots, then we shall learn why the Jovian bright spots moved faster than the great red spot. We shall probably be convinced at the same time that the regal planet is far more in the condition of the sun than his less massive and less richly endowed brethren. How many ages must roll on before the dawn of the day of certainty succeeds the long night of theory?

Fresh and Stale Bread.

In reply to an inquirer, the Christain Union makes several statements about bread, which those anxious that, "good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both," should heed. It says: "Fresh bread contains a large amount of water, about forty-five per cent., much of which is in a pure or uncombined state.

"Within two or three days after baking, chemical changes take place in the interior of the loaf, in which the greater portion of the water enters into a combination with the starch and gluten of the grain, giving to the bread the appearence of being lighter, although if placed upon the scales it will be found that it has lost scarcely anything in weight.

"The fact can be easily demonstrated by placing a stale loaf in a closely covered vessel, and puting it in a hot oven for half an hour. On breaking open such a loaf it will be found to possess all the characteristics of a newly baked loaf, the water having been driven out from a combination with the constituents of the flour by the heat.

"A portion of the inside of a freshly baked loaf, when rubbed between the fingers, or when chewed, forms sticky, pasty mass, which is permeated by the degestive fluids with difficulty.

"Pieces of stale bread treated in the same manner, separate into small particles, which are readily acted upon by the digestive fluids. It is for this reason chiefly that stale bread is so much more wholesome and digestible than freshly baked bread. It should be added that the indigestibility of warm bread is greatly increased by the addition of butter."

Bishop Kip, of California, does not inscribe his name on his visiting cards, but simply the words, "The Bishop of California."

THERE'S NO POCKET IN A SHROUD.

You must leave your many millions,
And the gay and festive crowd;
Though you roll in royal billions,
There's no pocket in a shroud.

Whether pauper, prince, or peasant,
Whether rich or poor or proud—
Remember that there isn't
Any pocket in a shroud.

You'll have all this world of glory,
With a record long and loud,
And a place in song and story,
But no pocket in your shroud.

So be lavish of your riches,
Neither vain nor cold nor proud,
And you'll gain the golden niches
In a clime without a cloud.

A LITTLE SHOP GIRL.

"She's an old darling," said Grace Craxall. "And I mean to help her all I can. I've got a beautiful recipe for chocolate eclairs, and on Friday evening I am going there to make up all that I can, so that the school children will buy them on Saturday. I know how to make cinnamon apple tarts, too, and lemon drops and cocoanut balls."

"Grace, I do believe you have taken leave of your senses," said Medora May. "One would think it was disgrace enough for Aunt Deborah—our own mother's sister—to open a horrid little huckster shop without our mixing ourselves up in the affair."

"But Aunt Debby must live, you know," said Grace, who was perched, kitten fashion, on the window sill, feeding the canary with bits of sparkling white sugar. "And cousin Nixon couldn't keep her any longer, and her eyes are not strong enough for fine needle work, and her education has not fitted her to be a teacher, and her poor old rheumatic bones keep her from going behind a counter or entering a factory. I suppose you wouldn't be willing to have her come and live with you?"

"I!" cried Medora. "Do you suppose I want to proclaim to the whole town that I have such a dilapidated old relation as that?"

"I would take her quick enough," said Grace, "if I didn't board with Mrs. Howitt, and share the little up stairs back room with the two children. Just wait until I marry some rich man," she added with a saucy uplifting of her auburn brows, "and then see if I don't furnish up a stately apartment for Aunt Debby!"

"Don't talk nonsense," said Medora, acidly. "It's very likely, isn't it, that a factory girl like you is going to marry a rich man?"

Grace Craxall laughed merrily. All through life she and her cousin, Medora May, has agreed to differ on most points. Grace seeing no other career before her had, on the death of her last surviving parent, cheerfully entered a factory, while Medora, taking her stand on the platform of a false gentility, had done fine sewing and silk embroidery on the sly to support herself, putting on all the airs of a young lady of fashion the while. And now Aunt Debora May, to the infinite disgust of her aristocratically inclined niece, had actually opened a little low windowed shop in a shady street just out of the main thoroughfare, and as Medora despairing expressed it, "gone into trade!"

For Aunt Debby, in her bewildered loneliness, had scarcely known what to do until Grace Craxall came to the rescue with her hopeful courage and straightforward common sense.

"I only wish it wasn't sinful to take a dose of laudanum and put myself out of the way," sighed the poor old lady.

"Now, Aunt Debby, that doesn't sound a bit like you," said Grace, cheerfully.

"But what am I to do?" said Aunt Deborah.

"What can you do?" said Grace.

"I don't know as I am good for anything," said the old lady with a quiet tear or two, "except to help around the house, and I ain't strong enough for regular hired help. Your uncle always used to say I was a master hand at making bread."

"Then make it," brightly interrupted Grace.

"Eh?" said Aunt Debby.

"There's a nice little store to let on Bay street," went on Grace for ten dollars a month."

"But I haven't got ten dollars a month," feebly interrupted Aunt Deborah.

"I'll lend it to you," said Grace, "out of the wages I have saved. And there's a pretty bedroom at the back of the shop, and a clean, dry basement under it, where you could bake your bread. I know, for the sister of the lady where I board is looking for dress-making rooms, and I heard her speaking about it."

"Do you mean to open a bakery?" said bewildered Aunt Debby.

"Not exactly that," explained Grace. But if Mrs. Howitt, or Mrs. Taylor, or any of the ladies around here could get real home-made bread, such as you make, do you suppose they would put up with the sour stuff they get at the baker shops? And you could easily get up a reputation on your raisin cakes, and fried crullers and New England pumpkin pies. Now couldn't you?"

The old lady brightened up a little.

"I used to be pretty good at cooking," said she. "And if you think I could support myself so—"

"I am sure of it!" cried cheerful Grace. "And I'll go there with you this very day to look at the place, and will engage it for three months on trial. And I can paint you a sign to put over your door, 'Home-made Bread by Mrs. Deborah May!' And I'll hem you some curtains and arrange the shelves in the low window! I almost wish I was going to be your shop girl," she added merrily. "But I can help you in the evening, you know!"

Grace Craxall's prophecies proved correct. Aunt Debby's delicious home-made bread, whiter than powdered lilies, sweet as ambrosia, soon acquired a reputation, and the old lady could scarcely bake it fast enough. People came half a dozen blocks to buy the yellow pumpkin pies and delicious apple tarts; children brought their hoarded pennies to invest in chocolate sweetmeats, vanilla caramels, and cream cakes, with puffy shells and delicious centers of sweetness. The little money drawer grew fat with coins, and Aunt Debby's dim eyes grew bright and hopeful again.

And one day Mr. Herbert Valance, walking by with Medora May, stopped and looked in.

"Isn't that your cousin Grace," said he, "behind the counter?"

Medora turned crimson with vexation.

"My cousin Grace?" she said. "No, indeed! We are not—in trade!"

What possessed her to utter this deliberate falsehood Medora could not afterwards have told. Partly the sting of false shame, partly a disinclination for Mr. Herbert Valance to know that her relations were not, to use her expression, "ladies and gentlemen."

Mr. Valance looked up at the sign over the door.

"The name is May," he remarked indifferently.

"Yes," said Medora, angry at herself blushing so deeply, "but we are no relation."

Mr. Valance thought over the matter; he afterwards met Miss May at a party given by a friend, where pretty Grace Craxall was also present; he had taken rather a fancy to the bright blue eyes and delicate blonde beauty of the former. Valance Hall, on the hill just out of the city, was solitary enough, now that his sisters had all married and gone away, and perhaps a man might find a less attractive and graceful wife than Medora May. But he could not be mistaken, he thought, in Grace Craxall's identity.

And so the next evening, about the same time, he sauntered into the shop.

Grace was behind the daintily clean little counter, taking some newly baked maple caramels off the pan. She looked up with a smile.

"Good evening, Mr. Valance," said she.

"So," he thought, "I wasn't mistaken after all. And the little blue-eyed seraph is mortal enough to tell a lie in spite of her angelic appearance!"

But he looked serenely at Grace.

"I didn't know you were in trade," said he.

"Didn't you? Well," retorted Grace, "I am my Aunt Deborah's shop girl at present. I always come here in the evenings to help her, because," she added, with a sweet shade of seriousness coming over her face, "Aunt was old and poor, and she didn't quite know how to maintain herself in independence; and, unfortunately my wages at the factory are not enough for us both. So I advised her to open this business, and she did, and she is doing well; and she bakes the most delicious bread and pies you ever ate, so," with a saucy twinkle under her eyelashes, "if you know of any customers, will you please recommend our firm?"

"To be sure I shall," he answered in the same spirit. "And I am very glad, Miss Caxall, to see that you are not ashamed of being a working girl."

"Of course I am not," said Grace. "Why should I be?"

"But your cousin Medora is."

Grace gave a little shrug of her shoulders.

"Very likely," said she. "Medora and I differ in many things."

Mr. Valance bought a pound of caramels and went away.

"She is a beauty," he said to himself. "And she is a sensible beauty into the bargain. One of those rare avises in our country, a thoroughly well-balanced girl."

He must have been very well pleased with his purchase, for he came again the next evening, just in time to walk home with Grace Craxall. And they talked over Aunt Deborah's affairs, and concluded, as flour was low just then, it would be a favorable opportunity for the old lady to lay in her winter stock through Mr. Valance, who was acquainted with one of the great New York grain merchants.

Only a few weeks had elapsed, when Medora May was electrified to learn that her cousin Grace was engaged.

"To some master baker or journeyman confectioner, I suppose," she said contemptuously.

"No," said Grace, with eyes roguishly sparkling, "to Mr. Herbert Valance."

"I—don't believe—it, said Medora, growing red, then pale.

"But it's really so," said Grace. "And we are to be married in three months. And Aunt Debby is to come to the hall and live with me as soon as she can dispose of her business to advantage. And dear Medora, I hope you will often come and visit me there."

Medora May did not answer. She could not. But in her secret heart she recognized how infinitely more successful in life's lists had been Grace's true, frank honesty than her own subtle and devious course.

Like many another, however, the lesson had come to her too late.

A Boston Romance.

From the Chicago Courier.

About eighteen months ago, a young gentleman living on Commonwealth avenue was smitten with a violent passor for a pretty servant employed in his mother's house. They were married secretly; but the family early discovered the state of affairs, and then there was a terrible time. It was proposed to the erring son that his low-born wife should be given a certain sum of money and sent so far away that she could never trouble him. It is presumed he regretted his hasty act, for he accepted the terms, and the girl was sent away. The matter was confined to members of the family, with the exception of an aunt of the young man who helped furnish the money to buy the silence of the girl, not even the most intimate friends knowing the way things stood. The young gentleman, of course, passed for an unmarried man.

About six months after the disappearance of his wife he met a beautiful girl at Cambridge, with whom he fell desperately in love. She was lovely, accomplished, and his equal in birth and fortune. He paid her marked attention for several months, and finally offered himself in marriage. The young lady accepted him and the engagement was announced. Now during this time the aunt, who knew his secret, had been taken violently insane, and was put in the McLean asylum for treament. The Cambridge young lady, whom we will call Miss White, had a sister in the same asylum who was insane from melancholy. Miss White frequently visited her sister, and continued to do so after her engagement, even speaking of her coming happiness during one of her visits. One day one of the keepers at the asylum said to the melancholy patient: "Miss White, your sister is coming to see you to-day." In the opposite gallery the aunt of the young man was confined, and she overheard the message. She immediately called out, "I must see your sister when she comes; I have a secret to tell her." Accordingly, when Miss White called, the aunt found means to see her, and after asking if it was true she was engaged, told her the story of the young man's marriage, and that he had never been divorced. The young lady was almost stunned, although, obtaining the news in such a place, she could not believe it. Returning home she told her father what she had heard, and upon investigation he found it true. At this time the invitations were out for the wedding and all preparations made. Miss White sent her bethrothed husband a note asking him to call at a certain time. When he arrived she walked into the room and in the presence of her parents accused him of his treachery and the terrible position in which he had nearly placed her. He did not attempt a denial, and could not find anything to say in extenuation, except that he loved her and thought that his wife would never appear. The young lady suffered a serious illness, which sufficed as a pretext for recalling the invitations. The kind of honor in a family which could permit such a thing to go on and allow an innocent girl to be sacrificed, ought to be bound in a separate edition of the blue book.

England's Seaside in Winter.

Olive Logan's London Letter.

I find that many persons in America think it so strange that we in England should go to the seaside in winter, and wonder how it is that the Queen should seek her marine residence at Christmas time. These persons who so wonder are not familiar with the peculiarities of the British climate, and think because there are ice and snow in New York and Philadelphia the same conditions must prevail here. They make their climatic calculations without bringing in that important factor, the Gulf Stream. By the aid of this obliging body of water the temperature of the south coast of Britain is simply delightful during the winter months, and as for the Isle of Wight, where the Queen goes, it is Italy with sanitary improvements—nothing more nor less. The fogs which are apt to make life a vexation in London at or near this season are unknown on the coast, and often when it is as dark as pitch at noonday in London, we, us and company jump into the electric-lighted Pullman train and in an hour are on the King's road at Brighton; with the sun shining brilliantly over our heads, the blue waves dashing at our feet, the sea dotted with pleasure craft, little German bands tinkle-tooting the latest American importation, "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By," or some other sugary sentimentalism, in our ears, and the whole of the June procession of Hyde Park and Piccadilly fashionables elbowing us as we move through the crowd.

The Wisconsin Samson.

Fishing parties and explorers in the wilds of Northern Wisconsin were, a few years ago, familiar with Peter Panquette, the Samson of the region. He was a famous woodsman, possessed of mighty endurance and muscles that were like iron. Senator Clark says: I have had him bare his arm to me and crack hickory nuts upon his muscles. It was like cracking them on a stone. He could take a handful of dried, hard hickory nuts and crush them to pieces by merely tightening his fist."

On one occasion, while serving as a guide for a party of explorers, a yoke of oxen, drawing a boat down the Fox, gave out through fatigue. Panquette took their place and hauled the boat along, heeding the strain less than the beasts.

Personal Paragraphs.

A Brooklyn linguist, in advertising his profession thus describes his powers of speech: "I kin spraken de Dutch like A No. 1. Pollevoo le France very fair, but when it comes to English, well now, I kin lay the whull dictionary out cold."

Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, ex-United States District attorney for New York, who recently went to Europe in the hope of benefiting his impaired health, has been unable since his return to resume his law practice and is now seriously ill at his residence.

Adjutant General Drum is said to agree with General O. O. Howard in the opinion that deserters from the army ought to be branded. He says that during the last five years 10,901 soldiers have deserted from the regular army, or nearly every other man.

By the terms of her will, the late Mrs. Clarissa C. Peck, widow of Philander Peck of Chicago, left $395,000 to her relatives, and the remainder of her estate, estimated at between $400,000 and $500,000, for the foundation of a home for incurables in Chicago. The Old People's Home of Chicago is left $10,000, and the same amount for the American Sunday School Union and the Lake Forest University. The Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago is left $10,000 for mission schools, and $10,000 is bequeathed to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

William F. Burton, the caricaturist, who has just died at Jersey City, was only twenty-nine years old. He was the most widely known as the producer of whimsical illustrations of certain popular songs. The sketch of "What are the wild waves saying?" in which a small boy and girl are depicted looking out on the sea that is wetting their feet was his work. He was a frequent contributor to Puck, Harper's Weekly, and other illustrated papers, and a profuse illustrator of picture books.

According to a statement of the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, a member of congress from Chicago at the time, who says he had the information direct from President Lincoln himself, Tennessee was omitted from the emancipation proclamation in deference to the opinions and wishes of Andrew Johnson; who argued that it would alienate or divide the Union men of that state and temporarily strengthen the pro slavery element upon which the rebels chiefly depended. The Union men of Tennessee afterward changed the constitution of the state so as to abolish and prohibit slavery within its borders. These amendments were ratified at a popular election Feb. 22, 1865.

A New Device for Making a Living.

Blakely Hall tells of a new device by which a clever but unscrupulous woman in New York makes a living:

A clerk in the counting room of a prominent New York paper told me an ingenious scheme the other day which I imagine has never been exposed. A respectably dressed and prosperous looking woman came into the office as if she owned it, and was rather proud of the fact, stammered down an advertisement with the requisite change on the counter, and smiled affably on the clerk. "Still another?" asked the clerk, brightly. "Still another," repeated the woman. "This time it is a beauty, too. Come to me, you know, when you want one." She smiled again and drifted out of the room. "For three years," said the clerk, "that woman has had an advertisement in the paper every day announcing that she has for sale at her residence a piano which will go at a bargain. The advertisement invariably states that the instrument has only been in use a week and is in every respect as good as new, but that sudden reverses in fortune and a decision to move out of town force the owner to sell at once. I thought for the first five or six weeks that her ladyship was having a hard time to sell her piano. Then I began to smell a mouse. One winter night she was obliged to wait here a long while for a car, and a talk led her into the confession that she sold pianos in this way as a regular business. She has an arrangement with the manufacturer, by which he furnishes her a fresh piano as soon as the last one is sold, and as they are all of cheap make, but rather showy, they manage to go off very well. She is anxious to keep her business very quiet, but it has noised abroad, until she has several competitors, and the Sunday papers will invarably have the names of four widows who are obliged to sell their piano at once. Every one of them makes a good living by it. Piano makers, it seems to me, have rather a tempestuous time, anyway. If my memory serves me, the life and death struggle which goes on among the makers of these instruments began at the centennial—according to the advertisements. Since then all sorts of devices have seen the light, but the employment of alleged indigent widows is probably the most original.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says: "Some day Lieutenant Garlington will be found to have done brave deeds and to have made a more successful fight against the elements than any one else who been connected with the Signal-Service Arctic expeditions. His retreat over 600 miles in open boats, and the consequent saving of the lives of all his men, was pluckier and showed more judgment than anything done by the last expedition. He was practically in the same situation and was further north when his ship was lost than Greely was at Cape Sabine. Greely, too, had boats, as Garlington had, but the latter took to them, made his journey, and saved his men, while Greely knocked his boats to pieces for fuel and lost most of his party by starvation." Garlington is a brave man and desired success. He was graduated at West Point at the time of the Custer massacre and assigned to the seventh cavalry. Instead of taking his vacation to which he was entitled he made haste to join his regiment at a time when it was expected that it would be still further depleted by Indian conflicts. He is no carpet soldier but has a laudable ambition to win fame, whatever dangers may be in his way.

IN THE JAWS OF A SHARK.

The Marvelous Experience of Alfetto While Working at His Calling of Diver

From the Panama Herald.

Alfetto the Spanish diver, who has been at work on the wreck of the Atlanta, near Morehead, thus speaks of an adventure had by him a few days ago: At the time I was at the bottom of the sea. I was just about to signal to be drawn up for a moment's rest, when I noticed a shadowy body moving at some distance above me and toward me. In a moment every fish had disappeared, the very crustaceans lay still upon the sand and the cuttle fish scurried away as fast as they could. I was not thinking of danger, and my first thought was that it was the shadow of a passing boat. But suddenly a feeling of terror seized me. I felt impelled to flee from something I knew not what. A vague horror seemed grasping after me, such as a child fancies when leaving a darkened room. By this time the shadow had come nearer and taken shape. It scarcely needed a glance to show me that it was a maneater, and of the largest size. Had I signaled to be drawn up then it would have been certain death. All I could do was to remain still until it left. It lay off twenty or twenty-five feet, just outside the rigging of the ship, its body motionless, its fins barely stirring the water about its gills.

It was a monster as it was, but to add to the horror the pressure of the water upon my head made it appear as if pouring flames from its eyes and mouth, and every movement of its fins and tail seemed accompanied by a display of fireworks. I was sure the fish was thirty feet long, and so near that I could see its double row of white teeth. Involuntarily I shrunk closer to the side of the vessel. But my first movement betrayed my presence. I saw the shining eyes fixed upon me; its tail quivered as it darted at me like a streak of light. I shrunk closer to the side of the ship. I saw it turn on one side, its mouth open, and heard the teeth snap as it darted by me. It had missed me, but only for a moment. The sweep of its mighty tail had thrown me forward. I saw it turn, balance itself, and its tail quivered as it darted at me again. There was no escape. It turned on its back as it swooped down on me like a hawk on a sparrow. The jaws opened and the long, shining teeth grated as they closed on my metal harness.

It had me. I could feel its grinding teeth on my copper breastplate as it tried to bite me in two, for, fortunately, it had caught me just across the middle, where I was best protected. Having seized me it went tearing through the water. I could hear it bound forward at each stroke of its tail. Had it not been for my copper helmet my head would have been torn off by the rush through the water. I was perfectly conscious, but somehow I felt no terror at all. There was only a feeling of numbness. I wondered how long it would be before those teeth would crunch through and whether they would strike first into my back or my breast. Then I thought of Maggie and the baby and wondered who would take care of them and if she would ever know what had become of me. All these thoughts passed through my brain in an instant, but in that time the connecting air tube had been snapped and my head seemed ready to burst with pressure, while the monster's teeth kept crunching and grinding away upon my harness. Then I felt the cold water begin to pour in and heard the bubble, bubble, bubble, as the air escaped into the creature's mouth. I began to hear great guns and to see fireworks and rainbows and sunshine and all kinds of pretty things, then I thought I was floating away on a rosy summer cloud, dreaming to the sounds of sweet music. Then all became blank. The shark might have eaten me at his leisure and I never would have been the wiser. Imagine my astonishment then when I opened my eyes on board this boat and saw you fellows around me. Yes, sir, I thought I was dead and ate up, sure.

Alfetto was found by his comrades a few minutes after the snapping of the line. He was picked up insensible, with several holes punched in the metallic part of his diving suit.

Mumps.

There are three glands, or rather collections of glands, on each side of the mouth that secrete saliva—the fluid which keeps the throat moist and helps to digest food. One collection is just below the ears; the second below the ends of the lower jaw; the third under the tongue. Mumps is a brief fever, and one of its characteristic symptoms is an inflammation and swelling of these glands, generally those near the ears—whence its medical name, parotiditis—inflammations of the parotid glands, the name mumps is from the mumbling way in which the patient often speaks, it being painful to move the inflamed jaws.

Every inflammation of these glands does not constitute mumps, but only such as is caused by a peculiar kind of contagion, which probably enters the mouth in breathing, and thence finds its way to the glands through the main ducts.

In all infectious diseases there is a period of "incubation"—a term taken from hatching—the time between the exposure and the first symptom. In mumps this period varies from eight or ten days to two or three weeks.

The swelling begins below the ear, extends back to the end of the jaw, and thence spreads in all directions. Sometimes it is so slight as to be scarcely noticed; sometimes it is so great on both sides as to give the neck and head a pyramidal shape. And yet very severe symptoms are sometimes connected with the slightest swelling.

The swelling may be confined to one side of the neck, but most often it extends to both, the one, however, first affected being the worst. The whole disappears in eight or twelve days. In rare cases the swelling extends to important glands in other parts of the body, sometimes with serious results.

The fever is often so slight that the patient keeps about, and unless it extends to other glands is always without danger, and requires only the simplest treatment.

The period of greatest susceptibility to an attack is between the ages of five and fifteen. It is unknown under one year, and not common in adults. Yet persons who have seemed proof against it when young are sometimes severely attacked late in life. It is one of the diseases which are seldom repeated.—Youth's Companion.

IN SCHOOL DAYS.

ill sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning;
round it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry vines are running.

'ithin, the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official;
he warping floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial;

he charcoal frescoes on its walls;
Its door's worn sill, betraying
he feet that creeping slow to school,
Went storming out to playing.

ong years ago a winter sun
Shone over it at setting;
it up its western window panes,
And low eaves' icy fretting.

t touched the tangled golden curls
And brown eyes, full of grieving,
f one who still her steps delayed
When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy
Her childish favor singled;
His cap pulled down upon a face
Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow
To right and left, he lingered;
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue checked apron fingered.

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hands light caressing,
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell,—
"Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child face is showing;
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing.

He lives to learn in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him,
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her—because they love him
—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

JANET'S WAGER.

WOULDN'T MARRY A MAN WITH RED HAIR.

"Well, I know one thing," said pretty Bessie Carleton, decidedly; "I never shall marry a man with red hair. May Brown doesn't know how she has lowered herself in my esteem by marrying such a red-headed fellow as Clem Weston. I wouldn't have believed it of her. But the deed is done; she really has married him; here are her wedding-cards, Janet," and she tossed them across to her friend. "No, indeed," she went on, leaning back in her comfortable lawn-chair, "my mind is made up; mark my words, Janet. I never shall marry a man with red hair." Janet laughed most provokingly.

"Don't be too sure," she said in a warning tone, "there's no telling what you may do before you die; as old Miss Gaylord is always saying, 'we're born but we're not buried."

Bessie laughed and then asked seriously, "But why shouldn't I be sure? I never could marry a man with red hair, because to begin with, I never could fall in love with him. Think how unromantic it would be. In novels the heroes always have 'waving auburn curls' or 'jet black locks.' I have never come across any endowed with my pet abhorence, red hair.

"I regret to express my feelings, Bessie," said Janet, coolly; "but I feel it my duty to tell you that you are making of goose of your-self," and while her friend stared at her in a mixture of surprise and indignation, she continued calmly; "To begin with, you are not in a novel, so you can hardly expect young men with 'auburn tresses, and 'jet locks flying to the wind, to be always hanging around doing nothing, as seems to be the aim of the impossible romances that you refer to, and to end with, you are only a girl doomed to live a useless unromantic life, like all the rest of us until some kind creature with black or red hair, I don't know which, shall take pity on you and marry you. So I wouldn't be so vehement against the unknown red-haired if I were you. Do you know," she cried, starting up, "I will wager a box of French bonbons that you marry a man with, not golden brown, not auburn, but real downright red hair; what will you give me if I win?"

"This diamond," answered her friend, lazily touching the beautiful jewel at her throat.

"O, no," remonstrated Janet, "I won't take anything so handsome; you are too generous."

"Not at all," was the reply, "because I am sure that I never shall have to give it up."

"Eh bien! nous verrons, was the quick retort. "Ah," changing her tone, "here come the boys," as across the lawn toward them came two handsome young fellows.

"What's the row," called one of them as he came up; "we heard your excited voices as we rode up the avenue, and with our customary courage flew to the rescue. Whose life is in danger?"

"It is just this," explained Janet. "Bessie declares she will never marry a man with red hair." Upon this Laurie passed his hand complacently over his own blonde curls. "And I have wagered a box of bon-bons against her diamond pin that she will. Won't you take it down in black and white, Fred?" turning to her cousin.

"Certainly." And after a prolonged search among his numerous pockets, he produced a diminutive note-book wherein he made a most business-like record of the bet and the stakes put up by both girls.

"And now we shall see who wins. I am all anxiety, although I think with Janet, that you are doomed to lose your bet, Miss Carlton," he said, turning to her.

He was a tall, handsome young fellow and Janet's cousin, while his companion, Laurie Edwards, was only a friend down on a fortnight's visit.

Laurie was Miss Carlton's devoted slave, and now he cried eagerly:

"I don't see why she should lose. I am sure she has every opportunity to win."

"Oh, yes, we all know she has every opportunity," laughed Fred mischievously, causing Miss Carlton to blush and Laurie to vow vengeance against him; "but I doubt whether she will avail herself of these opportunities, even to save herself from losing."

"What a beautiful sunset," said Bessie desperately; "the country is always beautiful, but especially so on summer evenings."

"The rays of the departing sun have affected your cheeks, my dear," said Janet; "won't you take this seat? It is more in the shade than the one you have. This vine will screen you entirely."

The answer to this kind offer, was a stony glare, which so amused her that she could not resist laughing a proceeding which infinitely disgusted Laurie and Bessie. Fred restored the peace of the party by saying quietly, as if nothing had happened:

"By the way, Janet, if you don't object, I think I'll ask Dick Lansdale down for a few weeks."

"Of course you may ask him—any one that you choose; why, where are you two going?" as Laurie and Bessie were strolling off.

"Just for a walk on the beach," answered Bessie over her shoulder. "Won't you join us?"

"Two is company, four is none," called Janet. "Who is Dick Lansdale anyway?" she asked, turning to her cousin.

"That's just the joke," he cried, eagerly. "He is the nicest fellow going, but he has the reddest hair you ever saw. He is fascinating, handsome and intelligent—just the man for Miss Carlton to fall in love with. Now this is my plan; I shall insist upon his wearing a wig over his objectionable hair while visiting here."

"But," interrupted Janet, "do you think he will be willing?"

"Oh, yes, I know Dick," was the reassurring answer. "Then I shall expect him to fall in love with Miss Bessie, and trust her own stony heart will be touched; then when they are engaged he shall appear with his natural red hair, the plot shall be disclosed, I shall beg forgiveness, you shall win your bet, and the curtain will go down on the villains, you and I, Laurie, the disappointed lover, and the happy pair, Dick Lansdale and Miss Carlton."

"That would be splendid, "cried Janet; "but suppose she doesn't fall in love with him. what then?"

"Why, nothing. There will be no harm done, only a crashed plot. But I am sure she shall like him."

"Poor Laurie," said Janet, "I feel sorry for him!"

"Well, you needn't, she doesn't care a snap for him. You can see that he bores her awfully, and he'll get over in no time—I have been along there myself. Come now, let us join them on the beach. Remember, mum's the word."

A few evenings after, as Laurie and the two girls were standing on the gallery, preparatory to taking their customary evening ride, the dog-cart came bowing up the avenue, drew up at the steps and out of it sprung a Fred Miles, followed by a tall, dark-haired, gray-eyed young man with an intelligent face and distinguished. After the usual introductions, Janet, with her most gracious smile, turned to the new-comer, saying:

"If you are not too tired, Mr. Lansdale, we will be happy to have you go and ride with us."

"I have already ordered his horse, so he will have to go whether he wants to or not," interrupted Fred, before his friend could reply.

"There, Laurie," as the groom brought around the horses, "you, Miss Carlton, and Mr. Lansdale will go together, while we two jog along behind."

Laurie frowned a little at this arrangement, but, as it could not be helped, he submitted to his fate though glowering darkly at his friend. No sooner were the three ahead, out of ear-shot, than Janet bent forward, crying delightedly:

He's very handsome, just as you said, and his hair is beautiful. I never would have guessed it was false if I had not known all about it."

"Yes," said Fred in a satisfied tone of voice, "I am sure our plot will succeed; I think she fancies him already. See how attentively she listens when he speaks. Poor old Laurie; I am almost sorry for him. I don't think he will stay much longer after this; he'll learn his fate and depart."

Nor was Fred mistaken. After two weeks of protracted misery, Laurie could stand it no longer, so he declared his love, was told calmly by the object of his adoration that she would always be his friend, but nothing more," and the following day departed, at war with all man, or rather all woman kind.

With the conspirators all went well. Bessie, unconscious of Janet's treachery, expressed to her without any scruples, her admiration for Mr. Lansdale's good qualities.

"He is so intelligent," she said one evening after a long discussion on the subject of "Woman's Rights."

"Yes, dear, I agree with you," was the sympathetic reply, encouraging Bessie to go on.

"And so handsome. Don't you think he is handsome, Janet?"

"Very," said Janet enthusiastically; then, glancing up, with a mischievous look in her dark eyes, which Bessie remembered too well afterward, "don't you think his hair is beautiful?"

"Lovely," cried her friend. "Ah Janet, I think I shall——"

She stopped short, overcome with confusion, for she was going to say, "win my bet."

Janet understood, pretended not to notice, finished the sentence off in her own mind and told her fellow-conspirator that night that she thought that things were turning out very well.

At length the crisis came. They had been rowing on the lake all the evening Bessie and Dick in the front boat, Janet and Fred in the one behind. It was quite warm rowing in spite of the pleasant breeze hovering about, and Dick had dropped his oars and stopped for a while to rest. Strange to say, silence had fallen upon him and his companion. He broke it by saying, abruptly:

"I am going away to-morrow. Aren't you sorry for me, leaving all this beauty and pleasure for a dusty desk in a dusty office?"

She had been leaning over the side of the boat, letting the water run through her fingers, but now she started up, glancing at him with a hurt pained look in her big blue eyes.

"You are not really going so soon?" she said slowly, as if she couldn't believe it.

"Yes, really," he answered, picking up the oars and beginning to row with unwonted zeal.

"Are you sorry?"

"Yes."

"Then," he said, "I won't go right yet. I will wait awhile, then take you back with me. I am not a rich man," he went on, hurriedly, "but I have enough to make my wife happy. Will you come, Bessie?"

He dropped the oars, and held out his hands for answer. She put out her own dimpled white ones in his big brown ones.

Just then the boat ran into the wharf, bringing them back to their senses.

The walk home was very quiet and rather embarrassing. Bessie wondered whether it was exactly right to accept a lover without so much as asking her father's leave. To be sure, his indulgence and weakness to her were proverbial. Still she thought she ought to have gained his permission first. She expressed her fears to Mr. Lansdale, who set her mind at rest by producing a letter from her kindest of parents, giving him permission to try his fortune, winding up with, "She's a dear girl, Lansdale, and, as I like you, I hope you will succeed."

By this time they had reached the porch. With a hasty "good-by" she sprang up the steps and rushed away to her own room, where Janet, on her return, found her, vainly trying to cool her tell-tale cheeks.

"Won't you come out on the lawn for a game of croquet?" she said pretending not to notice.

"No, thank you; I have a raging headache. You go down like a dear girl. I will come down to-night. I may feel better then."

"Perhaps you may; it will be dark," with which farewell shot she departed to inform Fred she thought "the blow was about to fall."

With the night and the moonlight came Bessie out on the broad front gallery, blissfully unconscious that Fred and Janet were ensconsed behind the blinds, waiting as Fred expressed it, "to see the fun." She looked, surprised to see no one, and had half determined to go back, when some one stepped out from the shadow of the pillars and came toward her.

"Is that you, Dick?" she cried, darting forward; but no—she drew back with a hasty "I beg your pardon," for the moonlight shone down on as red a crop of curls as ever were owned by a man. "Excuse me," she went on, "I took you for Mr. Lansdale."

"And so I am," answered a familiar voice; "surely, Bessie, an absence of two hours can't have made you forget my face?"

"I haven't forgotten you, Dick," she cried, piteously, "but what," she hesitated—then despertly. " what's the matter with your hair?"

"Now don't be angry with me, darling, and I will tell you all about it," he said, persuasively. You know you said you would never marry a man afflicted with red hair so I adopted this rule to make you love me. 'Tis true I began it all as a joke, but soon I was terribly in earnest." And then he told her the history of the plot. When it was finished the blinds flew open, and out rushed the conspirators."

"Pity and forgive, most beautiful lady, the humblest of your servants," cried Fred, falling on one knee, while Janet overwhelmed her friend with kisses, crying at the same time; "Oh, I have won, I have won!"

As for Bessie she forgave them; then, with tenderest smile, said, laying her hand on her lover's, "I think I would have loved you anyway Dick, in spite of your red hair."

Early Man in America.

According to Prof. Brinton, of the Academy of Natural Science, many important traces of early man are to be discovered in the Mississippi Valley. Near St. Paul begins the modified glacial drift of an intermediate glacial period. Fifteen feet below the surface are found stone implements and remains of workshops. In Patagonia remains of fires, tools and implements of bone were found. These things indicate a somewhat advanced stage of civilization and were left there before the horse was extinct. From these things it is inferred that a race, with rare types and characteristics, existed here as early, if not earlier, than elsewhere on the globe The characteristics, of the American race is color changing from copper to white; stiff hair and little of it; foreheads retreating, compressed at the sides, and low; eyes straight; noses dissimilar; mouth large; chin round, small and regular; expression hard and unpleasant. The sexes are much alike in appearance when they do not wear garments fashioned for the purpose of distinguishing them. The higher the development of man, the more pronounced is the distinction between the sexes.

Weather at Mount Washington.

A visit or to the top of Mount Washington concludes that the weather is really cold up there. He was convinced by a walk along the railroad with the wind blowing seventy miles an hour, and the thermometer 20 degrees below zero. The temperature does not go lower there than in many other places; but the wind blows with a greater velocity, it is said, than at any known spot in the world, and this makes the cold unbearable. A velocity of 180 miles an hour has been attained, while at pike's peak, eight thousand feet higher, the greatest is one hundred miles, and in New York forty-five miles is a heavy gale. Of course the air has less power as the density decreases, but even with this reduction the cold is so intense that if one covers every part of the body, leaving only the eyes exposed, these are soon coated with frost, which close the lids and often make it almost impossible to see. The moisture of the breath freezes under the covering of the face, and a frost-bite is the consequence.

Marble in Alaska.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The people of California are rejoicing in the prospect of the development of the valuable marble quarries of Alaska. San Francisco alone imports annually about $4,000,000 worth of marble, one-quarter of which comes from Carrara in Italy. The price, however, is so high that they have been looking forward eagerly to the formation of a company for the purpose of opening up the trade nearer home. The United States Coast Survey party of 1867 reported that marble had been discovered in inexhaustible quantities in Alaska, and two years later samples sent to Washington were examined and found to be of a very fine quality. A ledge has been located by a company just formed, and operations will be commenced at once. The ledge is only ten feet from the water's edge, and, as there is never any ice in that locality, ships will be able to land at any time of the year.

There are 2,880 co-operative societies in Germany, with a membership of over 1,000,000, and last year they purchased over $375,000,000 worth of goods.

NOTES FOR THE FARM AND HOUSE.

Farming Miscellany.

Setting apart certain days each spring for tree-planting, as a public work, is to be highly commended. "Arbor Days" should be appointed by State Governors, and the children in schools should be encouraged to take an interest in the matter. The idea originated with Nebraska twelve years ago, and 244,000 acres of trees have since been planted there. Kansas followed, and now has $100,000 acres artificially planted. Ohio has begun the good work, and the children are becoming so interested that in Eden Park, Cincinnati, the schools may be turned loose without danger that a single shrub will be injured or a flower plucked.

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture they had a lively tilt on the subject of corn for fodder. Some contended that at its best it was not worth two-thirds as much as hay; others said it was worth pound for pound as much as the best hay. Henry Noble had only five acres of pasture for 40 cows from the middle of May to October; these cows had what they could get in that pasture and what green corn they would eat. He has had a fine quantity of the best quality of milk, and the cows are fat. He is fully in favor of this method of keeping cows.

Wheat screenings, or screenings of any kind, are among the least desirable of all poultry foods, though often recommended as such by high authorities. At best they are little better than bran, except that they are in the most compact condition, which is no improvement. They are often infested with mites, insect eggs and fungus spores, which are liable to produce parasites and disease, and are rarely free from foul seeds which the fowls are wise enough to reject and leave to infest the fields. They should never be fed to any animal till they have been ground so fine as to destroy all vitality, and then they are of very uncertain value.

During comparative leisure of winter the are many little jobs that can be done with a view to saving precious moments in the busy springtime to come. Every implement and appliance that will come into service in the work season should be over-hauled, the working parts of machinery be cleaned, and woodwork painted, plows and other tools that have duplicate parts should be gone over and the parts that have worn weak be replaced by new ones, while sets of these should be provided against future breakage. A supply of extra harrow teeth, whiffletrees, linchpins, bolts and nuts may be gotten around for use in emergencies.

Cold weather is not unfavorable to sheep if they are profusely fed and cared for. Hence sheep are inclined in such weather to remain closely indoors, even when the ground is bare of snow, a habit which should be broken up. It is now generally believed that close confinement and want of exercise are leading causes of feeble and goitered lambs. As the ewes advance in pregnancy towards spring, inactivity tends to produce fatness and with it evil consequences such as are named. In all but severe weather the flock should be turned out daily between feeding all through the winter.

A large dose of charcoal, as a teacupful given in a quart of water and repeated in a few minutes, is an excellent remedy for bloat in calves or cattle. A tablespoonful of aromatic ammonia in a quart of water is also a good remedy, but these only give relief for a time and should be followed by a dose of one quart of raw linseed oil. It is easy to prevent this trouble by watchfulness in regard to feeding. This is a dangerous season, as the aftermath, or rowen, is apt to be indigestible, and if eaten while wet with cold dew or hoar frost will almost surely chill the stomach and produce indigestion, when the undigested matter ferments and produces large quantities of gas, which distends the stomach, and as this presses upon the lungs and interferes with the breathing, apoplexy or suffocation may be produced with fatal results.

Preventives of Disease.

Professor Brewer counts health the greatest of physical blessings. Society is learning that disease is too heavy a public tax. Memphis with its accumulations of filth was annually decimated by yellow fever till the community at large discovered that it could not afford to have such a menace exist in its midst, and so the people were compelled to clean and purify the city. Smallpox and other similar diseases will, like railroad accidents, grow beautifully less as men become careful and intelligent. Agriculture favors health, but farmers are far less healthy than they might be. Farmers' wives, confined much indoors, working over unclean cellars, and sleeping in damp rooms, are not noticeably long-lived. The germs of many diseases, like diptheria and typhoid fever, are progagated in cesspools, and privies that are too near the wells. The best preventive of disease is cleanliness. Run the house-slops upon the garden, and deodorize the contents of the privy by free use of coal-ashes or dry earth. Let the barn and hog yards not come too near the parlor or sleeping-room windows. Keep cellars clean and dry.

Dakota Potatoes.

Mr. Jacob Shoudy, of Lawrence Co., Dakota, sent us a box containing 14 potatoes which weighed 38 pounds. Among these were seven Blue Victors weighing 23 pounds, or an average of 3 2-7 pounds each; four White Victors, weighing 9 1-2 pounds or 2 3-8 pounds each, and three Beauty of Hebrons weighing 5 1-2 pounds. The heaviest potato was a Blue Victor weighing 4 1-2 pounds, a true likeness of which we give in Fig. 11, on page 3. The largest White Victor is shown in Fig. 12, page 5, and weighed three pounds. The largest Beauty of Hebron weighed 2 1-2 pounds. Mr. Shoudy says: "You will see by the sample sent the size of potatoes we grow. I raised this year 500 bushels of Blue and White Victor, very few of which weighed less than two pounds, and from that up, many weighing four pounds, and being perfectly solid. I have never yet seen one with a hollow in it. The 20th of July we had a hail storm that destroyed the ground, cutting them all to pieces. Only for that I think I should have had some of fair size; as it is, I send these to show what the black hills can do under difficulties, and promise now, that next year, if the hail doesn't hit us, I will send you some weighing at leat six pounds, and maybe more." This Blue Victor was a fine potato, and entitles Mr. Shoudy to the $10 prize.

Mr. E. C. Barrow, of Spink Co., Dakota, says: "I plow the land deep and harrow it thoroughly. I then furrow it out deep, making the furrows large, three feet apart. I drop the potatoes, cut so as to have two eyes on each piece, fourteen inches apart. I cover them with the Acme Harrow, which is the best tool for this purpose I have ever found, as it leaves the land in the best condition. Just as they begin to show above ground, I harrow well. After this, I use a two horse cultivator, going over them as often as necessary to keep all weeds down and the ground mellow, keeping the surface always level; this retains the moisture and secures the best results. I use no fertilizer, as our land is well adapted to all root crops, and especially to potatoes. The potato sent was raised under prairie sod plowed the last of May, and they had no cultivation whatever: 50 weighed 104¼ pounds; they were Beauty of Hebrons." Rural New Yorker.

A Chapter on the Table.

A table should be made to look as attractive as possible, and a very simple meal will become appetizing if its surroundings and appointments are pleasant. Tired, weary housekeepers who are obliged to get their own meals, may smile at the idea of spending time over setting repast daintily, or to preside at the table as though they were entertaining guests, but they will find that it is well worth the trial, and that the meal that was hitherto a simple interruption from the cares and occupations of the day, has been an opportunity for the enterchange of pleasent thoughts and the rest and refinement of mind as well as of the body. Every housekeeper should be supplied with a sufficient quantity of table linen that she may be able to change often and avoid using a cloth when soiled. Clean, spotless linen if not very fine, looks much better than showy, handsome, but soiled damask. Nothing makes the table look handsomer than glass, and no housekeeper need feel sorry that she cannot use silver instead. Even cheap, common glassware, that costs but a trifle, can be made to look really elegant on a table when washed carefully and polished until bright and transparent. A snowy cloth, spotless china, and clear crystal, with a water lily resting on a bed of green leaves in a glass dish, or a cluster of wild flowers, arranged gracefully with ferns and grasses in a vase, placed in the centre of the table, or even a single flower laid upon each napkin and the various dishes put in order will make of any table a "thing of beauty," where all who come will be inclined to linger.

Condiments and Indigestion.

Cayenne pepper may be selected as a typical example of a condiment, properly so called. Mustard is a food and condiment combined; this is the case with some others. Curry powders are mixtures of very potent condiments with more or less of farinaceous materials, and sulpher compounds, which like the oil of mustard, of onions, garlic, etc., may have a certain amount of nutritive value. The mere condiment is a stimulating drug that does its work directly upon the inner lining of the stomach, by exciting it to increased and abnormal activity. A dyspeptic may obtain immediate relief by using cayenne pepper. Among the advertised patent medicines is a pill bearing the very ominous name or its compounder, the active constituent of which is cayenne. Great relief and temporary comfort are commonly obtained by using it as a "dinner pill." If thus used only as a temporary remedy for an acute and temporary, or exceptional, attack of indigestion, all is well; but the cayenne, whether taken in pills or dusted over the food or stewed with it in curries or any other wise, is one of the most cruel of slow poisons when taken habitually. Thousands of poor wretches are crawling miserably toward their graves, the victims of the multitude of maladies of both mind and body that are connected with chronic, incurable dyspepsia, all brought about by the habitual use of cayenne and its condimental cousins. The usual history of these victims is that they began by overfeeding, took the condiment to force the stomach to do more than its healthful amount of work, using but a little at first. Then the stomach became tolerant of this little, and demanded more, then more, and more, and more, until at last, inflammation, ulceration, torpidity, and finally the death of the digestive powers, accompained with all that long train of miseries to which I have referred. —(From "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. Mattieu Williams, in Popular Science Monthly.

What One Woman Did.

About three years ago a young woman in one of our Eastern cities, unmarried, and with no close family ties, looked about in the world for some helpful work to do. Near her lived a deaf and dumb child, a little girl with speaking, intelligent eyes. Her parents were not able to send her to the asylum. Her kind-hearted neighbour became very much attached to the child, studied the German method of oral teaching for the dumb, and brought little Mary every day to her house to try to impart it to her.

The child placed her hand on her teacher's throat, and, bringing her face close to hers, learned first to inhale and expel the air. Then each sound of every letter and word was taught by sight in the same manner.

The pupil followed the motion of the speaker's lips and replied in the same mechanical way. One deaf and dumb child after another joined little Mary at her task until the school numbered seventy-eight pupils, with nine teachers. The infinite patience required in this training is almost inconceivable. But the progress is rapid.

Three years have passed since the opening of the school, and the pupils have acquired all that a child could learn in nursery and primary school—to speak, read, write, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic. The school is free. Its work, so far, has been to make of these creatures, who are little better than animals, active, intelligent, human beings, and this work is due to one earnest, kindly woman.—Youth's Companion.

The Glamor of Courtship.

There is no period in a woman's life when she is so happy as when she is being courted. That accounts for the fact that a great many of them permit themselves to be courted by men who have no right to do such a thing. They like the gallantries of courtship, the playful words of a suitor, his constant ammation; his hundreds of small compliments, his readiness and agility in extending his hand whether it is needed or not, his inspirational conversation, his self-sacrifice and unvarying devotion. Heavens! what is there that a man will not do when he is in love? What else will drive him to such lengths of brilliancy and daring? It is then that he becomes the cock-bird, puts on his most brilliant plumage, struts about in his greatest glory and reaches the most beautiful perfection of his nature. He writes long letters, spends his money like a prodigal, is ready to go here, there or anywhere, rain or shine, at the beck and call of his fair mistress; wears his best clothes, walks with the erectness and elasticity of a trained athlete, smiles on all mankind and is a being much beyond and above the common run of the race. All this he is to the women to whom he is playing the lover. She takes him for what he seems to be—not for what he is. Perhaps he may turn out to be what he seems to be, perhaps not—generally not. Most husbands are disappointing to their wives because they immediately after marriage collapse—collapse into mere matter-of-fact, plain, every-day men, who seem to think about as much of one thing as another.

Woman's Attractiveness.

Personal attractions most girls possess—at any rate, in a sufficient degree to render them attractive to somebody; for although there are standards and models of beauty, yet these do not prevail with all persons. There is something wonderful in the difference of aspect which the same face wears to differnt beholders. Probably the philosophical explanation to this is what is hidden from others becomes immediately and instinctly apparent to the eye of love. How can a moderately good-looking girl increase her attractions? By culture. She must cultivate her mind. An ignorant, illiterate woman, even if she attracts attention, cannot retain the interest of an intelligent man. She must do this by reading, by study, by reflection and by familiar conversation with the best and most highly educated persons with whom she comes in contact. But the heart must be cultivated as well as the head. Of all things, exclaimed a most elegant and refined gentleman, after nearly a lifetime's familiarity with the best society, of all things give me softness and gentleness in a woman. A harsh voice, a coarse laugh—trifles like these have spoiled many a favorable first impression. The cultivation of the heart must be real, not feigned. A woman who studies to appear rather than to be good and generous seldom succeeds in deceiving the opposite sex in these respects. She who in truth seeks to promote the happiness of those around her is very apt soon to obtain admirers among men. Above all requirements in a woman is conscientiousness.

The Venezuelian Despotism.

It seems rather a discrepancy that the President of the Republic of Venezuela should receive $250,000 a year, while the President of the United States has only $50,000, and the Premier of England $25,000. The present President, Guzman Blanco, is said to possess a private fortune of one million. Three beautiful country houses are maintained for him by the State, besides his residence at Caracas and a villa by the sea for the bathing season; and altogether he lives in the greatest luxury, and rules as the most absolute despot. Although nominally only president of a republic, he is in reality an absolute dictator, ruling the Venezuelans with a rod of iron. One or two examples of the arbitrary mode of government of President Blanco may be given. Soon after the railway between Caracas and La Guayra (in which he holds a great number of shares) was opened, he issued a decree that all vehicles on the excellent coach road, which had always been hitherto used, should be entirely stopped—thereby of course, bringing grist to the railway mill, but throwing hundreds of people with their mules and carts, out of employment. A few days ago the resident engineer reported to the President that a fish-plate had been placed on the rails with the evident object of upsetting the train on its passage over a narrow viaduct, built by the American contractor who commenced—but did not finish—the line. General Blanco immediately, without instituting any inquiry with the object of discovering the offenders, and without making any distinction between rich and poor, ordered every one living within a radius of half a mile of the scene of the attempted outrage—in all sixty persons—to be locked up for one month.

Malaria or Laziness.

From the Hartford times.

There are many persons who are possessed of a state of mind in which they have a settled belief in the reality of things which have no existence. The longer this hallucination is indulged in, the more deeply rooted it becomes. In many cases it develops into monomania or delusional insanity. Now there are some people who are always in alarm for fear of heart disease, when the extent of their trouble is mild dyspepsia; and nervousness is an aristocratic name for erritability and bad temper. Two-thirds of the so-called malaria is nothing but laziness.

A certain physician performs many of his most remarkable cures of so-called nervous diseases simply by his wonderful success in persuading patients that nothing on earth ails them. Few physicians have the ability to do this, and still fewer have the discression to adopt a course of treatment adapted to the mental peculiarities of each particular case. Sometimes persuasion is necessary, but frequently a little tonic, combined with a little scolding, produces the desired result. Let the bogus malaria cases stand up and be counted.

Rev. Jotham S. Sewall, formerly of Chicago, and widely known as a preacher of the Congregational Church, died at the residence of his son Professor John Sewall, at Bangor, Me., aged 93.

More arkansas Eloquence.

Legislative Report of the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Mr. Baker of Benton, when his name was reached, rose to his feet and said: 'Mr. President I cast my first vote in this senatorial contest for Governor James H. Berry, and I have continued to do so up to the present time. I know him, and I like him. He is a good man, and well qualified to fill the office, an honored citizen, a brave soldier, and an able statesman, he is high in the esteem of the public. I am a rough man myself—a man from the mountains—and I am one of those men who stick by their friends when they deserve it, when they are able and well qualified, until they fall, and even then I'll not desert them; I'm ike Collin's 'sheep,' when they fall I fall with them. I hated to see Governor Berry withdraw from the field, but when I saw it must be, I looked about me and took the thing under consideration and thought on it. I thought long and carefully over it, and I slept with it. [Laughter.] I saw I must cast my vote for some one else, and I must make a choice of the other candidates. I'll tell you how I did it. I looked over the field. I have met the other two, and I had studied them. I met the Hon. Poindexter Dunn, and I saw in him many good points. I saw a fine head on him (I greatly admire a fine head) and I saw in him a great coming man. I met Mrs. Jones—the wife of the Hon. James K. Jones—and that settled it. This is how it was. I met her and I went and called on her—yes, I did. The room was full of beautiful women. I didn't hardly know what to do, but she sat by the piano and I asked her to play a little tune on it for me [laughter]—I asked her that very thing—asked her if she could play 'My Old Cabin Home.' She said she would if I would sing a verse of it, an I said I'd try. [Cries, 'Sing it now, let's hear it.'] You wait. I said I would, and she touched up the piano, hit the very keynote of the piece—the tune I know and love best on earth. It rang and echoed about the room. The place was full of women, and pretty women, too. [Applause.] And among them I saw Miss Roane, the daughter of old Governor Roane, the lady of whom Mr. McMillan spoke so beautifully a while ago. They crowded around and right there I stood and I sung the verse, [Cries of 'Sing—sing—give us the verse.] All right, gentleman, to accommodate you I'll sing it," and, clearing his throat, the gentleman from Benton struck up a bear-tone solo and sang:

"We'll hunt no more the grizzly
In the nook,
We'll leave the canon all
So dry;
We'll drink no more of the
Clear crystal brook,
So, my log cabin home, goode-by."

As the "goode-by" floated up among the cobwebs in the dome of the hall the densely packed throng burst into cheers and shouts, a torando of applause shaking the old house, while bursts of laughter broke out like thunderbolts, and hand clappings sounded like the hail among the confusion. At length the orator succeeded in getting silence again, after bowing and gesticulating several minutes and said: "Hold on—wait and hear the chorus;" and then he sang:

THE CHOROUS.

"We'll mind no more, but play.
I never shall forget
That log cabin home—
That log cabin home far away."

Again the storm broke forth, and it was several minutes before he could proceed. When a lull came he continued: "Well, those ladies crowded around me, and when Mrs. Jones stopped playing I seized her hand and I said: 'Madam, I am in love with you.' [Shouts.] Yes, I told her I had fallen in love with her, and she said she wished I'd fall in love with her husband as well. She treated me nice—they all did, too. Now, I am a rough old man, but ladies have great attractions for the old mountain boomers. I know I do, [cheers,] and I never forgot that visit. They looked so sweet and nice I wanted to hug them all. When I met Mr. Jones I looked at him closely, and saw in him a man I could well support. He had a big head, too—a head like a washtub, eyes set away back in and a deep thinking look in them, and so, with all this to think of, after looking well about me, after considering the matter well, after sleeping with it, I have concluded to vote for the Hon. James K. Jones." [Cheers, long and loud.]

Tobogganing at Montreal.

Montreal Letter:

A strange fear comes over every one at first, and then a stranger fascination follows. The Governor-General and his wife were on the grounds. The Marquis, who was urged to "try it" pleaded rheumatism, but Lady Lansdowne shamed him by jumping on a toboggan and making the rush. Now it will be added to all the "firsts" of woman that she was first at the toboggan. Then her lord and master, and lord and master of the Dominion, followed her down the slide. Had he flinched, what grip he has on the Canadian heart would have been lost. Canadians will never forget Lord Dufferin. All parties liked him, irrespective of politics, because he became one of the people by entering into their sports. This he did without pretence and with thorough zest. Lord Landsdowne must cultivate a taste for tobogganing, skating, and curling, or he will be totally eclipsed by the memory of the people's favorite.

Mr. Beecher spoke in his sermon last Sunday about Spiritualism. "Do spirits ever revisit the earth?" he asked. "I want to say that I would be happy to believe they did, but I have failed to discover it. The communications I have received purporting to be from my parents were of such a weak, milk-and-water nature that they ought to have been put in an infirmary. I have been at seances perhaps a dozen times in the course of my life and have seen many things I could not understand, but nothing to convince me that communication with a spirit world is open to us."

Maud S. made the fastest mile ever trotted, at Lexington, Ky., on November 11 last. Her time was 2:09¼. The fastest mile ever made by a pacer was accomplished by Johnson at Rochester, N. Y., last August, and at Chicago on October 8, following. His time was 2:06¼ at both places.

The Illustrated London Police News, known sometimes as the Penny Dreadful, has a circulation of about 300,000, chiefly in the rural districts.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

The advent of warm weather will bring activity in the Northwest, but nobody looks for anything like the "boom" that wilted more than a year ago. The industrious and economical, however, will make the best of everything that comes and will profit thereby.

The large number of ridiculous blunders in the legislation of each session is disgraceful to all concerned, and justifies the remark of a cynical member that it was fortunate so few people saw how laws were made, otherwise there would be still less respect for law than now—and that is not saying a great deal for the law.

Nearly all city papers at the east are sounding a cholera alarm and urging a general cleaning. They think cholera is sure to come this year. Perhaps it will, but whether it does or not, cleaning up will do much to prevent this disease. But cleaning should not be confined to cities. There is scarcely a home in America that may not be made more healthy by well directed spring cleaning. There are other fatal diseases besides Cholera and these prevail in almost every locality.

The French newspapers think Granville's explanation of England's attitude in the Bismarck controversy was an act of humiliation unworthy a great nation, and the sentiment in England is that Bismarck completely hoodwinked and outwitted the Gladstone ministry. The foreign policy of the present administration has been its weakest point throughout, and has brought England into such disrepute abroad that years of able management will be required to enable her to regain her influence in the councils of nations.

Gladstone's mind is reported to be giving way under the severe mental strain to which he has lately been subjected. He has fallen into the habit, it is said, of visiting second-hand bookstores and purchasing sham antiquities, and his eccentricities led him so far quite recently that he purchased 100 hats in a single day. His physical collapse has been predicted for some time by prominent medical practitioners, and to prevent such an unfortunate ending of his great career his most intimate friends have advised him to resign, but he stolidly refuses and proposes to die in the harness if the Commons will permit him.

It is telegraphed from Washington that there will be again little or no debt reduction for the month, and the explanation is not entirely ingenuous. We are told it is by reason of large payments, but the real cause is the falling off in government receipts rather than special and extraordinary disbursements that accounts for the small balance from month to month in favor of the Treasury. The government is feeling the prevailing dulness in trade which afflicts business men generally. If people buy less imported goods, there is, of course, a falling off in customs, and if they economize in luxuries of home production, the effect appears in smaller returns to the internal revenue bureau.

The revised version of the Old Testament is in print in England, and both the Old and New Testament will be issued immediately after Easter. The book is to be published in various sizes, on the same day, and the sale is certain to be enormous. A London letter says it is clear that the revised version of the New Testament has made way. It is used in many schools. It is used in most families. Seldom does one of the younger clergy give a text from the pulpit but he tells what is the rendering of the Revised Version. Some of the more advanced clergy use the Revised Version always in the pulpit. But this is not the case in the United States. The revised edition may be found in the hands of any clergyman and in public and private libraries, but is totally unknown to the great masses. Even those professing Christianity, and are Christian workers in Sunday schools, etc., know no more of the revised scriptures than of the Koran.

Mr. Carlisle, the speaker of the national House of Representatives, made an address at the close of the session in which he urged that a general law should be enacted which would authorize the Executive Departments and the courts of justice to hear and determine, under rules that would amply protect the Government, a large part of the local and private matters that now engage the attention of Congress. Mr. Carlisle said farther that "From the organization of the Government to the close of the Twenty-fifth Congress—a period of fifty years—there were introduced into the House, as shown by the records, 8,777 bills, while during the present congress there have been introduced 8,630, almost as many as during that half century. At present each one of our general appropriation bills embrace as much money as the whole amount of the net ordinary expenditures of the government during the first nine or ten years of its existence, and the specific objects to be investigated and provided for in those bills have so greatly increased that it has become a very considerable task even to enumerate them."

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

General Grant Worse.

The Medical Record of the 14th says: The ulcerative process in the anterior pilar has, since the consultation, extended to the adjoining side of the tongue, and the bridle of tissue bounding the perforation of the anterior pilar internally gave way Wednesday and Thursday the patient was in a reasonably comfortable state. His temperature normal and pulse regular, but he was suffering somewhat from the effects of insomnia. His digestion is good, and semi-solid food taken easily and with reasonable relish. He suffers no pain. In face of all these general symptoms, the local difficulty has markedly increased and parts in the vicinity of the ulcerations are becoming more infiltrated.

An associated press dispatch of the 14th says: Gen. Grant went to bed early on Wednesday night, but he did not fall asleep until nearly midnight. He suffered considerably from a pain in his right ear. The ulcerations in his throat had also taken on a more angry appearance, and cocoaine was used again to allay the pain. The infiltration is extended to the deep seated tissue, and the disease is spreading with more rapidity than it has shown for some time. In the evening he ate quite heartily of food, but did not have any appetite. He tried to be cheerful and appear in good spirits, but it was evidently done by an effort of will, and did not express his feelings, which, on account of the severe pain were not pleasant.

Gen. Grant and Parson Newman.

Rev. Dr. Newman left Washington on the 13 inst., for New York, on his way home from California. When asked if Gen. Grant's condition was as bad as reported, he said:

Probably a great deal worse. We have known for almost eight months that he was rapidly failing in health, and that from the malignant character of his disease little hope could be entertained for his recovery. This has, of course been kept from Gen. Grant himself. I have been Gen. Grant's pastor for the past twelve years, and I can see no unusual significance in his sending for me. We have been great friends for a long time, and this action is only natural. I have not seen him since I left for California, but I have little hope for his recovery.

Dr. Newman says he shall not expect a church in California.

Mrs. W. E. Dodge of New York is worth $4,000,000. She spends her money in missionary work.

Frank D. Warren, alias T. D. Lyons, wanted in New Orleans for a $10,000 forgery, was arrested at Gara Falls, Ont.

The Jesuits have bought the villa in the island of Elba formerly occupied by Napoleon, and will convert it into a college.

Frank C. Talbott was arrested at Evansville, Ind., on the charge of embezzling $4,700 from the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad.

The French, after five day's fighting, carried the Chinese position around Kelung. Forty Frenchmen were killed and 200 wounded.

Willis Henderson's wife blew out her brains at her home in Orleans county, N. Y. She was young and pretty, and apparently had no secret grief.

John M. Oliver, a farmer of Stonewall Ind. Ter., killed a neighbor named Crocket, with whom he quarreled. Oliver was afterward killed while resisting arrest.

The largest rough diamond in the United States was shown in Philadelphia recently. It weighs 128 karats, and was found in the Kimberly mines, South Africa.

The Billings, Mon., skating rink was burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was owned by Ramsey, Morgan & Field. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $6,000.

The president nominated Col. Edward D. Clark of Mississippi to be assistant secretary of the interior, and Sidney D. Jackman of Texas to be United States marshal.

It is believed that the pope will approve the election of Dr. Walsh to the archbishopric of Dublin. Dr. Walsh is backed by the Catholic masses of Ireland and is a strong Parnellite.

Paddy Ryan has agreed to meet John R. Sullivan within 100 miles of New Orleans in May. The fight is to be under the new London prize ring rules, with small gloves, for $5,000.

Egbert M. Carver, cashier of the De Soto (Mo.) bank, was arrested, charged with forging checks to the amount of several thousand dollars while cashier of the Oneonta (N. Y.) bank six years ago.

Maj. J. M. Haworth died suddenly at Albuquerque, N. Mex. He was superintendent of all the Indian schools under the charge of the general government, and was on a tour of inspection at the time of death.

The Massachusetts house ordered to a third reading a resolve providing for a constitutional amendment abolishing poll tax as a preclusion to voting for governor, lieutenant governor, senators and representatives.

President Cleveland's early hours have shaken up official Washington terribly. The president makes appointments for 8 a. m. The department clerks are aghast, and everybody is arranging to go to bed earlier and sleep with boots on.

At Springfield, Mass., fire in N. G. Gill's art store building did great damage, mainly by smoke. Loss, $50,000, of which $40,000 will fall on Gill, whose entire stock of pictures, books, rich paintings, statuary and bric-a-brac was badly injured by smoke.

Mr. Gladstone has made but four changes in his cabinet since he first formed it, the Duke of Argyll, W. E. Forster, John Bright and Mr. Dodson retiring, to be superseded by Lord Carlingford, Sir Charles Dilke, Earl Derby and Mr. Trevelyan, respectively.

Secretary Bayard has taken steps for the formal withdrawal of all treaties pending in the senate. This will leave the senate with nothing to do but to pass upon nominations, and the prevailing impression now is that the session will not last more then two weeks longer.

Anthony Janus, son of Prof. Janus, of Columbia university, of Washington, died suddenly at his father's residence from heart trouble, superinduced by excessive cigarette smoking. The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and was employed as a clerk in the patent office.

The Billings, Montana, Rustler of the 10 h says: "We were shown a piece of very rich gold-bearing quartz by M. G. Maines, which has just been brought in from the Crow reservation. It is literally filled with wire gold to the eye. The piece is about the size of a hen's egg, and said to contain $25 worth of gold.

In order to fill the vacancy in the office of judge advocate general, it is proposed to have the president remit so much of the sentence as suspends Gen. Swaim from his duties and put him at once on the retired list. If this is done the position of judge advocate general will then be filled. Gen. Horatio King, Jr. of Brooklyn will be nominated to the position.

Gen. Walthall, the successor of Secretary Lamar in the senate, was sworn. He is about five feet, eight inches tall, rather sparsely built and dresses very neatly. He wears his hair, which is dark brown mixed with threads of gray, long, and is clean shaven with the exception of a mustache. He has a keen, bright eye. Senator Walthall received a very cordial welcome from the democrats.

Hudgins of Polk county, Ark., member of the legislature, arrested on a requisition from Georgia on the charge of arson and temporarily released by the governor withdrawing the warrant, appeared in the house as usual, on the 11th inst., but shortly before the adjournment of the morning session left the capitol, jumped into a buggy and drove out of Little Rock. The sheriff was notified and a posse is in pursuit. His disappearance caused great excitement.

London Times' Calcutta Special: News received from Rangoon further confirms the rumor as to the alleged treaty between France and Burmah. It is stated that the treaty cedes to France the Shan states, east of the Salwen, and also the Mogoung ruby mines, while 500 French soldiers will be allowed to act as guard to the mines. The Burmese government is to be permitted to import arms and ammunition through Tonquin. A Burmese ambassador is to reside permanently in Paris, and a French resident at Mandalay. It is further alleged that the French promise the Burmese protection against British encroachments.

LEGISLATION VETOED.

Gov. Hubbard Disapproves 23 Bills Among them the Valued Policy, Parsonage and New Buildings Measures.

At 9 o'clock last evening Gov. Hubbard laid down his pen and heaved a sigh of relief. He has signed 614 bills out of 654 sent him, 27 being vetoed (4 before the legislature adjourned) and 13 recalled after passage. There was not a single "pocketed" bill, every measure which passed both branches either receiving the governor's signature or an appended note showing why it was not affixed. The labor consequent upon this careful study and subsequent action has been shared by Attorney General Hahn, Private Secretary Jennison and Executive Clerk Hahn, and all are devoutly glad to cry finis. During the session more than 1,300 bills were introduced, but nearly 700 died, were substituted or—as in the case of road and bridge bills, where 145 were grouped into one—consolidated. The most important bills signed yesterday were the following:

Forbidding transfer of suits from state to federal courts by foreign corporations; providing for the state inspection of boilers on inland waters; for the removal of county seats located by a vote of the people upon a petition for such removal by two-thirds of the legal voters; transferring the land grant of the Duluth & Winnipeg to the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northwestern in case the former is not completed by March 7, 1888; allowing the Duluth & Iron Range to select lands outside of the counties of Cook, Lake and St. Louis; extending the time of the completion of the Mankato, Austin & St. Cloud two years, and thereby equally extending the time in which said road could secure its land grant.

Concerning the last three bills there has been much dispute and arguments for and against their passage have been urged since the adjournment. Regarding his final action, Gov. Hubbard said last evening:

They are approved on grounds of public policy. I belive it desirable to encourage the enterprises sought to be benefited by these acts, and thereby aid in the development of the resources of the section of the state in which they are located. There are constitutional questions involved in some of the features of these bills upon which I entertain doubts, but conclude they can be settled in justice to all interests involved by such judicial judgment as may be invoked for the purpose.

The "foreign corporations" bill was the subject of a legal contest before the governor, and the railroads and insurance companies strenuously argued its unconstitutionality. His excellency was not convinced, or, if any doubt remained, probably concluded that this question could also be more properly adjudicated in a court of last resort. The important vetoes (given below, with the executive notes appended) are of the valued policy; the taxation of parsonages, such portions of several of the appropriation bills as provide for new state buildings, and of the $7,000 appropriation for an encampment of soldiers and sailors at Minnetonka.

APPROPRIATIONS DISAPPROVED.

The act to appropriate money for the hospitals of the insane account is approved as to the following items:

Building and furnishing detached wards, 1885	$50,000
Similar purpose in 1886	25,000
Improving center building	3,000
Barn and root cellar	3,500
Annual repairs	3,000
Total for St. Peter hospital	$84,500
Stock barn	$2,500
Purchase of pasture land	1,200
Duplex pump	1,000
Additional boiler	1,000
Hose and reels	1,000
Annual repairs	2,000
Building and furnishing detached wards	50,000
Total for Rochester hospital	$58,700

The item of $72,000 for reconstructing the center building at Rochester, is disapproved for the same reason as the disapproved normal school items which follow below, the governor adding:

The increased capacity of the insane hospitals to accommodate the probable growth of population of this class for the next three years is provided for by other items of this bill. The reconstruction of that part of the hospital for which this appropriation is made, although very desirable, is not an imperative necessity, and, therefore, can be deferred.

Of the normal school appropriation act, the following items were approved:

Completing the normal home	$16,000
Furnishing the same	3,500
Furniture in class room	250
Apparatus ($250 each)	500
Total for St. Cloud school	$20,250
Painting, etc., at Winona school	1,500
Deficiency, unpaid accounts, etc., at Mankato school	2,000
Total normal school appropriation	$23,750

FEARED A DEFICIENCY.

The item appropriating $40,000 for an addition to the Mankato school and $30,000 for a normal home at the Winona school are disapproved with the following comment:

If the resources of the treasury would admit of it, I would be glad to approve these items, but with a probable deficiency of $174,000, measured by the appropriation made, the necessity of restricting its obligations is manifest. The item of $10,000 for the completion of a partially constructed building at St. Cloud is approved as in the interests of economy.

The act appropriating money for the state reform school was approved as to the items of $2,000 for insurance and $4,000 for improvements and repairs, but disapproved as to the item of $20,000 for an additional building for the boys' department, with the following indorsement:

I deem it my duty to seek to limit the obligation of the treasury to its probable resources. I regret that in the discharge of that duty I am compelled to deprive this most deserving institution of present means for increasing its usefulness.

The act to appropriate $7,000 for an encampment of veteran soldiers is disapproved, as follows:

The appropriation of $7,000 made by this bill would not be available in the event of its becoming a law. It provides for an encampment of veteran soldiers during the summer of 1885. Appropriations made, payable in 1885, are about $84,000 in excess of the probable revenues of the state. Payments for the necessary expenses of the departments and the public institutions for the present year will, to some extent, have to be deferred until the resources of 1886 become available. The treasury could not, therefore, meet this appropriation if approved.

THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

To his disapproval of these items of the appropriation bills the governor adds:

The following is an estimate carefully made by the state auditor of the probable revenues of the state for the fiscal years 1885, 1886 and 1887; also a statement of the appropriations, standing and otherwise, made for the same years:

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Revenues	$1,259,673	$1,363,500	$1,213,500
Appropriations	1,343,708	1,371,955	1,225,145
Deficiency	$84,035	$8,455	$31,645

The above does not take into account the expenses incident to the legislative session of 1887, which will probably be about $120,000. Unless the revenues exceed the estimates the legislature of 1887 will have to suspend the rules of the treasury.

Beside the appropriation bills, the following are the bills disapproved, with the governor's reasons for his action:

EXEMPTING CHURCH PARSONAGES.

An act to amend section 5, chapter 11, General Statutes 1878, relating to property exempt from taxation.

The object of this act is to exempt church parsonages from taxation. If it was purely a question of public policy I would not withhold my approval, but the question of its constitutionality has recently been passed upon adversely by the supreme court of this state. A communication from the attorney general is appended citing the decision referred to and other authorities.

THE ONLY ST. PAUL VETO.

St. Paul had but one veto to meet; but this will prove a good deal of a disappointment to Senator Gilfillan, who worked hard, assisted by W. H. Grant, the attorney, to secure the passage of the matter.

It is House File No. 435, and entitled "An act granting certain lands (meaning tow heads in the Mississippi and swamp land and meandered lakes in West St. Paul) to the city of St. Paul, in aid of certain improvements (the improvements being the proposed system of levees and embankments across the river). In noting the disapproval, the governor says: "This bill is objectionable because of the limitations imposed by the constitutional amendment of 1881, which appropriated all swamp lands then belonging to the state, or that might hereafter accrue to the state, one-half to the common school fund, and the other half to educational and charitable institutions of the state."

The point raised by the governor was the subject of learned and lengthy discussion in the judiciary committee of the senate, who were divided on the subject, but a majority agreed to a favorable recommendation.

MAJ. W. H. DIKE'S CLAIMS.

An act providing for the adjustment of certain alleged claims of W. H. Dike against the state under the act providing for the adjustment of certain alleged claims against the state, approved Nov. 4, 1884. This bill is more objectionable than a straightforward appropriation to Mr. Dike of a fixed sum of money would have been. The mischief of that might end with the payment. The evil of this will only begin with it. This bill calls that an alleged claim against the state which was never before alleged or dreamed to be a claim against the state. The claim was, and is, a claim against one of the old land grant railroad companies of 1858-9. In the adjustment of the Minnesota state railroad bonds in 1881, the state received a sum from the bondholders for division among certain kinds of creditors of those railroad companies. It is alleged that Mr. Dike was one of the creditors, and by an error of the commission got nothing. The state did not pay the others anything, and owed them or him nothing. Its commission acted summarily to distribute the agreed sum of money of certain private parties to other private parties. The commission may have made mistakes, but it distributed all the money. When has a claim been made before that the state should pay a litigant in any of her courts the money which he alleged the court should have awarded him? This claim is unique only in being presented to the state for payment; there are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands more of the same kind. I think we ought not to admit the shadow of an obligation on the part of the state for the payment of any of them.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION DISAPPROVED.

Several acts are disapproved on the ground of special legislation, as follows:

Amending sec. 2, chap. 18, General Statutes 1878, relating to division fences (applying only to Fillmore, Chicago, Carver, Waseca and Olmsted counties.

An act to alter and better define the boundaries of the independent school district of Little Falls, Morrison county.

An act to change the name of the Norwegian Evangelical congregation, Minneapolis.

An act to create a school district in the counties of Mower and Freeborn.

An act relating to public schools of School District No. 4, Dakota county.

An act to establish a common school district in the county of Jackson.

In withholding his approval from all bills of the above character the governor followed the language used in the vetoes upon similar bills sent the house or senate when in session. He says: "This legislation is repugnant to sec. 33 (subdivision 7) of art. 14, of the constitution of the state, and is, therefore, disapproved."

IN GENERAL.

The other acts disapproved, with the governor's comments thereon, are as follows:

An act to amend sec. 4, chap. 14, General Statutes 1878.

For the reason that the act has no saving clause, and its effect, therefore, would be to relieve all persons charged with the offense named, prior to its approval.

An act relative to the insurance of real property, and the measure of damages in case of loss thereof.

This bill does not have the effect intended by its friends. A valued policy bill had first been defeated in the senate, whereupon this was introduced as a compromise, under the impression that the words prima facie referred as well to the measure of damages as to the value of the property, and under this impression the bill passed. The evidence of this is cumulative, uncontradicted, and cannot be ignored. Many members who supported this bill express themselves strongly opposed to its effect, which, according to the attorney general's opinion, would be the same precisely as that of the bill which the senate had first decisively defeated.

An act to amend sec. 37, chap. 13, General Statutes 1870, and chap. 63, Special Laws 1883.

The title to this act is defective, in that it does not express the subject, and also makes an erroneous reference to the chapter of the statute sought to be amended.

An act to amend sec. 10, chap. 148, General Laws of 1881.

Objection has been made to this act that its purpose was to meet a certain case and affect certain persons. The attorney representing the parties appeared and entered his protest. From the showing made, the claim seems to be well founded.

An act to provide for the selection of jurors in counties attached to others for judicial purposes.

The subject of the first section is expressed in the title. The subject of the second section is another and different one, which is not there expressed. It is, therefore, repugnant to sec. 27, art. 4, of the constitution.

An act to amend sec. 43, chap. 94, General Statutes 1878.

There is no saving clause to this act, and if approved it would release every person charged with the offense named prior to its approval. The title is also defective.

A joint resolution respecting the Indian policy of the United States. I approve, in the main, of the policy which seems to be herein advocated, and will cause a copy of the resolution to be transmitted (to congress) as desired, but I disapprove of the publication of so crude and carelessly-formed an expression of this high character upon so important a subject.

Refunding $186.92 paid for certain state lands in Clay county by H. J. and K. N. Tatlis. This act attempts to appropriate money from the permanent and general school funds of the state. It is clearly in violation of section 2, article 8, of the constitution, and therefore disapproved.

House File No. 514, an act to amend sec. 187, chap. 8, General Statutes 1878, relating to the duty of registers of deeds when instruments are deemed to be recorded. It, has been made known to me that the vote whereby the senate passed this bill on the 4th of March, 1885, was reconsidered by the senate the next day, and the vote upon passing the bill was not again taken. This, therefore, is not properly before me.

Some three or four bills were disapproved because already covered by an approved bill of the other house.

Faithful To His Word.

An interesting circumstance is related of George G. Lake, the benevolent merchant of New York, whose death has been recently reported. Like a great many others, he came to the great city from Connecticut a poor lad, and obtained employment as an errand-boy in a store in Catherine Street, a narrow thoroughfare leading to the East River.

He was an errand-boy of the old-fashioned kind, one who received two dollars a week wages, slept on or under the counter of the store, and lived chiefly on crackers and cheese. But he was a good boy, attended to business, and made friends. In a year of two he obtained a better place, in a better store, in a better street, where he advanced rapidly from one post to another until at nineteen he was placed in charge of the silk department, the highest position in the store.

Salaries at that period were so small that this smart young man thought himself lucky in getting four hundred dollars a year, and he engaged to remain for four years in the service of the firm at that rate of wages.

As head of the silk counters he had frequently to visit a great importing house to replenish the stock of his own firm, and there he attracted notice by his excellent taste in selecting silks, and his sound judgment as to what patterns would be likely to please customers.

One day he was asked to step into the counting-room of the importing house, where one of the partners invited him to enter their service at a thousand dollars the first year, two thousand the second, and three thousand dollars afterwards. The young man replied that he had just made a contract with his employers for four years at eight dollars a week.

"That contract was only verbal, I suppose," said the merchant.

"I don't break contracts," replied the clerk, "whether verbal or not."

So he went back to his silks in the old store, and to his eight dollars a week. He served out his four years faithfully. At the end of the period he had made himself the indispensable man to his employers, who offered him ten thousand dollars a year or a partnership. He accepted the salary, and after some years, entered the firm, of which in due time, by the retirement of his partners, he became the head.

He made a large fortune in the business, from which he retired at an early age and spent the remainder of his days in happy and honorable retirement, a good patriot, a good Christian, and a wisely beneficent man. The solace and charm of his old age was music, of which he was a warm lover and munificent patron.—Youth's Companion.

New York has shopkeepers whose chief business is to cater to the tastes of the Anglomaniacs. Some of them hang forth signs emblazoned "Purveyor to Her Majesty, the Queen," or "Patronized by Royalty," and set forth the fact that the goods were purchased by Englishmen of title.

THE MINNESOTA DAIRYMEN.

Proceedings of the State Association at Faribault, Including Addresses by High Authorities on the Dairy Business.

The annual lecture course and meeting of the Minnesota State Dairymen's association at Faribault, last week were not so largely attended as usual, but were of interest to dairymen.

The meeting was opened by an address of welcome by Mayor Lowell, which was responded to by Col. McGlincy of Elgin, Ill., who said that Minnesota has achieved a renown in dairy production second to none at New Orleans and must continue to make the best dairy products in the world.

John T. Ames of Northfield, gave a history of the Association from its organization in 1879, and its influence for the benefit of the State.

E. D. Potter of the State University at Minneapolis spoke upon oleomargarine. The speaker was satisfied that from $500,000 to $600,000 worth of butterine and oleomargarine had been sold in Minnesota during the current year. He said the butterine factories of Chicago lay down butterine in Chicago at 12 cents a pound. They imitate the tubs and little packages, and thus put it on the market. The butterine factories of Chicago can turn out more butterine daily than all the cows of Minnesota and Iowa.

Minnesota can produce as fine butter as any state in the country. Philadelphia merchants declare that Minnesota butter keeps better than any other in the country.

On motion a committee of five on resolutions was appointed as follows: Gen. W. G. Le Duc, John T. Ames, R. P. Mcglincy, W. D. Howard and M. J. Myer.

Mr. Johnson of Northfield, spoke briefly, showing the success he has met in butter making on a small scale, experimenting with nineteen cows. He was much in favor of Holstein cattle. With 19 cows in 1884, 7 of them being 2-year-old heifers, he made 4,522 pounds of butter, an average of 238 pounds apiece. The amount of grain fed was 17 tons bran at 6 cents, $102; 4 tons shorts at 9 cents, $36; 200 bushels oats at 28 cents, $56; total, $194. The hay was about two tons of timothy and clover per cow, worth about $6 per ton and the pasture about $5 apiece for the season. Thus it cost $521 for 19 cows, or $27 per cow. He made 4,523 pounds of butter, which at 26¼ cents per pound, netted him $1,188.33, or about $63.07 per cow. Take out the cost, and it leaves an average profit on butter of $35.64.

Col. McGlincy said that there are wonderful possibilities before Minnesota in the way of dairy products, and he thought that Minnesota cows were going to surprise the world. He and Mr. Johnson favored coloring the butter. W. D. Hoard said that this very coloring was what lost Iowa the grand sweepstakes prize at New Orleans, and gave it to Minnesota. He detailed the system used at New Orleans in judging. The contest finally narrowed down to Iowa and Minnesota, and Iowa lost because it was three points off in color. When gentlemen sneer at color, they sneer at God Almighty, for he has colored everything. If you make butter for the market, color. The basis of butter coloring is a harmless bean grown in South America.

A paper was read from Col. Stevens in favor of stall-feeding, and he cited the case of Mr. Smith of Wisconsin, who succeeded excellently by stall-feeding concentration. Mr. Moffitt of Iowa, also bears testimony to the same result. If a man has not land enough he can profitably support more cows than is generally believed by following this system of concentration. Fifteen can be kept on ten acres by this system. Mr. Hoard followed in favor of concentration citing the interest of a large farm at Little Falls, N. Y., and instances in his own experience. One farm grew thirty-eight tons of green fodder to the acre, and another kept 200 cows to 100 acres of land.

Gen. W. G. Le Duc spoke on "Minnesota as a Dairy State." Maintaining that soil, climate and everything is in our favor. All animals, the cow included, will develop better here than anywhere else.

Col. M'Glincy, being called to discuss "Silos," said: "Silos are not needed in Minnesota. They are only needed where land is poor and scarce. Here every feed can be raised. A silo is a hole in the ground to keep green fodder. What do you want of it? Ensilage is simply cow kraut." He discussed the subject at length, declaring that this country would have no need for ensilage and silos for years to come.

O. C. Gregg of Marshall read a paper on "Minnesota and its Dairies." He drew a comparison between butter making in Vermont or Minnesota. In Minnesota, if one acre in a hundred is untillable, it is the exception. During the hot summer our cows are exposed on the open prairies. In Vermont they have plenty of water. Here we use windmills. The great difference is just here. There they use a cow to turn grass into butter. Here we use a cow to turn grain into butter. A farmer here must be a grain raiser, not a herder. To cultivate the land as he should will occupy him night and day. He has not a moment's leisure. What are you going to do about the dairy? Here comes the problem of a winter dairy. Your cows are fresh in the fall and you have abundant time for the dairy. To make a dairy in Minnesota a success a man must be willing to work. The farmers here think they can work for six months and then be idle for six. It's a bad mistake. If you're going to succeed as a dairyman here you must make up your mind to work continuously. That does away with the idleness and devil of discontent and unrest in the winter. The first point then is work. The second is warm barns. A man that sits around a warm stove while the northwest wind is frittering the flesh from the bones of his cattle has not a whit of sympathy in his nature, or is incapable of understanding. And any man that expects to get milk and butter from a cow thus unprotected is a fool. God hasn't made that kind of a cow yet, and he never will. Now about warm barns. If a man can afford a good basement barn, all right. But most of us poor farmers can't afford it. He then detailed the method of constructing a simple shed of inch pine and 2x4. In such a one, thatched and battened on the inside, I have

KEPT COWS IN THE COLDEST WEATHER,

the thermometer never registering below the freezing point. The cost is very little. Don't turn your cows out into the cold wind. A cow in milk is very sensitive to cold. Next, keep your cows clean. Use a barn platform, and use straw for them.

Now, as to the result of my winter. Milking twenty-four cows, I have received close to $2,200 during the past year. During February my receipts were $300. I believe that with forty cows there the farm will bring $3,000 from milk and butter. I cultivate 100 acres and cut hay outside of it. I figure that one man, one team, ten cows and forty acres of plowed land is the proper proportion for getting the best return from farm work. I grow oats chiefly and some wheat for feed. It should be fed ground and dry. I have a mill here in Faribault—a windmill—for grinding and it pays for itself every year. I have a ten-foot wheel. It grindes about six sacks of ground feed an hour in an average wind. You just shut the door and let it grind out itself. I would advise a twelve foot wheel for the ordinary farmer.

W. D. Hoard endorsed Mr. Grigg's remarks about caring for the comfort of the cow.

W. D. Hoard read a lengthy paper, the same one which he delivered at the meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's association, at Arcadia, Feb. 25, 1885. He said: I believe the idea of a "general purpose" cow, as entertained by a majority of farmers and dairymen, is a delusion and the greatest obstacle to the spread of sound ideas of breeding. I have no breed to advocate, but I will give my idea of a true dairy cow. The "general purpose" cow produces less than 150 pounds per annum, worth $30 if well made and $24 by a general farmer. The average cheese yield is 300 pounds worth, say $30. Does this pay? An ordinary general purpose farmer will buy a cow on size and flesh. No reputable breeder dare mix purposes in breeding, and the idea of a dairy cow for beef is fallacious. Only by adhering to a strict construction of the law of heredity can any certainty of result be obtained in a good animal. Specific purpose gives us all our well established breeds. Look at this contrast: The general purpose cow yields 300 pounds cheese a year or a milk flow of 3,000 pounds about 150 pounds of butter a year. The best specifically bred cow in the world yields 829 pounds of butter in 303 days, or 26 pounds in a week.

Leavitt read a paper on the improved cattle for dairy purposes. He said:

Not more than three-fourths of the cows in the country to-day pay for their keeping. The two cows now attracting the most attention are the Jersey and Holstein. The former is a good little cow, but will not stand the cold winters as well as the other breed. It is not a good cow for beef nor cheese; simply for butter. The Holstein is a carefully bred cow of over a thousand years. It has been introduced in this country recently and is becoming very popular. The Holstein stands the winters well, and is the best milch cow in the world. It is also a good butter and cheese cow and a good meat cow.

Prof. D. R. M'Ginnis of Northfield read a paper on the natural adaptability of Minnesota for stock and said:

Minnesota is the most fertile country in the world and most favored in atmospheric precipitation. The annual amount of rainfall is from twenty to thirty inches, and the temperature evaporates fast enough for the needs of fertility. There can be found no more favored country for man, beast and plants.

Where the field is best there will the cattle be best, and Minnesota can produce the best cattle in the world, and Minnesota soon will take rank as the foremost dairy state in the world.

Col. R. P. McGlincy delivered an address entitled "Gleanings by the Wayside."

He spoke of the triumphs scored by Minnesota dairies at New Orleans in the past. Minnesota has also gleaned wonderfully well at a national fair at New York, when, almost unknown as a state, Minnesota took the first prize for ornamental butter.

Make good butter and you need fear no competition in any market. In the last four years I have noticed more improvement in butter in this state than anywhere else in the Union. This because of the necessity of Minnesotians turning from wheat to the cow, and there is nothing on earth that will raise a mortgage from the farm like the cow. It costs not a cent more to make good butter than poor, and the monetary return is great.

MAJ. A. P. M'KINSTRY

spoke upon "The Care of Milk and Cream, and Dairy Stock." He said: There are very few persons engaged in dairying in our state who feel that our dairy stock is as good as it should be, or as it will be in the future. The cows have not been trained for long and heavy milking; neither has the feed or care given them had a tendency to that end, and the average Minnesota farmer has not developed a real love for milking ten or more cows twice each day. This is the situation now, but our state will not remain in it long. Our dairies in this part of the state will average about ten cows each. For such a dairy, for each month of the year, July and August excepted, there should be a cow fresh in milk. This would insure equal butter for the entire year. For food there should be the best possible pasture and some green food for soiling. For this purpose Evergreen sweet corn is best. From one to two acres of this will be enough. A field of pumpkins comes very handy for feeding in the fall. The seeds should be removed and pumpkins cut up before feeding. The cows should be fed and milked in the stable.

The following formula I have found the best for dairying: Bran, 10,800 lbs; oats, 7,200 lbs; corn, 3,620 lbs; oil meal, 1,000 lbs; 20 tons of hay. The bran will cost $54 at $10 a ton; oats, $48 at 26 cents per bushel; corn, $19.25 at 30 cents per bushel; hay, $80 at $4 per ton; total, $201.25 for 10 cows. This will give a ratio of two pounds per cow for six months. A good cow will give 6,000 pounds of milk during the year, making 240 pounds of butter, which at 18 cents a pound will give $43.20 for the butter. Then there will be 5,000 pounds of skimmed milk which at 15 cents a pound, amounts to $7.50. This, with the new calf at $5, gives us $55.70 as the gross income per cow. The winter expense we have found to be $20.12 1-2. The summer pasturing and soiling costs $10 more, making a total of $30.12 1-2. This leaves a profit of $25.58 per cow, or $255.80 for the ten cows. A cow well treated will average 20 pounds or 9 quarts of milk per day in 300 days. By careful testing last year I found that my dairy would shrink 20 per cent in milk if I let the cows drink in the yard when the thermometer was below zero. The cows should be watered in the stable. Regularity is a very important point. I believe in milking at 6 o'clock, morning and night, winter and summer. From the dairy of ten cows we shall have 100 lbs of milk to care for twice a day. As much cream can be raised from deep setting as shallow, and the butter from the setters in water is better. It will take three cans to hold the milk, and the water should be held below 60 degrees. If it can't be done with water use ice. There should be hands enough to do the milking in one hour. Milk should be kept over twenty-four hours in the water below 60 degrees, before skimming. Cream should be kept from twelve to twenty-four hours before churning.

Capt. E. E. Cutts of Faribault spoke on the dairy cow for cheese or milk. He advises a Holstein or Aylesford for butter. The Jersey will average one-third more butter in a year than other breeds and costs but two-thirds as much to keep. If you can't get pure stock grade up to three-fourths pure. S. D. Bell of Stampton said a few words on Jerseys. President William Towler said he did not quarrel with Holstein and Jersey farmers, but he was a Short Horn man. His gross receipts were $69 or cow.

The officers elected were: William Fowler, president; Levi Nutting and F. J. Schaive, vice presidents; R. C. Judson, secretary; J. E. Putnam, treasurer; J. T. Ames, J. D. Scofield, Charles Lesconte, J. E. Putnam, executive committee.

The convention closed with a jolly party and dance at Wilson Hall.

The Critic tells a story of Mark Twain which shows that the joker may be made the victim. Having entertained a party of gentlemen one winter's evening at Hartford, Mr. Clemens gave to each, just before they left the house, one of a new cigar which he was trying to believe was highly satisfactory. He made each guest light it before starting. The next morning he found all that he had given away lying in the snow beside the pathway across his lawn. Each smoker had been polite enough to smoke until he had got out of the house, but every one on gaining his liberty had yielded to the instinct of self-preservation and tossed the cigar away, forgetting that it would be found there by daylight.

"It is interesting," remarks the Pall Mall Gazette, "to compare the different ages at which her majesty's children have been married. The princess Beatrice is now betrothed in her 28th year, the princess royal married in her eighteenth year, the prince of Wales was married when in his twenty-second year, the Princess Alice in her twentieth year, the duke of Edinburgh in his thirtieth year, the Princess Helena in her twenty-first year, the Princess Louise in her twenty-fourth year, the duke of Connaught in his twenty-ninth year, the duke of Albany in his thirtieth year. The united ages at marriage of the five royal princesses make 111 years; the united ages, at marriage, of the four princes make 111 years. By striking an average one finds that princesses are married at 22 1-5 years and princes at 27¾."

The United States is said now to be the third largest silk manufacturing country in the world, and this despite all that has been said and written to discourage the raising of silk in this country. The value of our annual silk product is now placed at $35,000,000. About 60,000 pounds of cocoons were raised in 1883.

In a last Sunday's sermon on lying and swearing Rev. Wm. B. Wright, of Boston, remarked that he had no doubt that there were members of his congregation who had heard the teamster swearing on the street. The air was blue with profanity. The church member had heard it and shuddered, and afterward wended his way to his office offering up a prayer for the redemption for that swearing teamster's soul. But the church member had hardly finished the prayer before he sat himself down and penned a circular setting forth that his goods were all wool, when he knew positively that they were one-half cotton.

Baptists' statistics for the present year show considerable progress. In England there are 35 associations, in Wales 10, and in Scotland and Ireland one each. The totals for the United Kingdom are as follows: 2,699 churches 3,909 chapels, with over one million sittings; 312,465 church members, 48,714 Suday-school teachers, 467,930 Sunday scholars, 1,908 pastors, and 3,505 evangelists. Compared with the official returns for the previous year, this shows an increase of 105 churches, 171 chapels, 31,655 sittings, 7,663 church members, 2,084 Sunday-school teachers, 30,743 Sunday scholars, and a decrease of 22 pastors.

MINNESOTA NEWS CONDENSE

Minnesota takes the cake on amber
sugar at the New Orleans exposition.

The Holstein breeders met at Faribaul
perfected the organization of an associ
electing the following officers: S. M. E
Lake city, president; Col. Leggett, Be
vice president; M. J. Myers, Wells, secre
L. H. Stanton, Morris, treasurer; M. J. Lo
Waseca; E. P. Taylor, Dodge Center, and
Johnson, Marshall, executive committe
constitution and by-laws were adopted an
association adjourned subject to the call o
president.

The following were placed in the pen
tiary upon sentence of the district cou
Hennepin county: Thomas White, larce
a dwelling, 2 years; James Thompson, lar
in a shop, 1 year 3 months.

The claim of N. W. Kittson against the No
western Manufacturing and Car works for
sum of $225,000, was filed with the dis
clerk.

J. C. O'Gorman filed his report for Febr
of his receivership of Seymour, Sabin &
His receipts were $1,670.15, and disbursem
$1,073.41.

It is related that District Attorney Woo
Todd county, curtailed Sheriff Davis' fees
refusing to allow numerous witnesses t
summoned in a trivial case. Davis the
Wood to take one drink with him. Woo
drunk and was arrested and fined $5. W
claims he was drugged. He refused to pay
was locked up.

A petition is in circulation at Hastings
the appointment of Gen. Le Duc as one of
three railroad and warehouse commissio
authorized by the legislature.

The farmers of the Northern part of Kit
county met at St. Vincent and organize
branch of the State Farmer's alliance.

Owing to the demand of the Minnesota As
ciation of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breed
for a colt stake for two-year-olds, the co
mittee on stake races have decided to offer
following stake, to be trotted for the sa
time as the other stakes announced: Stake
two-year-olds the foals of 1883, entrance $
with $50 added; money payments, $5, $5 a
$5, the first payment to accompany the en
which will close March 17; the second p
ment May 1, and the third and final payme
ten days before the race; all entries to be ma
to R. C. Judson, secretary, Farmington, Mi

A Washington special accords P. H. Ke
the distribution of Minnesota patronage.

Cady Preston of Kasota died suddenly
heart disease recently.

J. H. Kelly's store in Luverne was partial
burned, entailing a loss of $400 covered by i
surance.

Lucy Kelly of Duluth has made an assig
ment to Andrew Jackson.

The development of a series of scandals
the upper married circles of society at Wil
mar, of an astonishing character, has culmina
ed in a determined war being waged again
skating rinks.

The revision of losses and insurance of la
week's fire is as follows: C. H. Strobeck, lo
on building at Litchfield $300; no insuranc
H. Dowling, loss on stock, $1,000; on account
$400. Insurance $1,600, as follows: In Spring
field, Mass., Fire and Marine, $500; in Conti
nental, $600; in Phenix of Brooklyn, N. Y.
$500. J. Kounsbrick's loss on building, $600
on stock, $1,000; insured on building for $30
in Northwestern National of Milwaukee.

James Reidel of Spring Valley is reported t
have fallen heir to $4,000,000 by the death o
an uncle in the old country.

Jens Nelson of Amor, Otter Tail county, collected several hundred dollars in money and skipped with a woman, leaving his wife, who threatens to forgive him if he will return.

The front and rear windows of one of the best known saloons in Crookston were badly wrecked beyond repair by a lady firing a revolver through them at random. It appears her "hubby" was in the saloon with the b'hoys at 3 a. m., and preferred bowling up to going home, hence the shooting.

Jennie O'Niel, who signed the affidavit to the effect that she testified falsely in the trial of Mrs. Bronson for burning her hotel at Henderson, has written to County Attorney Kipp, that she was hired to make the affidavit. This will no doubt stop further proceedings in the effort to secure a pardon for Mrs. Bronson.

Miss Annie Felton of Cleveland, Le Sueur county, attempted suicide by taking poison, but was saved by medical skill.

J. B. Gazette of Rice's station, Benton county, against whom a judgment for $3,500 was recently rendered in district court in a breach of promise case, in favor of a young lady with whose affections he had been trifling, has just made an assignment in favor of his creditors. He was married to another young lady a short time ago.

Two notable weddings will shortly interest Duluth people—that of James C. Hunter, confidential clerk of George Spencer & Co., and a well-known young business man, and Miss Mary Ensign, daughter of Mayor J. D. Ensign, and later, D. B. Smith, Jr., manager in that city of the Ohio Central Barge and Coal company, and Miss Clara Coleman, who was last year the principal of the high school, will be united in marriage at Manistee.

Mrs. Betsey Cameron of Red Rock died of pneumonia, and was buried at Austin. Her age was eighty-seven years. Two of her sons, Young T. and Judge George M., reside at Austin. Her husband, aged about eighty-eight years, is still living.

Under the new laws the governor has the following offices to fill, created by the late legislature: Three judgeships, Eleventh, Seventh and new Thirteenth districts; dairy commissioner; five commissioners of the state park at Minnehaha; five commissioners to locate a third insane hospital in the northern part of the state, two railroad commissioners; three commissioners on the Minnesota-Wisconsin boundary; five commissioners to locate a state public school. The governor has not considered any application, and the offices will not be filled probably short of a fortnight.

The sixteenth annual report of the commissioner of statistics for 1884 has been issued. It is a pamphlet of 341 pages, divided into four chapters, giving statistics relating to agriculture, with injuries to crops, vital statistics, county statistics and miscellaneous statistics. The report is gotten up in the usual manner with the usual information.

Olive Gibbs of Lake City, sick in Washington, is recovering.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the death in that city Sunday, March 8, of Gen. Phineas Banning of Wilmington, Cal. The deceased was a brother of William L. Banning, Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott and Mrs. Henry J. Horn of St. Paul.

David A. Brown of Sioux Falls, formerly of Shakopee, died recently. His death was due to excessive use of strong drink.

Mrs. John Dwyer, Belle Plain, is dead, her death having occurred at the asylum at St. Peter, as it is alledged, by a blow on the head received from a fellow patient.

Mrs. Ladd, wife of Hon. Sumner Ladd of Minneapolis, died in St. Peter.

T. S. Arthur, the prolific writer and publisher, died recently in Philadelphia.

Frank Mandell of Faribault, who recently made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, filed with the clerk of the court his inventory, showing personal property to the amount of $3,274.60, out of which $1,820.60 is claimed to be exempt by law, and part of the balance subject to a chattel mortgage to its full value. His liabilities are $7,070.82.

Winona rejoiced over the success of several public measures affecting her welfare, chief of which is the passage of the bill in congress for a government building; next the normal school appropriations, including that for a normal house.

The Anoka City Mills were burned. The mill had a capacity of 110 barrels daily, and was one of the best equipped small mills in the state. It was owned by John Dunn & Co., and was purchased after the big fire last August. The price paid was $11,000, and $1,200 repairs have since been made. About 1,500 bushels of wheat and 250 barrels of flour were burned, making a total loss of $15,000; insured for $9,000 on building and $1,500 on stock.

THE FUTURE OF FLAX.

The Chicago Times says: Some papers in Iowa and Kansas are endeavoring to convince the farmers of those States that flax seed will no longer be a paying crop. They predict that the price of flax seed will decline during the next two or three years as rapidly as that of wheat has since 1860. Their predictions are based on fears of overproduction.

While the demand for flax seed in this country is large, there is little prospect that its production will be undertaken in most of the States. It has never been raised in any of the southern States to any considerable extent. It is not a promising crop for farmers in the older settled States. The productiveness of their fields have been injured by long cultivation, and the soil is full of the seeds of weeds. Other crops pay better on high priced land. Flax is a suitable crop for farmers in the northwest for many reasons. It is easy to market. A car load of flax seed brings much more money than the same bulk of corn or any of the small grains. The cost of seed for a given amount of land is comparatively small, as only half a bushel is required for an acre. A paying crop can be obtained from land that has been broken for the first time. Flax is a more remunerative crop than corn to raise on newly plowed prairie land, even in localities where the seasons are long enough to produce good crops of corn. It is adapted to regions where a corn crop cannot be raised, or cannot be depended upon, or where it can only be raised on soil that is under a high state of cultivation. A farmer in any of the States west of the Mississippi River can at least realize enough from a crop of flax seed to pay the cost of breaking the land, and expense of seed, sowing, harvesting and marketing. This is all a farmer in any part of the country can reasonably expect of a crop of seed corn. In many cases a crop of flax seed has sold for enough to pay for the land as well as for preparing it. If the growth of the flax plant is exhaustive to the soil, it has the effect of subduing a tough turf and putting it in condition to be easily worked with a view of preparing it for the production of corn or small grain.

Flax is a source of wealth to the farmers of the northwest. The amount of oil-cake exported last year was 524,847,831 pounds, which sold for $7,115,153. Flax will do better in soils containing an excess of alkali than any crop grown by farmers. Its production on soil abounding in alkali is recommended. That flax is an exhaustive crop all acknowledge. Its production can only be continued on what are known as very strong soils, such as are found in the valleys of rivers subject to overflow. The exhaustion of the fertility of soil by the production of flax may, in a great measure be prevented by the return of the plant to the soil from which it was produced. This may be best accomplished by judiciously feeding the straw to stock and applying their manure to the fields.

Farmers who expect to raise large crops of good flax seed should be careful about selecting the seed they sow. For a century flax was raised in this country chiefly for the fibre of the plant, that was used for making cloth, and not for seed. It was accordingly sown very thick, a bushel and a half of seed being sown on an acre. Very thick sowing causes the plants to grow tall and slim, and to produce but a small amount of seed. Growing plants for a special purpose has the effect of modifying their character. They at length have hereditary peculiarities. Much of the flax grown in this country is produced from the seed of plants raised for fibre. The first seed was sown in the States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and the bark of the stalks was manufactured into cloth in the houses of farmers. As the flax plant moved west it was cultivated for a new purpose. What we want now is a plant that will produce seed. In India, where flax has long been raised exclusively for the production of seed, the plants are said to be only eighteen inches high, but very productive of seed.

Interest in our Flour.

Roller Mill, Buffalo, N. Y.: The main object of the organization shall be to introduce the products of the mills of the Red River Valley into the markets of the east in their pure and unadulterated state. The farmers as well as millers of this section think it time to protect those advantages which God and a combination of soil and climate have given them and secure to themselves the benefits instead of allowing Minneapolis and other millers to reap them. It is well known that Red River Valley spring wheat contains twenty-five per cent. more gluten than soft winter wheat, and that the millers of Minneapolis mix about ten per cent. of Red River wheat with soft varieties and pass the flour therefrom as Minnesota hard wheat flour, which sells at a much higher price than any other. By organization and united endeavor it is believed steps can be taken to protect eastern markets from paying a high price for partly spurious articles, and at the same time preserve to those rightfully possessing them the benefits which they have been so far deprived of by combinations of selfish and greedy millers of other localities.—[Grand Forks Herald.

The Minneapolis Tribune costs 75 cents per month, and $8.00 per annum or the Daily; or 90 cents a month, and $10 per annum for the Daily and Sunday, while the weekly is only $1.00 per annum.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

It is a startling fact that of every eight boys born in our country one of them dies a drunkard. We read statistics concerning intemperance with hardened hearts. They are so common that we scarcely realize their terrible import. Yet could we be so indifferent if we knew that our sons and brothers would be among the lost? Oh, if the women of America would awaken to the dangers that surround them how quickly this evil would be overcome!

A Hartford man, now aged 80 years, who has been an inveterate smoker for sixty-seven years, has kept close account of the cost, and places the amount at $200,000, which he might now have had to his credit, had he invested every six months and placed at compound interest the sums he expended in cigars.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

How the Work is Growing and What It Accomplishes.

The kitchen garden school, for the training of poor little girls in household work, established little more than a year ago by the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has developed remarkably since that time, Mrs. S. B. Williams is president of the organization, and there are now four flourishing kitchen gardens, the one at St. Mark's church under the care of Mrs. Courtland Babcock; at Bethel chapel, under Mrs. Hawley; at the city mission, under Miss Hattie Hulbert, at the Riverside flats mission, under Miss Prior. The first three number twenty-four and the last forty-eight. There are twenty-five teachers, all volunteering their services. Miss Carrie M. Nettleton is superintendent of all of the kitchen gardens of the State, and gives much of her time to visiting those in the city. The children of poor parents are taught all the common household accomplishments, such as sweeping, dusting, making beds, washing dishes, waiting on table, and on the door, washing and ironing, and habits of neatness and industry are thus practically grounded in the youth of these girls, whose homes often afford too little stimulus to these virtues. It is the intention to give, during the year, two or three exhibitions to the parents of the children, and, possibly, one to the public, similar to the very successful one of last spring. The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union deserves, and has won, great credit for itself by the very plucky but unostentatious way in which it has promoted a practical and much needed benevolence.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Friday p. m., at 3 o'clock with Mrs. Bates.

"Gath's" Letters appear only in the Minneapolis Tribune. Read them in Sunday and Wednesday's edition of the daily, and in every issue of the weekly Tribune.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

DEEP PLOUGHING AND MOISTURE.

The question is often asked: "How does deep ploughing make the soil moister?" I believe it is an accepted fact that wherever warm air comes in contact with a body cooler than itself the water in it condenses into drops. On a warm day we see it often on the outside of a pitcher of cold water. Fogs and dews are made in that way, and our rain, most of it, coming up from the gulf in those heavy currents of warm air that we frequently have. When we pulverize the soil deep, the warm air, which is full of moisture, penetrates down and all through it, and the ground, being cooler than the air, condenses the water into drops, which answers in place of rain; so the deeper and the more we pulverize it, the more moisture it will collect from the air. Not only that, but as warm air is rich in food for plants, it serve in place of manure, too. Thirty years ago there was a terrible drought in the east. Prof. Mapes, a large market gardener, had his ground underdrained and subsoiled, and his crops, where he could, were cultivated with a subsoil plow. A committee went to see his place after nine weeks of drought, and found everything as flourishing as if there had been plenty of rain. His corn (it was the 3d of September) was estimated as ninety bushels to the acre, while on land cultivated in the usual way, near by, it was all burnt up. While I do not think deep plowing is everything, still I think deep and thorough pulverizing of our land will lessen the effects of a drought.—[Kansas Farmer.

THE REASON WHY.

In explanation of the wonder of eastern people how stock can winter in the cold climate of the northwest, with the ground covered with snow, and streams closed with ice, Hon. Granville Stuart, one of the oldest and most experienced stockmen in the country, says that open water during the extreme cold season is a positive injury to cattle. He explains that if during the severe weather the ground is covered with snow, the cattle in feeding will secure sufficient moisture to allay thirst without unusually chilling them, and will, consequently, remain in the hills and sheltered places, thus securing the best feed with the least exposure, whereas if the ground and small pools are frozen up, and only large bodies of water are open, without snow stock is compelled to travel long distances to seek relief from their increasing thirst, and if successful in reaching water will so gorge themselves with it that they become thoroughly chilled and stand by the coveted liquid until, as a cowboy expressed it, their sides are frozen together.

PURE WATER FOR STOCK.

It is as important that stock of all kinds have pure water to drink as that they have wholesome food to eat. I know a farmer who waters his stock summer and winter out of a "mud hole," made by damming up the lower end of a depression into which the surface water collects during a wet time, to which in a dry time a small stream, not larger than a pipestem may be added. The water, of course, is pure enough in winter, but it is so cold as to cause a great waste of heat in the animal who drinks it, and during the summer it becomes decidedly nasty and filthy and unfit for use, owing to the manure and urine that is left in it by the cattle as they stand around in it during the hot days. I very much doubt whether there is a saving in this mode of watering stock, and it is barely possible that when cows abort the cause could often be traced as much by the water they drink as the food they eat.—[Orange County Farmer.

RAISING CALVES ON SKIMMED MILK.

L. W. P., Marshfield, Vt., in the Manchester Mirror, says: "As a general rule we have not had the best of luck in feeding skimmed milk to calves. We have tried almost everything, and in all of them there seems to be something lacking. Last spring we fed rye meal and had good success. We have now a calf 12 weeks old that has had no other feed, not even a look of hay but skimmed milk and rye meal; it never once refused his feed, nor shown any symptoms of scouring. We bring the milk to blood heat and then put in rye meal, what you can readily take up on a large tablespoon.

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf

Stock Raising in Minnesota.

Mower County Transcript: In 1878, the year of the wheat failure, Ben. Wright, of Frankford, was $5,000 in debt, with no grain or live stock on hand to speak of. He did not sit down and mourn over his bad luck, but accepted the situation and went manfully to work to better his condition. He borrowed $2,000 more, and with that money purchased stock. In 1878-9 that amount of cash purchased considerable stock, as cattle of all kinds were low. The investment proved a very profitable one. It is only necessary to say that Ben. Wright is now out of debt and owns a fine farm, two miles east of Grand Meadow, upon which he has recently built a $3,500 barn. A gentleman just from Grand Meadow says Mr. Wright has, within a few days, closed a $1,800 sale of live stock and has left 92 head of cattle, 22 horses and 150 hogs.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity
are respectfully invited to call at
my new Drug Store in the town
of Garfield and examine
my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS
AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES.,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and five and 66-100 dollars, ($705.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Quesnell and Sarah Quesnell his wife, mortgagors, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 2d day of February A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 136, 137, 138 and 139, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number thirty-one (31) Township number one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range number forty-three (43) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $15.37-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1883, and $17.85-100 taxes on said premises for the year 1884, and forty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 19th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven and 80-100 dollars, ($487.80-100,) which is claimed to be due to the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Leblanc, (unmarried,) of Terrebonne, Minn., mortgagor, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wis., a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of March A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 320, 321 and 322, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number twenty-six (26,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range forty-three (43) west, and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $13.65-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises, for the year 1882, and $10.51-100 taxes for the year 1883 and $7.87-100 taxes for the year 1884, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	2 49 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 20 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 38 "
8 05 "	8 31 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrama	5 08 "	6 13 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 p m	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 58 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 18 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 38 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } AM
4 05 "	3 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Jc	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

	Stations	
10 20 a m	Crookston.	6 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 00 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lakota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

A. Allen,

AGENT

—FOR THE—

HOWE

SCALE

COMPANY.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's

Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

FARMERS, FARMERS,

WE ARE

Selling Lower Than Ever!

You will always find it to your advantage to

Trade with Us!

We Sell the Best for the LOWEST LIVING PRICES. Remember the place,

Broadway, bet. 2d and Robert Sts.

D. BUCHANAN.

SEEDS —AND— PLANTS.

PETER HENDERSON & Co.,

35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST.

NEW YORK.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything NEW and RARE in SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents.) To customers of last season sent FREE without application.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,

Sample Rooms.

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 19th, 1885

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Handrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hallestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shophard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. J. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 3:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEULMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green sages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!
Boots and shoes below cost!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [38-tf]

Norman County Index:—Mr. O. E. Olson, of the town of Halstad, is taking great interest in stock raising and proposes to raise some of the best kind. He has just returned from a trip to Benson and Kirkhoven, where he inspected the fine stock farm of Wilcox & Leggett. While there he purchased a thoroughbred Dutch Friesan bull and cow. The stock is some of the best in the country. The bull is described in the stock book as follows: (D. F. B.); bred by Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders's Association; calved April 6, 1884; dam Flora Koning, (18 D. F. B.); sire Mooie, (26 D. F. B.) black predominating; shield white on shoulders and rump; white legs. The dam made a record of 40 pounds as a two year old, is a great milker and milk is excellent in quality. Mooie is unsurpassed as a sire of milkers. These fine animals will cost Mr. Olson over $500 laid down in Ada.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Dairyman's Association was held at Faribault and a large number was present. Noticable among the good things was the address of Mr. O. C. Gregg, of Marshall, Minn., on Minnesota and its dairies: "He said that all he would say was in strict accordance with practical working of a dairy farm. There is a difference between the Minnesota dairies and the Vermont dairies. Let us bring to mind our old New England farm, where the land is said to be laid up edgewise, so that it can be used on both sides. The heat of Vermont, as experienced during the summer months, is one thing, and the heat here is another. We have a greater heat here than in the New England States. A Vermont farmer will boast, if he can, that he has 100 acres of land and can cultivate twenty acres of it. The key of successful dairying in New England is to have a cow to turn grass into butter. In Vermont their graneries are small, because there is but little grain grown in Vermont. But see how we pile up an abundance of grain here. Again, compare the comfort of the cow in Vermont with the sufferings of a cow on the heated prairies here. Think of the absence of flowing water, but we supplement this by windmill pumps. Our markets are far away, and we have to have refrigerator cars to transport our products, while the Vermont farmer carries his in his wagon.

The successful dairyman in Vermont will reverse the methods of their grandfathers.

There are people in Minnesota who use the land simply as grazing land. When a man has such fertile land as in Minnesota, he does not live up to his high privilege if he does not cultivate that soil. So we should be grain raisers.

We make butter during the idle time of winter. All the great burdens of the dairy are done during this time. I want to speak of some of the things which are necessary to make a success of dairying in Minnesota:

In the first place, a man must make up his mind to work. Do you know of a banker who runs his bank for a month, and then closes it for six months? Not at all. If you expect to succeed as a dairyman, you must keep at it all the time. There must be no time wasted. Again, we want warm buildings for our cattle. There should be a Bergh here to impress on the minds of farmers the great cruelty of keeping cattle in open sheds when the thermometer is 30 degrees below zero. A man that will sit around his warm fire and forget that his animals are suffering with cold, has not a spark of sympathy in him, and I haven't words strong enough to express my condemnation of him. We must provide a remedy for this. We want warm places for our cattle.

Mr. Gregg gave some practical illustrations of the manner of building a warm stock barn, showing that it was neither a difficult nor an expensive thing to do. He said that in order to be successful it was necessary to keep the cows clean. It ought not to be necessary to give this advice, but it is. Keep your cattle protected from the cold. It is the greatest humbug in the world to turn cattle out to exercise in cold, stormy weather. Most of us farmers cannot do our work alone and must hire labor. But it is not in flesh and blood to stand the treatment some farmers give their help. He made the statement that most of our successful men have been raised on the farm.

Mr. Gregg argued in favor of investment in reading matter, and asked how many of his readers there were whose tobacco bill was not larger than their newspaper bill. He said the influence of good reading matter upon the farmer and his help was most salutary. Let the farmers of the State get the best information they can. Let them read the newspapers, and any other good literature, and they will be able to compel the respect of the rest of mankind.

Mr. Gregg further said: "The farm which I now occupy has been occupied by a man who said he could not get a living out of it, but I have been eminently successful. The twenty-four cows I now milk are Minnesota cows. I have received from that farm very nearly $2,200 during the past year. The butter product for the month of February, shows a receipt of a little more than $200.

I am confident that my farm is capable of bringing a gross receipt of $3,000 a year. I cultivate with the plow about 100 acres. My hay is cut outside of this 100 acres. That we should have the best results, we should have the proportion of one man, one team, ten cows, and forty acres of plowed land. The main crop that I grow is oats. I have raised oats and wheat on rich land, because I could get more grain for feed in that manner than in any other. Wind is the power for the farmer. The wind-mill is a valuable piece of property on a farm.

Holstein Breeders' Association.

FARIBAULT, March 6.—A meeting of the breeders of Holstein cattle of the State, was held this morning for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. Holstein cattle soil for a higher price than any other breed, and are growing in favor. An organization of breeders will tend to preserve the purity of the breed and be advantageous to stock raisers in many other ways. S. M. Emery, of Lake City, was called to the chair and M. J. Myers, of Wells, elected secretary. At a preliminary meeting yesterday a committee on bylaws was appointed. This committee reported at the meeting to-day, and their report was adopted. The object of the association was declared to be for the advancement of the legitimate interests of dealers and breeders of Holstein cattle in Minnesota. All breeders of pure-bred Holstein cattle in the State of Minnesota are eligible for membership. One section provides that any member who shall be found guilty of deception or fraud shall be expelled from the association. The initiation fee was placed at $2, and the yearly dues at $1. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, S. M. Emory, of Lake City; vice president, Colonel Leggitt, of Benson; secretary, M. J. Myers, of Wells; treasurer, L. H. Stanton, of Morris; executive committee, N. J. Leavitt, Waseca; S. F. Johnson, Northfield; E. P. Taylor, Dodge City. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

FLAX NOT EXHAUSTIVE TO THE SOIL.

Mary Maxwell Cale, of Fulda, Murray County, Minn., writes to the Tribune on this subject as follows: "From a copy of the Tribune which chanced to fall into my hands lately, I read in two separate items that flax-raising was very exhaustive to the soil. Now, I beg leave to differ, for the facts prove the reverse to be true in our locality. Many farmers tried wheat raising here, and as a result their farms and stock were soon mortgaged to pay for expensive machinery and to buy flour for their families. Yes, to buy flour, for what wheat was obtained was so foul as to be unmarketable, and wholly unfit for flour. As soon as flax began to be grown extensively affairs changed as if by magic, farms improved, mortgages were paid off, old land that had been foul for years was again plowed, and the result was a bountiful crop of flax to rejoice the heart of the farmer, the merchant and even the poor railway officials, although not so heavy a crop as wheat. I have grown flax three years in succession on one plat of ground, the last proving by far the best crop. By using great care in the selection of seed; by having it perfectly clean, and putting in the ground properly it is by far the most profitable crop we can produce here."

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing,

JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

For Sale.

A high grade, Shorthorn, bull calf, one year old, a high grade Jersey bull calf, eight months old, and a high grade Holstein bull calf, four months old. Will sell for cash or will trade for heifer calves. Address A. N. Hopkins, on the farm near Crookston, or the JOURNAL office for further particulars.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven 65-100 dollars ($1887.65-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris E. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 400, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 22d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said County and State on the 12th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
45-50] Pro Se

By request of the mortgagee the above sale is adjourned until Thursday, April 16th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

W. F. ZWICKEY.
Sheriff of Polk County, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Pierre Duluude, as mortgagor, did on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of July 6th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situated in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 2:45 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 87, 88, 89 and 90; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight and 10-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of July, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven and 40-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 32-100 dollars, ($277.32-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:25 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 816, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th, A. D. 1885.

FRED. DEITZ,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 27th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 22d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 7812, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gillis, Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.

[45-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 12th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., April 1st, 1885, viz: THOMAS R. DENNISON, H'd No. 2,757, for the sw¼ S. 22, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Miller, James K. Airey, Seth Fetzer and Wm. Ritchie, all of Crookston, Minn.

[43-48] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS Israel Dion, as mortgagor, did on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 25th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 92, 93, 94 and 95; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 27-100 dollars; for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained on the part of said mortgagor to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable; and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider and declare, and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 55-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 14th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Cote, as mortgagor, did on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees which said mortgage was on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock, p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 196, 197 and 198; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 55-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883 pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 39-100 dollars, for which sum so paid, the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lein on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [34-40]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. } In Probate Court.

Special term, held Feb. 25th, 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Anderson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of E. E. Lommen the administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands and the disposition thereof; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a discription of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell a part of the whole of said real estate; and that it will be for the best interests of said estate that said real estate shall be sold at private sale.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court on Saturday the eleventh day of April A. D. 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Probate Judge in the City of Crookston, in said County, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition:

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publication shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested according to law.

Dated at Crookston this 25th day of February A. D. 1885.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[SEAL] Judge of Probate.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in

BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

McKINNON BRO'S

CARRIAGE WORKS!

Robert Street,

Crookston, - Minn.

AGENTS FOR THE

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINES!

And Manufacturers of

Carriages, Wagons, BUGGIES, Cutters, Sleds, &c.

Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,

DEALERS IN

FARM MACHINERY.

In Farm Machinery we have the Champion Seeder, Fargo Diamond Tooth Harrow, Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Davenport and Grand Detour Sulky and Walking Plows, Buford Gang Plows, Field Rollers of all sizes, Warrior Mowers, the leading Hay Rake and first-class Harvesters and Binders, the Webber Wagon and McKinnon Bros. Wagon. In fact we have everything in machinery, from

A Wheelbarrow to a Threshing Machine!

EXTRAS

For all Machines constantly on hand

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 26, 1885. NO. 48

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 70	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 00	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 00	3 60	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 60	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

IMPROVE YOUR DAIRY.

Mr. Asa R. Sturtevant, of Springboro, Pa., is not only a practical dairyman but a very successful breeder of Holsteins as well. He writes the following valuable results of his experience to that excellent paper, the Pennsylvania Farmer, which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers:

As to the first question, when? we would say, at once. In one case will the axiom. "Time lost can never be regained" prove more true than in the improvement of dairy stock. A good dairy cow does not spring up in one night, like a mushroom. It takes years of hard study and patient waiting to combine the qualifications necessary for a perfect cow. Hence the necessity of beginning at once. I have milked from fifteen to thirty cows most of the time for twenty years. For the first ten years I milked "old Brin" and her companion morning and night, year after year, looking but little to the wants of the cow; what she must have in order to make her a success as a dairy cow and a profit to myself, until at length this question suggested itself to my mind: "If this is to be my business, if I am to look to the cow to pay taxes and store bills, and to clothe and educate my children, how shall I make her more profitable, or what means are within my reach for making two pails of milk flow where one has flowed before? And I then began my work of trying to improve my dairy and years of experience have taught me that there are many ways by which a grand improvement may be made, some of which I will mention, hoping, as I do so, to mention at least some one thing that may prove a lasting benefit to some dairyman.

1st. By weeding. This should be done at once. We all know how two plants, grown where there is only room for one, will suffer; how much we lose if we allow more than four good stalks to grow in a hill of corn, and much more if the ground is occupied by useless weeds. It is just so in the dairy. Weed them out, sell them off, every one that does not pay a profit—yes, and a good profit. For no cause whatever, keep a cow that, after a fair test, proves a failure. Better by far sell her for less than you think she is worth than waste your time and feed upon her. Close them out until your poorest are better than your neighbor's best, and until you can do well by each animal you have left. Then they will do well by you. I think much depends on thorough, thoughtful weeding as a means by which to improve our dairies. Now, after we have a fine, uniform lot of good cows, with short legs, long, heavy bodies, slim necks and tails, and fine heads, with bag like a wash-tub (small tub) barrel, large and round. We have a lot of machines that we can do a dairy business with at a profit and with satisfaction to ourselves. I give satisfaction a goodly amount of credit; a certain amount of it is worth just so much money to me.

Next after weeding comes breeding. This is a study. We think a man who builds a house should first learn his trade; or the manufacturer of any machine or implement must be a skilled workman, and know just how to use his material to put it together to produce the best results. "But anyone can breed a cow," I hear some one say. Yes, that is true, but not to obtain the best results. In no other business does it require more brains, better judgment or more hard study, cutting and fitting, if you please, than to be able to breed a perfect animal—an animal suited to a special purpose, or to improve your dairy. Breeding to a purpose was taught by Jacob while he had charge of Laban's herd. He was to have as his pay all the ringed, streaked and speckled cattle. He had an object in view, and he went to work with a fixed purpose. He took the poles, and when the strongest, best cattle conceived, he placed them where they came to drink. That was his plan for weeding the flock, and the result was he had all the best of the flock spotted (Holsteins I suppose). Some of the causes that have hindered the improvement of dairy cows are simply ridiculous. I will mention only a few. The distance required to go in order to reach a suitable sire is a bugbear in the eyes of some men. They had rather breed to a dung-hill and get a seventy-five cent calf than to spend a day or two and breed to a bull of individual merit, and get a calf worth seventy-five dollars. Their time is too precious to drive a cow off, but at the same time you can hire the same man to work for you at a dollar a day, and he is glad of the chance. (On consistency thou art a jewel). There are a few grand exceptions to this class. Thanks to the pluck of one of my neighbors, and I will mention his name: T. B. Graham, who led a cow sixty miles and back, to breed her in such a way as to improve his dairy, and it will be well for me to state that he was a Durham man. Had he been a Holstein man he might have bred her to my bull, and saved one hundred and twelve or fifteen miles travel.

Another hindrance to successful breeding is the slight difference in the price of service of a good and poor stock animal. Fifty cents is the outside figure for some men, no matter how fine an animal you may have, or what you may have paid, or how much pains you may have taken to get him. Now, do not be so negligent; do not be so foolishly stingy. Use the best bull within your reach, almost regardless of price or trouble. There is always a profit in a first-class calf of any breed.

Next after weeding and breeding comes the no less important matter of feeding. If we see the weight of a heavy hog published we take it for granted he has been fed something. If we read an account of a great number of bushels of grain having been threshed by a machine, we know that the machine has been fed. But if you publish the amount of milk that a cow gives, people look wise, or unwise, and say at once, "Oh, yes, but you feed her." How strange! What is she? Nothing more or less than a machine working up what is placed in her reach and paying over in proportion. I refused to board a cow for one of my neighbors, just on the ground that she was too lazy to eat much. When the other cows would be in the field she would stand in the shade doing nothing. Some of you may scorn the idea, but it is a fact notwithstanding that some cows are too lazy to gather much food, and these must be weeded out in order to improve our dairies. Regularity in feeding is very essential to obtain the best results. A cow soon learns the feeding hour, and in case you fail you incur a loss at the pail. As regards the different kinds of feed, some prefer one kind, and others something else. I think that a variety of food is desirable for a dairy cow. She likes a change, and it costs but little more to have different kinds of grasses, with rye, oats, etc., in the field where they feed, than to merely have one kind, and they will change from one to the other with relish. In winter, sugar beets are very good. I have figures to show that they will increase the flow of milk quite an amount. Bran and oats are considered good feed, but I do not use much corn. Something from nothing leaves nothing; but something from a well arranged pasture field, or a good pailful of wholesome feed leaves a pail brimming full of pure milk.

The next thing we look after is how to get the milk. We will start with sending the most careful hand on the farm after the cows. No rattled headed boy can in any way improve a dairy, nor is it necessary for a cow to haul a dog half the way from the pasture to the barn by her tail in order to improve the quantity or quality of her milk. She should be driven quietly home with careful hands. I am a firm believer in a time for all thing—a time to sing, a time to talk, and a time to be quiet and attend to business, and the last is milking time. No one but a man who knows the value of a pail of milk and is willing to put forth every effort to obtain it, should be allowed in the milking stable. Have a stated time to milk and milk on time. Punctuality is a greater source of profit for what it costs than most men think, if they have never made it a test. What would you think of a preacher that would be a half an hour late at his appointment, or a banker who would fail to open his bank on time? And in neither case is it more important to be on time than for the dairymen. The faithful cow, true to her cause at all times, becomes uneasy, and a loss is incurred, when the aim is, or should be, to have a gain. It has been a question in my mind for some time, how many times a cow should be milked for profit in twenty-four hours; and I am free to say, and without fear of successful contradiction that it is practicable to milk every eight hours—at 5 a. m., and 1 and 9 p. m. These are not very unreasonable hours for the work, and it will pay a profit, and the man who wishes most to improve his dairy must adopt this as one of the essential means. I had one of my cows milked every six hours (four times a day) for thirty days last summer, with but little gain over the eight hour plan; and it is much harder on the men and proved an overdose of a good thing. What I say I do not say by guess. I weigh my milk and can give the figures in these tests if required. A good dairy farm is a school where many may be taught if they will. Give your cows a little bone dust or ground bone once in a while—they need it. I have known of cases where the bone in cows became chalky, and the leg would break on account of a lack of this substance. You have all seen cows pick up bones in the field, and are lucky if you never had one choked to death in that way. Then give it to them in a form that it will not harm them. Salt should at all times be in reach of your cows.

One more very important matter is that we should always provide ourselves with extra feed to carry our cows over the dry weather in August. Have a piece of sowed corn, or I have had grand success with oats, which are usually cheap at that season, and can be fed at a profit. It keeps up the flow of milk until the later rains come on, while if allowed to drop off it cannot by any amount of any kind of feed be brought back. Therefore, as a great means of improvement, keep up the flow as long as you think it will do, allowing only proper time for rest before dropping the next calf, which should be about sixty days. Having mentioned a few of the many ways, I will give my reasons why we should improve our dairies.

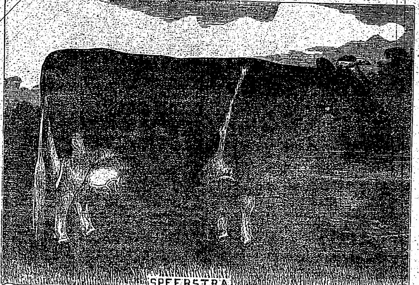
First of all, the age in which we live demands it. I am a young man, and well I remember when the horse that made his mile in 2:40 was very fast; now he would be considered too slow for a country preacher; skill in breeding and management has made the change. We used to be well pleased if in months we could communicate with our friends at a distance; now we step up to a box with a wire attached, and talk as though seated side by side, and so on. We know the cause. It is that disposition to improve, to make the best use of the means God has placed in our hands to promote our happiness. Now are we, as dairymen, representing as we do one of the greatest and grandest industries of our country, less capable of improving than the rest of mankind? I say, most emphatically, No.

One more reason why—and this should stimulate the most indifferent to action—the money is in it. What breed of cattle are capable of making the greatest improvement? A dairyman's disposition must be consulted in this matter. If he is proud, and will not milk a goat, he should get an Alderney. If he is lazy and won't milk at all, let him keep cows that only give enough to raise their calves, like the Durham. But if he is a thrifty, thorough-going man, anxious to secure the best results as a reward for his labor, he should have the Holsteins. I know of no greater means of improvement to a dairy that is not already perfect, than to fill it with this breed of cattle, as they are of good size, are good feeders, and make more butter and cheese than any other breed, and in short, are the best general purpose cows known. Get pure-bred cows, if you can, of course, but if you cannot get them, take the next best thing—a high grade.

Now I will sift this article and get all the good out of it, so in case a man has no time to read it all he may have the substance of it. When? At once—time lost can never be regained. How? By careful weeding, breeding and feeding. Why? Because it will pay. Any questions asked or comments made on the above, will be cheerfully answered by

ASA R. STURTEVANT.

Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.



SPEERSTRA

We take pleasure this week in presenting our readers a picture of the fine thoroughbred Holstein cow "SPEERSTRA" No. 4,630, Holstein Herd Book. She is six years old this month and has a milk record of 87 lbs. in a day and is one of the finest animals in a large herd. She is the property of S. S. Mann & Son, of Elgin, Ill., who breed Holsteins extensively for milk and beef. The Holsteins are rapidly coming to the front for dairy cows and for general purpose cows. Their great size and weight makes them valuable for beef purposes and their performances at the pail, (which are hard to beat) makes them very valuable for dairy cows. Any of our readers who desire further information relative to the herd of S. S. Mann & Son, can communicate with that firm and will receive prompt attention. We can highly recommend their herd.

Butter Test of a Holstein Cow.

Breeders' Gazette. Your readers will doubtless be interested in learning the result of a recent butter test of our Holstein cow Lady Netherland, which was 19 lbs. 8 oz. of thoroughly worked, unsalted butter in seven consecutive days.

Another large record is thus added to the already long list of Holstein butter cows, and as this cow is dam of our famous bull Netherland Prince (716), and our cows Netherland Queen (414), with a butter record of 20 lbs. in seven days, and Netherland Princess, with a butter record of 17 lbs. 11 oz. of butter in seven days, it more securely places the Netherland family at the head of all Holstein butter families. Netherland Countess (2634) made 15 lbs. 15 oz. of butter in seven days as a three-year-old, and Netherland Belle (1876) made 16 lbs. 7 oz. in a week as a three-year-old, and both these heifers are sisters to Netherland Prince on the sire's side, while his aunt, Netherland Dutchess, (2498), made as a four-year-old 14 lbs. 12 oz., and Netherland Baroness (2235), a niece of Lady Netherland, made 17 lbs. 5 oz. of butter in seven days.

A Suggestion.

Grand Forks Herald; Farmers, the Herald again urges you to organize now before the rush of the spring work. You can not ungratefully accuse the Herald of advising you thus for political purposes, for there is no election near approaching. It has fought for an open market law. We have such an one now after a fashion, but greatly crippled as it was by the monopoly men you sent to the legislature, still there is an open market feature in it. If you combine by associations, you can enforce it. You will have to enter into binding association however, not to ship a bushel of wheat through any elevator, as suggested by the leading farmers. If you sell to the elevators, the railroads will say all their cars are engaged already by the elevators and they can furnish you none. If you enter into a contract to abstain from giving the elevators any grain whatsoever, the railroads will be obliged to furnish you cars or go out of the business. There is a way to reach the monopoly, but it cannot be done by selfishness and idleness. You must not delay. Organize at once. The association plan advised last year is as good a plan as any. If you want an open market, it remains for you to wake up and enforce it. If you want to continue to be robbed and skinned, then continue to sleep upon your rights. The Herald charges you nothing for this advice and asks nothing in return. It hopes to see you act like freemen and cease to be slaves.

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT."

"An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents." This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address,

RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, The Sunshine Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, silver plated, five-bottle CASTER, or a pair of ROLLER SKATES. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Caster (or Skates) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address

SUNSHINE MAGAZINE Co.,
[45-48] Fillmore, N. Y.

We recommend the Minneapolis Tribune to all our readers.

A. Yvenault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3, U.S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn. DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.

Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Jure & Bergland.)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 26, 1885. NO. 48

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

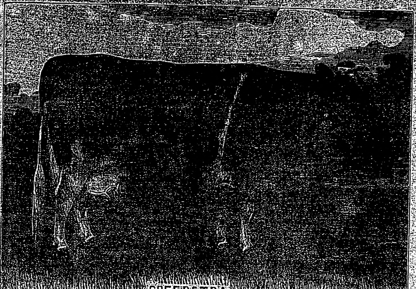
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 10	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.



SPEERSTRA

We take pleasure this week in presenting our readers a picture of the fine thoroughbred Holstein cow "SPEERSTRA" No. 4,630, Holstein Herd Book. She is six years old this month and has a milk record of 87 lbs. in a day, and is one of the finest animals in a large herd. She is the property of S. S. Mann & Son, of Elgin, Ill., who breed Holsteins extensively for milk and beef. The Holsteins are rapidly coming to the front for dairy cows and for general purpose cows. Their great size and weight makes them valuable for beef purposes and their performances at the pail, (which are hard to beat) makes them very valuable for dairy cows. Any of our readers who desire further information relative to the herd of S. S. Mann & Son, can communicate with that firm and will receive prompt attention. We can highly recommend their herd.

IMPROVE YOUR DAIRY.

Mr. Asa R. Sturtevant, of Springboro, Pa., is not only a practical dairyman but a very successful breeder of Holsteins as well. He writes the following valuable results of his experience to that excellent paper, the Pennsylvania Farmer, which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers:

As to the first question, when? we would say, at once. In one case will the axiom, "Time lost can never be regained" prove more true than in the improvement of dairy stock. A good dairy cow does not spring up in one night, like a mushroom. It takes years of hard study and patient waiting to combine the qualifications necessary for a perfect cow. Hence the necessity of beginning at once. I have milked from fifteen to thirty cows most of the time for twenty years. For the first ten years I milked "old Brin" and her companion morning and night, year after year, looking but little to the wants of the cow; what she must have in order to make her a success as a dairy cow and a profit to myself, until at length this question suggested itself to my mind: "If this is to be my business, if I am to look to the cow to pay taxes and store bills, and to clothe and educate my children, how shall I make her more profitable, or what means are within my reach for making two pails of milk flow where one has flowed before? And I then began my work of trying to improve my dairy and years of experience have taught me that there are many ways by which a grand improvement may be made, some of which I will mention, hoping, as I do so, to mention at least some one thing that may prove a lasting benefit to some dairyman.

1st. By weeding. This should be done at once. We all know how two plants, grown where there is only room for one, will suffer; how much we lose if we allow more than four good stalks to grow in a hill of corn, and much more if the ground is occupied by useless weeds. It is just so in the dairy. Weed them out, sell them off, every one that does not pay a profit—yes, and a good profit. For no cause whatever, keep a cow that, after a fair test, proves a failure. Better by far sell her for less than you think she is worth than waste your time and feed upon her. Close them out until your poorest are better than your neighbor's best, and until you can do well by each animal you have left. Then they will do well by you. I think much depends on thorough, thoughtful weeding as a means by which to improve our dairies. Now, after we have a fine, uniform lot of good cows with short legs, long, heavy bodies, slim necks and tails, and fine heads, with bag like a wash tub (small tub) barrel large and round. We have a lot of machines that we can do a dairy business with at a profit and with satisfaction to ourselves. I give satisfaction a goodly amount of credit, a certain amount of it is worth just so much money to me.

Next after weeding comes breeding. This is a study. We think a man who builds a house should first learn his trade, for the manufacture of any machine [illegible] must be a skilled workman and know just how to use his material to put it together to produce the best results. But any one can breed a cow, I hear some one say. Yes, that is true, but not to obtain the best results. In no other business do it require more brains, better judgment or more hard study [illegible] a perfect animal—an animal suited to a special purpose, or to improve your dairy. Breeding to [illegible] taught by [illegible] [illegible]

cows are simply ridiculous. I will mention only a few. The distance required to go in order to reach a suitable sire is a bugbear in the eyes of some men. They had rather breed to a dung-hill and get a seventy-five cent calf than to spend a day or two and breed to a bull of individual merit, and get a calf worth seventy-five dollars. Their time is too precious to drive a cow off, but at the same time you can hire the same man to work for you at a dollar a day, and he is glad of the chance. (Oh consistency thou art a jewel). There are a few grand exceptions to this class. Thanks to the pluck of one of my neighbors, and I will mention his name, T. B. Graham, who led a cow sixty miles and back to breed her in such a way as to improve his dairy, and it will be well for me to state that he was a Durham man. Had he been a Holstein man he might have bred her to my bull, and saved one hundred and twelve or fifteen miles travel.

Another hindrance to successful breeding is the slight difference in the price of service of a good and poor stock animal. Fifty cents is the outside figure for some men, no matter how fine an animal you may have, or what you may have paid or how much pains you may have taken to get him. Now, do not be so negligent, do not be so foolishly stingy. Use the best bull within your reach, almost regardless of price or trouble. There is always a profit in a first-class calf of any breed.

Next after weeding and breeding comes the no less important matter of feeding. If we see the weight of a heavy hog published we take it for granted he has been fed something. If we read an account of a great number of bushels of grain having been threshed by a machine, we know that the machine has been fed. But if you publish the amount of milk that a cow gives, people look wise, or unwise, and say at once, "Oh yes, but you feed her." How strange! What is she? Nothing more or less than a machine working up what is placed in her reach and paying over in proportion. I refused to board a cow for one of my neighbors just on the ground that she was too lazy to eat much. When the other cows would lie in the field she would stand in the shade doing nothing. Some of you may scorn the idea, but I [illegible] notwithstanding that some cows are too lazy to eat [illegible] food, and these must be weeded out in order to improve our dairies. Regularity in feeding is very essential to obtain the best results. A cow soon learns the feeding hour and in case you [illegible] the pail. As regards the different kinds of feed, some prefer one kind and others something else. I think that a variety of food is desirable for a dairy cow. She likes a change, and I [illegible] [illegible]

field, or a good pailful of wholesome feed, leaves a pail brimming full of pure milk.

The next thing we look after is how to get the milk. We will start with sending the most careful hand on the farm after the cows. No rattled headed boy can in any way improve a dairy, nor is it necessary for a cow to haul a dog half the way from the pasture to the barn by her tail in order to improve the quantity or quality of her milk. She should be driven quietly home with careful hands. I am a firm believer in a time for all things—a time to sing, a time to talk, and a time to be quiet and attend to business, and the last is milking time. No one but a man who knows the value of a pail of milk and is willing to put forth every effort to obtain it should be allowed in the milking stable. Have a stated time to milk and milk on time. Punctuality is a greater source of profit for what it costs than most men think, if they have never made it a test. What would you think of a preacher that would be a half an hour late at his appointment, or a banker who would fail to open his bank on time? And in neither case is it more important to be on time, than for the dairymen. The faithful cow, true to her cause at all times, becomes uneasy and a loss is incurred, when the aim is, or should be, to have a gain. It has been a question in my mind for some time, how many times a cow should be milked for profit in twenty-four hours, and I am free to say, and without fear of successful contradiction, that it is practicable to milk every eight hours—at [illegible] and [illegible] p. m. These are not very unreasonable hours for the work, and it will pay a profit, and the man who wishes most to improve his dairy must adopt this as one of the essential means. I had one of my cows milked every six hours (four times a day) for thirty days last summer, with but little gain over the eight hour plan, and it is much harder on the men, and proved an overdose of a good thing. What I say I do not say by guess. I weigh my milk and can give the figures in these tests if required. A good dairy farm is a school where many may be taught if they will. Give your cows a little bone dust or ground bone once in a while—they need it. I have known of cases where the bone in cows became chalky and the leg would break on account of a lack of this substance. You have all seen cows pick up bones in the field, and are lucky if you never had one choked to death in that way. Then give it to them in a form that it will not harm them. Salt should at all times be in reach of your cows.

One more very important matter is that we should always provide ourselves with extra feed to carry our cows over the dry weather in August. Have a piece of sowed corn [illegible] [illegible]

be about sixty days. Having mentioned a few of the many ways, I will give my reasons why we should improve our dairies.

First of all, the age in which we live demands it. I am a young man, and well I remember when the horse that made his mile in 2:40 was very fast; now he would be considered too slow for a country preacher; skill in breeding and management has made the change. We used to be well pleased if in months we could communicate with our friends at a distance; now we step up to a box with a wire attached, and talk as though seated side by side, and so on. We know the cause. It is that disposition to improve, to make the best use of the means God has placed in our hands to promote our happiness. Now are we, as dairymen, representing as we do one of the greatest and grandest industries of our country, less capable of improving than the rest of mankind? I say, most emphatically, No.

One more reason why—and this should stimulate the most indifferent to action—the money is in it. What breed of cattle are capable of making the greatest improvement? A dairyman's disposition must be consulted in this matter. If he is proud, and will not milk a goat, he should get an Alderney. If he is lazy and won't milk at all, let him keep cows that only give enough to raise their calves, like the Durham. But if he is a thrifty, thorough-going man, anxious to secure the best results as a reward for his labor, he should have the Holsteins. I know of no greater means of improvement to a dairy that is not already perfect, than to fill it with this breed of cattle, as they are of good size, are good feeders, and make more butter and cheese than any other breed and in short, are the best general purpose cows known. Get pure-bred cows, if you can, of course, but if you cannot get them, take the next best thing—a high grade.

Now I will sift this article and get all the good out of it, so in case a man has no time to read it all he may have the substance of it. When? At once—time lost can never be regained. How? By careful weeding, breeding and feeding. Why? Because it will pay. Any questions asked or comments made on the above will be cheerfully answered by

ASA R. STURTEVANT,
Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

Butter Test of a Holstein Cow.

Breeders' Gazette: Your readers will doubtless be interested in learning the result of a recent butter test of our Holstein cow Lady Netherland, which was 19 lbs. 6 oz. of thoroughly worked unsalted butter in seven consecutive days. Another large record is thus added to the already long list of Holstein butter cows, and as this cow is dam of our [illegible] [illegible]

both these heifers are sisters to Netherland Prince on the sire's side, while his aunt, Netherland Dutchess, (2498), made as a four-year-old 14 lbs. 12 oz., and Netherland Baroness (2235), a niece of Lady Netherland, made 17 lbs. 5 oz. of butter in seven days.

A Suggestion.

Grand Forks Herald: Farmers, the Herald again urges you to organize now before the rush of the spring work. You can not ungratefully accuse the Herald of advising you thus for political purposes, for there is no election near approaching. It has fought for an open market law. We have such an one now after a fashion, but greatly crippled as it was by the monopoly men you sent to the legislature, still there is an open market feature in it. If you combine by associations, you can enforce it. You will have to enter into binding association however, not to ship a bushel of wheat through any elevator, as suggested by the leading farmers. If you sell to the elevators, the railroads will say all their cars are engaged already by the elevators and they can furnish you none. If you enter into a contract to abstain from giving the elevators any grain whatsoever, the railroads will be obliged to furnish you cars or go out of the business. There is a way to reach the monopoly, but it cannot be done by selfishness and idleness. You must not delay. Organize at once. The association plan advised last year is as good a plan as any. If you want an open market, it remains for you to wake up and enforce it. If you want to continue to be robbed and skinned, then continue to sleep upon your rights. The Herald charges you nothing for this advice and asks nothing in return. It hopes to see you act like freemen and cease to be slaves.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT.

"An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents." This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers [illegible] [illegible] cultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address,

RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, The Sunshine Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, silver plated, five-bottle CASTER, or a pair of ROLLER SKATES. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Caster (or Skates) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address,

SUNSHINE MAGAZINE CO.,
[45-48] Fillmore, N. Y.

We recommend the Minneapolis Tribune to all our readers.

A. Yvenault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET.—

Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD

DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 50 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
[illegible], Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city. [illegible]

M. M. VAN DYKE
Physician and Surgeon
[illegible]

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOICITED.

Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BESTTURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Bigham & Olafson
Successors to Juve & Bergland,
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
In fact everything usually found in a first-class general store.
[illegible]
LOW PRICES
[illegible]

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 26, 1885. NO. 48

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

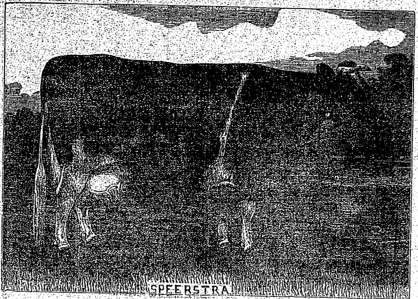
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 70	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 00	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.



SPEERSTRA.

We take pleasure this week in presenting our readers a picture of the fine thoroughbred Holstein cow "SPEERSTRA" No. 4,636, Holstein Herd Book. She is six years old this month and has a milk record of 87 lbs. in a day and is one of the finest animals in a large herd. She is the property of S. S. Mann & Son, of Elgin., Ill., who breed Holsteins extensively for milk and beef. The Holsteins are rapidly coming to the front for dairy cows and for general purpose cows. Their great size and weight makes them valuable for beef purposes and their performances at the pail, (which are hard to beat) makes them very valuable for dairy cows. Any of our readers who desire further information relative to the herd of S. S. Mann & Son, can communicate with that firm and will receive prompt attention. We can highly recommend their herd.

IMPROVE YOUR DAIRY.

Mr. Asa R. Sturtevant, of Springboro, Pa., is not only a practical dairyman but a very successful breeder of Holsteins as well. He writes the following valuable results of his experience to that excellent paper, the Pennsylvania Farmer, which we take grea pleasure in laying before our readers:

As to the first question, when? we would say, at once. In one case will the axiom: "Time lost can never be regained" prove more true than in the improvement of dairy stock. A good dairy cow does not spring up in one night, like a mushroom. It takes years of hard study and patient waiting to combine the qualifications necessary for a perfect cow. Hence the necessity of beginning at once. I have milked from fifteen to thirty cows most of the time for twenty years. For the first ten years I milked "old Brin" and her companion morning and night, year after year, looking but little to the wants of the cow; what she must have in order to make her a success as a dairy cow and a profit to myself, until at length this question suggested itself to my mind: "If this is to be my business, if I am to look to the cow to pay taxes and store bills, and to clothe and educate my children, how shall I make her more profitable, or what means are within my reach for making two pails of milk flow where one has flowed before? And I then began my work of trying to improve my dairy and years of experience have taught me that there are many ways by which a grand improvement may be made, some of which I will mention, hoping, as I do so, to mention at least some one thing that may prove a lasting benefit to some dairyman.

1st. By weeding. This should be done at once. We all know how two plants, grown where there is only room for *one*, will suffer; how much we lose if we allow more than four good stalks to grow in a hill of corn, and much more if the ground is occupied by useless weeds. It is just so in the dairy. Weed them out, sell them off, every one that does not pay a profit—yes, and a good profit. For no cause whatever, keep a cow that, after a fair test, proves a failure. Better by far sell her for less than you think she is worth than waste your time and feed upon her. Close them out until your poorest are better than your neighbor's best, and until you can do well by each animal you have left. Then they will do well by you. I think much depends on thorough, thoughtful weeding as a means by which to improve our dairies. Now, after we have a fine, uniform lot of good cows, with short legs, long, heavy bodies, slim necks and tails, and fine heads, with bag like a wash-tub (small tub) barrel, large and round. We have a lot of machines that we can do a dairy business with at a profit and with satisfaction to ourselves. I give satisfaction a goodly amount of credit; a certain amount of it is worth just so much money to me.

Next after weeding comes breeding. This is a study. We think a man who builds a house should first learn his trade; or the manufacturer of any machine or implement must be a skilled workman, and know just how to use his material to put it together to produce the best results. "But anyone can breed a cow," I hear some one say. Yes, that is true, but not to obtain the best results. In no other business does it require more brains, better judgment or more hard study, cutting and fitting, if you please, than to be able to breed a perfect animal—an animal suited to a special purpose, or to improve your dairy. Breeding to a purpose was taught by Jacob, while he had charge of Laban's herd. He was to have as his pay all the ringed, streaked and speckled cattle. He had an object in view, and he went to work with a fixed purpose. He took the poles, and when the strongest, best cattle conceived, he placed them where they came to drink. That was his plan for weeding the flock, and the result was he had all the best of the flock spotted (Holsteins, I suppose). Some of the causes that have hindered the improvement of dairy cows are simply ridiculous. I will mention only a few. The distance required to go in order to reach a suitable sire is a bugbear in the eyes of some men. They had rather breed to a dung-hill and get a seventy-five cent calf than to spend a day or two and breed to a bull of individual merit, and get a calf worth seventy-five dollars. Their time is too precious to drive a cow off, but at the same time you can hire the same man to work for you at a dollar a day, and he is glad of the chance. (On consistency thou art a jewel). There are a few grand exceptions to this class. Thanks to the pluck of one of my neighbors, and I will mention his name: T. B. Graham, who led a cow sixty miles and back, to breed her in such a way as to improve his dairy, and it will be well for me to state that he was a Durham man. Had he been a Holstein man he might have bred her to my bull, and saved one hundred and twelve or fifteen miles travel.

Another hindrance to successful breeding is the slight difference in the price of service of a good and poor stock animal. Fifty cents is the outside figure for some men, no matter how fine an animal you may have, or what you may have paid, or how much pains you may have taken to get him. Now, do not be so negligent; do not be so foolishly stingy. Use the best bull within your reach, almost regardless of price or trouble. There is always a profit in a first-class calf of any breed.

Next after weeding and breeding comes the no less important matter of feeding. If we see the weight of a heavy hog published we take it for granted he has been fed something. If we read an account of a great number of bushels of grain having been threshed by a machine, we know that the machine has been fed. But if you publish the amount of milk that a cow gives, people look wise, or unwise, and say at once, "Oh, yes, but you feed her." How strange! What is she? Nothing more or less than a machine working up what is placed in her reach and paying over in proportion. I refused to board a cow for one of my neighbors, just on the ground that she was too lazy to eat much. When the other cows would be in the field she would stand in the shade doing nothing. Some of you may scorn the idea, but it is a fact notwithstanding that some cows are too lazy to gather much food, and these must be weeded out in order to improve our dairies. Regularity in feeding is very essential to obtain the best results. A cow soon learns the feeding hour, and in case you fail you incur a loss at the pail. As regards the different kinds of feed, some prefer one kind and others something else. I think that a variety of food is desirable for a dairy cow. She likes a change, and it costs but little more to have different kinds of grasses, with rye, oats, etc., in the field where they feed than to merely have one kind, and they will change from one to the other with relish. In winter, sugar beets are very good. I have figures to show that they will increase the flow of milk quite an amount. Bran and oats are considered good feed, but I do not use much corn. Something from nothing leaves nothing, but something from a well arranged pasture field, or a good pailful of wholesome feed leaves a pail brimming full of pure milk.

The next thing we look after is how to get the milk. We will start with sending the most careful hand on the farm after the cows. No rattled headed boy can in any way improve a dairy, nor is it necessary for a cow to haul a dog half the way from the pasture to the barn by her tail in order to improve the quantity or quality of her milk. She should be driven quietly home with careful hands. I am a firm believer in a time for all thing—a time to sing, a time to talk, and a time to be quiet and attend to business, and the last is milking time. No one but a man who knows the value of a pail of milk and is willing to put forth every effort to obtain it, should be allowed in the milking stable. Have a stated time to milk and milk on time. Punctuality is a greater source of profit for what it costs than most men think, if they have never made it a test. What would you think of a preacher that would be a half an hour late at his appointment, or a banker who would fail to open his bank on time? And in neither case is it more important to be on time than for the dairymen. The faithful cow, true to her cause at all times, becomes uneasy, and a loss is incurred, when the aim is, or should be, to have a gain. It has been a question in my mind for some time, how many times a cow should be milked for profit in twenty-four hours; and I am free to say, and without fear of successful contradiction that it is practicable to milk every eight hours—at 5 a. m., and 1 and 9 p. m. These are not very unreasonable hours for the work, and it will pay a profit, and the man who wishes most to improve his dairy must adopt this as one of the essential means. I had one of my cows milked every six hours (four times a day) for thirty days last summer, with but little gain over the eight hour plan; and it is much harder on the men and proved an overdose of a good thing. What I say I do not say by guess. I weigh my milk and can give the figures in these tests if required. A good dairy farm is a school where many may be taught if they will. Give your cows a little bone dust or ground bone once in a while—they need it. I have known of cases where the bone in cows became chalky, and the leg would break on account of a lack of this substance. You have all seen cows pick up bones in the field, and are lucky if you never had one choked to death in that way. Then give it to them in a form that it will not harm them. Salt should at all times be in reach of your cows.

One more very important matter is that we should always provide ourselves with extra feed to carry our cows over the dry weather in August. Have a piece of sowed corn, or I have had grand success with oats, which are usually cheap at that season, and can be fed at a profit. It keeps up the flow of milk until the later rains come on, while if allowed to drop off it cannot by any amount of any kind of feed be brought back. Therefore, as a great means of improvement, keep up the flow as long as you think it will do, allowing only proper time for rest before dropping the next calf, which should be about sixty days. Having mentioned a few of the many ways, I will give my reasons why we should improve our dairies.

First of all, the age in which we live demands it. I am a young man, and well I remember when the horse that made his mile in 2:40 was very fast; now he would be considered too slow for a country preacher; skill in breeding and management has made the change. We used to be well pleased if in months we could communicate with our friends at a distance; now we step up to a box with a wire attached, and talk as though seated side by side, and so on. We know the cause. It is that disposition to improve, to make the best use of the means God has placed in our hands to promote our happiness. Now are we, as dairymen, representing as we do one of the greatest and grandest industries of our country, less capable of improving than the rest of mankind? I say, most emphatically, No.

One more reason why—and this should stimulate the most indifferent to action—the money is in it. What breed of cattle are capable of making the greatest improvement? A dairyman's disposition must be consulted in this matter. If he is proud, and will not milk a goat, he should get an Alderney. If he is lazy and won't milk at all, let him keep cows that only give enough to raise their calves, like the Durham. But if he is a thrifty, thorough-going man, anxious to secure the best results as a reward for his labor, he should have the Holsteins. I know of no greater means of improvement to a dairy that is not already perfect, than to fill it with this breed of cattle, as they are of good size, are good feeders, and make more butter and cheese than any other breed, and in short, are the best general purpose cows known. Get pure-bred cows, if you can, of course, but if you cannot get them, take the next best thing—a high grade.

Now I will sift this article and get all the good out of it, so in case a man has no time to read it all he may have the substance of it. When? At once—time lost can never be regained. How? By careful weeding, breeding and feeding. Why? Because it will pay. Any questions asked or comments made on the above, will be cheerfully answered by

ASA R. STURTEVANT.

Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

Butter Test of a Holstein Cow.

Breeders' Gazette. Your readers will doubtless be interested in learning the result of a recent butter test of our Holstein cow Lady Netherland, which was 19 lbs. 8 oz. of thoroughly worked, unsalted butter in seven consecutive days.

Another large record is thus added to the already long list of Holstein butter cows, and as this cow is dam of our famous bull Netherland Prince (716), and our cows Netherland Queen (414), with a butter record of 20 lbs. in seven days, and Netherland Princess, with a butter record of 17 lbs. 11 oz. of butter in seven days, it more securely places the Netherland family at the head of all Holstein butter families. Netherland Countess (2634) made 15 lbs. 16 oz. of butter in seven days as a three-year-old, and Netherland Belle (1876) made 16 lbs. 7 oz. in a week as a three-year-old, and both these heifers are sisters to Netherland Prince on the sire's side, while his aunt, Netherland Dutchess, (2408), made as a four-year-old 14 lbs. 12 oz., and Netherland Baroness (2235), a niece of Lady Netherland, made 17 lbs. 5 oz. of butter in seven days.

A Suggestion.

Grand Forks Herald: Farmers, the Herald again urges you to organize now before the rush of the spring work. You can not ungratefully accuse the Herald of advising you thus for political purposes, for there is no election near approaching. It has fought for an open market law. We have such an one now after a fashion, but greatly crippled as it was by the monopoly men you sent to the legislature, still there is an open market feature in it. If you combine by associations, you can enforce it. You will have to enter into binding association however, not to ship a bushel of wheat through any elevator, as suggested by the leading farmers. If you sell to the elevators, the railroads will say all their cars are engaged already by the elevators and they can furnish you none. If you enter into a contract to abstain from giving the elevators any grain whatsoever, the railroads will be obliged to furnish you cars or go out of the business. There is a way to reach the monopoly, but it cannot be done by selfishness and idleness. You must not delay. Organize at once. The association plan advised last year is as good a plan as any. If you want an open market, it remains for you to wake up and enforce it. If you want to continue to be robbed and skinned, then continue to sleep upon your rights. The Herald charges you nothing for this advice and asks nothing in return. It hopes to see you act like freemen and cease to be slaves.

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT."

"An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents." This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address,

RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

GIVEN AWAY FOR ONE YEAR.

We want 200,000 subscribers before May 1st, 1885, to our large illustrated publication, The Sunshine Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send twelve two-cent stamps to pay postage and you will have the above Magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends, a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, silver plated, five-bottle CASTER, or a pair of ROLLER SKATES. State how many books you can give away for us, and we will send the books and Caster (or Skates) prepaid. Order for your friends also, and you will receive both presents. Address

SUNSHINE MAGAZINE CO.,
[45-48] Fillmore, N. Y.

We recommend the Minneapolis Tribune to all our readers.

A. Yvenault,

Dealer in

General

Merchandise,

—MAIN STREET,—

Crookston, Minn

All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 3, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

NEW

DRUG STORE

IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED.

Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on band and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 26th, 1885

'ROUND HOME.

Pete Misgen has returned to civilization.

New embroideries and white goods at the New York store.

Ira D. Blanchard has struck it again. This time it is a fine flowing well for Terry & Collins at a depth of 160 feet.

Al Kaiser was in from the Thirteen Towns on Monday. He says a railroad would be "heaps better than the present methods of navigation."

Big bargains in crash and table linens at the New York store.

Little Miss Mabel Copeland entertained a number of her little friends upon the occasion of her sixth birthday on Tuesday. The little folks had a grand time.

The busy seed time draweth on apace. The ground still retains its hardness of heart but it will require but a few hours of warm sun to thaw it out in fine shape.

W. M. Clements has just received a large stock of wall paper, which he proposes to sell at reduced prices. Call and see him at the Chas. A. Davis old stand, corner of Main and Second streets. [48-50]

La Framboise & Dupuis have taken the job of cleaning out a well for E. D. Childs on Sec. 3, Fairfax. They will go from there twelve miles east to put down a well for a man whose name we could not learn.

A. G. Gallasch returned from his trip to New Orleans looking as bright and handsome as over. He comes alone—unaccompanied by any gentle female partner and still he insists that he had a good time.

The Grand Forks Herald presents its readers with a "bully" view of the situation—a cut of a returning legislator leading one of Jim Hill's little black bulls. It hits off the idea in good shape.

Ladies' jerseys, just received, at the New York store.

The assumed attitude of the Crookston papers has caused that thing up there at Red Lake Falls to have spasms—its spasms are in reality caused by its worms. Worms are a bad thing when they get into such green foliage. We prescribe vermifuge.

Are you going to the World's Fair at New Orleans? Whether you are or not if you need a trunk or valise it will pay you to go to the New York store and price their stock of these goods.

The appointment of R. Reynolds as Judge is universally commended by the people of the District. Judge Reynolds will wear the ermine with becoming dignity and honor. A public reception was talked of and should be given the new judge as a deserved testimonial.

The New York store shows an endless variety of dress goods in every style and price. Elegant patterns for prices to suit the times.

If you want to see one of the finest stocks of dry goods in the city drop in and inspect the stock they have at the New York store. You can't fail to find what you want, and for prices they can suit you. They have made an effort to show one of the best assortments in the city, and we think they have succeeded.

"Gath's" letters, Wilkie Collins' and Miss Braddon's serial stories, can be found ONLY in the Minneapolis Tribune.

We have received the first number of the Ada Journal. It is neatly printed but such a head as it has on it! Puhler is trying to ape Brick Pomeroy's style and calls it "Puhler's Journal." It's no use, Fred, you are not a Pomeroy. You could not be half as wicked if you tried nor almost as smart a man as he. You'll have to take water.

At the New York store they are showing a large line of carpet samples, from a large eastern firm. Call and see them in Ingrains, Tapestry and Brussels.

We have discovered why the boys are so crazy to study French, and why Bond sits up nights and Sundays breaking his neck and his jaws trying to catch up with Ed. Charboneau. He longs to be a dude. And he wants to be a French dude because he thinks that quite the thing. But what's the use o' wasting powder, Bond? a Yankee-dude'll-doo, and besides its cheaper.

For embroideries in every style and in endless varieties and prices, go to the New York store.

Cleveland was elected sure enough and so is Mr. C. Dyer, our accommodating express agent, and one of Cleveland's loyal supporters. At least he has a candidate for President in training since last Friday. The little fellow was quite destitute upon arrival having nothing especial to boast of save a good appetite and good health, with which to commence life but with these he will do excellently.

Hack & Gallasch are selling at cost to make room for spring stock. For bargains call on them. 38tf

The Fergus Falls Journal and Telegram have swallowed each other—i. e. they say so and henceforth they will appear as the Daily Journal. We are sorry about this, (though it must be confessed it is a wise move) as before that event we used to get the Telegram daily and the Journal weekly and now we don't get neither hence these kick. The Telegram was a good paper and the Journal but the town was not good enough for two dailies hence these swallow. Well, boys, its all right, we give our consent and add our blessing (i. e. we WILL add our blessing if you don't X all same [illegible]! You hear our bugle?)

Mr. D. Beecher is over from Park River on a business trip. He reports business good over there.

S. A. March, of Minneapolis, was up on Tuesday and dropped in to see us before proceeding to his large farms at Warren.

Now novelties in neck wear at the C. O. D. One Price Clothing House.

McKinnon Bros., have toned up their ad this week just to mention what they have in the line of farm machinery suitable to the season. They carry a full line and also the best of carriages and buggies of their own make.

Note the change of heart of Hack & Gallasch this week—or we might say "of ad." You will observe that they double its size in order to tell all they have to say and every word is solid truth. Go and see if you don't believe it.

P. A. Dufour, who has been dangerously sick for a few days past, was taken to Minneapolis on Monday night's train and placed under the care of Dr. Kimball. Advices from Minneapolis just received report Mr. Dufour gaining slowly and the doctor expresses the opinion that he will be able to be about again in three or four weeks.

Mr. John Rolsten Sr., met with a severe loss on Tuesday by the burning of his house, in the town of Andover. When first discovered it was so far advanced as to render all efforts to save it fruitless and attention was turned to saving the household goods and prevent the burning of the barn and all his seed wheat. A strong wind was prevailing at the time. A considerable furniture was saved below but nothing of any account above. The fire evidently caught from a spark on the roof and was fanned by the high wind. The house was insured.

Spring grades in all wool underwear at the C. O. D. One Price Clothing House.

E. M. Lancaster dropped in last Saturday and invited us to go down on Sletten & Cromb's addition to note the improvements there going on. We first visited Mr. Pitts' stables and there found some fine grade shorthorn cows and Jersey calves. The cows are the finest milkers we have seen in this country, one of them being a remarkable animal. From there we went to the residence of Mr. J. T. Reed, "to see the old hen," as E. M. said. We found "the old hen" sitting patiently on 65 eggs and were told that the brood was expected this week. "The old hen" is nothing more nor less than an incubator which Mr. Reed constructed himself. He has also constructed a pen so arranged as to be mother to the little chicks, should they be a success. As this is the first attempt and as it has been difficult to get eggs that were not chilled, Mr. Reed would not be greatly disappointed if the eggs did not all hatch, though a live, healthy chicken was found upon breaking one a few days since. We shall watch this experiment with interest and keep our readers posted.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club; pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [32-tf]

Just received at the C. O. D. One Price Clothing Store all the latest styles in hats: Youman & Dunlap Blocks, and the famous Crusher hats in all shades.

City Convention.

The City Convention will be held at City Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 31st, at 7:30 for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the following city offices, to-wit: Mayor, in place of Hon. E. M. Walsh; City clerk, vice W. D. Hurlburt; Treasurer, vice, A. G. Gallasch; Assessor vice A. P. Bond; two Justices vice G. W. Lewis and J. W. Lilly, Constable vice Ole H. Bjoin and one Alderman at large vice R. Houston. Each ward will be entitled to two delegates.

THE FIRST WARD CAUCUS,

to nominate a candidate for alderman, and to elect two delegates to the city convention will be held on Saturday evening March 28th at 7:30, at city hall.

THE SECOND WARD CAUCUS,

to nominate a candidate for alderman and elect two delegates to the city convention will be held on Saturday evening, March 28th at 7:30, at the office of Frank Ives on Main St.

THE THIRD WARD CAUCUS,

to nominate a candidate for alderman and to elect two delegates to the city convention will be held on Saturday evening, March 28th at 7:30, at the office of John McLean, on Broadway.

THE FOURTH WARD CAUCUS,

to nominate a candidate for alderman and to elect two delegates to the city convention will be held on Saturday evening, March 28th at 7:30 in Jacobus' building cor. Broadway and Robert St.

Caught on the Streets.

JOHN WATTS:—I tell you the candidates are getting thicker nor bees; you couldn't shoot into a crowd of six or eight men on the street without hitting a dozen or more "prominent" candidates for something or other, each one more prominent and capable than any one else.

JOHN DOWLING:—I tell yez I am not overly anxious for re-appointment to the office of marshal. The office is no sinecure, paying only about $54 per month after you discount your orders and a man with a large family cannot live if he is honest. I overheard a "prominent" individual relating what he would do when he gets elected. All old citizens will fill the fat offices and the poor tender feet will have to git! Said he "I have been in this city for years and I know how it is yourself!"

G. H. PALMER:—I am in the hands of my friends. If they think I would make a good justice and honor me with the nomination I would do my best to get there and to discharge my duties when I did.

Said a prominent citizen: John Cromb would make the best mayor we could have and if nominated could not be beaten. He is an eminently fair man, neither too radical nor too conservative on all prominent questions and he would take like wild-fire. I hope he will be nominated.

S. P. NORTON:—You may say that whichever way this election goes I shall still continue to endeavor to keep the reputation of the Commercial house up to the standard. It is the travelers' home, everything in apple-pie order.

All wool suits $10; Percall shirts 62 1-2c at the C. O. D. One Price Clothing House.

If you want cottons, bleached, half-bleached, pilow-case goods, or any thing in that line, call and examine the fine stock at the New York store.

D. Buchanan blooms out in a big new ad this week just to quote a few prices to suit the times. Drop in and see "Dave" when you have a moment's leisure.

Jas. Eiken has returned from his trip below. We have not ascertained whether his trip gave him any benefit or not.

Editor Stephens, of St. Hilaire, was in on Wednesday, seeing how things are run in a civilized metropolitan city so that he may the better be enabled to instruct the dwellers of his saintly city in the best approved methods of conducting municipal affairs.

In compliance with a law enacted by our late State Legislature it becomes my duty to deliver the delinquent personal property tax list to the sheriff for collection on the 1st of April each year. The attention of those owing personal taxes is called to this fact.

O. H. LUCKEN, County Treasurer.

It pays to trade with the C. O. D. One Price Clothing House. Everything marked in plain figures, everything guaranteed as represented. Square dealing their motto.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year will be held on Wednesday evening, April 1st, 1885, at 8 o'clock, in the Chamber Rooms, over the Merchants' National Bank.

JOHN MCLEAN, Secretary. JOHN CROMB, President.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Fresh, clean and new stock of boots and shoes at the C. O. D. One Price Clothing House. We have no old goods which we are obliged to mark down in order to dispose of the same, but guarantee prices on every pair.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending March 23th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Aslesen, Alberto	Gundy, Jim
Bjerkan, Maria J.	Hagell, H. O
Borall, Emma J.	Smith, John
Evenson, John	Tande, Julia
Farayren, Karina J.	Wolf, Frank

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

MARRIED

SCOTT—BURGOYNE.—In this city, March 2[illegible]th 1885, by G. W. Lewis, Esq., Mr. Wm. R. Scott to Miss Emma P. Burgoyne, all of Polk Co.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands.

—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

New York Store!

BEFORE BUYING YOUR

SPRING DRY GOODS

Call and See Our Stock and Prices.

☞ Fine Line of DRESS GOODS and SILKS at prices within the reach of all.

WHITE GOODS.

Embroideries, Nainsook's Sussis, all over-embroideries and Laces.

Bargains in CRASHES and TOWELS.

Geo. G. Macdonell,

Successor to Proud & Macdonell.

To Country Merchants:

If you are compelled to keep School Books for sale, we can furnish them to you at the WHOLESALE PRICE without any additional cost for FREIGHT. If you want Pens, Pencils, Slates, Copy Books, &c., you will do well to buy them of us at BOTTOM PRIGES, for we have got the goods.

☞ Wholesale orders for Drugs, Medicines, &c., promptly shipped,

Respectfully,
POTTER & GEORGE,
Medical Hall,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Crookston.

IF YOU

WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE

Watch or Jewelry Line

GO TO

C. H. SAAKE, - MAIN STREET.

You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name but in truth.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

MERCHANTS' Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
WM. ROSS.........................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 2d, 1885, viz: ALEXANDER ROBERG, H'd No. 8[illegible], for the s½ se¼ and s½ sw¼ S. 10, T. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Huot, David Coe, Camille Brouillette and Peter Columbus, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[47-52] JOHN CROMB, Register.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grow from four to six feet high, with long straight straw, not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 23 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 76 stalks from one oat."

From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 90 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.

[42-59] C. P. CAHOON.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 20th, 1885, viz: MARTIN M. DAVIS, H'd No. 1921, for the nw¼ S. 28, T. 153, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Cottet, William Brandt, Frank Stacey and Frank Johanson, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[44-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's

35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee

AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY

And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.

E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

THE FAMOUS TOWER OF LONDON.

The Historic Pile which was Shocked on Saturday—Reminiscences of Past Ages.

Within the Tower of London, that famous pile around whose history clusters so much that is of historic interest, occurred another of yesterday's terrific explosions which startled the great metropolis. The Tower is the most celebrated fortress in Great Britain, and stands just without the ancient city walls on the Middlesex bank of the Thames and between the Custom-House and St. Katherine's Docks, about two and a quarter miles from the palace at which the other explosion occurred. The scene of the explosion in this structure was in that portion known as the "White Tower" and shown in the *World's* diagram today. The Tower of London is supposed to have been commenced by Julius Cæsar, although some writers are of the opinion that the venerable pile was first begun by William the Conqueror in 1078. No less an authority, however, than Shakespeare declares it to have been commenced by the Roman Emperor.

The Tower of London narrowly escaped destruction by fire in 1879. Owing to the exertions of the Fire Brigade, the flames, which severely damaged the officers' quarters, were subdued before further mischief was done. The Tower had enjoyed a long immunity from danger of that description. On October 30, 1841, the great armory or storehouse to the east of St. Peter's Chapel was burned to the ground by a fire caused by the overheating of the flue of a stove in the Round or Bowyer Tower immediately adjoining. On this occasion 150,000 stand of small arms were destroyed and the Great or White Tower, as well as the Jewel Tower, narrowly escaped. The Regalia were saved mainly by the agility and courage of a superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, Mr. Pierse, who squeezing himself through a small aperture hastily made by crowbars in the iron grating of the room in which the jewels were kept, handed out the various articles of the Regalia, remaining at his post at the risk of his life until they were all rescued.

The site of the structure covers about twelve acres of ground and is surrounded by a moat, which for the past forty years has been occupied as a garden. On the river side is an entrance called the "Traitors' Gate," through which distinguished personages were conveyed in boats after their trial:

Mot Gate, misnamed, through which before
Went Sydney, Russell, Ral-igh, Cranmer, More.

Within the famous structure are numerous buildings, including the Barracks, Armory, Jewel-house, White Tower, St. Peter's Tower, Bloody Tower, where Richard III. murdered his nephews; the Bowyer Tower, where the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmsey; the Brick Tower, in which Lady Jane Grey was confined; the Beauchamp Tower, the prison of Anne Boleyn, and numerous other buildings. In addition to the Tower's original use as a fortress, it was the residence of the monarchs of England down to the time of Elizabeth, and a prison for state criminals, and numerous are the kings, queens, warriors and statesmen who have not only been imprisoned but murdered within its walls. The histories of Lady Jane Grey, Catherine Howard, Annie Boleyn, Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord William Russell, the Protector Somerset, Sir Thomas More, William Wallace and King John of France live in the rememberance of every historical reader. Queen Elizabeth's Armory, filled with arms and relics, is located within the walls of the White Tower, which are fourteen feet thick. The room in which Sir Walter Raleigh was immured is here shown; he was confined three different times in the Tower, and here his son Carew was born. Lion Tower, on the right, was for 600 years the royal menagerie; the few animals remaining were removed to the Zoological Gardens in the reign of William IV.

The jewel-house known as the Wakefield Tower, which has apparently escaped injury, contains all the crown-jewels of England; they are enclosed in an immense case. Prominent among them is the crown made for the coronation of Queen Victoria, at an expense of about $600,000. Among the profusion of diamonds is the large ruby worn by the Black Prince; the crown made for the coronation of Charles II.; the crown of the Prince of Wales and that of the late Prince Consort; crown made for the coronation of the Queen of James II., also her ivory sceptre. The coronation spoon, and bracelets, royal spurs, swords of Mercy and Justice, are among the other jewels. Here, too, is the silver-gilt baptismal font, in which is deposited the christening water for the royal children, and the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond, the present property of Queen Victoria, and the object of great interest at the great exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851. It formerly belonged to Runjeet Singh, chief Lahore, and was called the "Mountain of Light."

The oldest portion of the Tower is the isolated square, keep or donjon in the centre, called the White Tower, built by William the Conqueror in 1078, the architect being Bishop Gundolph, of Rochester. This, as stated, was the scene of the explosion and wreck. The structure was refaced and the windows modernized by Wren, but its interior remains pretty much as originally constructed. A winding stairway at the corner, at the foot of which the murdered princes were found, leads to the Chapel of St. John, long used, as well as other chambers, as a place of deposit for records, but now removed. It is one of the best preserved of and oldest specimens of of early Norman style in Britain, plain and massive piers supporting round arches and a barrel vault. The east end is an apse, and round it and the aisles runs a triforium gallery, in which the royal family may have heard mass. The banqueting hall and Council chamber adjoining have flat timber roofs supported on stout joists. They are filled with 50,000 stand of rifles, kept in the most perfect order, and beautifully arranged. Great events have transpired here. Crookback Richard burst in here before he became king, and turning upon Lord Hartings denounced him as traitor and gave him over to an armed band to be beheaded on Tower Green. In this White Tower was imprisoned Maud, the third daughter of Earl Fitzwalter, that baron who, to avenge the king's treatment of his child, compelled him to sign Magna Charta at Runnymeade. Here, in a dungeon compared with which the Black Hole at Calcutta would be a palatial residence, was imprisoned Guy, or Guido Fawkes; and here was the prison home of the seven bishops at whose knees even the soldiers of the guard fell, imploring their benediction, while the shore was crowded with prostrate spectators asking a blessing. The persecuted prelates were lodged in the Earl of Leicester's Tower, where Heriot first observed the satellites of Jupiter.—*New York World.*

The Egyptian War.

A good many people in this country don't know what the war in Egypt is about, and why an English army has been sent against Arab "rebels." The Egyptian Arabs have probably often themselves asked the question: "What has England to do with us that she should declare us rebels?"

The story of the war can be told in few words. Some years ago the Khedive, for the purpose, as he declared, of civilizing the natives and establishing a trade with Equatorial Africa, annexed that portion of Africa between Gondokora and the lake sources south of the Nile river, and appointed Sir Samuel Baker Governor. In the meantime traders who had gone to that region in search of ivory and other articles of commerce found slave dealing much more profitable. They gave it their sole attention and in the course of a few years had become so powerful that they were able with their large force of armed kidnapers to defy the government. Baker endeavored to deal with them, but could do nothing, and, in 1873 Chinese Gordon was requested by the Khedive to undertake the work. To this Gordon consented, and after a few years had so effectively cowed the slave trader that, had the Khedive been as eager to suppress the trade as he was to still the indignant voice of civilization, the negroes would have been permitted to abide at their homes in peace.

Gordon remained in Southern Egypt, with a brief interval, until 1881, a large part of the time engaged in an effort to suppress a rebellion against the Egyptian Government, led by Suleiman Zebehr, son of the leading slave dealer of the country.

Soon after Gordon's return to England it was announced that an insurrection had taken place in the Soudan, and had assumed formidable proportions. At the head of this insurrection was one Mohammed Ahmed, also known as El Mahdi and the False Prophet. El Mahdi was a religious teacher of the province of Dongola, who, by striking eccentricities of manner in life, impressed the natives as being more than ordinary being. As his importance and influence increased he married into the surrounding tribes, and when about 1880 he declared himself to be the redeemer for whom Islam had long been looking, and whose coming Mohammed had foretold, thousands belived him and flocked to his standard. He claimed to have been commissioned of Allah to reform Islam, to establish universal religion, and a community of goods These appeals stirred the hearts of the fanatica natives and the Mahdi soon found himself at the head of an army of thousands, backed by whose power, and also that of the slave dealers whom Gordon had been fighting, he felt safe in levying taxes and performing other acts which strictly belong to organized government.

It soon became necessary for the Egyptian government to take steps to suppress the Mahdi rebellion; every armed force sent against him was defeated. Finally, what was supposed to be an invincible army, under command of Hicks Pasha, a distinguished English General, was sent into the rebellion region in the spring and summer of 1883, but in the following November that, too, was completely destroyed at El Obeid.

The disaster at El Obeid put the entire Soudan at the mercy of El Mahdi. In order to provide for the safety of the European inhabitants of the threatened city of Khartoum, which was the commercial city of the country, "Chinese" Gordon, by order of the English Government, started for that city in February of last year. He had scarcely reached the city when it was surrounded by the forces of the False Prophet. Finding that escape both for himself and the inhabitants of the city was impossible he appealed to the English Government. With characteristic procrastination Gladstone delayed sending a force until the people became so aroused that further delay would be dangerous, when Lord Wolseley was sent with a small army to rescue Gordon, the conquest of the Mahdi and his army being a secondary object. How soon the purpose of the expedition will be accomplished it is impossible to say, though under the most favorable conditions it must be several weeks.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Grant's Father-in-Law.

Mr. F. T. Dent, the father of the wife of Gen. Grant, died at the white house on the 15th of December, 1873, surrounded by his children. He was a genial gentleman, 88 years of age, and the frequenters of the white house after he became the guest of his son-in-law had generally found him seated in the reception-room, the center of a pleasant group of conversationalists, all attracted to him by his good nature and large fund of information. He was full of anecdotes of western life, and seemed always ready to instruct or amuse his auditors. He was much beloved in St. Louis, near which city was his country place. He lived in the old-fashioned style of keeping open house for friends and neighbors. His hospitality was noted. He was never engaged in political life except in his own neighborhood, where he was always called upon to preside at political meetings. He was always a stanch democrat, and boasted that he had voted for every democratic president since he attained his majority except Buchanan, of whom, for some reason, he did not approve. He almost invariably came to Washington to attend presidential inaugurations. An uncle of Mr. Dent was a member of congress from Maryland, and gave the casting vote when the election of Jefferson was carried into the house. Mr. Dent's remains were carried to St. Louis for interment, escorted by Gen. Grant and his family.—*Ben: Perley Poor.*

Victor Napoleon's Diplomacy.

Prince Victor Napoleon, has not only attracted all the young Bonapartists to his side, but many of the leading functionaries of the Second Empire throng his bachelor salons every Thursday for chat and a cup of tea—the only refreshment served. He is rather a silent young man, and is going into training for full Napoleon V. Of course he has no connection with the house over the way—his papa's. But he is a long way off from the throne, about as distant as the Compte de Paris. The republic is very portly and healthy, has no signs of premature death, and the only danger it has to encounter is Bismarck's love.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SHY OF POISONING.

How People Instinctively Shrink from Drugs Containing Morphia and Opium—A Reporter's Researches.

From the Washington Daily Post.

For many years physicians have been much exercised over the use of drugs and medicines containing opiates or poisons. Opium smoking by the Chinese and the introduction of the habit into America is an evil which has been sought to be remedied, and the police of Philadelphia have recently made successful raids on opium "joints" and arrested the proprietors. A more insidious form of poison than this, however, and one which largely affects not only the health but the lives of children, is that which comes in the form of popular medicines. Nine out of ten of these, it is known, contain narcotics or deadly metallic oxides. The difficulty, however, has been to find a substitute for such things which would be purely vegetable, and at the same time effect a prompt cure. That such a discovery had been made was announced recently, and Dr. O. Grothe, chemist to the Brooklyn Board of Health, and a graduate of the University of Kiel, Germany, publicly certified that he had analyzed the remedy and found it free from narcotics, opiates or injurious metallic oxides, and a harmless and happy combination, which will prove highly effective. Hearing that Dr. Samuel K. Cox, a graduate of Yale, and expert analytical chemist of this city had also analyzed the remedy in question and given public testimony as to its purity and efficacy, a reporter of The Post was told by him that he had given such a certificate, and that he believed the remedy marked a new stage in the treatment of throat and lung diseases. He knew also that many public men in Washington had given the remedy a trial, and felt confident if they were called upon that they would cheerfully indorse it. One of them was Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, Senator-elect from Kentucky. Mr. Blackburn, on being approached, said he had used the remedy with marked effect and found great benefit, especially during his occupancy of the Speaker's chair. It had removed all irritation from his throat and relieved a cough which had troubled him much.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, said that he firmly believed in the remedy, which he had personally tested. Congressman J. H. Bagley, Jr., of New York; Wm. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania; J. H. Brewer, of New Jersey; Hart B. Holton, of Maryland, and J. P. Leedom, Esq., of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, were emphatic in their endorsement of the remedy. Messrs. Ed. A. Clark, Architect of Public Buildings; E. A. Carman, Acting Commissioner of the Agricultural Department; Thomas S. Miller, chief clerk in the Surgeon-General's Department; H. E. Weaver, ex-Congressman from Mississippi, and now chief of the collecting division in the General Postoffice; J. H. Gravenstine, head of the labor division in the same department, and F. B. Conger, City Postmaster, and son of Senator Conger of Michigan, all pronounced it a valuable discovery, and had found its effects not only soothing, but lasting. The remedy in question is Red Star Cough Cure. It is free from opiates or poisons and is purely vegetable.

A physician who stands in close relation to the Board of Health of the District of Columbia said that there are two things which seriously affect the health of the people,—impure water and impure drugs, and therefore the benefits of a discovery like Red Star Cough Cure cannot be over-estimated. Thousands of children die annually from the use of cough and soothing syrups containing opiates or poisons, and even adults are exposed to the danger of blood-poisoning from such a cause. In view of these facts members of Boards of Health in various cities; public men of Maryland, from the Governor down, and leading practicing physicians throughout that State have over their own signatures testified that Red Star Cough Cure cannot fail to be a boon to the suffering and afflicted. The reporter's investigations were thorough and unprejudiced, and the testimony obtained, judging from its character, connot be gainsayed.

Significant Utterances of a London Newspaper.

The London Echo, an evening newspaper, burned incense to American institutions, and utters sentiments that would send one to jail in Prussia and in Russia to the gallows. It says: "President Cleveland is a strong and a straight man, and as politically pure as Lincoln was. Is it not magnificent how the democratic principle works to new conditions. One warrior has not succeeded another by force of arms. The chief of a party has become chief of state, but the state is still his chief. President Arthur ceases to be the ruler of 50,000,000 of men and goes back to his own town and his own office to work as a lawyer for his living. When Napoleon the Little had to vanish from France he had £750,000 carefully purloined and invested. Mr. Arthur carries nothing with him into retirement but the respect of the people, and by and by Mr. Cleveland will do the same. In the democracy individual ambitions die, and despots and truculent warriors have no place. The only ambition allowed to a man is to serve the state well and, having done that, to become a private citizen again.

"There was one sentence in President Cleveland's address that warmed my heart to him. It has been commented on in two or three newspapers in England, but will bear repetition. He said: 'Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage that plain way of living which, among their fellow citizens, adds integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.'

"Hear this, ye kings with your tawdry crowns, ye dukes and earls with your tinsel coronets, ye lords of the bed-chamber and gold sticks in waiting with your salaries drawn from the hard-earned wages and slender resources of the thrifty poor—salaries paid to you for no services productive of good to the public, but only for playing the flunky and the fool! Is it not time, oh patient English democracy! for us to open our eyes and take counsel of our wiser children? The money wasted over the pomp and pageantry of courts is spent in bolstering up the pretension of rank and birth. Would it not be better spent in feeding the poor and teaching the ignorant?"

The trunk railroad have fixed the fare from Chicago to Boston at $20.50; to New York $18.50; Philadelphia $18; Washington $18.50.

Moberly-Coleman.

On Tuesday was consummated a marriage, the details of which are interesting, on account of the unusual circumstances that cemented a bond already existing. Several years ago, Mr. John M. Moberly, a mature business man, and a person of sedate and methodical life, was smitten by the quiet charms and modest graces of Miss Mamie E. Coleman, then a mere girl with long curls of beautiful brown hair. The friendship formed ripened into the deepest devotion, and Mr. Moberly soon occupied the position of the favored suitor of Miss Coleman. Time rolled on, and the ardent regard of the young people might never have proved other than Platonic, had not good fortune visited them by means of the Louisiana State Lottery. In a playful mood, they agreed to invest three dollars in three-fifths of a ticket, Miss Coleman paying one dollar, with the expectation of receiving one-third of the returns. Two weeks later Mr. Moberly, in whose name the ticket was made was startled at his desk at the Mercer National Bank by the intelligence that his ticket had drawn $15,000. He immediately went to New Orleans, secured the money, and, with a high sense of honor, sent Miss Coleman her portion, $5,000. After two months longer of waiting, the devoted young people determined to invest in a lottery ticket again; this time in the lottery of matrimony, in which we are fully persuaded they will both draw prizes.

The marriage was celebrated Tuesday last at 12:30, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. R. E. Coleman, where a most sumptuous feast was served to the few friends invited to attend. The young couple left on the 1:25 train for Washington, where they will make their future home. Mr. Moberly will engage in the real estate and claim business with his brother, Judge Wm. Moberly. The groom is an able business man, while the bride is an amiable and attractive lady, and they cannot fail to find success and many friends in their new home.—Harrodsburg, Ky., Democrat, Feb. 27.

Louis Reil on Deck Again.

Louis Reil, says a telegram from Prince Albert, N. W. T., has thrown off the mask and now openly defies the queen's authority. He says that he has the half-breeds and Indians entirely under his control. He says that the Northwest police force is a mere nothing, and that their authority shall not be respected. Depriving the white settlers of their stand of arms last year has exasperated them, but they remain loyal, and, if given arms and ammunition, they will defend themselves against Reil and uphold the queen's authority. A mass meeting is to be held and several hundred men will enlist if the government will furnish them with arms and ammunition. Col. Houghton, adjutant general, has telegraphed to Ottawa for instructions. The arms of the disbanded volunteers at Prince Albert are still at Battleford and Carleton, and can be issued to volunteers by the mounted police, who have charge of them, should the emergency arise. Reil, the hero of the Red River rebellion of 1870, and an exile since in Montana, returned to the Northwest over a year ago, where he has been agitating the half-breeds and Indians to create trouble.

Miss Susan Warner, a novelist, died at Newburgh, N. Y. Miss Warner was born in New York in 1817, being the daughter of Henry W. Warner, lawyer and author. For many years she has lived on Constitution island in the Hudson river, opposite West Point. Her first essay in literature was a novel, "The Wide, Wide World," published in 1850 under the pseudonym of "Elizabeth Wetherell," and which gained wide popularity. It was succeeded by "Queechy," in 1852, which also had a wide circulation and many other works.

Not a Trace.

Dr. D. F. Penington, D. D. S., 536 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Maryland, states that he has personally used the Red Star Cough Cure and in his family, and has found it a prompt and sure remedy for coughs and colds. No bad results of other cough remedies. Not a trace of opium or morphia.

A Bigamous Actress.

Baltimore Special: Miss Carrie Ward, an actress, was committed to jail recently, charged with bigamy. On the 22d of October, 1882, Miss Ward was married in Cleveland to Alfred B. Christie, also an actor. Last October Mrs. Christie, nee Ward, came to this city to fill an engagement. Soon after, she was married to J. B. Loomis, a gentleman of means. After the marriage the bride retired from professional life, living with her husband in this city. A short time ago Loomis received a letter from a friend, who stated that Miss Ward has been married to Christie, who was still living. The accused says in her defense that after marrying Christie she found that he had a wife living, and that his cruel treatment and threats to kill her led her to leave him. She further states that Loomis knew of this and persuaded her to marry him. The accused is twenty years old, has a perfect form and is exceedingly pretty.

A Sad Case of Poisoning

is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick-headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause and putting the liver in a healthful condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates that 453,000,000 pounds of pork have been packed this season.

What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themseves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

In the Texas senate recently a bill making telegraph and telephone companies common carriers was defeated.

**** Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Two men at Winnipeg, named Sullivan and Bathon, who informed on liquor sellers, were set upon by friends of the latter. Bathon escaped, but Sullivan was badly hurt.

Ladies in America

long before they reach middle age frequently find themselves suffering from some of the complaints and weaknesses peculiar to their sex. For all such Kidney-Wort is a great boon. It induces a healthy action of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system, and strengthens and gives new life to all the important organs of the body. It is natures great assistant in establishing and sustaining health. Sold by all druggists.

J. J. S. Hassler of West Virginia has been appointed chief clerk of the interior department.

Dairymen Prefer It.

MESSRS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co.:

Since the introduction of your Improved Butter Color among my customers, it has given universal satisfaction. The leading dairymen of this section who have used it give it the preference over all other colors, of whatever name or nature.

They are especially pleased with the fact that it does not become rancid, like other oil colors and their product brings highest prices in market.

W. S. NAY, Druggist.
UNDERHILL, VT., April 5, 1882.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Owners and Manufacturers, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

The senate in executive session ratified the treaty with the khedive of Egypt and the convention relating to the boundary lines between this country and Mexico. The treaty with the khedive extends to the United States the commercial privileges which Great Britain enjoys by virtue of the treaty between Egypt and Greece, made about a year ago. The treaty with Mexico recognizes the principles of international law in the settlement of disputes which may occur over the changing bed of the Rio Grande river.

The World's Washington special: Secretary Bayard has offered the position of assistant secretary of state to ex-Gov. Porter of Tenessee, president of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and Mr. Porter has accepted the offer.

HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Allen's Lung Balsam

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
THAT WILL CURE
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP!

MOTHERS,

Have you delicate, weakly children, who are always taking cold and subject to Croup? Remember, there never was a case of Croup which did not originate in a cold! Lung Balsam is your remedy.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHOOPING COUGH CURED.

O. A. HARRIS, of Benevolence, Ga., writes, Dec. 13, 1884: "My little boy, but little more than a year old, had a severe attack of WHOOPING COUGH, which my family physician said could not be cured, as it was winter. Having heard of the merits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, I immediately proceeded to town and purchased a bottle. To my surprise, this one bottle cured him sound and well. Others, hearing of the result, tried it, with equally good results. Later, my two little girls had Whooping Cough, and one bottle cured both of them. We think Whooping Cough is not much to be dreaded, if ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM can be had and given."

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed; but try this remedy and you will not be deceived.

It will cure when all others fail.
Directions accompany each bottle.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal. It Contains no Opium in Any Form.

CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
It is Sold by MEDICINE DEALERS generally.

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The fittest subjects for fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford adequate protection by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type, and stands alone unequaled among our national remedies.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

Ely's Cream Balm CATARRH

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste, smell and hearing. It is

Not a Liquid or Snuff.

A few Applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

HAY-FEVER

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CURES
CATARRH
ROSE COLD
COLD IN HEAD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BRO'S.
OWEGO, N.Y.
U.S.A.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR

All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

FEMALE POPULATION.

Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, [illegible] is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. [illegible]

George W. Burnham, the venerable Fifth avenue millionaire, who was to have been married on the 21st to Kate Sanborn, the authoress and lecturer, died on the 18th. He was eighty-three years old, and the expectant bride thirty-eight. It is said Mr. Burnham has left Miss Sanborn a legacy of $100,000.

A Bold Counterfeit.

A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of DR. C. D. WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP, and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of DR. C. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

Twelve inches of snow fell in South Carolina, on the 18th.

FIVE YEARS ago my life was a dread all the time from Heart Disease, since using DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR the English language would fail me in telling the good I received.—Kate Musgrove, Coloma, Ind. For sale by druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in the vicinity of Contocook, N. H.

General Chace of Rhode Island, says: "I always keep Hunt's Remedy in my house, it prevents headache and Kidney troubles.

We depart from our usual practice and recommend Hunt's Remedy as a sure cure for all kidney diseases.—Medical Gazette.

P. J. Cleverius of Richmond, Va., has been arrested for murdering Fanny Lilian Madison.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

The James bank block, Atlanta, Ga., was burned, at a loss of $60,000.

PERFECTION. The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dies give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10c., at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The senate confirmed Joseph S. Miller as commissioner of internal revenue.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the Relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

Plain as the Nose on Your Face.

What is the difference between persons nose and Carboline the Great Petroleum Hair Renewer. Ans:—one is the center of the head and the other is a head-scenter.

Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters invigorate the Liver. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

A great eruption has caused the overthrow of the political bosses; Cole's Carbolisalve will cure all kinds of eruptions, itching and irritating diseases of the skin and scalp. Prices 25 and 50 cents. At druggists.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

EGGS TO HATCH. Pure bred poultry; all varieties; write; prices free. V. D. STONEROAD, Lewistown, Pa.

$1,000 AT MARRIAGE Circulars free. Address Northwestern Mutual Endowment Society. Box 492, Minneapolis Minn.

NATIONAL HOTEL, $3 a day house, for New house, new furniture. Only $2 a day house in Northwest with Elevator. J. B. Ames Prop. 203 Wash. Av., S., Minneapolis, Minn. $2

40 Hidden Name, Embossed and New Chromo Cards, name in new type, an Elegant 48 page Gilt bound Floral Autograph Album with quotations, 12 page Illustrated Premium and Price List and Agent's Canvassing Outfit, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Yalesville, Conn.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

BIG BOSTON Minneapolis, corner of Washington and 2nd Av. S. is now filled with the finest of Spring Goods, including all of the very latest Novelties in Men's, Youths' and Children's suits and overcoats, Fine Furnishing Goods and all of the latest blocks of Soft, Stiff and Silk hats. Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the country subject to examination and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. Mail orders solicited.

DRS. WHITTIER. 214 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn. Regularly Graduated and legally qualified; longer engaged in Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, than any physicians in America. Medicines sent by mail or express. Diseases from Indiscretion, Excess or Exposure, Nervousness, Debility, Melancholy, Loss of Spirits, rendering marriage improper, cured. Safely, privately, speedily. No change of business. Pamphlet and symptom lists free, a friendly talk costs nothing. HIS CELEBRATED WORK, 260 pages. Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed, for 50 cents in money or postage. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures on life, health, marriage, disease, decline, treatise. Same, paper cover, 25 cts. by mail, sealed. State case, and get time and cost of cure.

S.S.S. TRADE MARK

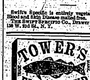
From experience I think Swift's Specific is a very valuable remedy for cutaneous diseases, and at the same time an invigorating tonic.
JAMES JACKSON, Chief Justice of Ga.
Atlanta, Sept., 1881.

INOCULATED POISON.—After trying all the other remedies, Swift's Specific has cured me sound and well of a terrible blood poison contracted from a nurse.
MRS. T. W. LEE, Greenville, Ala.

POISON OAK.—A lady here has been entirely cured of poison oak poison by the use of two bottles of S. S. S.
R. S. BRADFORD, Tiptonville, Tenn.

ULCERS 25 YEARS.—A member of my church has been cured of an ulcerated leg of 25 years standing with two bottles of Swift's Specific.
P. H. CRUMPLER, Pastor Meth. Ch., Macon, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Disease mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.



SLICKER COATS THE BEST WATERPROOF COAT MADE. Will keep you dry in any storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat. Sold everywhere. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

SNOW WHITE FLOUR
MADE FROM
SALZER'S NEW WHEAT

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. No seeds produce finer Flowers, better Vegetables, larger Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Try them. THE FARM! New tested Wheat (5 sorts), among these Saskatchewan Fife, Imperial French, etc. NEW EARLY DAKOTA WHITE OATS, POTATOES, BARLEY, ETC. SEEDS grown 400 miles north of here! Everything for farm. Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and other States will return to old time yield if our Seed grain is used. Try it. Send for Catalogue. | Plants and Roses By the 100,000. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis. Catalogue free. Largest Greenhouses In the West.

$10 RAILROAD WATCH ONE OF THE BIGGEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED. A BRAND NEW 3½-OZ. OPEN FACE, HEAVY, THICK FLAT GLASS, GOLD HINGE, PATENT DUST-PROOF COIN SILVER CASE, WITH A CUT EXPANSION BALANCE, QUICK TRAIN JEWELED ELGIN MOVEMENT. THIS WATCH IS WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. SENT C.O.D. WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION TO ANY ADDRESS. SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES. SIMON, THE PAWNBROKER, 314 Jackson and 186 East Seventh, St. Paul.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading Jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

DON'T FORGET

There is no infirmity so oppressive and burdensome to the human mind as that tired feeling of which so many complain on the approach of serious disorders. The depression and despondency of spirit attending this state are immeasurable. That constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continued strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful. DON'T FORGET, all of these ailments can be easily removed and permanently cured, by the use of

HOPS AND MALT BITTERS

Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses.

I prescribe Hops and MALT Bitters regularly in my practice.—ROBERT TURNER, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich.

If you cannot get Hops and MALT Bitters of your druggist we will send it, express paid, on receipt of regular price, $1 per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist; but if he has not got it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. Do not get Hops and MALT Bitters confounded with other inferior preparations of similar name. Take nothing but Hops and MALT Bitters.

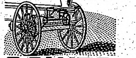
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul.
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.

GRAPE VINES, Strawberries, &c., by mail. Send for price list. Latham's Nursery, Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

25,000 Bushels of the famous Saskatchewan Fife Wheat For Sale for Season of 1885.

The most remarkable Wheat ever brought to the Northwest. Has yielded the past season right along from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the Common Fife, sown beside it. Our illustrated 10-page Catalogue, containing its history, together with numerous testimonials from those who have tried it, sent free on application. Address W. J. ABERNETHY & CO., Originators and Proprietors, 42 Third street South, Union Building, Minneapolis.



STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST SOWER

BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!

Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. *Not affected by wind,* as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN

The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption; curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send a 2c. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

A Clear Skin is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

CONCERNING THE BALLOT.

"A voting woman! Ah!" said he,
"That's something I would hate to see!
A woman shy and sweet should be,
And rule at home all modestlee,"
As softly stroked his ample knee,
"But women ought to vote!" said she.

"The women, they are moved," said he,
"By impulse, as you must agree,
They might be won by sophistree,
With arguments and subt'etee."
He poked with anxious pokes his knee,
"But women ought to vote!" said she.

"To wield the ballot calls" said he,
"For strength and for integritee,
And power to solve with certaintee,
The problems of the centuree!"
He spread his hands upon his knee,
"But women ought to vote!" said she.

This man, a candidate was he,
A city officer to be,
Just then the door-bell jingled free,—
A sable son of Afrikee,
Had called, the candidate to see,
"What does you pay for votes!" asked he.

The candidate uneasilee
With nervous hand caressed his knee,
"Call 'round election day," said he,
"With Patsey Mack and John Magee,"
Then held the door all graciouslee,
With candidatish courtesee.

"Is that a voter?" queried she,
"That he is strong, I must agree;
But can he solve with certaintee
The problems of the centuree!"
The orator no more spake he,
But madly pounded on his knee.

—*Mrs. George Archibald, in the Hawkeye.*

LOVE AND DUTY.

It was a wild and rocky coast, along which ran the path that led to the home of old Martin Frere. At ordinary times the cottage would have possessed but little attraction for a bold stirring youth like Owen Glenn. But a visitor had of late brightened up its precincts—a young girl named Annis, named after the aged grandmother who dozed by the hearth through the long evenings, content to watch the bright flames as they shot up from the broad fireplace, and perhaps to see visions of the past with her dim eyes.

Dame Frere was a sharp-voiced, bustling woman, long past middle age, and not having the name of possessing a very sweet temper, but she had a soft place in her heart for granny, and it was to please her she had invited her pretty name-child to come and visit them for a few months.

Annis was a tall, slight girl, as straight as a pine tree and as graceful as a fawn. Her yellow hair hung in a perfect mane of shining curls all about her shoulders and far down below her waist. Imagine a sweet, innocent face, lighted with great lustrous dark eyes, and a red mouth almost always curving into smiles, and you have some idea of Annis.

Most of the young girls in the vicinity were buxom, merry lasses, with hair and eyes to match—both of intense blackness—and with more or less of the hoyden in them. Their laughter was loud and hearty, and their ways more frolicsome than refined. So it is not strange that when this graceful, quiet stranger came among them, with her shy ways and blonde coloring, her swift changes of expression and native ease of manner, she was at once taken into the hearts of all the young people in the neighborhood.

It is a great mistake to think that one girl is insensible to another maiden's beauty. Sometimes, to be sure, she may have a feeling of jealousy with regard to it when she is naturally of that disposition, but oftener she loves the object of her admiration all the more because she embodies that ideal which exists in every human soul to a greater or less degree.

Owen Glenn had fallen head over heels in love at his first meeting with Annis, and had not missed an opportunity of meeting her at the various rustic gatherings to which she had been invited; and to-night he was going to test his fate by telling Annis that he loved her, and ask if he could hope for a response to the ardent feeling with which he had been inspired by her.

Owen was not at all certain as to the success of his suit, for there was another who admired Annis, and who was far above him in worldy station and wealth, and as Owen, in his freedom from vanity, also thought, in good looks and in other qualities calculated to win a girl's heart.

Annis had received the pleasant little courtesies and attentions of both in a way calculated to wound neither; though, as to that, it would have been an impossibility for her to be other than so sweet and gracious as not to enkindle hope in each passionate young heart.

Thus matters stood as Owen started from his home to take the long and tedious walk over the cliffs, which must be traversed before he could reach the cottage which sheltered the object of his love.

It had been raining steadily all day long, and as night came on the wind had risen to a gale.

But, wrapped in his waterproof cloak and lighted on his way by a lantern, Owen cared not for the threatening elements, and walked along whistling softly, now and then pausing to shake himself, after the fashion of some huge water dog.

Then he would trudge on again, thinking what a terrible night it must be at sea, and breathing a prayer for the wave tossed mariners far from home.

Suddenly a dull, booming sound reached his ear.

It came from a seaward direction, but at first he kept on his way, thinking:

"This is not the harbor, and every one who has the slightest knowledge of the locality will be sure to avoid such a dangerous coast; so it's no business of mine."

Again the sound came. This time Owen stopped and listened.

A thought came into his mind as he did so, but it militated so directly against his inclinations to give heed to it that with an impatient "Pshaw!" he started on.

But he could not rid himself of it. It was this: "If a ship is in peril, and has lost her way, the only thing that could save her would be a huge beacon fire to cast a light upon her surroundings."

To build a fire would be a work of time and of hard labor.

To keep one up long enough to do any good would take hours of watchfulness, and he would have to abandon all hope of seeing Annis that evening.

It was a hard struggle, but inclination proved to be made of a material which could not hold its own against his strong sense of duty.

He gave up all thought of the pleasant greeting he had been living upon in his heart all day long, and set himself to work to gather fuel for the beacon fire.

After several hurried journeys to the woodland, which lay a little distance away, he succeeded in accumulating a pile of branches and dry twigs, which he had raked out with his hands from a deserted hut, which stood on the confines of the thicket, and had evidently been gathered together for some purpose; but under the circumstances Owen felt himself justified in taking it, as it would have been almost impossible to have kindled a flame of green wood.

Just as he had succeeded in coaxing a splendid blaze into life, a voice cried:

"Hallo, Glenn, is that you? What in the name of wonder are you doing?"

"I am answering to a signal of distress. Hark!" as a dull sound came again from the sea.

"Well, old fellow, I wish you joy of your post, and hope it'll do the good you expect. For my part, I'm off to old Martin's. I hear little Annis is going away to-morrow, and I don't want to miss a sight of her beaming face to-night. It's bright and sweet enough to be a man's beacon light for all his life. Good-by, and good fortune attend your work. It's lucky all are not such selfish fellows as I am."

It was as if a thousand fiends were tugging for the mastery of Owen Glenn's heart, as he listened to the rattling talk of the gay, lighthearted youth.

Should he give Robert this chance of seeing Annis, and of perhaps asking her to be his wife, during this very night, while he stood and worked to do good, and in God's providence tried to be the means of saving the lives of people who were nothing to him?

Thus his thoughts ran over and over again, repeating themselves like the voices of mocking demons, while outwardly he labored on as unremittingly as though no influences of the kind were at work, piling on fresh fuel for flames, or pushing some burning log into a better position; and in that way he won the victory.

Peace succeeded to the wild storm of agitation which had momentarily threatened to engulf him. Thus the night wore through.

With the morning came a great calm. One would not have thought that the sun-flecked waves which came leaping in, white-crested and tumultuous, to meet the stern barrier of rocks, and crawl up, up almost to their summits, could be aught but playful in their force. Ah, it is a treacherous beauty—that of the sea.

Too tired to notice the beauty of the transition from storm to sunshine, Owen walked slowly home. His work was done, and he must rest.

Late in the day he started out for a walk. He was in that miserable state of mind which oftentimes follows some great exaltation of spirit. The thought that Annis had gone away without his seeing her again weighed upon his mind like an unwelcome incubus.

At the voice of Robert Hunter, who stopped to accost him, he shrank and trembled as though in pain, but he listened as intently as though his life depended upon what he was about to say. Had he proposed to Annis, and had he been accepted?

"Glenn," he began, "I wish you and I could change places about last night's work."

"It's rather late for that, now," was the quiet answer.

"I'm fully aware of the fact, and that's what I regret about it. I'm afraid I'm dished in a certain direction."

"What do you mean?" asked Owen, with sudden interest.

"Why, if you believe it, I might just as well have left my visit unpaid last night; indeed, had far better have done so. Annis was so interested at the chance of there being a ship outside in distress that it was all I could do to prevail upon her not to face the storm and 'come and help,' she said; and she gave me some pretty hard rubs, I can tell you, about my leaving you alone to do 'the good work,' as she called it. I don't believe that little Annis will ever look at me again without a thought in her mind of what I ought to have done and didn't."

Such a tide of joy rushed through Owen Glenn's heart that he could hardly speak, and while he was struggling to hide his emotions Robert went on with his revelations, little realizing the effect of his words:

"She's not going home to-day just on that account. She told me to tell you to come up and see her and tell her all about it. I wish it had been my luck to make such a hit. Women are great on any one who touches their feelings. You ought to see her eyes snap and sparkle when she was lecturing me about not staying to help you. I never saw her look so pretty. But, halloo! what has come over you." For Owen was hurrying off in the direction of the cliffs.

As he went Robert caught a look upon his face which told him more than Owen intended. He stood staring after him, thinking to himself:

"I see it all. My failure will be Owen's opportunity. Well, he's a good fellow, and as long as I can't have her, what odds does it make? And I saw last night that she cared no more for me than if I had been a stick."

When Annis caught sight of Owen approaching the cottage she ran out with an impulsive "Oh, how glad I am to see you? I do so want to tell you what I think of you."

Then she stopped short. Something in Owen's face filled her with confusion. But outstretched hands were already within his clasp, and his low murmured words of love were sounding in her ears:

"I am as glad as you that I have done something to please you, for oh, Annis, I love you so dearly that I would do or dare anything for your sake."

And then, she never knew how it came about; but his arms were about her and his kisses were upon her lips, and she found that she loved him so well she was willing to promise to be his wife, whenever he should be able to earn enough to make a home for her.

They were both young, and it would not be hard to wait, and they were so sure of one another's love.

The prospect was at first that several years must elapse before their marriage, but suddenly all was changed for them as if by magic.

A letter came from abroad within a twelvemonth. It was addressed to the minister of the little seaside village, and asked for information as to the person or persons who had kindled a beacon light in answer to a signal of distress from a sailing vessel on the night of ——, giving the correct date and the time when Owen had sacrificed inclination to the dictates of duty and of humanity.

That light had saved a valuable cargo from being lost, and the writer proposed to give half of the proceeds to the parties who had been instrumental in the matter. Also a medal was to be struck off commemorative of his gratitude that the lives of all on board had been thus preserved to their families.

Owen became at once the boast of the village. For when a man's fame has reached foreign countries his own townspeople are sure to re-echo it.

The wedding day was set for the first anniversary of the evening when his good fortune came to him in the guise of disappointment, and Robert Hunter was the first to congratulate the young couple.

"Who'd have thought," he whispered to Owen, "that the tables would have been so turned? Truly, 'There's a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune,' and you took it, my boy."—*Alfred Crayon.*

The Destruction of Bhamo.

The Kakhyen tribes have at last carried out their oft-repeated threat to destroy the Burmese town of Bhamo, which is situated close to the Chinese frontier. Bhamo lies on the banks of the Irrawaddy at the distance of about a mile from its point of junction with the Tengyue river, which has been also called the Tapeng. Although only a small stockaded town consisting of a hundred houses, occupied by Chinese and Shan traders, besides a very small number of Burmese officials, Bhamo has been considered one of the most important places in Burmah as the point of departure for the caravans proceeding to Talifoo, one of the chief towns of the province of Yunnan. It has been visited by all the principal explorers of southwest China since the late Mr. T. T. Cooper so nearly reached it from the side of Yunnan during the height of the Panthay rebellion in that province; and for the greater portion of that period it has been the seat of an Anglo-Indian consulate, to which Mr. Cooper himself was the first person to be appointed. It will not be forgotten that he, who certainly did more than any one else to promote the success of exploration in the border districts and countries of India and China, was assassinated by one of his guards at this very place. The term Kakhyen, it may be stated, is the Burmese name of the tribes which inhabit the greater part of the northeast portion of what is nominally termed the Burmese monarchy, and lying between the Irrawaddy and Salwen rivers. The Chinese call them Yeuhjin and in their own tongue they speak of themselves as Chingpaws or Singphos, which means simply "men." These tribes are in their habits a mixture of robbers and traders; when brigandage fails they take to barter. They have been tersely but accurately described as being "ignorant and credulous as children, but fully alive to the profits of the carrying trade." With regard to their own personal habits and characteristics, it may be said that these tribes have little to recommend them. Gen. Fytche calls them "dirty, unkempt, ugly barbarians, armed with bows and arrows, spears and match-locks; drunken, superstitious, and lawless to the last degree." At the time of Maj. Sladen's mission some of the principal chiefs bound themselves to maintain the security of the road, but the decreased interest taken in the establishment of communications between India and China by the Indian government since his visit has sufficed to cool the ardor of these tribes in commerce which mainly arose from a feeling of self-interest. The attack on and destruction of Bhamo are important principally because they show the extent of the disorganization caused by Thebaw's misgovernment throughout his dominions. Unless prompt steps are taken the disorder will extend to other quarters, and one of the most fertile portions of Asia will be given over indefinitely to the prey of a number of rude tribes who can defy with impunity the feeble authority which is all that the Burmese can claim and on rare occasions attempt to assert.—*Cor. London Telegraph.*

The Art of Seeing.

In every day life it is much more important to be an acurate observer than a mere book learner. I have frequently seen the latter made to blush for her deficiencies by the most unlearned, says a correspondent in an English contemporary, for in a contest between eyes and no eyes, eyes have generally got the best of it. Nature has given us such an inexhaustable store of interest that those who go through life without "seeing" lose much of the zest of it. The savage who necessarily depends on his keen eye and his quick ear, cultivates those faculties in an extraordinary degree; for does he not see indications and hear sounds which to an observer would be utterly unintelligible? So also with all persons who live near the heart of nature. The English shepherd, while perhaps ignorant of the very formation of the alphabet, stores up a fund of interesting knowledge derived entirely from observation. He can give you simple, interesting astronomical facts which might astonish a scientist, as well as trustworthy information on natural history and even botany. One may possess everything in the way of scholarship, but if she or he have that alone, those who are unlearned but observing will often make them feel very small. I would, therefore, urge my readers to cultivate the art of seeing or observing; there is nothing like seeing things for ourselves. Our ideas become fresher, more natural and more in unison with latter-day tastes when they are formed from observation. Nature's book is the one wherein we find the richest, the most varied and the most inexhaustible subjects for thought.—*Scientific American.*

A Japanese Village in London.

A Japanese villiage is being set up in London, all the materials of which are being brought from Japan. It is built by Japanese carpenters, and, when finished, every art and industry of Japan will be represented by skilled artists and workmen, and their manner of carrying out their different handicrafts will be shown. There will be lectures on Japan, her people and her history, a Japanese garden, a school, and a theater with Japanese actors. The only European thing about it will be a military band composed of Highlanders. The entire villiage will be under glass and artificially heated.

Use For It.

Mr. Blank—My love, I have been trying for a week to find out what this thing is that you gave me for a New Year's present.

Mrs. Blank—How stupid! Why, it is a purse to carry your money in.

"Strange I had not thought of that. Curious contrivance, isn't it? But you know, dear, I have no use for anything of the kind."

"Nonsense. Of course you have. By the way, the bill for it has just been sent. Here it is."

"How fortunate. I can carry the bill in it."—*Philadelphia Call.*

DELUSIONS OF THE DAFT.

Some Queer Cases of People Cracked in the Upper Story.

"Illusional insanity! Why, certainly there is such a thing," said Dr. D. D. Richardson yesterday. "Nothing more certain. And no species of insanity is more easily or more commonly feigned. At the same time the subjects of that variety of mania are often the most difficult to prove insane. I remember the case of a man named Frank Devlin who was brought to me. His family assured me he was insane. I had him in my charge for several days, but failed to discover his weak point until one day his son, I think it was, came to me and told me that Devlin had invented an infernal machine with which he hoped to blow up the house in which an objectionable neighbor lived.

"Now, this neighbor lived in the same house as Devlin did and was his own lodger. I questioned him about this story. He told that the neighbor was in a conspiracy with his (Devlin's) wife, and then when he paid her for his weekly board she give it back, and so robbed her husband. Mrs. Devlin was quite an old woman and was held in good estimation among the neighbors, but they could none of them believe in Devlin's insanity.

"Consequently their indignation at his confinement became so troublesome to her that she took him home. He had not been home a week when one evening the lodger was shutting up the shutter, and Devlin, who was sitting on the steps, drew a pistol and shot him through the heart. When his trial came off I had to testify. He called me to the dock and whispered:

"'Now, don't you try to prove me insane, because I am not, you know.'

"'But they will hang you if I don't.'

"'Oh no they won't; it was necessary to rid the earth of such a man; they won't hang me.'

"Well, he was found insane, of course, and was sent, I think, to Norristown. To show how this kind of insanity may be feigned, the case of Solomon Squires will do for an example. He followed his wife to church, and shot her in the back. Insanity was set up as a plea, but he was sentenced to death. While awaiting the execution of his sentence, his friends did all they could to procure a commutation. In the meantime he pretended to be suffering from melancholia, refused food, read his Bible from morning till night, and went through all the usual symptoms. His sentence was commuted. On the day that this news was brought to him he was sitting in a corner of his cell reading, when the warden said:

"'Squires, your sentence is commuted.'

"He jumped up flung the Bible to the other end of the cell and danced a jig with delight.

"'I'd sooner spend two lives in a penitentiary,' he cried, 'than be hanged.'

"Emotional insanity is a common cause of murder. I remember a case of a man named Thayer. He had been three times confined for a mania-a-potu and was an habitual drunkard. For this reason his wife left him and went to live with her brother. One evening Thayer went to the house, asked her if she would return to him, and on receiving a reply in the negative, shot her through the head. He was dazed and stupid when taken to the police station, and showed no consciousness of having committed a crime. His former employer was at first much incensed against him, as were indeed the whole public.

"Before he was brought up for trial, however, his employer, who had reflected on the case, and in consideration of former services, and remembering many little occasions when his actions had suggested some brain disorder, decided to procure the best counsel possible to defend him.

"I was a witness. The prisoner was found insane and acquitted. His old employer did all he could for him, sent him to Cuba and found work for him there. But he was of no use; his brain was quite gone. After a while he found his way to Boston, where he died of dementia in a hospital.

"Solitary confinement and the dark cell? Yes, sometimes it is productive of insanity, but in how many instances does the insanity exist before the criminal is confined? That is where the difficulty exists in making a diagnosis for a jury. A physician may be perfectly convinced of the insanity of the criminal, but the absence of proof renders him incapable of convincing the jury.

"The causes of insanity are varied and the origin of the causes are equally varied and obscure. A genuine lunatic does not like to be thought one, but careful questioning and patient observation will discover the weak place in nine cases out of ten.

"In the tenth case the cleverest and most skillful observer is often baffled, until by some accident frequently the patient develops the necessary symptom which goes to prove the wanting element in his or her mental organ."—*Philadelphia Times.*

John C. Eno, Jr.

In speaking of the absconders from New York now in Canada, the *Post-Dispatch* says:

John C. Eno heads the list. He is living at Quebec. The house he rents is large and the situation delightful. It is two miles and a half from the postoffice. The rent he pays—nearly $2,000 a year—is, for Quebec, enormous. This means, proportionately, about $6,000 or $8,000 per year in New York. Rents are very low in old Rock City, and Eno's house at Beauvoir is one of the finest in the suburbs. Financially he seems to be at ease. He drives good horses and is liberal with his money, but socially he is not known. Neither he nor his wife is ever invited out nor are they visited by the society people. Eno has never been asked to the garrison mess, and does not belong to the only social organization in Quebec of any pretensions—the Garrison club. The old French families do not ask him to their houses. The doors of the Langevins, the Taschereaus, the Bosses, the DuChaneys or the DuVals do not open to receive him. His acquaintances are principally made at bar rooms. Some few society men have a nodding acquaintance with him. I found people wondering that Eno stopped at Quebec. Society is exclusive, and the old noblesse have long memories. When Eno gives "dinner parties" they are only attended by his legal advisers or speculators who may wish to use him. The commercial club he belongs to is a small place where men of business meet. It has no social significance and does not pretend to it. These men meet Eno in a business way. They do not ask him to their homes. Some of them may drink with him at the St. Louis hotel when they meet him there, that is all. He visits the houses of two or three personal friends, but these stories about his being received into society are, I was assured, exaggerations. He paid many visits on New Year's day. Most of them were not returned. He attends cocking mains and billiard tournaments, and he is a constant visitor to St. Roch. This is the roughest suburb of the city. Mrs. Eno is admired, but society people will not receive her. This is owing to her husband's irregularities.

It is rumored that he intends to build a large hotel on the island of Orleans, a few miles down the river from Quebec. It is a summer resort and much frequented by the people of the ancient capital during July and August. It is said he is to have a partner in his legal adviser. The place proposed for the new hotel is delightful. The falls of Montmorenci and the great Laurentian range of mountains, said to be the oldest in the world, will be in view on one side. On the other there will be old Stadacona, with its Indian and pioneer traditions. People say that John C. Eno has shown good taste in selecting such a spot for his proposed speculation, but I found public opinion in Quebec unfavorable to Eno.

The Decadence of the Red River Cart.

Huge wheels, out of all proportion to its carrying capacity, with folloes roughly ax-cut from native wood, and bound together by *shaganappi*—prepared buffalo hide—tires; straight-hewn sticks for shafts; wooden axle-tree; wooden linch-pins; rustic-work frame; *shaganappi* fastenings everywhere; *shaganappi* "hitchings;" not a grain of iron in its whole anatomy—such was the far-famed Red River Cart in its palmy days. Musical? Rather! Music and axle-grease were too precious when "the cart" was in its prime to be lightly wasted. To have dispensed the latter would have been to dispense with the former—something not to be thought of. Hence it was that the "freighters" and old settlers in the northwest always went on their expeditions heralded by strains from their cart-wheels that would have embittered with envy the heart of a calliope.

In all outward seeming the Red River Cart was pre-eminently not a thing of beauty. It is needless to observe that it is not likely to be a joy forever. Already it is far on its journey towards the "mount of remembrance." Soon it will finally have taken up its station thereon, side by side with "the noble red man of the plains." The "Injun," however, and the degenerate descendant of "the cart," will continue to adorn contemporary history. A very uninteresting vehicle is this descendant, as compared with its great forebear. A smug, paint-adorned, iron-bestudded, unmusical hybrid, it differs as greatly to its own disadvantage from the grim, uncompromising combination of wood and *shaganappi* from which it is sprung, as a New York aldermanic "residence" differs from an Irish round-tower. But, "lighting upon days like these," what better could we look for? Gone is that generous devotion, that loyalty of heart to the artistically cumbersome in industrial and domestic appliances which so distinguished worthier ages! A generation that prefers the telegraph to the carrier pigeon, and a "Pullman" to the coach-and-four, is at least not inconsistent in taking to its bosom the common-place successor of the Red River Cart. But in so doing it gives a pitiful exhibition of the patent-office spirit by which it is actuated, and which seems to govern everywhere in these modern times.

One thing can be said in favor of the "Manitoba cart"—it were disrespectful to the memory of the great departed to call it a Red River Cart—it is useful. As much cannot always be affirmed of the illustrious descended. It has enabled many a poor immigrant to reach in safety his selected home on the vast northwestern prairies, whom its more distinguished predecessor might have brought to grief. It makes less noise about its undetakings; but they are perhaps none the worse performed for that. It supplies its patrons with no gratuitous music; but the best pound of tea or coffee is not always accompanied by a chromo. It makes no pretensions to undue complicity of get-up; but those who frown on fashion have turned out at times to be still a step removed from perfection. In justice to the "Manitoba cart," these suggestions of the possibility of a partial excuse for its existence being discoverable are made. To hope for a full vindication of its encroachments on the domain of its romantic prototype would, of course, be unreasonable. As well might it be attempted to justify the unseemly phillistinism which has driven away the lordly buffalo, that his grazing grounds might be occupied by mere tillers of the soil—vulgar growers of wheat and makers of butter.

But of what striking features have "these days of advance" robbed northwestern landscapes! No longer do "freighters' trains" move across our prairies—sometimes a hundred or more Red River carts, and saddle ponies by the score, in a "train" with varieties of costume and accompaniments of sound that would gladden the hearts of the masculine youth of a whole city, and make the fortune of a Barnum in a "street parade." A single railway-car now holds more goods, perhaps, than the hundred carts could have carried, and bears its burden farther in a day than they were able to transport theirs in a month. Starting from St. Paul, or in later days from Winnipeg, the "freighters" were often nearly the entire season in reaching the far posts of the Saskatchewan and the Rockies. Many of them were of Indian descent, or even pure-blooded natives, and they frequently carried their families with them on their summer journeyings. Most picturesque were their nightly encampments. The "carts"—shafts pointing inwards—were disposed in a circle on the prairie, beside a stream when possible. Around the great drove of beasts of burden, ponies and oxen intermingled, grazed or rested. Within, the tents and *tee-pees* were pitched. Beside these, the evening meal having been disposed of, the men lounged and smoked. The women—always in the brightest obtainable colors—and the children mingled with them in merrily-chattering groups. Light-hearted and social beings were the "freighters." But they have disappeared from our prairies forever. The northwest has passed through the "Red River cart period." It is now in the "railway-bonus age."—*W. E. Maclellan, in The Current.*

Senator Sharon is not alone in the *role* of a western millionaire to whom sudden wealth has brought much trouble. The woes of his friends, Baldwin, Fair and Tabor have in their time been spread before the public, and were equally entertaining to the class which thrives upon the literature of scandal and blackmail.—*Chicago Current.*

MEXICO.

How Our Sister Republic Looks to American Eyes—The Railroads and People.

J. D. Stevens, a born southron, who has spent the last three years of his life in the state of Durango, in Mexico, has been in the city for a few days, says *The Omaha Bee*, and, being a man who looks at life as it passes by him, gives some very interesting facts concerning the institutions, internal improvements, customs, and habits of the people of that wonderful republic.

The Mexican government, under the presidency of Porfirio Diaz, has been very lenient with and given much encouragement to railroads. The Mexican Central railway, with its northern terminus at El Paso, runs almost due south to the City of Mexico. The Huntington system extends at present from Eagle Pass, Tex., to Monclova, the capital of Cohahuila, and will soon be completed to Mazatlin, in Cinaloa, crossing the Mexican Central at Lerdo at right angles. Besides these two roads there is the Mexican National entering the republic at Laredo, running to Monterey, thence to the City of Mexico; the English railway extending from the capital to Vera Cruz, and several other minor systems. The last-mentioned road was built exclusively by English capital, at a cost of $22,000,000 for some two hundred miles of railway. Other roads are also being projected. In all trains the law compels the railways to have three classes of cars. On the first class the passenger rate per mile, established by law, is 4 cents, the second 3 cents, and the third 1½ cents. All the railway lines are doing a good business and pay a fair rate of interest on the investment.

There are only two classes of people—the rich and the poor, or the peons—and they are as far removed from one another as the castles of India. The rich own all the landed estates, and the poor are their menials, performing their labor with the servility of slaves. A man in the rich class who does not own 500,000 acres of land is considered poor. The land-owner rules over his hacienda with the dignity and royalty of a lord. He lives in a large adobe house whose broad roof sheltered his ancestors for many generations past. In it he lives in a splendor far surpassing that of the negro owner in the palmiest days of slavery. From his hacienda he looks in every direction and sees nothing but his own domain, upon which goats, cattle, horses, and sheep are grazing in countless numbers. One thing particularly striking about the adobe buildings is their quality to resist the tooth of time. In Durango, founded in 1540, are buildings erected at that time and still inhabited. The peons are probably the most satisfied and contentented class found anywhere. Their ambition and energy have been blighted by seeing no hope and the insurmountable barriers between the two classes. They live entirely in the present, their only object in life being to obtain a sufficient amount of maize meal and a few grains of black coffee. Their habits and customs are as quaint and antique as those seen in the pictures of Roman days. They carry water for their masters upon their shoulders, wear leather sandals, ride and pack jackasses the same as their ancestors one hundred years ago. They envelop their legs in loose zouave breeches or calsions of white domestic, wear a shirt of the same material, and always cover their heads with a good hat.

Prostitution among the women of the peon class is very common. The laws of society, however, are not so inexorable there as among the people of this nation. Fallen women frequently reform, are received back into society, and their past sins forgotten. The peons are forbidden to associate with the rich, and are found with them only as menials and servants. Among the wealthy the parents look after the chastity of their daughters with an eye single to its preservation. The young Mexican gallant is allowed to see his inamorata only in the presence of a member of the family. She is permitted to go out only when attended by her father or her brother, and it is considered an act of indiscretion, often made the subject of comment by her more modest sisters, to leave the hacienda without this protection. The great mass of the people at present are ignorant, but free schools are being established and a compulsory system of education enacted which are doing much good for the republic. The schools now are largely attended and the young Mexican's mind is found to be both quick and active. In nearly all the schools English is being taught, which language is looked upon by them as the one in time to be generally spoken. They look upon an American with reverence, and as almost a supernatural being. They consider the United States as their protector, whose action in the past, has always been for their good. Seward's enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in 1865, when Maximilian, with his invading hordes, had driven Juarez out of Mexico, has never been forgotten by them. An American is given there more protection than a Mexican, and the president always stands ready to provide the former with an escort through a perilous section of the country without expense. So zealous of his protection is the government, that Mexicans often remark and complain of the partiality.

Another great characteristic of the American is his politeness. Even among the peons this attribute is found the same as among the rich. No one is boorish, and the "politeness of the Spaniard" exists here in its pristine givor. Hospitality is the pride of the rich, and their guests are provided with everything in the way of entertainment at their hands, an offer of payment for which would be considered gross insult.

Here Catholicism reigns supreme. In the whole republic scarcely a Protestant church can be found, while those of the Catholics can be seen on nearly every hill-top. Their magnificence challenges the admiration of every traveler. In the city of Durango, as an instance, is a Catholic cathedral 275x300 feet, costing over $2,000,000, a sum greater than half the aggregated wealth of that muncipality of 30,000 inhabitants. The power of the priest is almost incalculable, but his strength is waning. Even yet, however, when the bishop rides through the streets they fall upon their knees and remain in this attitude of devotion until he disappears from their vision. Many doff their hats at the ringing of the cathedral bells, cross themselves, and murmur their orisons. The church and state are divorced, and priests are forbidden by law to appear in the streets in their religious robes. In Durango alone are they allowed by the officers to appear in their priestly habits.

In no country in the world are laws so favorable to mining. Mining property is not taxed, and the statutes are all framed for their development. The miner who intends to sink a shaft is given the right to denounce his neighbor's timber and water, and should the latter object the former applies to the government and his wish is gratified. The mines are nearly all silver bearing, and many are rich. The different ores are worked by the amalgamation smelting and lixiviating processes, the latter being much the cheapest.

Mr. Stevens is a part owner of the Quebrodilla silver mine, of Durango, whose ore is worked by the lixiviating process. It contains a large body of ore. It is estimated that $1,000,000 worth of metal is now in sign yielding $50 per ton. A shaft of about 360 feet has been sunk, and levels have been run near the bottom 130 feet. The mines in general are being rapidly developed, and United States capital is constantly displacing the old means of working them. American energy and skill is also aiding materially in every enterprise, and are being constantly invited by that government whose people and country produce over one-half the silver mined on the globe.

The First Spiritual Temple.

In the very heart of the fashionable portion of the Hub, in close contiguity to the Hotel Vendome, Trinity church and Copley square, writes a Boston correspondent of *The New York Tribune*, a nearly completed new building is attracting the attention of observers. Its whole appearance is extremely odd, as it bears no resemblance whatever to a church, museum, school-house, or place of business. It is simply unique, although the architecture is said to be of the Romanesque order. It is square, 120 feet in height from the sidewalk to the top of the cupola, and has dormers and gables in the roof. The windows are irregularly disposed and of different sizes, as though they were arranged hap-hazard to light apartments at convenience, without regard to outward symmetry. The location of the building is at the corner of Exeter and Newbury streets. Over the arched entrance on Exeter street is written "First Spiritual temple" in carved letters, intertwined with delicate traces of foliage. It is, in fact, the first place the Spiritualists have ever owned where they could publicly practice the forms and tenets of their peculiar belief. Unlike other religious sects of the United States, they have been poorly provided for in this respect; they have convened in hired halls, or private parlors, or wherever it has chanced to be in keeping with their pecuniary ability. Very shortly this state of affairs will be changed for the Spiritualists of the New England metropolis, at least, through the generosity of Mr. Marcellus S. Ayer, a wealthy bachelor and well-known wholesale grocer on State street in this city. He has been a beliver in Spiritualism for many years, but only four or five an active exponent of its doctrines. A few months ago he determined to erect a suitable building for the use of his fellow-believers, and the magnificence of his gift can be estimated when it is stated that it will cost when finished $175,000.

The chief material of the exterior of the temple is light-gray stone, with trimmings of dark-red granite. A belt of exquisite carving runs around the building at the top of the first story, an extended vine of flowers and leaves, more than a foot broad, and in two oval spaces of the red stone, one on either side of the entrance, are carved symbols of the spiritualistic faith. The basement is devoted to a free reading-room and library of books written by the most noted writers on Spiritualism; a Sunday school room capable of seating five hundred persons, offices and toilet-rooms. The main story is one grand auditorium, a cheerful bright room, with frescoed walls, painted windows, an organ, a platform for speakers, and opera chairs of the most comfortable description. Above this is a story divided into eight lecture halls, janitors' quarters, a kitchen, etc. Still above this is an air-chamber, roofed and floored with zinc, where the rain and wind can sweep through lattices in the roof and ventilate the whole house by air-ducts that lead into it. Every sanitary arrangement of the building is as near perfect as can be. The furnishings of the great auditorium, etc., will be paid for through the subscriptions of the Spiritualists of Boston and its vicinity, amountinng to $50,000. When the temple is completed Mr. Ayer will give it to the Working Union of Progressive Spiritualists of Boston. He will retain, however, certain proprietary rights as to the uses that may be made of it. He intends to have Sunday morning lectures given by the most celebrated and talented lectures on Spiritualism, a Sunday school on Sunday afternoons and lectures on Sunday evenings. Every week day evening there will be lectures and meetings in the smaller halls. Mr. Ayer affirms that there are millions of Spiritualists in this country who have openly professed themselves to be so or have made a partial confession to that effect, and, with the example he has set for them, he thinks other temples will be inaugurated where they may worship according to their faith.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Commercial* thinks lynch law is better than statute law for Kentucky. In the last two years, it says, there has been a dozen lynchings in the State, every victim of which amply deserved his fate. Within the same time there have been more than 200 killings, a large number of which were cold-blooded murders, the perpetrators of which fell into the hands of the law, yet there havenot been more than half a dozen executions. In Lexington a few weeks ago man was executed who, under the beautiful mode of administering justice, had had four or five trials and convictions, as many appeals, and was finally hanged after fighting with technicalities for five years.

He Kissed for the Nation.

During the administration of Mr Buchanan the daughter of a senator was married in Washington. The president, cabinet, and many members of congress were in attendance. After the ceremony Mr. Buchanan stepped forward to present his congratulations to the bride—a prominent feature of which was a hearty kiss. A number standing in close proximity inquired: "Is it understood that I am to follow suit?" "No, sir," replied the president; "it is understood that I kiss for the nation." The bride was a daughter of General Toombs of Georgia; the member of congress was General McQueen, of South Carolina.

Minnesota Law Supplement.

CONTAINING THE GENERAL LAWS PASSED DURING SESSION OF 1885.—OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF LAWS OF MINNESOTA

SESSION OF 1885.

Regulating Railway Companies

AN ACT for the regulation of Railroad Companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a commission to be styled "Railroad and warehouse commissioners," to consist of three (3) suitable persons, qualified electors of the State of Minnesota; the decision of a majority of whom shall be considered the decision of the commissioners on all questions arising for their consideration, who shall hold their office for a period of two (2) years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and who shall be appointed by the governor, and one of whom shall be of the leading opposite political party to the governor.

SEC. 2. Within thirty (30) days after this act shall take effect the governor shall appoint two (2) persons who, with the present railroad commissioner, shall constitute such commission, and who shall hold their office until the first Monday in January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887) and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The governor shall after and within thirty (30) days of the organization of the legislature appoint three (3) railroad commissioners to succeed those whose terms have expired in January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887) who shall hold their offices for two (2) years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. And any vacancy which shall occur in the office of any railroad commissioner shall be filled by the governor for the remainder of the term, when a successor shall be appointed for the full term of two (2) years.

SEC. 3. Qualifications—Oath—Bond.—No person shall be appointed as such commissioner who is at the time of his appointment in any way connected with any railroad company or who is directly or indirectly interested in any stock, bond or other property of a railroad company, or is in the employment of any railroad company or warehouseman, and no person appointed as such commissioner shall during the term of his office become interested in any stock, bond, or other property of any railroad company or warehouse, or in any manner be employed by or connected with any railroad company or warehouse. The governor shall have power to remove any such commissioner at any time upon sufficient evidence of malfeasance or non-feasance in office. Before entering upon the duties of his office each of said commissioners shall make and subscribe and file with the secretary of state an affidavit in the following form:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Minnesota, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the officer of commissioner of railroads according to the best of my ability.

And shall enter into bonds with security to be approved by the Governor in the sum of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as such commissioner.

SEC. 4. Compensation, Secretary, Office Expenses.—Each of said commissioners shall receive for his services the sum of three thousand (3,000) dollars per annum, payable as the salary of other State officers. They shall be furnished with an office, office furniture and stationery at the expense of the State and shall have power to appoint a secretary to perform such duties as they may assign to him; said secretary shall receive for his services $1,500 per annum. The office of said commissioners shall be kept at the State capitol, and all sums authorized to be paid by this act shall be paid out of the State Treasury, and only on the order of the State Auditor. Provided that the total sum to be expended by said commissioners for furniture, stationery, postage and other incidental expenses shall in no case exceed the sum of $800 per annum.

SEC. 5. Right to Pass on Trains, Etc.—The said commissioners and their necessary assistants shall have the right of passing in the performance of their duties concerning railroads on all railroads and railroad trains in this state.

SEC. 6. Report of Railroads.—Every railroad company incorporated or doing business in this state, or which shall hereafter become incorporated or do business under any general or special law of this state, shall on or before the first (1st) day of September, in the year of our Lord 1885, and on or before the same day in each year thereafter, make and transmit to the commissioners appointed by virtue of this act, at their office in the state capitol, a full and true statement under oath, of the proper officers of said corporation of the affairs of their said corporation, as the same existed on the first (1st) day of the preceding July, specifying:

First—The amount of capital stock subscribed and by whom.

Second—The names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively, and the residence of each stockholder as far as known.

Third—The amount of stock paid in and by whom.

Fourth—The amount of its assets and liabilities.

Fifth—The names and place of residence of its officers.

Sixth—The amount of cash paid to the company on account of the original capital stock.

Seventh—The amount of funded debt.

Eighth—The amount of floating debt.

Ninth—The estimated value of the road bed, including iron and bridges.

Tenth—The estimated value of rolling stock.

Eleventh—The estimated value of stations, buildings and fixtures.

Twelfth—The estimated value of other property.

Thirteenth—The length of single main track.

Fourteenth—The length of double main track.

Fifteenth—The length of branches, stating whether they have single or double tracks.

Sixteenth—The aggregate length of siding and other tracks not enumerated.

Seventeenth—The number of miles run by passenger trains during the year preceding the making of the report.

Eighteenth—The number of miles run by freight trains during the same period.

Nineteenth—The number of tons of through freight carried during the same time.

Twentieth—The number of tons of local freight carried during the same time.

Twenty-first—Its monthly earnings for the transportation of passengers during the same time.

Twenty-second—Its monthly earnings for the transportation of freight during the same time.

Twenty-third—Its monthly earnings from all other sources, respectively.

Twenty-fourth—The amount of expense incurred in the running and management of passenger trains during the same time.

Twenty-fifth—The amount of expense incurred in the running and management of freight trains during the same time. Also the amount of expense incurred in the running and management of mixed trains during the same time.

Twenty-sixth—All other expenses incurred in the running and management of the road during the same time, including the salaries of officers, which shall be reported separately.

Twenty-seventh—The amount expended for repairs of road and maintenance of way, including repairs and renewal of bridges and renewal of iron.

Twenty-eighth—The amount expended for improvement, and whether the same is estimated as a part of the expenses of operating or repairing the road, and if either, which.

Twenty-ninth—The amount expended for motive power and cars.

Thirtieth—The amount expended for station houses, buildings and fixtures.

Thirty-first—All other expenses for the maintenance of way.

Thirty-second—All other expenditures, either for management of road, maintenance of way, motive power and cars, or for other purposes.

Thirty-third—The rate of fare for passengers for each month during the same time, through and way passengers separately.

Thirty-fourth—The tariff of freights showing each change of tariff during the same time.

Thirty-fifth—A copy of each published rate of fare for passengers and tariff of freight in force or issued for the government of its agents during the same time.

Thirty-sixth—Whether the rate of fare and tariff of freight in such published lists are the same as those actually received by the company during the same time. If not, what were received.

Thirty-seventh—What express companies run on its roads, and on what terms and on what conditions. The kind of business done by them, and whether they take their freights at the depots or at the office of such express companies.

Thirty-eighth—What freight and transportation companies run on its road, and on what terms.

Thirty-ninth—Whether such freight and transportation companies use the cars of the railroad or the cars furnished by themselves.

Fortieth—Whether the freight or cars of such companies are given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so, in what particular.

Forty-first—What running arrangements it has with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same.

SEC. 7. Additional Inquiries.—The said commissioners may make and propound to such railroad companies any additional interrogatories relating to the condition, operation and control of said roads, which shall be answered by such companies in the same manner as those specified in the foregoing section.

SEC. 8. Applies to Officers of the Road.—Sections six (6) and seven (7) of this act shall apply to the president, directors and officers of every railroad company now existing or which shall be incorporated or organized in this state, and to every lessee, manager and operator of any railroad within this state.

SEC. 9. Such commissioners shall on or before the first (1st) day of December in each year, and oftener if required by the governor to do so, make a report to the governor of their doings for the preceding year, containing such facts, statements and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the system of railroad transportation in its bearings upon the business and prosperity of the people of this state, and such suggestions in relation thereto as to them may seem appropriate. They shall also at such times as the governor shall direct, examine any particular subject connected with the condition and management of such railroads and report to him in writing their opinion thereon with their reasons therefor. Said commissioners shall also investigate and consider, what, if any, amendment or revision of the railroad laws of this state the best interests of the state may demand, and they shall make a special biennial report on said subject to the legislature.

SEC. 10. Examinations of Railroads.—Said commissioners shall examine into the condition and management and all other matters concerning the business of railroads in this state so far as the same pertain to the relations of such roads to the public and to the accommodation and security of persons doing business therewith and whether such railroad companies, their officers, directors, managers, lessees, agents and employes comply with the laws of this state now in force or which shall hereafter be in force concerning them. In order to enable said commissioners efficiently to perform their duties under this act, it is hereby made their duty to cause one of their number to visit the various stations on the lines of each railroad as often as practicable, and, at least once in three (3) months, to visit each county in the state in which is or shall be located a railroad station, and personally inquire into the management of such railroad business. And for this purpose all railroad companies and their officers are required to aid and furnish said commissioners with reasonable and proper facilities. Said railroad commissioners or either of them shall have the right in his or their official capacity to enter and remain during business hours in the cars, offices or depots, or upon the railroads of any railroad company within this state in the performance of official duties. But said railroad commissioner shall not directly or indirectly solicit or request from or recommend to any railroad company, or any officer, attorney, or agent thereof, the appointment of any person or persons to any place or position; nor shall any railroad corporation, its attorney or agent, offer any place, appointment, or position, or other consideration to such commissioner, or either of them, nor to any clerk or employe of said commissioners whatever; neither shall said commissioners, nor their secretary, clerks, agents, employes or experts, accept, receive or request any pass, present, gift, or gratuity of any kind from any railroad corporation, and the request or acceptance by them, or either of them, of any such place or position, pass, presents, gifts, or other gratuity, shall work a forfeiture of the office of the said commissioner or commissioners, secretary, clerk or clerks, agent or agents, employe or employes, expert or experts, who shall be guilty thereof. And any violation of this section, or any part thereof, shall also be deemed a misdemeanor, and punishable as such, and any commissioner who shall reveal any information gained by him from any railroad company to any other railroad company or person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 11. Power to Examine Books.—The property, books, records, accounts, papers and proceedings, so far as they relate to the condition, operation or management of the road, of all such railroad companies, shall at all times during business hours be subject to the examination and inspection of such commissioners, and they shall have power to examine under oath or affirmation any and all directors, officers, managers, agents and employes of any such railroad corporation and other persons concerning any matter relating to the condition and management of such business.

SEC. 12. May Examine Witnesses, etc.—In making any examination as contemplated in this act or for the purpose of obtaining information pursuant to this act said commissioners shall have the power to issue subpœnas for the attendance of witnesses, and may administer oaths. In case any person shall willfully fail or refuse to obey such subpœna, it shall be the duty of the district court of any county, upon application of the said commissioners, to issue an attachment for such witness and compel such witness to attend before the commissioners, and give his testimony upon such matters as shall be lawfully required by such commissioners; and the said court shall have power to punish for contempt, as in other cases of refusal to obey the process and order of such court. Said witnesses shall receive the same compensation as witnesses in civil actions, to be paid by the party subpœnaing them, and in case such witnesses are subpœnaed by the commissioners, such fees shall be paid by warrants on the state treasury, to be drawn by the state auditor on vouchers for the same approved by said commissioners.

SEC. 13. Penalty Against Witnesses.—Any person who shall willfully neglect or refuse to obey the process of said subpœna issued by said commissioners and appear and testify as therein required shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to an indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars, nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail of not more than thirty (30) days or both in the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had.

SEC. 14. Penalty Against Railroad Companies, etc.—Every railroad company and every officer, agent or employe of any railroad company who shall willfully neglect to make and furnish any report required in this act at the time herein required, or who shall willfully and unlawfully hinder, delay or obstruct said commissioners in the discharge of the duties hereby imposed upon them, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one hundred (100) dollars nor more than five thousand (5,000) dollars for each offense, to be recovered in a civil action; and every railroad company and every officer, agent or employe of any such railroad company shall be liable to a like penalty for every period of ten (10) days it or he shall willfully neglect or refuse to make such report.

SEC. 15. Every railroad company or corporation organized under the laws of this state or doing business therein shall, upon application, permit any person, company or corporation, for an annual rental of one (1) dollar, to construct, maintain and operate any elevator or warehouse at any of its regular way-stations, to be used for the purpose of receiving, storing and handling grain, and such permission shall be granted without regard to the capacity of such elevator or warehouse and without discrimination as to persons and in the order of application; and such railroad company shall also provide reasonable side track facilities and running connections between its main track and elevators and warehouses upon or contiguous to its right of way at such station, and every such railroad corporation shall permit connections to be made and maintained in a reasonable manner with its side tracks to and from any warehouse or elevator, without reference to its size or capacity, where grain is or may be stored. Provided, that this shall not be construed so as to require any railroad company to construct or furnish any side track off from its own land. Provided further, however, that such elevators and warehouses shall not be constructed within one hundred (100) feet of any existing structure, and shall be at safe fire distance from the station buildings, and so as not to essentially conflict with the safe and convenient operation of the road. And provided further, that where stations are ten (10) miles or more apart the railroad company, when required to do so by the railroad and warehouse commissioners, shall construct and maintain a side track for the use of shippers between such stations.

SEC. 16. Every railroad company shall, upon reasonable demand, furnish transportation for all grain stored in such and all elevators and warehouses, or offered for shipment in bulk or otherwise, from any established side track at any regular station on its line, promptly and without any discrimination whatever, for or against any person, company or corporation, and such railway company shall keep at its several stations a complete register of all cars and to whom the same are so furnished, the date when furnished; and said register shall be for the inspection of all persons interested. In all controversies in regard to the furnishing of cars the burden of proof shall rest with the company or corporation so seeking to excuse itself for its refusal or neglect to furnish cars.

SEC. 17. Every such company or corporation shall furnish cars suitable for the shipments of grain in bulk and as hereinbefore provided, and shall, when loaded, whether from any elevator, warehouse or side track, seal the same and take and safely transport the same to the point indicated by the shipper, or in the direction thereof so far as its route may extend, and with reasonable dispatch and at reasonable rates.

SEC. 18. Any person desiring to ship grain from any of the established side tracks at any way station of any such company or corporation may do so by making application for cars for that purpose.

The station agent may collect of the person so applying for cars a sum not to exceed five (5) dollars for each car so ordered, to be paid to such company or corporation in case the cars are not loaded and ready for shipment within twenty-four (24) hours from the time so furnished. But when its cars shall remain unused upon its side track for over twenty-four (24) hours such company or corporation shall be at liberty to reclaim the same.

SEC. 19. Must Furnish Cars and Transport Passengers and Property.—Every railroad corporation in this State shall furnish, start and run cars for the transportation of such passengers and property, as shall within a reasonable time previous thereto be ready or be offered for transportation at the several stations on its railroad and at the junctions of other railroads and at such stopping places as may be established for receiving and discharging way passengers and freight; and shall take, receive, transport and discharge such passengers and property at, from and to such stations, junctions and places on and from all trains advertised to stop at the same for passengers and freight, respectively upon the due payment or tender of payment of tolls, freight or fare legally authorized therefor, if payment shall be demanded.

SEC. 20. No such railroad corporation shall be guilty of extortion nor of any unjust discrimination as to passenger or freight rates or the rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars upon its road, or upon any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad connected therewith which it has the right, license or permission to operate, control or use within this State, or in furnishing facilities for the loading, unloading, handling or transporting of freights, or shall make any unjust discrimination whatever against any person or persons, town, village, city, station or location in this State, or shall charge, demand or receive from any person, company or corporation for the transportation of persons or property, or for any other service a greater sum than it shall at the same time charge, demand or receive from any person, company or corporation for a like service from the same place upon like conditions and under similar circumstances. Provided, That no railroad company shall charge or receive from any person a higher rate per ton per mile for one car load of freight than for a greater number of car loads per car under like conditions and circumstances.

SEC. 21. Whenever the facts, in any manner ascertained by said commissioners, shall, in their judgment, warrant such prosecution, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to immediately cause suit to be commenced and prosecuted against any railroad corporation which may violate any of the provisions of this act. All such prosecutions shall be in the name of the State of Minnesota, and may be instituted in any county in this state through or into which the line of the railroad corporation sued for violating this act may extend, and all fines recovered under the provisions of this act shall be immediately paid into the state treasury by the sheriff or other officer or persons collecting the same, and the same shall be passed by the treasurer to the general revenue fund.

SEC. 22. Attorney General and County Attorneys to Prosecute Suits.—It shall be the duty of the attorney general and the county attorney in any county, on the request of said commissioners, to institute and prosecute any and all suits and proceedings which they or either of them shall be directed by said commissioners to institute and prosecute for a violation of this act or any law of this State concerning railroad companies against such railroad companies or the officers, employes, owners, operators or agents of any such companies; and such railroad commissioners are hereby authorized when the facts of the case presented to them shall in their judgment warrant, to employ counsel to assist the attorney general or any county attorney in conducting such suit. No such suits commenced by said commissioners under the provisions of this act shall be dismissed unless the reason therefor shall be stated on the record, and all suits to recover penalties or forfeitures under this act shall have precedence of all other business except criminal business.

SEC. 23. Whenever in the judgment of the railroad commissioners it shall appear that any railroad corporation fails in any respect or particular to comply with the laws of the State, or whenever in their judgment any repairs are necessary upon its road, or any addition to or change of its station or station houses, or to make reasonable connections at crossings with other railroads, or any changes in its rates of fare for transporting freight or passengers, or any change in the mode of operating its road or conducting its business is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience and accommodations of the public, said railroad commissioner shall inform such railroad company through any of its officers, manager or superintendent, by a notice thereof in writing, to be served by leaving a copy thereof with such officer, certified by the commissioner's clerk or secretary; and if such failure be persisted in, then the commissioners may in their discretion cause suits or proceedings to be instituted, as provided for in sections 21 and 22 of this act, and a report of all their proceedings under the provisions of this section shall be included in the annual report of the commissioners to the governor; and nothing in this act shall be construed as relieving any railroad company from their responsibility or liability for damage to person or property.

SEC. 24. In all cases under the provisions of this act the rules of evidence shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as herein otherwise provided, and the remedies hereby given shall be regarded as cumulative to the remedies now given by law against railroad corporations, and this act shall not be construed as repealing any statute giving such remedies, nor as limiting the right of any person to prosecute any suit for private damages, as now allowed by law.

SEC. 25. "Railroad Corporation" Defined—The term "railroad corporation," contained in this act, shall be deemed and taken to mean all corporations, companies or individuals now owning or operating, or which may hereafter own or operate any railroad in whole or in part in this state, and the provisions of this act shall apply to all persons, firms and companies, and to all associations or persons, whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carriers upon any of the lines of railways in this state (street railways excepted), the same as to railroad corporations hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 26. Whenever any property is received by any railroad corporation to be transported from one place to another, within or without this state, it shall not be lawful for such corporation to limit its common law liability safely to deliver such property at the place to which the same is to be transported by any stipulation or limitation expressed in the receipt given for the safe delivery of such property. Provided, that the shipper and the railroad company may by contract agree on a value for such property, and limit the company's liability to such agreed value. Provided further, that the consignor and the railway company may by contract, signed by the shipper or his delivering agent, limit such liability, but it shall not be competent for the railroad company in any case to exempt itself from liability for its own negligence by any contract.

SEC. 27. Any railroad corporation offending against any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined for each offense in the sum of not less than one hundred (100) dollars nor more than five thousand (5,000) dollars.

SEC. 28. So much of chapter one hundred and three (103) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (1875), being a part of title eight (8), chapter six (6), of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), as creates the office of railroad commissioner, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed; but actions or proceedings, or rights of actions already accrued, growing out of or founded upon said acts, shall not be affected by said repeal, and the board of railroad commissioners created by this act shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties heretofore imposed upon such railroad commissioner, except so far as the same have been changed by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 29. Twenty thousand (20,000) dollars or so much thereof as is necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 30. This act shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days after its passage, except the provisions thereof in reference to the appointment of commissioners and defining their duties shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

The Warehouse and Grain Law.

AN ACT to regulate warehouses, inspection, weighing and handling of grain.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. All elevators or warehouses located at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, in this state, in which grain is stored in bulk, and in which the grain of different owners is mixed together, or in which grain is stored in such a manner that the identity of the different lots or parcels cannot be accurately preserved, and doing business for a compensation, are hereby declared to be public warehouses.

SEC. 2. The proprietor, lessee or manager of any public warehouse, shall be required, before transacting any business, to procure from the railroad and warehouse commissioners, a license permitting such proprietor, lessee or manager to transact business as a public warehouseman under the laws of this state; which license shall be issued by the railroad and warehouse commissioners upon written application, which shall set forth the location and name of such warehouse, and the individual name of each person interested as owner or principal in the management of the same; or, if the warehouse be owned or managed by a corporation, the name of the president, secretary and treasurer of such corporation shall be stated, and the said license shall give authority to carry on and conduct the business of public warehouse, in accordance with the laws of the state, and shall be revocable by said commissioners upon a summary proceeding, before the commissioners upon complaint of any person, in writing, setting forth the particular violation of law, and upon satisfactory proof, to be taken in such manner as may be directed by the commissioners.

SEC. 3. The person receiving a license as herein provided, shall file with the commissioners granting the same a bond to the State of Minnesota, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by said commissioners, in the penal sum of not less than ten thousand (10,000) dollars nor more than fifty thousand (50,000) dollars, in the discretion of the railroad and warehouse commissioners, for each warehouse licensed in the county, conditional for the faithful performance of his duty as a public warehouseman, and his full and unreserved compliance with all laws of this state in relation thereto. A fee for the issuance of each license of two (2) dollars shall be paid by the person applying for the same; provided that, when any person or corporation procures a license for more than one warehouse in any one county in the state, no more than one bond need be given.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall transact the business of a public warehouseman without first procuring a license as herein provided, or who shall continue to transact any such business after such license has been revoked (save only that he may be permitted to deliver property previously stored in such warehouse), shall on conviction by indictment be fined in a sum not less than one hundred (100) dollars, nor more than five hundred (500) dollars for each and every day such business is carried on, and the railroad and warehouse commissioners may refuse to renew any license or grant a new one to any of the persons whose license has been revoked within one (1) year from the time the same was revoked.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every public warehouseman to receive for storage any grain dry and in a suitable condition for warehousing that may be tendered to him in the usual manner in which such warehouses are accustomed to receive the same in the ordinary and usual course of business, not making any discrimination between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities, such grain to be in all cases inspected and graded by a duly authorized inspector, and to be stored with grain of a similar grade. And in no case shall grain of a different grade be mixed together while in store, but if the owner or consignee so requests, and the warehouseman consents thereto, his grain of the same grade may be kept in a bin by itself apart from that of other owners, which bin shall thereupon be marked and known as a special bin. If a warehouse receipt be issued for grain so kept separate, it shall state on its face that it is in a special bin, and shall state the number of such bin, and all grain delivered from such warehouse shall be inspected, on its delivery, by a duly-authorized inspector of grain. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to require the receipt of any kind of grain into any warehouse in which there is not sufficient room to accommodate or to store it properly, or in cases where such warehouse is necessarily closed. The charges for inspection, upon receipt and delivery, shall be paid by the warehouseman, and may be added to the charge of the storage. The chief inspector may recover such charges of the warehouseman by an appropriate action in his name.

SEC. 6. Upon application of the owner or consignee of grain stored in a public warehouse, the same being accompanied with evidence that all transportion or other charges which may be a lien upon the grain, including charges for inspection and weighing, have been paid, the warehouseman shall issue to the person entitled to receive it a warehouse receipt therefor, subject to the order of the owner or consignee, which receipt shall bear date corresponding with the receipt of the grain in store, and shall state upon its face the quantity and inspected grade of the grain, and that the grain mentioned on it has been received into store to be stored with grain of the same grade by inspection; and that it is deliverable upon the return of the receipt properly endorsed by the person to whose order it was issued and the payment of proper charges for storage. All warehouse receipts for grain issued by the same warehouse shall be consecutively numbered, and no two receipts bearing the same number shall be issued from the same warehouse during any one year, except in case of a lost or destroyed receipt, in which case the new receipt shall bear the same date and number as the original, and shall be plainly marked on its face "duplicate."

If the grain was received from railroad cars the number of each car shall be stated upon the receipt, with the amount it contained; if from barges or other vessels, the name of such craft; if from team or by other means, the manner of its receipt shall be stated on its face.

SEC. 7. Upon the delivery of grain from store upon any receipt, such receipt shall be plainly marked across its face the word "Cancelled," with the name of the person canceling the same, and shall thereafter be void, and shall not again be put in circulation, nor shall grain be delivered twice upon the same receipt. No warehouse receipt shall be issued except upon actual delivery of grain into store in the warehouse from which it purports to be issued, and which is to be represented by the receipts. Nor shall any receipt be issued for a greater quantity of grain than was contained in the lot or parcel stated to have been received. Nor shall more than one receipt be issued for the same lot of grain, except in cases where receipt for a part of a lot is desired, and then the aggregate receipt for a particular lot shall cover that lot and no more. In cases where a part of the grain represented by the receipt is delivered out of store, and the remainder is left, a new receipt may be issued for such remainder, but the new receipt shall bear the same date as the original, and shall state on the face that it is balance of receipt of the original number, and the receipt upon which a part has been delivered shall be canceled in the same manner as if it had all been delivered. In case it be desirable to divide one receipt into two or more, or in case it be desirable to consolidate two or more receipts into one, and the warehouseman consents thereto, the original receipt shall be canceled the same as if the grain had been delivered from store, and the new receipts shall express on their face that they are a part of another receipt or a consolidation of other receipts, as the case may be; and the numbers of the original receipts shall also appear upon the new ones issued, as explanatory of the change; but no consolidation of receipts of dates differing more than ten (10) days shall be permitted, and all new receipts issued for old ones canceled, as herein provided, shall bear the same date as those originally issued, as near as may be.

SEC. 8. No warehouseman in the State shall insert in any receipt issued by him any language in anywise limiting or modifying his liabilities or responsibility as imposed by the laws of this State.

SEC. 9. On the return of any warehouse receipt by him properly endorsed, and the tender of all proper charges upon the property represented by it, such property shall be immediately deliverable to the holder of such receipt, and it shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after demand for such delivery shall have been made, and the property represented by such receipt shall be delivered within twenty-four (24) hours after such demand shall have been made, and the cars or vessels for the same shall have been furnished. The warehouseman in default shall be liable to the owner of such receipt for damages for such default in the sum of one (1) cent per bushel, and in addition thereto one (1) cent per bushel for each and every day of such neglect or refusal to deliver. Provided, No warehouseman shall be held to be in default in delivery if the property is delivered in the order demanded, and as rapidly as due diligence, care and prudence will justify.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee, and manager of every public warehouse in this State to furnish in writing under oath at such times as the Board of Warehouse Commissioners shall require and prescribe, a statement concerning the condition and management of the business as such warehouseman.

SEC. 11. The warehouseman of every public warehouse located at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, shall on or before Tuesday morning of each week cause to be made out, and shall keep posted up in the business office of his warehouse in a conspicuous place, a statement of the amount of each kind and grade of grain in store in his warehouse at the close of business on the previous Saturday, and shall also on each Tuesday morning render a similar statement, made under oath, before some officer authorized by law to administer oaths, by one of the principal owners or operators thereof or by the bookkeeper thereof, having personal knowledge of the facts, to the warehouse register appointed as hereinafter provided.

They shall also be required to furnish daily to the said registrar a correct statement of the amount of each kind and grade of grain received in store in such warehouse on the previous day, also the amount of each kind and grade of grain delivered or shipped by such warehouseman during the previous day, and what warehouse receipts have been canceled, upon which the grain has been delivered on such day, giving the number of each receipt, and amount, kind and grade of grain received and shipped upon each; also how much grain, if any, was so delivered or shipped, and the kind and grade of it, for which warehouse receipts had not been issued, and when and how such unreceipted grain was received by them, the aggregate of such reported cancellations and delivery of unreceipted grain corresponding in amount, kind and grade with the amount so reported delivered or shipped. They shall also at the same time report what receipts, if any, have been canceled and new ones issued in their stead, as herein provided for. And the warehouseman making such statements shall in addition furnish the said registrar any further information regarding receipts issued or canceled that may be necessary to enable him to keep a full and correct record of all receipts issued and canceled and of grain received and delivered.

SEC. 12. It is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the railroad and warehouse commissioners to act as registrar in accordance with the spirit and intent of section eleven (11) of this act.

SEC. 13. Every warehouseman of public warehouses located at Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, shall be required during the first week in September, of each year to publish in one (1) or more of the newspapers (daily if there be such) published in the city or village in which such warehouse is situated, a table or schedule of rates for the storage of grain in his warehouse during the ensuing year, which rates shall not be increased during the year, and such published rates or any published reduction of them shall apply to all grain received into such warehouse from any person or source, and no discrimination as to rates shall be made directly or indirectly by such warehouseman for the storage of grain. The maximum charge for storage and handling of grain, including the cost of receiving and delivering, shall be, for the first fifteen (15) days or part thereof one and one half (1½) cent per bushel, and for each fifteen (15) days or part thereof, after the first fifteen (15) days one-half (½) cent per bushel, and for continuous storage between the fifteenth (15th) day of November and the fifteenth (15th) day of May following, not more than four (4) cents per bushel.

SEC. 14. It shall not be lawful for any public warehouseman to mix any grain of different grades together, or to select different qualities of the same grade for the purpose of storing or delivering the same; nor shall he attempt to deliver grain of one (1) grade for another, or in any way tamper with grain while in his possession or custody, with a view of securing any profit to himself or any other person. And in no case, even of grain stored in a separate bin, shall he be permitted to mix grain of different grades together while in store. He may, however, on request of the owner of any grain stored in a private bin, be permitted to dry, clean or otherwise improve the condition or value of any such lot of grain, but in such case it shall only be delivered as such seperate lot, or as the grade it was originally inspected when received by him, without reference to the grade it may be as improved by such process of drying or cleaning. Nothing in this section, however, shall prevent any warehouseman from removing grain while within his warehouse for its preservation or safe keeping.

No public warehouseman shall be held responsible for any loss or damage to property by fire while in his custody, provided reasonable care and vigilance be exercised to protect and preserve the same; nor shall he be held liable for damage to grain by heating, if it can be shown that he has exercised proper care in handling and storing the same, and that such heat or damage was the result of causes beyond his control; and in order that no injustice may result to the holder of grain in any public warehouse of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, it shall be deemed the duty of such warehouseman to dispose of, by delivery or shipping in the ordinary and legal manner of so delivering, that grain of any particular grade which was first received by them or which has been for the longest time in store in his warehouse, and unless public notice has been given that some portion of the grain in his warehouse is out of condition, or becoming so, such warehouseman shall deliver grain of quality equal to that received by him, on all receipts as presented. In case, however, any warehouseman of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth shall discover that any portion of the grain in his warehouse is out of condition, or becoming so, and it is not in his power to preserve the same, he shall immediately give public notice by advertising in a daily newspaper in the city in which such warehouse is situated, and by posting a notice in the most public place (for such purpose) in such city, of its actual condition as near as he can ascertain. It shall state, in such notice, the kind and grade of the grain, and the bins in which it is stored, and shall also state in such notice the receipts outstanding upon which such grain will be delivered, giving the numbers, amounts and dates of each, which receipts shall be those of the oldest dates then in circulation, or uncanceled, the grain represented by which has not previously been declared or receipted for as out of condition; or if the grain longest in store has not been receipted for, he shall so state, and shall give the name of the party for whom such grain was stored, the date it was received, and the amount of it, and the enumeration of receipts, and identification of grain, as so discredited, shall embrace, as near as may be, as great a quantity of grain as is contained in such bins. And such grain shall be delivered upon the return and cancellation of the receipts, and the unreceipted grain upon the request of the owner or person in charge thereof. Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve the said warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving such grain after such publication of its condition, but such grain shall be kept separate and apart from all direct contact with other grain, and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such warehouse. Any warehouseman guilty of any act or neglect, the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in the warehouse under his control, shall be held responsible as at common law or upon the bond of such warehouseman, and in addition thereto, the license of such warehouseman, if his warehouse be in Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Duluth, shall be revoked. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to permit any warehouseman to deliver any grain stored in a special bin, or by itself, as provided in this act, to any but the owner of the lot, whether the same be represented by a warehouse receipt or otherwise. In case the grain declared out of condition, as herein provided for, shall not be removed from store by the owner thereof within two (2) months from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, it shall be lawful for the warehouseman where the grain is stored to sell the same at public auction, for account of said owner, by giving ten (10) days' public notice by advertisement in a newspaper (daily if there be such) published in the city or town where such warehouse is located.

SEC. 15. All persons owning property, or who may be interested in the same, in any public warehouse, and all duly authorized inspectors of such property, shall at all times during ordinary business hours, be at full liberty to examine any and all property stored in any public warehouse in this state. And all proper facilities shall be extended to such person by the warehouseman, his agents, and servants, for an examination, and all parts of the public warehouses shall be free for the inspection and examination of any person interested in property stored therein, or of any authorized inspector of such property. And all scales used for the weighing of property in public warehouses shall be subject to examination and test, by any duly authorized inspector, weighmaster, or sealer of weights and measures, at any time when required by any person or persons, agent or agents, whose property has been, or is to be weighed, on such scales. The expense of such test by an inspector or sealer to be paid by the warehouse proprietor if the scales are found incorrect, but not otherwise.

Any warehouseman who may be guilty of continuing to use scales found to be in an imperfect or incorrect condition by such examination and test, until the same shall have been pronounced correct and properly sealed, shall be liable to be proceeded against as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 16. The railroad and warehouse commissioners shall appoint in all cities where there is state inspection of grain, a state weighmaster and such assistants as shall be necessary.

SEC. 17. Said state weighmaster and assistants shall, at the places aforesaid, supervise and have exclusive control of the weighing of grain and other property which may be subject to inspection; and the inspection of scales and the action and certificate of such weighmaster and assistants in the discharge of their aforesaid duties shall be conclusive upon all parties in interest.

SEC. 18. The board of railroad and warehouse commissioners shall fix the fees to be paid for the weighing of grain or other property, which fees shall be paid by the warehouse man, and may be added to the charges for storage.

SEC. 19. Said state weighmaster and assistants shall not be a member of any board of trade or association of like character. They shall give bonds in the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, and shall receive such compensation as the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners shall determine.

SEC. 20. The railroad and warehouse commissioners shall adopt such rules and regulations for the weighing of grain and other property as they shall deem proper.

SEC. 21. In case any person, warehouse or railroad corporation, or any of their agents or employes, shall refuse or prevent the aforesaid state weighmaster or either of his assistants from having access to their scales, in the regular performance of their duties in supervising the weighing of any grain or other property in accordance with the tenor and meaning of this act, they shall forfeit the sum of one hundred (100) dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of debt before any justice of the peace in the name of the State of Minnesota, such penalty or forfeiture to be paid to the state treasurer for the benefit of the grain inspection fund, and shall also be required to pay all costs of prosecution.

SEC. 22. It shall be the duty of the railroad and warehouse commissioners to appoint a suitable person as chief inspector of grain in the State of Minnesota, who shall hold his office for the term of two (2) years, unless sooner removed by said railroad and warehouse commissioners, who shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath of office, as in case of other state officers, and shall execute a bond to the State of Minnesota, in the penal sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the railroad and warehouse commissioners, conditioned that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of the office of chief inspector according to law and the rules and regulations of said railroad and warehouse commissioners, and that he will pay all damages to any person or persons who may be injured by reason of his neglect or failure to comply with the law or the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 23. Said chief inspector shall appoint, subject to the approval of the railroad and warehouse commissioners, such number of deputy inspectors as may be required, one of which deputies in each of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the village of Duluth shall be denominated and styled chief deputy.

SEC. 24. Such deputy inspectors shall take a like oath of office to that required from the chief inspector, and shall give a bond to the State of Minnesota in the penal sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, with such good and sufficient sureties as may be approved by the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and conditioned in like manner as the railroad and warehouse commissioners require from the chief inspector.

SEC. 25. The bonds given by the chief inspector and the deputy inspectors shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state for the State of Minnesota, and suit may be brought upon said bond or bonds in any court having jurisdiction thereof, for the use of the person or the persons so injured.

SEC. 26. The chief inspector shall have power to remove any of the deputy inspectors at his pleasure, and said deputy inspectors shall act under the immediate control and supervision of said chief inspector.

SEC. 27. The chief inspector of grain and all deputy inspectors shall be governed in their inspection duties by such rules and regulations as may be provided by the railroad and warehouse commissioners; and the said commissioners shall have power to fix the rate of charges for inspection of grain, and the manner in which the same shall be collected, and which charges shall be regulated in such manner as will, in the judgment of said commissioners, produce sufficient revenue to meet the necessary expenses of the inspection service, and no more; said railroad and warehouse commissioners shall fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the chief inspector and deputy inspectors, and prescribe the time and manner of payment thereof; which compensation shall be paid out of the grain inspection fund, hereinafter created, on the order of the railroad and warehouse commissioners.

SEC. 28. No chief inspector or deputy inspector of grain shall, during his term of service, be interested, directly or indirectly, in the handling, storing, shipping, purchasing or selling of grain, nor shall he be in the employment of any person or corporation interested in the handling, storing, shipping, purchasing or selling of grain.

SEC. 29. Upon complaint in writing of any person to the railroad and warehouse commissioners, supported by reasonable and satisfactory proof, that the chief inspector or any of his deputies have violated any of the rules prescribed for his government, or has been guilty of any improper official act, or has been found inefficient or incompetent for the duties of his position, said person shall be by said railroad and warehouse commissioners immediately removed from office.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall assume to act as an inspector of grain, who has not first been so appointed and sworn, shall be held to be an impostor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars, nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, for each and every attempt to so inspect grain, to be recovered before a justice of the peace in an action of debt in the name of the State of Minnesota, for the use of any person choosing to sue.

SEC. 31. Any duly authorized inspector or deputy inspector of grain who shall be guilty of any neglect of duty, or who shall knowingly or carelessly inspect or grade any grain improperly, or who shall accept any money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect of duty or any improper performance of duty as such inspector of grain, or any person who shall improperly influence any inspector of grain in the performance of his duty as such inspector, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred (100) dollars nor more than one thousand (1,000) dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 32. The charge for the inspection and weighing of grain shall be and constitute a lien on grain so inspected, and whenever such grain is in transit the said charges shall be treated as advanced charges, to be paid by the common carrier in whose possession the same is at the time of inspection.

SEC. 33. The decision of the chief inspector or any of the deputy inspectors as to grade of grain shall be final and binding on all parties, unless an appeal is taken from such decision as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 34. In case any owner, consignee or shipper of grain, or any warehouse manager shall be aggrieved by the decision of the chief inspector or any of his deputies, an appeal may be had to the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and a decision of a majority of such commissioners shall be final, and the railroad and warehouse commissioners are authorized to make all necessary rules governing such appeals: provided, that the party appealing shall pay to the chief inspector a sum not to exceed five (5) dollars per case before said case be entertained, which sum shall be refunded in case such case is sustained.

SEC. 35. In case any owner or consignee of grain shall be dissatisfied with the inspection of any lot of grain, or shall from any cause desire to receive his property without its passing into store, he shall be at liberty to have the same withheld from going into any public warehouse (whether the property may have previously been consigned to such warehouse or not) by giving notice to the person or corporation in whose possession it may be at the time of giving such notice; and such grain shall be withheld from going into store, and delivered to him, subject only to such proper charges as may be a lien upon it prior to such notice—the grain, in railroad cars, to be removed therefrom by such owner or consignee within twenty-four (24) hours after such notice has been given to the railroad company having it in possession. Provided, such railroad company place the same in a proper and convenient place for unloading; and any person or corporation refusing to allow such owner or consignee to receive his grain shall be deemed guilty of conversion, and shall be liable to pay such owner or consignee double the value of the property so converted. Notice that such grain is not to be delivered into store may also be given to the proprietor or manager of any warehouse into which it would otherwise have been delivered; and if, after such notice, it be taken into store in such warehouse, the proprietor or manager of such warehouse shall be liable to the owner of such grain for double its market value.

SEC. 36. It shall be unlawful for any proprietor, lessee or manager of any public warehouse to enter into any contract, agreement, understanding or combination with any railroad company or other corporation, or with any individual or individuals, by which the property of any person is to be delivered to any public warehouse for storage or for any other purpose, contrary to the direction of the owner, his agent or consignee.

SEC. 37. The railroad and warehouse commissioners shall, before the fifteenth (15th) day of September in each year, establish a grade for all kinds of grain bought or handled by any public warehouse in the state, which shall be known as "Minnesota Grades;" and the grades so established shall be published in some daily newspaper, in each of the three places of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, each day, for the space of one week.

SEC. 38. It shall be the duty of the chief inspector of grain to furnish any elevator or warehouse in this state standard samples of grain, as established by the official inspection, when requested so to do by the proprietor, lessee or manager thereof, at the actual cost of such sample.

SEC. 39. It will be the duty of the railroad and warehouse commissioners to assume and exercise a constant supervision over the grain interests of this state; to supervise the handling, inspection, weighing and storage of grain; to establish all necessary rules and regulations for the weighing, grading, inspection and appeal on inspection of grain, and for the management of the public warehouses of the state, as far as such rules and regulations may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this act or any law of this state in regard to the same; to investigate all complaints of fraud or oppression in the grain trade, and to correct the same as far as it may be in their power.

SEC. 40. The aforesaid rules and regulations, not being contrary to the provisions of law, shall be published by said railroad and warehouse commissioners in a daily paper in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and shall be in force and effect until they shall be changed or abrogated by said commissioners in a like public manner.

SEC. 41. All moneys collected by state grain inspectors, weighmasters, and other officers, as herein provided for, shall by them be paid into the state treasury.

SEC. 42. It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the State of Minnesota to receive all moneys aforesaid and all fines and penalties collected by virtue of the act, and to keep a separate account of the same, and to pay the same on the order of the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and not otherwise.

SEC. 43. The attorney general of the State of Minnesota shall be ex-officio attorney for the railroad and warehouse commissioners, and shall give them such counsel and advice as they may from time to time require, and he shall institute and prosecute any and all suits which said railroad and warehouse commissioners may deem expedient and proper to institute, and he shall render to such railroad and warehouse commissioners all counsel, advice and assistance necessary to carry out the provisions of this act according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

In all criminal prosecutions against a warehouseman for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the county attorney of the county in which such prosecution is brought to prosecute the same to a final issue.

SEC. 44. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person from selling grain by sample, regardless of grade.

SEC. 45. Chapters ninety-five (95) and ninety-nine (99) of the General Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine (1879) are hereby repealed.

SEC. 46. All acts and parts of acts, general or special, conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 47. The sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 48. But the provisions of this act shall not change the liabilities of warehousemen on grain now in store, nor the inspection thereof; but said inspection shall be had under the same system under which it was received into store.

SEC. 49. This act shall take effect and be in force after the expiration of sixty (60) days after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

Towns and Villages.

AN ACT to provide for the incorporation of villages, and to define their duties and powers, and to repeal certain laws in relation thereto.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Every village which has heretofore been incorporated under a special act of the legislature therefor shall continue to exist under such act and amendments thereto; and the provisions of this chapter shall in no manner affect or apply to the same, unless adopted as provided in this section. The trustees thereof may, by resolution, submit at a special village election the question whether such village will so continue, or will become reincorporated under the General Statutes. They shall give notice thereof in the manner required in this chapter for notifying special elections. Ballots shall be written or printed "For reincorporation," and "Against reincorporation," and the election shall be conducted and result canvassed as provided for an annual village election by such village. If a majority vote for reincorporation, the trustees shall make a certificate setting forth the fact of such submission, and the vote thereon in detail, and the result thereof, and cause the same to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds; and thereupon the special act of incorporation shall be deemed surrendered, and such village become incorporated under the General Statutes, but shall until the next annual village election herein provided to be held in January following, be governed by the officers then in office.

SEC. 2. Every village which has been or shall be organized or incorporated under the General Statutes, shall be hereafter governed according to the provisions of this chapter, to the end that uniformity of village government and equal privileges to all may be secured.

SEC. 3. Any district, sections or parts of sections not in any incorporation village, and in the State of Minnesota, which has been platted into lots and blocks; also the lands adjacent thereto, when said plat has been duly and legally certified according to the laws of this State and filed in the office of the register of deeds for the county in which said lands, or the larger portion thereof, lie, said territory containing a resident population of not less than three hundred (300), may become incorporated as a village under this act in the following manner:

SEC. 4. Thirty or more of the electors then residents upon the lands so to be incorporated, may petition the county commissioners of the county in which the whole or the larger part of said lands are situated to appoint a time and place when and where the electors actually residing upon said lands may vote for or against such incorporation, and such petition shall set forth the boundaries of such territory with their courses and distances, the quantity of land therein embraced, the name of such proposed village, and the number of persons actually residing in said territory, which shall have been duly ascertained by said petitioners, or under their direction by a census taken of the resident population as it may be on some day not more than eight (8) weeks previous to the time when said petition is presented to said commissioners, and said petition shall be verified by at least three (3) of said petitioners to the effect that such census has been accurately taken and that all the facts in said petition contained are true.

SEC. 5. On delivery of said petition to the county commissioners, or to any one of them, it shall be their duty, within ten (10) days therefrom to post or cause to be posted in five of the most public places within said territory, three (3) copies of such petition together with notices attached thereto, stating the time and place within the limits of said proposed village, when and where the electors thereof will vote for or against such incorporation; which time shall be at least thirty (30) days from the posting of said notices; and said commissioners shall appoint by resolution three (3) inspectors residents of said proposed village, who shall preside and act as inspectors at such meetings, and all the laws of this State relating to the election of town officers shall apply to said meeting so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 6. If there be a newspaper printed within said territory, the said petition, verification thereof, and the notice as hereinbefore provided, shall be printed in full therein for three successive weeks, previous to the day specified in said notice for voting upon the proposed incorporation.

SEC. 7. Every elector residing in such territory and qualified to vote for town officers in the town in which such lands or some part thereof lie, may vote at such meeting by a ballot having thereon the words "For incorporation, yes," or "For incorporation, no."

SEC. 8. Within three (3) days after such meeting the inspectors presiding thereat shall file with the said county commissioners, or some one of them, a certificate showing that the said meeting was held at the time and place specified in said notice, that they have canvassed the ballots cast thereat, giving the whole number of votes cast; the number of those having thereon the word "Yes," and the number having thereon the word "No," which said certificate shall be signed by said inspectors, and by them duly verified to the effect that the statements therein contained are true.

SEC. 9. Within five days after receiving said certificate as in the previous section provided, if the same shows a majority vote for incorporation, it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to file the same, together with the original petition and a true copy of the notice of election, as provided in section five (5) of this act in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county wherein lie the whole or the greater part of said lands, and thereupon the said territory mentioned in said petition shall be an incorporated village within the intent of this act from the date of filing said papers in the office of the said register of deeds; and shall, under the name set forth in said petition, be endowed with all the rights, powers and duties incident to municipal corporations at common law, with perpetual succession, and shall, by said corporate name, be capable of contracting and being contracted with, of suing and being sued, and of pleading and being impleaded in all courts of law and equity, and have a common seal, which may be altered at the pleasure of the village council, and shall have power to take, hold, purchase, lease and convey real estate or personal property, or mixed estate, as the purposes of the corporation may require either within or without the limits of said corporation.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of said register of deeds to record said papers in full, and the papers so filed, or the record thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of law and equity that said village is a duly incorporated village under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. Within three (3) days of the filing said papers with said register the said commissioners shall post notices in three (3) of the most public places in the village, giving at least ten (10) days' notice to the legal voters residing in said incorporated village, to meet to organize under the provisions of this act, and elect officers for the ensuing year. The action of a majority of said persons shall be considered the action of the whole number, and the electors present at the time and place designated in said call, may organize such meeting by chosing viva voce, two (2) judges of election and one (1) clerk, who, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to faithfully discharge the duties required of them, and said judges and clerk, being duly qualified, shall forthwith open the polls by proclamation, and conduct the election in the manner provided by the statutes of the state for the election of township officers, and the judges of election shall give to each person elected, a certificate of his election, and such officers shall, after having qualified according to law, forthwith enter upon the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 12. Additional and adjacent territory may be annexed to any village either originally incorporated or reincorporated under the provisions of this act, by a petition of at least five of the legal voters, residents of such adjacent lands, to the county commissioners in the same manner as hereinbefore, provided for the incorporation of villages, and it shall be the duty of such commissioners to proceed thereupon as in section five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8) and nine (9), of this act, to give notices of the time and place within the territory so to be annexed, when and where the electors thereof will vote for or against such annexation, and the ballots used shall have thereon the words "For Annexation" or "Against Annexation," and if the majority of the ballots cast shall be "For Annexation," then the said commissioners shall file with the register of deeds the original petition, notice of election and inspector's certificate, as provided in section nine (9) of this act.

SEC. 13. It shall be the further duty of said commissioners, on receiving said petition, to serve a copy thereof upon the president or recorder of the village to which such annexation is proposed, and it shall be the duty of the village council thereof, within ten (10) days, to call a special election in said village by posting in three (3) of the most public places therein notices thereof, which shall contain a description of said territory so to be annexed, and stating the time and place when and where the electors of said village will vote for or against such annexation; said election shall be held within thirty (30) days from the time said petition is served on the president or recorder, and ten (10) days notice thereof shall be given; the ballots used shall have upon them the words "for annexation" or "against annexation," and the same laws shall apply in said election as apply in the election of the officers of said village; and if the judges of election shall find on canvassing said ballots that a majority thereof are "for annexation," then they shall make a certificate containing a description of the territory as set forth in the notice of said election, stating the whole number of votes cast, the number "for annexation," and the number "against annexation," which said certificate shall be signed by said judges, and by them verified to the effect that the statements therein contained are true, and they shall cause the same to be filed with the said register of deeds within ten (10) days after such election.

SEC. 14. Upon filing with the said register the certificates hereinbefore mentioned showing a majority of votes cast, both in the territory to be annexed, as well as in the said village to be for annexation, then, and thereupon, the said territory shall be a part of said incorporated village; and all the necessary and proper expenses and charges incident to such annexation, and the records thereof, shall be paid by such village.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the register with whom said papers are filed to record the same together, in full, and the original papers so filed, or the records thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of law and equity that the territory therein described is a part of said incorporated village.

SEC. 16. After the first election of officers, the village council, or any two (2) of them being present, shall act as judges of election; and the annual meeting shall be on the second (2d) Tuesday of March for the election of officers, and at such place as may be directed by the village council after giving ten (10) days' notice thereof either by posting written notices in three (3) of the most public places in the village, or by publishing such notice in a newspaper printed in such village. The polls shall be open at ten (10) o'clock a. m., and closed at four (4) o'clock in the afternoon of said day. At the close of the polls the votes shall be counted, and a true statement thereof proclaimed to the voters by some one of the judges of election, and the recorder shall make a true copy thereof in a book kept for such purposes, and within five (5) days notify, in writing, the persons so elected, of their election. All elections shall be by ballot and all votes for elective officers and all questions to be submitted to the people thereof at any election shall be upon one (1) ballot and be deposited in one (1) ballot box; a plurality of votes shall elect, and if two (2) or more persons receive an equal number of votes for the same office, the election shall be forthwith determined by lot in the presence of the judges of election in such manner as they shall direct; and every qualified elector, then actually resident in such village, may vote at any election: Provided that no candidate for office shall act as judge or clerk at such election.

SEC. 17. Special elections may be ordered by the council, but no special election shall be held unless ten (10) days' notice thereof is given, nor shall any subject or question be considered or acted upon, unless its objects are clearly set forth and stated in the notice for the call of such meeting. All village elections shall be, except as hereinbefore provided, conducted and the result canvassed and certified as in the case of town meetings; and, except as modified in this chapter, every statute relating to holding town meetings, canvassing and certifying the result thereof, and relating or applicable to the duties of judges of election and clerks, the challenging of votes and to voting thereat, and every statute prescribing and punishing offenses for illegal voting, bribery, fraud, corruption, official delinquency or other offense at or concerning elections, which is applicable to town meetings, is hereby extended and applied to village elections.

SEC. 18. The village council shall at their first meeting in the month of April in each year elect an assessor, who shall be styled the village assessor, who shall perform all the duties in relation to the assessing of property for the purpose of levying of all city, county and state taxes, and upon the completion of the assessment roll he shall return the same to the village council, who may alter, revise, and equalize the same as they may deem it just and proper. Said village assessor shall hold his office for one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 19. The inhabitants of said village having the qualification of electors of members of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, as hereinafter provided, may elect a president, three (3) trustees, a treasurer, and a recorder, who shall hold their respective offices for one (1) year, or until their successors are elected and qualified; also two (2) justices of the peace, and a constable, who shall hold their respective offices for two (2) years, or until their successors are elected and qualified; and before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, they shall each take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution and laws of the State of Minnesota and faithfully discharge the duties of his office. The treasurer shall give such bonds as the village council may require. The treasurer shall keep a true account of all moneys by him received by virtue of his office, and the manner in which the same are disbursed, in a book provided for that purpose, and shall exhibit such account, together with his vouchers, to the village council at its annual meeting, or at any time when called for by resolution of said council, for adjustment, and shall deliver all books and papers belonging to the office, and the balance of all moneys, as such treasurer, to his successor in office: Provided, further, that the treasurer shall not pay out any moneys in his hands except upon the written order of the president of the council, attested by the recorder. The treasurer shall, from time to time, draw from the county treasurer such moneys as may be due said corporation, for the use of said village, and, on receipt of said moneys, give proper vouchers therefor.

SEC. 20. The treasurer shall, one week previous to the annual election of village officers, make a detailed statement in writing of the moneys received by him, and the sources from which the same were received, and their respective amounts; and also the amounts paid out by him, and the purposes for which they were paid. Such statement shall be filed by him in his office, for the inspection of any taxpayer residing within the corporate limits of said village.

SEC. 21. The president, the three (3) trustees and the recorder shall be the village council of said village, any three (3) of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, and shall have full power and authority to enact, adopt, modify, enforce, and, from time to time, amend or repeal all such ordinances, rules and by-laws as they shall deem expedient, for the following purposes, viz.:

First—To regulate the mode of, and establish rules for, their proceedings.

Second—To adopt a corporate seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Third—To receive, purchase, and hold for the use of the village any estate, real and personal, and to sell and convey the same.

Fourth—To limit and define the duties and powers of officers and agents of the village, fix their compensation, and fill vacancies when no other provision is made by law; to call special elections, and to designate trustees to act as judges of elections.

Fifth—To procure the books and records required herein to be kept by village officers, and such other furniture, property, stationery and printing as shall be necessary for village purposes.

Sixth—To provide for the prosecution or defense of all actions or proceedings in which the village is interested, and employ counsel therefor.

Seventh—To appoint a village attorney, a poundmaster, one or more sextons or keepers of cemeteries, one or more fire wardens, and one or more street commissioners, whenever they deem necessary. Every street commissioner, when, by resolution, the village board shall require it, shall take and file his oath of office, and execute a bond conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties and the proper application and payment of all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of his office.

Eighth—To control and protect the public buildings, property and records, and insure the same.

Ninth—To renumber the lots and blocks of the village, or any part thereof, and to cause a revised and consolidated plat of the same to be recorded in the office of the register of deeds.

Tenth—To establish a fire department, to appoint the officers and members thereof, and prescribe and regulate their duties; to provide protection from fire by the purchase of fire engines and all the necessary apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, and by the erection of construction of pumps, water mains, reservoirs, or other water works; to erect engine houses; to compel the inhabitants of the village to aid in the extinguishment of fires, and to pull down and raze such buildings in the vicinity of fire as shall be directed by them, or any two (2) of them, who may be at the fire, for the purpose of preventing its communication to other buildings; to establish fire limits or the limits within which wooden or other combustible buildings shall not be erected; to require the owners or occupants of buildings to provide and keep suitable ladders and fire buckets, which shall be appurtenances to the realty and exempt from seizure and forced sale; and after reasonable notice to such owner, or occupant, and refusal or neglect by him, to procure and deliver the same to him, and in default of payment therefor, to levy the cost thereof as a special tax upon such real estate, to be assessed and collected as other taxes in such village; to regulate the storage of gunpowder and other dangerous materials; to require the construction of safe places for the deposit of ashes; to regulate the manner of putting up stove pipes, and the construction and cleaning of chimneys; to prevent bonfires and the use of fireworks and firearms in the village, or any part thereof; to authorize fire wardens at all reasonable times to enter into and examine all dwelling houses, lots, yards, inclosures and buildings of every description, in order to discover whether any of them are in dangerous condition, and to cause such as may be dangerous to be put in safe condition; and generally to establish such necessary measures for the prevention or extinguishment of fires as may be necessary and proper.

Eleventh—To lay out, open, change, widen or extend streets, lanes, alleys, sewers, parks, squares or other public grounds, and to grade, pave, improve, repair or discontinue the same, or any part thereof, or to establish and open drains, canals or sewers, or alter, widen or straighten water courses; to make, alter, widen or otherwise improve, keep in repairs, vacate or discontinue sidewalks and crosswalks; to prevent the incumbering of streets, sidewalks and alleys with carriages, carts, wagons, sleighs, sleds, buggies, railway cars, engines, boxes, lumber, firewood or other substances or materials; to prevent horseracing or immoderate riding or driving in the streets of the village; to prevent the riding or driving of animals or the driving of vehicles of any kind on the sidewalks of the village, or the doing of damage in any way to such sidewalks; and to require the owners or occupants of buildings to remove snow, dirt or rubbish from the sidewalks adjacent thereto; and in default thereof, to authorize the removal of the same at the expense of such owner or occupant.

Twelfth—To restrain the running at large of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, swine, poultry and other animals, and to authorize the distraining, impounding and sale of the same; to establish pounds and regulate and protect the same; to require the owners or drivers of horses, oxen, or other animals attached to vehicles or otherwise, to fasten the same while in the streets or alleys of such village; to prohibit the hitching of horses, teams or animals to any fence, tree or pump, and to prevent injury to the same; to regulate and control the running of engines and cars through the village, and rate of speed of the same; to prevent the running at large of dogs, and authorize the destruction of the same in a summary manner when at large contrary to the ordinances; and license public porters, solicitors or runners, cartmen, hackmen, omnibus drivers, and guides, and to establish rules and regulations in regard to their conduct as such, and to prevent any unnecessary noise or disturbance, during the arrival or departure of persons in public conveyances.

Thirteenth—To establish and regulate markets, and restrain sales in the streets.

Fourteenth—To purchase and hold cemetery grounds within or without the village limits; inclose, lay out and ornament the same, and to sell and convey lots therein by deed; to establish public parks and walks, inclose, improve and ornament the same, and prevent the incumbering or obstruction thereof; and provide for and regulate the setting out of shade and ornamental trees in the streets, and in and around the cemeteries and public parks and walks of the village, and for the protection thereof.

Fifteenth—To prevent, or license and regulate the exhibition of caravans, circuses, theatrical performances, or shows of any kind; to prevent, or license and regulate, the keeping of billiard tables, pigeon-hole tables and bowling saloons; to suppress and restrain, or license and regulate monte banks and auctioneers; and in all such cases they may fix the price of such license and prescribe the term of its continuance, and may revoke the same at pleasure; but the term of no such license shall extend beyond the annual election of officers next after the granting thereof.

Sixteenth—To provide for the planting and protection of shade trees and monuments in said village.

Seventeenth—To restrain and prohibit gift enterprises, all description of gaming and all playing of cards, dice, and other games of chance, for the purpose of gaming; and to license, or restrain and prohibit any person from selling, bartering, disposing of or dealing in spirituous, malt, fermented, vinous or mixed intoxicating liquors of any kind, and to punish any violation of law or of the village ordinances relating thereto, and to revoke, for any cause, any license for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted by the village council, whenever the council, after a hearing of the case, shall deem proper.

Eighteenth—To choose a village marshal and to remove him at will; to prescribe his duties and to fix his compensation for services.

Nineteenth—To establish and maintain public libraries and reading rooms, purchase books, papers and magazines therefor, and make all needful rules and regulations for the safe keeping and handling of the same.

Twentieth—To appoint a street commissioner, regular and special policemen, and a chief of police, and to fix their compensation and prescribe their duties.

Twenty-first—To remove any officer appointed or elected by such council whenever, in the judgment of such council, the public welfare will be thereby promoted.

Twenty-second—To purchase, build or lease and maintain, and regulate a watchhouse, or place for the confinement of offenders against the ordinances and by-laws, and for temporary detention of suspected persons.

Twenty-third—To appoint a board of health, which shall have all the powers of such boards under the general laws of the State; to provide hospitals and regulate the burial of the dead, and return of bills of mortality; to declare what are nuisances and to prevent or abate the same; to require the owner or occupant of any grocery, cellar, tallow chandler's shop, factory, tannery, stable, barn, privy, sewer or other unwholesome or nauseous house, building or place to remove or abate the same, or to cleanse it as often as may be deemed necessary for the public health; to direct the location and management of slaughter houses, and to prevent the erection, use or occupation of the same, except as authorized by them; to prevent persons from bringing, depositing or leaving within the village any putrid carcass or other unwholesome substance; to require the owners or occupants of lands to remove dead animals, stagnant water, or other unwholesome substance from their premises and to provide for the cleaning and removal of obstructions from any river, stream, slough or watercourse within the limits of the village, and to prevent the obstruction or retarding of the flow of waters therein, or the putting of anything into the same which may be prejudicial to the health of the village.

Twenty-fourth—To make and regulate the use of public wells, cisterns and reservoirs.

Twenty-fifth—To erect lamp posts and lamps, and provide for lighting any portion of the village or streets thereof, by gas or otherwise.

Twenty-sixth—To establish harbor and dock limits, and to regulate the location and construction and use of all piers, docks, wharves and boat-houses on any navigable waters, and fix rates of wharfage.

Twenty-seventh—To levy and provide for the collection of taxes, including poll tax and assessments, audit claims and demands against the village, and direct orders to issue therefor in the manner prescribed in this chapter; to refund any tax or special assessment paid, or any part thereof, when satisfied that the same was unjust or illegal; to authorize bonds of the village to be issued in the cases provided by law, and generally to manage the financial concerns of the village; and they shall cause to be prepared and read, at each annual village election, a true, detailed and itemized statement by them of the finances of the village, showing the amount in the treasury at the commencement of the year, when and from what sources all moneys paid into the treasury during the preceding year were derived, and the whole amount thereof, and when, to whom and for what purpose all money paid from the treasury during the same period was paid and the whole amount thereof, with the balance then in treasury; which statement shall be recorded in the minute book and filed and preserved in the clerk's office.

Twenty-eighth—To ordain and establish all such ordinances and by-laws for the government and good order of the village, the suppression of vice and immorality, the prevention of crime, the protection of public and private property, the benefit of trade and commerce, and the promotion of health, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or of this State, as they shall deem expedient; and to determine and establish by ordinance the mode of procedure, and what it shall be sufficient to allege and prove, in order to make out a prima facie case of violation of any ordinance.

Twenty-ninth—To prescribe penalties for the violation of any ordinance or by-law, to be not less than one (1) dollar nor more than one hundred dollars ($100), in any case, besides the cost of suit in all cases; and in default of payment provide for committing the person convicted to the watchhouse or place of confinement in the village, or to the county jail, until payment be made, but not to exceed ninety (90) days in all; and to modify, amend or repeal any ordinances, resolution, by-law or other former determination of the board.

SEC. 22. No account or demand against such village shall be paid until it has been audited and allowed, and an order drawn on the treasurer therefor. Every such account shall be made out in items and verified by affidavit indorsed or annexed that the same is just and correct and no part thereof paid. After auditing, the board shall cause to be indorsed by the clerk, over his hand, on each account, the words "allowed" or "disallowed," as the fact is, adding the amount allowed, if any, and specifying the items or parts of items disallowed, if disallowed in part only. The minutes of the proceedings of the board shall show the amount. Every such account or demand allowed, in whole or in part, shall, with the affidavit thereto, be filed by the clerk, and those of each year consecutively numbered and have indorsed the number of the order on the treasurer issued in payment; and the clerk shall take a receipt thereon for such order. No village, or any officer thereof, shall have power to issue at any time any negotiable order or borrow money, except in the manner and for the purposes expressly declared by statute.

SEC. 23. Whenever the village council shall intend to lay out and open, change, widen or extend any street, lane, alley, public grounds, square or other places, or to construct and open, alter, enlarge or extend drains, canals or sewers, or alter, widen or straighten watercourses therein, or take ground for the use or improvement of a harbor, and it shall be necessary to take private property, therefor, they shall cause an accurate survey and plat thereof to be made and filed with the recorder, and they may purchase or take by donation such grounds as shall be needed, by agreement with the owners, and take from them conveyances thereof to the village for such use or in fee; but otherwise they shall by resolution declare their purpose to take the same and therein describe by metes and bounds the location of the proposed improvements, and the land proposed to be taken therefor, defining separately each parcel and the amount thereof owned by each distinct owner, mentioning the names of owners or occupants so far as known, and therein fix a day, hour and place, when and where they will apply to a justice of the peace, resident in such village, for a jury to condemn and appraise the same. They shall thereupon cause to be made by the recorder, a notice of the adoption of such resolution, embracing a copy thereof and notifying all parties interested, that the council will, at the time and place named, apply to the justice named for the appointment of a jury to condemn and appraise such land. A copy of such notice shall be served by any constable on the owner of each such parcel of land to be taken, if known and resident within the county, such service to be made in the manner prescribed for serving a summons in justice court, and the return of the officer shall be conclusive evidence of the fact stated therein. If the notice cannot be so given as to all the parcels, then the same shall be also published once in each week for three (3) successive weeks, in a newspaper published in such village or county; and the affidavit of the printer or foreman of such newspaper shall be conclusive evidence of such publication. Such notice shall be served, and such publication made for three (3) weeks complete at least one (1) week before the time fixed therein for such application. If any person so served with notice [shall] be a minor, or of unsound mind, the justice, before proceeding, shall, on the day fixed for hearing such application, appoint for him a guardian for the purpose of such proceeding, who shall give security to the satisfaction of the magistrate, and act for such ward.

SEC. 24. At the time and place fixed for such hearing, the application, accompanied by a copy of such resolution and such survey, and by proof of service of the notice, as provided in the last section, shall be filed with the justice, who shall thereupon make a list of twenty-four (24) competent jurors not interested, but residents of the village shall not be disqualified. He shall hear and decide any challenges for cause or favor, made to any one, and, if sustained, shall replace his name with an unobjectionable juror, until the list shall be perfected. Thereupon, under direction of such magistrate, each party—the village council by its representative on one side, and owners of land or their agents present, or if none be present, or they disagree, a disinterested person appointed by the justice, on the other—shall challenge six names, one at a time alternately, the village council beginning. To the twelve jurors remaining, such justice shall issue a venire, requiring them at an hour on a day named, not more than ten (10) nor less than three (3) days thereafter, to appear before him to be sworn and serve as a jury to view lands and appraise damages, and at the same time shall publicly adjourn the proceedings to the time and place so named; such venire shall be served by any constable, at least one (1) day before such appointed time, by reading the same to each such juror, or by leaving a copy at his usual place of abode in the presence of a member of his family. The jurors summoned shall appear at the time and place named; and if any be excused by the justice, or fail to attend, he shall direct other disinterested persons to be forthwith summoned in their stead until twelve be obtained. The magistrate shall then administer to them an oath that they shall well and truly inquire into and determine the necessity for taking the lands mentioned in the resolution, and if found necessary, the damages occasioned thereby, and faithfully discharge their duties as jurors according to law.

SEC. 25. Under the direction of such magistrate the jury shall view the lands to be taken, and shall then sit before him to hear such competent evidence as shall be produced by any party; and for such purposes such magistrate shall possess the same powers as a court in session with a jury, and if there be necessity, may adjourn the sitting from day to day. The jury shall render a separate verdict in writing, signed by them, in which they shall find whether it be necessary to take such lands or any part thereof for such purposes, describing such as they find necessary to be taken; and if any be found necessary to be taken, then a verdict or appraisement of damages, specifying therein the damages of each owner, and separately the value of the land taken for each, and the damage otherwise sustained by each by reason of the taking thereof, in estimating which they shall deduct therefrom any special benefit, if any, to be enjoyed by each from such improvements; and a majority of such jury may render such verdict or appraisement of damages and shall sign the same. Any technical error in such verdict may be immediately corrected, with the assent of the jury, and they shall be thereupon discharged and their verdict filed by the magistrate. In case the jury shall fail to find a verdict, another jury shall be selected, summoned, sworn and proceed in the same manner.

SEC. 26. Within ten (10) days after verdict any land owner whose land has been found necessary to be taken may appeal from the award of damages to him, in such verdict, to the district court, and the village may likewise appeal from the award of damages to any owner by filing with such magistrate a notice of appeal, specifying whether the appeal is from the whole award to him or a part, and if a part, what part, and therewith an undertaking with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the magistrate, to pay all costs that may be awarded against such appellant on the appeal, and paying the magistrate for his return thereof. Any party not so appealing shall be forever concluded by such verdict or appraisement. Upon an appeal being taken, the magistrate shall transmit to the clerk of the district court, within ten (10) days, the notice of appeal and undertaking, and thereto annexed a copy of all papers and proceedings before him, with his certificate thereof. He shall, after the time for appealing is expired, file with the village recorder, annexed together, all the original papers, including the verdict, with a certificate by him thereof, and that no appeal has been taken from such verdict, except as the facts are, which he shall briefly specify; and the clerk shall record all such proceedings. Upon filing such transcript in the district court, the appeal shall be considered an action pending in such court, and be so entered, the land owner as plaintiff, the village as defendant, and be subject to trial and appeal to the supreme court. The case shall be tried by a jury, unless waived, and costs shall be awarded against the appellant, if more favorable verdict be not obtained; otherwise, against the respondent. Upon entry of judgment, the clerk of the district court shall transmit a certified copy thereof to the village recorder.

SEC. 27. If the verdict of the jury first called find it necessary to take such land, or any part thereof, the village board may, upon return thereof to the recorder, enact an ordinance in accordance therewith, for laying out, changing, widening or extending and opening any such street, lane, alley, public ground, square or other public place, or constructing and opening, altering, enlarging or extending any such drains, canals or sewers, or altering, widening or straightening any such watercourse, or for the use or improvement of a harbor, but shall not enter upon any such land therefor until the owner be paid in full, or the damages be set apart for him in the hands of the treasurer, and an order therefor lawfully executed to him be deposited with the clerk to permanently remain subject to his order. At any time before causing any such land to be actually taken or put to public use, and before the rendition of a judgment in the district court for damages, the village board may discontinue all proceedings theretofore taken; and the village shall in such event be liable for the costs only. All the costs of every such proceeding shall be paid by the village, except when it recover costs in the district court.

SEC. 28. For the purpose of payment of the expenses, including all damages and costs incurred for the taking of private property, and of making any improvement mentioned in the last preceding section, the village council may, by resolution, levy and assess the whole, or any part not less than half (½) of such expenses as a tax upon such property as they shall determine is specially benefited thereby, making therein a list thereof, in which shall be described every lot or parcel of land so assessed, with the name of the owner thereof, if known, and the amount levied thereon set opposite. Such resolution, signed by the president and recorder, shall be published once in each week for two (2) weeks in a newspaper printed regularly in such village, or if there be no such newspaper, three (3) copies thereof shall be posted by the recorder in three (3) of the most public places in such village, and a notice therewith that at a certain time therein stated the said council will meet at their usual place of meeting and hear all objections which may be made to such assessment, or to any part thereof. At the time so fixed, the said council shall meet and hear all such objections, and for that purpose may adjourn from day to day not more than three (3) days, and may by resolution modify such assessment in whole or in part. At any time before the first (1st) day of September thereafter any party liable may pay any such tax to the village treasurer. On such first (1st) day of September, if any such tax remains unpaid, the recorder shall certify a copy of such resolution to the county auditor, showing what taxes thereby levied remain unpaid; and the county auditor shall put the same upon the tax roll, in addition to and as a part of all other village taxes therein levied on such land, to be collected therewith.

SEC. 29. Upon the petition in writing of all the owners of lots or land on any street or alley in such village, and not otherwise, the board of trustees may discontinue such street or alley or any part thereof. At least one (1) week before acting on such petition, the council shall cause a written or printed notice to be posted in three (3) public places in such village, stating when the petition will be acted on, and what street or part thereof is proposed to be vacated.

SEC. 30. The village council may cause any street, or any part of any street, not less than sixteen (16) rods in length, to be graded, paved, macadamized or otherwise improved, or any sidewalk or gutter to be built, upon a petition therefore in writing, signed by at least a majority of all the owners of real estate bounding both sides, and of the owners of at least one-half (½) the frontage of such street or part of street to be improved; or order any sidewalk or gutter on one (1) side of a street to be built, on the petition of a majority of such owners, and of the owners of at least one-half (½) the frontage on such side; and may order any sidewalk or gutter previously built to be put in repairs, when necessary, without petition. For the purpose of so improving any street or building, or repairing any sidewalk or gutter, the village council may levy and cause to be collected upon the lots, tracts or parcels of ground on such street or part of street improved, or on the side thereof, where only such sidewalk or gutter is to be built, and upon the owners thereof, a tax sufficient to pay the expense of constructing such improvement as ordered opposite such property to the center of the street, or such proportion thereof, not less than one-half (½), as they shall deem justly assessable to such property, if they shall think the whole ought not to be so assessed, in which case the remainder shall be paid from the village treasury. Every such tax for repair shall be for the entire cost of repairs in front of the property so assessed. If any tax levied under this section shall prove insufficient to pay the cost or proportion thereof assessed to such property, the village council may levy an additional tax thereon to make good such deficiency.

SEC. 31. Whenever the council shall levy any such tax as specified in the preceding section, they shall make out and deliver to a street commissioner of such village a list of the persons and a description of the property taxed, together with a warrant for the collection and expenditure of said tax, and thereupon the street commissioner shall notify the persons named in such tax list by publishing a notice two (2) weeks in some newspaper published in said village, if there be one, or by posting up notices in three (3) or more public places in such village, and shall specify in such notice a time or times, not less than twenty (20) days nor more than forty (40) days from the date thereof, when the persons charged with taxes in such list may pay their taxes in labor, materials or money; and the persons charged with such tax may, at such time and place as may be required by the said street commissioner, pay their taxes in labor or materials; provided, the labor and materials offered in payment of such taxes are such as may be required by the said street commissioner, and done and furnished to his satisfaction. The street commissioner shall be provided with a book or memorandum by the village recorder, in which he shall keep an accurate account of all moneys coming into his hands by virtue of his office; the amount received and disbursed by him; the name of every person from whom money or labor is due; the amount paid in money or labor, and a correct account of all expenditures by him made as a street commissioner. The book containing the account so kept shall, at all times when required, be furnished for the inspection of the village council and ten (10) days before the expiration of his term of office shall be handed to the village recorder, to be filed in his office for the inspection of the taxpayers in his district.

SEC. 32. At the expiration of forty (40) days from the date of said notice, given by the said street commissioner, he shall make out and deliver to the recorder of such village a certified list of the lots, pieces, or tracts of lands in said village upon which any such tax remains unpaid, with the amount of such delinquent tax upon each of said lots or parcels of land; and at any time before the first (1st) day of September any party liable may pay any such tax to the village recorder, who shall thereupon pay the same over to the village treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. And such recorder on the first (1st) day of September, or within five (5) days thereafter, if any such tax remains unpaid, shall certify a copy of such delinquent taxes to the county auditor of his county, and the said auditor shall, upon the receipt of said statement and list, enter and carry out the same upon the proper tax lists, and they shall be collected the same as other taxes are collected, and when collected, pay over the same to the village treasurer. Every county treasurer who shall collect or receive any moneys on account of such delinquent taxes shall pay the same to the treasurer of the proper village and take duplicate receipts therefor, and file one of said receipts with the recorder of said village.

SEC. 33. No part of the streets or highways of any village shall be in any road district established by the town board, nor be under the control of town officers. Nor shall the town be liable for any damages occasioned by any insufficiency or want of repair thereof; and all bridges in such village shall be built, maintained and repaired by the village in which the same are situated. No overseers of highways shall be elected in or for any such village, but the poll tax shall be collected as hereinafter provided, and shall be expended, and the streets, highways, and public places governed by the village council and officers of their appointment.

SEC. 34. The village council shall, on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of August in each year by resolution, to be entered of record, determine the amount of corporation taxes to be levied and assessed on the taxable property in such village for the current year, which shall not exceed in any one (1) year two (2) per centum of the assessed valuation of such property. Before levying any tax for any specific purpose the board may, in their discretion, submit the question of levying the same to the village electors, at any special or general election, and in such manner as they may prescribe; when so submitted they shall be bound by the veto [vote] thereon. On or before the first (1st) day of September, in each year, the village recorder shall deliver to the county auditor a copy of all such resolutions, certified under his hand and the corporate seal of such village, and such auditor shall enter such taxes upon the tax books in the same manner as he is required to do in levying town taxes.

SEC. 35. All prosecutions for violating any of the ordinances, rules, or by-laws enacted under the provisions of this act, shall be brought in the corporate name of said village, and shall be commenced by warrant, upon complaint being made as required by law in criminal cases before justices of the peace; and the same proceedings shall be had therein as are required to be had by the laws of this State in criminal or civil actions before justices of the peace: Provided, that no warrant shall be necessary in any case of the arrest of the person or persons while in the act of violating any law of the State of Minnesota, or ordinance of said village; but in such cases a complaint shall be made, which the justice shall reduce to writing, and the party be required to plead thereto, as to warrant in other cases; and the person or persons so arrested may be proceeded against in the same manner as if the arrest had been made by warrant. All processes issued by the justice of the peace of said village shall be directed to any constable of said village or county. It shall be a sufficient pleading of the by-laws or ordinances of said village to refer to the chapter and section thereof, which are hereby declared to have all the force and effect of general laws within the jurisdiction of said village, and it shall not be necessary to read or give them in evidence upon the trial of any proceeding or action, criminal or civil.

SEC. 36. Judgment shall be given, if for the plaintiff, for the amount of fine, penalty or forfeiture fixed by such ordinance, resolution or by-law, or such part thereof, if a discretion be given, as the court shall deem proportionate to the offense, together with the costs of suit; and shall in all cases further adjudge and order that in default of payment thereof the defendant be committed to the common jail of such county for such time not exceeding ninety (90) days as the court shall think fit. If such payment be not forthwith made the justice shall make out a commitment stating the amount of judgment and costs and the time for which committed, and in the usual form of commitments by justices of the peace. Every person so committed shall be received and committed to prison by the keeper of the county jail, and kept at the expense of the county until the expiration of the time; but he shall be released by order of the justice on payment to him of such fine and costs or by due course of law.

SEC. 37. Appeal may be taken to the district court in the same manner as from judgments in civil actions by justices of the peace, except that if taken by the defendant, he shall, as a part thereof, execute a bond to the village with surety to be approved by such justice, conditioned, that if judgment be affirmed in whole or in part, he will pay the same and all costs and damages awarded against him on such appeal; and in case such judgment shall be affirmed in whole or in part, execution may issue against both defendant and his surety. Upon perfection of such appeal, the defendant shall be discharged from custody.

SEC. 38. All fines, forfeitures and penalties recovered for the violation of any ordinance, rule regulation, resolution or by-law of any such village, and all moneys paid for licenses and permits shall be paid into the village treasury for the use of such village. The justices of the peace shall report and pay into the treasury, quarterly, all moneys collected by them belonging to such village; which reports shall be verified by affidavit, and filed in the office of the treasurer; and such justice shall be entitled to duplicate receipts for such moneys, one of which such justice shall take and file with the village recorder.

SEC. 39. Whenever a final judgment shall be obtained against any village, the judgment creditor, his assignee or attorney, may file with the village recorder, a certified transcript of such judgment, or of the docket thereof, together with his affidavit, showing the amount due thereon and all payments, if any, and that the judgment has not been appealed from or removed to another court, or if so appealed or removed, has been affirmed; and thereupon the village council shall assess the amount thereof, with interest from date of its rendition to the time when the same shall be paid, as near as may be, upon the taxable property of such village, and the village recorder shall return and certify the amount of such tax to the county auditor to be collected the same as other taxes levied upon said village.

SEC. 40. All fines and penalties imposed under or by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall belong to the village, and shall constitute a fund to pay the expenses incurred under the provisions of its charter.

SEC. 41. The justice of the peace and constables of said village shall have and may exercise, in addition to the powers and authority herein specifically granted to such officers, all the powers, authority and jurisdiction in any case possessed by justices of the peace or a constable elected in the county or counties in which such village is situated. The village justices and constables shall make the same oath of office, and execute, before entering upon the discharge of their duties as such officers, the same bond as township justices of the peace and constables, and file their bonds with the same officers as justices of the peace and constables elected elsewhere in the State are now or hereafter may be required to do, and shall receive the same fees for their services as justices of the peace and constables elected elsewhere in the State, are allowed under the General Statutes of the State, now or hereafter in force; and in all cases where a village is situated in more than one county, the justice of the peace and constable of such village shall have and possess all the powers and jurisdiction conferred by this act in each of the counties in which such village is situated, and shall file their bonds in each of said counties.

SEC. 42. Should a vacancy occur in any of the offices other than justices of the peace provided for in this act, the village council, or the remaining members thereof, may fill the same by appointment.

SEC. 43. The village so organized shall constitute one (1) road district, and the street commissioner or roadmaster thereof be appointed by the village council; and all taxes raised within the limits of said village for road purposes shall be expended under the direction of the village council.

SEC. 44. The village council shall constitute a board of auditors for the purpose of auditing all accounts payable by said village. Said board shall draw up a report, stating in detail the items of accounts audited and allowed, the nature of each account, and the name of the person to whom the account was allowed, and also including a detailed statement of the financial concerns. Such report shall be filed with the recorder, and a copy thereof shall be posted at the time and place of holding the annual election, or published in a newspaper of general circulation in said village, two (2) weeks before such election.

SEC. 45. The legal voters of said village may, at any annual or special meeting, authorize the village to levy a tax for any legitimate object, but in no case shall the tax so levied exceed the sum of five (5) mills upon the dollar valuation in any one year; and all taxes levied, except for improvements of streets, sidewalks and crossings, shall be levied and collected as prescribed by the statutes of this State for the levying and collection of township taxes: Provided, that the village council shall, on or before the first (1st) day of September, in each year make and certify to the county auditor of the county in which any of the lands or village lots within the corporate limits of such village are situate, a statement of all taxes levied and assessed by them, and shall also, at the same time, make and certify to the auditor of the proper county a list of the names of the owners of personal property subject to taxation within such village; and the county auditor shall, upon the receipt of said statement and list, enter and carry out the said tax or taxes against the property within such village, and the same shall be collected as other taxes are collected, and, when collected, paid over to the village treasurer.

SEC. 46. The village recorder may administer oaths and take acknowledgments, and he shall give a bond in form similar to that required of town clerks. It shall be his duty: First, to perform the duties of clerk of election, and keep a record of all proceedings at the annual and special elections of the village; to give notice of such elections as required by law, and to notify persons elected or appointed to office thereof.

Second—To transmit to the clerk of the district court, within ten (10) days after election and qualification, a certified statement of the name and term for which elected of all the officers elected at such election; and in case of the appointment or election of any justice of the peace, constable, treasurer or recorder, of said village to fill a vacancy, a like notice shall be so filed within ten (10) days [days] after such election or appointment.

Third—To attend all meetings of the village board; to record and sign the proceedings thereof, and all ordinances, rules, by-laws, resolutions and regulations adopted, and to countersign and keep a record of all licenses, commissions and permits granted or authorized by them, and for such purposes to keep the following books:

A minute book in which shall be recorded in chronological order all the papers mentioned in section twenty-two (22) of this act; full minutes of all elections, general or special, and the statements of the judges thereof; full minutes of all proceedings of the village council; the titles of all ordinances, rules, regulations and by-laws, with a reference to the book and page where the same may be found.

An ordinance book, in which shall be recorded at length, in chronological order, all ordinances, rules, regulations and by-laws.

A finance book, in which shall be kept a full and complete record of the finances of the village, showing the receipts, the date, amount and source thereof, and the disbursements, with the date, amount and object for which paid out, and to enter in it such other matters as the council shall prescribe; and to keep such other books as the council direct.

Fourth—To countersign and cause to be published or posted every ordinance, by-law or resolution, as required by law, and to have proper proof thereof made and filed.

Fifth—To be the custodian of the corporate seal, and to file, as required by law, and to safely keep all records, books, papers or property belonging to, filed, or deposited in his office, and deliver the same to his successor when qualified; to permit any person, with proper care, to examine and copy any of the same, and to make and certify a copy of any thereof, when required, on payment of the same fees allowed town clerks therefor.

Sixth—To draw and countersign all orders on the village treasury ordered by the council, and none other.

Seventh—To file, when presented, all chattel mortgages and affidavits relating thereto, and to enter at the time of filing, in a book properly ruled and kept therefor, the names of all the parties, arranging mortgages alphabetically; the date of each mortgage, and the date of filing the same and of each affidavit relating to it; for which he shall receive the same fees allowed town clerks.

Eighth—To perform all other duties required by law or by any ordinance or other directions of the village council.

SEC. 47. The constable shall give a bond similar to that required of constables elected by towns, and shall be deemed included and governed in every respect by the law prescribed to them. It shall be his duty to obey all lawful written orders of the village council; to arrest with or without process, and with reasonable diligence to take before the village justice every person found in such village in a state of intoxication, or engaged in any disturbance of the peace, or violating any law of the state or ordinance of such village. He may command all persons present in such case to assist him therein, and if any person being so commanded shall refuse or neglect to render such assistance, he shall forfeit not exceeding ten (10) dollars. He shall be entitled to the same fees allowed to constables for similar services; for other services rendered the village, such compensation as the council may fix.

SEC. 48. The legal voters of any incorporated village shall have the power and authority to vote upon and determine for themselves the question whether license for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall be granted by the council of said village or not; and it shall be the duty of the recorder of any such village, upon receiving a petition for that purpose of ten (10) or more legal voters of his village at any time not less than fifteen (15) days before any annual election of such village, to give at least ten (10) days' notice that the question of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in said village, will be submitted to the legal voters thereof at the next ensuing annual election, which question shall be determined by ballots containing the words, "In favor of license," or "Against license," as the case may be; provided, however, that the neglect of the recorder to give the required notice shall not invalidate the vote and determination made under the provisions of this act, if the petition named shall have been duly filed. The votes upon said question shall be taken, canvassed, returned and announced in the same manner as is prescribed by law for taking, canvassing, returning and announcing the votes for the election of village officers, which determination so made shall continue until the same shall be reversed at a subsequent annual election in the same manner; and, if such returns show that a majority of the votes cast at such election on said question shall be "against license," no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be granted by the authorities of such village, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, but if such returns show that a majority of the votes cast at such election, on said question, shall be in "favor of license," then the village council may grant license to any suitable person of lawful age for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The village council shall have the exclusive right to license persons vending, dealing in or disposing of intoxicating liquors within the limits of such village, and persons so licensed shall not be required to obtain a license from the board of county commissioners, nor shall said commissioners have authority to license any person to vend, deal in or dispose of, or sell intoxicating liquors in any such village. And no person shall be licensed by such village council to deal in or sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage in such village, unless he shall fully comply with all the requirements, and be subject to all the penalties as provided in the General Statutes of the State, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as herein provided; and, provided that no license shall be granted by such village for a less sum than one hundred (100) dollars, nor for a greater sum than five hundred (500) dollars, at the discretion of the village council, and that previous to granting any such license, a bond shall be executed with the same conditions, and with the same penal sum as required by the General Statutes of this State; and the moneys received for such license shall be paid to the village treasurer for the use of such village; and all licenses granted by any such village council shall expire May 1 after the annual election in and for said village.

SEC. 49. All ordinances, rules and by-laws shall be enacted by a majority of all the members of the village council, and shall be signed by the president, attested by the recorder, and published once in a newspaper published in the county in which said village shall be situated; and if there be no newspaper published in said county, then by posting them conspicuously in three (3) of the most public places in said village for ten (10) days, and shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose. Proof of such publication by the affidavit of the printer or foreman in the office of such newspaper or of such posting, by the certificate of the village recorder shall be attached to and filed with such ordinance or by-laws, and noted on the record thereof, and shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated. All ordinances shall be suitably entitled, and in this style: "The village council of —— do ordain as follows:" All authorized ordinances and by-laws shall have the force of law, and remain in force until repealed.

SEC. 50. Said village council shall have power and authority to declare and impose fines, penalties and punishments, and to enforce the same against any person or persons who may violate any of the provisions of any ordinance, rule or by-law enacted by them; and all such ordinances, rules and by-laws are hereby declared to have the force of law: Provided, they are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 51. No member of the village council shall become a party to, or interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made by the village council of which he may be a member; and every contract or payment voted for, or made contrary to the provisions hereof, is void; and any violation of the provisions of this section, hereafter committed, shall be a malfeasance in office, which shall subject the officer so offending to removal from office. All contracts for village improvements, except expenditures of road and poll tax, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after public notice of time and place of receiving bids therefor.

SEC. 52. The president and each trustee shall be officers of the peace, and may suppress in a summary manner any riotous or disorderly conduct in the streets or public places of the village, and may command assistance of all persons under such penalty as may be prescribed by the by-laws and ordinances.

SEC. 53. Every village officer shall deliver to his successor, when qualified, all the books, records, papers, property and money in his hands as such officer; and if a vacancy happen before such successor is appointed or elected and qualified, then to the village clerk, who shall demand and receive all such property, and deliver the same to the person who shall be selected to fill such vacancy, when qualified.

SEC. 54. The trustees of each village shall constitute a council, designated the village council of (name of village), in which shall be vested all the powers of the village not specifically given some other officer. Three (3) trustees shall constitute a quorum, but a less number may adjourn from time to time. The president shall preside at all meetings when present; in his absence the council may select another trustee to preside. Regular meetings shall be held at such times as may be prescribed by their by-laws. Special meetings may be called by any two (2) trustees in writing, filed with the recorder, who shall thereupon seasonably notify all the trustees of the time and place thereof, in the manner directed by the by-laws. All meetings shall be open to the public. The council shall keep a record of all its proceedings, shall have power to preserve order at its meetings, compel [the] attendance of trustees, and punish non-attendance; and it shall be judge of the election and qualification of its members; the president and trustees shall be entitled to receive, as compensation the sum of one (1) dollar each per day for time actually employed as such officers, not to exceed ten (10) dollars each in any one year.

SEC. 55. Every contract, conveyance, commission, license, or other written instrument, shall be executed on the part of the village by the president and clerk, sealed with the corporate seal, and in pursuance only, of authority therefor from the village council.

SEC. 56. Whenever an application, in writing, signed by one-third (⅓) as many electors of any such village as voted for village officers at the last preceding election therefor, shall be presented to the village council, praying for a dissolution of the village corporation, such council shall submit to the electors of such village, at an annual election, or special election called by them therefor, the question whether or not such village corporation shall be dissolved; the form of the ballot shall be "For dissolution," or "Against dissolution;" said ballots shall be deposited in a separate box, and such election shall be conducted, the votes thereat canvassed and statement thereof made, filed and recorded as in other cases.

SEC. 57. If a majority of the ballots cast at such election, on such proposition, shall be for dissolution, such village shall, at the expiration of six (6) months from the date of such election, cease to be an incorporated village. Within six (6) months the village council shall dispose of the village property, and settle, audit and allow all just claims against the village. They shall settle with the village treasurer and other officers of the village, and shall cause the assets of the village to be used in paying the debts thereof. If anything remain after paying the village debts, they may designate the manner in which the same shall be used. If they have not sufficiency of funds to pay the debts of the village, they may levy a tax to cover such deficiency, which shall be collected as other taxes and shall be paid out by the town treasurer in payment of the outstanding village orders or bonds.

SEC. 58. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 59. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1885.

AN ACT to appropriate for the support of the fire department of each city, town, village or other municipal corporation in the State of Minnesota, a part of the tax paid by fire insurance companies upon premiums received by them in any such city, town or village.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two hundred and ninety-eight (298), of title six (6), of chapter thirty-four (34), of General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding thereto the following subdivision, to wit:

"Seventh, the amount of cash premiums received in such city, town and village in the State of Minnesota, having an organized fire department therein, provided that this subdivision shall apply only to fire insurance companies."

SEC. 2. The recorder or clerk of any city, town, village or other municipal corporation having an organized fire department shall, on or before the thirty-first (31) day of October in each year, make and file with the insurance commissioner his certificate, stating the existence of such department, the number of steam, hand or other engines, hook and ladder trucks and hose carts in actual use, the number of organized companies and the system of water supply in use by such department, together with such other facts as such insurance commissioner may require.

SEC. 3. The insurance commissioner shall embody in his annual statement blank a blank form with the names of the towns thereon entitled to benefits under this act, and require the companies to report at the time of making their annual statements the amount of premiums received by them during the year ending December thirty-first (31) in each and all of the several towns named in said blank, and thereafter, and before the first day of July, the insurance commissioner shall certify to the state auditor the names of the towns, cities, villages or other municipal corporations which have organized fire departments as reported to him under section two (2) of this act, and the amount of premiums received by said companies in each of said towns, cities, villages or other municipal corporations of tax paid in such year by said companies upon such premiums.

SEC. 4. The auditor at the end of the fiscal year [shall] issue and deliver to the treasurer of any such city, town, village or other municipal corporation his warrant upon the treasurer of state for an amount equal to one-half of the said tax so paid by such fire insurance companies upon the premiums by them received in any such city, town, village or other municipal corporation as specified in the said certificate of said insurance commissioner.

SEC. 5. The treasurer of state is hereby authorized and directed to, and upon the presentation to him of the said warrant of said auditor he shall pay to the treasurer of any such city, town, village or other municipal corporation out of the general revenue fund of this State, the amount in such warrant specified.

SEC. 6. The moneys so paid to any city, town or village under the provisions of this act shall be by it set aside as a special fund, and may be approriated and disbursed in the same manner that other funds belonging to such city, town or village are appropriated and disbursed, but only for the following purposes, viz: First, for the support and relief of firemen injured or disabled while in the discharge of their duties; second, for the equipment and maintenance of such fire departments.

SEC. 7. No city, town or village shall be entitled to any of the benefits arising from this act unless its fire department shall have been in actual existence for one year prior to the filing of the certificate required by section two (2) of this act, and unless such department shall have had for such period, as a part of its equipment, at least one steam, hand, or other fire engine, or hook and ladder truck, or hose cart.

SEC. 8. If the certificate required by section two (2) of this act is not filed with the insurance commissioner on or before October thirty-first (31), in any year, the city, town or village so failing to file such certificate shall be deemed to have waived and relinquished its right for such year to the appropriation herein provided for.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize the incorporation of certain villages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all villages heretofore incorporated under and by virtue of any act of the legislature, either general or special, that may have become reincorporated or attempted to become incorporated under or may have adopted or attempted to adopt any of the provisions of chapter seventy-three (73) of the General Laws of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) be and the same hereby are duly incorporated and all such villages shall possess and are hereby endowed with all the franchises, rights, powers and privileges and subject to all the duties in said act enumerated and contemplated. And all officers of any such village, and all persons acting as officers of any such village, shall continue to occupy their respective offices, in like manner as if said act had been constitutional and valid. And all votes taken by the electors of such villages and all official acts of all persons heretofore acting as officers of any such village are hereby legalized and declared to be of the same force and validity as if said act had been constitutional and valid.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to amend sections forty-six (46) and fifty-four (54), of chapter seventy-three (73), General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), incorporating villages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section forty-six (46), of chapter seventy-three (73), General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), be, and the same is hereby amended, by adding the following subdivision after subdivision seven (7), as the section now is:

Subdivision Eight—To keep a correct record of all the births and deaths occurring in the village, as is now required by city and town clerks, with same law penalty and fees.

SEC. 2. That section fifty-four (54), of said chapter seventy-three (73,) General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), be, and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the words three (3) trustees in the fourth (4th) line of said section fifty-four (54), and inserting in lieu thereof the words any three (3) of the village council.

SEC. 3. That subdivision eight (8), of section forty-six (46), of said chapter, be, and hereby is changed to and to be described as subdivision nine (9), of said section forty-six (46), of chapter seventy-three (73), General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883).

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT empowering township and other officers to condemn certain lands, to improve and repair the public highways and streets under their jurisdiction.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary for the public good by any board of county commissioners of any county, any board of supervisors of any township, any board of trustees of any incorporated village or the board of aldermen of any city for the purpose of making, repairing or improving any of the public highways or streets within their respective jurisdictions, they may for the uses and purposes herein specified enter upon and condemn any plat of ground not exceeding five acres, together with the right of way to the same anywhere within two miles of the public highway or street where the same is to be used as hereinafter provided.

Provided, That the same shall be largely composed of gravel or stone and suitable for road purposes.

SEC. 2. Whenever any board of county commissioners of any county, the board of supervisors of any township, the board of tustees of any incorporated village or the aldermen of any city wish to procure land as provided in Section 1 of this act and cannot agree with the owner or owners of land proposed to be taken for such purposes, application may be made to the district court of the judicial district and in the county wherein said land is situated, giving twenty days' notice thereof to the owner or owners by leaving a copy with him or them or at their usual place of abode, and said court shall appoint a committee of three disinterested persons, who, having been sworn faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their appointment, and after giving at least five days notice to the owner or owners of the time and place of their meeting, shall proceed to examine the premises and determine on the public necessity of procuring said land and upon the quantity, boundaries, damage and value of the land which they should deem proper to be taken for the purposes specified; and make report thereof in writing to said district court by filing the same in the office of the clerk thereof, and shall give the same notice of the filing of their report or of such meeting; and the parties interested may appear before said court and be heard thereon at such time as the court may appoint; and if said committee shall report that the demand for public good requires the acquisition of said territory, and the court shall accept the same the decision of such court thereon shall have the effect of a judgment, and execution may be issued thereon accordingly in favor of the person or persons to whom damages may be assessed for the amount thereof. But said land shall not be taken or used, or any stone or gravel or other material taken therefrom; until the damages so assessed shall be paid to said owner or owners or deposited with the treasurer of the county for his or their use, which shall be done within thirty days after such report shall be accepted; and the title of such land shall therefore be vested in the proper officers of such county, town, village, or city making claim to it under the provisions of this act, and a copy of the report of said committee and of the judgment of the court thereon, certified by the clerk thereof, together with a certificate of the payment of the damages determined by the committee, sworn to by the chairman of the board of officers acquiring title thereto shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds in the county where said premises are located; and such record shall be notice to all parties of the title acquired therein; and may be used in evidence of such title in all the courts in this state:

Provided, That the right of way shall be of sufficient width to allow teams to pass and shall be by most practicable way to nearest highway.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT relative to plats of towns and cities in this State, and of additions to and subdivisions thereof, and the correction and legalization of the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. In all cases where the plats, or what purport to be the plats, of any towns or cities in this State, or of additions to or subdivisions thereof, or copies thereof, fail to identify and show upon their face the tract of land covered, or intended to be covered thereby, the surveyor or surveyors, or any one of them who laid out or surveyed the same, and, in case said surveyor or surveyors shall have died, or his or their place of abode be unknown, or he or they be unable or refuse to make and execute such certificate, one or more of the proprietors who has signed said plat may, within one year from the passage of this act, make and file in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which said lands are situate, a certificate duly executed and acknowledged by him or them as deeds are to be executed and acknowledged, wherein shall be set forth a full description of the real estate covered and intended to be covered by said plat. If such certificate be made by a proprietor or by proprietors of such town or city, addition or subdivision, the same shall also be sworn to by him or them as being correct in all respects; and such certificate, so executed and acknowledged and verified, shall be recorded at length by said register of deeds in a book to be by him provided for that purpose, entitled "Book of Plat Certificates," and said register of deeds shall thereupon note upon such plat and the copy thereof filed in his office as aforesaid, and referred to in such certificate and affidavit, the fact of filing such certificate and the book and page where recorded, and he shall receive from the person offering said certificate for record the fees provided by law for similar services.

And said certificate, or the record thereof, shall together with such plat be prima facie evidence in all cases as to the real estate covered by said plat, to the same extent as if the description thereof was originally endorsed on said plat.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 27, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section thirty-three (33) of chapter thirteen (13) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to roads, cartways and bridges.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section thirty-three (33) of said chapter thirteen (13) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 33. The supervisors of the town may alter or discontinue any road or lay out any new road upon the petition of not less than six (6) legal voters who own real estate or who occupy real estate under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States or under contract from the State of Minnesota within one mile of the road to be altered, discontinued or laid out, or upon the petition of eight (8) legal voters who are freeholders and residents of the town within two (2) miles of the road to be laid out, altered or discontinued. Said petition shall set forth in writing a description of the road and what part thereof is to be altered or discontinued, and if for a new road the names of the owners of the land, if known, over which the road is to pass, the point at which it is to commence, its general course and the point where it is to terminate."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for the collection of judgments against municipal corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever a judgment shall be entered in any action against a city or other municipal corporation in any court of record having jurisdiction of such action, and there shall be no officers in such city or municipal corporation authorized by law to levy taxes for the payment of such judgment, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint suitable persons, residents of the State, who will accept the offices of such city.

SEC. 2. Such officers so appointed shall be known and designated by the same names respectively and have the same powers, rights and privileges, respectively, as officers duly elected pursuant to the provisions of the charter of such city or municipal corporation; and it shall be the duty of such officers to assess, levy, and collect such taxes as may be necessary to pay such judgment and such counsel fees for the defense of the action in which judgment is rendered as may be allowed by the court in which said judgment is rendered.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 28, 1885.

AN ACT to punish trespasses on pine lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whoever commits any willful trespass upon lands now or hereafter held in trust or otherwise by the State in manner as follows, by cutting pine timber for lumber purposes, or evidently to endanger and expose pine timber to fire or decay, or whoever countenances such trespass, or whoever willfully burns over or causes to be burned over, any of said lands shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than one year or by fine not exceeding one thousand (1,000) dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to incorporate and legalize the organization of certain villages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all villages heretofore declared or adjudged to be incorporated villages, by any order or judgment of any of the district courts of this state, under chapter seventy-three (73), of the General Laws of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of villages, and to define their duties and powers, and to repeal certain laws in relation thereto," be, and they are hereby duly incorporated as villages, with the same territorial boundaries specified in the order or judgment of the district court declaring any such village to be an incorporated village under the provisions of said act: and all such villages shall possess, and are hereby endowed with all the franchises, rights, powers and privileges, and subject to the duties in said act enumerated and contemplated; and all officers of any such village, and all persons acting as officers of any such village shall continue to occupy their respective offices and in like manner as if the said act had been constitutional and valid, and as if the court declaring or adjudging any such village or villages incorporated had been legally empowered so to do; and all official acts of all persons heretofore acting as officers of any such village are hereby legalized and declared to be of the same force and validity as if such village or villages had been duly organized and incorporated from the date of the entry of the judgments or filing of the order of the district court, purporting to incorporate any such village under said act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Jan. 29, 1885.

AN ACT authorizing the corporate authorities of villages, towns or cities, organized under the General Laws of the State, to establish voting precincts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the corporate authorities of any village, town or city, which has been or which may hereafter be organized under the General Laws of the State of Minnesota, shall establish as many voting precincts or voting places as may be convenient for the inhabitants of said village, town or city.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section forty-nine (49), chapter seventy-three (73), of the General Laws of A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three (1883) relating to incorporation of villages; ordinances, etc.—how enacted and published.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section forty-nine (49) of chapter seventy-three (73) of the General Laws of A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three (1883) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 49. All ordinances, rules and by-laws shall be enacted by a majority of all the members of the village council, and shall be signed by the president, attested by the recorder, and published once in a newspaper published in said village; and if there be no newspaper published in said village, then by posting in three of the most public places in said village. Proof of such publication by the affidavit of the printer or foreman in the office of such newspaper, or of such posting by the certificate of the village recorder, shall be attached to and filed with such ordinance or by-laws, and noted on the record thereof, and shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated. All ordinances shall be suitably entitled, and in this style: The village council of ——— do ordain as follows: All ordinances and by-laws shall have the force of law, and remain in force until repealed."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

Corporations.

AN ACT to provide for incorporation and regulation of co-operative or assessment life, endowment and casualty insurance associations and societies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Any number of persons, not less than nine, residents of the State of Minnesota, hereafter desiring to form an organization, fraternal or non-fraternal, for the purpose of transacting the business of life, casualty or endowment, or both life, casualty and endowment [insurance] upon the co-operative or assessment plan, may associate themselves together, and effect such organization as hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise.

SEC. 2. Such persons shall file in the office of the insurance commissioner a declaration, signed by each of the corporators, and duly acknowledged before an officer authorized under the laws of this state to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and shall therein express their intention to form an organization for the transaction of life, endowment or casualty insurance, upon the co-operative or assessment plan, which said declaration shall also, contain the proposed name of the association, corporation or society (which shall not be the same as, nor too closely resemble the name of, any other corporation organized under the laws of this state), the place where the principal office for the transaction of its business shall be located, which shall be at some place within this state; the mode and manner in which the corporate powers granted by this act are to be exercised; the mode and manner of electing the trustees, directors or representatives, or other persons, by whatsoever name or title designated, who are to have and exercise the general control and management of its affairs and all its funds; which election shall be in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of such corporation, association or society, or in case of fraternal societies, by representatives chosen by subordinate lodges, councils or bodies, who shall be members of such society, and a majority of them citizens of this state.

SEC. 3. Upon the filing in the office of said commissioner of the declaration required by the next preceding section, together with the sworn statement by two of said corporators, that at least fifty persons, eligible under the proposed laws of such corporation, association or society to membership therein have made application in writing for such membership, the same shall be referred to and examined by the attorney general of the State, and if by him found conformable to the requirements of this act, and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, he shall certify accordingly, and return the same with his certificate of such conformity to said commissioner; and thereupon said commissioner shall cause the said declaration, with the certificate of the attorney general, to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall deliver to such corporation, association or society a certified copy of the papers so filed and recorded in his office, and of the certificate of the said attorney general, together with the license of said commissioner to such corporation, association or society to engage in the business proposed in said declaration; and upon such certified copy and license being filed in the office of the clerk of the county where the association is to be located, the said corporators, and those that may thereafter become associated with them or their successors, shall be constituted a body politic and corporate, and lawfully entitled to commence its business; and any copy of any paper referred to in this act, certified by said commissioner, may be used in evidence with the same effect as the original.

SEC. 4. The corporators, trustees, directors, members or representatives, as the case may be, of any association, corporation or society organized under this act, shall have power to make such by-laws, not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this State or of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the government of its officers and the conduct of its affairs, and the same, when necessary, to alter and amend; and they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure.

SEC. 5. Any corporation, association or society which issues any certificate, policy or other evidence of interest to, or makes any promise or agreement with its members, whereby upon the decease of a member, or the maturity of a certificate, any money or other benefit, charity, relief or aid is to be paid, provided or rendered by such corporation, association, or society, to the legal representatives of such member, or to the beneficiary designated by such member, which money, benefit, charity, relief or aid are derived from voluntary donations or from admission fees, dues and assessments, or any of them, collected or to be collected from the members thereof or members of a class therein, and interest and accretions thereon or rebates from amounts payable to beneficiaries or heirs; and wherein the paying, providing or rendering of such money or other benefit, charity, relief or aid is conditioned upon the same being realized in the manner aforesaid; and wherein the money or other benefit, charity, relief or aid so realized is applied to the uses and purposes of such corporation, association or society, and the expenses of the management and prosecution of its business, shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of life or endowment insurance upon the co-operative or assessment plan; and shall be subject only to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. Any corporation, association or society which issues any certificate, policy or other evidence of interest to, or makes any promise or agreement with, its members whereby upon the sickness or other physical disability of a member, or by reason of having attained a certain age, any money or other benefit, charity, relief or aid is to be paid, provided or rendered by such corporation, association or society, to such member or beneficiary designated by him, which money, benefit, charity, relief or aid are derived from voluntary donations or from admission fees, dues and assessments, or any of them, collected or to be collected from the members thereof, or members of a class therein, and interest and accretions thereon; and wherein the paying, rendering or providing of such money or other benefit, charity, relief or aid is conditioned upon the same being realized in the manner aforesaid, and wherein the money or other benefit, charity, relief or aid is applied to the uses and purposes of such corporation, association or society, and the expenses of the management and prosecution of its business, shall be deemed to be engaged in the business of casualty insurance upon the co-operative or assessment plan, and shall be subject only to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Every such corporation, association or society doing a life, endowment or casualty insurance business upon the co-operative or assessment plan, as herein defined, shall, on or before the first day of February of each year, make and file with the commissioner of insurance of this state a report of its affairs and its operations during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December immediately preceding. Such reports shall be upon blank forms provided by such commissioner, and shall be verified under oath by the duly authorized officers of such corporations, associations or societies, and shall be published, or the substance thereof, in his annual report by such commissioner, and shall contain answers to the following questions:

First—Number of certificates or policies issued during the year or members admitted.

Second — Amount of indemnity effected thereby.

Third—Number of death losses.

Fourth—Number of death losses paid.

Fifth—The amount received from each assessment in each class for the year.

Sixth — Total amount paid policy holders, beneficiaries, legal representatives or heirs.

Seventh—Number of death claims for which assessments have been made.

Eighth—Number of death claims compromised or resisted, and brief statement of reason.

Ninth—Does society charge annual dues?

Tenth—How much on each one thousand dollars annually, or per capita, as the case may be?

Eleventh—Total amount received and the disposition thereof.

Twelfth—Does the society use moneys received for payment of death claims to pay expenses of society, in whole or in part; and, if so, state the amount so used?

Thirteenth—State total amount of salaries paid to officers.

Fourteenth — State total amount (including commissions) paid to agents.

Fifteenth—State total amount paid medical examiners and employes.

Sixteenth—State total expenses of management of business.

Seventeenth — Does society guarantee fixed amount to be paid regardless of amount from assessments, dues, admission fees and donations?

Eighteenth—If so, state amount guaranteed and the security for such guarantee.

Nineteenth—Has the society a reserve fund?

Twentieth—If so, how is it created, and for what purpose, the amount thereof, and how invested?

Twenty-first—Has the society more than one class or division?

Twenty-second—If so, how many, and the amount of indemnity in each.

Twenty-third—Number of members in each class or division.

Twenty-fourth—If organized under the laws of this State, state under what law, and at what time.

Twenty-fifth—If organized under the laws of any other State, state such fact, and the date of organization.

Twenty-sixth—Number of policies or memberships lapsed during the year.

Twenty-seventh—Number in force at beginning and end of year in each class or division, if more than one.

Twenty-eighth — Aggregate maximum and minimum and average age of membership in each class or division in the society.

Twenty-ninth—The assets applicable to life, endowment or casualty insurance other than reserve fund, and how invested.

Thirtieth—Amount received from all sources for life, endowment or casualty insurance, and the disposition thereof.

No deposit of securities with the commissioner shall be required from such corporation, association or society. Any corporation, association or society refusing or neglecting to make such report, or to make payment of any of the fees mentioned in section fifteen of this act, may, upon the suit of said commissioner, be enjoined by the district court from carrying on any business until such report and payment shall be made, and until the cost of such action be paid.

SEC. 8. Every such corporation, association or society doing business within this State, except such as have already made such designation, and every such association hereafter commencing business within this State shall, before doing business therein, designate some one place within this State as the principal office in this State of such association, and some person residing in the same city, village or town where such office is located as a person upon whom service of legal proceedings and papers may be made, as upon such association, such designation to be made by an instrument under the hand of the president and secretary or other duly authorized officers of such association, filed in the office of the superintendent of the insurance department of this State; and any legal process affecting such association, corporation or society served on the commissioner of insurance of this State shall have the same effect as if personally served on the association or its authorized attorney. Whenever service of any such legal process is made on the commissioner of insurance he shall at once notify by mail the association, corporation or society affected thereby. If the person designated as above provided shall die or remove from such place, another person shall be appointed in his place within thirty days, and such attorney, or location of principal office, may, at the option of such association, corporation or society, be changed at any time. Notice of any change of the office of such association, or any new or different designation of a person upon whom service may be made as above provided, shall, under the hand of such president and secretary or other officer, be filed with the commissioner aforesaid within thirty days after such change or new designation is made. Upon failure to comply with any of the provisions of this section within thirty days after written notice by said commissioner of such default and requiring such compliance, such association shall cease to do business in this state until compliance therewith; and any officer, agent or representative of such association who shall collect any moneys or issue any certificate carrying on said business during such failure, after the expiration of such notice to comply with those requirements, shall be liable to punishment as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 9. No such corporation, association or society, organized under the laws of any other state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or foreign countries, except such secret fraternal societies having subordinate lodges or councils as are now authorized to transact business within this state, with the consent of such commissioner, shall transact business therein until it has received from the commissioner of insurance a certificate of authority, a record of the issue of which shall be filed in the office of said commissioner. It shall be the duty of said commissioner, annually to issue to such foreign corporation, association or society, renewal certificates of authority to continue its business if its annual report is satisfactory to him, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county where its principal office is located in this state, within sixty days after filing such annual report; and no such foreign corporation, association or society, excepting such secret fraternal societies having subordinate lodges or councils as are now authorized as aforesaid, shall be authorized to continue such business after the expiration of such sixty days, unless such certificate shall have been so received and filed. Whenever the insurance commissioner shall have reason to doubt the solvency of any such foreign corporation or association, he may, at the expense of such corporation or association, cause an examination of its books and papers to be made; and, if in his judgment, such examination establishes the fact that such corporation or association is not financially sound, or is conducting its business fraudulently, or if it should fail to make the statement required by this act, he may revoke the authority of such corporation or association, and prohibit it from doing business in this state until it can again comply with the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of said commissioner to refuse such certificate of authority, or the renewal thereof, to any such foreign corporation, association or society, when, by the laws of the State or Territory under which the same is organized, corporations, associations or societies of this State doing a life, endowment or casualty business upon the co-operative or assessment plan are not permitted to transact such business in such other State or Territory. When any other State or Territory shall impose any obligation upon such corporation, association or society of this State, or their agents transacting business in such other State or Territory, the like obligations are hereby imposed on similar corporations, associations or societies of such other State or Territory and their agents or representatives transacting business in this state; and such corporation, association or society of such other State or Territory, and their agents or representatives, shall pay all licenses, fees or penalties to and make deposits with the state treasurer. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any such foreign corporation, association or society, except such fraternal secret societies having subordinate lodges or councils now authorized, as aforesaid, to transact such business within this state, without obtaining the consent of such commissioner thereto and the renewal certificate of authority aforesaid.

SEC. 10. Every charter created by or under this act for the purposes aforesaid shall continue until revoked by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. Provided, always, that charters hereafter to be filed in the insurance department shall be considered as abandoned and become inoperative and void, unless the corporators perfect their organization thereunder, and issue certificates of membership within the period of one year from the date of filing such charters.

SEC. 11. Any existing corporation, association or society transacting business of life, endowment or casualty insurance, upon the co-operative or assessment plan, and incorporated under the laws of this state, may reincorporate under the provisions of this act by filing with said commissioner the declaration required by the second section of this act, signed and duly acknowledged by a majority of its board of directors, trustees or managers, and the certificate of conformity from the attorney general of the state; whereupon the said commissioner shall record and deliver to such corporation, association or society a certified copy of such declaration, and such certificate, together with his license to transact business; and upon the same being filed in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the principal office for the transaction of its business is located, the same shall thereupon be deemed to be incorporated under the provisions of this act. Provided, always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as requiring or making it obligatory upon any such existing corporation, association or society to reincorporate under the provisions of this act; and any such existing corporation, association or society may continue to exercise all rights, powers and privileges not inconsistent with this act, pursuant to its articles of association or incorporation, the same as if reincorporated under this act.

SEC. 12. All such corporations, associations or societies, together with their books, papers and vouchers, shall be subject to visitation and inspection by the commissioner of insurance, or such person or persons as he may designate. If said commissioner shall be of the opinion that such corporation, association or society shall be restrained from doing business, he shall report the same, with the facts upon which such opinion is based, to the attorney general, whose duty it shall be, if he shall be of the opinion that the facts warrant such report, to apply to the district court, at a special term thereof, within the judicial district in which the principal place of business of such corporation, association or society within this State is located, for an order requiring the officers of such corporation, association or society to show cause, at a reasonable time and place within such district, why such corporation, association or society should not be restrained from continuing to transact business, with power to the said court to adjourn the hearing thereof from time to time, not exceeding, however, sixty days in the aggregate. Such corporations, associations or societies shall be entitled to be heard, and to a trial by jury, of the facts stated in said report, and to examine papers and witnesses under oath in the usual mode of trials of actions; and the verdict of said jury shall be conclusive upon the propriety of restraining such continuance of business upon such report and opinion. And judgment shall be entered upon such verdict in the same manner as in ordinary actions.

SEC. 13. The commissioner of insurance is hereby authorized and empowered to address any inquiries to any of the corporations, associations or societies referred to in this act, in relation to its doings or condition, or any other matter connected with its transactions relative to the business contemplated by this act; and it shall be the duty of the officers of the corporation, association or society so addressed to promptly reply in writing to all such inquiries, under the oath of its president and secretary, or other officers, if required.

SEC. 14. There shall be paid to the commissioner of insurance by every corporation, association, society, person or persons, to whom this act shall apply, the following fees: For filing and recording the declaration herein required, the sum of ten dollars; for filing the annual statement, the sum of ten dollars; for each certificate of authority and certified copy thereof, the sum of one dollar; for making copy of paper filed in his office, the sum of twenty cents per folio of one hundred words, and for affixing the seal of said office to such copy and certifying the same, one dollar; for expenses of examination by the department, the commissioner shall be paid the necessary and actual outlay for railroad fare and hotel bills, not to exceed, for any organization, the sum of fifty dollars in any year. All fees collected by the commissioner shall be returned to the State by him, the same as now required by law in the case of life companies.

SEC. 15. All corporations, companies, societies, organizations or associations of this or any other State or country transacting the business of life, endowment or casualty insurance on the co-operative or assessment plan, as referred to in the fifth and sixth sections of this act, are hereby made subject to all the provisions of this act, and all corporations, companies, societies, organizations, or associations organized and having its principal office within this State shall hold, within the county in which the principal office is located in this State, a stated annual meeting of their members or policy holders, or representatives of local boards or subordinate bodies, in such manner and subject to such regulations, restrictions and provisions as the constitution or by-laws of the same may provide. In cases of secret or fraternal societies having a grand or supreme body, such meeting of the grand or supreme body may be at such time and place as shall be designated by such grand or supreme body. At such meeting a full and specific report of all receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, or since the last meeting, as the case may be, shall be submitted. Notice of each such meeting shall be given in such manner as the by-laws may direct, but not less than five days before such meeting, to each director, member and policy holder, except that in lieu thereof such notice may be given to a subordinate body of a society having a grand or supreme body, or to a local board subordinate to the association. The books and papers of such association shall, at all reasonable times, be opened for examination by members or their representatives. All associations, societies, companies, corporations or organizations now transacting, or hereafter desiring to transact the business of life, endowment or casualty insurance in this State, upon any other plan than that defined in and by sections five and six of this act, shall comply with all the provisions of the general life and health insurance laws.

SEC. 16. Each notice of assessment made by any corporation, association or society transacting the business of life, endowment or casualty insurance, upon the co-operative or assessment plan, made upon its members or any of them, shall truly state the cause and purpose of such assessment.

SEC. 17. The money or other benefit, charity, relief or aid to be paid, provided or rendered by any corporation, association or society authorized to do business under this act, shall be exempt from execution, and shall not be liable to be seized, taken or appropriated by any legal or equitable process to pay any debt or liability of a member.

SEC. 18. Any officer or agent of any corporation, association or society, whose duty it is to make any report or perform any act as provided in this act, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this act in respect thereto, or who shall make in any report or statement aforesaid any intentionally false or fraudulent statement, and any person who shall act within this state as agent, solicitor or collector for any such corporation, association or society, which shall have failed, neglected or refused to comply with or violated any of the provisions of this act, or shall have failed or neglected to procure from said commissioner the certificate of authority to transact business in this state, as required by law, shall, for such acts committed during such period of default, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in a county jail of not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require any society or any subordinate lodge or body of any secret or fraternal or industrial society now organized in this state paying only sick benefits not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars in the aggregate to any one person in any one year, or a funeral benefit or relief to those dependent on a member, not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars, to make any report thereof as herein contemplated; nor to require the subordinate lodges or councils or other bodies, by whatever name known, of fraternal or secret, or industrial societies to make and file reports with the commissioner of insurance, when the money, benefit, charity, relief or aid, is payable by the grand or supreme body of the same, and is derived from assessments upon such subordinates or their members; but such reports shall be made and filed by such grand or supreme body. Nor shall anything in this act prevent the creation of a reserve fund by any corporation, association or society transacting the business of life, endowment or casualty insurance, upon the co-operative or assessment plan, which funds or its accretions, or both, are to be used for the payment of assessments or death losses, or for benefits. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the grand or subordinate lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as they now exist, nor to any grand or subordinate lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

SEC. 20. Any solicitor, agent or examining physician who shall knowingly or wilfully make any false or fraudulent statement or representation in or with reference to any application for membership, or for the purpose of obtaining any money or benefit in any corporation, association or society transacting the business of life, endowment or casualty insurance upon the co-operative or assessment plan in this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in section nineteen of this act.

SEC. 21. At the stated meeting for the election of officers, trustees, directors or managers a majority of the persons entitled to vote at such meeting shall not be necessary to a quorum; nor shall failure to elect on the day designated for such meeting dissolve any corporation under this act; but it shall be lawful to hold such election on a subsequent day on the same notice as required for the stated meeting. No newspaper publication of a by-law regulating any election shall be necessary to its validity.

SEC. 22. This act shall take effect on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the organization and incorporation of annuity, safe deposit and trust companies, approved March fifth (5th), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883).

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two (2) of an act to authorize the organization and incorporation of annuity, safe deposit and trust companies, approved March fifth (5th) one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) be, and the same is hereby amended, by adding to said section two (2) thereof the following words:

And except that no corporation heretofore organized, or hereafter to organize under this act, shall be required to state in its articles of association, the amount of indebtedness or liability to which such corporation shall at any time be subject.

It shall not be lawful for any corporation hereafter organized, or for any association, partnership or individual, except corporations authorized under this act, to advertise or put forth any sign as either a trust, annuity, guaranty or safe deposit company, or in any way to solicit, receive or do business as either a trust, annuity, guaranty or safe deposit company, and any such corporation, association, partnership or individual who shall offend these provisions, shall forfeit and pay for any such offense the sum of one hundred (100) dollars for every day such offense shall be continued, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of this State, by the district attorneys of the several counties, in any court having cognizance thereof, for the use of the poor chargeable to said county in which such offense shall be committed. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, and of the register of deeds of the several counties to refuse to receive or file in their respective offices, any articles of association for incorporation under any general law of this state (except under this act) which conflicts with the foregoing provision.

SEC. 2. That section three (3) of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read:

Section 3. The amount of the capital stock of any such corporation hereafter organized shall not be less than five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars, but the same may be increased at any time by a resolution of two-thirds (⅔) of the directors to any amount not exceeding two million (2,000,000) dollars; and the same shall be divided into shares of one hundred (100) dollars each.

SEC. 3. That section four (4) of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read:

Section 4. No such corporation, hereafter organized, shall be authorized to transact any business or exercise any powers as such until five hundred thousand (500,000) dollars of its capital stock shall have been subscribed for, and two hundred thousand (200,000) dollars on account of said stock shall have been actually paid in, invested and deposited as hereinafter provided. Said two hundred thousand (200,000) dollars shall be invested in bonds of the United States or of the State of Minnesota, or in the bonds of other states which shall have the approval of the state auditor or public examiner; or in the bonds or obligations of the city of St. Paul or Minneapolis, or in the bonds or obligations of any incorporated city of the state containing a population of not less than five thousand (5,000) souls, which bonds have not been issued as a bonus for, or purchase of, or subscription to, any railroad or other private enterprise, and whose total bonded indebtedness does not exceed five (5) per centum of the then assessed valuation of the real and personal property of such city; or in the bonds of any organized county in this state, containing a population of not less than ten thousand (10,000) souls, which bonds have not been issued for any of the purposes aforesaid, and whose total bonded indebtedness does not exceed five (5) per centum of the then assessed valuation of the real and personal property of such county; or in bonds or promissory notes, secured by first (1st) mortgages or deeds of trust, upon unincumbered real estate situated within this State, worth double the amount of the obligation so secured, and any corporation which has been heretofore organized and qualified to do business under this act, shall be allowed at any time hereafter to increase its deposits of such securities with the state auditor, so that the whole deposit of such corporation shall amount to two hundred thousand (200,000) dollars, and not less than one-fourth (¼) of its capital stock.

SEC. 4. That section five (5) of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. Whenever any such corporation hereafter organized shall have so invested two hundred thousand (200,000) dollars of its paid in capital, and shall assign, transfer and deliver to the state auditor the said securities, and all evidence of such investments so made, he shall execute and deliver a certificate of such deposit; and thereupon the said corporation may commence and carry on business under the provisions of this act. Whenever the capital stock of such corporation exceeds eight hundred thousand (800,000) dollars the amount of such deposit with the state auditor shall at all times be equal to one-fourth (¼) of said capital stock. The state auditor and his successors shall hold the said securities as collateral security for the depositors and creditors of said corporation and for the faithful execution of any trusts which may lawfully be imposed upon and accepted by such corporation, such corporation may from time to time withdraw the said securities from said state auditor, or any part thereof, upon their depositing with him other securities of equal amount and value, and of the kinds specified in section four (4), so that an equal amount and value of such securities shall at all times during the existence of such corporation remain in the possession of the state auditor for the purposes aforesaid; and until otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, the said state auditor shall pay over to such corporation the interest, dividends, or other income which he shall collect upon such securities; or he may authorize the said company to collect the same for its own benefit.

SEC. 5. That subdivision first of section nine (9) of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read:

First—To acquire, lease, purchase, own, hold, use and improve, and for that purpose mortgage, lease, sell and convey, such real estate and personal property as may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, and for the use and occupation of its officers, agents, employes, and the safe keeping of its assets, deposits and property held in trust, any estate or interest in real estate, which such corporation shall acquire under or by virtue of the foreclosure of any deed of trust, mortgage or other security, or by the compromise, compounding, or settlement of any obligation, or security or otherwise, in the course of its legitimate business, whether as owner or trustee it may continue to own, hold, use, occupy, lease, bargain, sell and convey the same, as the directors may deem best for the interests of such company or of the particular estate or trust to which the same belongs. And to that end it may become a purchaser at any foreclosure sale, or sale under decree or judgment to which it is a party as trustee or otherwise. But no part of its capital, accumulations, deposits, trust funds, property, or securities owned or held by such company in trust or otherwise, shall be invested in real estate, except as herein authorized, unless the same is done under and by virtue of a particular contract, agreement or other instrument which shall confer a special power and authority so to do, and then, only with and to the extent of the moneys or funds thereby provided and belonging to such particular trust; and for the general transaction of its business to make and deliver, and in like manner to accept and receive, all necessary and proper deeds, conveyances, mortgages, leases and other contracts and writings obligatory, and to have [and] exercise all necessary rights, franchises, muniments, estate, powers and privileges necessary to that end, and such corporation is authorized to loan money and funds, and secure such loans by mortgage; and shall have power to purchase notes, bonds, mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness, and to sell and assign such notes, bonds, mortgages, and other evidences of indebtedness and other securities, and to convert them into cash or other securities, and to insure owners of real estate mortgages and others interested in real estate from loss, by reason of defective titles, liens and incumbrances.

SEC. 6. That the third (3d) subdivision of section nine (9) of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read:

Third—To take, accept and hold on deposit, or for safe keeping, any and all moneys, bonds, stocks, other securities, or personal property whatsoever, which any state, county, city or town officer, or any railroad or other corporation, public or private, or private person, shall be authorized or required by law or otherwise to deposit in a bank or other safe deposit, or to pay into or deposit in any court of record of this state. And whenever any state, county, city or town officer, or any railroad or other corporation, public or private, or any executor, administrator, or guardian, assignee, receiver, trustee, or person acting in a trust capacity of whatsoever nature, or any individual, shall be authorized or required by law or otherwise to pay into or deposit in any court of record of this state, any moneys, bonds, instruments in writing, stock or other securities, or personal property whatsoever, the same may instead thereof be paid into or deposited with any corporation organized and acting under this act, which shall be designated for that purpose by the court, into which said moneys, bonds, instruments in writing, stocks or other securities, and personal property, would otherwise be authorized or required to be paid or deposited.

Whenever any executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, receiver, trustee, or any person acting in any trust capacity whatsoever, shall deposit any moneys, bonds, instruments in writing, stocks or other securities, or any personal property whatsoever, belonging to his trust with any corporation, organized and acting under this act, and shall take the receipt of such corporation therefor, he and his sureties shall thereafter be relieved and discharged from all liability therefor until the same shall again be delivered by said corporation to him or to his successors.

SEC. 7. That the eighth subdivision of section nine (9) of said act be, and the same is hereby amended by adding to said eighth subdivision, at the end thereof, the following words:

Ninth, (9) It shall be lawful for any such corporation which has made the deposit and received the certificate of the state auditor, as provided in section five (5) of said act, to become the assignee under any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or to act as receiver, or to accept any other trust which it is authorized to accept under said act, whether conferred by any person, corporation or court, without giving any bond or other security, which would be otherwise necessary under the laws of this State, to enable a natural person to execute any such trust. It shall also be lawful for any such trust company to become the sole surety upon any bond or undertaking, for or on behalf of any person or persons or corporation, in any suit, action or special proceeding in any court in this State where a bond or undertaking shall be necessary under the laws of this State, or in any other matter, municipal or otherwise, where a bond or undertaking shall be required, without any other bondsman or surety, and without justification or qualification. In a case where a bond, or new sureties to a bond, may be required by a judge of any probate court of this State, from an executor, administrator, guardian or other trustee, or by the judge of any other court of record, or by the provisions of any statutes from this State, from any person acting or to act as assignee, receiver, or in any other trust capacity whatsoever, if the value of the estate or fund is so great that the judge of the court having jurisdiction of the proceedings in which such bond or new sureties shall be required, deems it inexpedient to require security in the full amount prescribed by law, he may direct that any securities for the payment of money belonging to the estate or fund, be deposited subject to the order of such trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, receiver, or other person acting in a trust capacity, countersigned by a judge of said court, with any trust company duly organized and qualified to do business under this act. After such deposit has been made, said judge may fix the amount of the bond with respect to the value of the remainder only of such estate or fund.

A security thus deposited shall not be withdrawn from the custody of said trust company, and no person other than the proper officer of the trust company shall receive or collect any of the principal or interest secured thereby without the special order of a judge of said court, duly entered in the records of such court. Such an order can be made in favor of the trustee appointed only where an additional bond has been given by him or upon proof that the estate or fund has been so reduced, by payments, distribution or otherwise, that the penalty of the bond originally given will be sufficient in amount to satisfy the provisions of law relating to the penalty thereof if the security so withdrawn is also reckoned in the estate or fund.

SEC. 8. That section ten (10) of said act be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read:

Section 10. Any sum of money not less than one hundred (100) dollars, which shall be collected or received by any such corporation in its capacity of executor, administrator or guardian, or upon any deposit under any order of any court of record, and which money shall not be required for the purposes of such trust, or is not to be accounted for within one year from date of such collection, receipt or deposit, shall be invested by such corporation as soon as practicable, and in such securities as are mentioned in section four (4) of said act, and the net interest and profits of such investments, less the reasonable charges and disbursements of said corporation in the premises, shall be accounted for and paid over as a part of such trust; and the net accumulations of such interest and profits thereon shall likewise be invested and reinvested as a part of such principal, and such investments shall be received and allowed by the probate or other court, in the settlement of such trust.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT for an act relating to foreign corporations doing business in this State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Where, by the general or special laws of this State, relating or in any way appertaining to any foreign corporation, it is provided in substance or effect that in suits and proceedings upon causes of action arising in this State, in which such corporation shall be a party, such corporation shall be deemed to be a domestic corporation; it is hereby provided, that if such corporation shall make application to remove any such suit or proceeding into the United States circuit, or district or federal court, it shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for each application so made and for each offense so committed for making such application, the same to be recovered by suit in the name of the State of Minnesota. The county attorney of the proper county may, and the attorney general, upon any complaint being made to him, shall institute the necessary action to recover such penalty.

SEC. 2. In addition to the penalty above prescribed such corporation shall forfeit all right to transact business within this State, and shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000) nor more than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per day for each and every day that it shall do business within this State after such forfeiture, which penalty shall be collected in the manner provided for in the above and preceding section.

SEC. 3. That sub-section three (3) of section two hundred and ninety-one (291) of chapter thirty-four (34) of General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. Upon complying with the foregoing conditions and all laws of this State applicable to such companies, the insurance commissioner may issue a certificate to such company authorizing it to become, for the purpose of transacting its business, a domestic corporation within this State so long as it shall not violate the laws thereof and until the same expires by the limitations of this act or the laws of this State.

SEC. 4. If any insurance company or association shall make application to remove any case from the state court into the United States district, circuit or federal court, or do any act or thing not authorized by law, all right of such company or association to transact any business whatever in this State shall cease, and it shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner, if the certificate mentioned in section three (3) of this act has been issued to such company or association, to revoke the same.

SEC. 5. If any insurance company or association shall make application to remove any case from the state court into the United States circuit or district or federal court, for each such application it shall be liable to the penalty provided for in section one (1) of this act, to be collected as therein provided for; and if such company or association shall, when not duly authorized, do or transact any business within this State, it shall forfeit and be liable to the penalty provided for in section two (2) of this act, to be collected as therein provided.

SEC. 6. No foreign corporations now or hereafter doing business in this State shall have, possess or exercise any right, privileges or immunities not possessed by domestic corporations; but unless otherwise provided by law shall, in all respects, be deemed, if it shall remain in [this] State for sixty days next ensuing after the passage of this act, to be a domestic corporation, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of domestic corporations, subject to all laws of this State which now are in force or may be hereafter enacted.

SEC. 7. No foreign corporation shall commence, prosecute or maintain any action, suit or proceeding upon any cause of action arising within this State in the United States circuit, district or federal court, nor make application to remove any such claim, suit or proceeding into any federal court nor do any other act not permitted to a domestic corporation. Any corporation that shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit and be liable to the penalty provided in section one (1) of this act, to be collected as therein provided for; and if any such corporation shall thereafter transact any business within this State it shall forfeit and be liable to the penalty provided [provided] in section two (2) of this act, to be recovered as herein provided.

SEC. 8. Whenever any foreign corporation doing business in this State shall transfer any case from a state to a federal court, contrary to the provisions of this act, it shall thereby forfeit any permission or license, express or implied, heretofore granted, obtained or enjoyed, or hereafter to be granted, obtained or enjoyed, to do business in this State, and it shall thereafter be unlawful for any such company to do any business whatever in this State, and all rights, privileges, immunities or franchises heretofore granted to or enjoyed by, or which shall hereafter be granted to or enjoyed by any such company, shall thereupon and thereby be and stand revoked, denied and withdrawn. Every contract made by any such company, after its right to do business in this State shall have terminated as herein provided, shall be null and void. Provided, however, that such contract may be enforced by and in favor of any person who entered into said contract in good faith and without notice that said company's right to do business in this State had ceased. It shall be unlawful for any such railway company, after having taken a transfer of any case whereby, under the provisions of this act, its right to do business in this State shall have terminated, to run any locomotive, car or train of cars on any railway in this State, and it shall be liable for all damages done by it in the performance of said unlawful act to any person or property.

SEC. 9. Whenever any case shall be transferred by any foreign corporation the clerk of the court from which the transfer is taken shall immediately make a certified copy of the pleadings therein, and of the petition for removal, and of the order of removal, if any, and a certificate of the date of the filing of the petition, and of the date of the order of removal, if any, and transmit the same to the railroad commissioner of this State, if the removal is taken by a railway or telegraph company, and to the commissioner of insurance, if the removal is taken by an insurance company, and to the secretary of the State, if the removal is taken by any other company. Said officer shall preserve said papers in a convenient form for reference.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be construed to deny to any foreign corporation any right of removal or lay any penalty upon any removal taken by it which it might have taken had it been a domestic corporation.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend sections one (1) and thirteen (13) of chapter thirty-four (34), title one (1) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) relating to corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Sections one (1) and thirteen (13) of title one (1) of chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eighty (1878) are hereby amended by adding next after the word "river" whenever the same occurs in either of said sections, the word "bay."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section two hundred ninety seven (297) of title six (6) of chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), being an act regulating insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two hundred and ninety-seven (297) of title six (6) of chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) of this State be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the following words in the sixth (6th), seventh (7th), eighth (8th) and ninth (9th) lines of said section, to-wit: "Said statement must be published at least three (3) times in some newspaper of general circulation, printed and published either at the capital of the State or in the county where the State agency of such insurance company is located," and inserting in the place thereof the following words, to-wit: "Said statement must be published at least three (3) times in a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published in either Hennepin or Ramsey counties in this State, and having a bona fide circulation of two thousand (2,000) copies or more, or in the county where the State agency of such insurance company is located."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 63 of title 1, of chapter 34, of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 63 of chapter 34, of the General Statutes of 1878, be and the same hereby is amended by inserting before the word "corporation," in the first line of said section, the word "other;" and also by inserting after the word "road," in the third line of said section, the following, to-wit: "For the passage of vessels or articles of commerce through their canals, locks or other works; or for the use of water from their canals or other works for power purposes."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for the extension of the term of corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Any corporation heretofore or hereafter organized under any law of this State may amend its articles of incorporation in any respect which might have been made part of said original articles, and may renew the term of its corporate existence from time to time, not exceeding the term originally limited therefor, by adopting a resolution expressing such proposed amendment or renewal, by a two-thirds (⅔) vote of all its members, shareholders or stockholders present and voting at any regular meeting of such corporation, and filing and publishing such resolution in the manner provided for filing and publishing its original articles.

SEC. 2. This act to be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize the proceedings for the incorporation of certain societies under title 3 of chapter 34 of the General Statutes 1878.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That when proceedings for incorporation under title three (3) of chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) have heretofore been had or taken by any persons, and the corporation so formed or attempted to be formed has entered upon the transaction of business, without having filed its articles of incorporation for in the office of the secretary of state or with the register of deeds of the proper county, the said proceedings for such incorporation, if otherwise conformable to law, are hereby legalized and made of the same validity and force on and after the filing and recording thereof as required by law, and all acts, contracts or proceedings of such corporation, its trustees, officers and agents are hereby legalized and confirmed, and made of the same validity as though such articles had been filed in the office of the secretary of state and the register of deeds for the proper county before any such business has been transacted.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend title 3 of chapter 34 of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 166, of title 3, of chapter 34, of the General Statutes of 1878, be and the same hereby is amended by the inserting of the words, "memorial association" after the words, "cemetery association" in the fifth line of said section 166.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 249, chapter 34, of General Statutes 1878, relating to cemetery associations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 249, title 5, chapter 34, General Statutes of 1878, be and hereby is amended by striking out the word "eighty" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one hundred and sixty."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section three hundred and forty-seven (347) of title six (6), chapter thirty-four (34), General Statutes of 1878, relating to "Town Insurance Companies."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section three hundred and forty-seven (347) of said chapter thirty-four (34) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "while on the premises or running at large."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section twelve (12) of chapter eighty-three (83) of the General Laws of 1875, relating to town insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section twelve (12) of chapter eighty-three (83) of the General Laws of 1875 be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. It shall be the duty of the secretary of every company as aforesaid to prepare a statement showing the condition of such company on the day preceding their annual meeting, which statement shall contain the amount insured, the number of policies issued, and such other matters pertaining to the interest of the company as may be deemed important, which statement shall be filed in the office of the town clerk of the town in which said company may be located, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year, and which statement shall also be read to the members of said company at their annual meeting.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to validate the proceedings of religious corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all proceedings of any religious corporation by which it may have heretofore changed its name, or attempted so to do, and which proceedings were invalid, are hereby declared to be as valid and binding, and of the same force and effect, as though such proceedings had been duly authorized by law.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 26, 1885.

AN ACT concerning religious corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That any diocesan council, synod, presbytery, conference, association, consociation or other general organization for ecclesiastical or religious purposes, existing in any church or religious denomination in this State, and which, according to the polity, constitution, canons, customs, dicipline or usages of such church or denomination, is composed of or represents, several parishes, congregations or particular churches, may organize as, or form a corporation with perpetual succession, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. For that purpose it may adopt a canon, or resolution, in which shall be stated,

First—Its purpose to organize and form a corporation under this act.

Second—The name of the corporation and its general purposes and powers, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

Third—The name of the church or religious denomination to which the body so organizing a corporation shall belong, the name by which such body shall have been known, and the district or territorial limits over which it exercises jurisdiction.

Fourth—The number and official titles of the officers, (such as president, directors, trustees or otherwise) through whom such corporation shall act, and by whom and in what manner such officers shall be elected or appointed, the length of their official terms respectively, and the general duties, powers and authority of such officers, respectively.

Fifth—The names and postoffice address of those appointed or elected as the first directors, trustees and other officers of the corporation.

SEC. 3. A copy of such canon or resolution, certified to by the presiding officer of the body passing the same, and verified by the affidavit of its secretary or clerk, shall be presented to the attorney general, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and, if found to be in all respects in conformity with the provisions of this act, he shall so certify, and thereupon the same, with his said certificate thereon, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, who shall record the same at length in a suitable book to be kept in his office for that purpose, and he shall thereupon issue his certificate that the provisions of this act having been complied with, the said corporation has become duly incorporated according to law, and thereupon the same shall become a body corporate. The secretary of state shall keep in a book in his office an alphabetical index or list of such corporations formed under this act.

SEC. 4. The body organizing such corporation, or its successor, may by canon or resolution passed by it, at two regular successive sessions thereof, and certified and verified (including the certificate of the attorney general as aforesaid), and recorded in the office of the secretary of state, as provided in the last preceding section, amend or modify the canon or resolution under which such corporation was organized, in respect to the jurisdictional limits of such corporation, or to the number, official titles, terms of office of, or the manner of electing or appointing the officers of such corporation, or of their respective duties, powers and authority, or to the purposes and powers of the corporation not inconsistent with the laws of this state, and not in any wise impairing any trusts or rights of property theretofore vested in such corporation.

SEC. 5. Any corporation formed under this act may adopt a corporate seal, make contracts, establish by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of its business, sue and be sued by its corporate name, and may acquire real and personal property by purchase, gift, grant, devise or bequest, and hold and employ the same for religious, charitable or educational purposes; and may invest, transfer or mortgage the same, and may also receive in trust for any parish, mission, local church society or congregation, whether incorporated or not, any property, real or personal, which may be given, granted, transferred, devised or bequeathed to it for the use of such parish, mission, local church society or congregation for religious, charitable or educational purposes, and may hold the same, and the rents, issues and profits thereof (accounting from time to time, as may be required, for such rents, issues and profits) until such parish, mission, local church society or congregation shall, being then incorporated, demand a conveyance of such property so held in trust as aforesaid; and any property now held in trust by any person, corporation or trustees for the use and benefit of the religious body or organization forming a corporation under this act, or any of its component parts, or any of its such parishes, mission societies, congregations or local churches, may, with the consent of the beneficiary, be conveyed to and the title thereto vested in the said corporation as the successor in such trust.

SEC. 6. No corporation organized under this act shall have power in any manner to create any lien upon or encumber any property held by it in trust as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. This act is subject to any limitation or modification which may be hereafter enacted by general laws, as to the amount of real estate and personal property to be held by the corporations respectively provided for herein.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 26, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section three hundred and forty-seven (347) of chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) relating to town insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section three hundred and forty-seven (347) of chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end thereof, the following words: "except such property as is located upon lands actually used for farming purposes."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT authorizing the formation of companies for mutual insurance, against loss and damage by hail, tornadoes, cyclones and hurricanes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Any number of persons not less than twenty-five (25) residing in this State who shall collectively own real estate herein of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in value, may associate themselves and become incorporated for the purpose of mutual insurance against loss or damage by hail, tornadoes, cyclones and hurricanes, by complying with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. They shall organize by adopting and signing articles of incorporation, which shall contain:

First—The name of the corporation, which shall not be the same as that previously assumed by any other corporation in the state.

Second—The general nature of its business, and the place of the principal office or headquarters.

Third—The names and residence, and the value of the real estate owned by the persons, respectively, so associating to form such corporation.

Fourth—The time of the commencement, and the period of the duration of such corporation.

Fifth—The number, names and places of residence of the directors, and of the president, secretary and treasurer of such corporation for the first year of its existence, and the time and place of the election of their successors.

SEC. 3. Such articles shall be acknowledged by the persons signing the same in the manner by law provided for the acknowledgement of deeds, and shall be filed for record in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 4. The secretary of state shall before recording such articles submit the same to the attorney general, who shall examine said articles, and if he find the same to have been executed in conformity to law, he shall endorse the word "approved" thereon, and date, sign and return the same to the secretary of state, who shall thereupon record the same in the records in his office, and shall issue under his hand and official seal, and deliver to the said corporation his certificate to the effect that such corporation has been duly incorporated under the provisions of this act, and is authorized to transact business from and after the date thereof. Such certificate shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county wherein such corporation shall have its principal office, and said certificate and records, and any certified copies of such records shall be received in all of the courts of this state as prima facie evidence that such corporation has been duly organized and created under the laws of the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 5. Upon the issuance of such certificate, the persons therein named shall be and become a corporation and authorized to transact the business of mutual insurance against loss or damage to property by hail, tornadoes, cyclones and hurricans in such manner and upon such terms as in and by its by-laws may be provided. It shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, implead and be impleaded by its corporate name in any of the courts of this state, and shall possess the usual powers and be subject to the usual duties of corporations.

SEC. 6. The general management of the business of said corporation shall be vested in directors, each of whom shall during his term of office be a policy holder in said corporation. Such directors shall be elected annually and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The directors shall choose from their own number a president, secretary and treasurer, whose respective terms of office shall be one year, and whose duties and compensation shall be such as may be in the by-laws of the corporation provided.

SEC. 7. Such corporation before commencing its business shall prepare and adopt by-laws which shall describe the duties of its officers, the manner, place and time of electing them, the directors, the scheme and manner of transacting its business, and such other rules and regulations as may be deemed essential for the government of the corporation and the management of its officers. Such by-laws shall not be amended, changed, suspended or repealed except in the manner therein set forth, and a copy of the same and of any subsequent amendments thereto, or changes therein, shall be by the secretary forthwith filed with the commissioner of insurance, who shall safely keep the same in his office.

SEC. 8. Such corporation is authorized to issue policies of insurance, signed by its president and secretary, agreeing to pay to the person assured thereby all loss and damage to the property insured which he may sustain by hail, tornadoes, cyclones and hurricanes for a period of not more than five (5) years, and not exceeding in amount the sum specified in such policy.

SEC. 9. Every holder of a policy of such insurance shall be a member of the corporation. He shall have the right to participate in the election of directors, and shall be eligible to election to any office in such corporation; he shall be liable to the corporation for his pro rata share of all losses and damages by hail, tornadoes, cyclones and hurricanes sustained by any other member, and also for his pro rata share of the expenses of the management of the business of such corporation, and shall also be bound and subject to the by-law thereof.

SEC. 10. The corporation shall, in and by its by-laws, provide for the manner in which such insurance shall be effected, and the terms and conditions thereof; the time and manner in which losses by it sustained under its policies of insurance shall be determined, proved, adjusted and paid; the time and manner in which assessments shall be made upon its members for their respective pro rata share of such losses, and the time, manner and place in which, and the person to whom such assessments shall be paid. It shall also, in and by its by-laws, provide such other regulations, terms and conditions as it may be necessary for effectively and fully carrying out its scheme of insurance, and the said by-laws in force at the time of the date of any policy of insurance, insured by the corporation, shall have the force and effect of law in the determination of all questions and claims arising under such policy between the holder thereof and the said corporation.

SEC. 11. The said corporation shall also, in and by its by-laws, provide the manner, terms and conditions upon which any member thereof may withdraw or be suspended or expelled therefrom.

SEC. 12. The secretary of the corporation shall prepare and submit to the members thereof, at each annual meeting, a detailed statement of the condition of such corporation, and its transactions for the preceding year, showing the date and number of policies issued, to whom the same were issued, and the amounts respectively insured thereby; the number of assessments made during the year, and the amount actually paid in upon each assessment, respectively; the losses sustained during the year, and whether the same has been paid or adjusted, or remain unpaid or unadjusted, or are disputed; the number of members of the corporation; the number of new members received during such year; their names, and residence of members who have withdrawn or been suspended or expelled from the corporation during the year; the policies and respective numbers thereof which have been canceled during the year, and an itemized statement of the expenses of such corporation during the year, and of the amount and condition of its funds, and such other matters as may be of interest to the members. A copy of such annual statement shall within thirty (30) days after such meeting be filed with and preserved by the insurance commissioner.

SEC. 13. No corporation formed under this act shall continue for a longer period than thirty (30) years.

SEC. 14. No corporation formed under this act shall insure any property outside of the State of Minnesota, nor any property other than detached dwellings and farm buildings, and their contents, and live stock while on the premises or running at large, and hay, grain and other farm products while growing or while in the shock, stack, bin, crib, or granary upon such premises; nor shall it insure any property whatever in any incorporated city or village.

SEC. 15. All the books, papers and files of any such corporation shall at all times be open to the examination of any member thereof, or his agent or attorney; and any such member, agent or attorney, shall at all times have the right to make such copies of such books, papers and files as he may wish to have.

SEC. 16. The articles of association may be amended in any respect which might have been lawfully made a part of such original articles at any annual meeting of the members of the corporation, upon a vote of two-thirds of the members present at such meeting.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1885.

AN ACT relating to Millers' and Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance companies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever the capital of any company heretofore or hereafter organized under the provisions of chapter ninety-one of the General Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one of the State of Minnesota, shall amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount not less than forty thousand dollars shall be actual funds, as defined in said act, such company may assume risks on the all cash plan and issue policies against loss or damage by fire or lightning on any property, real or personal, to an amount not exceeding five per centum of its capital, and on making to the insurance commissioner proof of such amount of capital, shall be entitled to receive from him a certificate stating that it is entitled to assume risks and carry policies as herein provided.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after it passage.

Approved February 28, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section three hundred and twenty-nine (329) of title six (6) of chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to home fire insurance companies doing farm business only.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section three hundred and twenty-nine (329) of title six (6) of chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be and that the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 329. Any fire insurance company or association already organized under the laws of this state, doing a farm business only, may continue to do such business by investing the accumulations of such company or association, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, as provided in section two hundred and eighty-nine (289) title six (6) chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) which shall be held as a contingent, safety and reserve fund, for the security of the assured, and shall be in lieu of all other funds and reserves whatsoever. And for the further security of the assured, such company or association may increase its contingent, safety and reserve fund by issuing shares of stock, constituting each shareholder a member, who shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held; and when the capital and accumulations amount to one hundred thousand dollars, such company or association may insure any and all kinds of property, for such time and on such conditions as it may determine.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to authorize all insurance companies doing a general fire or marine insurance business under the laws of Minnesota to insure against hail, tornado, cyclones and windstorms.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That any insurance company chartered and doing a general fire or marine insurance business, either by virtue of any special charter of the Territory or State of Minnesota, or under the General Laws of such Territory or State, or which may hereafter be incorporated for such purpose, under the laws of said State, be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to also insure against loss or damage by hail, tornado, cyclones and wind-storms; and to make contracts and policies accordingly.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section two (2) of chapter one hundred and thirty-eight (138) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, relating to chambers of commerce and boards of trade.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all that part of section two (2) of chapter one hundred and thirty-eight (138) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which precedes subdivision third of said section 2, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons so associating shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of title one (1) of chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, so far as the same are, or may be applicable, and every such corporation shall be endowed with the following, in addition to its ordinary power, viz., First—Said corporation may constitute and appoint committees of reference and arbitration, and committees of board of appeal, who shall be governed by such rules, by-laws and regulations as may be prescribed by said corporation for the settlement of such matters of difference as may be voluntarily submitted for arbitration by members of the said corporation, or by other persons not members thereof. The acting chairman of either of said committees or boards, when sitting as arbitrators, may administer oaths to the parties and witnesses; and, upon request of any party to such arbitration, any clerk of any court of record, on payment of his fees therefor, shall issue subpœnas for the attendance of witnesses and production of papers before said committees, and the same may be served, and obedience thereto enforced, in like manner as process requiring attendance before the court issuing the same. Second—When any such submission shall have been made in writing pursuant to the rules and by-laws of such corporation, and no appeal therefrom taken within the time fixed by said rules or by-laws, or when a final award shall have been rendered, on appeal duly taken, such submission with the award, and in cases of appeal the final award, may be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for the county in which such corporation is located; and thereupon the prevailing party may, upon notice of least eight days, apply to said court at any general or special term thereof, for an order confirming such award, and directing judgment to be entered thereon. Upon such hearing, if the application be opposed, like proceedings shall be had as are provided in sections eleven (11) to eighteen (18) inclusive, of chapter eighty-nine (89) of the General Statutes of Minnesota relating to arbitrators; and except as otherwise herein provided, all provisions of said chapter subsequent to the filing of the award in the office of the said clerk shall be applicable to awards rendered by said committees and boards created pursuant to this act. No such submission shall be made respecting the claim of any person to any real estate, or any interest therein, or lien thereon. Neither party shall have power to revoke a submission made under the rules of said corporation, without the consent of the other, and after due submission, if either neglects to appear before said committees and prosecute or defend, as the case may be, according to said rules, the committee or board may proceed to hear and determine the cause on the evidence produced by the other party.

The form of submission and the mode of procedure until the filing of the award in the office of the clerk of said court shall be substantially such as are prescribed by the rules and by-laws of such corporation, provided always such submission shall be in writing, signed by both parties, and set forth in plain and concise language the facts on which the controversy depends; and when they are not agreed upon the facts, the submission may be in the form of a complaint and answer, and, if needful, a reply. The filing of such pleadings, signed by the party, with the secretary of such corporation, shall be deemed a submission on the part of the party filing the same.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

County and District Courts.

AN ACT for an act prescribing the time of holding the general terms of district court in the Ninth (9th) Judicial district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the general terms of the district court in and for the Ninth (9th) judicial district shall be held at the times and in the several counties comprising said district, annually, as follows:

In the county of Brown, on the second (2d) Monday of April and the second (2d) Monday of October.

In the county of Nicollet, on the fourth (4th) Monday of April and the fourth (4th) Monday of October.

In the county of Redwood, on the second (2d) Tuesday of May and the second (2d) Tuesday of November.

In the county of Renville, on the fourth (4th) Tuesday of May and the fourth (4th) Tuesday of November.

In the county of Lyon, on the second (2d) Tuesday of June and the second (2d) Tuesday of December.

In the county of Lincoln, on the first (1st) Tuesday after the fourth (4th) day of July, and the first (1st) Tuesday after the first (1st) day of January.

SEC. 2. All writs, recognizances, bonds, continuances and proceeding issued, made or returnable to the district courts of the several counties aforesaid, as fixed by law prior to the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, made returnable to the terms of said courts as the same are prescribed by the provisions of section one (1) hereof.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, or prescribing any other time of holding any of said general terms of said court are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 27, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section two (2) of title one (1) of chapter sixty-five (65) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to courts of justices of the peace.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two (2) of title one (1), of chapter sixty-five (65), of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

"Provided further, That no justice of the peace shall hold his office or court in any saloon, or in any room adjacent to a saloon, where there is communication by door or otherwise between said place where said court is held and said saloon."

SEC. 2. Every justice of the peace shall keep his office in the town, city or ward for which he is elected; but he may issue process in any place in the county, and may in his discretion, for the convenience of parties, make any process issued by him, either civil or criminal, returnable, and may hold his court at any place appointed by him in a town, or ward adjoining the town or ward in which he resides, or in any incorporated village located within the town in which said justice resides, provided the place so appointed be within his county.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT for the establishment of a new judicial district, to be known as the thirteenth (13th) judicial district, and to fix dates for holding court therein.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the counties of Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Murray and Cottonwood be, and the same are hereby detached from the sixth (6th) judicial district, and are hereby created into a judicial district, to be known and designated the thirteenth (13th) judicial district of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. The terms of courts in said district to be held as follows: In Cottonwood county the first Tuesday after July fourth and the first Tuesday in January of each year. In Jackson county the first Tuesday of June and December of each year. In Murray county the third Tuesday in April and October of each year. In Nobles county the first Tuesday in March and November of each year. In Pipestone county the third Tuesday in May and December of each year. In Rock county the third Tuesday in March and September of each year.

SEC. 3. A district judge shall be elected therefor at the next general election; and the governor is hereby authorized to appoint a district judge for said district, to serve until his successor be elected.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 59 of chapter 64, General Statutes 1878, relating to district courts and general terms thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the third subdivision of section fifty-nine of chapter sixty-four, of the General Statutes of 1878, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "In the county of Hennepin on third Tuesday in April, the second Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday in December."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as interfering with the holding of the term of court on the third Tuesday in February, 1885, as now provided by law.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT relating to the records in the office of the clerks of the district court.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the clerks of the several district courts of the state shall enter upon the registers provided for that purpose, all cases, civil and criminal, which through the mistake, inadvertence or neglect of their predecessors in office, shall not have been registered; the true date of the filings in such cases shall be entered on said registers and said entries when so made shall have the same force and effect, as if made by the clerk of the district court at the proper time; provided, that the fees for such services shall be paid by the county only upon the order of the court, and provided further, that in docketing any such a judgment the date thereof shall be the time when the same is actually docketed, and the lien thereof shall attach only from such date.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section sixty-two (62), of title three (3), of chapter sixty-four (64), of the General Statutes, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to district courts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section sixty-two (62) of title three (3) of chapter sixty-four (64) of the General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), be, and hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 62. In Seventh district.—That the general term of the district court in the Seventh judicial district shall be held each year, in the several counties in said district as follows:

In the county of Benton, on the second Monday of January.

In the county of Douglas, on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of October.

In the county of Grant, on the second Monday of September.

In the county of Mille Lacs, on the fourth Monday of January.

In the county of Morrison, on the first Monday of March and the third Monday of September.

In the county of Otter Tail, on the first Monday of May and second Monday of November.

In the county of Pope, on the third Monday of October.

In [the] county of Sherburne, on the first Monday in February.

In the county of Stearns, on the second Monday of June and the first Monday of December.

In the county of Todd, on the third Monday of February.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after April 1, A. D. 1885.

Approved Feb. 28, 1885.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act regulating the time for holding the terms of the district court in the County of Freeborn, in the Tenth (10th) judicial district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1) of an act entitled an act regulating the time for holding the terms of the district court in the county of Freeborn, in the Tenth judicial district, approved March second (2d), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (1881), be, and the said section is so amended as to read as follows:

Section 1. The general terms of the district court in and for the county of Freeborn, in the Tenth judicial district, shall be held on the fourth (4th) Tuesday in November and on the third (3d) Tuesday in May in each and every year. Provided, that in case the business at said May term shall not be completed for any cause prior to holding any other term of court in said district, said May term shall be adjourned to the second Monday in July following for the transaction of such unfinished business.

SEC. 2. That the judge of said court may, and he is empowered to adjourn any term of said court from time to time during any term thereof, and to order and to hold special terms of said court in said county, for the trial and determination of both civil and criminal business and causes, or either, and said judge may direct grand and petit jurors to be drawn and summoned for any adjourned or special term of said court in the manner prescribed by law; and he may, and is empowered to order and direct the issuing of special venires, and the summoning of petit jurors at any time for the trial of civil or criminal actions and causes at any special or adjourned term of said court. Provided, that notice of the time of holding any such special term shall be given at least twenty (20) days previous to the holding thereof by publishing such notice in a newspaper printed and published in said county, but said judge is authorized and empowered by an order made by him at any general term of said court to appoint and fix the time of holding any special term herein provided without such printed notice being given.

SEC. 3. That all writs, processes, bonds, recognizances, appeals, continuances and proceedings issued, had or made returnable to or for the general terms of court in and for said county as heretofore fixed by law, shall be continued, taken and made returnable to the terms of said court in said county as fixed and provided by this act.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent with this act are repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section fifty-nine (59) of title three (3) of chapter sixty-four (64) of the General Statutes of A. D. 1878, relating to the holding of the terms of district court in the Fourth Judicial district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section fifty-nine (59) of title three (3) of chapter sixty-four (64) of the General Statutes of A. D. 1878, be amended as follows, to wit: That all of section fifty-nine (59) after the words "in the county of Wright," in the eighth line, be stricken out and the following substituted, as follows, to wit: "on the first Monday of June and the first Monday of December."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend the General Statutes of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to the general term of the district court of Pope county.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The general terms of the district court in and for the county of Pope, in the Seventh (7th) judicial district, shall be held on the second (2d) Monday in March and on the third (3d) Monday in October of each year.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the fourth (4th) day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-five (1885).

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT fixing the times for holding the general terms of the district court in the Eleventh judicial district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The general terms of the district court in and for the Eleventh judicial district of this state shall be held as follows:

In the county of Aitkin, on the fourth Monday in September in each year.

In the county of Wadena, on the first Monday after the twenty-eighth (28th) day of May and on the fourth Monday in November in each year.

In the county of Carlton, on the first Monday in April and on the first Monday in October in each year.

In the county of Clay, on the first Monday after the first day of January and on the first Monday after the fourth day of July in each year.

In the county of Crow Wing, on the second Monday in March and on the second Monday in September in each year.

In the county of Kittson, on the fourth Monday in March in each year.

In the county of Marshall, on the last Monday but one in May and on the third Monday in November in each year.

In the county of Becker, on the first Monday after the eleventh day of June and on the second Monday after the twenty-eighth (28th) day of November in each year.

In the county of Polk, on the first Monday in June and on the first Monday in December in each year.

In the county of St. Louis, on the first Monday after the first day of January and on the last Monday in April and on the first Monday in September in each year.

In the county of Norman, on the third Monday in May and on the second Monday in November in each year.

SEC. 2. All writs, processes, bonds, recognizances, continuances, appeals, notices and proceedings had, issued, or returnable to the terms of court in and for each of said counties as fixed by law prior to the passage of this act shall be deemed and construed as made, taken and returnable to the terms of court in each of said counties fixed by this act.

SEC. 3. Chapter eighty-two (82) of the General Laws of Minnesota for A. D. 1881, regular session, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 27, 1885.

AN ACT to detach the county of Aitkin, Minnesota, from the county of Crow Wing, and to organize the same for judicial purposes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the county of Aitkin, Minnesota, which has heretofore been attached to the county of Crow Wing, Minnesota, for judicial purposes (Chapter 94, General Laws of 1871), be, and the same is hereby detached from said Crow Wing county and organized for judicial purposes, with the rights and privileges of other organized counties of this state.

SEC. 2. That the county commissioners of said Aitkin county shall within thirty (30) days after the passage of this act appoint to the office of the clerk of court and to the office of county attorney of said county, persons eligible to said offices respectively, who shall qualify in the manner required by law, and who shall hold their said office until the next general election and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. That there shall be held in said county of Aitkin two terms of the district court in each year, the time for the commencement of which shall be fixed by the judge of said court, at least (90) ninety days before the commencement of said term of court, notice of which shall be given as said judge may direct, until otherwise provided by law, and all suits, actions and proceedings now pending in the district court for the counties of Crow Wing, Cass, Itasca and Aitkin, which by law would have been triable in said Aitkin county if the same had been organized for judicial purposes, shall be transferred to said Aitkin county, and all records pertaining to, or which properly belong to said Aitkin county, where no other provision is made by law, shall be transferred from said Crow Wing county to said Aitkin county, the expense of said transferring and transcribing, shall be paid by said Aitkin county. Provided, that a grand jury shall be summoned only at the first term of each year, unless otherwise ordered by the judge of the district court.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 6, 1885.

AN ACT to detach certain territory from the unorganized county of Cass and attach the same to Crow Wing county, and to change the boundary lines of Crow Wing county.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all that part of Cass county lying east of the range line between ranges twenty-eight (28) and twenty-nine (29), and south of the township line between townships one hundred and thirty-five (135) and one hundred and thirty-six (136), the same being the territory described as township one hundred and thirty-five, in ranges twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28), and township one hundred and thirty-three (133), in range twenty-eight (28), be and the same hereby is detached from the county of Cass, and annexed and attached to the county of Crow Wing.

SEC. 2. This act shall be submitted to the electors of the county of Crow Wing at the next general election held therein after the passage of this act, and the qualified electors of said county may at said election vote, by ballot, for or against the including of said townships and territory in said county.

That at the time of giving notice of the next general election to be held in said Crow Wing county it shall be the duty of the officers of each voting precinct in said county, who are required to give notice of such election, in the same manner and at the same time to give notice that at such election the provisions of this act will be submitted to the electors of said county for their approval or disapproval.

Provided, That a refusal or neglect to give such notice shall not invalidate any election that shall be held pursuant to this act.

SEC. 3. That at said election, each voter of said county of Crow Wing in favor of attaching said territory to said county, and the change of the north and west boundary lines of said county which would be caused thereby, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, on his ballot "For attaching territory to Crow Wing county;" and those opposed to the same shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on their ballots the words: "Against attaching territory to Crow Wing county." Such votes shall be received and canvassed at the same time and in the same manner, and the returns thereof made to the same officers by the judges of election and county canvassing board, as is required with reference to votes for county officers.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 28, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section fifty-six (56) of title three (3) of chapter sixty-four (64) of General Statutes eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) relating to the terms of the district court of the First judicial district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section fifty-six (56) of title three (3) of chapter sixty-four (64) of General Statutes eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

SEC. 56. The general terms of the district court of the First judicial district of this state shall be held at the times following: In the county of Goodhue on the second Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

In the county of Dakota on the third Tuesday in January, and the third Tuesday in June in each year.

In the county of Washington on the fourth Tuesday in May, and the second Tuesday in November in each year.

In the county of Pine, on the first Tuesday in October in each year.

In the county of Chisago, on the third Tuesday in October in each year.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, A. D., eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

Approved Jan. 21, 1885.

AN ACT entitled an act providing for terms of the district court for Otter Tail county, in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That terms of the district court in Otter Tail county, State of Minnesota, shall be held as follows: On the third Monday of May and the second Monday of November in each year.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after April 1st, 1885.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section one (1), chapter twenty-two (22), of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), relating to the terms of the district court of the county of Martin, Minnesota, in the Sixth (6) judicial district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1), chapter twenty-two (22) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. There shall hereafter be two (2) terms of the district court in said county of Martin in each year. One of said terms shall be held on the second (2) Tuesday of February and the other on the second (2) Tuesday of September of each and every year; but no grand jury shall be summoned for the September term in said Martin county unless the judge of the Sixth (6) judicial district shall make and file with the clerk of court for said Martin county, at least fifteen (15) days before such term, an order directing the summoning of such grand jury.

SEC. 3. That all writs, proofs, bonds, recognizances, continuances, appeals, notices and proceedings had, issued or returnable to the term of court in and for said county as fixed by law prior to the passage of this act, shall be deemed and construed as made, taken and returnable to the proper term of court in said county as fixed by this act.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 20, 1885.

AN ACT to fix the times for holding the general terms of the district court in the Eighth judicial district.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. General terms of the district court shall be held in the several counties comprising the Eighth judicial district as follows:

In the county of Carver, on the second Monday of March and the second Monday of September in each year.

In the county of Le Sueur, on the second Monday of April and the first Monday of October in each year.

In the county of McLeod, on the second Monday of May and the second Monday of November in each year.

In the county of Sibley, on the fourth Monday of May and the fourth Monday of November in each year.

In the county of Scott, on the second Monday of June and the second Monday of December in each year.

SEC. 2. All written process, bonds, continuances, appeals, notices, proceedings and recognizances issued, made or returnable to general terms of court in and for said counties, as respectively fixed by law prior to the passage of this act, shall be deemed and construed as made, taken and returned to the proper term of said court in the said counties respectively, as fixed by this act.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 5, 1885.

Counties and County Officers.

AN ACT to amend section 3, title 3, chapter 7, General Statutes of 1878, relating to salaries of county attorneys.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section three (3) of title (3) of chapter seven (7) General Statutes of 1878 be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twelve hundred" in the second line of said section three (3) and insert in lieu thereof the words "two thousand."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT for an act to amend section two of chapter fifty-five of the General Statutes, 1878, in relation to probate bonds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 2 of chapter 55 of the General Statutes of 1878 be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following provisions:

"Upon application to the probate court having jurisdiction, made by a surety of an executor, administrator or guardian, to be discharged from further liability as such surety, said court shall by order require such executor, administrator or guardian to furnish a new bond to the satisfaction of said court within ten days after personal service of such order. Compliance with such order shall operate to discharge such surety from liability for any subsequent act or omission of such executor, administrator or guardian; and an order shall be thereupon made to that effect, and in such case the surety so exonerated may enforce an accounting before the court by such executor, administrator or guardian concerning all his prior acts and doings. If an executor, administrator or guardian, upon being ordered to furnish a new bond as aforesaid, shall fail to comply therewith, he shall be removed and compelled to render and settle his account as soon as practicable."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for the change of county seats.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever a majority of the freeholders who are legal voters and residents of the county shall present to the board of county commissioners of such county a petition, signed by them asking a change of the county seat to some other place in said county, such place to be designated in said petition, it shall be the duty of such board of county commissioners to submit the question of the change and removal of the county seat of such county to the place designated in said petition to a vote of the qualified electors of such county in the manner herein provided and subject to the provisos and conditions herein contained.

SEC. 2. Such election shall be held only on the day of the general election for state and county officers, and shall be conducted and the votes canvassed, certified, returned and recorded in the same manner as other votes cast at said election.

SEC. 3. Upon receipt of said petition by the board of county commissioners it shall be filed in the office of the county auditor of such county; and shall be open to public examination and inspection, and the auditor shall give public notice of such filing by publishing for four successive weeks in all the newspapers of said county a notice containing the substance of the petition, the date of filing the same and the number of names signed or attached thereto; and if there is no paper printed and published in said county, then by posting or causing to be posted three copies of said notice in each organized town in said county for the same length of time; and no action shall be taken on said petition until the expiration of such period of notice and publication.

SEC. 4. The board of county commissioners of such county, after due notice of the filing of said petition has been given as herein provided, shall give at least four weeks' notice of such election by publishing the same in all the newspapers printed and published in such county; and if there is no newspaper printed and published in such county, then by posting or causing to be posted three copies of said notice in three of the most public places in each organized town in said county for the same time.

SEC. 5. At such election those voting on such question of change or removal of the county seat shall deposit their ballots in a separate box to be provided for that purpose. The ballots used at such election shall have printed or written or partly printed and partly written thereon the words: "For change of county seat to .... Yes." "For change of county seat to .... No."

SEC. 6. If a majority of all the voters present and voting at such election shall vote in favor of such change of county seat, it shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of county commissioners to certify to the same with the attestation of the county auditor to the governor of the state, who thereupon shall issue his proclamation to that effect and cause the same to be published and printed in some newspaper printed and published at the capital of the state, and from the date of such proclamation the place so designated shall be the county seat of such county. But if there shall not be a majority of such votes in favor of such change then it shall not be lawful for the county commissioners to again submit the question of the change or removal of the county seat at any time within five years from the time such election is held. Provided, That in all counties where the question of the change or location of the county seat therein has heretofore been submitted to a vote of the electors of such county and the county seat therein has been fixed or located by such vote, no such county seat so fixed or located shall be changed or removed under the provisions of this act unless three-fifths (3-5) of all the voters present and voting at such election shall vote in favor of such change or removal.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT allowing compensation to county commissioners in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section twelve (12) of chapter fifteen (15) of the General Statutes of 1878 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, That in the performance of the duties required by this section such county commissioner shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for each day necessarily employed, and ten cents per mile for every mile necessarily traveled in the performance of such duty, but no commissioner shall receive pay for the performance of such duty for more than fifteen days service nor mileage to exceed one hundred miles in any one year."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section seventy-four (74) of chapter thirty-six (36), General Statutes eighteen hundred seventy-eight (1878), providing for assistant county superintendents of schools.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section seventy-four (74) of chapter thirty-six (36), General Statutes eighteen hundred seventy-eight (1878), be amended by adding thereto the following: "That in any county having one hundred seventy-five or more organized school districts the county superintendent of schools of such county may appoint an assistant superintendent of schools, said appointment to be confirmed by the board of county commissioners. The duties of such assistant superintendent shall be to assist in all the general duties prescribed to be done by the county superintendent, under whose direction the same shall be performed, and to whom report shall be made. The salary of such assistant superintendent shall be fixed by the board of county commissioners at any amount not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum, to be paid monthly as salaries of other county officers."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and seventy-two (172) of chapter eight (8) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to salaries of county treasurers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and seventy-two (172) of chapter eight (8) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be and is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:

Provided further, That whenever the salary of the county treasurer is limited to a fixed sum by the second proviso of this section, said fixed sum shall be paid in the manner provided above, at the end of each month, in twelve equal installments; and no treasurer receiving pay for his services under said second proviso, whose salary cannot be certainly and exactly fixed at the beginning of his official year, shall receive more than one-twelfth of his annual salary at the end of each month, as carefully estimated and recorded by the board of county commissioners at their January meeting in each year, and the balance of the year's pay found to be legally due the treasurer shall be paid to him on the computation of said board of commissioners at their next January meeting.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six (1886).

Approved February 24, 1885.

AN ACT authorizing county commissioners to require county officers to give new official bonds in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The county commissioners of any county in the State of Minnesota may require any county officer to give a new official bond whenever, in the opinion of a majority of said commissioners, the original bond of any county officer has become insufficient.

SEC. 2. Any person who is a surety upon the official bond of any county officer may file with the board of county commissioners of the proper county, at any regular or special meeting of said board, or with the county auditor of such county, a request, in writing, that the officer for whom he is surety, naming him, be required to furnish a new official bond, and giving the reasons for such request. Such request shall be laid before the board of commissioners on the first (1st) day of their next meeting following the date of filing said request, and shall take precedence of all other business before said commissioners.

SEC. 3. When any board of county commissioners shall deem the bond of any county officer insufficient, or when the request of any surety on the official bond of any county officer, as provided in the preceding section, is laid before them, they shall cause a notice to be issued by them, signed by the chairman of said board and countersigned by the auditor of said county, and directed to the county officer named in such request, or whose bond is deemed insufficient, requiring him to furnish a new official bond, to be approved by them, before the first (1st) day of the next regular, special or adjourned meeting of said board, but not earlier than twenty (20) days from date of said notice, under the penalty of forfeiture of his office, which notice shall be served personally upon such officer at least twenty (20) days before such general, special or adjourned meeting of such board, and the same shall be served and returned in the same manner as summons in district courts.

SEC. 4. Whenever any county officer has been served with the notice as provided in the preceding section, and fails or neglects to furnish such new bond as so required, the office held by such officer shall be deemed vacant; and the vacancy thus created shall be filled as provided by law; provided, that if it shall be made to appear to said board of county commissioners that such officer has been prevented by sickness or other physical disability from furnishing such new bond as so required, said commissioners may grant such officer further time, but not later than the next meeting of said board of commissioners, to furnish the same, and, if said new bond is not furnished as required the office of such officer shall be deemed vacant, as before provided.

SEC. 5. That when a new bond is taken and approved as provided, the original bond and the rights and liabilities of the parties thereto, incurred or existing at or prior to the time of the approval of the new bond, shall not be anywise affected or impaired, but such original bond and the sureties thereon shall not be liable for the acts of such officer after said new bond is approved and accepted.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for the proper indexing of all records in the office of the clerk of the district court.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court of every county in the State to procure, at the expense of the county, two (2) well bound books, to be denominated "Plaintiffs' Index to Court Records" and "Defendants' Index to Court Records," to be ruled and printed substantially in the following manner:

Plaintiffs.	Defendants.	Kind of Action.	Term Commenced.	Record Book.	Pages.	Term Disposed of.	Date of Judgment. Mo.	Date of Judgment. Day.	Judgment Docket. Book.	Judgment Docket. Page.	Execution Docket. Book.	Execution Docket. Page.	Fee Book. Book.	Fee Book. Page.	Satisfied, or not Satisfied.	Number of Case.

In which all cases shall be entered in alphabetical order by the name of each plaintiff and defendant. Said books shall set forth the names of the parties, kind of action, term commenced, the record books and pages on which cases are recorded; the term disposed of, date of judgment, books and pages of the judgment dockets, execution dockets, fee books, satisfied or not satisfied, and number of case.

The defendants' index shall be ruled and printed in the same manner as the plaintiffs', except the parties shall be reversed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to amend sections 92, 95, and 96, of chapter 8, General Statutes 1878, relating to the term of office of county commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 92, chapter 8, General Statutes 1878, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 92. Every county shall be deemed an organized county for the purposes of this title, and shall have a board of county commissioners. In those counties which are organized into townships and which poll eight hundred votes or more, the said board shall consist of five members, and in all other counties of three members, whose term of office shall be four years, and until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified."

SEC. 2. That section 95 of said chapter 8 be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 95. Every county which has not a township organization shall be divided into three commissioner districts, which shall contain as near an equal number of electors as convenient, and in one of each of said districts a commissioner shall be elected and the person elected from district number one shall hold his office for the term of two years; the person elected, from district number two shall hold his office for the term of four years; and the person elected from district number three shall hold his office for the term of two years; and commissioners shall be elected thereafter for the term of four years. Provided that if the county commissioners are not elected as herein provided for, they shall be appointed by the governor from the qualified electors of the said county, and shall qualify in the same manner as commissioners elected in accordance with General Laws; provided further, that the term of all county commissioners elected at the general election in November, 1884, shall expire on the first Monday of January, 1887."

SEC. 3. That section ninety-six of said chapter be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 96. At the first election, when the board of county commissioners will consist of five members, the persons elected from districts numbered one, three and five, shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and the persons elected from districts numbered two and four, for the term of four years, and thereafter the commissioners elected shall hold for the term of four years; and in every county where the board of county commissioners will consist of three members, the persons elected from districts numbered one and three shall hold their offices for two years, and the person elected from district number two, for four years, and thereafter the commissioners elected shall hold office for the term of four years.

"Provided that the term of all county commissioners elected at the general election in November, 1884, shall expire on the first Monday of January, 1887."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 21, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and seventy-nine (179) of chapter eight (8) of the General Statutes of 1878 of the State of Minnesota, relating to registers of deeds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature in the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and seventy-nine (179) of chapter eight (8) of the General Statutes of 1878 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 179. The register shall exhibit free of charge, during the hours that his office is or is required by law to be open, any of the records or papers in his official custody, to the inspection of any person demanding the same, either for examination or for the purpose of making or completing an abstract or transcript therefrom. Provided, that whenever in the opinion of the board of county commissioners it is for the benefit of the people of their county that any person, company or corporation, who has or may have a set of abstracts of title, should be permitted to occupy any part of the county buildings for an office, such board, may by resolution give such person, company, or corporation permission so to do; and in every such case such board shall require of such person, company or corporation, a bond in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars with two or more sureties to be approved by the commissioners, conditioned, that such person, company, or corporation, will handle all public record belonging to the county with due care, and will not charge any greater fee for making abstracts than is or may be allowed the register of deeds for like services, and for the faithful performance of his duty as an abstractor.

Provided, further, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed as giving any person the right to have or use the said records for the purpose of making or completing an abstract or transcript therefrom, when it would interfere or hinder the register of deeds in the performance of his official duties or as permitting any person to take any of said records from the register of deeds office without his consent. [But no register of deeds is bound to record any deed, mortgage or other instruments, unless the fees therefor are tendered him in advance.]

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and ninety-eight (198) of title seven (7) of chapter eight (8) of the General Statutes of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to sheriffs.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and ninety-eight (198) of title seven (7) of chapter eight (8) of the General Statutes of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 198. If any sheriff or deputy sheriff fails to settle with and pay over to the board of county commissioners, according to law, any money collected or received by him for the use of or belonging to the county, or shall fail to settle with and pay over to the person or persons entitled thereto any money he may have collected or received by virtue of any execution, process, judgment order or decree, or in any other way by virtue of his office, such board of county commissioners, or such person or persons, may proceed against such sheriff and deputy sheriff in a summary manner before the district court by an order upon him to show cause why he should not pay over such money, and upon the hearing thereof the court may order such sheriff or deputy sheriff to pay to such board of county commissioners or to the person or persons so entitled thereto the amount found due, with twenty per centum thereon as damages for such failure, together with all costs of the proceedings under this section, and upon failure to comply with such order he may be committed to jail as for a contempt.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 24, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and twenty-five (125) of chapter eight (8) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) relating to county commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and twenty-five (125) of chapter eight (8) of the General Statutes of A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be and the same is hereby amended by inserting between the words "direct" and "a" in the fifth line thereof the following words, "the county surveyor and, where there be no county surveyor then."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT relating to the records in the offices of the register of deeds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That in all cases where deeds or other conveyances of real estate within this state, or letters of attorney authorizing the same, have heretofore been actually recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county where the real estate thereby affected was at the time of the making of such records or is situate, whether such deeds, conveyances and letters of attorney were duly and properly admitted to record or otherwise, all such records may nevertheless be read in evidence in any court within this state, and shall be received as prima facie evidence of the contents of the original instruments of which they purport to be the records, and all such records shall in all respects have the same force and effect as they would have if such original instruments at the time they were so recorded had been legally entitled to record.

SEC. 2. That duly authenticated copies of aforesaid record may be read in evidence in any court within this state with the same effect as the records themselves aforesaid.

Provided, that nothing in this act shall be held to affect any vested rights, nor apply to any action commenced or now pending in any of the courts of this state.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 27, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for a change of the county lines of the counties of Polk and Marshall, in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the east and west line dividing the counties of Polk and Marshall, instead of being where it now is, shall be on the south line of township one hundred and fifty-four from its intersection with the west line of the state in center of the main channel of the Red river on the west, to the east line of said county of Polk.

SEC. 2. At the time of giving notice of the next general election in the said counties of Polk and Marshall it shall be the duty of the several officers in said counties, required by law, to give notice in like manner that at said election the question will be submitted to the electors of said counties as to whether this law shall be adopted.

SEC. 3. At said election the electors of said counties in favor of the adoption of this law shall have distinctly written or printed or partly written and partly printed, on their ballots, "For change of county line;" those opposed to such adoption the words "Against change of county line." Such vote shall be received and canvassed at the same time and in the same manner and returned to the same officers by the judges of election as votes for county officers.

SEC. 4. The county canvassing boards of said counties, to whom the returns of election are made, shall canvass the returns upon said question in the same manner and at the same time as returns for county officers, and the abstracts thereof shall be made out on one sheet and signed and certified in the same manner as in the case of abstracts of voters for said officers, and shall be deposited in the office of the county auditors of said counties immediately thereafter, and copies thereof duly certified by said auditors forwarded by them to the secretary of state, and the governor of said state shall thereupon, if this law is adopted, make proclamation to that effect in such manner as he may deem advisable.

SEC. 5. When the adoption of the change of county lines herein provided for shall have been proclaimed by the governor as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the register of deeds of said Marshall county to copy and transcribe from the records of the register of deeds of said Polk county, all instruments of any and all descriptions into the proper record book of said Marshall county that relate to the territory so transferred from said Polk county to said Marshall county, and he shall receive from the treasurer of said Marshall county for such services the sum of ten (10) cents per folio for such service, and said records so transcribed shall be legal records of and pertaining to the property so affected, and shall have the same force and effect in law as though made from the original instruments.

SEC. 6. This act shall in no manner affect the tax levied and uncollected upon the property in the territory so transferred from said Polk county to said Marshall county, but all such taxes shall be collected and the payment thereof enforced by the officers of said Polk county in the same manner as though such change in the county lines had not been made; and the proportion of said taxes so collected by the officers of said Polk county, or any moneys coming into the hands of said Polk county officers belonging to any town or school district within the territory so transferred at the time this act shall take effect, shall be paid over to the town or school district so entitled to the same.

SEC. 7. The indebtedness of Polk county at the time this act shall take effect by proclamation of the governor as aforesaid, except for aid to railroads or for public buildings or public property of said county purchased or contracted for after the passage of this act, shall be borne by said Polk county and said Marshall county in proportion to the value of taxable property of said Polk county and of the territory so transferred respectively, as shown by the then last general assessment of said Polk county for purposes of taxation, and the proportion of such indebtedness belonging to said Marshall county to pay, shall be paid to the treasurer of said Polk county within six months after the adoption of this law shall be proclaimed by the governor as aforesaid, with interest to the date of payment.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of meeting its proportion of the indebtedness of said Polk county as aforesaid and of funding its floating debts, the said county of Marshall is hereby authorized to issue its bonds, bearing seven per cent interest, and payable in ten years, in a sum not exceeding two thousand (2,000) dollars.

SEC. 9. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. Section one of this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the proclamation of the governor of the adoption thereof by the vote of the counties of Polk and Marshall, as provided in section four of this act and the balance thereof from and after its passage.

Approved February 21, 1885.

The Public Schools.

ANACT to provide for establishing and conducting a state public school.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint five (5) commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable location and erecting thereon suitable buildings for a state school or temporary home for dependent and neglected children, such institution to be known as the state public school.

SEC. 2. The said commissioners shall have power to receive proposals for the donation of such land to the state for such site, and to receive the same by gift, or they may purchase such site if no proper location shall be given for that purpose, and they may receive donations of money or other securities in behalf of the State of Minnesota for the benefit of such school; and they may locate the same at such point as they shall deem for the best interests of this State. They shall receive no pay for their services under this act, except their traveling and other official expenses. That the governor shall be, ex-officio, a member of such board.

SEC. 3. That the deeds for such site shall be duly executed to the State of Minnesota and delivered to the state auditor; and the state treasurer, thereupon, is hereby directed to pay on the warrant of the state auditor, to such grantor of whom such site shall be purchased, in case of the purchase of the same, such sums of money as may be required to pay for the site. Provided: That not over one thousand ($1,000) dollars shall be paid for that purpose. The said commissioners shall, at their first meeting, appoint from their number a secretary and treasurer.

SEC. 4. That the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), and ten thousand ($10,000) dollars for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887) is hereby appropriated from any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary of said commissioners to render annually to the state auditor accounts current of all cash transactions and all moneys received with the proper vouchers, and no money shall be drawn by said commissioners unless they shall have first filed with the state auditor an estimate and statement showing the purpose for which money is required.

SEC. 6. The said commissioners shall have the superintendence of the grounds and the design and construction of the necessary buildings, with power to appoint an architect, superintendent and other necessary agents and assistants and to fix the compensation for their services subject to the approval of the governor, the principal building to have a capacity for not less than one hundred (100) children.

SEC. 7. Said commissioners before they enter upon the duties of their office shall each take and subscribe an oath of office and file the same in the office of the secretary of state, and the treasurer of said commissioners shall execute an official bond to the State of Minnesota in the penal sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, with two (2) good and sufficient sureties approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him, and to properly account for all moneys received by him under this act.

SEC. 8. When the state public school shall be finished the said commissioners shall make under their hands a certificate thereof, which shall be transmitted to the governor, who shall thereupon give public notice that the same is ready for the reception of dependent and neglected children. That after the completion of the state public school building, and until the last day of the session of the legislature next succeeding such completion, said commissioners shall have the control and government of said state public school, with the same authority and duties as are given to the board named in section nine (9) of this act.

SEC. 9. The general supervision and government of said state public school shall be vested in a board of control to consist of three (3) members, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the members of which board shall hold their offices for the respective terms of two (2), four (4) and six (6) years from the last day of the session of the legislature next after the completion of the state public school building, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, said respective terms of office to be designated in their several appointments, and thereafter there shall be one of the said board appointed every two (2) years, whose term of office shall continue for six years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified. The members of the said board shall constitute a body corporate, under the name and style of the "Board of Control of the State Public School," with the right of suing and being sued, of making and using a common seal, and altering it at pleasure.

That said board of control shall have the power of taking and holding, by purchase, gift, donation, devise or bequest, real or personal estate to be applied to the use of the institution.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of said board of control to meet once in three (3) months on its own adjournments, and oftener if necessary; that the said board shall elect from its own number a president and secretary; also a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the said board; each of whom shall hold his office during the pleasure of the said board; that the said treasurer shall give his bond to the people of this State, with two (2) or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the said board and the governor, in the penal sum of at least ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, or in such additional penal sum as said board may require, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him by law, and to account for and pay over as required by law all moneys received by him as such treasurer, and when not a member of said board may be paid for his services as other employes of said institution.

The said board of control shall establish a system of government for the institution, and shall make all necessary rules and regulations for enforcing discipline, imparting instruction, preserving health, and for the proper physical, intellectual and moral training of children. The said board shall appoint a superintendent, a matron, and such other officers, teachers, and employees as shall be necessary, who shall severally hold their offices or places during the pleasure of said board, and said board shall prescribe their duties and fix their salaries, subject to the approval of the governor.

SEC. 11. There shall be received as pupils in said school those children who are declared dependent on the public for support, as provided in this act, who are over three (3) and under fourteen (14) years of age, and who are in suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction. That said board is authorized in admitting children to give preference to those under twelve (12) years of age. That those admitted, unless sent from the institution as provided by this act, shall be retained until they are sixteen (16) years of age, and may be retained after that age in the option of said board until a home is procured for them. That said board is authorized to return to the county sending it any child when it shall become sixteen (16) years of age and no home has been procured, or whenever after its admission it shall be ascertained to the satisfaction of said board that the child was of unsound mind or unsound body at the time of its admission, or if for any other reason said board shall consider said child an improper inmate of said school; that, in the case of the return of any child as herein provided to the county sending it, the guardianship of this board shall cease and the child shall again become a charge on the county sending it. The said board of control shall report in writing to the county commissioners of the proper county the reason for returning the child.

SEC. 12. The children in such school shall be maintained and educated in the branches usually taught in common schools, and shall have proper physical and moral training.

SEC. 13. It is declared to be the object of this act to provide for such children a temporary home only in said school until homes can be procured for them in good families. The said board of control is hereby made the legal guardian of all children who shall become inmates of the said school. It shall be the duty of said board of control to use special diligence in providing suitable homes for such children, and it is hereby authorized to place them in such families on a written contract during minority, or until eighteen (18) years of age, in the discretion of said board of control, providing for their education in the public schools where they may reside, for teaching them some useful occupation, for kind and proper treatment as members of the family where placed, and for the payment, on the termination of such contract, to said board of control, for the use of the child, any sum of money that may be provided for in said instrument.

SEC. 14. That whenever there shall be sufficient room for the reception of the class of children described in this act in such state public school, no such children shall hereafter be maintained in county poorhouses. That in receiving such children into such school preference shall be given first to dependent and indigent orphans or half-orphans of deceased soldiers of this State.

SEC. 15. Whenever inquired of by the county commissioners of any county, and whenever there is room for one or more children in said school from any county, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of said school to notify the county commissioners of such county how many children they can send to said school. That whenever there are more admissible children in the several counties than can be received in said school, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of said school to divide such admissions pro rata among the counties according to the number of dependent children in each at the time of such admission, giving preference to counties of the same or larger population that have had less admitted into said school. That whenever the county commissioners of any county shall be informed by the superintendent of said school that any dependent children from their county can be admitted into said school it shall be their duty to forward them to said school as provided in this act as soon as practicable. That the expense of transportation of children to said school pursuant to law and the expense of returning any of said children to their counties after their admission by said board of control as improper inmates of said school shall be audited by the board of state auditors and paid from the general fund.

SEC. 16. Before the county commissioners shall send any child to said school they shall cause him to be brought before the judge of probate, in the county where the child belongs, for examination by the judge of probate as to his alleged dependence; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county, in the case of children in the poorhouses, or other children which shall be found in a state of want or suffering, or being abandoned or improperly exposed, or children in any orphan asylum, where the officers thereof desire to surrender them to the care of the State, whenever there shall be a vacancy for their county in said school, to bring such children before the said judge of probate for said examination, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said judge of probate to investigate the facts in each case, and ascertain whether such children are dependent, their ages, names, and residence of parents, and in what county poorhouse or orphan asylum they have been kept, if any, and for how long a time; and said judge of probate shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and may, in his discretion, request the attendance of the prosecuting attorney for such examinations, and if so requested it shall be the duty of such prosecuting attorney to attend in behalf of the county. The parents or any friend may appear in behalf of any child, and in his discretion the said judge of probate may request any county commissioner to appear in behalf of any child, and if on such examination the said judge of probate shall find that any child is dependent and neglected, he shall enter such finding by a proper order in the journal of the probate court in his office, and shall deliver to the county commissioners procuring such examination a certified copy of such order, which shall contain, besides said findings, a statement of the facts so far as ascertained as to the age of the child, names and residence of parents, and name of county poorhouse or orphan asylum where the child has been maintained, and the length of time of such maintenance; and in the case of the examination of two or more children at the same time, only one (1) order need be made, and said certified copy of said order shall be delivered with the child at said school to the superintendent thereof.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of said board of control to provide and keep in said institution a record in which shall be entered the names, residence and ages of the children received, the residence, business habits, and character of the parents if living and known, the date of reception in school, the date of indenture contract, and the name, occupation and residence of the person with whom the child is placed. A brief history of each child shall be maintained during its minority.

SEC. 18. The said board of control is authorized to designate some officer, teacher or other employe connected with said school, to act as agent thereof, and who shall act in that capacity during the pleasure of said board of control, and shall be known as the agent of the state public school; and his duties as such agent shall be prescribed by said board, and shall include the visiting, as often and at such times as said board of control shall determine, any and all children placed in charge of any person by said board of control; to inquire into the condition of such children, and make such investigation as may be necessary in relation thereto, and report the same to said board of control, to investigate all applications to take such children by adoption or otherwise to such suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of or otherwise take and keep any children sent to said school, and to enter into a contract in writing, in behalf and under the instructions of said board of control with the persons taking such child, and all such contracts shall contain a clause reserving to said board of control the right to withdraw the child from any person having him when, in the opinion of the board, the welfare of the child requires it.

The said agent, while acting as such, shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses by the treasurer of said board of control, after being allowed and certified by said board of control.

SEC. 10. The said board of control shall biennially report to the governor, legislature and superintendent of public instruction, presenting a detailed statement of the operations of said institution for the two (2) fiscal years preceding the regular session of the legislature, which shall include the report of the treasurer of said board of control of all receipts and disbursements in his office for the same period, and the report of the superintendent for the same period, setting forth the condition of said school, the names of regular employes and the salary of each, the number of children who have received instruction, the average number during each year in the school, the discipline prescribed, the studies pursued, the books used, the expense per capita for average attendance, the expense per capita estimating therein the expenses additional for those indentured, and such other information as he may deem important, or the governor or superintendent of public instruction may request. The members of said board of control shall be allowed the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their official duties, and three (3) dollars per day for their official services actually and necessarily performed, which shall be audited by the state auditor and paid from the general fund.

SEC. 20. That whenever the county commissioners of any county shall bring any child before the judge of probate for examination as to his alleged dependence, as provided in section sixteen (16) of this act, they shall present to said judge an application in writing which shall be filed in his office for such examination, which shall be signed by at least two (2) of said commissioners, in which they shall certify that in their opinion the child named is dependent on the public for support, and that he has no parents against whom his support can be enforced.

SEC. 21. That the superintendent, or agent, or board of control of the state public school, is hereby authorized to consent to the adoption of any child who has or shall become an inmate of said institution, by any person or persons, pursuant to the provisions of any act entitled "An act to provide for changing the name of minor adopted children and of other persons," approved February twenty-sixth (26), Eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and that on such adoption the said board of control shall cease to be the guardian of the child so adopted.

SEC. 22. That whenever, on the examination provided for in this act, the judge of probate shall determine that the child is dependent on the public for support or neglected, he shall cause it to be examined by the county physician, if there be one, and if not, then by a respectable practicing physician, and shall in no case enter the order in his journal showing the child is admissible to this school unless the physician making such examination shall certify in writing, under oath, filed in said court, that the child examined by him is, [in] his opinion, of sound mind, and has no chronic or contagious disease, and in his opinion has not been exposed to any contagious disease within fifteen (15) days previous to such examination before the judge of probate. That a copy of such certificate shall be attached to the other papers provided by this act, to accompany each child to this school.

SEC. 23. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section sixteen (16) of chapter thirty-six (36) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to education.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the second proviso of section sixteen (16), chapter thirty-six (36), General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. Provided, second, that if any five or more voters, who are freeholders residing in the district and who may feel aggrieved by the alteration or organization of their district, shall make and file with the county auditor a written application to the county commissioners for a rehearing of any matter in relation to school districts upon which they have entered their order not more than twenty days prior to such filing, said auditor shall present the same at their next session thereafter to said commissioners, who shall thereupon cause notice of a rehearing of such matter to be served upon the clerks of the affected districts, and posted as provided in case of petition; and at the time and place stated in such notice, or at any subsequent time to which the same may be adjourned, they shall hear such grievance, and make such order in the premises as they may think justice requires.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT requiring the education of all healthy children.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That every parent, guardian or other person in the State of Minnesota, having control of any child or children between the ages of eight and sixteen years shall be required to send such child or children to a public school or private school, taught by a competent instructor, for a period of at least twelve (12) weeks in each year, at least six (6) weeks of which time shall be consecutive, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the board of the school district or the board of education of the city or independent school district in which such parent, guardian or person having control resides, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that such parent or guardian was not able, by reason of poverty, to clothe such child properly, or that such child's bodily or mental condition has been such as to prevent his attendance at school or application to study for the period required, or that such child or children are taught at home in such branches of study as are usually taught in the public schools, subject to the same examination as other pupils of the district or city in which the child resides, or that he has already acquired the ordinary branches required by law, or that there is no school taught within two (2) miles by the nearest traveled road.

SEC. 2. Any parent, guardian or other person failing to comply with the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined in a sum not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for the first offense, nor less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for the second and every subsequent offense. Said action shall be prosecuted in the name of the State of Minnesota, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and all fines so collected shall be paid into the county treasury of the proper county for the support of common schools.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of any school director or president of the board of education to inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty prescribed in this act, and ascertain from the person neglecting the reasons, if any, therefor, and shall forthwith proceed to secure the prosecution of any offense occurring under this act; and any director or president neglecting to secure such prosecution for such offense within ten days after a written notice has been served on him by any taxpayer in said district or city, unless the person so complained of shall be excused by the district or city board or board of education, for reasons hereinbefore stated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, which fine shall be prosecuted for and in the name of the State of Minnesota; and such fine, when collected, shall be paid into the county treasury, as in section two of this act.

SEC. 4. That upon the trial of any offense as charged herein, if, upon such trial, it shall be determined that such prosecution was malicious, then the costs in such case shall be adjudged against the complainant and collected as fines in other cases.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section twenty (20), of chapter thirty-six (36), of the General Statutes of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to the time of holding annual school meetings in common school districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section twenty (20) of chapter thirty-six (36), General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 20. The officers of each common school district shall be a director, a treasurer and a clerk, who shall be elected by a ballot at the annual meeting, which shall be held on the third Saturday in July of each year, at seven o'clock p. m., unless a different hour shall have been fixed by a vote at the last preceding annual meeting. And the term of office of any common school district officer that should expire in September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885), shall expire on the last day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885), and the term of office of any common school district officer that should expire in September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), shall expire on the last day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), and the term of office of any common school district officer that should expire in September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887), shall expire on the last day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. The clerk shall, within three (3) days after the meeting notify such persons of their elections, and they shall enter upon their terms of office on the first day of August in each year, and continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified, under the following order of the boards elected at the annual meeting in October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872). The director shall hold his office one year, the treasurer two years, and the clerk three years, and thereafter one trustee shall be elected annually. But when a new district is formed, a meeting for organization may be called by a notice stating the object of such meeting, signed by three freeholders or householders residing within the limits thereof, and posted in five conspicuous places in the district, ten days before the time fixed for holding such meeting, and such meeting so called shall have the same power as annual meetings; provided, that the board of trustees elected at such meeting shall hold their respective offices until the next annual meeting; and, of the officers elected by any district at the first annual meeting after the organization, the director shall hold his office for one year, the treasurer two years and the clerk three years. Provided, second, if an annual meeting is not held, or if for any reason a trustee is not elected to an office the term of which expires at the regular annual meeting of that year, the incumbent of such office shall hold over until its next annual meeting in the following year, and until his successor is duly elected at a regular annual meeting."

SEC. 2. That section ninety-seven (97) of chapter thirty-six (36) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, as amended in 1881, chapter forty-one (41), section nine (9), be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "first Saturday in September" in the seventh and twelfth lines, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "third Saturday in July," and also by adding to the said section (97) the words: "The terms of all members of boards of education elected at the annual school meetings in 1882, 1883 and 1884 shall expire on the first Saturday in August, [illegible]

two years and eleven months from the date of their election.

SEC. 3. That section ninety-nine (99) of said chapter thirty-six (36) be amended by striking out the words "third Saturday in September" in the second and third lines and inserting in lieu thereof the words "first Saturday in August."

SEC. 4. That section thirty-nine (39) and one hundred and five (105) of said chapter thirty-six (36) be and the same are hereby amended by striking out the word "September" wherever it occurs and inserting the word "August."

SEC. 5. That section seventy-one (71) of said chapter thirty-six (36) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "October" in the first line and inserting "September."

SEC. 6. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and maintain a system of public schools in the State of Minnesota."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section eight of an act entitled "An act to establish and maintain a system of public schools in the State of Minnesota," approved February 28, 1877, being section twenty-six of chapter thirty-six of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota of A. D. 1878, is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following, to wit:

Immediately after the issuing of orders or bonds pursuant to the provisions of this section, the clerk of the school district so issuing its orders or bonds shall file with the county auditor of the county within which such district is situate, certified copies of all the proceedings had in such district relative to the issue of such bonds or orders, and before any bonds or orders issued under the provisions of this section are sold or disposed of, they shall be presented to the county auditor of the county within which the school district issuing the same is situate. He shall carefully examine the proceedings of such school district upon the question of issuing such bonds or orders as filed with him, as hereinbefore directed, and shall satisfy himself by the evidence thus furnished, that all the provisions of the laws of the State of Minnesota relative to the issue of such bonds or orders have been complied with; and if so satisfied he shall, in a book kept for such purpose, preserve a registry of each bond or order, showing in separate columns and entries the name of the school district issuing the bond or order, the number of such bond or order, the denomination thereof, the date of its issue, the date when it will mature, the names of the school officers executing the same, and such other facts as may be pertinent.

And he shall then indorse on each of said bonds or orders the following certificate:

I hereby certify that the within bond (or order) for ——— ( ) dollars, issued by ——— school district ——— of ——— county, Minnesota, is issued in accordance with law, and by authority of two-thirds of all the legal voters of said school district present and voting at a meeting of the legal voters of said district, duly held for that purpose on the — day of ———, 188 .

That said bond (or order) is duly registered in this office, and that said school district is legally organized.

The blanks shall be filled according to the facts and the certificate officially signed by the county auditor, and attested by his official seal.

The validity or obligation of any school district bond or order so registered and certified shall not be questioned in any court or tribunal, but every such bond or order shall be and remain valid and binding upon the district issuing it.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

Amending Civil Code.

AN ACT to amend chapter eleven (11) of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to the assessment and collection of taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section sixteen (16) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the word "horses" in the first (1st) subdivision, the words "mules and asses," and by inserting after the words "the number of cows two years old and over," in the second (2nd) subdivision, the words "the number of working oxen," and by striking out the third (3rd) subdivision entirely, and numbering the succeeding sections from "third (3rd)" to "twenty-ninth (29th)" successively.

SEC. 2. That section forty-four (44) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the word "auditor," where it occurs in the second line of said section, the words "or in the absence of the county auditor the deputy county auditor," and by striking out of the fifth (5th) subdivision of said section the words "showing the facts and evidence upon which their action is based."

SEC. 3. That section fifty-one (51) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words, "first (1st) day of December," where they occur in the second line of said section, and inserting the words "first day of January" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 4. That section fifty-three (53) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "first (1st) day of December" where they occur in the third (3rd) line of said section and inserting the words "first (1st) Monday in January" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 5. That section fifty-eight (58) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 58. All unpaid personal property taxes shall be deemed delinquent on the first (1st) day of March next after they become due; and thereupon a penalty of ten (10) per cent shall attach and be charged upon all such taxes.

"On the first (1st) day of April in each and every year the county treasurer shall make a list of all such delinquent personal property taxes, which he shall certify to the clerk of the district court of his county, and the said clerk shall immediately issue his warrants to the sheriff of the county directing him to proceed to collect the same, and if such taxes are not paid on demand said sheriff shall distrain sufficient goods and chattels belonging to the person charged with such taxes, if found within the county, to pay the same, with the said penalty of ten (10) per cent and all accruing costs, together with twenty-five (25) cents from each delinquent as compensation to said clerk; provided that in case the sheriff shall fail to collect the tax such sum of twenty-five (25) cents, as compensation, shall be paid by the county. The sheriff shall immediately proceed to advertise the same in three (3) public places in the town or district where such property is taken, stating the time when and the place where such property will be sold; and if the taxes for which such property is distrained and the costs which accrue thereon are not paid before the day appointed for such sale, which shall not be less than ten (10) days after the taking of such property, such sheriff or his deputy shall proceed to sell such property at public vendue, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay such taxes and the costs of such distress and sale."

SEC. 6. That section fifty-nine (59) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 59. If the sheriff of said county is unable, for the want of goods and chattels whereon to levy, to collect, by distress or otherwise, the taxes, or any part thereof, which may have been assessed upon the personal property of any person or corporation or any executor or administrator, guardian, receiver, accounting officer, agent or factor, such sheriff shall file with the clerk of the court on the first (1st) day of June following a list of such taxes, with an affidavit of himself or of the deputy sheriff intrusted with the collection of said taxes, stating that he had made diligent search and inquiry for goods and chattels wherewith to make such taxes, and was unable to make or collect the same. He shall note on the margin of such list the place to which any delinquent taxpayers may have removed, with the date of his removal, if he is able to ascertain the fact. The clerk shall deliver such list and affidavit to the board of county commissioners at their first (1st) session thereafter, and they shall cancel such taxes as they are satisfied cannot be collected."

SEC. 7. That section sixty (60) of said chapter eleven (11) be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 60. Within ten (10) days after the adjournment of the board of commissioners the auditor shall file a copy of such revised list with the clerk of the district court of the county; and within ten (10) days after the filing of such copy the clerk shall issue and deliver to the sheriff of the county where the person against whom such tax is claimed may at the time reside, for service, a citation to each delinquent named on the list, stating the amount of tax and penalty, and requiring such delinquent to appear on the first day of the next general term of the district court in the county appointed to be held at a time not less than thirty (30) days after the issuance of such citation, and show cause, if any there be, why he should not pay said tax and penalty; and if he fails to pay said tax, penalty and cost to the sheriff before the first (1st) day of the term, or on said day to show cause as aforesaid, the court shall direct the clerk to enter a judgment against such delinquent for the amount of such tax, penalty and cost.

"Provided, however, that if said sheriff shall for any reason be unable to serve the citation on the person or persons to whom the same is issued, he shall return the same to the clerk of said court with his return thereto, that he was unable to make such service, and thereupon, or in case the court shall for any reason decide that the service of such citation made, or attempted to be made, or that the issuance thereof by the clerk was illegal, the clerk of said court shall issue another citation of the character aforesaid and requiring such delinquent to appear on the first (1st) day of the next general term of the district court to be held in said county, and show cause as aforesaid, and if he fails to pay said tax, penalty and costs to the sheriff before said first (1st) day of said term, or on said day to show cause as aforesaid, the court shall direct the clerk to enter judgment as foresaid. Provided further, That whenever the sheriff has for any reason been unable to serve any citation heretofore issued in such proceeding in any year or years, or whenever the court has or hereafter may for any reason decide that the service of any such citation heretofore made, or attempted to be made or that the issuance thereof by the clerk was illegal, the clerk of said court shall in every such case, issue another citation of the character aforesaid, and requiring such delinquent to appear on the first (1st) day of the next general term of said district court to be held in said county, and to show cause as aforesaid; and if he fail to pay such tax, penalty and costs to the sheriff before the first (1st) day of said term, or on said day to show cause as aforesaid, the court shall direct the clerk to enter judgment as aforesaid. And provided further, That all citation other than said first (1st) shall only be issued on the request of the county attorney.

"Provided further, The citation herein provided for shall be prima facie evidence that all the provisions of law, in relation to the assessment and levy of taxes, have been complied with; and no omission of any of the things by law provided in relation to such assessments and levy, or of anything required by any officer or officers to be done prior to the issuance of such citation, shall be a defense or objection to such taxes, unless it be also made to appear to the court that such omission has resulted to the prejudice of the party objecting, and that such taxes have been unfairly or unequally assessed; and in such case, but in no other, the court may reduce the amount of such taxes and give judgment accordingly. It shall, however, always be a defense to such taxes that the same have been paid or that the property upon which the same were assessed was not subject to taxation."

SEC. 8. That section sixty-one (61) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 61. The clerk shall receive as fees for issuing such citation and perfecting the judgment one (1) dollar and fifty (50) cents in case not contested, and in contested cases such fees as are allowed by law in civil actions. The clerk shall also receive the sum of twenty-five (25) cents for each citation issued in cases where the sheriff shall fail, after diligent inquiry, to find the defendant. Execution shall be issued upon such judgment at the request of the county attorney, and shall state that the judgment was obtained for delinquent personal property taxes, and no property shall be exempt from seizure thereon, and such execution may be renewed and reissued in the same manner as now provided by law in executions upon judgments in civil actions, and all of which said fees and costs shall be entered, taxed and made part of the judgment herein provided for."

SEC. 9. That section sixty-two (62) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 62. If the sheriff of any county shall refuse or neglect to collect any tax assessed upon personal property, where the same is collectible, or to file the delinquent list and affidavit, as herein provided, he shall be held liable for the whole amount of such taxes uncollected, and the same shall be deducted from any bill or bills presented by him to and allowed by the board of county commissioners, and applied to the several funds for which they were levied."

SEC. 10. That section sixty-three (63) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 63. The county auditor, within thirty (30) days after the first (1st) day of June in each year shall make out and forward to the clerk of the court of any county in this state to which any delinquent personal property taxpayer may have removed, statement or account of such delinquent taxes, specifying the value of the property on which said taxes were levied and the amount of taxes levied thereon, to which he shall add an amount equal to the sum of twenty-five (25) per centum on the taxes levied if said delinquent personal property taxpayer left the county in which said taxes were levied after the day upon which the said taxes became due; but if he left the county previous to the said day, then the said county auditor shall not add the said twenty-five per centum."

SEC. 11. That section sixty-four (64) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 64. On receipt of any such statement or account the clerk of the court receiving the same shall issue his warrant to the sheriff of his county, and the sheriff shall immediately proceed to collect the same of the person so charged with said taxes and per centum, together with a fee of twenty-five (25) cents for each warrant so issued, which sum when collected shall be paid to the clerk as his fee for issuing the same, and all taxes thus collected shall be by him remitted to the treasurer of the county to which said taxes belong; and at the same time he shall return the original statement or account to the auditor of the county from which it was received, stating the amount of his collections, and if any taxes remain unpaid the reason why such taxes could not be collected, certifying in his official capacity to the same, and the auditor shall charge the treasurer to whom such remittance is made, with the amount thereof, and cancel said taxes from the list.

"Provided, That in case of all delinquent taxes collected by the sheriff receipts shall be issued to him and payment shall be made in the manner provided in section fifty-six (56) of this chapter."

SEC. 12. That section sixty-five (65) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 65. The sheriff or his deputy shall be allowed the same fees for collecting the said tax, and for making distress and sale of goods and chattels for the payment of taxes, as are allowed by law to constables for making levy and sale of property on execution; traveling fees to be computed from the county seat to the place of making distress, unless such distress is made by his deputy, in which case the same shall be computed from the residence of such deputy, which fees shall be added to the tax and collected by the sheriff. Upon payment to the county treasurer of any personal property tax for which judgment has been obtained, the treasurer shall deliver a certificate of the fact of such payment to the clerk of the court, who shall satisfy the judgment upon the margin of the record thereof, by stating date of payment and number of receipt given therefor, and file such certificate."

SEC. 13. That section sixty-six (66) of said chapter eleven (11) be, and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "September," in the second (2nd) line of said section, and inserting the word "October" in lieu thereof, and by striking out the words "the February and May settlements" in the seventh (7th) line and inserting the words "each settlement" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 14. That section sixty-eight (68) of chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out "September" in the second (2nd) line of said section and inserting the word "October" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 15. That section sixty-nine (69) of the said chapter eleven (11) be and the same and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 69. On the first (1st) day of June of each year a penalty of ten (10) per cent shall immediately accrue and thereafter be charged upon all unpaid taxes on real estate on the lists in the hands of the county treasurer; and any treasurer who shall make out and deliver any receipt for such taxes without including such penalty therein, and who shall receive payment of such tax without including such penalty therein, shall be liable to the county for the amount of such penalty. On the first (1st) Monday in January of each year the county treasurer shall return to the county auditor the several tax lists in his hands, having compared the same with his duplicate receipts on file in the auditor's office, and written opposite the amount of each tax so receipted for the word "paid," and the number of the treasurer's receipt given in discharge of such tax, and each tract or lot of real property against which the taxes remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, and thereupon an additional penalty of five (5) per cent on the amount of the original tax shall immediately accrue and thereafter be charged upon all such delinquent taxes, and any auditor who shall make out and deliver any statement of delinquent taxes without including the penalties imposed by this section therein, and any treasurer who shall receive payment of such taxes without including such penalties, shall be liable to the county for the amount of such penalties omitted."

SEC. 16. That section seventy (70) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "fifteenth (15th) day of June," where they occur in the second line of said section, and inserting the words "twentieth (20th) day of January" in lieu thereof; and by inserting the word "total" before the word "amount" in the eighth (8th) line of said section.

SEC. 17. That section seventy-one (71) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words, "first (1st) day of June," where they occur in the eleventh (11th) line of said section, and inserting the words, "first (1st) Monday in January" in lieu thereof, and by striking out the words, "within twenty (20) days after the last publication of this notice," where they occur in the fourteenth (14th) line of said section, and inserting the words, "on or before the twentieth (20th) day of March 18—," in lieu thereof.

SEC. 18. That section seventy-two (72) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words, "or at the meeting of said board in March," where they occur in the twelfth (12th) and thirteenth lines of said section, and adding to said section the following:

"Provided, That the papers designated by the commissioners of the several counties in January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885), shall be entitled to publish the list of lands delinquent for taxes on the first (1st) Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886)."

SEC. 19. That section seventy-six (76) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "upon the expiration of twenty (20) days from the last publication of said notice and list," where they occur in the first (1st) and second (2d) lines of said section, and inserting the words "on the twenty-first (21st) day of March 18—" in lieu thereof, and by inserting before the word "enter" in the third (3rd) line of said section the words "proceed to," and by striking out the words "on the first (1st) of June, 18—," where they occur in the ninth (9th) and eleventh (11th) lines of said section, and inserting the words "on the first Monday in January, 18—," in lieu thereof, and by inserting the words "and the twentieth (20th) day of March, 18— has passed" before the word "and" in the fourteenth (14th) line of said section, and by striking out the words "and more than twenty (20) days having elapsed since the last publication of said notice and list," where they occur in the sixteenth (16th) and seventeenth (17th) lines of said section. That section ninety-five (95) be amended as follows: By striking out the word twelve (12) wherever it appears in said section, and insert in lieu thereof the word fifteen. [illegible]

SEC. 20. That section eighty-two (82) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "on the third (3rd) Monday in September" where they occur in the first (1st) line of said section, and inserting the words "on the first Monday in May" in lieu thereof, and by striking out the words "first (1st) day of June" where they occur in the twenty-fourth (24th) line of said section and inserting the words "first (1st) Monday in January" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 21. That section one hundred and one (101) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "all tracts or lots becoming so forfeited to the state shall be stricken from the tax lists, and shall not be assessed or taxed until sold to an actual purchaser," and by adding to said section the following:

"Provided, That if any lands having valuable timber thereon have been or may hereafter be sold under the provisions of this section and an amount of timber equal in value to the amount paid by the purchaser under this section shall have been removed or sold by said purchaser, or his assignee, then said purchaser or assignee shall not be entitled to any refundment from the county, if the title obtained from the State proves to be invalid for any reason except that the taxes had been paid prior to said sale under this section."

SEC. 22. That section one hundred and five (105) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "first day of December," when they occur in said section and inserting the words "first Monday in January" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 23. That section one hundred and thirteen (113) of said chapter eleven (11) as amended by chapter five (5) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (1881) be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following: "If any tax on any property liable to taxation is prevented from being collected for any year or years by reason of any erroneous proceedings or other cause, the amount of such tax which such property should have paid shall be added to the tax on such property for the current year.

SEC. 24. That section one hundred and twenty-seven (127) of said chapter eleven (11) be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 25. The taxes extended on the tax lists, December first (1st), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four (1884), shall become delinquent, and penalties shall accrue and sales take place in the manner and form as provided by said chapter eleven (11) as amended by this act.

SEC. 26. That section seventy-five of said chapter eleven be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "within twenty days" where they occur in the third line of said section and inserting the words "on or before the twentieth day of March next" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 27. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 28. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to establish a board of inspectors for steam vessels and steam boilers, and to provide for licensing engineers of steam engines, and to amend chapter 111 of the General Laws of Minnesota, for the year 1881.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter one hundred and eleven (111) of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1881, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. There shall be appointed by the governor a board of three (3) inspectors, whose duty it shall be to inspect all steam boilers in use within the State, not subject to inspection under the laws of the United States, and to examine and grant certificates of license to all steam engineers entrusted with the care and management of steam boilers. Said inspectors shall hold their respective offices for three (3) years from the date of appointment, unless removed, for cause, by the governor.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to hold the office of inspector of boilers who is either directly nor directly interested in he manufacturer or sale of boilers or steam machinery, or any patented article required to be used in or of general use in the construction of steam engines or boilers, or who is not of good moral character, and suitably qualified by experience in the construction of steam boilers, or such experience in their manufacture as to enable him to perform the duties of the office, and no person shall enter upon or perform any of the duties of inspector who has not taken and subscribed an oath, and filed the same with the secretary of state, that he will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of his office.

SEC. 4. Said inspectors shall, in April next after the passage of this act, and each year thereafter, meet as a board at the capitol in St. Paul, and establish such rules and regulations for the inspection of the steam boilers herein provided for as shall be required by the terms of this chapter. They shall also prescribe rules and regulations for the inspection of the hulls, machinery, boilers, steam connections, fire apparatus, life saving appliances, and equipments of all steamers propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating the inland waters of the state. They shall also designate the number of passengers that each steam vessel may safely carry, and it shall be unlawful for any master or owner of any steam vessel herein provided for, to carry a greater number of passengers than is allowed by the inspector's certificate, and such regulations, when approved by the governor, shall have the force of law.

SEC. 5. Every owner, lessee or other person, having charge of steam boilers, or any boat propelled in whole or in part by steam, not subject to inspection, under the laws of the United States, shall cause the same to be inspected at least once in each year, by the inspectors herein provided for, and every such owner, lessee or person, having charge of such boilers or steam vessel, who shall raise steam and operate such boilers and machinery, without such inspection, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred (100) dollars, said amount to accrue to the State.

SEC. 6. The said inspectors shall once in each year, at least, upon application in writing of the owner, lessee, or manager, carefully inspect the hull, boiler, machinery, and equipments of all steam vessels liable to inspection under this act, and shall satisfy themselves that every such vessel is of a structure suitable for the service in which she is to be employed, and has suitable accommodations for passengers and the crew, and is in a condition to warrant the belief that she may be used in navigation as a steamer with safety to life, and that such equipments as life preservers, floats, pumps, hose, anchors and other things necessary to insure safety, have been provided. When the inspection of a steam vessel is completed and the inspectors approve the vessel and her equipments throughout, they shall make and subscribe a certificate to the secretary of state, in such form as the board of inspectors shall prescribe; such certificate shall be subscribed and verified by the oath of the inspector making it, and a copy of said certificate, shall be furnished by the inspector to the managing owner or master of said steam vessel, who shall post the same in a conspicuous place on said boat. The original certificate shall be kept on file in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 7. The said inspectors shall, in addition to their duties as inspectors of steam vessels, inspect all steam boilers or steam generators before the same shall be used, and once at least in every year thereafter they shall subject all boilers to hydrostatic pressure, and shall satisfy themselves by a thorough examination that the boilers are well made of good and suitable material; that the openings for the passage of water and steam respectively, and all pipes and tubes exposed to heat are of proper dimensions and free from obstructions; that the flues are circular in form; that the friction [fire line] of the furnace is at least two (2) inches below the prescribed minimum water line of the boilers; that the arrangements for delivering the feed water is such that the boilers cannot be injured thereby, and that such boilers and their steam connections may be safely employed without peril to life.

They shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number and properly arranged, and that the safety-valve weights are properly adjusted so as to allow no greater pressure in the boilers than the amount prescribed by the inspection certificate; that there is a sufficient number of gauge cocks properly inserted, and to indicate the pressure of steam, suitable gauges that will correctly record the pressure of steam; and that the fusible metals are properly inserted so as to fuse by the heat of the furnace, whenever the water in the boilers falls below its prescribed limits, and that adequate and certain provisions for an ample supply to feed the boilers at all times, so that in high pressure boilers the water shall not be less that four (4) inches above the top of the flues, and that means for blowing out are provided, so as to thoroughly remove the mud and sediment from all parts of the boiler, when they are under pressure of steam.

In subjecting to the hydrostatic tests boilers usually designated as high pressure, the inspectors shall assume one hundred and twenty-five (125) pounds to the square inch, as the maximum pressure allowable, as a working pressure for new boilers of forty-two (42) inches in diameter, made in the best manner, of plates, one-fourth of an inch thick, of good materials; but the inspector shall rate the working power of all high-pressure boilers according to their strength, compared with this standard, and in all cases the test applied shall exceed the working power allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and sixty-five (165) to one hundred and ten (110).

In subjecting to the hydrostatic test boilers usually designated as low pressure, the inspector shall allow as a working power for each new boiler, a pressure of only three-fourths the number of pounds to the square inch to which it has been subjected by the hydrostatic test. Should the inspector be of the opinion that any boiler, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure as herein provided, they may, for reasons to be stated specially in their certificate, fix the pressure of such boiler at less than three-fourths of the test pressure. No boiler or steam pipe nor any of the connections therewith shall be approved, which is made in whole or part of bad material, or is unsafe from any cause. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use of any boiler or steam generator which may not be constructed of riveted iron or steel plates, when the board of inspectors have satisfactory evidence that such boiler or steam generator is equal in strength and as safe from explosion as boilers of the best quality constructed of riveted iron or steel plates.

SEC. 8. Every person who constructs a boiler or steam pipe of iron or steel plates known to be faulty or imperfect, or who drills any rivet hole to make it come fair, or who delivers any such boiler for use knowing it to be imperfect in its flues, flanging, riveting, bracing or in any other of its parts, shall be fined two hundred (200) dollars, one-half for the use of the informer.

SEC. 9. In addition to the annual inspection, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine at proper times when in their opinion such examination shall become necessary all such boilers as shall become unsafe from any cause, and to notify the owners or person using such boilers of any defect and what repairs are necessary in order to render them safe, and it shall be the duty of the person operating any such boiler to cease to use the same until such repairs are made; and in case of failure to comply with the requirements of said inspector, the person operating any such boiler shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, and liable for any damage to person or property resulting therefrom.

SEC. 10. Every steam boiler shall be provided with a fusible plug of good Banca tin, inserted in the flues, crown-sheet or other parts of the boiler most exposed to the heat of the furnace when the water falls below the prescribed limits.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of owners or managers of steam boilers, mentioned in this act, to allow said inspectors free access to the same, and it is hereby made the duty of engineers operating the same to assist the inspectors in their examinations and to point out any defect they may know in the boiler or machinery in their charge.

SEC. 12. No person shall be entrusted with the operating of any steam boiler or steam machinery who has not been examined by an inspector and found competent to perform the duties of an engineer, and received from such inspector a written or printed license to so act.

Engineers shall be divided into three classes, viz: Chief engineer, assistant engineer and special engineer.

No license shall be granted to any person to perform the duties of chief engineer whose knowledge of steam machinery and experience as an engineer is not such as to justify the belief that he is competent to take charge of all classes of boilers and machinery. No license shall be granted to any person to act as assistant engineer unless his knowledge of steam machinery and habits of life are such as to warrant the belief that he is competent to manage safely and without danger to life ordinary steam machinery.

Special engineers may be licensed to operate steam thresher engines and engines of kindred class where found on examination to be sufficiently acquainted with the duties of an engineer to warrant the belief that he can safely be entrusted to perform such duty. Whenever complaint is made against an engineer holding a license from a state inspector that he has, through negligence, want of skill, or inattention to duty permitted his boilers to burn or otherwise become in bad condition, it shall be the duty of the inspector upon satisfactory proof of such negligence to revoke the license of such engineer.

SEC. 13. In making the inspection of boilers, machinery or steam vessels, herein provided for, the inspectors may act jointly or separately, but the inspector or inspectors making such inspections shall, in all cases, subscribe and make oath to the certificate of inspection. Any inspector who shall wilfully certify falsely regarding any steam boiler or their attachments, or the hull and equipments of any steam vessel, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year in the state prison, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. The inspectors shall be authorized to charge a fee of five (5) dollars for the inspection of each single boiler and its steam connections, and two (2) dollars for each additional boiler, when connected, said fee being payable at the time of the delivery of the inspector's certificate of approval. The fee for the examination of engineers and for the issuing of a license certificate shall be one dollar, and for the annual renewal of the same, fifty cents, said amounts to be equally divided among the inspectors, who shall receive no other compensation for their services.

SEC. 15. This act shall not apply to railroad locomotives, nor to boilers owned or controlled by railway companies, unless used upon steam vessels navigating the inland waters of the state; nor shall it apply to boilers inspected by insurance companies, and certified by their authorized inspectors to be safe. Nor shall engineers employed by railroad companies be required to procure licenses from the state board of inspectors, but the penalties herein provided for shall not obtain in any case prior to the time the inspector or inspectors have notified the persons affected that they are ready to make the inspection as herein provided for.

SEC. 16. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after April 15th, 1885.

Approved March 10, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and eight (108) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), relating to the draining and reclaiming of lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two (2) of chapter one hundred and eight (108) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: That before the board of county commissioners shall establish any ditch, drain or water course there shall be filed with the auditor of such county a petition signed by one or more of the land owners whose lands will be liable to be affected by or assessed for the expense of the construction of the same, setting forth the necessity thereof, with a general description of the proposed starting point, route and terminus; and such petitioner or petitioners shall give a bond with good and sufficient freehold sureties, payable to the State, to be approved by the auditor, conditioned to pay all expense in case the board of commissioners shall fail to establish said proposed ditch, drain or water course. As soon as said petition is filed, said board shall, if in regular session, or at their next regular session, appoint three (3) resident freeholders of the county not interested in the construction of the proposed work and not of kin to any parties interested therein, as viewers, to meet at a time and place specified by said board preparatory to commencing their duties as hereinafter specified; and it shall be the duty of the auditor, thereupon, to issue to said viewers a certified copy of the petition and order of the board, who shall proceed, at the time set in said order, with a surveyor who shall be a civil engineer, and shall make an accurate survey of the line of said ditch, drain or water course, from its source to its outlet; and they shall, when the nature of the ground will admit, cause stakes or monuments to be set along said line, numbered progressively down stream, at each one hundred (100) feet, and they shall make a computation of the total number of cubic yards of earth to be excavated and removed from said ditch, drain or water course, and an estimate of the total cost of construction of the whole work; and they shall, if they deem it consistent and practicable, set apart and apportion to each parcel of land and to each corporate road or railroad and to the county, when public highways are benefited, a share of said work in proportion to the benefits which will result to each from such improvements, and give location of each share, its length in feet and the estimated number of cubic yards of earth to be removed therefrom, and the price per cubic yard, and the cost of construction of each share or allotment separately when allotments shall have been made, and specify the manner in which the work shall be done; and they shall have power, when they find it necessary, to provide for running said ditch under ground, through drain tiles or other materials as they deem best, by specifying the size and kind of tile or other material to be used in such underground work, and shall estimate the cost of the same as a part of the total cost of the work; and they shall accurately describe, as the same is described on the county tax duplicate, each parcel of the land to be assessed for the construction of said ditch, giving the number of acres in each tract assessed, and the estimated number of acres benefited, the amount that each tract of land will be benefited by the construction of said work and the amount that each tract is assessed therefor. And they shall, in tabular form, give the depth of cut, width at the bottom and width at the top, at the source, outlet, and at each one hundred (100) foot stake or monument, when the same shall have been erected, of said ditch, drain or water course. And they shall also, ascertain and give the names of the owners of the lands that are assessed for the construction of said ditch, drain or water course, as far as they can be ascertained with reasonable inquiry and search of the public records, and report also whether or not the proposed ditch, drain or water course will be of public utility.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1885.

AN ACT for an act to amend section four (4) of chapter thirty-seven (37) of the General Laws of 1875, the same being section eight (8) of chapter seven (7) of General Statutes of 1878 relating to reimbursing the county treasuries of the several counties for the salaries of probate judges, and expenses of probate courts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section four (4) of chapter thirty-seven (37) of the General Laws of 1875, the same being section eight (8) of chapter seven (7) of General Statutes of 1878, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. For the purpose of reimbursing the county treasury for the salaries provided to be paid in this act to the judge of probate, it shall be the duty of each executor, administrator or guardian to pay or cause to be paid to the county treasurer for the use and benefit of the county in whose probate court proceedings are to be instituted to settle the estate of any deceased person, minor, spendthrift, or insane person, the following sums according to the value of the estate and property of such deceased person, minor, spendthrift or insane person, shown by the inventory and appraisal, that is to say, ten dollars when such value shall exceed $2,000 and shall not exceed $5,000, $25 when such value shall exceed $5,000 and not exceed $10,000, $35 when such value exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $15,000, $50 when such value exceeds $15,000 and does not exceed $20,000, $75 when such value exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $35,000, $100 when such value exceeds $35,000 and does not exceed $50,000, $200 when such value exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $75,000, $300 when such value exceeds $75,000 and does not exceed $100,000, $500 when such value exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000, $800 when such value exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000, $1,000 when such value exceeds $200,000 and does not exceed $500,000, $5,000 when such value exceeds $500,000; and in addition such executor, administrator or guardian shall pay all sums necessarily expended in serving or publishing notices required by law.

There shall be no discrimination made between resident and non-resident executors, administrators or guardians or the estate of residents or non-residents of the State. No other or different sum shall be required to be paid by any party asking the aid of such probate court, except as provided above.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, save that estates now pending shall be required to pay no more than the law in force of which this is amendatory requires.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter five (5) General Laws of the State of Minnesota, passed at extra session 1881, entitled, "An act to amend title nine (9) of chapter sixty-five (65) of General Statutes of 1878, relating to the action of replevin in justices' courts."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1) of chapter five (5) of General Laws passed at extra session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (1881) be amended so as to read as follows: The plaintiff shall also execute a bond to the defendant, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the justice, in a penalty at least double the value of the property sought, as appears by the affidavit filed, conditioned that he will appear on the return day of the writ and prosecute his action to judgment, and return the property to the defendant, if a return thereof is ordered by the court, and also pay all costs and damages that may be adjudged against him. The bond shall be filed with the justice for the use of any person injured by the proceedings, and an action may be maintained on such bond to recover the amount of any judgment rendered on dismissal of the action for want of jurisdiction, or any other cause, or for failure to abide by any such judgment, or to return the property when ordered by the court upon such dismissal.

SEC. 2. That section two (2) of chapter five (5) of General Laws passed at extra session 1881, be amended to read as follows: Upon the approval and filing by the justice of the bond required by section one (1) of this act, the justice shall issue a writ directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county in which the action may be brought, commanding him to take the property described therein, and deliver the same to the plaintiff, and summon the defendant to appear and answer the same on the return day mentioned in the writ."

SEC. 3. That section three (3) of chapter five (5) of General Laws passed at extra session of 1881 be amended so as to read as follows: "In obedience to such writ, the officer receiving such writ shall forthwith take possession of the property mentioned in the writ, if the same is in the possession of the defendant or his agent, for which purpose he may break open any dwelling house or other enclosure, having first demanded entrance, and exhibited his authority, if required, and shall return the writ immediately after the service thereof, and state in his return fully in what manner he served and executed the same."

SEC. 4. That section four (4) of chapter five (5) of General Laws passed at the extra session of 1881 be amended so as to read as follows: If the property sought be not obtained, the plaintiff, if he establishes his right thereto, shall recover the value of that right; whether obtained or not, he shall recover the damages and costs he has sustained in consequence of the illegal detention, or the taking or withholding thereof, and upon the entry of any such judgment the justice shall, at the expiration of ten days thereafter, if no appeal be taken from said judgment, issue execution for the costs and damages awarded to said plaintiff, together with the amount due plaintiff as the value of the property not obtained and to which plaintiff is entitled.

SEC. 5. That section five (5) of chapter five (5) of General Laws passed at extra session of 1881 be amended so as to read as follows: If the plaintiff fails to establish his right to the property, or the action is dismissed by the justice for want of jurisdiction, or other cause, or the action is dismissed by the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover such damages and costs as under the circumstances he shows himself entitled, and in addition thereto may have judgment for the return of the property or the value thereof, if the same shall have been taken out of his possession or delivered to the plaintiff.

SEC. 6. All laws or parts of laws heretofore passed, and inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend sections thirteen (13), fourteen (14), seventeen (17), eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), of chapter fifty-nine (59), of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to guardians and wards.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That sections thirteen (13), fourteen (14), seventeen (17), eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), of chapter fifty-nine (59), of the General Statutes of 1878, be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. That when any person has been or hereafter is appointed guardian of any person, said guardian shall, within three months after the passage of this act if already appointed, and within three months after his appointment if hereafter appointed, make and file in the probate court by which the appointment is made a schedule of all the property belonging to the estate of such person.

Section 14. Upon the filing of such schedule the probate judge shall make an order appointing a time and place when and where he will hear, examine and allow claims against the estate of such person which have vested at and prior to the appointment of such guardian, which time shall be not less than six (6) nor more than twelve months from the time of making said order in the first instance, and shall cause a copy of said order to be served upon the next of kin of such person by posting it in four public places in said county and a publication thereof for a period of four weeks in some newspaper printed and published in the county where such person resides, or by personal service of the said order upon them at least ten (10) days before the day appointed for such examination, as the judge shall determine.

Section 17. Every person having a claim against any person proper to be allowed as hereinbefore provided, who shall not after the publication of notice as herein before required present his claim to the court within the time limited by the court for that purpose, shall be forever barred from recovering such demand or from setting off the same in any action whatever.

Section 18. No action shall be instituted against the guardian of any person except for the recovery of real estate or the possession of personal property, nor any attachment or execution be issued against the estate of any person under guardianship, until after the expiration of the time allowed for the payment by the guardian of claims allowed by the court, as aforesaid.

Section 19. The right to appeal the time for the payment of claims allowed by the court and the contingent claims and the distribution of assets among the creditors of any person under guardianship shall be governed by the same rules applicable in proceedings for the payment of debts of a deceased person, substituting the probate court for the commissioners and the guardian for the executor and administrator. Provided, that the provisions of said sections fourteen (14), seventeen (17), eighteen (18) and nineteen shall not apply to minors under guardianship.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and from its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend sections 1, 37 and 45 of chapter one (1), General Statutes 1878, relating to elections.

Be it enacted bs the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1), chapter one (1), General Statutes 1878, be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, in each even-numbered year, an election shall be held in the several election districts of the State, which shall be known as the biennial election, and the several State and county officers, judges of the supreme and district courts, members of the legislature and representatives in congress of the United States shall be elected at the biennial election next preceding the expiration of the term of each of the said officers respectively, and on the year when a president and vice president of the United States are to be chosen, a number of electors of president and vice president of the United States equal to the number of senators and representatives to which this State is entitled in the congress of the United States shall be elected at said election.

SEC. 2. That the proviso at the end of section thirty-seven (37) of said chapter be amended by striking out the word "annual" where it occurs therein and inserting in lieu thereof the word "biennial."

SEC. 3. That section forty-five (45) of said chapter be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 45. The regular term of office of all state and county officers shall commence on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election, except as otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 27, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize certain foreclosure proceedings by executors and administrators.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all foreclosures heretofore made under section twenty-five (25), of chapter eighty-one (81), of the General Statutes of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), and the executor or administrator was, at the commencement of such foreclosure, authorized so to do, by said section twenty-five (25), except that he had filed the authenticated copy of his appointment required by said section twenty-five (25), with the probate court of the proper county, instead of filing such authenticated copy for record in the office of the register of deeds, of the proper county, be, and the same are hereby legalized and made valid from and after the filing and recording thereof in the office of the register of deeds.

Provided, that the time to redeem from such foreclosure is hereby extended one year from and after the filing and recording of said authenticated copy; Provided further, that this act shall not be construed as to impair, or in any way affect any vested right, nor actions now pending.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, A. D. 1885.

AN ACT for an act to amend chapter 132 of the General Laws of 1883, relating to boards of health.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 4, of chapter 132, of the General Laws of 1883 be, and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows: "The town supervisors of each town, together with a physician to be employed by said supervisors when in their judgment necessary, or when ordered by the state board of health, shall constitute a board of health, and all villages, boroughs and cities shall have a board of health, to be chosen and to consist of the number hereafter provided, anything in the charter of any such village, borough, or city to the contrary notwithstanding. Such boards shall, within their respective towns, villages, boroughs or cities, have and exercise all the powers necessary for preservation of the public health. Said village, borough or city board shall consist of not less than three members, one of whom shall be a physician, and such physician shall be health officer and executive of the board, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the council or other body answering thereto, of the village, borough or city, shall determine. Said board shall be elected by the council, or other body answering thereto, of each village, borough and city, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1885. One member of such board shall be elected for and hold such office for the term of 3 years, one for 2 years and one for 1 year, and one member of such board shall be so elected annually thereafter, and all vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled in like manner. It shall be the duty of the health officer to perform and superintend the work prescribed in this act, and shall perform such other duties as the board may require. He shall furnish to the board such information cognate to this act as from time to time they may deem necessary, and to make once in each year, in the month of May, and oftener if necessary, a thorough sanitary inspection of said town, village or borough or city, and present a written report of such inspection at the next meeting of the board of health, and he shall forward a copy of such report as soon as rendered to the state board of health; and be may at any time when necessary, examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness; and said board may make such regulations respecting the same as they may judge necessary for the public health and safety of the inhabitants; and every person who shall violate any order or regulation made by any board of health, and duly published, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (100), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three (3) months.

SEC. 2. That section 29 of said chapter be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"All expenses so incurred for the control of infectious diseases, etc., by any town or village board of health hereafter, shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid out of the county treasury, by orders on the treasurer drawn by the county auditor, and paid out of the general revenue fund of the county as other claims against the county are audited and paid. All expenses hereinafter incurred by any city board of health shall, in the first instance, be borne and paid out of the city treasury. The proper authorities of said city shall certify the amount required to reimburse said city, to the county auditor, at the time of certifying other taxes, and such auditor shall extend on the tax list of the county a tax sufficient to pay the amount so certified, which tax shall be collected as other taxes, and paid over to the treasurer of such city."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to change the rate of interest upon the sale of public lands from 7 to 5 per cent, being an amendment to section seven (7) of chapter 38 of the General Statutes of A. D. 1878.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section seven of chapter thirty-eight of General Statutes of A. D. 1878 be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 7. The terms of payment of all state lands shall be for lands, other than pine lands, which are chiefly valuable for the timber thereon, the value of such timber to be paid at the time of sale, and for all other lands fifteen per cent of the purchase price thereof, to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money of all lands at any time thereafter, from time to time within thirty (30) years, at the option of the purchaser, with interest annually in advance at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum on the unpaid balance, payable on the first day of June, or within six days thereafter, in each and every year.

SEC. 2. This act shall effect from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter thirty-nine (39) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) relating to state text books.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota;

SECTION 1. Chapter thirty-nine (39) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) be and the same is hereby amended as follows: Insert immediately preceding section one (1) the words, "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota," and amend section one (1) by striking out from lines thirty-eight (38) and thirty-nine (39) of the same as printed in the printed volume of the General Laws of 1883 the words: "After the passage of this act and annually thereafter," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "In January of each year, and in case of any failure to make the appointment at said meeting, then the said board shall make the same at their next meeting, and not later than the 15th day of May." Also, add after the words "sale of such books," in the forty-first (41st) line of said section one (1) the words, "And such agents shall continue in office till the fifteenth (15th) day of January next succeeding, and until their successors are appointed and qualified."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 48 of chapter 11, of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to assessment and collection of taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section forty-eight of chapter eleven of the General Statutes of 1878 be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the word annually, in the seventh line of said section, the following: "He shall also notify each county auditor of the amount due the state from his county on account of school text books furnished such county, and it shall then be the duty of said county auditor so notified to levy a tax sufficient to meet such indebtedness, which tax shall be levied and collected and paid into the state treasury in the same manner as other state taxes.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section eighty (80), chapter six (6), of the General Statutes of (1878) relating to the duties of township assessors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section eighty (80) of chapter six (6) of the General Statues of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

The township assessors shall receive as compensation for making the statement required by this section to be returned to the county auditor, at the rate of ten (10) cents for each form so returned, which said sum shall be paid by the state. Upon the return of said abstract statement to the county auditor, if the same is correctly made out, he shall issue an order to the assessor for the amount due him on the treasury of the state; which said order shall be received in payment of state taxes.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section twelve (12) of chapter ninety (90) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to the satisfaction and discharge of mechanics' liens.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section twelve (12) of chapter ninety (90) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding the following words at the end thereof: "All liens may also be released and discharged in the same manner as is now provided by law for the release and discharge of mortgages."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and forty-eight (148), of the General Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one (1881), entitled: An act to prevent debtors from giving preferment to creditors and to secure the equal distribution of the property of the debtors among their creditors and for the release of debts against debtors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter one hundred and forty-eight (148), of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (1881) be and hereby is amended by adding thereto the following section:

Section 46. Whenever at the time of the appointment of a receiver under sections one (1) or two (2), of this act, the property or any part thereof of said insolvent debtor is under attachment, levy or garnishment by virtue of any writ or process issued by any justice of the peace of this State said attachment, levy or garnishment shall be dissolved in the same manner as when said attachment, levy or garnishment is by virtue of any writ or process issued by any court of record of this State, and the plaintiff therein and the officer making the same shall thereafter have the same rights and no greater rights by virtue thereof, and the attachment, levy or garnishment shall thereafter be proceeded with in the same manner as though the same had been made by virtue of a writ or process issued out of a court of record of this State; provided, however, that section one (1) shall not apply to any case where an execution has been issued upon a judgment in an action wherein the complaint has been filed with the justice of the peace twenty

(20) days prior to the date of the levy upon said execution.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT for an act to amend section eleven (11) and section sixteen (16) of chapter forty-two (42) of General Statutes 1878, relating to official trusts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section eleven (11) of chapter forty-two (42) of "General Statutes A. D. 1878" is hereby amended by adding thereto, at the end thereof, the following:

And provided further, that in case no such conveyance or controversy of or concerning any certain lots, blocks, parcels or shares of said lands has been made or had, then, upon the application of any person or persons claiming the same, the judge of the district court shall, on such notice as he shall prescribe, summon before him such claimant or claimants, and all other claimants thereto, and cause such proofs to be adduced by oral testimony, affidavit, deposition or otherwise, as shall be satisfactory to him, as to the person or persons properly entitled to the same; and whenever it shall be thus determined to his satisfaction who are the person or persons thus entitled to any such lots, blocks, parcels or shares of said lands, then the said judge shall, upon like demand or request, and like payment or tender, execute to such person or persons a deed of conveyance thereof, as prescribed in the second section of this chapter.

SEC. 2. That section sixteen (16) of said chapter forty-two (42) is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "And whenever neither the judge so entering lands, nor his successor in office, has fully executed such trust, any district judge shall succeed to such trust as to all such trust lands within his judicial district; and he shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to execute the same and make all the conveyances in this chapter prescribed, as fully as if he had originally entered such lands in trust; provided, that the provisions of these amendments shall apply only to Blue Earth county; and provided further, that nothing contained in these amendments shall be construed to apply to, or in any manner affect, that part or portion of the town site of Shelbyville, in said county of Blue Earth, to which J. S. Wallace has or claims some estate, right, title or interest, unless he consents thereto.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March, 9 1885.

AN ACT to amend section sixty-three (63), title five (5), chapter sixty-six (66), General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to civil actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section sixty-three (63), title five (5), chapter sixty-six (66), of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. Section 63. Service on Domestic Corporations Without Resident Officers.—Whenever any corporation created by the laws of this State, or late Territory of Minnesota, does not have an officer in this State upon whom legal service of process can be made, of which the return of the sheriff shall be conclusive evidence, an action or proceeding against such corporation may be commenced in any county where the cause of action or proceeding may arise, or said corporation may have property; and service may be made upon such corporation by depositing a copy of the summons, writ, or other process, or citation in any proceeding for the collection of unpaid personal property taxes, in the office of the secretary of state, which shall be taken, deemed and treated as personal service on such corporation. Provided, that when any process, writ or citation against or affecting any corporation aforesaid is served on the secretary of state, the same shall be by duplicate copies, one of which shall be filed in the office of said secretary of state, and the other by him immediately mailed, postage prepaid, to the office of the company, or to the president, secretary, or any director or officer of said corporation, as may appear or be ascertained by said secretary from the articles of incorporation on file in his office.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT entitled an act to amend section twenty-nine (29) of chapter forty-one (41) of the General Statutes eighteen seventy-eight (1878) of the state of Minnesota, relating to assignments for benefit of creditors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section twenty-nine (29) of chapter forty-one (41) of the General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) of this State, be and the same is hereby amended by adding at and to the end of said section twenty-nine (29), the following, to-wit:

And whenever said trust estate shall have been or shall be taken out of the hands of said assignee, by means of any legal proceedings or actions in any court or courts; and whenever said assignment shall have been declared void as to creditors, or by reason of said proceedings, or from any cause the further administration of said trust is or has been rendered impracticable, inadvisable or nugatory, said assignee shall, upon proper showing thereof, and upon such notice as shall be required by the court, be in like manner discharged, and the sureties on his official bond released.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 13, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section six (6) of chapter one hundred and forty-two (142) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), entitled "An act to reorganize the State Agricultural society, and to appropriate money thereto and to other agricultural societies."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section six (6) of chapter one hundred and forty-two (142) of the General Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three (1883) is hereby amended by adding after the word "fairs" in the fourth (4th) line and "Minnesota butter, cheese, dairy and stock association."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and thirteen (113) title three (3) of chapter eight (8) of General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) relating to annual statement of county commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and thirteen (113), title three (3) of chapter eight (8) of General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words third Tuesday in March in the second line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "first Tuesday in January."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885.)

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT for an act to amend section one hundred and sixty (160), of chapter sixty-six (66), of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to the vacation and release of attachment.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and sixty (160), of chapter sixty-six (66), of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), be and the same hereby is amended by adding the following words at the end thereof:

"Fifth—Whenever any attachment has been or shall be levied, and more than three (3) years have or shall have elapsed without judgment being entered in the action, any person having any interest in the attached property, although not a party to the original action, may move for the release of any such property from the lien of such attachment; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that no proceedings have been had in said action for a period of three (3) years, or from other evidence that said action has been abandoned, said attachment shall be vacated and the lien thereof released."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT for an act to amend sections six (6) and seven (7) of chapter ninety (90), of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to liens.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section six (6) of chapter ninety (90) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) relating to liens, is hereby amended by striking out the words sixty (60) days, in the fifth (5th) line thereof and inserting in place thereof the words six months, and by striking out the word "one" in the ninth (9th) line of said section six (6) and inserting instead thereof the word "two." Section seven (7) of said chapter is hereby amended by striking out the words "one year" in the fifth (5th) line of said section and inserting instead thereof the words "six months."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first (1st) day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885).

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize the filing of affidavits in certain cases, and making them evidence.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That in all cases where affidavits and proof of service authorized by sections sixty-one (61) and sixty-two (62) of chapter seventy-three (73) and sections five (5), nineteen (19), twenty (20) and twenty-three (23) of chapter eighty-one (81), of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) have been heretofore filed and recorded, or which shall be hereafter filed and recorded within one (1) year after the passage of this act, such affidavits and proofs, or duly certified copies thereof, shall be received in evidence in the same manner and with same effect as if the same had been filed and recorded within the time in said sections limited.

SEC. 2. No proceedings in which such affidavits might have been heretofore filed and recorded shall be deemed invalid in consequence of the failure to file and record the same within the time specified by said sections. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to

affect any vested right of any person or persons not parties to such proceedings.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 26, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section eighty-four (84), title eight (8), chapter six (6), General Statutes eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to returns of births and deaths.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section eighty-four (84) of title eight (8), chapter six (6) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), be and the same is hereby amended by adding after the word December in the fifth line of said section, "The said clerk of the district court shall issue his certificate to the said clerk of the said town or city showing the amount due him for said returns, and upon the presentation of said certificate to the county auditor of the county in which said births and deaths are recorded, then the said auditor shall issue his warrant for the whole amount found to be due said clerk for said returns.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and thirty-five (135), of the General Laws of 1881, entitled an act to enforce the payment of taxes which became delinquent in and prior to the year 1879.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section eight, of chapter one hundred and thirty-five, of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1881, be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following proviso: "Provided, however, That upon the application of the party entitled thereto, the auditor shall give to such party his warrant upon the treasurer for any money paid into the treasury on the sale of any piece or parcel of land in excess of the amount due upon such piece or parcel at the time of the sale; and if a distribution of such excess has been made, the several funds which received such excess shall be charged with the amount paid upon the warrant of the auditor."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 26 of chapter 107 of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to the discharge of the grand jury.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 26 of chapter 107 be and the same is hereby amended [so as] to read as follows:

Section 26. The jury to be discharged on the completion of the business before them; they shall be discharged by the court, or the court may in its discretion adjourn their session from time to time during the same term; but whether the business is completed or not they are discharged by the final adjournment of the court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT amending section one hundred and two of chapter eleven of the General Statutes, relating to the sale of property forfeited to the State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and two of chapter eleven of the General Statutes, be amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

Provided, That such deed or the record thereof shall be evidence in like manner and with the same force and effect as the certificate provided for in section eighty-four of this chapter.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. "But shall not apply to or affect any deed the validity of which is involved in any action now pending in any court of this state."

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section two hundred and forty-six (246) of title eighteen (18) of chapter sixty-six (66) of General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to civil actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two hundred and forty-six (246) of title eighteen (18) of chapter sixty-six (66) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

Third (3d), That whenever in the opinion of the presiding judge of a district court in this State, a press of business makes the same advisable and necessary, such judge, counsel consenting thereto, may make an order referring any civil action or proceeding of a civil nature (except an action for divorce) to a referee for trial and judgment, or for any one or more of the purposes named in this title, and the fees of such a referee after being taxed by the judge making the order of reference shall be paid on the order of said judge out of the state treasury as salaries of state officers are now paid. Said judge shall state as a part of said order of reference that in his opinion the press of business makes such reference advisable.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and thirteen of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1) of chapter one hundred and thirteen (113) of General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) as the same is printed in the session laws of said year be and the same is hereby amended by striking out of the fifth (5th), sixth (6th) and seventh (7th) lines of said section the following words, viz: "And such probate court has made an order in terms discharging the executor or administrator of such estate."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 22, chapter 11, of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota of A. D. 1878, relating to taxation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 22, chapter 11, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following, viz: The monthly installments deposited in building associations and subject to withdrawal on demand, or on thirty (30) or sixty (60) days' notice, as provided in the by-laws of such associations, are an indebtedness which may be deducted from the value of their stock as provided in this section. Mortgages of said associations, which are represented in their stock and assessed as stock, shall not be assessed as mortgages. They shall list their real estate and all personal property as provided in this section.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 107 of chapter 8 of the General Statutes, relating to the drawing of jurors.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the last proviso of section one hundred and seven (107) of chapter eight (8), General Statutes 1878, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: And provided further, that in counties having two or more terms of court in one year, after the jurors have been drawn for the first or any term of said court the clerk of said court shall retire from the original list the names of all persons who were drawn for said term and notify the county commissioners thereof, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners, at the next session thereafter, to select new names, equal in number to those retired, and the said clerk shall add the names so selected to the original list.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Feb. 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section forty-six (46) of chapter fifty-nine (59), General Statutes 1878, relating to accounts of guardians.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section forty-six (46) of chapter fifty-nine (59), General Statutes 1878, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 46. Guardians of minor children, spendthrifts, insane persons, and all persons under guardianship, shall be required to render an account, on oath, of the property, money and effects in their hands, or which shall have come to their hands as such guardian, and all proceeds and interest derived therefrom, and the management and disposition thereof, within one year after their appointment, or within one year from the passage of this act, and at such other times as the judge of probate of the county having jurisdiction of the person and estate of their said wards may require."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

Approved February 20, 1885.

AN ACT for an act to amend section eight (8) of chapter sixty-seven (67) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight relating to costs.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section eight of chapter sixty-seven of General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be amended so as to read as follows: Section eight. Costs and disbursements shall be taxed and allowed in the first instance by the clerk upon two days' notice by either party and inserted in the entry of judgment. The disbursements shall be stated in detail, and verified by affidavit, which shall be filed. A copy of the items of the costs and disbursements, with the affidavit verifying the same, shall be served with the notice of taxation. The party objecting to any item shall specify in writing the grounds of objection, and the same in case of appeal shall be certified to the court by the clerk, and the appeal shall be heard and determined upon the objection so certified and none other.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 4 of chapter 34, General Statutes of 1878, relating to amendments to articles of incorporation.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section four of chapter thirty-four, of General Statutes of 1878 is hereby amended by adding at the end of the first proviso of said section the following words: And also the number of directors, their term of office, and the manner of their election.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT for an act requiring publication of notice of expiration of time for redemption of lands from tax sale.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Each county auditor shall, at least three (3) months before the expiration of the time for redeeming lands hereafter sold for taxes, cause to be published in a newspaper printed in the English language, published in his county, if there be such a newspaper, and if there be none, then in a newspaper printed at the State capital, once a week for three successive weeks, a list of all unredeemed lands so sold, specifying each tract or lot, the name of the owner if known, and if unknown so stated, and the amount required to redeem the same, calculated to the last day of redemption, due on each parcel, lot or tract of land, together with a notice giving the date on which the time for redemption will expire.

SEC. 2. The publisher of the paper who shall publish the list and notice as provided in section one (1) of this act shall receive for such publication the sum of twenty-five (25) cents for each description so published, to be paid by the county and charged to each description of land so published.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 148 of chapter 66 of General Statutes 1878, relating to bonds in attachment.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and forty-eight (148) of chapter sixty-six (66) of General Statutes 1878 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Before issuing the writ the judge or court commissioner shall require a bond on the part of the plaintiff with sufficient sureties, conditioned that if the defendant recovers judgment, or if the writ shall be set aside or vacated, the plaintiff will pay all costs that may be awarded to the defendant, and all damages that he may sustain by reason of the attachment, not exceeding the penalty of the bond, which shall be at least two hundred and fifty dollars."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend subdivision tenth of section three hundred and ten (310) of chapter sixty-six (66) of General Statutes 1878, relating to property exempt from execution.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That subdivision tenth of section three hundred and ten (310) of chapter sixty-six (66) of the General Statutes 1878, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Tenth—Necessary seed grain for the actual personal use of the debtor for one season, to be selected by him; not, however, in any case to exceed the following kinds and amounts, respectively, viz: Fifty bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of oats, fifteen bushels of potatoes, three bushels of corn and thirty bushels of barley, and binding material sufficient for use in harvesting the crop raised from the seed grain above specified.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section seventy-six (76) of chapter ninety-five (95) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to offenses against property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section seventy-six (76) of chapter ninety-five (95) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be amended by adding thereto the following:

"And provided further, That none of the provisions of this or the foregoing section shall apply to any case when the board of county commissioners drain any such lake under the provisions of chapter one hundred and eight (108) of the General Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three (1883)."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 9, of chapter 54, of the General Statutes of Minnesota of 1878, relating to the rendering of accounts by executors and administrators.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section 9, of chapter 54, of the General Statutes of 1878, is hereby amended so as to read and be as follows, to wit: "Every executor or administrator shall render his account of his administration within one year from the time of his receiving letters testamentary or of administration; and the court shall extend said time beyond the period of one year, whenever the time for selling the estate or paying debts has been extended, or when upon good cause shown for any other reason it shall appear to be for the interest or advantage of said estate; and he shall render such further accounts of said administration from time to time as are required by the court until the estate is wholly settled."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Approved Feb. 27, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize certain conveyances and other instruments and the records thereof heretofore defectively executed, acknowledged or made.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all deeds, contracts and powers of attorney conveying or relating to the conveyance of real estate in this State, heretofore executed in this State or in any other State or Territory of the United States and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the proper county, whether duly or properly admitted to record or otherwise, in which any of the following defects of execution or acknowledgment exist either in such instrument or in the records thereof, viz:

Where there is no seal affixed to the signature of any person or persons executing the same; where there is but one subscribing witness, where the instrument has been acknowledged before a notary public or other officer required to keep an official seal, to whose signature his official seal is not affixed, all such conveyances and the records thereof are hereby legalized and made as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes and of the same force and effect in all respects for the purpose of notice evidence and otherwise as if such defects of execution, acknowledgment or record had not existed.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall in any manner effect the right of title of any bona fide purchaser, without notice of such instrument or record, thereof for a valuable consideration, of any such real estate prior to the passage of this act; and a purchaser without notice at any execution or mortgage foreclosure sale shall be considered such bona fide purchaser.

And provided further, that this act shall not extend nor apply to any action or proceeding now pending in any court of this state.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend sections four (4) and five (5) of title two (2), chapter thirty-two (32), of the General Statutes of Anno Domini one thousand and eight hundred and seventy-eight, (1878), relating to lumber districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section four (4) of title two (2), chapter thirty-two (32) of the General Statutes of Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 4." "There are established seven" "districts" "for the survey and measurement" "of logs, lumber" "and timber within" this State.

SEC. 2. That section five (5) of title two (2), chapter thirty-two, of the General Statutes of Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 5. The St. Croix lake and river and their tributaries constitute the first district. The Mississippi river and its tributaries above the mouth of the St. Croix lake and Little Fork and Big Fork rivers and their tributaries, constitute the second district. The Mississippi river and its tributaries between the mouth of St. Croix Lake and the outlet of Lake Pepin constitute the third district. The Mississippi river and its tributaries below the outlet of Lake Pepin to the southern line of Wabasha county constitute the fourth district. All the waters tributary to Lake Superior, and all the waters in the counties of St. Louis, Lake and Cook, except Little Fork river and it tributaries, constitute the Fifth district. The Mississippi river and its tributaries from the southern line of Wabasha county to the southern line of the State of Minnesota constitute the sixth district. The Red River, Red Lake, Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake and river and their respective tributaries, except Little Fork and Big Fork rivers and their tributaries, and except waters east of the west line of St. Louis county, constitute the seventh district.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 6, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and eight (108), of General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), relating to the drainage and reclamation of lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section eleven (11), of chapter one hundred and eight (108), of General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883), be amended as follows: By striking out the word "viewers," in line thirteen (13) of said section, and inserting the word "reviewers" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 2. That section fourteen (14) of said chapter be amended by striking out the word "viewers," in line seven (7) of said section, and inserting the word "reviewers" in lieu thereof.

SEC. 3. That section thirty-one (31) of said chapter be amended by striking out the word two (2), in line eleven (11) of said section, and inserting the word three (3) in lieu thereof, and by adding to said section the following: "The county auditor shall receive such compensation for his services under this act as the board of county commissioners shall determine."

SEC. 4. That section thirty-four (34) of said chapter be amended by striking out the word "viewers," in line ten (10), and inserting the words county surveyor in lieu thereof.

SEC. 5. The notices required by section nine (9) and nineteen (19) of said chapter shall be published in the official paper of the county once in each week for three (3) consecutive weeks immediately preceding the date at which action upon the subject matter of the notice is to be taken, and all copies thereof to be posted or mailed to non-residents may be printed copies of such notice, instead of such notice being given as provided in said sections.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT for an act to amend section sixteen (16) of chapter eleven (11), and sections seventy-nine, eighty, and eighty-one of chapter ninety-five (95), of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to dogs and other domestic animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section sixteen (16) of chapter eleven (11), of the General Statutes of 1878, be amended by adding item thirty-first: "The number of all dogs over six months of age and the value thereof."

SEC. 2. That sections seventy-nine and eighty of chapter ninety-five, General Statutes of 1878, be amended by adding [after] after the words "sheep or lamb," wherever they occur in such sections, the words, "or other domestic animal or animals, including poultry."

SEC. 3. That section eighty-one (81) of chapter ninety-five (95), of the General Statutes of 1878, be amended so as to read as follows: It shall be lawful for any person to kill or cause to be killed any dog which has been or shall be found injuring, fretting, or killing any lambs or sheep within this State, and any sheep owner or person in his employ may kill or cause to be killed any dog found on his premises on which sheep are kept, not under the restraint or control of the owner or other person, without incurring penalty for such act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter forty-three (43) of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) relating to the husband's agency in the case of mechanic's liens.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the proviso in section one (1), chapter forty-three (43), of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for the year (1883) one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "section" in line two (2) of said proviso and inserting in lieu thereof the word "chapter."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend An act to prevent debtors from giving preference to creditors, and to secure the equal distribution of the property of debtors among their creditors, and for the release of debts against debtors, being chapter 148 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the proviso at the end of section one of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "That this section shall not apply to cases where an execution has been issued upon a judgment, in an action, where the complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of the court in the county wherein the defendant resides twenty days prior to the entry of the judgment."

SEC. 2. That said section one of said act be amended by striking out the words "of record" in the third line of said section.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 27, 1885.

AN ACT to be entitled "An act to amend section thirty-six (36) of chapter seventy-three (73) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to the testimony of witnesses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section (36) thirty-six of chapter (73) seventy-three of the General Statutes of (1878) one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight be amended by inserting the words "within or" after the word "person" where it occurs in the second line of said section.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 26.

AN ACT to be entitled "An act to amend section fifteen (15) of chapter forty-nine (49) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to probate courts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section fifteen (15) of chapter forty-nine (49) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) as the same is numbered in said edition of the statutes, be amended by adding at the end of said section the following provisos:

Provided, further, that such district court shall, upon cause shown, require the appellant to give further and other security for the payment of any costs and disbursements of such appeal which may be adjudged against the appellant.

Provided further, any adverse party on whom it may be necessary to serve a notice of appeal may be served with such notice in the same manner that notices are served in civil actions, and if such service be made on the clerk of court, it shall be made on the clerk of the district court to which such appeal is taken.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 24, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section thirty-eight (38), chapter one (1) General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to the fees of messengers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section thirty-eight (38) of chapter one (1) of General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following words: "The county auditor shall, upon the receipt of said returns, draw a warrant on the county treasurer in favor of said messenger for the amount found to be due him for carrying said returns.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section three (3) of chapter forty-six (46) of General Statutes 1878, relating to title to real property by descent.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section three (3) of chapter forty-six (46) of General Statutes 1878 be and the same hereby is amended by striking out of the tenth subdivision of said section the words following: "Provided, that no debt or claim against any deceased person which had not become a lien upon his real estate before his death shall continue to be a lien upon such real estate after the lapse of three years from the date of such death."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 224, of chapter eight, General Statutes 1878, relating to the term of office of court commissioner.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section two hundred twenty-four, of chapter eight, General Statutes 1878, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 224. There shall be chosen in each organized county one person who shall be called a court commissioner, and hold his office for the term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. The term of all court commissioners elected at the general election in November, 1884, shall extend to the first Monday of January, 1889, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT entitled An act providing for the hearing of demurrers in civil actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section eighty-seven of chapter sixty-six, of the General Statues of 1878, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso: Provided, that demurrers in civil actions may be brought on for argument by either party at any time the court may fix for that purpose at chambers or at any regular or special term of court in any county in the judicial district in which the action is pending.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section thirty-two (32) of title three (3) of chapter sixty-six (66) of the General Statutes 1878, relating to the appointment of guardians ad litem for infant defendants in civil actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section thirty-two (32) of title three (3) of chapter sixty-six (66) of the General Statutes 1878, be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out the word "or" after the words "this state," and before the words "if such infant," in the eleventh line of the second subdivision of said section, and inserting in place thereof the word "and."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 26, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 23 of chapter 57 of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to sales of lands by guardians in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

SECTION 1. That section number twenty-three (23) of chapter fifty-seven (57) of the Statutes of 1878 be amended to read as follows:

Section 23. When the goods, chattels, rights and credits in the hands of a guardian are insufficient to pay all the debts of the ward, with the charges of managing the estate, the guardian may be licensed to sell or mortgage the real estate of his ward in like manner and upon like terms and conditions as are provided in this chapter in the case of a sale by executors or administrators, except as hereinafter provided; provided that no guardian shall be licensed to mortgage the real estate of his ward for any purpose except to pay the debts of his ward contracted prior to his appointment as guardian; provided, further, that no guardian shall be licensed to mortgage the real estate of his ward for any longer period than three years from the granting of such license.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 17, 1885.

AN ACT to amend sections 34 and 35 of title 5 of chapter 32, General Statutes 1878, relating to booms.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section thirty-four (34) of title five (5) of chapter thirty-two (32), General Statutes 1878, be amended, so as to read as follows;

Section 34. The parties constructing and operating side booms upon any of the rivers or streams of this state shall construct and operate the same so as to reasonably exclude the logs and other floatables of other parties floating in said rivers or streams from entering such booms; and they shall also make and provide proper and sufficient openings for the admission of logs into such side booms.

In case logs, timber or other floatables belonging to other parties, run, or by mistake are driven, into any such private boom or booms, neither the owners of such logs, timber or floatables, nor any other person or party, shall be permitted to cut, open, or in any way injure such private boom, or otherwise interfere with the same, except so far as may be necessary to obtain the logs, timber or floatables so run, or by mistake included therein, and then only when it can be done without injury to such private boom. When, however, such release cannot be made without hazard to such private boom, and the logs and timber or other floatables are there by accident or mistake, such logs and timber shall, upon the request of the owner thereof, be scaled, and other floatables counted by the surveyor general of the district, and the value thereof fixed by him, or by consent of the parties, to be paid for by the owner of such pond or private boom within thirty days from the time such scale is made. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the First lumber district.

SEC. 2. That said section thirty-five (35) of title five (5) of said chapter thirty-two (32) be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 35. Whoever willfully and maliciously opens, breaks, cuts, or otherwise destroys or injures any side or other boom, or turns the whole or any part of the logs or timber contained therein loose or adrift, except for the purpose herein mentioned, and except also in case such boom materially obstructs the navigation of any navigable stream, or unlawfully intrudes upon the property of any such person, the person so opening, breaking, cutting, injuring, or destroying such boom, or turning loose or adrift such logs, or who willfully or maliciously cuts loose or turns adrift any boom, brill, string, or raft of logs, timber or lumber, is guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the state's prison for not less than six months, nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; and shall further be liable for all the damages sustained by reason of such wrongful act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 44 of chapter 11 of the General Statutes of 1878, relating to assessment and collection of taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 44 of chapter 11 of the General Statutes of 1878 be amended by adding thereto the following: Provided, if, by reason of sickness or any other cause, the county auditor cannot be present at the meeting of said board of equalization, the deputy auditor, or, in case there be none, then the clerk of the district court, shall act for the county auditor at said meetings of said board.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 26, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section eighteen (18) of chapter sixty-seven (67) of the General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) in relation to payment of costs in the supreme court.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section eighteen (18) of chapter sixty-seven (67) of the General Statutes eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be amended by adding thereto and in continuation thereof the following: And in all cases, except where it is otherwise ordered by the supreme court, the costs and disbursements provided in this and the two next preceding sections, together with the fees and charges of the clerk of the supreme court, shall be paid by the adverse and losing party before any remittitur of the case shall be made or had, and as a condition precedent to any further proceedings in the cause, by the adverse or losing party, in the district court or court below.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section two (2) of chapter twenty-six (26) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to notary public commissions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the word "two" before the word years in the second line of said section be stricken out, and the word "seven" be inserted in place thereof. Provided, this act shall not apply to notary public commissions already issued.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section twenty (20) of chapter fifty-seven (57) of the General Statues of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878).

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section twenty (20) of chapter fifty-seven (57) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 20. That a duly authenticated copy of letters testamentary, or of administration or guardianship, of any executor, administrator or guardian appointed in any other state or territory, or the District of Columbia, or in a foreign country, or other explification of the record of any such appointment, may be filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of any county in this State; and such record in the register's office, or a transcript thereof duly certified, shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of such appointment.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 14, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and eight (108) of General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) relating to the drainage of lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter one hundred and eight (108) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) be and the same hereby is amended by striking out the words ["regular session["] wherever they occur in said chapter, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "session," and and by striking out the words "regular meeting" wherever they occur in said chapter and inserting in lieu thereof the word "meeting."

SEC. 2. That section thirty-three (33) of said chapter be and the same hereby is amended by striking out the first (1st) five (5) lines of said section and the first (1st) word of the sixth (6th) line thereof.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT entitled an act to amend section six (6) of chapter one hundred and forty-two (142) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) relating to the State Agricultural society and other agricultural societies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section six (6) of chapter one hundred and forty-two (142) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) be and the same is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words and figures "six thousand dollars ($6,000)" appearing in the first line of said section six (6), and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "twelve thousand dollars ($12,000)," and adding after the word "societies," in the sixth line of such section six (6), "and the further sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) be annually appropriated to the Southern Minnesota Fair association, to be paid by the state treasurer on the order of the president and secretary of the Southern Minnesota Fair association.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter ninety-one (91) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (1876), the same being an act providing for the adoption of children.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter ninety-one (91) of the General Laws of 1876, entitled An act providing for the adoption of children, be amended by adding thereto the following sections:

Section 9. In case any person heretofore or hereafter, adopted, either according to the provisions of this chapter, or in any other lawful manner, shall die intestate, his property, acquired by himself or by gift from his adopting parent, shall be distributed according to the provisions of the laws in force at the time of decease of such intestate, relating to the title of real property by descent and the distribution of personal estate, among the persons who would have been his kindred if he had been born to his adopting parent in lawful wedlock; and property received by gift or inheritance from his natural parents or kindred shall be distributed in the same manner as if no act of adoption had taken place, such distribution to be ascertained in such manner as the court may decree. No person shall, by being adopted, lose his right to inherit from his natural parents or kindred.

"Section 10. The term child, or its equivalent, in a grant, trust, settlement, devise or bequest, shall be held to include a child adopted by the settler, grantor or testator, unless the contrary plainly appears by the terms of the instrument; but when the settler, grantor or testator is not himself the adopting parent, the child by adoption shall not have, under such an instrument, the rights of a child born in lawful wedlock to the adopting parent, unless it plainly appears to have been the intention of the settler, grantor or testator to include an adopted child."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 61 of chapter 34 of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, relating to railroad crossings.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 61, of chapter 34 of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota be amended, and the same is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso: "Provided, however, and in case such two railroads crossing each other, or in any way connecting at a common grade, shall by any works or fixtures to be erected by them, or either of them, render it safe to pass over said crossings without stopping, and such works or fixtures shall first be approved by the railroad commissioner and the plan of such works or fixtures for such crossing, designating the place of such crossing, shall have been filed with said railroad commissioner, then and that case, the foregoing provisions of this section requiring the stoppage of trains at such crossings shall not apply; but if such railroad commissioner shall disapprove such plan or fail to approve the same within twenty days of the filing thereof with him, such companies or either of them may apply in the county where such crossing is situated to the district court in and for said county, or to a judge thereof in vacation, by petition in writing setting forth the object of said application, and said court or judge shall thereupon appoint a time and place for the hearing of said petition, and a copy of the order appointing such time and place, together with a copy of said petition, shall be served on said railroad commissioner at least ten days before the day appointed for said hearing, and said district court or judge thereof in vacation shall have full power, upon the hearing of said petition, to grant the prayer thereof or make such other order thereon as may be proper in the premises.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section three (3) of chapter thirty-seven (37) Session Laws of Minnesota, being an act to amend an act entitled "An act to secure proper commitments to the Minnesota State Reform School," approved Feb. 26, 1872—approved March 2, 1883.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section three (3) of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to secure proper commitments to the Minnesota State Reform School," approved February 26, 1872—approved March 2, 1883, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the children received by said managers, under the conviction of any court within this State, shall be clothed, maintained and instructed by said managers at the public expense of the State.

SEC. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section sixteen (16) of chapter thirty-nine (39) of the General Statutes of 1878 as amended by section 2 of chapter 38 of the General Laws of 1883, relating to chattel mortgages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section sixteen of chapter thirty-nine (39) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) as amended by section two (2) of chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three (1883) be and the same hereby is amended by inserting the word "vendee" in the place of the word "vendor" first occurring in said section sixteen (16) as amended.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section seventeen (17) of chapter ninety (90) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to liens upon personal property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section seventeen (17) of chapter nintety (90) of General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 17. Any person who is a common carrier and any person who at the request of the owner or lawful possessor of any personal property carries, conveys or transports the same from one place to another, and any person who safely keeps or stores any personal property, any keeper of a livery or boarding stable, and any person pasturing or keeping any horses, mules, cattle or stock, at the request of the owner or lawful possessor thereof, shall have the same lien for all his charges for keeping, supporting and caring for such property, and the same right to hold and retain the possession thereof, and the same power of sale for the satisfaction of his reasonable charges and expenses upon the same conditions and restrictions as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1885.

AN ACT in reference to the place of trial of civil actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. All actions for the recovery of real property, or of an estate or interest therein, or for the determination in any form of such right or interest, and for injuries to real property, shall be brought and tried in the county in which the subject of the action, or some part thereof, is situated, subject to the power of the court to change the place of trial in the cases specified in subdivisions second, third and fourth of section fifty-one (51) of chapter sixty-six (66) of General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878). If the county designated in the complaint is not the proper county, the court therein shall have no jurisdiction of said action.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to empower independent school districts, organized under chapter thirty-six (36), General Statues 1878, to dissolve the organization by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of the same.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That any independent school district, organized under chapter thirty-six (36), of the General Statutes 1878, may dissolve its organization at any election held in such district in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as elections are held under said chapter for the purpose of organizing such independent school districts; provided, that such school district shall only be dissolved when two-thirds of the legal voters voting at any such election shall cast their ballots in favor of dissolving the same.

SEC. 2. At any election held for the purpose of dissolving any such school district the electors in favor thereof may deposit ballots worded thus: "Dissolving independent school district, yes;" and those opposed thereto may deposit ballots worded thus: "Dissolving independent school district, no."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize the records of certain certificates executed under and by virtue of section eleven (11), chapter eighty-one (81), title one (1), General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to foreclosure of mortgages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That no certificate executed under and by virtue of section eleven (11), chapter eighty-one (81), title one (1), General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), shall be deemed invalid by reason of the same not having been made, executed, proved, acknowledged or recorded within twenty (20) days mentioned in said section, and the record of all such certificates heretofore executed, proved or acknowledged, and recorded after the expiration of the said twenty (20) days is hereby legalized and made valid, and the said record shall have the same force and effect as if said certificate had been executed, proved and acknowledged and recorded within the said twenty (20) days: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to cases now pending which involves the legality or validity of such certificates of sale.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter sixty-five (65) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to practice in justice courts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section twelve (12) of said chapter is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso: Provided, that every summons or other process issued by a justice of the peace in a civil action shall not be returnable earlier than nine (9) o'clock in the forenoon, nor later than five (5) o'clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved M arch 3, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 19 of chapter 38 of the General Statutes of, 1878, relating to interest on public lands.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section nineteen (19) of chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be amended so as to read as follows:

Section nineteen (19). In all cases where the rights of a purchaser have become forfeited under the provisions of this chapter, by failing to pay the amount due upon his certificate of purchase, if such purchaser, his heirs or assigns, shall, before the resale at public auction of the lands described in such certificate, pay to the state treasurer the amount of interest then due and payable on such certificate, and all costs which have been incurred in addition thereto, together with interest at the rate of twelve (12) per cent per annum on the interest and costs so due, from date of delinquency to date of payment, such payment shall operate as a redemption of the rights of such purchaser, his heirs or assigns, and said certificate from the time of such payment shall be in full force and effect as if no such forfeiture had occurred.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to regulate the business of operating telegraph lines and imposing penalties for misconduct of owners and agents of such lines.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Persons, companies and corporations engaged in the business of transmitting messages by telegraph lines are hereby declared to be common carriers, and as such shall serve the public without discrimination or preference, at reasonable rates of compensation.

SEC. 2. In the transmission and delivery of messages, such persons, companies and corporations shall be liable for want of ordinary care, any contract, notice or condition to the contrary notwithstanding; and any notice, condition or contract stipulating for exemption from consequences of lack of ordinary care shall be void.

SEC. 3. When the party to whom a message is addressed resides or does business within the corporate limits of any city or village where a telegraph office is located, at the point of destination, the same shall be promptly delivered at his place of residence or business, if known; in other cases he shall be notified by next mail where he can find [the] same.

SEC. 4. Messages delivered to the owner or agent of any telegraph line, operated in this State, in whole or in part, shall be transmitted in the order they are received; provided, however, that any messages directing the movement of railroad trains, in case of sickness or death, and those relating to the administration of criminal laws, and government dispatches, shall take precedence, if the officer or person sending the same shall so request.

SEC. 5. If any person, persons, company or corporation owning or operating a telegraph line, in whole or in part, within this State, shall fail to transmit any message within a reasonable length of time, or if it is shown due diligence has not been exercised after reception thereof for that purpose, or shall fail to deliver the same to the party to whom the same is addressed, if known, as provided for in section three (3) of this act, within a reasonable length of time after the same shall have arrived at the point of destination, shall be liable in a civil action at the suit of the party injured for all actual damages sustained by reason of such neglect or omission, with the legal costs of suit to be recovered in such action before any court having competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. Any telegraph company delivering a message shall state plainly upon such message the date and the hour at which such message was received at the original point for transmission.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter fifty-eight (58) of the General Laws of the extra session of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act relating to locating, establishing and vacating highways and cartways in Goodhue county, and to amend section forty-nine (49), chapter thirteen (13), General Statutes."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one (1) of chapter fifty-eight (58) of the General Laws of the extra session of eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act relating to locating, establishing and vacating highways and cartways in Goodhue county, and to amend section forty-nine (49), chapter thirteen (13) General Statutes," be and the same hereby is so amended as to read as follows:

"That section forty-nine (49) of chapter thirteen (13) of General Statutes, 1878, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows: "If twenty-four (24) freeholders of any county containing one hundred or more legal voters, and twelve freeholders of any county containing less than one hundred voters petition the board of commissioners of such county for the location, establishment, change or vacation of any highway running into more than one town of said county, and not within the limits of any incorporated city, whether such highway is connected or to be connected with other roads or not, setting forth in such petition the beginning, course and termination of the highway proposed to be located, established, changed or vacated, together with the names of the owners of the lands, if known, through which the same may pass, the auditor of such county shall lay such petition before the board of county commissioners at their next session thereafter.

SEC. 2. That section two (2) of said chapter fifty-eight (58) of the General Laws of the extra session of 1881 be and the same is hereby repealed; provided that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the county of Goodhue, and that as to said county the said chapter fifty-eight (58) of the General Laws of the extra session of 1881 shall be and remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 10, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section twenty-eight (28) of title three (3) of chapter nineteen (19) of General Statutes of 1878, relating to distraining beasts doing damages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section twenty-eight (28) of title three (3) of chapter nineteen (19) of General Statutes eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 28. The owner or occupant of lands may distrain all beasts doing damage upon his lands, and when any such distress is made the distrainer shall keep such beasts in some secure place other than the public pound until his damages are appraised. And within twenty-four hours after such distress, unless the same is made on Saturday or Sunday, in which case before the Tuesday morning thereafter, he shall apply to the nearest justice of the peace in the county, who shall appoint three disinterested inhabitants of such town to appraise the damages. Such appraisers shall receive as compensation for their services one dollar per day for every day actually consumed in making the appraisal and six cents per mile as mileage in going to and returning from the place where the damages are done, to be paid in the first instance by the distrainer; distance traveled and time spent to be certified to and made a part of the returns of said appraisers.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend sections twenty-eight (28) and thirty-two (32) of title three (3) of chapter nineteen (19), General Statutes 1878, relating to distraining beasts from doing damage.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section twenty-eight (28) of title three (3) of chapter nineteen (19), General Statutes 1878, be amended by inserting after the word "town" in the seventh (7th) line of said section the words "or of any nearer justice of the peace in any adjoining town or city within the same county."

SEC. 2. That section thirty-two (32) of said title and chapter be amended by inserting after the word "town" in the fifth (5th) line of said section the words "or in the nearest pound in any adjoining town or city within the same county.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 10, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section three of chapter forty-six, General Statutes of 1878, relating to title to real property by descent.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That subdivision third of section three of chapter forty-six, of General Statutes of 1878 be amended by adding to said subdivision the following words: "And to the lawful issue of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and four (104) of chapter one (1) of the General Statutes 1878, relating to elections in cities of over twelve thousand (12,000) inhabitants.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and four (104) of chapter one (1) of the General Statutes 1878 be and the same is hereby amended, by inserting in the tenth (10th) line of said section one hundred and four (104) the word "general" before the word "election" therein, and the words "as well as at any intervening special election" after the word "election" in said tenth (10th) line thereof; also by inserting in the fourteenth (14th) line of said section one hundred and four (104) the word "general" before the word "election" therein, and the words "as well as at any intervening special election" after the word "election" in said fourteenth (14th) line thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 21 of chapter 108, General Laws of 1883, relating to drains, ditches and water courses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section 21 of chapter 108 of the General Laws of 1883 be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "and when the county surveyor accepts it" where they occur in line 17 thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "And in all cases, whether the allotment sold belongs to a non-resident of the county or not, when the county surveyor accepts such job."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-eight (128) of the General Laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-one (1881), as amended by chapter seventeen (17) of General Laws of the extra session of eighteen hundred and eighty-one (1881), relating to senatorial and representative districts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter one hundred and twenty-eight (128) of the General Laws of A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one (1881), as amended by chapter seventeen (17) of General Laws of the extra session of eighteen hundred and eighty-one (1881) be amended, so that the portion of the same which defines the Twenty-third (23) senatorial district shall read as follows, viz: "Twenty-third district—The Twenty-third district shall be composed of the county of Wabasha, and shall be entitled to elect senator and three (3) representatives. Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Lake, Mount Pleasant, Gilford, Chester, Hyde Park and city of Lake City shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative. The towns of Mazeppa, Elgin, Zumbro, Plainview and Oakwood shall be entitled to elect one representative. The towns of Minneiska, Watopa, Greenfield, Glasgow, Pepin, West Albany and Highland, the village of Reed's, and the city of Wabasha shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1885.

Miscellaneous.

AN ACT to regulate the practice of pharmacy, the licensing of persons to carry on such practice, and the sale of poisons in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, other than a registered pharmacist, to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons, or to institute or conduct any pharmacy, store or shop for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, unless such person shall be a registered pharmacist, or shall employ and place in charge of said pharmacy, store or shop a registered pharmacist, within the full meaning of this act, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. In order to be registered within the full meaning of this act, all persons must be either graduates in pharmacy, graduates in medicine, or shall at the time this act takes effect be engaged in the business of a dispensing pharmacist on their own account, in the State of Minnesota, in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions, and in the vending and compounding of drugs, medicines and poisons, or shall be licentiates in pharmacy.

SEC. 3. Graduates in pharmacy shall be considered to consist of such persons as have had four (4) years' practical experience in drug stores where prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and have obtained a diploma from such college or schools of pharmacy as shall be approved by the board of pharmacy as sufficient guarantee of their attainments and proficiency.

SEC. 4. Licentiates in pharmacy shall be such persons as have had three (3) years' practical experience in drug stores wherein the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and have sustained a satisfactory examination before the state board of pharmacy, hereinafter mentioned. The state board may grant certificates of registration to licentiates of such other state boards as it may deem proper, without further examination.

SEC. 5. Immediately upon the passage of this act the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association shall elect fifteen (15) reputable and practicing pharmacists doing business in the State, from which number the governor shall appoint five (5). The said five (5) pharmacists, duly elected and appointed, shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy of the State of Minnesota, and shall hold office as respectively designated in their appointments for the term of one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and (5) years, respectively, as hereinafter provided, and until their successors have been duly elected and appointed. The Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association shall annually thereafter elect five (5) pharmacists, from which number the governor of the state shall appoint one (1) to fill the vacancy annually occurring in said board. The term of office shall be five (5) years. In case of resignation or removal from the state of any member of said board, or of a vacancy occurring from any cause, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointing a pharmacist from the names last submitted, to serve as a member of the board for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 6. The said board shall, within sixty (60) days after its appointment, meet and organize by the selection of a president and secretary from the number of its own members, who shall be elected for the term of one (1) year, and shall perform the duties prescribed by the board. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration, submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of this act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the governor and to the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association upon the condition of pharmacy in the state, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of the said board for the year, as well as the names of all pharmacists duly registered under this act. The board shall hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration, and transaction of such other business as shall pertain to its duties, at least once in three (3) months. And the said board shall give thirty (30) days' public notice of the time and place of such meeting. The said board shall also have power to make by-laws for the proper execution of its duties under this act, and shall keep a book of registration, in which shall be entered the names and places of business of all persons registered under this act, which registration book shall also contain such facts as such persons claim to justify their registration. Three (3) members of said board shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 7. Every person claiming the right of registration under this act, who shall, within three (3) months after the passage of this act, forward to the board of pharmacy satisfactory proof, supported by his affidavit, that he was engaged in the business of dispensing pharmacist, on his own account in the State of Minnesota at the time of the passage of this act, as provided in section two (2), shall, upon the payment of the fee hereinafter mentioned, be granted a certificate of registration: Provided, that in case of failure or neglect to register as herein specified, then such person shall, in order to be registered, comply with the requirements provided for registration as graduates in pharmacy or licentiates in pharmacy within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 8. Any person engaged in the position of assistant in a pharmacy at the time this act takes effect, not less than eighteen (18) years of age, who shall have had at least three (3) years' practical experience in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and who shall furnish satisfactory evidence to that effect to the state board of pharmacy, shall, upon making application for registration, and upon payment to the secretary of said board of a fee of one (1) dollar within ninety (90) days after this act takes effect, be entitled to a certificate as "registered assistant," which certificate shall entitle him to continue in such duties as clerk or assistant, but shall not entitle him to engage in business on his own account. Thereafter he shall pay annually to the said secretary the sum of fifty (50) cents during the time he shall continue in such duties, in return for which sum he shall receive a renewal of said certificate. Provided any applicant who has had seven (7) years' experience in compounding and dispensing medicines, immediately prior to the passage of this act, may receive a certificate of a registered pharmacist.

SEC. 9. Every person claiming registration as a registered pharmacist under section seven (7) of this act shall, before a certificate is granted, pay to the secretary of the state board of pharmacy the sum of two dollars, and a like sum shall be paid to said secretary by graduates in pharmacy, and by such licentiates of other boards who shall apply for registration under this act. And every applicant for registration by examination shall pay to the said secretary the sum of five (5) dollars before such examination be attempted: Provided, that in case the applicant fails to sustain a satisfactory examination by the said board, the said five (5) dollars shall be refunded to him.

SEC. 10. Every registered pharmacist who desires to continue the practice of his profession shall annually, during the time he shall continue such practice, on such date as the board of pharmacy may determine, pay to the secretary of said board a registration fee, the amount of which shall be fixed by the board, and which in no case shall exceed two (2) dollars, in return for which payment he shall receive a renewal of said registration. Every certificate of registration and every renewal of such certificate shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy to which it applies.

SEC. 11. The secretary of the board of pharmacy shall receive a salary which shall be determined by said board; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The other members of said board shall receive the sum of five (5) dollars for each day actually engaged in such service, and all the legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received by said board under the provisions of this act; and no part of the salary, or other expenses of said board shall be paid out of the public treasury. All moneys received by said board in excess of said allowances, and other expenses hereinbefore provided for, shall be held by the secretary of said board as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, said secretary giving such bonds as the said board shall from time to time direct. The said board shall, in its annual report to the governor and to the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical association, render an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act.

SEC. 12. Any person not being or not having in his employ a registered pharmacist, within the full meaning of this act, who shall after the expiration of ninety (90) days from the passage of this act, retail, compound or dispense medicines, or who shall take, use or exhibit the title of a registered pharmacist, shall for each and every such offense be liable to a penalty of fifty (50) dollars. Any registered pharmacist, or other person, who shall permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions, or the vending of drugs, medicines or poisons in his store or place of business, except under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, or except by a "registered assistant," or any pharmacist or "registered assistant" who, while continuing in business, shall fail or neglect to procure his annual registration, or any person who shall wilfully make any false representation to procure registration for himself or any other person, or who shall violate any other provision of this act, shall for each and every such offense be liable to a penalty of fifty (50) dollars; provided, that nothing in this act shall in any manner interfere with the business of any physician in regular practice or prevent him from supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him proper, nor with the making of proprietary medicine or medicines placed in sealed packages with the name of the contents and of the pharmacist or physician by whom prepared or compounded, nor prevent shopkeepers whose place of business is more than one mile from a drug or apothecary shop from dealing in and selling the commonly used medicines and poisons, if such medicines and poisons are put up by a registered pharmacist, or from dealing in and selling of patent or proprietary medicines, nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealers except as heretofore provided.

SEC. 13. Every proprietor or conductor of a drug store shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals and medicines sold or dispensed by him, except those sold in the original package of the manufacturer, and except those articles or preparations known as patent or proprietary medicines. Any person who shall knowingly, willfully or fraudulently falsify or adulterate, or cause to be falsified or adulterated, any drug or medicinal substance, or any preparation authorized or recognized by the pharmacopoeia of the United States, or used, or intended to be used in medical practice; or shall mix or cause to be mixed, with any such drug or medicinal substance, any foreign or inert substance whatsoever for the purpose of destroying or weakening its medicinal power and effect, or of lessening its cost, and shall willfully, knowingly or fraudulently sell or cause the same to be sold for medicinal purposes, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, and shall forfeit to the State of Minnesota all articles so adulterated.

SEC. 14. No person shall sell at retail any poisons commonly recognized as such, and especially aconite, arsenic, belladonna, biniodide of mercury, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, conium, corrosive sublimate, creosote, croton oil, cyanide of potassium, digitalis, hydrocyanic acid, laudanum, morphine, nux vomica, oil of bitter almonds, oil tansy, opium, oxalic acid, strychnine, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, white precipitate, red precipitate, without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel or package containing the same, and to the wrapper or cover thereof, a label bearing the name "poison" distinctly shown, together with the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall he deliver any of the said poison to any person without satisfying himself that such poison is to be used for legitimate purposes: provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions specifying any of the poisons aforesaid. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than five (5) dollars for each and every such omission.

SEC. 15. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be prosecuted in the name of "The State of Minnesota," in any court having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of the county attorney of the county wherein such offense is committed, to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act, upon proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure one-half (½) to the board of pharmacy, and the remainder to the school fund of the county in which the suit was prosecuted and judgment obtained.

SEC. 16. All acts or portions of acts regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons, or the adulteration of drugs, within this State, enacted prior to the passage of this act, are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has once been a registered member, and may have forfeited his membership by non-payment of dues or fees, from renewing his membership within two (2) years by paying the required dues or fees without examination.

SEC. 17. All persons registered under this act shall be exempt from jury duty in the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to prohibit and prevent the sale or manufacture of unhealthy or adulterated dairy products.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall sell or exchange or expose for sale or exchange any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or shall offer for sale any article of food made from the same or of cream from the same. This provision shall not apply to pure skim cheese made from milk which is clean, pure, healthy, wholesome and unadulterated except by skimming. Whoever violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than two hundred (200) dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one (1) or more than six (6) months, or both such fine and imprisonment for the first offense, and by six (6) months' imprisonment for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 2. No person shall keep cows for the production of milk for market, or for sale, or exchange, or for manufacturing the same, or cream from the same into articles of food, in a crowded or unhealthy condition, or feed the cows on food that is unhealthy, or that produces impure, unhealthy, diseased, or unwholesome milk. No person shall manufacture from impure, unhealthy, diseased or unwholesome milk, or of cream from the same, any article of food. Whosoever violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25), nor more than two hundred (200) dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one (1), or more than four (4) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment for the first offense, and by four (4) months' imprisonment for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 3. No person or persons shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese manufactory any milk diluted with water, or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or milk from which any cream has been taken (except pure skim milk to skim cheese factories), or shall keep back any part of the milk commonly known as "strippings," or shall bring or supply milk to any butter or cheese manufactory that is sour (except pure skim milk to skim cheese factories).

No butter or cheese manufactories except those who buy all the milk they use shall use for their own benefit or allow any of their employes or any other person to use, or the product thereof brought to said manufactories without the consent of the owners thereof. Every butter or cheese manufacturer except those who buy all the milk they use shall keep a correct account of all the milk daily received and of the number of pounds and packages of butter, the number and aggregate weight of cheese made each day, the number of packages of cheese and butter disposed of, which shall be open to inspection to any person who delivers milk to such manufacturer. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars or more than two hundred (200) dollars, or not less than one (1) or more than six (6) months' imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 4. No person shall manufacture out of any oleaginous substance, or substances, or any compound of the same, or any other compound other than that produced from unadulterated milk, or of cream from the same, any article designed to take the place of butter or cheese produced from pure, unadulterated milk, or cream from the same, or shall sell or offer for sale the same as an article of food. This shall not apply to pure skim milk cheese, made from pure skim milk. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100), nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or not less than six (6) months' or more than one (1) year's imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment for the first offense, and by imprisonment for one (1) year for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 5. No person shall offer, sell, or expose for sale in full packages, butter or cheese branded or labeled with a false brand or label as to county or state in which the article is made. Whoever violates the provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) or more than fifty (50) dollars, or imprisonment of not less than fifteen (15) or more than thirty (30) days for the first offense, and fifty (50) dollars or thirty (30) days' imprisonment for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 6. No person shall manufacture, sell, or offer for sale any condensed milk, unless the same shall be put up in packages upon which shall be distinctly labeled or stamped the name or brand by whom or under which the same is made; no condensed milk shall be made or offered for sale unless the same is manufactured from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated and wholesome milk, from which the cream has not been removed, or unless the proportion of milk solids contained in the condensed milk shall be in amount the equivalent of twelve (12) per centum of milk solids in crude milk, and of such solids twenty-five (25) per centum shall be fat. When condensed milk shall be sold from cans or packages not hermetically sealed, the vendor shall brand or label such cans or packages with the name of the county or counties from which the same was produced and the name of the vendor. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) or more than five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than six (6) months, or both such fine and imprisonment for the first offense, and by six (6) months imprisonment for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 7. The governor shall appoint a commissioner who shall be known as the state dairy commissioner, who shall be a citizen of this State and who shall shall hold his office for the term of two (2) years, or until his successor is appointed, and shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred (1,800) dollars per annum and his necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties under this act. Said commissioner shall be appointed within ten (10) days after the passage of this act and shall be charged under the direction of the governor with the enforcement of the various provisions thereof. Said commissioner may be removed from office at the pleasure of the governor, and his successor appointed as above provided for. The said commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a clerk, whose salary shall be twelve hundred (1,200) dollars per year, and such assistant commissioners, and to employ such experts, chemists, agents and such counsel as may be deemed by him necessary for the proper enforcement of this law, their compensation to be fixed by the commissioner. The sum of six thousand (6,000) dollars annually is hereby appropriated to be paid for such purposes out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. All charges, accounts and expenses authorized by this act shall be paid by the treasurer of the state upon the warrant of the state auditor. The entire expenses of said commissioner shall not exceed the sum appropriated for the purposes of this act. The said commissioner shall make biennial reports to the legislature, not later than the fifteenth day of January, of his work and proceedings, and shall report in detail the number of assistant commissioners, experts, chemists, agents and counsel he has employed, with their expenses and disbursements. The said commissioner shall have a room in the capitol to be set apart for his use by the governor.

SEC. 8. The said commissioner and assistant commissioners, and such experts, chemists, agents and counsel as they shall duly authorize for the purpose, shall have access, egress and ingress to all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, carriages, cars, vessels and cans used in the manufacture and sale of any dairy products or any imitation thereof. They shall also have power and authority to open any package, can or vessel containing such articles which may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in violation of the provisions of this act, and may inspect the contents therein, and may take therefrom samples for analysis.

SEC. 9. The district and municipal courts of this state shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising under this act, and their jurisdiction is hereby extended so as to enable them to enforce the penalties imposed by any or all of the sections hereof.

SEC. 10. In all prosecutions under this act the cost thereof shall be paid out of the fine if one is collected; if not, the same shall be paid in the manner now provided for by law and the rest of the fine shall be paid into the state treasury.

SEC. 11. In all prosecutions under this act relating to the sale and manufacture of unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, if the milk be shown to contain more than eighty-eight (88) per centum of water or fluids, or less than twelve (12) per centum of milk solids, which shall contain not less than three (3) per centum of fat, it shall be declared adulterated; and milk drawn from cows within fifteen (15) days before and five (5) days after parturition, or from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in the state of putrefaction or fermentation, or upon any unhealthy food whatever, shall be declared unclean, impure, unhealthy and unwholesome milk. This section shall not prevent the feeding of ensilage from silos.

SEC. 12. The doing of anything prohibited being done and the not doing of anything directed to be done in this act shall be presumptive evidence of a wilful intent to violate the different sections and provisions hereof.

SEC. 13. All acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after April first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five (1885).

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT for an act to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among cattle horses and other domestic animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The local boards of health of towns, villages and cities, in case of existence in this State of the disease called pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, or farcy or glanders among horses, or any other contagious or infectious disease among domestic animals, shall cause the animals in their respective towns, villages or cities which are infected, or which have been exposed to infection, to be secured or collected in some suitable place or places within their respective towns, villages or cities, and kept isolated, and, when taken from the possession of their owners, one-fifth of the expense of their maintenance shall be paid by the town, village or city wherein the animal is kept, and four-fifths by the State; such isolation to continue as long as the existence of such disease or other circumstances may render it necessary.

SEC. 2. The said local boards of health when any such animal is adjudged by a veterinary surgeon or physician, by them selected, to be infected with any contagious or infectious disease, may in their discretion order such diseased animal to be forthwith killed and buried at the expense of such town, village or city.

SEC. 3. The said local boards of health may cause all such animals that have been within the state for six (6) months next preceding the adjudication mentioned in section two (2), to be appraised by three (3) competent and disinterested men under oath, at the value thereof at the time of the appraisement. And in making such appraisement the appraisers shall take into consideration the fact of the existence of such disease in such animals, and the amount of the appraisement shall be paid as provided in section one (1), except as provided in section fifteen (15) of this act.

SEC. 4. The said local boards of health may, within their respective towns, villages and cities, prohibit the departure of animals from any inclosure, or exclude animals therefrom.

SEC. 5. The said local boards of health may make regulations in writing, to regulate or prohibit the passage from, to, or through their respective towns, villages or cities, or from place to place within the same, of any cattle or other domestic animals, and may arrest and detain, at the cost of the owners thereof, all animals found passing in violation of such regulations, and may take all necessary measures for the enforcement of such prohibition; and also for preventing the spread of any disease among the animals to their respective town, village or city, and the immediate vicinity thereof.

SEC. 6. Such regulations shall be recorded upon the records of their respective towns, villages and cities, and shall be published in such towns, villages and cities in such manner as may be provided in such regulations.

SEC. 7. Any person disobeying the orders of said local boards of health, made in conformity with the preceding provisions, or driving or transporting any animals contrary to the regulations made, recorded and published as aforesaid, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars nor exceeding five hundred (500), or by imprisonment of not less than thirty (30) days nor exceeding one (1) year.

SEC. 8. Whoever knows or has reason to suspect the existence of any such disease among the animals in his possession, or under his care, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the said local boards of health of the town, village or city where such animals are kept, and for failure so to do shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty (50) dollars nor exceeding five hundred (500) dollars, or by imprisonment of not less that thirty (30) days nor more than one (1) year.

SEC. 9. Any member of any local board of health who neglects or refuses to carry into effect the preceding provisions shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars for each day's neglect.

SEC. 10. When the state board of health make and publish any regulations concerning the extirpation, care or treatment of animals infected with, or which have been exposed to, any contagious disease, such regulations shall supersede those made by the local boards of health; and said local boards of health shall carry out and enforce all orders and directions of the state board of health to them directed.

SEC. 11. The state board of health shall have all the power and authority herein conferred upon local boards of health.

SEC. 12. The local boards of health, within twenty-four (24) hours after they have notice that any domestic animals in their respective towns, villages and cities are infected with or have been exposed to any such disease, shall give notice thereof in writing to the state board of health.

SEC. 13. The state board of health may make all necessary regulations for the quarantine of such animals and extirpation of such disease, and may direct local boards of health to enforce and carry into effect all such regulations as may from time to time be made for that end; and any member of any local board of health who refuses or neglects to enforce or carry out any regulation of the state board of health shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars nor more than five hundred (500) dollars for every offense.

SEC. 14. The state board of health, when in their judgment the public requires it, may cause to be killed and buried any domestic animals which are infected with or have been exposed to such disease; and except as provided in the following section, shall cause such animals to be appraised in the manner provided above. And the appraised value of such animals shall be paid, one-fifth by the town, village or city in which such animals were kept, and the remainder by the state.

SEC. 15. In all cases of farcy or glanders the state board of health, having condemned the animal infected therewith, shall cause such animal to be killed without an appraisement or compensation to the owner thereof, but may pay the owner an equitable sum for the killing and burial thereof.

SEC. 16. Any person who fails to comply with the regulation made or an order given by the state board of health shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one (1) year.

SEC. 17. All appraisement made shall be in writing and signed by the appraisers and certified by the local boards of health or state board of health, respectively, to the governor and to the treasurer of the several towns, villages and cities wherein the cattle appraised were kept.

SEC. 18. The state board of health may examine under oath all persons believed to possess knowledge of material facts concerning the existence or dissemination or danger of dissemination of diseases among domestic animals; and for this purpose shall have all the powers vested in justices of the peace to take depositions and to compel witnesses to attend and testify. All costs and expenses incurred in producing the attendance of such witnesses shall be certified by the state board of health and paid from the treasury of the State, upon being certified to and approved by the governor.

SEC. 19. Whenever animals exposed to contagious diseases, or killed by an order of the state board of health, and upon a post mortem examination are found to have been entirely free from disease, the state board of health shall cause the same to be sold under their direction, first giving to the purchaser notice of the facts; and if said purchaser, or any other person, shall sell said slaughtered animals, or any part thereof, he shall in like manner give notice to the parties to whom such sales are made, and the proceeds of the sales made by order of the state board of health shall be applied in payment of the appraised value of said animals.

SEC. 20. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by fine not exceeding one (1) hundred (100) dollars and the cost of prosecution.

SEC. 21. The state board of health shall keep a full record of their doings, and report the same to the legislature, unless sooner required by the governor.

SEC. 22. The state board of health may by order require any two (2) or more local boards of health to act together for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 23. The sum of three thousand (3,000) dollars, or so much thereof as necessary, is hereby annually appropriated for the payment of expenses incurred by the state in enforcing this act; said expenses to be approved by the state board of health and by the governor.

SEC. 24. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to insure the better education of practitioners of dental surgery and to regulate the practice of dentistry in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person who is not at the time of the passage of this act engaged in the practice of dentistry in this state, to commence such practice unless he or she shall have obtained a certificate as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A board of examiners to consist of five practicing dentists, is hereby created whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this act.

The members of said board shall be appointed by the governor, who shall select them from ten candidates whose names shall be furnished him by the state dental association; at least three members of said board shall be members of the state dental association. The term for which the members of said board shall hold their offices shall be five years, except that the members of the board first to be appointed under this act shall hold their offices for the term of one, two, three, four and five years respectively, and until their successors shall be duly appointed. In case of a vacancy occurring in said board, such vacancy shall be filled by the governor from names presented to him by the Minnesota State Dental association. It shall be the duty of the Minnesota State Dental society to present twice the number of names to the governor of those to be appointed.

SEC. 3. Said board shall choose one of its members president and one the secretary thereof; and it shall meet at least once in each year, and as much oftener and at such times and places as it may deem necessary. A majority of said board shall at all times constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall at all reasonable times be open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. Within six months from the time that this act takes effect, it shall be the duty of every person who is at that time engaged in the practice of dentistry in this state to cause his or her name and residence or place of business to be registered with said board of examiners, who shall keep a book for that purpose.

The statement of every such person shall be verified under oath before a notary public or justice of the peace in such manner as may be prescribed by the board of examiners. Every person who shall so register with said board as a practitioner of dentistry may continue to practice the same as such without incurring any of the liabilities or penalties provided in this act, and shall pay to the board of examiners for such registration a fee of one dollar. It shall be the duty of the board of examiners to forward to the clerk of the court of each county in the state a certified list of the names of all persons residing in his county who have registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of all clerks to register such names in a book to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 5. Any and all persons who shall so desire may appear before said board, at any of its regular meetings, and be examined with reference to their knowledge and skill in dental surgery; and if the examination of any such person or persons shall prove satisfactory to said board, the board of examiners shall issue to such persons as they shall find to possess the requisite qualifications a certificate to that effect, in accordance with the provisions of this act. Said board shall also endorse as satisfactory diplomas from any reputable dental college, when satisfied with the character of such institution, upon the holder of such diploma furnishing evidence satisfactory to the board of his or her right to the same.

All certificates issued by said board shall be signed by its officers, and such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the right of the holder to practice dentistry in the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction may be fined not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars, or be confined six months in the county jail. All fines received under this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which such conviction takes place.

SEC. 7. In order to provide the means for carrying out and maintaining the provisions of this act, the said board of examiners may charge each person applying to or appearing before them for examination for a certificate of qualification a fee of ten dollars, which fee shall in no case be returned; and out of the funds coming into the possession of the board from the fees so charged the members of said board may receive as compensation the sum of five dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties of their office, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received by the board under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the board shall ever be paid out of the state treasury. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses above provided for shall be held by the secretary of said board as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board and carrying out the provisions of this act, he giving such bond as the board shall from time to time direct. And said board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the governor by the 15th of December of each year, together with an account of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall receive a certificate of qualification from said board shall cause his or her certificate to be registered with the clerk of the court of any county or counties in which such persons may desire to engage in the practice of dentistry, and the clerks of the court of the several counties in this state shall charge for registering such certificate a fee of twenty-five cents for such registration. Any failure, neglect, or refusal on the part of any person holding such certificate to register the same with the clerk of court, as above directed, for a period of six months, shall work a forfeiture of the certificate, and no certificate when once forfeited shall be restored, except upon the payment to the said board of examiners of the sum of twenty-five dollars as a penalty for such neglect, failure, or refusal.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall knowingly and falsely claim or pretend to have or hold a certificate of license, diploma, or degree granted by any society, or who shall falsely and with intent to deceive the public, claim or pretend to be a graduate from any incorporated dental college, not being such graduate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to the same penalty as provided in section six of this act.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to prevent the pollution of rivers and sources of water supply.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. No sewage, drainage or refuse or polluting matter, of such kind as either by itself or in connection with other matter will corrupt or impair the quality of the water of any spring, well, pond, lake, stream or river for domestic use, or render it injurious to health, and no human or animal excrement shall be placed in, or discharged into, or placed or deposited upon the ice of any pond, lake, stream or river used as a source of water supply by any town, village or city, nor shall any such sewage, drainage, refuse, or polluting matter, or excrement be placed upon the banks of any such pond, lake, stream or river within five miles above the point where such supply is taken, or into any feeders or the banks thereof of any such pond, lake, stream or river, provided nothing in this section contained shall apply to Lake Superior.

SEC. 2. The state board of health shall have the general supervision of all springs, wells, ponds, lakes, streams or rivers used by any town, village or city as a source of water supply, with reference to their purity, together with the waters feeding the same, and shall examine the same from time to time, and inquire what, if any, pollution exists and their causes. In case of a violation of any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, said board may appoint a time and place for hearing parties to be affected, and shall give due notice thereof, as hereinafter provided to such parties, and after such hearing, if, in its judgment, the public health requires it, may order any person or corporation, or municipal corporation, to desist from the acts causing such pollution, and may direct any such person or corporation to remedy the pollution or to cleanse or purify the polluting substances in such a manner and to such a degree as shall be directed by said board, before being cast or allowed to flow into the waters thereby polluted, or placed or deposited upon the ice or banks of any of the bodies of water in the first section of this act mentioned. Upon the application of the proper officers of any town, village or city, or of not less than —— legal voters of any such town, village or city to said state board, alleging the pollution of the water supply of any such town, village or city by the violation of any of the provisions of this act, said state board shall investigate the alleged pollution, and shall appoint a time and place when and where it will hear and examine the matter, and shall give notice of such hearing and examination to the complainant and also to the person or corporation or municipal corporation alleged to have caused such pollution, and such notice shall be served not less than ten days prior to the time so appointed, and shall be served in the same manner that now is or hereafter may be, by law, provided for the service of a summons in a civil action in the district court. Said board, if in its judgment any of the provisions of this act have been violated, shall issue the order or orders already mentioned in this section.

SEC. 3. The district court, or the judge thereof may, upon the complaint of said state board, or of the proper authorities of any town, city or village whose source of water supply shall be so polluted, issue an injunction to enforce the orders of said state board.

SEC. 4. Such orders of the state board shall be served upon the persons, corporations or municipal corporations found to have violated any of the provisions of this act, and any party aggrieved thereby shall have the right to appeal to the district court of the county in which is situate the town, village or city whose source of water supply is found to have been polluted, and such aggrieved party shall have the right to a trial by jury in the same manner as in a civil action in said court. During the pendency of the appeal the pollution against which the order has issued shall not be continued contrary to the order of the state board, and upon the violation of the order the appeal shall forthwith be dismissed.

SEC. 5. Any person, corporation or municipal corporation desiring to appeal from any such order of the state board shall, within thirty days after the service upon him or it of a copy of such order, file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the proper county a notice of such appeal, together with a bond in the sum of not less than two thousand dollars, with two sureties to be approved by the judge of said court, conditioned for the prosecution of such appeal to judgment, and for the payment of all the costs and disbursements that may be adjudged against him or it therein, and shall, within three days after such filing, serve a copy of such notice and bond upon the secretary of said board; and said secretary shall, within ten days thereafter, deliver such copies so served upon him to the mayor or other chief executive officer of any such city, village or town whose source of water supply has been found to have been so polluted.

SEC. 6. Water boards, water commissioners, water companies, and the proper officers of any city, village or town making use, as a source of water supply, of any well, spring, pond, lake, stream, river, reservoir or well within or partly within this State, and distributing the waters thereof for public, domestic and general uses, shall, from time to time, and whenever required by said state board, make returns to said board, upon blanks to be furnished by it, of such matters as may be required by said board and called for by such blanks; and any such water board, water commissioners, water company or officers of any city, village or town, who shall, for the space of thirty days after being furnished with such blanks, fail or neglect to make any such report so required, shall, for each and every such neglect or failure, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for the use of the local board of health, or the proper officer acting as such, of the city, town or village where such delinquent has its principal office. Said state board shall, in the name of the state, prosecute in the district court of the proper county an action for the recovery of the penalty or forfeit herein imposed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to change the rate of interest upon the sales of public lands heretofore made from seven (7) to five (5) per cent, being an amendment to section eight (8) of chapter thirty-eight, of the General Statutes of A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878).

Whereas, By the terms of sale of public lands heretofore made, the purchasers are required to pay interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum upon the deferred payments of the purchase money due this state on the sale of such lands; and,

Whereas, The requiring and receiving of such a high rate of interest on such deferred payments has a tendency to cause and has heretofore caused a rapid and early payment of all sums unpaid on account of such purchase money, and thereby necessitating a reinvestment of the funds so received by the State in other interest-bearing securities; and,

Whereas, Such reinvestment is not and cannot now safely be made so as to return a higher rate of interest than from three to four per cent per annum, thereby materially diminishing the income of the school fund of the State; and,

Whereas, It is deemed expedient and for the interest of said fund to reduce the rate of interest on the balance due on the purchase money due on past sales of public lands to such a figure as will encourage the purchasers of such lands to defer payment of the balance of the principal purchase money until the time fixed and required by the terms of the sale, and to continue to pay the interest thereon at a higher rate of interest than could be obtained by the State by a reinvestment of such funds: now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SEC. 1. That section eight (8) of chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes of 1878 be amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

Provided, that any holder of one or more certificates mentioned in this section, heretofore issued on sales heretofore made, who shall have paid all interest due thereon before the presentation thereof as herein provided, may return to the state land commissioner such certificate or certificates accompanied by an agreement duly signed and acknowledged by him, in such form as the state land commissioner may prescribe and provide, conditioned that the balance of the purchase price of the land described therein shall not be payable before the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such agreement, and that during all of said time he will pay five per cent interest per annum in advance on the balance of said purchase price; whereupon the state land commissioner shall endorse on said certificate that the time of payment is so extended and the rate of interest changed from seven to five per cent per annum, in consideration of such extension of time, and shall return said certificate so endorsed to said holder, and thereupon said holder of said certificate shall only pay interest at the rate of five per cent per annum in lieu of seven per cent per annum, from the first day of June next thereafter; and provided further, that in case any holder of a certificate mentioned in this section, desires for any reason to pay for said land at any time within fifteen years from the time of sale, or from the time of the change of the terms of the certificate herein provided for, he shall make application to the state land commissioner for leave to make such payment, and such application shall thereupon be granted, provided the said holder of said certificate pay into the state treasury over and above the principal of said purchase money, and the interest accrued on said lands and to accrue thereon during such year, two per cent interest per annum on the purchase price of said land, during all the time in which said holder or purchaser has paid five per cent interest on said purchase price.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to prevent the sale or otherwise disposing of obscene, immoral and indecent books, pamphlets, papers, pictures and other objectionable wares.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. First, a person who sells, lends, gives away or offers to give away or shows or has in his possession with intent to sell or give away or to show, or advertise or otherwise offer for loan, gift, sale or distribution, an obscene or indecent book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, story paper, writing, paper, picture, drawing or photograph, or any article or instrument of indecent or immoral use, or who designs, copies, draws, photographs, prints, utters, publishes or prepares such a book, picture, drawing, paper or other article, or writes or prints or causes to be written or printed a circular, advertisement or notice of any kind, or gives information, orally, stating when, where, how or of whom or by what plans such indecent or obscene article or thing can be purchased or obtained; or, second, sells, lends, gives away or shows, or has in his possession with intent to sell or give away, or to show or advertise or otherwise offers for loan, gift or distribution, any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper or other printed paper devoted to the publication or principally made up of criminal news, police reports or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime; or, third, exhibits upon any street or highway or in any other place within the view of which may be within the view of any minor child, any book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, writing, paper, picture, drawing, photograph or other article or articles coming within the description of articles mentioned in the first and second subdivisions to this section, or any of them, or exhibits or circulates or posts, or causes to be exhibited or circulated or posted in any conspicuous place, any picture, handbill or poster containing obscene, indecent or immoral representations; or, fourth, in any manner hires, uses or employs any minor child to sell or give away or in any manner to distribute, or who, having the care, custody or control of any minor child, permits such child to sell, give away or in any other manner to distribute any book, magazine, pamphlet, newspaper, story paper, writing, paper, picture, drawing, photograph or other article or matter coming within the description of articles and matter mentioned in the first and second subdivisions of this section, or any of them, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than three months, or by fine not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine, one-half of said fine to be paid to the informer.

SEC. 2. All municipal courts and justices of the peace, on complaint supported by oath or affirmation that any person has in his possession or control any obscene and indecent books, papers, articles and things described in this act, shall issue a warrant, directed to the sheriff of the county within which such complaint shall be made, or to any constable, marshal or police officer within said county, directing him, them, or any of them, to search for, seize and take possession of such obscene and indecent books, papers, articles and things; and said court and justice of the peace shall, upon the conviction of the person or persons offending under the law any of the provisions of this act, forthwith, in the presence of the person or persons upon whose complaint the said seizure or arrest is made, if he or they shall, after notice thereof, elect to be present, destroy or cause to be destroyed the aforesaid books, papers, articles and things, and shall cause to be entered upon the records of his court the fact of such destruction.

SEC. 3. Justices of the peace and municipal courts shall have jurisdiction of the offenses mentioned in this act.

SEC. 4. Section twelve, of chapter one hundred, of the General Statutes of the State of Minnesota, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT regulating the admission of evidence in civil actions.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. A party to the record of any civil proceeding in law or equity, or a person for whose immediate benefit such proceeding is prosecuted or defended, may be examined as if under cross-examination at the instance of the adverse party, or any of them, and for that purpose may be compelled in the same manner, and subject to the same rules for examination as any other witness to testify, but the party calling for such examination shall not be concluded thereby, but may rebut it by counter testimony.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT for the collection, preservation and report of criminal statistics.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the county attorney of every county in this state to procure at the expense of the county a suitable book, to be known and designated "A Register of Criminal Actions," and which book shall be preserved and kept by him as hereinafter provided, and at the expiration of his term of office be delivered by him to his successor in office.

SEC. 2. Immediately after the conclusion of any preliminary examination or prosecution conducted by such county attorney, and immediately after the receipt by him of any report of a justice of the peace as provided in section 3 of this act, and within ten (10) days after the adjournment of any term of a court of record in his county having criminal jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of such county attorney to enter in such register the title of all criminal causes conducted, prosecuted or so reported to him, the date when such examination or prosecution was begun, the date of the finding of an indictment or the filing of a criminal appeal in such court, the nature of the criminal accusation against the defendant, the result of such examination, prosecution or trial; if convicted, the nature and extent of the punishment inflicted, and whether the crime charged was committed under the influence of intoxicating liquors. He shall also, upon the receipt of the report from the justice or clerk hereinafter provided for, enter in such register under each case the amount of costs taxed therein, the amount of fines, if any, imposed, and the amount paid thereon.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, within ten (10) days after the conclusion of every criminal prosecution begun and prosecuted before him, to report to the county attorney of his county, or to the county attorney of the county to which his county is attached for judicial purposes, the title of such criminal cause, the nature of the accusation, the result thereof, and, if the defendant is convicted, the nature and extent of the punishment inflicted, whether the crime charged was committed under the influence of intoxicating liquors, the amount of costs paid or incurred by the state in such case, and the amount of fines and costs or fines of costs paid by the defendant.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the clerk of every court of record having criminal jurisdiction, either before the adjournment or within ten (10) days after the adjournment of any term of such court, to tax the amount of costs paid or incurred by the county or state in the trial of each criminal case tried in said court during said term, including witness fees, and to enter the amount thereof in the record of such case, and immediately thereafter to report to the county attorney of the county the amount of costs so taxed in each of such cases, the amount of fines imposed and the amount paid thereon.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every sheriff or other officer or person who serves any subpoena or other process issued in a criminal action by any court of record having criminal jurisdiction, on or before the last day of every term of such court, to file such subpoena or other process, with his fees for the service thereof endorsed thereon, with the clerk of such court.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every county attorney on or before the 10th day of January of each year to prepare and transmit to the attorney general, in such form as the attorney general prescribes, a report of the number, character and result of all criminal cases prosecuted by or reported as aforesaid to him during the preceding year, which report shall also contain such other or further information as the attorney general may require; and said register, if properly kept, may furnish, together with the cost of such prosecution to the county or state. Upon the reception of such report it shall be the duty of the attorney general to send to the county attorney a receipt for the same, which receipt shall be filed with the county auditor of the county; and thereupon, and not otherwise, it shall be the duty of the county auditor to issue to such county attorney a warrant for the salary due him for the preceding month of December, and no warrant shall be issued for said month's salary until such receipt is filed as aforesaid. Provided, that the report for the year A. D. 1885 shall include the period between November 15, 1881, and January 1, 1886.

SEC. 7. Section 216 of chapter 8 of the General Statutes of 1878 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 10, 1885.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The following amendment of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota is hereby proposed to the people for approval or rejection. That is to say, that said article eight (8) be amended by adding thereto the following section, viz.:

"Section 5. The permanent school funds of the State may be loaned upon interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum to the several counties or school districts of the State, to be used in the erection of county or school buildings. No such loan shall be made until approved by a board consisting of the governor, the state auditor and the state treasurer, who are hereby constituted an investment board for the purpose of the loans hereby authorized; nor shall any such loan be for an amount exceeding three (3) per cent of the last preceding assessed valuation of the real estate of the county or school district receiving the same. The state auditor shall annually at the time of certifying the state tax to the several county auditors also certify to each auditor to whose county or to any of the school districts of whose county any such loan shall have been made, the tax necessary to be levied to meet the accruing interest or principal of any such loan; and it shall be the duty of every such county auditor forthwith to levy and extend such tax upon all the taxable property of his county or of the several school districts respectively liable for such loans, as the case may be, and in all such cases the tax so assessed shall be fifty (50) per cent in excess of the amount actually necessary to be raised on account of such accruing principal or interest. It shall be levied, collected and paid into the county and State treasuries in the same manner as State taxes, and any excess collected over the amount of such principal or interest accruing in any given year shall be credited to the general funds of the respective counties or school districts. No change of the boundaries of any school district after the making of any such loan shall operate to withdraw any property from the taxation herein provided for. Nor shall any law be passed extending the time of payment of any such principal or interest, or reducing the rate of such interest, or in any manner waiving or impairing any rights of the State in connection with any such loan. Suitable laws not inconsistent with this amendment may be passed by the legislature for the purpose of carrying the same into effect."

SEC. 2. This proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people of the State for their approval or rejection at the general election occurring after the passage of this act, and the qualified electors of the State, in their respective districts, may at such election vote by ballot for or against said amendment, and the returns thereof shall be made and certified within the time, and such votes canvassed and the result thereof declared in the manner provided by law with reference to election of members of congress, and if it shall appear thereupon that a majority of the electors present and voting for or against the proposed amendment to the constitution, as provided in the next section, have voted in favor of the same, then the governor shall make proclamation thereof, and such amendment shall thereupon take effect, and be in force as a part of the constitution.

SEC. 3. The ballots used at such election by electors voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereupon the following words: "Amendment of article eight (8) of the constitution—Yes." The ballots used by such electors voting against said amendment shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereupon the following words: "Amendment of article eight (8) of the constitution—No."

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT relating to the collection of judgments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. When a judgment is recovered against any city, village or borough in this State, no execution shall issue on such judgment, but the same, if for the recovery of money, shall be paid by the treasurer of such city, village or borough, upon demand, and the delivery to him of a certified copy of the docket of such judgment, from any moneys in his hands belonging to such city, village or borough, and which has not been otherwise appropriated; and if such treasurer shall not have sufficient of such moneys in his hands to pay such judgment, then such treasurer shall pay upon such judgment so much of such moneys as shall be in his hands; and such treasurer shall hereafter retain all such moneys as he may receive and pay the same to the owner of such judgment, on demand, until such judgment be fully paid, and if such treasurer fails so to pay such judgment he and his bondsmen shall be personally liable for the amounts not so paid, unless the collection of such judgment is stayed on appeal; provided that the treasurer of said city, village or borough shall retain of the moneys belonging to the same a sum sufficient to pay the necessary current expenses of said city, village or borough.

SEC. 2. Whenever a judgment against a city, village or borough remains unpaid at the time required by law for the officers of any city, village or borough to levy taxes to be collected in such city, village or borough for the ensuing year, it shall be the duty of such officers to levy the amount of such judgment in addition to any other taxes levied by them, and to certify the same and the purpose thereof to the county auditor, who shall extend the amount of such judgment upon the taxable property of such city, village or borough, and the same shall be collected with the other taxes for that year, and the amount so collected shall not be used or appropriated for any other purpose; provided that if such officers refuse or neglect for the space of thirty days after being requested by the owner of such judgment to set apart and provide sufficient funds so that said judgment shall be paid before the time for the collection of the next tax levy, it shall then and thereupon become the duty of such officers, and they shall levy the amount of such judgment, and certify the same, and the purposes thereof to the county auditor, and such amount shall be expended in the tax duplicate and collected as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 3. If payment of such judgment is not made within twenty days after the time fixed by law for the county treasurer to pay over to the treasurer of such city, village or borough the moneys in his hands belonging to such city, village or borough, next after the rendition of such judgment, execution may be issued on such judgment, but only the property of such city, village or borough shall be liable thereon.

SEC. 4. This act shall apply to any city, village or borough, organized or created under any general or special law of this State, except where the act under which any city, village or borough is organized and created shall provide some other mode for the collection of judgments.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for the storage and disposal of unclaimed baggage, freight and merchandise.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. When any personal baggage shall have remained for a period of thirty (30) days, in the possession of any carrier of passengers, at any station of such carrier in this state, to which it may have been carried, in performance of the contract of such carrier relative thereto; or when any freight or merchandise shall have remained for a period of sixty (60) days after notice given by mail to the consignee thereof, in the possession of any common carrier, at any office or station of such carrier within this state, to which such freight or merchandise may have been consigned, then, and in that case, such carrier, upon payment of its just charges for the transportation and storage of the same, may deliver such baggage, freight or merchandise to any warehouseman or storage company doing business in this state.

SEC. 2. Any warehouseman or storage company receiving any property as provided in section one (1) of this act, shall provide suitable storage for the same: and such warehouseman or storage company shall have a lien upon such property for all charges paid to the carrier from which the same was received, and for all reasonable charges for handling, storage, insurance and other expenses necessarily incurred in safely keeping the same, with legal interest on all thereof.

SEC. 3. If the owner of such property or his agent, does not appear and duly claim the same within twelve (12) months of its receipt from the carrier, such warehouseman or storage company may proceed to sell the same, at public auction, to the highest bidder. A notice specifying the time and place of such sale shall be published at least once in each week for three (3) successive weeks, prior to such sale, in a newspaper printed and published at the capital of the state, and also in a newspaper printed and published in the county where such sale is to take place, if there be such a newspaper, and also by mailing a copy thereof to the owner if his address be known, and by posting a copy of the same in three (3) public places in the town, city or village where the property is to be sold.

SEC. 4. The proceeds of all sales made under the authority of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of all reasonable charges of such warehouseman or storage company and the expenses of such sale; and the surplus, if any, shall be immediately paid over to the treasurer of the county in which the property was sold, accompanied by a statement as provided in section nineteen (19), of chapter nineteen (19), of General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), which statement shall be filed and surplus disposed of in all respects as provided in sections twenty (20), twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) of said chapter nineteen (19).

SEC. 5. Before any warehouseman or storage company shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act such warehouseman or storage company shall execute a bond to the State of Minnesota, with at least two (2) sureties, to be approved by the governor of the state, in the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties enjoined upon such warehouseman or storage company under the provisions of this act, which bond shall be for the use of any party interested, and shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act shall apply to all property now held by any carrier in this state, or which has been heretofore delivered to any warehouseman or storage company in accordance with the provisions of this act, as fully as though this act had been in force at the time of the receipt of such property by such carrier, warehouseman or storage company.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 10, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for service of summons or other process upon municipal corporations.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Every summons, process and notice whatever, affecting any city or other municipal corporation shall be served upon the mayor or chief executive officer of such corporation, and in his absence, upon the president of the council, and in the absence of both, upon the clerk; and if there is no mayor or president of the council in such city, or municipal corporation, then by leaving a certified copy at the office of such clerk, if any, and if there is no such clerk, then by posting the same in a conspicuous place within the limits of such municipality. Provided: That the court in which any complaint may be filed, or any judge thereof may in his discretion direct such other or further notice of the pendency of such action to be given by publication or otherwise as to the court or any judge thereof may seem meet and proper, and shall upon the request of five propertyholders of such corporation appoint counsel to defend any such action.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 28, 1885.

AN ACT requiring railroad companies to provide suitable passenger waiting rooms at cities, towns and villages.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all railroad corporations or companies operating any railroads in this State shall provide at all stations on their respective roads, suitable waiting rooms for the protection and accommodation of all passengers patronizing such railroads, and at all stations in villages of one thousand inhabitants or over, all such railroad companies or corporations shall provide a separate waiting room for ladies, and a separate waiting room for gentlemen, both of which said waiting rooms shall be properly and comfortably furnished, heated, lighted and ventilated, which said rooms shall each be at least equal in size to fifteen (15) feet by eighteen (18) feet square, with a height of ceiling at least ten (10) feet above the floor, and that all villages of less than one thousand (1,000) shall have at least one (1) such waiting room; and waiting rooms, shall in all cases when necessary be constructed of such greater size as to accommodate all passengers patronizing such railroad at any station.

SEC. 2. Any such railroad company or corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay to the State of Minnesota a penalty of not less than five hundred (500) dollars, nor more than one thousand (1,000) dollars for each and every violation of this act, and each period of thirty (30) days that any such railroad company or corporation shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, at any such station, shall be taken and deemed to be a separate violation of this act.

SEC. 3. All suits commenced and prosecuted under this act shall be in the name of the State of Minnesota, and all penalties collected shall be paid into the state treasury.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885.)

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to prescribe the manner by which the money appropriated by an act entitled "an act to provide for annual exhibits of the agricultural, stock-breeding, horticultural, mining, mechanical and other products and resources of the State of Minnesota, in aid of the purposes of the State Agricultural society, and to appropriate moneys and property for such purposes."

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the money appropriated by section three (3) of "an act entitled an act to provide for annual exhibits of the agricultural, stock breeding, horticultural, mining, mechanical and other products and resources of the State of Minnesota, and in aid of the purposes of the state Agricultural society, and to appropriate moneys and property for such purposes," shall be disbursed in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise, anything in said above entitled act to the contrary notwithstanding. All contracts, bills and vouchers, for or on account of any of the purposes for which said appropriation was made shall be presented to and passed upon by the executive committee of the State Agricultural society, and if allowed by said executive committee, the fact of such allowance shall be attested by the president and secretary of said society, and such contracts, bills and vouchers with such attestation shall be presented to the governor for approval, and when approved by the governor shall be filed in the office of the state auditor, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the state auditor to draw a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount of such voucher in favor of the person entitled thereto, and no part or portion of said appropriation shall be paid out except in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for the disposition of the estate of insane persons.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever the husband or wife of any insane person, or the person having an interest in the estate of such insane person, make petition to the probate court of the county wherein such petitioner resides, showing that such insane person has an interest in the real estate of said petitioner, and showing that it is desirable that such real estate shall be mortgaged or sold, such probate court may make an order directing the guardian of such insane person to execute such mortgage or deed for and on behalf of such insane person; such petition shall contain a description of the real estate to be mortgaged or sold, and the amount for which said mortgage or deed is to be executed, to whom, and such reasons as may exist for mortgaging or selling the same. If the real estate to be mortgaged or sold be situated in another county than that in which the petitioner resides, the petition shall be made to the probate court of the county wherein said real estate is situated.

SEC. 2. Before such order is made, notice of the time and place of the hearing upon the petition shall be given, as now provided by law for the hearing upon the petition of executors and administrators for the sale of lands.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to prevent and punish fraud in the use of false stamps, brands, labels or trade marks.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall knowingly and willfully forge or counterfeit, procure to be forged or counterfeited, any representation, likeness, similitude, copy or imitation of the private stamps, brands, wrapper, label or trade mark usually affixed by any mechanic, manufacturer, druggist, merchant or tradesman to and upon the goods, wares, merchandise or preparation of said mechanic, manufacturer, druggist, merchant or tradesman, with intent to pass off any work, goods, manufacture, compound or preparation to which such forged or counterfeit representation, likeness, similitude, copy or imitation is affixed or intended to be affixed as the work, goods, manufacture, compound or preparation of such mechanic, manufacturer, druggist, merchant or tradesman, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, upon conviction thereof, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or fined not more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.)

SEC. 2. Any person or persons who shall, with intent to defraud any person or persons, body corporate or politic, have in his or their possession any die or dies, plate or plates, brand or brands, engraving or engravings, or printed labels, stamps, imprints, wrapper, or trade marks, or any representation, likeness, similitude, copy or imitation of the private stamps, imprint, brand, wrapper, label or trade mark usually affixed by any mechanic, manufacturer, druggist, merchant or tradesman to or upon articles made, manufactured, prepared or compounded by him or them, for the purpose of making impressions, or selling the same when made, or using the same upon any other article made, manufactured, prepared or compounded, and passing the same off upon the community as the original goods, manufactures, preparation or compounds of any other person or persons, body corporate or politic, or who shall wrongfully and fraudulently sell or use the genuine stamp, brand, imprint, wrapper, label or trade mark, with intent to pass off any goods, wares, merchandise, mixtures, compounds or other articles not the manufacture of the person or persons, body corporate or politic, to whom such stamp, brand, imprint, wrapper, label or trade mark properly belongs, as genuine and original, shall upon conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or be fined not more than five thousand dollars ($5,000).

SEC. 3. Any person who shall vend or keep for sale any goods, wares, merchandise, mixture or preparation upon which any forged or counterfeit stamps, brands, imprints, wrappers, labels or trade marks shall be placed or affixed, and intended to represent the said goods, wares, merchandise, mixture or preparation as the genuine goods, wares, merchandise, mixture or preparation of any other person or persons, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) in each case so offending, and shall also be liable in a civil action to the person or persons whose goods, wares, merchandise, mixture or preparation is counterfeited or imitated, or whose stamps, brands, imprints, wrappers, labels or trade marks are forged, counterfeited, placed or affixed, for all damages such person or persons may or shall sustain by reason of any of the acts in this section mentioned, and may be restrained or enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction, from doing or performing any of the acts above mentioned.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons who shall with intent to defraud any person or persons, body corporate or politic, knowingly affix or cause to be affixed, to or upon any bottle, case, box or package, containing any goods, manufacture, mixture, preparation or compound, any stamp, brand, label, wrapper, imprint or trade mark, which shall designate such goods, manufacture, mixture, preparation or compound, either wholly or in part the same to the eye, or in sound to the ear, as the word or words, or some of the words used by any other person or persons, for designating any goods, manufacture, mixture, preparation or compound, manufactured, or prepared by or for such other person or persons, or who shall knowingly sell or expose, or offer for sale, any such bottle, case, box or package, with any such stamp, brand, label, wrapper, imprint or mark, affixed to or upon it, shall, provided such person or persons, so affixing or causing to be affixed, any such stamp, brand, label, wrapper, imprint or mark, or so selling or exposing or offering for sale any such bottle, case, box or package, shall not have been the first to employ or use such words to designate wholly or in part, any goods, manufacture, mixture, preparation or compound, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than six nor more than twelve months, or be fined not more than five thousand dollars ($5,000), and shall also be liable to the party aggrieved in the penal sum of one hundred dollars ($100) for each and every offense, to be recovered by him in a civil action.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons who with intent to defraud, or to enable another to defraud any person, shall manufacture or knowingly sell, or cause to be manufactured or sold, any article or articles marked, stamped or branded or encased, or inclosed in any box, bottle or wrapper, having thereon any engraving or engravings, or printed labels, stamps, imprints, marks or trade marks which article or articles are not the manufacture, workmanship or production of the person named, indicated or denoted by such marking, stamping or branding, or by or upon such engraving or engravings, printed labels, stamps, imprints, marks or trade marks, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense shall forfeit and pay a fine of two hundred dollars ($200), to be recovered with costs in a civil action to be prosecuted by the county attorney of any county in the State, in the name of the county in which said action shall be commenced; and the one-half of such recovery shall be paid to the informer, and the residue shall be applied to the support of the poor in the county where such recovery is had.

SEC. 6. A "trade mark" is a mark used to indicate the maker, owner or seller of any goods, wares, merchandise, mixture, preparation or compound, and includes among other things any name of a person or corporation, or any letter, word, device, emblem, figure, seal, stamp, diagram, brand, wrapper, ticket, stopper, label or other mark, lawfully adopted by him and usually affixed to any goods, merchandise, mixture, preparation or compound to denote the same was imported, manufactured, produced, sold, compounded, bottled, packed or otherwise prepared by him.

SEC. 7. A trade mark is deemed to be affixed to any goods, wares, merchandise, mixture, preparation or compound when it is placed in any manner in or upon either.

1. The article itself; or 2, a box, bale, barrel, bottle, case, cask or other vessel or package, or a cover, wrapper, stopper, brand, label or other thing in, by or with which the goods are packed, inclosed or otherwise prepared for sale or disposition.

SEC. 8. An imitation of a trade mark, stamp, brand, wrapper or label is that which so far resembles the genuine trade mark, stamp, brand, wrapper or label as to be likely to induce the belief that it is genuine, either by the use of words or letters similar in appearance or in sound, or by any sign, device or other names whatsoever.

SEC. 9. No testimony or evidence given by any person in any civil action to which such person may be a party, or by any other witness in such action, or on any reference or proceeding which may be had in such action, nor any evidence or testimony derived from the books or papers of such party or witness, produced by him as a witness, or otherwise, in such action, or on any reference or other proceedings which may be had therein, can or shall be used in any criminal prosecution against such party or witness under any of the provisions of this act. Nor shall any party or witness refuse to testify, or furnish evidence in any civil action, by reason of any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to determine the heirship to real estate in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. In case of the death heretofore or hereafter of any person intestate seized in fee of real estate within this state, it shall be lawful for the heirs at law of such person, or any one of them, or for any person interested in such estate, or in any piece of real estate embraced therein, to make an affidavit setting forth the fact of such death, the last place of residence of said intestate, the number of the heirs of said intestate, with their names, ages, places of residence and relationship to the deceased respectively, and as nearly as possible, describing such real estate, and the respective interests of such heirs therein.

SEC. 2. Such affidavit, when so made, shall be presented to the probate judge of any county in which any part of such real estate is situated, and said probate judge may, in his discretion, examine any witness or witnesses under oath, as to the truth of the matters in such affidavit stated, and upon being satisfied of the truth of all such matters, shall make a decree reciting the facts stated in said affidavit and found true, and thereupon such decree shall be entered in the records of said court, and a certified copy thereof may be recorded in the office of the register of deeds in each county where such lands are situated; and from the date of such record said decree shall be taken and held in all legal proceedings in this state, in respect to the succession of such real estate, as prima facie evidence of all the facts found in said decree.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to secure manufacturers and owners of railroad equipment and rolling stock, in making conditional sales and certain contracts for the lease thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That in any written contract of or for the sale of railroad equipment or rolling stock deliverable immediately or subsequently at stipulated periods, by the terms of which the purchase money, in whole or in part, is to be paid in the future, it may be agreed that the title to the property so sold or contracted to be sold shall not pass to or vest in the vendee until the purchase money shall have been fully paid, or that the vendor shall have and retain a lien thereon for the unpaid purchase money, notwithstanding delivery thereof to and possession by the vendee:

Provided, that the terms of credit for the payment of the purchase money shall not exceed ten years from the execution of the contract.

SEC. 2. In any written contract for the leasing or renting of railroad equipment or rolling stock it shall be lawful to stipulate for a conditional sale thereof at the termination of such lease, and to stipulate that the rentals received may, as paid or when paid in full, be applied and treated as purchase money, and that the title to such property shall not vest in such lessee or vendee until the purchase money shall have been paid in full, notwithstanding delivery to and possession by such lessee or vendee, subject, however, to the proviso contained in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. Every such contract specified in sections 1 and 2 shall be good, valid, and effectual, both in law and in equity, against all purchasers and creditors. Provided,

1. The same shall be acknowledged by the vendee or lessee before some officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments of deeds.

2. Such instrument shall be filed or recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which at the time of execution thereof is situated the principal office or place of business of the vendee or lessee in this state and in the office of the secretary of state of this state.

3. Each locomotive engine or car so sold or contracted to be sold or leased as aforesaid shall have the name of the vendor or lessor or the assignee of such vendor or lessor plainly placed or marked on each side thereof, or be otherwise marked so as to indicate the ownership thereof.

SEC. 4. This act shall not be held to apply to or invalidate any contract heretofore made of the character described in the first or second section, but the same shall be and remain valid.

SEC. 5. The acknowledgments of such contracts may be made in the form required as to conveyances of real estate.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 26, 1885.

AN ACT entitled An act to provide for the collection and payment of bonds, coupons, orders, and other evidences of indebtedness issued by school districts, when the offices of the trustees of such school district have become vacant.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever the trustees of any school district shall have duly issued any bond, coupon, order or other evidence of indebtedness of such school district, and a majority of the trustees of such school district shall afterwards cease to act or their offices otherwise become vacant and such vacancy shall not be filled before the tenth (10th) day of October next preceding the time when such indebtedness shall become due and payable, so as to prevent the levying and certifying by the trustees of such district to the county auditor of the county, of the tax for the payment of such indebtedness, at the proper time, the holder of any such bond, coupon, order or other evidence of such indebtedness, may, at any time between the tenth day of October aforesaid and the time when the annual tax lists are next thereafter, or in any subsequent year, made out by the county auditor, file the same in the office of the county auditor of the county in which such school district is situated.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to file all such bonds, coupons, orders and evidences of indebtedness, and to keep a record of the filing thereof and the date when filed, and he shall immediately cause a notice of such filing, setting forth the nature and amount of said claim, to be published for three (3) successive weeks in the newspaper in which was published the delinquent tax list of such county for the year last past, the cost of publishing such notice shall be paid by the person filing such claims at the time of filing the same, and he shall, at the time of making out such tax lists next after the date of such filing, levy upon the taxable property of the school district by the trustees of which such bond, coupon, order, or other evidence of indebtedness was issued, a tax sufficient to pay the amount thereof with interest, if any is payable thereon, and extend the same upon the tax lists of the proper district, and said tax shall be collected in the same manner and by the same officers as state and county taxes are collected, and shall be subject to the same penalties for the non-payment thereof; provided, no tax shall be levied by the county auditor under the provisions of this act, if a written notice signed by not less than three (3) persons who would be affected by such tax levy, setting forth that such school district has a just and valid defense against the payment of said claim be served upon him before the expiration of twenty (20) days after the last publication of the notice provided for in the foregoing section.

SEC. 3. After the completion of such tax lists, and on or before the first (1st) day of December in each year the county auditor of each county shall make a copy of the record of filing of all bonds, coupons, orders and other evidences of indebtedness filed in his office, as aforesaid, for the payment of which a tax is extended upon the tax lists of that year, and certify and deliver such copy to the treasurer of said county, and shall, upon request, surrender and deliver such bonds, coupons or orders and evidences of indebtedness to the person or persons respectively entitled to receive the moneys payable thereupon, and the county treasurer, shall, upon presentation and surrender to him of any such bond, coupon, order or evidence of indebtedness, pay to the person presenting the same the amount due thereupon, in the order in which they are filed in the office of the county auditor, out of any moneys in his hands collected for the payment of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to cure defective organizations of corporations, and for the protection of rights acquired thereunder.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That in case where there has been heretofore an attempted formation and organization or renewal of any corporation under any of the General Laws of this State, and the persons so attempting to form or organize or renew any corporation have actually adopted, signed and filed in the office of the secretary of state articles of association, in which the business specified to be carried on by them as such corporation was such as might lawfully be carried on under said laws, and have in fact proceeded as such corporation, under the corporate name assumed by them to transact and carry on such business, and in the pursuit thereof have in good faith received and transferred by conveyance to or from such body corporate in such corporate name any property, real or personal; such attempted formation and organization or renewal in each and every such case is hereby legalized and declared a valid and effectual formation and organization or renewal of a corporation under the names assumed, from and after the time of the actual filing, as aforesaid, of such articles, notwithstanding the omission of any other matter or thing by law prescribed to be done or observed, in the formation, organization or renewal thereof; and any and all conveyances of property, real or personal in good faith and lawful form, made to or by any such body, in the corporate name so assumed, are hereby legalized and declared as valid and effectual for the purpose intended thereby, as if such body corporate had been originally in all things duly and legally incorporated.

Provided, That no such corporation nor any of the acts or doings thereof shall be or are hereby validated unless such so-called corporation has filed in the office of the secretary of state, and also in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which is the principal place of business of said corporation; and provided further, nothing in this act shall be construed to discharge any liability of any person upon any contract of said corporation heretofore made in its articles of incorporation.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

Whereas, It is essential to just government that we recognize the equality of all men before the law and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political, and it being the appropriate object of legislation to enact great fundamental principles of law,

Therefore, Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the State of Minnesota, shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theaters and places of public amusement, restaurants and barber shops, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing sections by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to regulate offensive trades and employments.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The board of health of each town, village or city in this State shall from time to time assign certain places within such town for the exercise of any trade or employment which is a nuisance or hurtful to the inhabitants, or dangerous to the public health, or the exercise of which is attended by noisome or injurious odors, or is otherwise injurious to the estates of such inhabitants; and may prohibit the exercise of such trade or employment in places not so assigned. Said board may also forbid such exercise within the limits of the town or particular locality thereof. All such assignments shall be entered in the records of the town, and may be revoked when said board shall think proper.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to exercise within any town, village or city, any trade or employment mentioned in section one of this act without having first obtained from the board of health of such town, village or city permission so to do, and the assignment provided in said section; and any person or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every day that any such trade or employment is exercised or carried on, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction thereof and sitting within the county wherein such trade or employment is exercised or carried on. Such action shall be commenced and prosecuted by such board in its name and for its benefit.

SEC. 3. When any assignment mentioned in section one hereof shall be revoked, said board shall serve upon the occupant, corporation or person having charge of the premises where such trade or employment is exercised a written notice of such revocation. If the person or corporation upon whom such order is served, for twenty-four hours after such service refuses or neglects to obey the same, said board shall take all necessary measures, by injunction or otherwise, to prevent such exercise; and the person or corporation so refusing or neglecting shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every day that such trade or employment shall be exercised after the service of such notice, to be recovered in the manner, and by the party and for the benefit as provided in section two hereof.

SEC. 4. Any person or corporation aggrieved by any order of such board may appeal therefrom to the district court of the county in which such trade or employment is exercised. Such appeal shall be taken by the filing of such aggrieved person or corporation, within five days after the service of such order, in the office of the clerk of the court, of a notice of such appeal, together with a bond in the sum of not less than five hundred dollars, with two or more sureties to be approved by the judge of said court, conditioned for the prosecution of such appeal to judgment and for the payment of all costs and expenses that may be awarded against such appellant, and by the service of a copy of such notice and bond upon such board. If such appeal be taken within twenty days next before the time appointed for holding a general term of said court within said county, the same shall be heard at such time as other civil causes, and, at the request of either party, shall be tried by jury. If such appeal is taken more than twenty days before any such term the judge shall, by order, appoint a time and place for the hearing of such appeal, and shall, if the appellant demand a trial by jury, direct the sheriff of such county to summon a jury of twelve persons having the qualifications of jurors to appear at the time and place named in said order to serve as jurors in said cause. Any person so summoned may be challenged, as in civil actions. If a sufficient number of such persons so summoned do not appear, the court shall require talesmen to be called as in other cases, and said appeal shall be tried as other civil causes. During the pendency of such appeal such trade or employment shall not be exercised contrary to the order of said board; and upon the violation of any such order the appeal shall forthwith be dismissed. Upon the return of the verdict of the jury the court may either alter or amend the order of the board, or affirm or amend it in full to conform to such verdict. If the matter be tried by the court it shall have and exercise the same power.

SEC. 5. Any person injured, either in his comfort or the enjoyment of his estate, by the exercise of any such trade or employment, may have and maintain an action for the damages sustained thereby.

SEC. 6. When it appears, on a trial before the district court for the proper county, upon a complaint made by any person, that any place or building assigned, as provided in section one of this act, has become a nuisance by reason of offensive smells or exhalations proceeding from the same, or is otherwise hurtful or dangerous to the neighborhood or to travelers, said court may revoke such assignment and prohibit the further use of such place or building for the exercise of either of the aforesaid trades or employments, and may cause such nuisance to be removed or prevented.

SEC. 7. When any building or premises within any city, village or town are occupied or used for the exercise of any trade or employment aforesaid, the state board of health shall, upon application made to it for that purpose, appoint a time and place for hearing the parties and give notice, of not less than ten days, thereof to the complainant and the party against whom such application is made, and after such hearing may, if in its judgment the public health or the public comfort and convenience so require, order any person to desist and cease from further carrying on such trade or occupation in such building or premises; and any person or corporation thereafter continuing to occupy such building or premises shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for every day of such occupancy or use, to be recovered in any court having jurisdiction thereof by action commenced and prosecuted in the name of the board of such city, village or town and for its use and benefit. Any person or corporation aggrieved by any such order may appeal therefrom, and said appeal shall be taken, prosecuted and determined in the same manner provided in section four of this act. During the pendency of such appeal such trade or employment shall not be exercised contrary to the orders of said state board, and upon the violation of any such order the appeal shall forthwith be dismissed.

SEC. 8. The district court or the judge thereof may issue an injunction or other proper writ to enforce the orders of said state board, issued undtr the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to impair any other remedies which may exist in cases of nuisance.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT act for the taking of the census and for the enumeration of the inhabitants of this State.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The assessors of the several towns in this State, under the direction of the county auditors of their respective counties, are hereby authorized and required to take an enumeration of the inhabitants in their respective towns, omitting in such enumeration, Indians not entitled to the right of suffrage under the constitution and laws of the State, and in case there shall be no town or shall be no assessor in any district composing the whole or a part of any county, then, and in every such case, the county auditor of the county to which any such district may be attached for judicial purposes shall appoint one or more assistants with power to perform the service required of town assessors by this act; and within the limits of any incorporated city or village, the said service shall be performed by the assessor of the corporation.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state shall prepare appropriate forms, distinguishing therein persons of each sex and their respective ages, deaf and dumb, blind, insane, persons of color, nativity of persons, persons of foreign parentage, number of families, numbers of churches, value of church property and property held by church associations exempt from taxation, and shall cause a sufficient number of copies thereof to be printed and transmitted to the several county auditors on or before the 15th day of April next; and immediately thereafter each of said auditors shall forward the requisite number of such forms to the town assessors and assistants appointed by him within his county to enable them to take said census in a uniform manner.

SEC. 3. The town assessors and assistants shall severally take and subscribe an oath before some person authorized to administer oaths previous to entering upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this act, that they will well and truly cause to be made a just and perfect enumeration of all persons within their city, town or division, as the case may be, and make a true return thereof in pursuance of the provisions of this act according to the best of their ability; which oath shall be returned, with the census taken by each person respectively, to the county auditor of the county, on or before the first day of August next.

SEC. 4. The said enumeration shall be made by an actual inquiry by the person taking such census at every dwelling, or by personal inquiry of the head of every family in their several cities, towns or districts, and shall commence on the first day of May next, and shall be completed and closed in two months thereafter; and said enumeration shall include only those whose place of residence shall be in said cities, towns or districts on the first day of May, aforesaid; and the several assessors and assistants shall deliver to the county auditor a true and accurate enumeration of all persons within their respective cities, towns and districts, which enumeration shall be set forth in schedule according to the form prescribed by the secretary of state designating the city, town or district, and shall embrace the several families by the name of the head thereof and the aggregate population therein.

SEC. 5. The several county auditors shall on the first day of August or sooner, if all the returns shall be received by him from the assessors and assistants, prepare the duplicate copies of the enumeration of the inhabitants of their respective counties, and transmit said copies to the secretary of state and deliver the returns received from the assessors and assistants to the clerk of the district court of the county, and the said clerk shall preserve the same on file in his office.

SEC. 6. The persons appointed to take said census shall be allowed compensation for the services to be performed in taking the same, as follows:

Assessors of incorporated villages and cities shall be paid at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75) for every one hundred persons enumerated by them respectively. Town assessors and assistants appointed by the county auditors shall be paid at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) for every one hundred (100) enumerated by them respectively, and the compensation for taking the enumeration in unorganized counties shall be five (5) cents for each name so taken. Provided, that each county auditor shall be allowed for making his returns ten dollars, in case the schedules returned by him shall contain one thousand names or less, and five dollars for every one thousand the schedules returned shall contain exceeding that number.

The accounts for taking the census shall be certified in duplicate by the county auditors respectively, on blanks to be furnished by the state auditor, and such accounts shall be payable to the respective county treasurers, and shall be endorsed by the person taking the census, and to whom compensation is to be paid, as follows: "I authorize the payment of the amount due me on the within voucher to the treasurer of ....county..............Assessor of......

And said county treasurer shall receipt for the total amount found to be due persons in their respective counties, and shall distribute the same to the parties entitled thereto. Such accounts shall be in duplicate, and when adjusted by the state auditor a warrant shall be sent to the treasurer of the proper county with the duplicate of the bill as allowed and adjusted, and shall be paid out of the state treasury. Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be subject to any of the provisions of section 142, chapter 8, nor section 88, chapter 10, of the General Statutes of A. D. 1878.

SEC. 7. In case any of the assessors should refuse to perform the duties required by this act, then it shall be the duty of the auditors to appoint assistants for the performance of such duties, as in case of unorganized towns.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state, after receiving the returns from the auditors, to digest and compile the contents of such returns showing the number of inhabitants belonging to the respective classes in the several counties and in the State, and to make his printed report to the legislature at the commencement of its next regular session, and the secretary of state shall receive five hundred (500) dollars as an additional compensation for the performance of his duties under this act. The secretary is authorized to employ the necessary assistants, whose compensations shall not exceed three dollars per day, to be paid on the warrant of the state auditor.

SEC. 9. Every county auditor, town assessor or assistant appointed and who shall have accepted said appointment, who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties required by them in taking, or returning the census as herein directed shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, to be recovered in the manner provided by law for the collections of fines and forfeitures.

SEC. 10. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect this act.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, A. D. 1885.

AN ACT to provide for the admission of patients to the second hospital for the insane.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section nineteen of chapter thirty-five, of the Statutes of 1878, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 19. Every insane person who is a bona fide resident of this State shall be admitted to one of the hospitals for the insane for the State of Minnesota, and maintained at the public expense, free of charge to his or her relatives or friends, and upon equal terms with every other insane person. Provided, no person shall be admitted in either of the hospitals the second time unless by the consent of the superintendent of said hospital, the president of the board, and one trustee.

SEC. 2. That section twenty-one of said chapter thirty-five be amended so as to read as follows: Section 21. The probate judge, or in his absence, the court commissioner of any county, upon information being filed before him that there is an insane person in his county needing care and treatment, shall cause the person so alleged to be insane to be examined by a jury consisting of two respectable persons besides himself, one at least of whom shall be a physician, to ascertain the fact of his or her insanity; and if the said person is found to be insane, he shall, upon the written certificate of the judge, directed by a majority of the jury, issue duplicate warrants committing the person so found to be insane to the care of the superintendent of one of the hospitals, and shall place the warrant in the hands of the sheriff, or some other suitable person whom he shall authorize to convey the said insane person to the hospital; and such warrant may be in the following form, to-wit:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of..................

To the Superintendent of the .... Hospital for the Insane:

..............., having been, upon examination, found to be insane, you are therefore required to receive him (or her) into the hospital, and keep him (or her) there until legally discharged.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the probate court (or of the court commissioner) of said county, this ...... day of ...., 18...

Judge of Probate.

The duplicate warrant shall be filed in the office of the superintendent, and the original shall be returned with the superintendent's indorsement to the judge of probate, and filed in his office.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and forty-seven (147) of chapter eleven (11) of the General Statutes of 1878, as amended by section two (2) of chapter fifteen (15) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (extra session) relating to taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section one hundred and forty-seven of chapter eleven of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, as amended by section two of chapter fifteen of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one (extra session) be amended so as to read as follows:

The taxes so collected shall be paid by the county treasurer upon the warrant of the county auditor issued to the person or persons presenting coupons therefor, if authorized to receive the same. Each coupon so redeemed shall be effectually canceled by the said county auditor, and by him transmitted to the city, village, township or other organization issuing the same, and the proper officer of such organization shall return to said auditor his proper receipt for the amount of the coupons so remitted, which receipt said auditor shall file in his office as his sufficient authority for auditing the claim and issuing his said warrant.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize the foreclosure of mortgages by foreign executors and administrators in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. In all cases where mortgages have been foreclosed by foreign executors or administrators, without having filed for record in the office of the register of deeds in the county where such foreclosure was had an authenticated copy of his appointment as such executor or administrator, before the commencement of such foreclosure, such foreclosure shall not, for that reason, be invalid. Provided, that since such foreclosure was commenced such authenticated copy has been so filed, showing that he had been duly appointed such executor or administrator in some other state or county before the commencement of such foreclosure.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section 70 of chapter 124, Statutes of 1878, as amended by chapter 44 of General Laws of 1883, relating to timber culture.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section seventy of chapter one hundred and twenty-four, General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, as amended by chapter forty-four (44), General Laws of 1883, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 70. That every person who has heretofore or who shall hereafter plant and cultivate one acre and not more than ten acres of prairie land with any kind of forest trees except black locust, and keep the same in a thrifty and growing condition for a period of six years; and every person who shall plant, cultivate, protect and keep in a thrifty, growing condition one-half mile or more of such forest trees along any public highway shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate of three dollars annually for each acre of grove planted and two dollars annually for each half mile of such line of trees for the period of six years. To entitle any person to compensation under this act for trees planted by the acre, such person shall plant or grow not less than twenty-seven hundred trees on each acre in the first instance, and cultivate, maintain and keep in a thrifty, growing condition at least thirteen hundred trees on each acre during the first and second years next succeeding the year of planting, and maintain in a thrifty and growing condition for the remaining three years thereafter not less than six hundred trees on each acre; and to entitle any person to compensation for the planting, protecting, cultivating and maintenance of trees along the public highway such person shall plant the trees not more than eight feet apart, cultivate the same, the first and second years after the year of planting and maintain the same in a thrifty, growing condition not more than eight feet apart for the remaining three years. Provided, that the planting of cuttings or sowing of seed shall be construed to be a planting of trees within the meaning of this act, but no person shall receive compensation for the year in which such cuttings are planted or tree seeds are sown, and the years succeeding the sowing of such tree seed and planting of cuttings shall be construed to be the six years for which compensation is granted under this act. Provided, also, that this act shall not apply to any railroad company planting trees within two hundred feet of its track, nor to any person planting trees in compliance with the requirements of the act of congress entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, or an act amendatory thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), to provide for the incorporation of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That chapter thirty-four (34) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be and the same is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"Title 10, Section 427. That any post of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Minnesota may become incorporated in the manner provided herein.

"Section 428. Such post shall cause to be prepared a certificate which shall contain:

"First—The charter, name and number of such post.

"Second—The time when and the authority by which such post was instituted.

"Third—The names of the charter members of such post.

"Fourth—The name of its commander, senior vice commander, junior vice commander and adjutant for the current term of such post. Such certificate shall be signed by the commander, senior vice commander, junior vice commander and adjutant of such post, and shall be recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county where such post is located.

"Section 429. Upon filing such certificate in the office of such register of deeds such post shall become a body corporate under its charter, name and number, and shall have and possess all the powers of corporations at common law, and shall have power to sue and be sued by its corporate name, and in such name to acquire or receive by purchase, gift, grant, devise or bequest any property, real, personal or mixed, and the same to hold, sell, transfer, mortgage, convey, loan, let, or otherwise use in accordance with the laws and usages of said order; but said corporation has no power to divest any gift, grant or bequest from the specific purpose designated by the donor.

"Section 430. When the charter of any such post shall be surrendered or taken away, or whenever by the laws and usages of such order any such post shall become defunct, the corporate powers of such post shall cease and determine, except such corporation, as such, shall have power to sell, convey and dispose of its property and collect debts due it, the proceeds to be disposed of in accordance with the laws of said order."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1885.

AN ACT relating to seed-grain loans of 1877 and 1878, and providing for cancellation of certain claims of the State for repayment of such loans by individuals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota.

SECTION 1. That on or before the 15th day of July, 1885, the several county auditors in the counties that received loans under the provisions of chapter 156, General Laws of 1877, and chapter 94, General Laws of 1878, shall make a report to the state auditor, showing the names of persons in their respective counties who received a portion of said loans, and have died or removed from the State leaving said loans unpaid, or who are in such impoverished condition as to be utterly unable to pay such loans or any part thereof. Such report shall also show the amount of each of said loans such persons received, the amount of penalty accrued on said unpaid loans; also the amount of general taxes on any lands that said loans were levied upon, and the accrued penalties on said general taxes. Said statement shall also show, if in the knowledge of the auditor, the circumstances as to ability of the estate of deceased persons to pay such loans. And if any lands of any persons who received a portion of said loans have been sold under mortgage foreclosure the auditor shall give a description of such lands, the assessed valuation of the same at the time of such foreclosure, and the amount sold for under such foreclosure sale, with the date of mortgage and date of levy of such seed grain tax. The county auditor shall also report any land owned by any persons receiving such loans upon which mortgages had been given prior to receiving such loans, and the register of deeds shall upon the request of the county auditors give the date of existing mortgages on said lands without charge.

SEC. 2. Upon receipt of such reports the state auditor shall examine the same and authorize the county auditor to strike from the tax judgment book and tax lists the amount included in such judgment and taxes for seed grain taxes and penalties thereon, all such seed grain taxes which he may from the evidence furnished in the reports consider proper to be abated: provided, such abatement shall not be made until the general taxes are paid.

SEC. 3. Upon abatement of such seed grain taxes the county auditor shall credit the state account with the penalties accrued on the general taxes so paid after deducting the costs of advertising, entering judgment and sale, and such penalties so credited to the state shall be reported to the state auditor in the next settlement as a part of the state funds, and be paid by the county treasurer in the same manner as other state taxes.

SEC. 4. The county commissioners of the several counties may allow county auditors for their services under this act such compensation as the commissioners may deem proper.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to regulate employment bureaus or offices.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. No person shall engage in the business of keeping an employment bureau or office or agency for the purpose of hiring men to work for others and receive a compensation for such hiring without first having obtained a license so to do, as hereinafter provided; and any person who shall engage in such business without such license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or both.

SEC. 2. Any person who desires to engage in said business may apply to the common council if such business is to be carried on in a city, or to the village council if in a village, or to the county commissioners of the county in which such business is to be carried on if in the country, for such license; and upon paying into the treasury of such city, village or county the sum of one hundred dollars, and upon executing and delivering to such common council, village council or county commissioners a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by such common or village council or county commissioners, he shall be entitled to such license.

SEC. 3. The bond shall run to the State of Minnesota, and shall be conditioned for the payment of any damage which any person secured or engaged to labor for others by the obligor may sustain by reason of any unauthorized act, fraud or misrepresentation on the part of such agent for such hiring. The bond shall be filed with the city clerk, if approved by the common council, with the village recorder, if approved by a village council, and with the county auditor if approved by the board of county commissioners. Any person licensed and having given bond as herein provided, may, while continuing to reside or to maintain his office at the place mentioned in such license, prosecute his said business in any part of the State.

SEC. 4. Any person hired or engaged to work for others, by one so licensed as aforesaid, who shall fail to get employment according to the terms of such contract of hire or engagement by reason of any unauthorized act, fraud or misrepresentation on the part of such agent, may bring an action upon said bond, and may recover in such action against the principal and sureties the full amount of his damages sustained by reason of such unauthorized act, fraud or misrepresentation, together with his cost and disbursement in such action.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 28, 1885.

AN ACT to entitle women to vote for county superintendents of schools.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That any woman of the age of twenty-one (21) years and upward, belonging to either of the classes mentioned in section one (1) of article seven (7) of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in this State for four months next preceding any election at which a county superintendent of schools is elected, shall be entitled to vote for county superintendent of schools at such election in the election district of which she shall at the time have been for ten (10) days a resident.

SEC. 2. Any woman entitled to vote under this act shall be required to register as now provided by law for male voters.

SEC. 3. The ballot offered by any woman entitled to vote under this act shall not contain the name of any person to be voted for at such election, except such county superintendent of schools; and all such ballots shall be deposited in a separate ballot box, but canvassed with the other ballots cast for county superintendent of schools at such election.

SEC. 4. The supervisors of the several townships, and the city council of the several cities, shall procure at the expense of the said townships and cities respectively, a separate ballot box for each election district destitute of the same, in which the ballots of women entitled to vote under this act shall be deposited.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize acknowledgments of conveyances and other instruments, and the record thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all acknowledgments to any conveyance or other instruments taken by any person, previously appointed or elected, and then acting as a notary public, or other officer authorized to take such acknowledgments, be and the same are legalized and made of the same validity as though the term of office of such officer had not expired at the time of taking such acknowledgments," and the record of such conveyances or other instruments is hereby declared to be legal, and valid and effectual for all purposes.

Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any action or proceeding now pending in any court of this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for the levy of taxes for State purposes for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1886, and July 31, 1887.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), a tax of six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000), or as near that amount as practicable, shall be levied on all the taxable property of the State; provided, that the tax hereby levied shall not exceed a rate of one and one-half mills (.0015) on each dollar of taxable property.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State for the fiscal year ending July thirty-first (31), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887), a tax of four hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or as near that amount as practicable, shall be levied on all taxable property in the State; provided, that the tax hereby levied shall not exceed a rate of one mill (.001) on each dollar of taxable property.

SEC. 3. All taxes levied under the provisions of this act, when collected and paid into the state treasury, shall be placed to the credit of the general revenue fund.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to regulate the labor of locomotive engineers and firemen.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. On all lines of railroad operated in this state, the time of labor of the locomotive engineers and firemen employed in running or operating the locomotive engines on or over such roads shall not at any time exceed eighteen (18) hours during one day; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed as allowing any locomotive engineer or fireman to desert his locomotive in case of accident or other unavoidable delay.

SEC. 2. Any officer, director, superintendent, master mechanic, foreman, agent or employe who compels any locomotive engineer or fireman to labor in running or operating any locomotive engine on or over such roads for more than eighteen hours during one day, except as provided in section one (1) of this act, or in cases of urgent necessity, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five or more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to provide clothing and transportation to indigent pupils of the Minnesota deaf, dumb and blind institute.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That in all cases where persons sent to the Minnesota deaf, dumb and blind institute are unable to furnish themselves with sufficient clothing and pay their expenses of transportation to and from said institute, the probate judge of the county in which any such person resides, upon application of any relative or friend of such person, or of any officer of his town or county, shall, if he deem such person a proper subject for either the deaf and dumb or the blind departments of said institute, and if in his judgment such person be unable to meet the necessary expenses of clothing and transportation, make an order to that effect to the superintendent of said department of the deaf and dumb, or the blind, as the case may be, who shall provide the necessary clothing and transportation at the expense of the county to an amount not exceeding forty dollars ($40) per annum for every such pupil, and upon his sending his proper account therefor to the board of county commissioners of said county they shall audit the same, and the treasurer of said county shall pay the same as other county expenses.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 7, 1885.

AN ACT to provide for the examination and commitment to the hospital for the insane of persons holding the office of judge of probate who may have become insane or otherwise unfitted through derangement of mind to perform the duties of said office, and to provide for the appointment of a successor.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever the probate judge of any county becomes or is considered insane, the judge of the district court for such county shall, upon the verified petition of five (5) legal voters thereof, proceed to examine into such alleged insanity, substantially in the manner and for the purpose prescribed in title three (3), chapter thirty-five (35), General Statutes 1878. If, on such examination, such probate judge is found to be insane or incapacitated to act from mental derangement, the governor shall, on presentation of the certificate of such finding or authenticated copy thereof, declare the office of such probate judge vacant, and appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy, as provided by law.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to authorize the refunding of money paid by mortgagees for taxes which have been or shall be declared void.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever money has been paid or hereafter shall be paid for taxes on any land by a person who holds a mortgage on such land, or who in good faith believes himself to be the owner of such land under a mortgage foreclosure, which foreclosure has been or hereafter shall be declared void, the money so paid, with interest from the date of such payment at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum, shall be refunded to such person, his executors, administrators or assigns, whenever such taxes have been or hereafter shall be adjudged void in an action for the foreclosure or re-foreclosure of said mortgage.

SEC. 2. Such moneys shall be refunded on the order of the county commissioners by the county treasurer on the presentation to said commissioners of a certified copy of the final decree or judgment declaring said taxes void, and said lands shall thereafter become subject to re-assessment for the taxes so adjudged void.

SEC. 3. All moneys so refunded shall be charged among the various taxing districts in the proportion in which they shared in the amount originally paid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to regulate the amount of toll that may be taken by any custom mill in this State for the grinding and bolting of wheat or other grain that may be brought to such mill for that purpose.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any custom mill doing business in this State to take a larger proportion than one-eighth (1/8), as toll for grinding and bolting any lot of wheat or other grain, brought as a grist to such mill. Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to compel mills to receive unmerchantable grain, or to flour the same.

SEC. 2. That for the willful violation of the terms of this act, by any miller in any custom mill in the State, it shall be the duty of any justice of the peace, within the county in which such mill is situated, upon complaint of the aggrieved party, to issue his warrant directed against such offending person and upon the conviction of such person, he shall be fined not less than ten ($10) dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize certain instruments, and the record thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. All deeds, mortgages, powers of attorneys, and other instruments heretofore executed without a seal, scroll or device opposite the name of the grantor, are hereby legalized and made valid, as though such deed, mortgage, power of attorney or other instrument had been duly sealed, with the seal of the grantor, at the time of the execution thereof; and the record of such deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney and other instruments are hereby legalized and made valid and effectual to the same extent, and for all purposes, as though such deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney and other instruments had been properly executed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT providing for the defense by the State of suits brought by a railroad company against persons claiming lands embraced in the relinquishment made in pursuance of section ten (10) chapter two hundred and one (201), Special Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven (1877).

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. When any railroad company shall, solely for the purpose of testing or trying the title to any land covered, referred to or embraced in the relinquishment made by the governor of this State in pursuance of section ten of chapter two hundred and one, of the Special Laws of 1877, commence or institute any suit or proceeding against any person resident of this State, living upon and holding any such land under or by virtue of the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, or shall institute or commence any such suit or proceeding for the purpose of barring such person of or from any right, title or claim, or demand in or to any such land, or for the purpose of declaring the title to be in any such railroad company, and in all cases of the character aforesaid now pending in any of the courts of this State or of the United States, upon the application of the defendant in any such suit or proceeding, it shall be the duty of the attorney general of the State, or of some attorney employed by the attorney general and the expense of the State, to defend such suit or proceeding.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT entitled an act to provide for the organization of corporations empowered to loan money on real estate mortgages and other real estate securities, for themselves and others.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Any number of persons, not less than three (3) citizens of this State, may associate themselves by an agreement in writing, and become incorporated for the purpose of loaning money, either for themselves or as agents for others, upon bonds, promissory notes, or other obligations which are secured by mortgage upon real estate situated within this State or elsewhere, and in the negotiation of such loans for themselves or for other persons or corporations, and in connection with such business, either for themselves or others, to purchase, acquire, hold, sell, hypothecate, assign, transfer and convey any obligations of such corporation, or of any person or other corporation, which are secured by mortgage or other real estate security, and to collect, foreclose, compound, compromise, release, satisfy and discharge the same of record; and any such corporation shall also have and possess all the power and authority of an association for buying, owning, improving, selling and dealing in lands, tenements and hereditaments, under title two of chapter thirty-four of the General Laws of this State and the amendments thereof.

SEC. 2. The provisions of sections two, three, four, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of title one, chapter thirty-four, and of sections one hundred and twelve to one hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, of title two, as amended, shall apply to and be observed by corporations organizing and conducting business under this act.

SEC. 3. Any corporation heretofore duly organized under said title two of chapter thirty-four, for the purpose of loaning money upon real estate security, shall have the power and authority conferred by this act upon corporations which may hereafter organize thereunder.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 3, 1885.

AN ACT to amend section sixty-three (63) of chapter thirty-two (32) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878), relating to liens of laborers.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That section sixty-three (63) of chapter thirty-two (32) of the General Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight (1878) be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the word logs in the third line of said section the words railroad crossties.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

AN ACT to punish offenses committed on railway cars, coaches, trains or public conveyances and upon lakes or streams.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The route traversed by every railway car, coach, train or public conveyance and the lake or stream traversed by any boat shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be criminal districts, and jurisdiction of all public offenses, which shall be committed on any such railroad car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance, or at any station or depot upon such route, shall be in any county through which said car, coach, train, boat or other public conveyance may pass during the trip or voyage or in which the trip or voyage may begin or terminate.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 26, 1885.

AN ACT to prevent the abandonment of any person committed to any hospital for the insane for the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That any officer or person who shall receive into his custody any person for the purpose of conveying such person to any hospital for the insane for the State of Minnesota and shall abandon such person before delivering him or her to the superintendent of any such hospital, and obtaining the indorsement of the receipt of such person by such superintendent upon the warrant or other order by virtue of which he received such person into his custody, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three (3) months nor less than ten (10) days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred (100) dollars, nor less than twenty (20) dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 6, 1885.

AN ACT authorizing county commissioners and town supervisors to offer bounties for killing blackbirds.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That the county commissioners of any county in the state and the supervisors of any town in the state are hereby authorized and empowered to offer a bounty for the killing of blackbirds, and they shall have power to provide such rules and regulations for the payment of such bounty as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT relating to the service fees for domestic animals.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That neglect or refusal on the part of the owner of any mare, cow, ewe or sow to pay the service fees of any stallion, jack, bull, ram or boar kept for public service, until the birth of the offspring, shall in such case constitute a lien upon the offspring resulting from said service.

SEC. 2. The owner or owners of every stallion, jack, bull, ram or boar kept for public service, shall keep a full and accurate description of every female bred, such description to state color, supposed age, name and any other description that may be necessary for identification, and upon settlement of service fees, shall file with the description before mentioned a full release of said offspring with the clerk of the township where said female is owned.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 7, 1885.

AN ACT authorizing mortgagees and pledgees of personal property to purchase at public sales of such property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Whenever a mortgagee or pledgee of personal property has a remedy to enforce his lien upon such property by sale thereof in case of default, by virtue of the contract creating such lien, any such mortgagee or pledgee, their legal representatives or assigns may fairly and in good faith purchase such property or any part thereof, at any sale so made, provided that such sale, if such mortgagee or pledgee shall wish to bid thereat, shall be at public auction and upon like notice as is required in case of execution sales in this State, and shall be conducted by the sheriff or his deputy of the county, or by a constable of the town in which such mortgaged or pledged property or some part thereof is situated at the time of giving such notice.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 13, 1885.

AN ACT to legalize acknowledgments of conveyances and other instruments, and the record thereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That all acknowledgments to any conveyance or other instruments, heretofore taken by any deputy register of deeds of any county in this State, be, and the same are hereby so legalized, and the records of such conveyances and other instruments so legalized and made valid for all purposes of notice, evidence or otherwise, that the same shall be of the same force and effect as though such acknowledgments had been taken by the register of deeds of such county instead of by his deputy. Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any action or proceeding now pending in any court of this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 20, 1885.

AN ACT declaring dogs to be personal property.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. All dogs owned or kept by any person for domestic or personal use, or for pleasure are hereby declared to be personal property within the purview and meaning of the criminal laws of this state, and the laws of this state relating to larceny and malicious mischief or injury shall be construed to embrace and apply to said animals.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1885.

AN ACT to amend chapter one hundred and nine of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, relating to savings banks.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-eight of chapter one hundred and nine of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, being section twenty-eight of an act to conform all savings banks or institutions for savings to conformity of powers, rights and liabilities, and to provide for the organization of savings banks, for their supervision, and for their more efficient protection of depositors of such institutions, approved March 11th, 1879, is hereby amended by adding to the end of said section the following:

Whenever any bank, banking association or trust company, indebted to any savings bank organized or doing business under this act becomes insolvent, the debt of such savings bank against such bank, banking association or trust company shall be paid before that of any other creditors except only the United States and the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 9, 1885.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing laws have been carefully compared with the original on file in this office, and that the same are true and correct copies thereof. Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State this 19th of March, A. D. 1885.

FRED. VON BAUMBACH,
Secretary of State.

[NOTE.—The Criminal Code will not take effect until Jan. 1, 1886. Copies of same will be furnished by secretary of state on application.]

MINOR MENTION.

WILKIE COLLINS has just celebrated his 61st birthday anniversary.

THERE are ninety different styles of collars in use by gentlemen in this country.

THE South Carolina supreme court has decided that no insolvent person can give any preference.

IT is said that Mr. John C. Eno intends to build a large hotel on the island of Orleans, a few miles from Quebec.

IT is rumored that Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, will enter the Methodist Episcopal ministry at the close of his term of office.

AN ex-pitcher of the Mutual Club of Jackson, Mich., away back in the fifties, is now a judge of the supreme court in that state.

SENATOR J. N. DOLPH, of Oregon, has a residence in Portland which cost him $750,000. He is a large holder of Northern Pacific bonds.

MRS. HARRIET SMITH, of Tuckertown, Fla., has proved that women have a soul above the fashions. She is making money by running a large sawmill.

LIVERPOOL has been presented with a marble bust of Mr. Gladstone, "because," as the donor says, "the premier is one of Liverpool's most illustrious sons."

JOHN W. ROOKWALTER, the Ohio millionaire, free-trader, and manufacturer, is reported to have purchased a villa on the Meditteranean sea, where he will devote himself to literature and art.

THE Buffalo *Commercial* remarks: "The town of Charlestown, W. V., is the only American city paved with bricks in the middle of the streets, bricks turned endwise and set on wood. They last well, and have been known 200 years in Holland."

PETROLEUM as a fuel has been experimented with for several days past on a freight-boat at Oakland, Cal. The experiments thus far have been eminently successful, and the steam producing properties of the fuel satisfactorily demonstrated. Several economic questions in relation to its use however, remain to be decided.

NICHOLAS VAN HORN, a well-to-do farmer and widower, of Habershan, Ga., and the father of two children over 30 years of age, was married recently to Miss Ivy, a child of 12. During the ceremony the child began to sob, when the old man patted her on the head in a fatherly manner, and wiped away her tears with his big bandana.

IN cutting a tunnel of the Oregon Short Line railway, in Wyoming territory, four coal veins were struck, the shortest of which was twenty feet thick. The coal burns to a white ash, is a good steaming coal, but possesses the defect of slaking badly upon exposure to the air. In mining, about one-fourth is waste, because of this disposition to slake and crumble.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, United States minister to England, was asked recently, by a New Orleans exposition exhibitor, for his autograph, and asked to write it upon a piece of silk which was furnished. The ink on the silk blurred badly, and, returning it, Mr. Lowell got off the following: "I suppose an author might be glad to have what he writes spread, but in this case I have vainly tried to prevent it."

A NEW horseshoe is now being made, which is in two parts, the upper part designed to remain permanently upon the foot, where it will last for an indefinite time, as no wear comes upon it; the other, that which contains the corks, and which is joined to the upper in an ingenious manner. The lower halves of the shoes are interchangeable—sharp corks for icy weather and dull ones for heavy draft horses, or they may be removed entirely at night to prevent injury to the animal while in the stall.

IT is reported that the village system among the Mennonites, in the northwest, is likely to be to a considerable extent broken up in the coming spring. Of the thirty families now in Schanzenfeldt, all except about a dozen will take up residence on their several farms, removing their buildings, which are of logs, from the village. Two smaller villages in the same section of country are to be entirely broken up. Various circumstances have contributed to this result, financial difficulties being one of the chief causes.

THE San Franciscans are proud of what they term their Golden Gate park of over a thousand acres. Of all the great parks of the world they assert that there is none so picturesque and none having so many resources of arboriculture. Nearly all semi-tropical trees will thrive in it. For ten years the work of tree planting has been going on, and the park is rapidly becoming a most attractive spot. One of the best features of the place is the ocean view, the park being located on the shore of the bay, with a driveway along the beach.

THE largest hanging bell in the world is in a Buddhist monastery, near Canton, China. It is eighteen feet high and forty-five feet in circumference, and is of solid bronze. It is one of eight great bells which were cast by command of the Emperor Yung-lo about A. D. 1400, and is said to have cost the lives of eight men, who were killed during the process of casting. The whole bell, inside and out, is covered with an inscription in embossed Chinese characters about half an inch long, covering even the handle, the total number being 84,000. The characters tell a single story—one of the Chinese classics.

ASKING FOR A PASS.

Bill Nye Constructs a Form of Appeal Suitable for Editors.

The general passenger agent of a prominent road leading out of Chicago toward the south tells me that he is getting a good many letters lately asking for passes, and he complains bitterly over the awkard and unsatisfactory style of the correspondence. Acting on this suggestion, and though a little late in the day, perhaps, I have erected the following as a kind of guide to those who contemplate writing under similar circumstances:

OFFICE OF "THE EVENING SQUEAL," Jan. 14, 1884—GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT GREAT NORTH AMERICAN GIT-THERE RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.—*Dear Sir:* I desire to know by return mail whether or no you would be pleased to swap transportation for kind words. I am the editor of *The Squeal*, published at this place. It is a paper pure in tone, world-wide in its scope, and irresistible in the broad sweep of its mighty arm.

I desire to visit the great exposition at New Orleans this winter, and would be willing to yield you a few words of editorial opinion set in long primer type, next to pure reading matter, and without advertising marks.

My object in thus addressing you is twofold. I have always wanted to do your road a kind act that would put it on its feet, but I have never before had the opportunity. This winter I feel just like it, and am not only willing but anxious. Another object, though trivial, perhaps, to you, is vital to me. If I do not get the pass I am afraid I shall not reach there till the exposition is over. You can see for yourself how important it is that I should have transportation. Day after day the president will come on to the grounds and ask if I am there. Some official will salute him and answer sadly: "No, your highness, he has not yet arrived, but we look for him soon. He is said to be stuck in a mudhole somewhere in Egypt." Then the exposition will drag on again.

You may make the pass read, "For self. Chicago to St. Louis and return," and I will write the editorial, or you may make it read "Self and wife," and I will let you write it for yourself. Nothing is too good for my friends. When a man does me a kind act, or shows signs of affection, I just allow him to walk all over me, and make himself perfectly free with the policy of my paper.

The Evening Squeal has been heard everywhere. We send it to the four winds of heaven, and its influence is felt everywhere the English language is respected. And yet if you want to belong to my coterie of friends, you can make yourself just as free with its editorial columns as you would if you owned it.

And yet *The Squeal* is a bad one to stir up. I shudder to think what the result would be if you should incur the hatred of *The Squeal*. Let us avoid such a subject, or the possibility of such a calamity.

The Squeal once opposed the candidacy of a certain man for the office of school-district clerk, and in less than four years he was a corpse! Struck down in all his wanton pride by one of the popular diseases of the day.

My paper at one time became the foe of a certain road which tapped the great cranberry vineyards of northern Minnesota, and that very fall the cranberries soured on the vines!

I might go on for pages to show how the pathway of *The Squeal* has been strewn with the ruins of railroads, all prosperous and happy till they antagonized us and sought to injure us.

I believe that the great journals and trunk lines of the land should stand in with one another. If you have the support and moral encouragement of the press you will feel perfectly free to run over anyone who gets on your track. Besides, if I held a pass over your road I should feel very much reserved about printing the details of any accident, delay, or washout along your line. I aim to mould public opinion, but a man can subsidize and corrupt me if he goes at it right. I write this to kind of give you a pointer as to how you can go to work to do so if you see fit.

Should you wish to pervert my high moral notions, in relation to railways, please make it good for thirty days, as it may take me a week or so to mortgage my property and get ready to go in good style. I will let you know on what day I will be in New Orleans, so that you can come and see me at that time. Should you have difficulty in obtaining an audience with me, owing to the throng of crowned heads, just show this autograph letter to the doorkeeper, and he will show you right in. Wipe your boots before entering. Yours truly,

DANIEL WEBSTER BRIGGS,
Editor of *The Squeal*.

It is my opinion that no railroad official, however disobliging, would hesitate a moment about which way he would swing after reading an epistle after this patern. Few, indeed, are the men who would be impolitic enough to incur the displeasure of such a paper as I have artfully represented *The Squeal* to be. BILL NYE.

HUDSON, Wis., Jan. 14.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Dynamiter's Weapon.

The wretches who fight their battles in secret by murdering unoffending people and destroying the world's architectural treasures have been quick to turn the recent discoveries of civilization against itself. The results obtained by the study of explosives in the past half century have been remarkable, and have given to the world destructive agencies whose terrible powers make gunpowder seem, by comparison, almost harmless. Of these, by far the most important is nitro-glycerine; and this in some form or other, generally composes the frightful weapon of the dynamiters, for nitro-glycerine is the explosive principle contained in all the various preparations known as dynamite.

Nitro-Glycerine is in substance glycerine treated drop by drop with concentrated nitric and sulphuric acid. It was discovered in 1847 by a student at Paris, but was not practically applied, except as a homeopathic remedy for headache, till 1864, when Alfred Nobel, a Swedish engineer, who had been soaking gunpowder in it for blasting, found that it could be exploded by detonation. He began its manufacture on a large scale, and to him we owe as well the steady improvements that have made it, as dynamite, the safest of all explosives. Its power is tremendous. Pound for pound, it produces at least three and a half times as much gas and twice as much heat as gunpowder, and has thirteen times its force, while, practically, the effect is even greater, because the explosion of nitro-glycerine is much quicker. It does not burn readily, and is usually exploded with a detonating fuse; but when badly prepared, or confined or frozen, it is very easily exploded. This liability, which has cost many lives, and the further fault that it can not long be kept, led Nobel, in 1867, to mix it with silicious ashes, or infusorial earth, and in this form it is known as dynamite or giant powder. Kaoline, tripoli, alumina, sugar, alum, burnt clay, and a mixture of sawdust and chalk are also sometimes used as absorbents; but that most frequently employed as an infusorial earth found in Germany and called kieselguhr. This earth will take up three times its weight of nitro-glycerine without becoming more than damp to the touch, and it gives to dynamite the appearance of a mass of moist brown sugar. The great advantage over the pure nitro-glycerine is that it can be handled with almost entire safety; no ordinary shocks will explode it, unless it is confined under pressure; it will withstand higher and lower temperatures than nitro-glycerine will bear, and when ignited in the open air will burn slowly. But it is as easily exploded as nitro-glycerine itself by a percussion fuse, and its explosive force is probably as great, though on this point there is some conflict of authorities. These qualities and the ease with which it is made, taken in connection with the other important fact that confinement and dryness are not requisite for explosion, as is the case with gunpowder, peculiarly fit it for the work of secret plotters like these who have just made such terrible use of it in London.

Moreover, a certain control can be exerted over the quickness of its action by altering the proportions of its ingredients, and the dynamiters have evidently been making good use of the fact. There are indications, too, that they have been carefully studying into other modern destructive agencies. Chloride of nitrogen, for instance, is one of the most terrible explosives known to chemists, though it decomposes itself within a day or two, and hypochloric acid is hardly less dangerous. Potassium chlorate is exceedingly violent, and various attempts have been made to utilize it, though not with great success, because of its dangerous sensibility to friction and heat; and the danger is greater when sulphur is used in the compound. This sort of mixture is peculiarly well adapted to the bombs of the Nihilists, and the dynamiters are thought to have employed it on occasion; but as it involves the handler in personal danger it can never become popular with such cowards, and they generally stick to the safer compounds of which nitro-glycerine forms the base.—*St. Louis-Globe-Democrat.*

Faithful Canine Paper Carriers.

Sagacious dogs on the line of the Naugatuck Railroad serve their masters as news boys. They have been taught when young to go a considerable distance from home to the trains and bring papers when thrown out by the newsmen or baggage masters. Their habits have been observed and are related by trainmen, who have witnessed them day after day. A dog owned by Philip McLean, proprietor of the Gate House on the Thomaston road, goes every morning from home to Inchliff's bridge where the train crosses the river, a distance of one and one-half miles, and carries the morning paper home. The paper was formerly thrown off by the brakeman on the last car and there the dog watched for it. Lately it has been thrown from the baggage car. The dog appeared angry at the change, barked furiously, and waited sullenly for some time before going on his errand. He has not yet become reconciled to the new way of delivering his paper. Another dog owned by Edward Osborne at a farmhouse a mile back from the railroad comes regularly to meet the early morning paper train below Naugatuck. His nose is seen through the board fence as the train winds a curve, waiting patiently. He leaves the house when he hears the whistle at Beacon Falls, and reaches the train in proper time without ever getting left.

During the recent political campaign his owner, who had been for a long time taking *The News*, changed to another paper. The keen instincts of the sagacious animal soon discovered the change and he at once refused to carry the new paper home. His master was unable to coax or drive him. New and different papers were experimented with to no avail. While a young dog he was taught to carry *The News* and he firmly persisted. The late Senator William Brown had a pet dog that could readily distinguish the whistles of the New-England engines from the Naugatuck and New-England roads at the same time side by side. The faithful dog always found his train and car, and stood in waiting for *The Hartford Times*, which he carried home to his master for many years. There is a dog below Derby, on the Naugatuck road, who has acted as family newsboy for several years, carrying papers from the cars for his entire neighborhood. The papers are thrown out of the cars under full speed. Whether one or a large bundle of them the dog is able to lug them off, making good time back. Newspaper Agent W. H. Beardsley tells of a number of other dogs that perform a like service. He mentions one that has become an old veteran as newsboy and cannot now, from age and rheumatism, get down to the cars. A younger dog has made his place good; a fate that has greatly grieved the old dog, whose master still cars for him on account of the good he has done.—*New Haven News.*

Astonishing and Immodest.

Apropos of the low dresses worn this winter, a visitor here wrote home after the White House reception of the brilliancy of the occasion, and added, "But the arms and neck, back and breast of some, bared to the gaze of the world, were below anything to be imagined." Now, the most astonishing thing, and shockingly immodest, is that the extremely low corsage is worn by the stout woman of middle age, whose shoulders and arms are coarse and red. All the powder in Christendom could not make them fine and white, or make such a woman young and pretty. The fashion is not encouraged by leading ladies in society, but by would-be leaders, who have had their day in desperate efforts to lead, but failed. I have genuine respect for a young girl here who is much in society, because she resists every attempt of her mother to have her gowns made with low waists. But it is not the young ladies, as I have said before, whose dresses are objectionably low, but stout women, who will not see that they are no longer young and fair to look upon.—*From a Washington Letter.*

The David of to-day slings ink; Goliath is hit as hard as he was hurt in the valley of Elah.—*Chicago Current.*

Drinking Men.

The bartender of a popular rendezvous leaned gracefully over the bar during the slack hours of business, the other day, and discussed his customers with a reporter.

"I notice that men nowadays order exactly what they want," he said, toying gently with his blonde mustache, while the reporter transferred a clove from the glass to his mouth. "Three or four years ago a man looked more or less ashamed of himself when he ordered lemonade or seltzer. His companion usually remonstrated with or made fun of him, and he generally offered some sort of an apology to the bartender for ordering a non-intoxicating drink. This was particularly so with young business men, clerks, and politicians. They ordered brandy-smashes, plain brandy, whisky punches, plain whisky, or some other heavy drink. Of course one-half of them didn't want it. You can't stand behind a bar long before you find out that a large percentage of the men who are led up to the bar to drink would rather have nothing at all than liquor of any sort. Very many men have scruples against drinking hard liquor of any sort. Others have scruples against drinking hard liquor, and others find that it goes against them to drink brandy or whisky before dinner. Still the majority of them used to drink their whisky straight and said nothing. When I first went into the business, fifteen years ago, we used to pass out the whisky bottle and glasses without asking a question. If the man wanted anything else he would push the bottle back and give his order. In those days if a party of young men went into a bar-room and ordered lemonade the barkeeper felt aggrieved, and the bystanders made fun of him. Nowadays, however, everything is changed. No one thinks anything when two or three of a group of men order lemonade, seltzer, or apollinaris at the bar.

"The simon-pure American bar-room, too, is rapidly going out of fashion. Men no longer enjoy rushing into a room, and taking a drink standing. They have more time now than they had ten years ago, and like to sit down and chat with their friends over 'sherry-chickens,' 'bees-wings,' etc. A place with comfortable chairs and tables catches the customers now, and the modern restaurants and cafes, where they can peacefully sit out of sight of the general public, do the most business. Their rooms are always filled.

"In my opinion drinkers are not so numerous as they used to be. The man who came in for his cocktail every morning before breakfast or luncheon, and the man who took four or five good drinks of whisky every day, no longer exist to the extent they did ten years ago. The fact is, habitual drinking over the bar is not fashionable nowadays. Men drink more at dinner than they used to, and only drink away from home for the fun of the thing. The wholesale absorption of liquor has gone out of style. Now and then a party of students or clerks go to a place and drink until they can hold no more, but this is very seldom. Of course there are others among the laboring classes who deliberately make up their minds to get 'full,' and go about it in a business-like way and drink to excess, but they are now comparatively few."—*Troy Telegram.*

The Man With a Hobby.

When the gods showered humanity with blessings, one of the biggest in the bunch struck the man with a hobby, and made the days of his life the same as a summer in Elysium. If some old fossil would take a locomotive head-light and start out on a pilgrimage with a determination to keep on going until he cornered an absolutely happy man, he would only have to go over to the next block and get the man with a hobby under the beams of his lantern, and his mission would come to a sudden end. He could blow out his torch and go back to his tub at once. The man with the hobby fills the bill as closely as the specifications seem to require. At all events, he comes as near enjoying perennial sunshine as any body enrobed with flesh ever can, for contentment never leaves his doorstep, and the birds are always singing in his heart. Corn bread is the same as pie to him, and a summer coat as warm as a buffalo robe. While others are worrying about hard times, losing appetite, ambition, and desire to live, this man with the shining garments has straddled his beast of leather and straw, and is galloping along with a speed that fills his veins with warm blood and keeps his heart bounding with joy. While dyspeptics are brooding in despair, he is filled with transports by the excitement of his ride, and is drinking bliss from the contemplation of scenery of his own construction. Every sense is ravished by the delights imagination has planted along his pathway. Roses here, tiny rivulets yonder, meadows of beauty on either hand, and the fragrance of benisons everywhere. This man, with heaven under his hat, never grows old in heart, but goes bounding along, day after day and year after year, with unabated ardor, until his limbs grow weak with age and his step too feeble to carry him to his steed. But, as long as he is able to climb into the saddle he will be there, galloping away from the cares of earth; going foward, ever forward, with his face to the sun, bearing the talisman of hope, and turning all things into the pure gold of joy. The grade is always the same, and his steed never tires. No mountains to climb; no hills to decend; no streams to ford, or deserts to cross. No changing of speed; always the same delightful canter in the meadows of Beulah Land. He may be poor in purse, and enjoy few of the comforts of earth; but the stores of heaven are always within easy reach, and he is rich in the posession of that imperishable gem so few ever get even a glimpse of—serene content. Find a happy man and you will soon discover that he is mounted. Put your hand on the shoulder of the unfortunate who is always under a cloud, and you will observe that he is plodding along on foot. Reader, if you would have turkey for dinner all the year round, and enjoy digestion as unswerving as an air line or a woman's opinion, take the advice of an experienced equestrian of the foregoing order, who keeps a well-filled stable, and get into the saddle without an hour's delay.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Funeral Rites.

From the very earliest times, the necessary act of disposing of a dead body has always been attended by ceremonies of some kind expressive of affection and grief, and also of the popular religious sentiment among those taking part therein. Funeral rites among the most primitive people, always involved extravagant expressions of grief, as tearing the hair, beating, and sometime cutting the body. Funeral feasts have prevailed almost universally, from the most barbarous ages down to the present time. These had their origin, no doubt, not simply in a desire to do honor to the dead, but in a belief that the departed spirit also took part in the good cheer. The rude music which usually formed a part of the funeral ceremony among uncivilized races, was undoubtedly intended to ward off the evil spirits which were supposed to be in the vicinity of a corpse. Funeral dirges were adopted as an expression of poignant grief. These were an important part of funeral rites among the Greeks. The Egyptians held a tribunal over the dead. Any one was allowed to bring to this tribunal accusation against the corpse, and if it was shown that he had lived an evil life burial was refused. If no accusation was brought, the relatives ceased lamenting, and pronounced encomiums on the dead, enlarging upon his many virtues. The laudations of the dead, to which we may trace the funeral sermon of the present day, probably originated with the Jews. The Greeks had funeral orations in which they gave a full history not only of the deceased but of all his ancestors. The Romans took this custom from the Greeks. The funeral customs of the early Christians were partly adapted from the Romans, and modified so as to express the belief in resurection. They adapted the custom of vigils also, in which the survivors were expected to ponder upon the shortness and uncertainty of life and "the narrow house appointed for all living." A service also took place at the grave, the object of which was originally to declare the belief of the survivors in the future rising of the body. This service was abolished at the Reformation, and a service and exhortation in the church substituted. A part of the service is still performed at the grave by all using the form of burial adopted by the English Church or that of the Roman Catholics, but many Protestants omit it.—*Inter Ocean.*

Running Down a Storm.

About two years ago the signal-service bureau at Washington notified *The Constitution* that a cyclone—or certainly a very heavy wind-storm—might be expected to pass through Georgia within twenty-four hours after the notification, on its way from the gulf to the Atlantic. The cyclone did not come within the time prescribed. Upon inquiry, the bureau folks stated that they had lost the cyclone somewhere in the gulf, but they expected it to turn up later. It did turn up the next day, and it turned up a pretty big slice of Georgia.

That was about the first definite attempt in this section to foretell a storm. It is now a common thing for the bureau to notify us that in forty-eight hours a cold wave or a storm will reach our city. The storm signal afloat over the custom-house is held to be about as reliable as the clock over the way on the capitol. The business of the weather is rapidly becoming one of the great sciences. For example, the observer at Portland, Oregon, reports the barometer very much depressed at his station. There is the nucleus of a storm. Instantly the points around Portland are tested and the area and location of the storm thus accurately outlined. An hour later the same points are questioned again. Of course the storm has shifted its position, for storms never stand still. A line drawn from the initial point of the storm to its second point shows the direction in which it is traveling. A comparison of the time of the observations shows the speed at which it is going. These two points settled, the people along its path are notified that it is coming and when they may expect it.

This foreknowledge can be carried much further. As a matter of course, there are certain conditions that precede a storm. These are carefully recorded. By looking over a long series of cyclones, for example, and noticing the exact changes of atmosphere that precede each one, a general principle of ante-cyclonic action can be established. This once done, whenever these conditions are observed it may be safely predicted that they will breed a cyclone. The signal-service bureau is already of vast practical benefit. In predicting even for a day or two a storm, its warning will save thousands of dollars to the people. When it reaches the point where it can accurately predict the coming of a cyclone in time for the people to escape its fury, it will have done a work that will command universal respect. —*Atlanta Constitution.*

A Great Festival.

Sunday, the 18th inst., was the anniversary of one of the most characteristic festivals of the Russian empire—the "Kreshtchenie Vod," or "Christening of the Waters." The performance is said to date 900 years back to the time when Prince Vladimir and his chief spearsmen dipped themselves in the Dnieper and swore "to be true to Christ and his law." Ever since on the 18th day of January, in every part of the vast empire, the cross is plunged through the ice into the rivers, and the priest's traditional formula of blessing is uttered over it. In St. Petersburg the ceremony assumes the aspect of a national festival. As the noonday gun sounds, the gate of the Winter Palace swings slowly open and a single figure appears—that of the Grand Duke Constantine, his brother Michael, or even the Czar himself. Then the High Priest descends to an opening previously cut through the ice in the Neva, and, plunging the cross into the water solemnly pronounces the words of consecration.—*Toronto Globe.*

Protected by a Horse.

A lady well advaced in years was found recently wandering along the road near the residence of Mrs. Colonel Hunt, and, on being questioned, she said she was searching for a buggy containing a child. She had left the buggy a short distance from the house, and the horse attached to it had wandered off. The night was bitter cold. Yesterday it was discovered that the horse had wandered into the woods, and becoming tired, had lain down. The child, a bright little girl, was found by some boys next morning snugly sleeping against the breast of the horse, with its head lying on one of the animal's forelegs. The little one had evidently become cold, and when the horse lay down went to try to make it get up, when, the boys think, the sagacious animal managed to place it with its head on its arm, so to speak, to keep it from freezing to death. The mother was overjoyed to recover her child, and will keep the faithful horse as long as she lives.—*Leavenworth Times.*

DOMESTIC HINTS.

BEEF ESSENCE.—Cut into small, square pieces one pound of entirely lean beef. Place these pieces in a brown jar with a little salt on it and a teacupful of water. Tie firmly over the jar a piece of stout brown paper and leave for five or six hours in a wellheated oven until all the goodness is extracted.

ALMOND ICING.—Beat the white of three eggs to a strong froth, pound 1 lb. of Jordan almonds very fine, with rose water; add them lightly to the eggs, and by degrees stir in 1 lb. of crushed loaf sugar. When the cake is sufficiently baked and ready to come out of the oven, lay on the icing the usual thickness, and smooth it over with a knife; then put it back into the oven to brown.

NORMANDY CAKE.—A very nice and simple desert is made from a plain round "delicate" or "gold" cake. When the cake is cold cut off the top and cut the whole of the inside out to within an inch and a half of the crust. Crumble up part of the cake you have taken out into a dish and mix with it thoroughly some spoonfuls of raspberry or grape jam and a rich custard. Fill the cut-out cake with this mixture and pile over the top some nice whipped cream.

WATERCRESS SANDWICHES.—Well wash some watercress, and then dry it in a cloth, pressing out every atom of moisture, as far as possible. Have a stale tin loaf and some fresh butter, and with a sharp knife cut as many thin slices as will be required for two dozen sandwiches; then cut the cress into small pieces, removing the stems; place it between each slice of bread and butter, with a slight sprinkle of salt, press down the slices hard, and cut them sharply on a board into small squares, leaving on crust.

CHICKEN SOUP FOR INVALIDS.—Take all the bones of a chicken, crack them and stew them down for many hours with the dark meat of the carcass—using the breast as a broil or stew, as the invalid prefers. Flavor the broth delicately with a bit of thinly cut lemon peel and some sweet herbs tied in a piece of muslin. When cold this soup will be a delicate jelly, and it is sometimes preferred by invalids in this form. When soup is wanted the jelly has only to be melted down. Of course all fat must be eliminated from the soup.

SUGAR ICING.—To 1 lb. of extra refined sugar add 1 oz. of fine white starch, pound finely together, and then sift them through gauze; then beat the whites of three eggs to a froth. The secret of success is to beat the eggs long enough, and always one way; add the powdered sugar by degrees, or it will spoil the froth of the eggs. When all the sugar is stirred in, continue the whipping for half an hour longer, adding more sugar if the ice is too thin. Take a little of the icing and lay it aside for ornamenting afterward. When the cake comes out of the oven spread the sugar icing smoothly over it with a knife, and dry it at once in a cool oven. For ornamenting the cake the icing may be tinged any color preferred. For pink, use a few drops of cochineal; for yellow, a pinch of saffron, dissolved; for green, the juice of some chopped spinach. Whichever is chosen, let the coloring be first mixed with a little colorless spirit, and then stirred into the white icing till the tint is deep enough. To ornament the cake with it, making a cone of stiff writing paper, and squeeze the colored icing through it, so as to form leaves, beading, or letters, as the case may be. It requires nicety and care to do it with success.

Some Man to be Surprised.

I was in Mme. Hewitt's corset institution the other day, on Nineteenth street, when the wife of a rich brewer brought her two daughters in to be newly rigged with stays and cordage. "Don't get them corsets too tight," was her parting admonition, as she left them awhile. The oldest disrobed to fit on the new thing. She was a tall, slender girl with a nicely rounded waist and a good bust and pretty arms, while she stood in her tailor-made suit; but when she undressed, ye Gods! her handsome myrtle green cloth waist was lined with silk. It was padded an inch thick on the back. It was padded five inches thick over the breast. The upper part of the sleeve was slightly padded, but the under half had fully three inches of cotton. From this padded cell the lady escaped and I trembled lest some one should open a door and let in the high wind blowing outside. Every bone in the narrow little chest was as visible as the bars of the grate. Two such broom-sticks as those poor arms I have seldom seen. I suppose she had a pair of drumsticks to match and a bold, brave woman she is to trust herself round on 'em." Madame produced the corsets—a marvellous feat of white embroidered on blue satin. Behold then, corsets were padded in front at the top and at the bottom behind; so between Hewitt, the stay-maker, and Everhall, the dressmaker, Miss Malt Extract was turned out a "plump and pleasing person." But oh, my! there will be one indignant man in the world by and by, and the resort of the swindled will be denied him. He can't go down to the mayor's office and make a complaint; he will have to grin and bear it and pray that the cotton crop don't fail.—*New York Letter in St. Louis Republican.*

The Remorseful Dancer.

A dramatic incident occured last night in a dancing saloon at La Chapelle. One of the dancers was suddenly seen to rush toward the door, his eyes rolling wildly and his face livid with terror. He shouted out frantically to one of the municipal guards posted at the entrance: "Arrest me! I am a murderer!" The soldier was stupified with astonishment and recoiled before the strange action of the man, who seemed more like a maniac than a rational being. The self-confessed assassin, however, reiterated his appeal, and was immediately handed over to the police, who took him to the adjacent station. Here he told the inspector that yesterday, after an altercation with his wife and her mother, he stabbed the two women to death with a knife. He at once fled from the scene of butchery, and, after wandering about the suburban streets aimlessly for some moments plunged into the midst of the dancers in order to drown the remembrance of his guilt. The *soidisant* murderer's name is Joseph Persuy. He is a shoemaker, and thirty-one years of age. He has been living apart from his wife for the last five years. The police are not quite certain whether they have to deal with a madman or a real criminal, and an inquiry has been ordered.—*Paris Dispatch to London Telegraph.*

PASSING EVENTS.

The socialists are holding high carnival in Pittsburg, Pa.

A belief in witchcraft seems to be revived in Lancaster city, Pa.

Massachusetts built only twenty miles of new railway last year.

The moral city of Washington, D. C., is now erecting its first roller skating rink.

The Mormon high priests outnumber the Congregational ministers of the United States.

The indigent students of Dartmouth receive $5,000 yearly from the state of New Hampshire.

The permanent population of Washington is estimated at 212,000 and the transient in town at 10,000.

A Mechanicsburg, Pa., man wears a silk hat twenty-four years old, and a pair of boots fifty-two years old.

The old city of St. Augustine, Fla., is to celebrate the 320th anniversary of its foundation March 27-28.

Nevada having no institution of the kind of her own, pays for her veterans being kept in the California veteran's home.

The Battle of Bennington monument association has voted in favor of the design submitted by Prof. Weir, of the Yale art school.

Catholic priests in several northern Ohio towns have denied the communion to members of their churches who visit skating-rinks.

Emil Pearson, a young Swede, maintained an unbroken fast for two weeks, at the San Jose (Cal.) infirmary, prior to the 10th instant.

It is claimed that refined petroleum in tin cases exerts an influence upon the ship's needle, the same as do cargoes of iron and steel.

On several transatlantic ships telephones are now used between the bridge and the wheel-house, instead of speaking tubes heretofore.

According to *The Nautical Gazette* nine-tenths of all accidents occur at sea during the second mate's watch. It suggests that second mates should be examined and licensed.

At $30 a ton for grapes, wine costs only 2 cents a pint. It is thought that 20 cents a gallon for new wine will be the ruling price in California, at which rate a vineyard will produce $100 worth of wine per acre.

In several American railway stations clock-dials are now shown having the hours numbered up to twenty-four, and with the figures in two circles, the inner containing the hours of the night, the outer those of the day.

Merchants who occupy the stores under the arches of the New York end of the East river bridge no longer complain of the dampness from water from bridge locomotives, and pronounce their quarters in every way comfortable.

The first railway guide-book was called "Gadsby's Monthly Railway Guide," and it appeared in 1839, its price being three pence. Out of it grew "Bradshaw's," the great European guide-book, which was first issued in 1842.

London astrologer predicts a grave catastrophe in London in February and another one between the 16th and 23d of March. He says there will be earthquakes in America in April, and that the empire of Germany will not survive the year.

The leading military paper of Great Britain expresses the hope that a detachment of American volunteers or state militia will form part of the American exhibition to be held in London in 1886, as there is to be a royal military tournament at Islington that year.

Capt. Williams, the famous police officer of New York, is a strong temperance man, and urges the practice of temperance upon the men in his command. He congratulates himself that four of his sergeants, four roundsmen, and two detectives are good solid temperance men.

The following gives the attendance at the leading colleges: Harvard, 1,568; Columbia, 1,458; Oberlin, 1,458; Michigan, 1,271; Yale, 1,086; Technology, 579; Cornell, 539; Princeton, 505; Dartmouth, 402; Vermont, 346; Amherst, 334; Lehigh, 307; Johns Hopkins, 273; Williams, 253; Brown, 248.

Early marriages are popular at Tenant's Harbor, Me. A girl of 13 was married there Dec. 6. Most of the girls are married between 12 and 15 years of age, and it is said to be nothing uncommon to find in the same family parents and from one to four children drawing school money.

Among the meanest of thefts is the one perpetrated a few nights ago in Atlanta, Ga., where a number of lamps which were placed around an excavation to warn people of the danger were stolen. Although no persons were killed, several were injured, one pedestrian falling to the bottom of the hole.

The competent waiter never returns thanks for a tip. He sweeps it up with such other crumbs as happen to be on the tablecloth and puts it into his pocket with a nonchalance which, being interpreted into words, says: "Oh, yes; I'll take it as a gratuity, not as a tip, and I take it only to please you, not that I want it. I am too much of a gentleman to offend you by refusing your tribute to my distinguished worth."

Judge (to witness:) Repeat the prisoner's statement to you exactly in his own words. Now, what did he say? Witness—My lord, he said he stole the pig. Judge—impossible! He couldn't have used the third person. Witness—My lord, there was no third person. Judge—Nonsense! I suppose you mean he said, "I stole the pig." Witness (shocked)—Oh, my lord! He never mentioned your lordship's name! Dismissed ignominiously.

"Talk about hard times?" he scoffed, as he leaned back in his chair at one of the down-town restaurants. "Why, gentlemen, it's all in knowing how to reach the public." "You used to speculate in grain, I believe?" observed the man at his right. "I did, and I lost money. I was in a hole eleven months in the year and hard up the remainder. I didn't know how to reach the public." "And now?" "Well, I am on the road, exhibiting a fat woman who weighs 740 pounds—admission 15 cents. I have no margin to put up, dividends are declared with the most annoying regularity, and if anybody disputes her weight she has a lead corset weighing 210 pounds to bring her up to the mark."

Oklahoma Payne, in the flesh, was an undoubted nuisance, but his soul goes marching on. The discussions of the last month prove that. It would seem that the Inevitable were seldom without its herald running far ahead of his day and generation.—*Chicago Current.*

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA

General Grant still lives, though his death may be looked for at almost any moment. He faces his inevitable fate with splendid courage and submission.

Telegrams from nearly all the larger cities announce an improved feeling as to the outlook for general trade. At most points, with the arrival of better weather, there has been an increased number of sales in dry goods and other staples, although interior purchasers do not appear to be taking goods in excess of immediate wants in any instance.

Heavy shipments of oats have recently been made to Liverpool from New York and Boston, and a large quantity is now in transit from Chicago. The British markets have obtained their supplies of foreign oats in the past from Baltic ports, but the chance of war with Russia has caused England to look to the United States and Canada for any prospective deficiency that may be created.

The New York Tribune estimates the weight of farm products being moved by the railroads from the far west to the eastern states at 15,000,000 tons. At $4 per ton, the average charge from Chicago to New York, the cost of all this immense transportation is $60,000,000. In 1860 the average price was $13 per ton, or $195,000,000 for the same freightage. This is a yearly saving of $135,000,000 for the joint benefit of producers and consumers.

The woman suffragists found chilling weather for "the cause" in various quarters during the legislative sessions. The Connecticut legislature refused to allow ladies the humble privilege of voting even at school meetings. Legislatures of other states had their fun over propositions for women suffrage and then dropped them suddenly. Dakota legislature passed a bill giving women the right to vote, but it was vetoed by Gov. Pierce. But the women will up and try again.

Beecher is strongly opposed to horse-racing as at present conducted. He said: "When I look at the adminstration of race courses and see what the effects are on the young and the easily tempted, no matter how fine the horses are, I can't afford to waste a whole generation of young men for the sake of getting one-tenth of a second off a trotter's time. I don't think there is any harm in horse-racing to the horse, in the first place, but to the man a good deal. Newspapers say we ought not to stand in the way of men that are developing horses, but I say it is very poor economy to feed horses with young men."

The census bureau has at last been closed up, and the officers relieved from their duties. It has taken the bureau ever since 1880 to figure up the results of the census and some volumes have not yet been printed. The original plan for the publication of the results of the census contemplated the issue of 26 volumes, and 10 volumes have been issued up to the present time. Proof sheets numbering 5,000 pages, principally devoted to the mortality statistics are now in type. The statement of these facts is enough to show how the whole matter has been bungled—for bungled it is, when it takes five years to learn the result of a decennial census.

Electricians are not agreed as to the feasibleness of the scheme to substitute electricity for horse power in the operation of street railways, but the special committee appointed by the American Street Railway Association to investigate that question reports that the prospects are flattering. The electric railway now in operation at Cleveland is a surface line, and the conductors which supply electricity to the motor of the car are placed in a conduit, similar to the conduit which contains the cable of the cable railways, and a brush attached to the car is said to keep the crevice of the conduit free from obstructions of mud or snow. A grade of 500 feet to the mile occasions no difficulty, and the line is to be extended to twenty miles of track next summer, the proprietors say. Few persons appreciate the possibilities of electricity as motive power for railways.

A writer at Humboldt, Iowa, on the question of western farm mortgages, gives Bradstreet's financial journal the following interesting points: "All northern Iowa was formerly a spring wheat country, and like others had its prosperous and its disastrous years. Very many of the mortgages then made were foreclosed, and the mortgageor went on west. "All wheat" was followed by more corn, timothy, clover, blue grass—short horns and Poland chinas were introduced, and after a time it was found that first quality butter could be made here. Farm mortgages multiplied—not that the mortgageor would buy a self-binder and a steam-thresher, but that he might buy some dividend-paying cows, or build a big barn or a creamery—foreclosures dropped off, and the lawyer bewailed the great falling off in business. I have been here in northern Iowa thirty-five years—have seen this country prosperous and prostrate from our crop farming—but have never known a mortgage foreclosed on a dairy or stock farm."

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

The New Government Officers.

Macolm Hay, nominated first assistant postmaster general, has never held office, except membership of the convention which framed the present constitution of Pennsylvania, although he has been somewhat active in the politics of that state. He lives in Alleghany county, in the western part of Pennsylvania, and is a lawyer of large practice and good reputation in Pittsburg. He was a delegate to the national democratic conventions of 1880 and 1884. At the Chicago convention Mr. Hay was a member of the committee on resolutions and is credited with the authorship of the tariff plank of the platform adopted by that committee.

Milton J. Durham, nominated to be first controller of the treasury in place of Judge Lawrence, was born in Mercer, Ky., May 16, 1824. He graduated at the Asbury university, Ind., in 1844; studied law at Louisville law school. He was one of the circuit judges of Kentucky in 1861 and 1862, and with the exception of those years he has been engaged in the practice of law at Danville since 1850. He was elected to the Forty-third congress and re-elected to the Forty-fourth, served on the committee on banking and currency, department of justice and revision of laws. In the speakership contest he was a warm supporter of Mr. Randall. Mr. Durham has an excellent reputation for integrity and is a man of great industry and fair attainments as a lawyer.

Martin V. Montgomery, the new commissioner of patents, is a young man and a lawyer of considerable prominence in Michigan. He was once a member of the state legislature, but never held any other office, although he was urged but declined to accept the nomination to congress from the Lansing district. His friends urged him to apply for the position of United States attorney for Michigan under the present administration, which he declined to do. Mr. Montgomery was in Washington last winter, and appeared before the house committee on public lands in connection with the Ontonagon land cases. He is represented as being a good lawyer and as possessing great industry, and capacity for work.

Francis Wharton, LL. D., of Philadelphia, appointed by Secretary Bayard as his legal adviser on questions of international law, is a descendant of an old Pennsylvania family, one of his ancestors being Gov. Wharton, the first Revolutionary governor of Pennsylvania. He is the nephew of William Rawle, the first United States district attorney. He is a graduate of Yale, and was elected at the age of twenty-two, during the administration of Gov. Shunk, assistant state attorney. In that position he was first associated with Judge Kelly, with whom he has ever since held strong and affectionate relations.

New Government Officials.

The President has appointed ex-Gov. James D. Porter of Tennessee, assistant secretary of state, and John D. Atkins of the same state for commissioner of Indian affairs.

Hon. James D. Porter, named for assistant secretary of state, was twice elected governor of Tennessee, first in 1874 and again in 1876. For several years he has been president of the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. In the exciting controversy over the payment of the state debt which prevailed in Tennessee a few years ago, Mr. Porter was one of the most prominent advocates of maintaining the good faith and credit of the state, and it was when Mr. Bayard visited the state several years ago to discuss the financial question that he became intimate with Mr. Porter. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Porter was a Union member of the legislature of Tennessee, but went with his state into the confederacy. He served during the war as adjutant general on Gen. Cheatham's staff. He is a lawyer by profession, graduating from Lebanon university. He has regular features and iron gray moustache and goatee and curling iron gray hair. He is six feet in height and about fifty years old. His wife is a sister of Senator Jackson of Tennessee.

John D. Atkins of Tennessee, who will assume direction of Indian affairs, is fifty years old, and a native of Tennessee. He graduated from the east Tennessee university in 1846, studied law after leaving the university; was a member of the state legislature in 1849 and 1851; a senator in 1855, a presidential elector in 1856, a representative in congress in 1857, and a presidential elector again in 1860. When the war broke out he went into the confederacy as lieutenant colonel of the fifth Tennessee regiment, but was subsequently elected to the Confederate congress. He was a member of the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth congresses, and was appointed chairman of the committee on appropriations by Speaker Randall. He is about medium height, with a thin frame and slightly bald. His thin, sandy brown hair is just beginning to turn gray. His long service in congress has rendered him familiar with the operations of the Indian bureau.

Judge Baxter of the Seventh District.

Col. L. L. Baxter of Fergus Falls has been appointed as additional judge of the Seventh judicial district by Gov. Hubbard. Col. Baxter was endorsed by twenty-one members of the Otter Tail county bar; thirty-eight members of the bar of the district outside of Otter Tail county; 122 business men of Fergus Falls and Judges Vanderburg, Wilkin, Koon, Young, Brown and Lochren. Baxter's principal opponent was Mr. Mason, a lawyer of Fergus Falls and a Republican.

Luther L. Baxter was twenty-four years old when, in 1857, he arrived in Minnesota from Wisconsin, having spent two years in the Badger state, into which he came from his birthplace in Vermont. He became a resident of Scott county, and Sept. 30, 1852, was commissioned as captain of Company A, Fourth regiment of infantry, Minnesota volunteers. He was promoted to the majority of this regiment during the siege of Corinth, in April, 1862, and resigned in October of that year, but not until the fight at Iuka and the conclusion of the Corinth siege. Returning to the practice of his profession, he soon after the war removed to Chaska, Carver county, and in 1869 he was elected senator in the twelfth legislature from the Twenty-first district. He continued as senator through the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth legislatures (representing the Thirty-third district in the reapportionment) and in the seventeenth was a member of the assembly. In the twenty-first and twenty-second legislatures he was again a representative, in the intervening years having served as county attorney. He twice ran against Judge Macdonald for the honors of the bench in the Eighth judicial district, but was defeated. In 1881 he moved to Minneapolis, where he lived more than a year, and eighteen months ago, settled in Fergus Falls, Otter Tail county, where he now resides.

Bradstreet on the Business Situation.

There were 247 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending 31st, against 250 in the preceding week, 192, 116 and 118 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively. About 87 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000. Among those reported embarrassed were Frank Tousey, publisher, New York city; Cambria County bank, Johnstown, Pa.; Muskegon, Mich., Car and Engine company; Southern Agricultural works, Atlanta, Ga.; H. J. Mullan, wholesale hardware, New Orleans; W. B. Williams & Son, cotton factors, Charlestown, S. C. The cold weather checked trade during the week, and from almost all the larger cities word is telegraphed that the season in business circles is backward. The shipments of dry goods from Boston and New York are about as heavy as one week ago, but takings are no larger, jobbers in dry goods continue to monopolize the business reported, and makers' agents await the depletion of stocks in second hands. Collections, in general lines, which were better during the early part of the month, have fallen away.

Nellie Grant with Her Father.

The steamship Baltic, which brought Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, passed Sandy Hook and came to anchor at the White Star slip, where she lay until a change of tide. Mrs. Sartoris met her brother, with a look of anxiety on her face, which was quickly dissipated, however, by the favorable news of her father's condition which they were able to give her. The party arrived at the barge office and took the elevated road to the general's house. Mrs. Sartoris ran up the stoop with a quick, nervous step, and the door was opened by Col. Grant. All the curtains were pulled down and lights appeared in the second and third stories only. Mrs. Grant welcomed her daughter first, and then the party hastened up stairs to the general's room, where he had gone to meet her from the library. The general greeted his favorite pleasantly, and whatever emotion he felt, except that of joy, was hidden under his wonderfully calm face. Mrs. Sartoris was overjoyed at finding her father appearing so well and bright, and after an hour's chat the general went to bed.

The New Delaware Senator.

George A. Gray, who will succeed Mr. Bayard as senator from Delaware, is forty-five years old. He is a lawyer and is now serving in his second term as attorney general of the state. This is the only office that he has ever held, aside from once serving as chairman of the board of education of New Castle. Outside of Delaware he has twice presented the name of Mr. Bayard to national Democrat conventions as a candidate for president, the first time at Cincinnati in 1880, and again at Chicago last year. Politically, Mr. Gray represents the Bourbon end of the Democratic party, as Mr. Lore does the business end. Personally he will be an acquisition to the senate. He is a man of fine presence, of gentle and engaging manners, of a genial and obliging disposition. He will be easy-going, luxurious, courtly and honest. Within the limits of his political comprehension he will be fair and just.

At Kalkaska, Mich., recently, the thermometers registered 44 deg. below.

M. W. Klein & Co., private bankers of Johnstown, Pa., have failed for $40,000.

It is declared that Senator Leland Stanford is in failing health and has become a spiritualist.

The village of South Evanston, Ill., brings a $5,000 ejectment suit against Archbishop Feehan.

Gov. Sherman of Iowa called out the militia and took forcible possession of the auditor's office.

Gen. Hatch telegraphs that Couch still threatens to invade the Indian Territory, but his strength does not exceed 600 should he attempt it.

Mr. Joslyn is still acting as assistant secretary to Mr. Lamar, his successor, Mr. Clark, who is suffering with chills, not being able to assume his new duties.

J. L. Weed, a prominent society man of Binghampton, N. Y., has been arrested on a charge of forgery. It is thought that many worthless notes are out.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that Bismarck has offered to arbitrate for a settlement of the dispute between England and Russia in regard to the Afghan boundary.

David Allen, one of the wealthiest men in Monroe county, Ind., shot W. W. Pitts twice, near Bloomington. Pitts is mortally wounded. It was the culmination of an old quarrel.

The highest figure obtained at the auction sale of Charles O'Conor's library was $18 per volume for Wallace's three volumes of Third circuit reports. The sale will realize about $8,000.

Hon. Bayliss W. Hanna of Indiana, who was said to be an applicant for minister to Mexico, has turned his telescope toward Japan, and he is being urged for the place now filled by John A. Bingham of Ohio.

The late C. W. McCune, of the Buffalo Courier, left his residence and a life interest in $100,000 to his wife, the interest on $50,000 to his sister, and $20,000 to his private secretary and business manager.

Gen. William Preston of Kentucky is a candidate for the Spanish mission—a position he held under a former Democratic administration, long ago. He is seventy years old, but vigorous and straight as a pine.

Louis Hubbell, living in the country near Elkhart, Ind., was about to be removed to an asylum on account of aberrations of the mind, but, taking advantage of his watchman, he shot his wife and then himself dead.

In the court martial, Gen. Hazen's friends manifested their sympathy with him not only by their presence, but by loading the table at which he and his counsel sit with baskets and bouquets of choice cut flowers.

A certificate has been issued to Director General Burke, of the New Orleans exposition, by the controller of the treasury, showing that the returns, vouchers, etc., made to the government by the exposition management, as to the disposition of the $1,000,000 government loan, are correct.

At Quincy, Ill., a young colored man, J. C. Hensen, swore out a warrant charging Elder T. C. Henderson, pastor of the African Methodist church, with having committed rape upon Henson's sister on the 15th of October last. Henderson, whose standing in the community is above reproach, gave bonds to appear at the examination.

Ed Dolittle and John Schonbach, the two railroad strikers arrested at Hannibal, Mo., a few days ago by United States Marshal Couzins for interference with the operations of the Wabash railway, had a hearing before Judge Brewer, of the United States circuit court, and were each sentenced to sixty days in jail.

The Senate confirmed the following appointments: Col. Nelson H. Davis, inspector general with the rank of brigadier general; Lieut. Col. Absolum Baird, inspector general, with the rank of colonel; Edward D. Clark, Mississippi, assistant secretary of the interior; Sidney D. Jackman, Texas, United States marshal Western district of Texas.

When Miss Cleveland, now lady of the White House, left her position as teacher in the Lebanon high school some years ago, the pupils gave her a surprise in the course of the chorus sung at the concluding exercises. They amended the lines, "We are ready to fight, ready to die, for our fatherland, and sung, "We are ready to fight, ready to die, for Miss Cleveland."

T. W. Henderson, the colored pastor of Quincy, Ill., who was charged with rape, proved an alibi, and the prosecuting attorney dismissed the case. Henderson was then examined on a charge of bastardy, sworn out by the woman Henson. Although the same evidence was given, the justice bound the accused over to the June term of the county court, in $5,000.

The principal gift of the Emperor William to Bismarck on the occasion of the latter's seventy-first birthday—the 1st proximo—will be a copy by Von Werner of his famous historical picture entitled "The Proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles." The original was presented to the kaiser by the reigning sovereigns of Germany at the time of the unification.

Mary Baker, the sixteen-year-old daughter of William Baker, a German comedian, and Justin Segrist, both of Buffalo, were arrested in Cleveland while on the way to St. Louis. Segrist is nineteen, and was a clerk in a Buffalo wholesale house. Segrist lamented his fate, and accused the girl of getting him into trouble. The girl says she is determined to marry Segrist. She was taken back to Buffalo, and the young man, being released, proceeded to St. Louis.

Two new senators—Gray of Delaware and Wilson of Maryland—were sworn in the senate. Senator Wilson is about five feet eight inches tall, looks to be about sixty years of age and has a scant head of hair, which is as white as snow. His face, which is very pale, is smooth shaven. He was given a seat in the second tier from the rear and to the right of the vice president. There are still vacant chairs in the senate to be filled by senators chosen from Illinois, Arkansas and Oregon.

Joseph Skelton and George K. Osborn were shadowed by United States detectives at Chicago, and arrested while passing counterfeit quarters. In some part of the house Capt. Hall unearthed $130 in counterfeit quarters, $8 in imperfect silver dollars, put aside to be remelted, one face die for the dollar issue of 1884, two back dies for silver dollars and a face and back die for quarters of 1877, and two strips of German silver or composition in which standard silver of 80 per cent value is found.

Congressman Wellborn of Texas is not well pleased with the civil service reform. He wanted a Democratic constituent appointed to a postoffice. This is what he says of his interview with Gen. Vilas: "The postmaster general looked at me as if I was a public enemy, and said only one way could any officer be removed who holds office for a four year term, and that is by filing in one form written charges showing either he mismanaged his position or else has used it in a partisan way. These statements must be supported by proof."

It does not appear that all the heads of departments are yet educated up to the point of heroic economy reached by Secretary Lamar. Secretary Endicott uses the horses and carriage provided for the secretary of war, whenever he so desires, and says he has given no thought to the matter of dispensing with them. In the treasury department there are five horses and four carriages provided for the use of the officials. Secretary Manning has given no notice of his intention to abolish his equipages other than that of the commissioner of internal revenue.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION.

Two Leading Medical Journals Give Reports and Comments upon the General's Condition.

New York, March 19.—After his visit to Gen. Grant to-night Dr. Douglas said:

The general slept seven hours continuously last night. He was very well through the day. He asked for roast mutton, and ate it during the afternoon and evening. The general revised enough of his books to keep the printers busy three days. When I left him to-night he was inclined to sleep. The patient's throat looks better this evening. It has not the angry appearance it has had. There was a catarrhal difficulty in the morning that caused gagging, but no bad results. Cocaine is not now being used, and there is no pain. There is mental occupation that renders the general wakeful.

MORE MEDICAL LORE.

The following will appear in the Medical Record on Saturday:

During the past week the local disease of Gen. Grant has shown no marked tendency toward progressing ulceration. At the recent weekly consultation Dr. Fordyce Barker was unavoidably absent. Drs. J. H. Douglas, Henry B. Sands and George F. Shrady, who were present, made a thorough examination of the general's throat with a view of discussing the expediency of a surgical operation for the removal of the growth. Such a measure would involve the division of the lower jaw in the median line, the extirpation of the entire tongue and the greater part of the soft palate, together with the removal of the ulcerated and infiltrated fauces and indurated glandular structures under the right angle of the lower jaw. This was considered mechanically possible, despite the close proximity and probable involvement of tissues adjoining the large arteries and veins in the neighborhood of the ulceration; but in the best interests of the distinguished patient the surgeons did not feel inclined to recommend the procedure. Even by such means there could be no guarantee, in view of the extensive surrounding infiltration, that the limits of the disease would be reached without immediate risk to the life by a severe shock to the constitution already much enfeebled. His vital power is so low that for the present, at least, no kind of operation will be undertaken. The ulceration on the side of the tongue has not progressed far enough to produce the usual intolerable pain reported with that condition; but should the latter symptoms appear it may be advised to divide the gustatory nerve. The general tone of the patient's system remains about the same as at last reports, notwithstanding he has suffered much from insomnia. The latter, within the last day or two, has been kept under control by suitable anodynes. There is no pain in swallowing, and sufficient food is taken with reasonable relish.

A PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTION.

The Philadelphia Medical News this week will say editorially, concerning the disease from which Gen. Grant is suffering:

Lingual epithelioma, as a rule, rapidly progresses toward fatal termination when left to itself. The life of the patient, from the first appearance of the disease, varies in accordance with the estimates of different observers from five to thirteen months, the average being seven months. Death ensues first from generalization of the disease; secondly, from the inhalation of putrid emanations, which result from decomposition of the products of the ulcerated surface; third, from starvation through the pressure of infiltrated lymphatic glands and surrounding parts upon the œsophagus, thereby interfering with deglutition; and lastly from hemorrhage proceeding from ulcerated lingual arteries or vessels of the neck. The duration of the life of those who survive an operation averages nineteen months. Not only does operative interference prolong life and relieve suffering, but it effects a cure in 14 per cent. of all cases. In obtaining these results it must be remembered that the incision of the tongue is attended with a mortality of 23 per cent., the principal dangers being the shock, hemorrhage, œdima of the glottis, septic lung affections, picatumone, or erysipelas—some of which risks can be avoided by taking careful precautions during the operation and by perfecting antiseptic measures during and after the procedure. When in addition to disease of the tongue itself, the palate and tonsils are involved, and prognosis is far more grave—whether the disease shall be permitted to pursue an unaided course or whether it shall be subjected to the knife. In the latter event not only will the tongue have to be extirpated, but disease of the palate and tonsils have to be reached. So far as we can learn, there is no example of the performance of a double operation on record, and it is, in our opinion, not justifiable.

A Double Tragedy in St. Paul.

On the afternoon of the 18th inst., Harvey W. Kellogg, late proprietor of the Buckeye restaurant, No. 151 East Seventh street St. Paul (an establishment that failed two weeks before,) left his family in their rooms over the restaurant, ostensibly to go to Minneapolis to get work. This was the last seen of him by his family. His dead body was found lying by the dead body of Mrs. D. B. Barrette, in the latter's apartments at No. 314 East Seventh street, over Anderson and Co.'s saloon. The theory formulated is that Kellogg killed the woman and then made way with himself.

Years ago H. W. Kellogg was a merchant in Knapp, Wis. He came to St. Paul frequently, and on one of his trips here met an old Wisconsin friend, Mrs. D. B. Barrette, the wife of a noted gambler—Dave Barrette—from whom she had separated. Mrs. Barrette was in needy circumstances, and Kellogg befriended her.

Something over a year ago Kellogg came to St. Paul with his family, opened the Buckeye restaurant, made some money, lost it all, and a short time ago, failed in business. He was infatuated with Mrs. Barrette, and would haunt her rooms continually. Recently she called on Dr. Westlake and told him that Kellogg had threatened to kill her and then shoot himself. Mrs. Barrette was shot in the right temple, and so was Mr. Kellogg, there not being over an inch difference in the relative location of the wounds upon each. Death must have been instantaneous. Mrs. Barrette was dressed in a loose Mother Hubbard gown and Kellogg clothed just as he came in from off the street. Kellogg was forty-five years old, and had a family consisting of a wife and five children—one a son, twenty-one years old, living at Knapp, Wis.

He was not exactly sound in mind, was troubled with insomnia and melancholia, and had made threats to kill this woman. As yet, no one knows if he was ever criminally intimate with her. Mrs. Barrette came to St. Paul from La Crosse. She was about forty years old, and her mother is at Neillsville, Wis. Her husband was a painter by trade, but has bein living away from St. Paul for some time.

The Senate on Central America.

In the executive session of the senate the injunction of secrecy was removed from the following resolution introduced by Edmunds and agreed to by the senate:

Whereas, The senate of the United States has learned that the government of the republic of Guatemala has on foot, or threatens to set on foot, an invasion of the territories of the republics of Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador, with the professed object of consolidating into one governments the republic of Central America by force of arms and against the wishes of several republics concerned; and, whereas there is pending between the United States and the republic of Nicaragua a treaty for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal across the continent and in the republic of Nicaragua, for the general benefit of all the Central American republics as well as the United States, which treaty it is understood the republic of Nicaragua has ratified; therefore be it

Resolved, as the judgment of the senate, That in view of the special and important interests of the United states in conjunction with these republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in inter-oceanic transit across the continent now in progress of adjustment, any invasion of the territory of Nicaragua or Costa Rica by the forces of Guatemala under the circumstances and with the purposes before stated, is regarded by the senate and ought to be treated by the United States an act of unfriendly and hostile interference with the rights of the United States and of the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in respect to the said matter.

Rear Admiral Jouett, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has telegraphed Commander Clark, of the Alliance, at New Orleans, instructing him to proceed to Carthagena and Baranquilla, United States of Columbia, and protect American interests in that country during the present disturbed condition of affairs. The dispatch informs Commander Clark that vessels belonging to American citizens which have been seized by insurgents without compensation may be forcibly recovered, and says the United Magdalena Steam Navigation company of New York has called the attention of the secretary of state to the seizure of their steamers by armed force.

The dynamite infernal machine found in the Philadelphia postoffice proved on examination to be a bottle of asphalt varnish.

MINNESOTA NEWS CONDENSED.

A New Minnesota Judge.

The governor has appointed Reuben Reynolds, of Crookston, judge in the eleventh district, thus filling the last of the judicial appointments. Judge Reynolds was recommended by fifteen members of the bar of Polk county, a majority thereof, and also forty-two members of the bar of the district outside Polk county. Judge Reynolds is about sixty years old, and is a pioneer Minnesotian. He was elected judge of probate of Olmsted county in 1868 and held the office for four years, removing to Minneapolis in 1872. There he served as associate judge of the municipal court for some time, and in 1876 removed to Fergus Falls. Thence he soon transferred his residence to Detroit, and when the land office was removed to Crookston, followed to the latter place, which has been his home for the past eight years. Judge Reynolds has a reputation among his fellow members of the bar for a logical, judicial mind, and they recommend him highly for the position to which he was appointed.

George H. Wakefield, a prominent citizen of Winona is dead.

A $35,000 flour mill will be built at Elysian, Le Sueur county, this spring.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad office at Eggleston, Goodhue county was burned.

At St. Paul a coroner's jury decided that Kellogg killed both Mrs. Barrette and himself.

A. La Duo of Mantorville is said to be a candidate for United States marshal of Minnesota.

Hendrick Witman of Washington, was robbed of $750 by colored hariots at Sioux City.

The Bohn Manufacturing company completed its purchase of the Nelson lumber yard in St. Paul.

The suit of Thompson vs. The Pioneer Press, at Minneapolis, resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The Winona & St. Peter Railroad company under the recent decision, got a large body of land near Lamberton.

It is said the governor offered Congressman Nelson the Seventh district judgeship, but he declined for political reasons.

A movement is on foot, which seems recently to have taken definite shape, for establishing an iron rolling mill in St. Paul.

Red Wing reports that the total liabilities of the Clauson estate aggregate $132,046, and that creditors will get 33 1-3 cents on the dollar.

Daniel Moriarity of Hastings has begun an action against Eugene Hicks, who for some time has been living with Moriarity's wife.

Adam Fergolson, an employe of Lawrence's lumber camp on Lake Leighton, below Pokegema, was killed in the pineries by a falling tree.

On his return home to Brainerd, C. F. Kindred was prostrated with a threatening attack of congestion. He was confined to his bed for a time, but no more further serious trouble is anticipated.

Washington Sipes, a convict at the prison, was transferred to St. Peter, having recently become insane. He was sentenced from Winona for five years for manslaughter, and his term expires in June next.

At St. Vincent, Hugh Griffith, one of the lately elected supervisors, was assisting in moving a house, he fell and was caught under it, causing a fracture of the skull and other injuries. He is in a critical condition.

Frank Harpin was before Judge Titus at Moorhead, on the charge of rape on the person of a fourteen-year-old girl name Christian Jacobin, two miles north of Moorhead. He was bound over in $500 to await the action of the grand jury.

Henry Oster, a former resident of St. Cloud, and later a farmer near St. Joseph, Stearns county, was killed the 17th inst., while felling a tree in the woods with his son. The tree lodged in falling, and the butt swinging around struck Oster in the side of the head killing him instantly.

Enterprising Duluth people want the county commissioners to authorize a vote at the spring election submitting the question of granting a bonus of $100,000 in twenty 6 per cent. bonds to aid in the construction of the Duluth & Winnipeg, to be delivered on completion of the road in March, 1888.

C. N. Parker has leased the Northern Pacific foundry at Brainerd and taken a contract to furnish the road with their iron and brass castings for a term of five years. The Brainerd foundry has a capacity of from fifty to seventy-five tons a day. Mr. Parker takes possession on the 1st of April.

The Meridian mill at Willmar, operated by C. L. Hurlburt, was burned. The mill was recently transferred by Locke & Bunker of Minneapolis to Williams Brothers & Wiggins of Willmar for $8,000. C. L. Hurlburt lost stock and household furniture stored in the mill worth $1,500; no insurance.

A trust deed from the Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin to C. L. Colby and E. H. Abbott, of the Wisconsin Central, was executed—the company, for $400,000, giving to Colby and Abbott, in trust, their terminal property in St. Paul, covering all that lies between Lake Phalen junction to John street, in Kittson's addition.

Henry Beanhein, John Ballinger and Henry Fairbanks, accused of selling liquor to the Indians on the White Earth reservation were brought before Commissioner Mills at Moorehead were all bound over to the June term of the United States circuit court at Winona, with bonds at $500 each. The prisoners are half breeds.

At Winnebago City, fire was discovered in a building occupied by Whitney & Son, and before it could be checked four buildings were burned to the ground. The losses are: J. Bathrick, drug stock, $3,500; B. K. Whitney, building, $2,500; J. Huntington, building, $1,500; J. Beacher, furniture, $450; P. McKinstry & Co., stock and building, $1,500; Whitney & Son, stock, $300.

The state board of pharmacy has been completed by the appointment by the governor of R. O. Sweeny of St. Paul for five years, S. L. Crocker of Faribault for four years, Thomas F. Stark and H. G. Webster of Minneapolis for three and two years respectively, W. S. Getty of St. Paul for one year. The board was constituted by the recent legislature and its objects have been fully explained.

The Fergus Falls Daily Journal and Daily Telegram consolidated, the paper to be continued as the Daily Journal under the following management: A. J. Underwood, president; Vernon A. Wright, Vice president; B. D. Underwood, secretary; Elmer E. Adams, treasurer; H. G. Page, director. A. J. Underwood will edit the paper as formerly, and Elmer E. Adams, former editor of the Telegram will assume charge of the business department.

A two-days' session of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the southern jurisdiction of the United States, Valley of Minneapolis, convened at Minneapolis last week. The especial business of the session was the conferring of the degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, upon the following candidates: F. V. Dotty, Duluth; A. T. Ankeny, W. C. Kintrington, S. B. Lovejoy, S. G. Cook, G. G. Farnham, Frank Goodwin, R. C. Leavitt, W. A. Spaulding, Minneapolis.

At New Ulm, fire started in C. Brust's building, formerly the Merchant's hotel which was destroyed; also Mrs. A. Bergman's building, occupied by Mr. P. Roiering, Mr. Held's carpenter shop and several stables close by. Mr. Brust's loss is $6,000 with insurance of $3,500 in several insurance companies. The St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance company carried $1,000. Mrs. Bergman's loss is $2,000 with $850 insurance. S. D. Peterson's loss on machinery and sheds is $2,500; insurance unknown. Mr. Held's loss is about $400; insured for $150.

At a meeting of the Minnesota association of trotting and racing horse breeders at St. Paul, the following gentlemen were elected additional members of the association: Henry C. Chase, Charles Morton, H. F. Brown, T. R. Merritt, D. S. Hall, Ward Stone, J. J. Rhodes, J. C. Meloy, L. S. Follett, J. F. Norrish, Charles Espenshied, N. P. Clarke, Dr. R. G. Patton, L. S. Van Vliet, N. E. Perkins, Dr. C. G. Lyford, Horace Pratt, E. T. Archibald, C. E. Smith, Jay Le Duc, A. T. Stebbins, C. L. Cook, J. R. Smith, V. Simpson, Adam Fetsch, Clarke Chambers, H. R. Gardner, H. B. Smith, E. A. Parker, Charles Brown, D. J. Cameron, L. J. Phelps, Merrill Clough, John Grasschock, Abe Rohrbach.

COMIC VALENTINES.

New Varieties Which Will Shortly Amuse or Disgust Recipients.

The designs in comic valentines for the present season are as varied as ever. Every phase of life is represented in its most exaggerated and ridiculous aspect, and no event that offers a suggestion of ridicule or satire occurs that is not seized upon by the artist whose caricatures at this time of the year bring vexation and wrath to the old maids and bachelors who receive them. The more nearly they hold to the truth on the overdrawn side, the greater is the vexation they create in those who receive them and the greater the enjoyment of those who send them. The lines which accompany the pictures also add to the bitterness in which they are received according as they approach truth and are appropriate.

A visit was paid by a reporter of *The Mail and Express* yesterday to a large manufacturing house of these goods on Duane street. The tables and floors were piled high with pictures of monstrous ugliness painted in glaring colors.

"Are there many new designs?" the salesman was asked.

"Well, every condition of life almost has been caricatured over and over, but oftentimes there are other circumstances to be added, and this prevents them from being stale. These are the latest varieties," said the salesman, showing the picture of a man lying on his back on the polished floor of a skating rink. His lower limbs with a pair of rollers strapped to the extremities, are elevated in the air at an angle of 45 degrees, while his broad hands vainly endeavor to hide a rent just made in his pantaloons.

The young lady who inserts personals, has the following lines composed in her honor:

You think yourself a lovely maid,
Got up in style and full of grace;
But that in which you are strongest is
The brass you carry in your face.
To catch a man, and one with cash,
You make this fancy-goods display,
The thought forever fills your mind,
'Tis what you're after night and day.

A more refined assortment of the comic description are made on thick cardboard attached to the easels. An old lady looking very glum and mournful through a pair of blue glasses is one. A little attachment is pulled, a cup and teapot appears on the table before her, the frown disappears, and in its place a self-satisfied and complacent smile that extends over nearly half the picture.

Another is an old man whose chilling look would freeze the hot springs of the Yellowstone park until a little piece of card is drawn out. Immediately a bottle and glass are on a table in front of him, a pair of spectacles lift off his nose and disappear behind his head, and a most glorious and expansive smile takes the place of the icy frown.

A benevolent-looking face with bloated nose and patches of sticking-plaster, develops on pressure, into a jolly Fritz with a bean barrel for the main portion of his body. These are known as useful hints to refined comics, and others are designated sharp darts, fault-finders, hit-em-hards, long jokes, comical dudes, etc.—*New York Mail and Express.*

A Yankee Farmer's Wife.

She has received a certain amount of instruction at a public school, says a writer in *Cassell's Family Magazine*, then marries young, and begins her, to me, herculean labors. It is her part to perform all the daily household tasks with but seldom any outside aid. She must make butter, milk the cows, feed the chickens, and attend to the kitchen garden, as well as to her special pet flower-beds and vines. Then she harnesses her horse and drives to a neighboring town to barter (no one else can) with her butter, eggs, and garden produce. If anything is broken or out of order in the house or farm she mends it, and, being a woman of infinite resources, she may even construct some of her own furniture or paint her fence. Her "parlor" is adorned with all the latest absurdities in the way of worsted work or pressed bouquets, while her store closet is well stocked with preserves, and her garret hung with dried fruits. It is probable that she has children, and none are more thoughtfully tended in all their needs, be they physical, moral, or mental. The clothing of the family, even to their stockings and mittens, is her handiwork, while occasionally a garment is made for one of the village poor.

But where is her self-culture? say you. Ah! there is the mystery—how and when is it accomplished? And there is no denying the fact, a narrow, provincial education it may be, but that is owing solely to her circumscribed life.

If you were to enter a small commonplace, whitewashed farm house in any of the straggling New England villages, which appear little else than a cluster of huts in a wilderness to English eyes—if you were so bold as to enter in, and so fortunate as to have an uninterrupted conversation with the mistress of the house, you would find her a plain, probably faded, woman, clad in neat calico, sharp-voiced, and sharp-visaged, perhaps, but gentle in manners, and displaying as she talks a well-cultivated intelligence, and more or less familiarity with literature in all its branches of history, philosophy, science and belles-lettres. You would find her a member of the nearest library, and a subscriber to all the leading periodicals. But in order to make this a strictly truthful account, I must add that she seldom reads the newspapers, and is utterly devoid of that knowledge of current affairs that distinguishes particularly the women of New York and Chicago. But then, consider how precious to her is each moment of time, and how far is she removed from the centers of life and civilization! She has no amusements, no diversions, no trips away; nothing but the dull, everlasting grind. And yet is she patient, and never resisting from her round of necessary duties, and that to her, no less necessary one of self-culture. Someone has beautifully said that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rocks the world." The children of Priscilla—or, more correctly, "Sairey Ann"—will doubtless be rich, and some will call them *parvenus*, perhaps; but as for her grandchildren and great-grandchildrens what may they not become!

Afraid of His Own Son.

A rural man who concluded to bounce into wealth with a short jump by the incubator route, was out hunting up eggs one day with which to feed the machine, and stopped at the house of an Irish woman who had a good many chickens.

"How many chickens have you, Mrs. Dempsey?" said he, "and what kind are they?"

"Well, Mr. Corey," said she, "I suppose I have a hundred, and ris[illegible] and pullets, and they're ivery mother's son av thim yer rig'lar g[illegible] wine American dominockers—th[illegible] some folks calls the Plymouth Rocks —barin' four phazents an' wan yaller buff scotchan."

"Do you like that breed?"

"Troth an' I do, Mr. Corey; they're the barreds for me, an' I don't want no bether. They're as tough as an Irishman on a spree, an' wan av thim can bate me two b'ys diggin' for wurrems. Sure, it's no feed ye'll have to give them at all, intoirely. They'll scratch for thimselves, an' kape fat on it, an' grow to the bigness of small turkeys—an' not so very small, aither. They're the h'arty barreds—tough as a duck, an' their mate's as swate as good beef at the ind av Lint. Take the eggs, Mr. Corey; they'll be a j'y to yer honor, I know they will."

Just then an old rooster walked up, clapped his wings, and had his little say about the election; but the echo of his crow had scarcely got back from the other side of the creek, when a half-grown cockerel of opposite politics darted after him, and the two disappeared from view behind a hay-stack.

"God savin' yer honor's presence, Mr. Corey," said Mrs. Dempsey, "that ould rooster's the biggest fool ye iver saw in all yer borren days."

"How so?"

"Why, sure, the bla'g'ard's afraid av his own son an' he'll run at the sight av him, ivery time; as ye've seen. But take the eggs Mr. Corey, that's the good soul. I don't belave ye'll find anther spalpeen like him in the whole lot. I think he has a taste av the yaller buff scothan blood in him, an' her head'll come oft nixt Sunday."—*Chicago Ledger.*

Where the Storm King Reigns.

Many of our severest storms form in the region just west of the Mississippi river, pass eastward off the Atlantic coast, and augmenting in force as they cross the ocean, continue their course over Europe until dissipated by encountering some range of mountains. Between July and October the United States is usually visited by from one to three heavy storms, which come up from the West Indies, crossing the extreme Southern states in a north-easterly direction, and then following up the coast. Violent gales always attend. It is claimed that millions of dollars annually are saved to shipping interests of the Atlantic ports by means of the warnings displayed by the signal service several hours in advance of these storms. A cold wave is an immense river of air flowing from the Arctic regions southward through British America, and entering the United States between the Rocky mountains and the great lakes, whence it spreads out East and South. It always comes from the same direction, and usually takes about twenty-four hours to travel from St. Paul, Minn., to New York and Washington. As the cold waves come from the Northwest, it would be natural to suppose that the warm waves come from the equatorial regions. But such is not the case. They also come from the Northwest. When observations become more general over the entire world, it is presumed that this seeming inconsistency will be explained.

No storm of the Pacific coast ever reaches us, as in crossing successively the several ranges of mountains intervening, the atmosphere is forced up to such an elevation that all moisture is condensed by cold and it descends the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains a perfectly dry air; indeed, so void of all humidity that hunters cure fresh meat in the middle of summer by simply hanging it on the limbs of trees, and the region for a hundred miles east of the hills is a barren waste—*New York Mail and Express.*

A Slight Mistake.

An amusing incident took place the other night at a house in the Fifth Ward, where a woman lay dead. At a late hour three young men who had known the deceased went to the place where the body lay for the purpose of attending the wake. They entered the front door quietly and passed into the front room, where several women were carrying on a conversation in a low tone of voice. The excellent qualities of the deceased were being rehearsed and all seemed to be bowed down under the great affliction. On a sofa in the room lay the form of a woman. The three young men crossed the floor softly, knelt beside the sofa, and uttered fervent prayers for the wellfare of the spirit of the departed. The women in the room ceased talking when the young men knelt down, apparently awed by the solemnity of the occasion.

The prayers were finally concluded, and the young men rose to their feet. In rising the skirt of one young man's coat touched the face of the form on the sofa. Instantly her eyes opened wide, and she raised herself on her elbow. The feelings of the young men can better be imagined than described. Their hair stood on end and their eyes bulged out, but they did not move. Suddenly one of the number gave vent to a piercing yell, and ran from the house, closely followed by his companions. The corpse was in the next room, and the person over whom they had been praying was a relative of the deceased who had laid down for a short rest.—*Oswego Palladium.*

Women Worth Millions.

The reported resolution of the widow of Mark Hopkins to erect a palace at Great Barrington, Mass., has turned attention to our millionaires in the female sex. It is difficult to enumerate them all at once. Mrs. A. R. Allen, of St. Louis, pays taxes on $1,197,000, and Miss Bernice Morrison, of the same city, is taxed at $964,990. A cattle queen named Rogers, living near Corpus Christi, Tex., owns 40,000 head of cattle and is worth over $1,000,000. She is the financial agent of the ranch, keeps the pocketbook and oversees the stock, while she sends her second husband to the Texas legislature. Catharine Wolfe, of New York, the daughter of old Peter Wolfe, who married Lorillard's two sisters and got $1,000,000 with each of them, has an income of $500,000 a year, and she owns real estate to the amount of about $6,000,000. She is about fifty-five years old, and plain in all her habits. She is single, too, and lives alone in a big house. Mrs. Wm. Astor is worth $1,000,000, and Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, the wife of the mining king, who died some years ago, is said to have assets which will foot up $8,000,000. Mrs. A. T. Stewart might be added to the list. The wealth of women is more likely to attract attention than that of men, because the latter are far more apt to distribute it in various ways, and thus deceive the public as to the aggregate amount.—*Utica Observer.*

The County Commissioners' Meeting—March Session.

The [illegible] Secs. 10, 17, and 18, Tp. 151, R. 48, were attached to Dist. No. 129.

The claim of A. J. Greinseth, of Vineland Tp., amounting to $114.45, was audited and allowed at $57.70.

The school petition of James E. and Mary Sullivan was rejected.

The school petition of Michael McGuire was granted.

The following liquor licenses were granted: John Jarvis, J. Freedsam and Mary Franklen, of Grand Forks, and T. Robellard, of Lake Pleasant.

Tp. 151, R. 45, was organized and named "Parnel."

School Dist. No. 137, was organized, its territory being the e½ of Tp. 148, R. 40.

The sw¼ of Liberty Tp. was organized into a new school district, No. 67.

School petitions from Farley Tp. were rejected.

Herman Shultz' school petition filed and hearing set at next meeting of the County Board.

The school petition from citizens of School Dist. No. 55, was filed and a hearing set at July session of Co. Board.

Jas. McDonald's school petition filed and a hearing set at July session.

The petition from Lambert for changing the boundaries of Dist. No. 76, presented and a hearing ordered.

School Dist. No. 138 was organized, comprising the se¼ of Tp. 147, R. 40.

Bernt Johnson's school petition rejected.

The application for poor aid from Humedal Tp. was referred to Commissioner Schmidt.

The petition for poor aid to John Erickson was referred to Com'r Brown.

Mrs. E. Sankey's petition referred to Commissioner Goodrich.

The petition for county road near St. Hilaire, and also for a county road in Gervais and Torrebonne Tps. was referred to Messrs. Brown, Schmidt and Bradish.

The county road petition from the Thirteen Towns was referred to Messrs. Goodrich, Bradish and Schmidt.

Dr. W. H. Welch of St. Hilaire was appointed text book agent at that point.

The matter of State aid to build a bridge at St. Hilaire was referred to Messrs. Brown and Schmidt with power to act.

The following resolution was passed:—Resolved, That no claim against this county incurred by reason of any criminal proceeding conducted before any justice of the peace shall be entertained or passed upon unless such claim contains a statement by the justice of the peace before whom the proceeding was had, giving the title of the case, the date thereof, the nature of the offence charged, the final disposition of said case, together with a certificate from such justice that the service charged for were necessarily and actually rendered, which statement and certificate shall be officially signed by the justice of the peace making the same.

The Board selected the names for grand and petit jurors to be drawn from, and also allowed the usual budget of bills, many of which were pruned down pretty thoroughly.

THE BIRD FAINTED.

Detroit Record: Billy Norcross, while upon a tour of inspection through the Erie woods one day last week, discovered a ferocious looking partridge on a tree near by. Billy knew that his life was in danger and it was with fear and trembling, for both the law and the bird, that he brought his "fusee" to bear directly upon the heart of the fierce bird of prey. The gun was loaded for bear and when it was discharged Billy went one way and the gun the other, and the fractional portion of the bird remaining perched upon the tree cocked its remaining eye, and finally fainted and dropped from fright at seeing the maneuvers through which its visitor had gone. Before the opening of the spring shoot Billy should take lessons of Peters on the hip shot at the lung. It is much safer than the fainting act or the k[illegible]-um-alive-as-they-pass-under-your-n[illegible]. Other sportsmen have special shots which they recommend, but none who have witnessed the effects of Pete's "lunger" have any doubt of its entire practicability.

Detroit Record: Andrew Dietrich died at Pelican Rapids recently of glanders, contracted from a diseased horse. We understand that the horses in and about the Rapids are badly affected with this loathsome disease, which is spreading to an alarming extent. If the reports are true there are many horses in that vicinity which should be put out of the way immediately. Too much care cannot be taken against the glanders, which are so easily contracted by human beings, and which prove fatal almost invariably.

In Polk County.

Grand Forks Plaindealer.

A reporter of the Plaindealer took a trip through the county into Minnesota yesterday and found the farmers on the Marais ready and waiting for a little more spring weather to put in their crops. The bright black soil turned up to the bright sun seemed to be inviting the seed. The farmers in Polk County will do well this coming year. Most of their grounds are well drained and are in a condition better than ever before. The people of Polk County are in a decidedly prosperous condition.

The American Agriculturist for April opens with a spirited full page engraving entitled "The First Trout of the Season." There are one hundred other large and small engravings of House and Farm Conveniences, Sheep, Bavarian oxen, Shetland Ponies, Sebastopol Geese, Whistling Ducks, etc. "The First Lamb of the Season" is an exquisite illustration, while there is also a picturesque view of Historic Ground around New York. There is a great variety of original articles pertaining to Farm, Garden and Household from the ablest writers of the country in their particular spheres of labor. The Household and Domestic departments of the April number are unusually full. The same is true of the Boys' and Girls' Departments. In fact this is really the most practical number of this periodical issued for several years. This may be inferred from the titles of some of the articles, such as follows: Setting out Currant Bushes, Cultivation of Barley, Early Peas, Spring Seeding for Grass, Permanent Pastures, etc. D. W. King, the well-known architect, begins with this number a series of House Plans for the Country. R. G. Newton, of Dakota, gives very valuable instructions for Raising Poultry on the Prairies. Other writers are Dr. Slade, of Harvard, Dr. Thurber, Joseph Harris, Wm. Clift, Philip Snyder, and a host of others. The announcement is made that E. P. Roe, author of Small Fruits, and the genial story writer, is to be connected with the American Agriculturist in the future. The cover page gives a beautiful view, representing the Return of Spring. Yearly subscription, $1.50. Single numbers 15 cents. 751 Broadway, New York.

Go visiting at the C. O. D. One Price Clothing Store and see the immense display of fine clothing and furnishing goods. Their buyer has just returned from New York and Chicago and are now prepared to exhibit the largest and most complete stock in the state.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

ALL HAIL TO TYRANNY.

But few people are yet aware that the bill just signed by Gov. Hubbard, extending the city limits, bringing Merriam Park into St. Paul, contains a provision prohibiting the city council forever from issuing license for any saloon within a distance of about four and a half square miles, of which Merriam is the center, and the bill with that provision is now a law; and a statute of Minnesota, so that whatever becomes of the high license bill, here, at least, in one spot of our State practical prohibition exists by legislative enactment, and that, too, in a most important spot, exactly midway between the two depots of the two cities. When this fact becomes generally known, there is no doubt whatever that the property in that section will be in great demand for homes by people who wish to bring up their families away from the contaminating influence of saloons. We look for a rapid rise in values of property there as a result—especially as the property at present is held at only about one-fifth the price of outlying property on St. Anthony Hill, though it can be reached on the Milwaukee short line in about one-fourth the time—beside the exemption from taxes on city debt which is also allowed this property in the same bill. Numerous sales were made the past week in that section, and already a strong movement in that direction has set in.—[Pioneer Press.

Mothers, we can fit the boys in all grades and styles of clothing, all wool suits for $6 at the C. O. D. One Price Clothing House.

Teachers' Examinations.

CROOKSTON, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher, school house, March 30th and 31st, 1885.

At East Grand Forks, school house, April 2d and 3d.

At Red Lake Falls, school house, April 6th and 7th.

Crookston, court house, April 9th and 10th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
County Supt. of Schools.

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address,

A. M. CHILDS,
[46-tf] Carman, Minn.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

McKINNON BRO'S

CARRIAGE WORKS!

Robert Street,

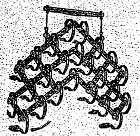
Crookston, - Minn.

And Manufacturers of

Carriages, Wagons,

BUGGIES,

Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock,



DEALER IN

FARM MACHINERY.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different kinds may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Strowbridge Broadcast Seeders.

Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

—EXTRAS—

For all Machines constantly on hand

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 82-100 dollars, ($277.82-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 316, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th, A. D. 1885.

FRED DEITZ,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick work and Plastering.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. BAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS. CROOKSTON, MINN.

[illegible] ready for the Spring trade with a full supply [illegible] Work and Light Harness, Single and Double [illegible]addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me [a c]all before you purchase.

For Sale.

A high grade Shorthorn bull calf, one year old, a high grade Jersey bull calf, eight months old, and a high grade Holstein bull calf, four months old. Will sell for cash or will trade for heifer calves. Address A. N. Hopkins, on the farm near Crookston, or at the JOURNAL office for further particulars.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred thirty-three and 11-100 dollars, ($333.11-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Friedsam and Anna Friedsam, his wife, mortgagors to Emma Rindskopf, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of May A. D. 1881; and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of May A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 431, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. eighteen (18,) in block twenty-three (23,) in Trails' Addition to East Grand Forks, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th A. D. 1885.

EMMA RINDSKOPF,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Atty's for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 28th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and seventy-one and 87-100 dollars, ($571.87-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Luc Dumas to John Cromb, bearing date the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 345, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section No. twenty-two (22,) in Township No. one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-five (45) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [48-2]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL.		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 25 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 20 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 31 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 48 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 33 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 59 "	Beltrama	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson n.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 53 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 53 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 20 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv.	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 35 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 23 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } " D		2 25 " } D
1 25 } "	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 15 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 48 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 5th, 1885, viz: ELIE ASSELIN, Pre. D. S., No. 9128, for the lots 6 and 7 and the e½ sw¼ S. 6, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adelard Croteau, Joseph Page, Cezer Veaudrin and Stanislas Page, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[48-1] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

Crookston Tonsorial PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man, constantly on hand

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs, Valencia raisens for	1,00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
CANNED GOODS	
12 cans plums	1,00
12 cans corn for	1,45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.

Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

FOR SALE

20 NEW Milch Cows, 20

—ALSO—

5 Yoke of Steers. 5

The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns, good milkers, and will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

Call on or address

B. SAMPSON,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
[9-tf

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

[illegible] The school petition of [illegible] and [illegible] Sullivan was rejected.

The school petition of Michael McGuire was granted.

The following liquor licenses were granted: John Jarvis, J. Breedsant and [illegible] Franklin, of Grand Forks, and [illegible] Robellard, of Lake Pleasant.

[illegible] T. 151, R. 46, was organized and named Parnell.

School Dist. No. 187 was organized, its territory being the e½ of Tp. 148, R. 40.

The sw¼ of Liberty Tp. was organized into a new school district, No. 67.

School petitions from Farley Tp. were rejected.

Herman Shultz's school petition filed and hearing set at next meeting of the County Board.

The school petition from citizens of School Dist. No. 55, was filed and a hearing set at July session of Co. Board.

Jas. McDonald's school petition filed and a hearing set at July session.

The petition from Lambert for changing the boundaries of Dist. No. 76, presented and a hearing ordered.

School Dist. No. 188 was organized, comprising the e½ of Tp. 147, R. 40.

Bernt Johnson's school petition rejected.

The application for poor aid from Humedal Tp. was referred to Commissioner Schmidt.

The petition for poor aid to John Erickson was referred to Com'r Brown.

Mrs. E. Sankey's petition referred to Commissioner Goodrich.

The petition for county road near St. Hilaire, and also for a county road in Gervais and Torrebonne Tps. was referred to Messrs. Brown, Schmidt and Bradish.

The county road petition from the Thirteen Towns was referred to Messrs. Goodrich, Bradish and Schmidt.

Dr. W. H. Welch of St. Hilaire was appointed text book agent at that point.

The matter of State aid to build a bridge at St. Hilaire was referred to Messrs. Brown and Schmidt with power to act.

The following resolution was passed: Resolved, That no claim against this county incurred by reason of any criminal proceeding conducted before any justice of the peace shall be entertained or passed upon unless such claim contains a statement by the justice of the peace before whom the proceeding was had, giving the title of the case, the date thereof, the nature of the offence charged, the final disposition of said case, together with a certificate from such justice that the service charged for were necessarily and actually rendered, which statement and certificate shall be officially signed by the justice of the peace making the same.

The Board selected the names for grand and petit jurors to be drawn from, and also allowed the usual budget of bills, many of which were pruned down pretty thoroughly.

THE BIRD FAINTED.

Detroit Record: Billy Norcross, while upon a tour of inspection through the Erie woods one day last week, discovered a ferocious looking partridge on a tree near by. Billy knew that his life was in danger and it was with fear and trembling, for both the law and the bird, that he brought his "fusee" to bear directly upon the heart of the fierce bird of prey. The gun was loaded for bear and when it was discharged Billy went one way and the gun the other, and the fractional portion of the bird remaining perched upon the tree cocked its remaining eye, and finally fainted and dropped from fright at seeing the manœuvers through which its visitor had gone. Before the opening of the spring [illegible] Billy should take lessons of Peter [illegible] on the hip shot at the sling. It is much safer than the fainting act or the [illegible] alive as they pass under your [illegible]. Other sportsmen have special shots which they recommend, but none who have witnessed the effects of Pete's [illegible] have any doubt of its entire practicability.

Detroit Record: Audrey Dietrich died at Pelican Rapids recently of glanders contracted from a diseased horse. We understand that the horses in and about the Rapids are badly affected with this loathsome disease, which is spreading to an alarming extent. If the reports are true there are many horses in that vicinity which should be put out of the way immediately. Too much care cannot be taken against the glanders, which are so easily contracted by human beings and which prove fatal almost invariably.

In Polk County.

Grand Forks Plaindealer.

A reporter of the Plaindealer took a trip through the county into Minnesota yesterday and found the farmers on the farms ready and waiting for a little more spring weather to put in their crops. The bright black soil turned up by the [illegible] seemed to be inviting the seed. [illegible] farmers in Polk County [illegible] this coming year. [illegible] are well drained and [illegible] condition better than ever before. The people of Polk County are in [illegible] condition.

The American Agriculturist [illegible]

[illegible] Circling Around New York. There is a large variety of original articles pertaining to the Farm, Garden and Household, from the ablest writers of the country in their particular spheres of labor. The Household and Domestic department of the April number are unusually full. The same is true of the Boys' and Girls' Departments. In fact this is really the most practical number of this periodical issued for several years. This may be inferred from the titles of some of the Articles, such as follows: Setting out Currant Bushes, Cultivation of Barley, Early Peas, Spring Seeding for Grass, Permanent Pastures, etc. D. W. King, the well-known architect, begins with this number a series of House Plans for the Country. R. G. Newton of Dakota gives very valuable instructions for Raising Poultry in the Prairies. Other writers are Dr. Slade, of Harvard, Dr. Thurber, Joseph Harris, Wm. Cliff, Philip Snyder, and a host of others. The announcement is made that E. P. Roe, author of Small Fruits, and the genial story writer, is to be connected with the American Agriculturist in the future. The cover page gives a beautiful view, representing the Return of Spring. Yearly subscription, $1.50. Single numbers 15 cents. 751 Broadway, New York.

Go visiting at the C. O. D. One Price Clothing Store ane see the immense display of fine clothing and furnishing goods. Their buyer has just returned from New York and Chicago and are now prepared to exhibit the largest and most complete stock in the state.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

ALL HAIL TO TYRANNY.

But few people are yet aware that the bill just signed by Gov. Hubbard, extending the city limits, bringing Merriam Park into St. Paul, contains a provision prohibiting the city council forever from issuing license for any saloon within a distance of about four and a half square miles, of which Merriam is the center, and the bill with that provision is now a law, and a statute of Minnesota, so that whatever becomes of the high license bill, here, at least in one spot of our State practical prohibition exists by legislative enactment, and that, too, in a most important spot, exactly midway between the two depots of the twin cities. When this fact becomes generally known, there is no doubt whatever that the property in that section will be in great demand for homes by people who wish to bring up their families away from the contaminating influence of saloons. We look for a rapid rise in values of property there as a result, especially as the property at present is held at only about one-fifth the price of outlying property on St. Anthony Hill, though it can be reached on the Milwaukee short line in about one-fourth the time. Beside the exemption from taxes or city debt, which is also allowed this property in the same bill. Numerous sales were made the past week in that section, and already a strong movement in that direction has set in.—Pioneer Press.

Mothers, we can fit the boys in all grades and styles of clothing, all wool suits for $6 at the C. O. D. One Price Clothing House.

Teachers' Examinations.

Crookston, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher school house, [illegible] 1885.

At East Grand Forks school house, April [illegible]

At Red Lake Falls school house, April 6th and 7th.

At Crookston court house, April [illegible]

[illegible]
County Supt. of Schools.

Farm to Rent.

One hundred and [illegible]

$100,000 [illegible]

McKINNON BRO'S

CARRIAGE WORKS!

Robert Street,

Crookston, - Minn.

And Manufacturers of

Carriages, Wagons,

BUGGIES,

Axles, Springs, and all Repairs kept in stock.

DEALER IN

FARM MACHINERY.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different kinds may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Strowbridge Broadcast Seeders.

Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

—EXTRAS—

For all Machines constantly on hand

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 82-100 dollars ($277.82.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee, bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 316, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said village, duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th, A. D. 1885.

FRED DEITZ,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred thirty-three and 11-100 dollars, ($333.11-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Friedsam and Anna Friedsam, his wife, mortgagors to Emma Rindskopf, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of May A. D. 1881, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of May A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 487, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. eighteen (18,) in block twenty-three (23,) in Trails Addition to East Grand Forks, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th A. D. 1885.

EMMA RINDSKOPF,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[45-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred and seventy-one and 87-100 dollars ($571.87-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Luck Dumas to John Cromb, bearing date the 26th day of October A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of October A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book [illegible] of mortgages, on page [illegible] and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage [illegible]

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - MINN.

Estimates made on brick work and Plastering.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

[illegible]

For Sale.

A high grade Shorthorn bull calf [illegible]

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No. 1 Ex. Sun.		No. 2 Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40	9 14 "
7 20 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 35 "
8 05 "	8 24 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 48 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Bolette	5 33 "	6 33 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrama	5 08 "	6 18 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 53 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 53 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 53 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 18 p m
3 10	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 D
3 30	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 15 "

Devil's Lake Division.

	Stations	
10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 D		2 25 D
1 25	Arvilla	2 00
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 05 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lakota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's
Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., March 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 5th, 1885, viz: ELIE ASSELIN, Pre. D. S. No. [illegible] for the lots 6 and 7, and the s½ sw¼ S. 6, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adelard Croteau, Joseph Page, Cezer Veaudrin and Stanislas Page, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[48-1] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for tree claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of Small Fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. [illegible] Cottonwood and Box Elder [illegible]

[illegible]

Crookston Tonsorial

PARLORS.

[illegible]

Crookston City Bakery,

Peter Lorge, Prop,

Keeps constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually found in a

First-Class Bakery

Cigars and Tobacco, Nuts, Fruits, Candies, Pies, Cakes, Bread,

And everything to fill out a hungry man constantly on hand

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs, Valencia raisens for	1,00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
Climax Tobacco	48c
Best white syrup	50c
CANNED GOODS	
12 cans plums	1,00
12 cans corn for	1.45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you ean get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN

Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

FOR SALE

20 NEW Milch Cows, 20

—ALSO—

5 Yoke of Steers, 5

The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns good milkers, and will be sold Cheap for Cash

Call on or address

B. SAMPSON,

[48-tf] Crookston Minn

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
Crookston, - Minn.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
[19-1]

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE
Office Over Merchants' Bank.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms,
Main Street, [illegible] Crookston, Minn.
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [illegible]

DR. [illegible] WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
[illegible]
[illegible] calls by day or night [illegible] promptly.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, March 26th, 1885

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hatlestad	Court Commissioner.
John Lee	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist.	Woodside.
R. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HEART LODGE, No. 71, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.

C. H. MIX, M. W.

F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.

T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.

O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.

F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.

R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.

T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.

JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.

W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.

GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.

C. W. BARNES, C. C.

W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green sages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds, and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [49-tf]

Roller Rinktums.

It is fair to give both sides, and the Chicago Tribune in an able editorial says the following: Young people who have any self-respect can meet as properly in a skating rink as elsewhere, and those who have not need not single out the skating rink for their improprieties. They will find opportunities everywhere. The numerous young women who have been running off with coachmen, blacksmiths, barkeepers and negro minstrels, did not find them in skating rinks. Roller skating at best is a craze, and is no worse than other crazes, such as tobogganing, bobbing, progressive euchre, 4 o'clock teas, metaphysical seances, and other mild forms of insanity, at which all that is charged against roller skating may be committed. Has it never occurred to these moralists, who, we fear, have passed the heyday of youth, that the toboggan offers facilities for flirtation, and that in the wild and reckless struggle for the booby prize in progressive euchre many a young man may be sowing the seeds of progressive poker? If the young person cannot be trusted in the roller skating rinks, can he or she be trusted anywhere else?

In discussing roller skating, a Milwaukee paper says: "The occasional bad effects of roller skating are due to the abuse of this healthful means of recreation. There is everything in it to tempt one to exceed the limits of healthful exertion. There is a charm in the sense of physical movement, in the graceful harmony, in the music, in the mental rest. These things make it a most healthful exercise, but at the same time they tempt to excess. Women need a measure of physical exercise even more than men. The toning up of the muscular system is a remedy for many of the troubles peculiar to women. But excess is a positive injury."

The latest thing in the rink line is the "roller skating flirtation." As it involves a series of extraordinary gymnastic gyrations, including spread-eagles, glides, pirouettes, and several other complicated movements hitherto unknown in the skatorial arena, it is deemed best to leave the code unpublished in the interest of life and limb.—[Philadelphia Call.

Tally one for the roller skating rink! For two years Ira Rogers and wife, of Onstead, have been living apart and divorce proceedings were pending. Recently they met at the Springville rink; both enjoyed the sport; they glanced at each other; the old love burst forth anew; reconciliation followed, and peace once more dwells in their hearts.

New York Aldermen think they see a boodle in the regulation of roller rinks. The Sunday concert halls and open saloons are not unworthy to be classed with the arena of clattering wheels, yet nobody dreams of regulating them.

The roller skating craze increases, and nearly every public hall in the city is devoted to the exercise. Independence Hall, however, still remains open for bids.—[Philadelphia Call.

The roller rink craze in Maine has reached fearful proportions; even the Penobscot Indians have caught the disease.

It is estimated that in New York city every evening there are 15,000 persons on roller skates at the same time.

A doctor who has a grudge against roller skating says that the dust of the rinks is ruinous to the complexion.

The Minneapolis Tribune Company has just been reorganized with a capital of $500,00. Their newspaper property alone is valued at $200,000, and their new building is paying ten per cent. on $215,000, which was the actual cost of property when completed. There is not a better equipped newspaper in the west than the Tribune.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven and 80-100 dollars, ($487.80-100,) which is claimed to be due to the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Leblanc, (unmarried,) of Terrebonne, Minn., mortgagor, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wis., a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of March A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 330, 331 and 332, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number twenty-six (26,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range forty-three (43) west, and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $13.65-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises, for the year 1882, and $10.51-100 taxes for the year 1883 and $7.87-100 taxes for the year 1884, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,

Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,

Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and five and 65-100 dollars, ($705.65-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Quesnell and Sarah Quesnell his wife, mortgagors, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of February A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February A. D. 1883, at 7:20 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 136, 137, 138 and 139, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section number thirty-one (31) Township number one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range number forty-three (43) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $15.37-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1883, and $17.65-100 taxes on said premises for the year 1884, and forty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,

Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,

Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES.,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

First National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President,

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed Steads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a speciality. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St.

CROOKSTON MINN

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros.' Hardware Store,

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 65-100 dollars ($1887.65-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 408, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 22d day of February A. D. 1884 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 12th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 22th, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.

45-50] Pro Se.

By request of the mortgagee the above sale is adjourned until Thursday, April 16th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. F. ZWICKEY,

Sheriff of Polk County, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 18th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Pierre Dulude, as mortgagor, did on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of July 6th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 9:45 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 87, 88, 89 and 90; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight and 30-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of July, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven and 40-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1884, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 18th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,

Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,

Fergus Falls, Minn. [42-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 82-100 dollars, ($277.82-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 516, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th, A. D. 1885.

FRED DEITZ,

Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,

Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 27th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 23d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 7312, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gillis, Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.

[45-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 1st, 1885, viz: THOMAS R. BENNISON, H'd No. 2,757, for the sw¼ S. 22, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Miller, James K. Gray, Seth Fetzer and Wm. Ritchie, all of Crookston, Minn.

[43-48] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS Israel Dion, as mortgagor, did on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 25th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 26th day of January A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 92, 93 94 and 95; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 25-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest, from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained, on the part of said mortgagor to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable; and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider and declare, and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 55-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1884, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 17th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,

Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,

Fergus Falls, Minn. [42-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 17th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Cole, as mortgagor, did on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock, p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 126, 127 and 128; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 85-100 dollars due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883 pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 20-100 dollars, for which sum so paid, the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lein on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1884, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.

CHARLES E. BUSH,

Surviving Mortgagee.

C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,

Fergus Falls, Minn. [41-49]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Polk. } ss. In Probate Court.

Special term, held Feb. 25th, 1885.

In the matter of the estate of Peter Anderson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of E. E. Lommen the administrator of said estate setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands, and the disposition thereof; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell the whole of said real estate or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell a part of the whole of said real estate; and that it will be for the best interests of said estate that said real estate be sold at private sale.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Saturday the eleventh day of April A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Probate Judge, in the City of Crookston, in said County, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publication shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said County, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said County, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested according to law.

Dated at Crookston this 25th day of February A. D. 1885.

By the Court.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,

[46-49] Judge of Probate.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH. BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in

BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

Dupuis & LaFramboise,

DEEP WELL

CONTRACTORS.

Now ready to contract to Put down wells, by the foot, day or job. If you want a good

Flowing Well

call on or Address the undersigned at Crookston

DUPUIS & LaFRAMBOISE.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants,

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. VIII.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 2, 1885.

TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

NO. 49

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 00	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	3 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Wheat Farm Mortgages in the Northwest.

One of the Hardships of "Frontier" Life as Described in "Bradstreet's" of January 17th, 1883.

To the Editor of Bradstreet's.

SIR—Frank Wilkeson, in your issue of December 13, handles Kansas wheat farm mortgages very roughly. He also goes out of his way to attack farming and farm mortgages in the Northwest. I know but little about Kansas, but I have lived thiry years in the Northwest, and what he says of this section is certainly not warranted by my experience.

He makes the astonishing assertions that the Dakota part of the Northwest, in particular, is so cursed with an Arctic-like climate and lack of timber and fuel that farmers there cannot be highly prosperous; that they obtained their land from the government for nothing after two or five years' residence and cultivation as homesteads, and then were compelled to mortgage them to pay living expenses and government fees in order to secure patents, and that it is only a question of a little time when they will become impoverished under the burden of those mortgages.

That Mr. Wilkeson should have forgotten ordinary prudence and discretion when he made these statements is strange. He must have known that Minnesota also extends north to the British line, and is therefore, within the same lines of latitude and must of necessity be subject to like climatic conditions. Western Minnesota, and especially the southwestern part, lacks timber and fuel as much as Dakota, with the advantage of supply on the part of Dakota, for the whole western and northwestern part of that territory is underlaid with coal of good quality for fuel, that can be easily mined and cheaply transportated.

As regards timber, north and northwestern Dakota, where timber is most lacking, is nearer the pine regions than the bulk of the farm lands of Minnesota. The soil and products of the two are essentially the same.

Minnesota stands alongside this newer northwest to-day, not only all-powerful as a teacher of this later flood of emigration, but with the record of nearly forty years of successful trial that puts to shame all such statements as these that Mr. Wilkeson has so recklessly made.

As to getting lands for nothing by homestead residence, very few of the farmers of the newer northwest have occupied their lands two or five years before proof and payment. On the contrary, most of them make six months, residence only, and then pay full prices under the pre-emption and commuted homestead laws of the United States. Counting the usual fees, commissions and expenses, it costs from $250 to $450 for each one hundred and sixty acres, according to the class of lands selected. My statements in these respects the records of the United States land offices very clearly confirm. Even where the farmer does obtain title by homestead residence and cultivation, it is still another exception that such a man mortgages his property. I have been very familiar with farm mortgages for ten years, and such is the result of my observation.

Now let us see about this matter of farming and mortgage improvement.

The following is a St. Paul price list of the best grade of wheat from the 31st of December, 1858, to the 31st of December, 1884, inclusive. As I personally compiled this table I know it is correct.

Date.	Per bushel.
1858	$0.80
1859	.60
1860	.50
1861	.50
1862	.68
1863	.90
1864	1.15
1865	.90
1866	1.60
1867	1.40
1868	.90
1869	.75
1870	.85
1871	1.10
1872	.85
1873	.95
1874	.82
1875	.95
1876	1.15
1877	1.00
1878	.78
1879	1.18
1880	.88
1881	1.28
1882	.93
1883	1.00
1884	.76

These are Minnesota wheat prices for twenty-seven years of the past. Now for the present. It should not cost over 40c. a bushel to raise wheat. Mr. Wilkeson concedes that. The best grade of wheat sold in St. Paul, December 31, 1884, for 76c. a bushel. The average price, since the crop of 1884 was harvested, is about 75c. But all farmers do not have the best grade of wheat. My object is to be fair, so I will allow 10c. a bushel for difference in extremes between market grades, which is liberal; 10c. difference in extremes gives 5c. average reduction in price, which brings it down to 71c. Here is a profit of 31c. a bushel over cost of production. Let us see how much the farmer got.

In Fargo, Dakota, at the above date the best grade sold at 57c.; and the average since harvest to that date was 53c. At Jamestown, on the James River, in north central Dakota, the price on December 31 was 54c. a bushel. Average in north Dakota, 55½c. for the best wheat and 50½c. for the average grade where the farmer unloads his teams in the extreme northwest.

We will now assume that these newer wheat fields averaged no more per acre than Minnesota in 1884. As Minnesota has been in wheat so long that many think the soil has become impoverished, no one will object to such a comparison. This gives about sixteen bushels to the acre as the average yield of Dakota in 1884; 10½c. a bushel average profit on average wheat gives $1.68 an acre net income in this year of extreme low prices. The farmer gets pay for his time and tems and the wages of his help out of the 40c. cost of production. Many a laborer in our large cities, who has nothing but his hands and team, is working to pay off a larger mortgage on his house and lot than the average farmer has on his farm, and people think nothing of it.

We compute by averages, because it is the only correct way to make such comparisons. A year of low prices is usually succeeded by one of high prices. It is as unfair to take the low year alone for comparison as it is the high one. So there are many overmortgaged farmers, remotely situated and subjected to extortionate elevator and railway charges, who are now in distress. These also are exceptions, and no one in his sober senses will attempt to prove rules by exceptions, Mr. Wilkeson to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The above table shows these facts:

1. That five times during the past twenty-seven years the price of wheat was lower than present quotations; that December 31, 1878, it was only 8c. a bushel higher; that in three of the years above mentioned it ranged from 40c. to 60c. a bushel, and that the fourth year it rose only to 68c. a bushel. No railroads within a hundred miles, and wheat clear below the cost of production in all interior towns four years in succession. Times were pretty snug here during those four years. Interest more than twice as high as it is now, wheat way down and prices for everything the farmer needed way up where they had to be reached with a pole, and very few had the pole. Old settlers will remember there were lugubrious Wilkesons in those days also, who wrote and talked about the northwest going to the dogs. But it didn't go. And now to think of such a thing in these days, when every dollar is worth 100 cents and nearly every farmer within easy reach of competing lines of railroad.

Please note another thing, for the table above is very instructive:

2. That the average price of wheat for the six years ending December 31, 1884, the period during which this new emigration was coming into the northwest most rapidly, was but a fraction under $1 a bushel, and the average price during the past nineteen years was a fraction over $1 a bushel. The reports of the Commissioners of Statistics of this State show, further, that the average product of wheat for nineteen years last past has been within a fraction of fifteen bushels per acre, which is under the average product of the wheat crop of the northwest for 1884. As I have included in the above estimate the three years of failure and partial failure of the crop in some of our best wheat counties by the ravages of grasshoppers, I shall not be accused of dodging figures when they happen to be unfavorable.

The above table shows another interesting fact.

3. That nearly every alternate year since wheat has been systematically graded, prices have been low and every other year they have been higher again, and that for twenty-two years the northwest has not seen extreme low prices for wheat two years in succession. With such a record behind it seems as if there ought to be some little comfort in the prospect ahead.

Another weighty fact in connection with this table is also worthy of consideration. The average price of wheat for the past twenty-seven years is 88c. Now I am prepared to prove—

4. That the farmer could take the 76c. that he got for his bushel of wheat on December 31, 1884, and buy more of what he uses (money for mortgages included) than he could have bought for the 93c. during the average of all those twenty-seven years. If anyone says I am unfair in applying averages in such a manner I am ready to prove that the farmer could have bought more with the 76c. on December 31, 1884, than he could have purchased with the highest market price per bushel on December 31 during each consecutive year from 1868 to 1875, inclusive, the year 1871 alone excepted.

The article of Mr. Wilkeson is very unfair in another regard also. He says wheat was selling in the wheat belt of Kansas, December 1, 1884, at an average of 27c. a bushel, and leaves it to be inferred that it sold at that rate on the same date in the northwest. A table carefully compiled by the Pioneer Press of this city, January 7, 1885, gives the price of wheat at prominent as well as interior stations in Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. The price in St. Paul, December 1, 1884, was 76c., the lowest point reached since the harvest of 1884. On January 7 wheat stood in St. Paul at 80c. This rise of 10c. a bushel should, therefore be deducted from the rates below to make them stand the same as at the date of Mr. Wilkeson's article. It will be seen that when wheat was selling in Saline, Kan., at 27c., the rate he claims for the Kansas wheat belt, the price stood at 48c. at Devil's Lake, the most interior and distant point in Dakota. Here is a difference of 21c. a bushel in favor of the hard wheat of the northwest over the soft wheat of the southwest. Since it is just as easy to be fair as unfair, why couldn't Mr. Wilkeson have said this? The table as follows:

	Per bushel.
DAKOTA.	
Fargo	60c.
Ojata	59
Devil's Lake	48
Grand Forks	60
Ardock	59
Mapes	58
MINNESOTA.	
St. Paul	80
Sauk Center	62
Barnesville	60
Darwin	66
Crookston	60
Pelican Rapids	60
IOWA.	
Independence	55
Dubuque	65
Keokuk	60
Council Bluffs	45
Sioux City	55
NEBRASKA.	
Alma	40
David City	48
Fremont	45
Plum Creek	42
Albion	40
Falls City	85
Bloomington	30
Tecumseh	40
Alaxandria	42
Lincoln	47
KANSAS.	
Abilene	36
Wichita	45
Leavenworth	45
Saline	37
Emperia	44

But raising wheat is not all that the northwest is good for. Millions of bushels of corn, oats, potatoes and flax seed are also raised here. But there is still another industry rapidly coming to the front, which promises to dwarf even wheat raising in comparison. This is the dairy interest. One hundred and sixty-one varieties of grasses suitable for forage grown here, and a sample of each are now on exhibition at the World's Exposition in New Orleans. Twenty-eight million pounds of butter were made in the creameries of this State alone during the year ending November 1, 1884—an increase of nearly 800,000 pounds over 1883. In creamery neighborhoods there has been no stringency of money the past year. The fact was also brought out in the late Dairymen's Convention at Austin, of this State, that on the oldest farms in Olmsted County (one of the oldest counties of this State), where dairying has been introduced, more wheat is now raised per acre than ever.

There are millions of acres in the lately settled parts of the northwest as well adapted to creamery and dairy products and stock-raising as those above noted. That this business will be largely extended and alternated with wheat culture, and continue to be one of the main resources of the northwest, is one of the surest promises of the future.

That some of the newer parts of the northwest are now suffering from the effects of low prices no one attempts to deny. There is much extravagance and lack of adaptation in the early years of every new territory. This is especially true in this case. That half a million people, new to the country and to each other, and many of them new to the climate, could be poured on the northwestern frontier inside of the last six years, and have everyone happily and comfortably suited, is about as nearly impossible as to expect the millennium next week. The fact is, very few of these people have gone there for their health, therefore it must be expected that this pinch of low prices will cause complaint, and a good deal of it. But the experience is healthy; already it has killed booming and speculation, so that their friends can hope of immediate resurrection at least.

The trouble up here, however, is merely local, and really confined to narrow limits. Taking the northwest as a whole, there is not a section of country in America, east or west, north or south, that now has better prospects, or shows more activity or signs of substantial growth and progress. St. Paul, the financial gateway where the northwest pays tribute, reports at the close of 1884 the astonishing fact that her bank capital and surplus aggregate nearly $8,000,000—an increase of nearly $1,000,000 since 1883. In bank exchange there is a total of $108,972,365—an increase of $5,279,286 since 1883.

That the northwest could go through the wild-cat times that followed 1857, when wheat sold below the cost of production four years in succession; then quell the savage Indian outbreak of 1862 and drive the whole Sioux nation beyond the Missouri; then re-people a frontier almost wholly depopulated by the terrible massacre of that year, and at the same time fully supply its quota of soldiers in the great civil war, and pay heavier interest and larger mortgages than the Dakota farmer now pays; then stand the financial depression of 1874 and breast the ebbing tide which came of that, and then meet the grasshopper scourge of 1876-77 and '78, and come out of all with such favorable results as we see around us to-day, is the surest kind of guarantee that everything is not going to the dogs up here because wheat in remote settlements happened to average but a few cents over cost of production from September 1 to Dec. 31, 1884.

I now submit some facts which drive and clinch the nail directly through the falsehood that mortgages are impoverishing the northwestern farmers.

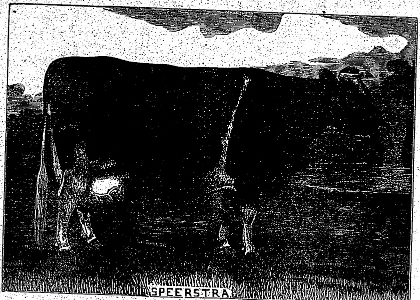
I have devoted my entire time during the past ten years to placing farm mortgages in the northwest. At present we have nearly five thousand of these mortgages on our books. The average of all the loans we have made in Minnesota and Iowa is less than $3 an acre. Of those we have placed in Dakota the average is but a little over $2 an acre. Our loans in Dakota are mostly on double minimum land, which costs at the start from the government nearly $3 an acre. Whether in Minnesota, Iowa or Dakota our loans are confined almost wholly to improved farms near to railroads. We loan in Dakota as we do in other widely separated fields of the northwest, to equalize the risk—the same principle upon which a successful fire or life insurance company is conducted. Now mark our experience in the business. We carried our loans through the depression following 1874, and the loss of crops in the northwest occasioned by grasshoppers in 1876-77 and '78, and up to this time have never lost one dollar. But this is not all. Our interest, as a whole, has not been paid so promptly in ten years as it is being paid this winter.

For about ten years after I came to this county it was the general opinion of the south and east that Minnesota "was too cold for corn." But multiplied millions of bushels of Minnesota corn are now annually heaped on the grave of that mistake. Then, after over twenty years of wasteful, slip-shod habits of wheat farming, to which the northwest had been addicted, it came to be said that the soil up here was becoming too much exhausted for wheat production. Minnesota, finding her reputation at stake, replies in 1884 with more millions of bushels and as large an average per acre as in any single year since the State was settled.

We next hear that India and the Soudan and all the rest of the world are on the way with their soft wheat to extinguish our "No. 1 hard." But, as in the past, this year with its low prices will also go, and be followed by a lessened acreage of wheat culture on lands which can grow only the softer, cheaper varieties, and the low priced lands of the northwest, where the high priced No. 1 hard wheat is at home, will again come to the front, and the wheat belt will move on till it passes into and beyond the valley of the Saskatchewan and reaches at last the line where frosty summers put their ban on its further progress. But the great-grandchildren of this generation will all be dead before wheat-raising ceases to be profitable, even in the farthest rear of this great procession. The old battle of the "survival of the fittest" may and doubtless will have to be fought over again on these northwestern prairies, but we have a corner on the best wheat of the world up here, and when it comes to the "survival" we are not all alarmed about who will be the "fittest."

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 8.

D. S. B. JOHNSTON.



SPEERSTRA

The above cut represent "SPEERSTRA," who has a milk record of 87 pounds per day, showing to what extent the

HOLSTEINS

may be developed. As a general purpose cow, the Holsteins are world beaters. For quantity and quality of milk and weight of carcass, they are unexcelled.

The Journal is happy to announce that the farmers of Polk County have now an opportunity to

SECURE GRADE CALVES

from one of the Finest Sires of the Holstein Race,

EVERETT!

Registered in the next volume of the Holstein Herd Book.

Everitt is a descendent of the famous Aaggie family on the side of his dam and fron old Mooie, one of the heaviest animals of his kind, who, as a three-year old, weighed a trifle over 3,000 pounds.

Everitt is two past this spring and bids fair to rival his illustrious ancestor in weight.

I have a pasture containing 80 acres, large enough to accommodate all who, living at distance, may wish to leave their cows for a few days. Cows will be kept free of charge at owner's risk a reasonable length of time, not to exceed two weeks.

Farmers, and all interested in good stock, are invited to call on the undersigned, on Sec. 8, Tp. 150, R. 49, (town of Crookston, two miles northeast of the city.)

Terms made known on application.

J. O. MILNE.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

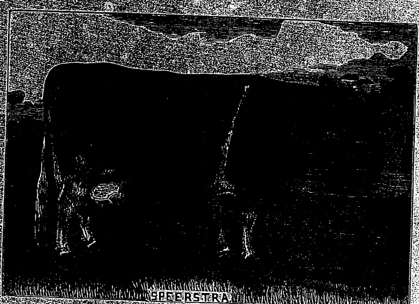
LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. | DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. VIII. | CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 2, 1885. | TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum. | NO. 49



SPEERSTRA

The above cut represent "SPEERSTRA," who has a milk record of 87 pounds per day, showing to what extent the

HOLSTEINS

may be developed. As a general purpose cow, the Holsteins are world beaters. For quantity and quality of milk and weight of carcass, they are unexcelled.

The Journal is happy to announce that the farmers of Polk County have now an opportunity to

SECURE GRADE CALVES

from one of the Finest Sires of the Holstein Race,

EVERETT!

Registered in the next volume of the Holstein Herd Book.

Everitt is a descendent of the famous Aaggie family on the side of his dam and fron old Mooie, one of the heaviest animals of his kind, who, as a three-year old, weighed a trifle over 3,000 pounds.

Everitt is two past this spring and bids fair to rival his illustrious ancestor in weight.

I have a pasture containing 80 acres, large enough to accommodate all who, living at distance, may wish to leave their cows for a few days. Cows will ke kept free of charge at owner's risk a reasonable length of time, not to exceed two weeks.

Farmers, and all interested in good stock, are invited to call on the undersigned, on Sec. 8, Tp. 150, R. 49, (town of Crookston, two miles northeast of the city.)

Terms made known on application.

J. O. MILNE.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 50	4 50	$6 00
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 00	2 25	2 50	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	16 00	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Wheat Farm Mortgages in the Northwest.

One of the Hardships of "Frontier Life as Described in "Bradstreet's" of January 17th, 1885.

To the Editor of Bradstreet's:

SIR—Frank Wilkeson, in your issue of December 13, handles Kansas wheat farm mortgages very roughly. He also goes out of his way to attack farming and farm mortgages in the Northwest. I know but little about Kansas, but I have lived thirty years in the Northwest and what he says of this section is certainly not warranted by my experience.

He makes the astonishing assertions that the Dakota part of the Northwest, in particular, is so cursed with an Arctic-like climate and lack of timber and fuel that farmers there cannot be highly prosperous, that they obtained their land from the government for nothing after two or five years residence and cultivation as homesteads, and then were compelled to mortgage them to pay living expenses and government fees in order to secure patents, and that it is only a question of a little time when they will become impoverished under the burden of those mortgages.

That Mr. Wilkeson should have forgotten ordinary prudence and discretion when he made these statements is strange. He must have known that Minnesota also extends north to the British line, and is therefore, within the same lines of latitude and must of necessity be subject to like climatic conditions. Western Minnesota, and especially the southwestern part, lacks timber and fuel as much as Dakota, with the advantage of supply on the part of Dakota, for the whole western and northwestern part of that territory is underlaid with coal of good quality for fuel, that can be easily mined and cheaply transported.

As regards timber, north and northwestern Dakota, where timber is most lacking, is nearer the pine regions than the bulk of the farm lands of Minnesota. The soil and products of the two are essentially the same.

Minnesota stands alongside this newer northwest to-day, not only all powerful as a teacher of this later flood of emigration, but with the record of nearly forty years of successful trial that puts to shame all such statements as these that Mr. Wilkeson has so recklessly made.

As to getting lands for nothing by homestead residence, very few of the farmers of the newer northwest have occupied their lands two or five years before proof and payment. On the contrary, most of them make six months residence only, and then pay full prices under the pre-emption and commuted homestead laws of the United States. Counting the usual fees, commissions and expenses, it costs from $250 to $450 for each one hundred and sixty acres, according to the class of lands selected. My statements in these respects the records of the United States land offices very clearly confirm. Even where the farmer does obtain title by homestead residence and cultivation it is still another exception that such a man mortgages his property. I have been very familiar with farm mortgages for ten years, and such is the result of my observation.

Now let us see about this matter of farming and mortgage improvement. The following is a St. Paul price list of the best grade of wheat, from the 31st of December, 1858, to the 31st of December, 1884, inclusive. As I personally compiled this table I know it is correct:

Dec. [illegible]	Per bushel.
[illegible]	[illegible]
1874	.82
1875	.95
1876	1.16
1877	1.00
1878	.78
1879	1.18
1880	.88
1881	1.28
1882	.93
1883	1.00
1884	.76

These are Minnesota wheat prices for twenty-seven years of the past. Now for the present. It should not cost over 40c. a bushel to raise wheat. Mr. Wilkeson concedes that. The best grade of wheat sold in St. Paul December 31, 1884, for 76c. a bushel. The average price, since the crop of 1884 was harvested, is about 75c. But all farmers do not have the best grade of wheat. My object is to be fair, so I will allow 10c. a bushel for difference in extremes between market grades, which is liberal; 10c. difference in extremes gives 5c. average reduction in price, which brings it down to 71c. Here is a profit of 31c. a bushel over cost of production. Let us see how much the farmer gets.

In Fargo, Dakota, at the above date the best grade sold at 70c., and the average since harvest to that date was 63c. At Jamestown, on the James River, in north central Dakota, the price on December 31 was 54c. a bushel. Average in north Dakota, 55½c. for the best wheat, and 50½c. for the average grade, where the farmer unloads his teams in the extreme northwest.

We will now assume that these newer wheat fields averaged no more per acre than Minnesota in 1884. As Minnesota has been in wheat so long that many think the soil has become impoverished no one will object to such a comparison. This gives about sixteen bushels to the acre as the average yield of Dakota in 1884; 10½c. a bushel average profit on average wheat gives $1.68 an acre net income in this year of extreme low prices. The farmer gets pay for his time and tems and the wages of his help out of the 40c. cost of production. Many a laborer in our large cities, who has nothing but his hands and team, is working to pay off a larger mortgage on his house and lot than the average farmer has on his farm, and people think nothing of it.

We compute by averages, because it is the only correct way to make such comparisons. A year of low prices is usually succeeded by one of high prices. It is as unfair to take the low year alone for comparison as it is the high one. So there are many overmortgaged farmers, remotely situated, and subjected to extortionate elevator and railway charges, who are now in distress. These also are exceptions, and no one in his sober senses will attempt to prove rules by exceptions, Mr. Wilkeson to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The above table shows these facts:

1. That five times during the past twenty-seven years the price of wheat was lower than present quotations; that December 31, 1878, it was only 5c. a bushel higher; that in three of the years above mentioned it ranged from 40c. to 60c. a bushel, and that the fourth year it rose only to 68c. a bushel. No railroads within a hundred miles, and wheat clear below the cost of production in all interior towns four years in succession. Times were pretty snug here during those four years. Interest more than twice as high as it is now, wheat way down and prices for everything the farmer needed way up where they had to be reached with a pole, and very few had the pole. Old settlers will remember there were lugubrious Wilkesons in those days also who wrote and talked about the northwest going to the dogs, but it didn't go. And now to think of such a thing in these days, when every dollar is worth 100 cents and nearly every farmer within easy reach of competing lines of railroad.

Please note another thing, for the table above is very instructive:

2. That the average price of wheat for the six years ending December 31, 1884, the period during which this new emigration was coming into the northwest most rapidly, was but a fraction under $1 a bushel, and the average price during the past nineteen years was a fraction over $1 a bushel. The reports of the Commissioners of Statistics of this State show further, that the average product of wheat for nineteen years last past has been within a fraction of fifteen bushels per acre, which is under the average product of the wheat crop of the north[illegible] for 1884. And I have included in the above estimate the three years of failure and partial failure of the crop in south[illegible] wheat counties by the ravages of grasshoppers. [illegible]

[illegible]

of what he uses (money or mortgages included) than he could have bought for the [illegible] during the average of all the twenty-seven years. If anyone says I am unfair in applying averages in this manner, [illegible] farmer could have bought more [illegible] on December 31, 1884 [illegible] could have purchased with the [illegible] market price per bushel on December 31 during each consecutive year from 1858 to 1876 inclusive [illegible]

[illegible]

for the Kansas wheat belt, the price stood at 48c.; at Devil's Lake, the most interior and distant point in Dakota. Here is a difference of 21c. a bushel in favor of the hard wheat of the northwest over the soft wheat of the southwest. Since it is just as easy to be fair as unfair, why couldn't Mr. Wilkeson have said this? The table is as follows:

DAKOTA.

	Per bushel.
Fargo	60c
[illegible]	[illegible]
Devil's Lake	[illegible]
Grand Forks	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul	[illegible]
Sauk Centre	[illegible]
Barnesville	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Crookston	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Fremont	45
Plum Creek	42
Albion	40
Falls City	35
Bloomington	30
Tecumseh	40
Alexandria	42
Lincoln	47

KANSAS.

Abilene	[illegible]
Wichita	45
Leavenworth	45
Salina	37
[illegible]	[illegible]

But raising wheat is not all that the northwest is good for. Millions of bushels of corn, oats, potatoes, and [illegible] are also raised here. [illegible]

[illegible]

out in the late Dairymen's Convention at Austin, of this State, that on the oldest farms in Olmsted County (one of the oldest counties of this State) where dairying has been introduced, more wheat is now raised per acre than ever [illegible].

There are millions of acres in the lately settled parts of the northwest as well adapted to creamery and dairy products and stock raising as those above noted. That this business will be largely extended and alternated with wheat culture, and continue to be one of the main resources of the northwest, is one of the surest promises of the future.

That some of the newer parts of the northwest are now suffering from the effects of low prices no one attempts to deny. There was much extravagance and [illegible] speculation in the early years of every new territory. This is especially true in this case. That half a million people moved to the country [illegible]

[illegible]

prices will cause complaint, and a good deal of it. But the experience is healthy, already it has killed booming and speculation, so that their friends can hope of immediate resurrection at least.

The trouble up here, however, is merely local, and really confined to narrow limits. Taking the northwest as a whole, there is not a section of country in America, east or west, north or south, that now has better prospects, or shows more activity or signs of substantial growth and progress. St. Paul, the financial gateway where the northwest pays tribute, reports at the close of 1884 the astonishing fact that her bank capital and surplus aggregate nearly $8,000,000—an increase of nearly $1,000,000 since 1883. In bank exchange there is a total of $108,972,365—an increase of $5,279,286 since 1883.

That the northwest could go through the wild-cat times that followed 1857, when wheat sold below the cost of production four years in succession, then quell the savage Indian outbreak of 1862 and drive the whole Sioux nation beyond the Missouri; then re-people a frontier almost wholly depopulated by the terrible massacre of that year, and at the same time fully supply its quota of soldiers in the great civil war, and pay heavier interest and larger mortgages than the Dakota farmer now pays; then stand the financial depression of 1874 and breast the ebbing tide which came of that, and then meet the grasshopper scourge of 1876-77 and '78, and come out of all with such favorable results as we see around us to-day, is the surest kind of guarantee that everything is not going to the dogs up here because wheat in remote settlements happened to average but a few cents over cost of production from September 1 to Dec. 31, 1884.

I now submit some facts which drive and clinch the nail directly through the falsehood that mortgages are impoverishing the northwestern farmers. I have devoted my entire time during the past ten years to placing farm mortgages in the northwest. At present we have nearly five thousand of these mortgages on our books. The average of all the loans we have made in Minnesota and Iowa is less than $3 an acre. Of those we have placed in Dakota the average is but a little over $2 an acre. Our loans in Dakota are mostly on double minimum land, which costs at the start from the government nearly $3 an acre. Whether in Minnesota, Iowa or Dakota our loans are confined almost wholly to improved farms near to railroads. We loan in Dakota as we do in other widely separated fields of the northwest, to equalize the risk—the same principle upon which a successful fire or life insurance company is conducted. Now mark our experience in the business. We carried our loans through the depression following 1874, and the loss of crops in the northwest occasioned by grasshoppers in 1876-77 and '78, and up to this time have never lost one dollar. But this is not all. Our interest, as a whole, has not been paid so promptly in ten years as it is being paid this winter.

For about ten years after I came to this county it was the general opinion of the south and east that Minnesota "was too cold for corn." But multiplied millions of bushels of Minnesota corn are now annually heaped on the grave of that mistake. Then after over twenty years of wasteful, slip-shod habits of wheat farming to which the northwest had been addicted, it came to be said that the soil up here was becoming too much exhausted for wheat production. Minnesota, finding her reputation at stake, replies in 1884 with more millions of bushels and as large an average per acre as in any single year since the State was settled.

We next hear that India and the Soudan and all the rest of the world are on the way with their soft wheat to extinguish our "No. 1 hard." But, as in the past, this year with its low prices will also go, and be followed by a lessened acreage of wheat culture on lands which can grow only the softer, cheaper varieties, and the low priced lands of the northwest, where the high priced No. 1 hard wheat is at home, will again come to the front, and the wheat belt will move on till it passes into and beyond the valley of the Saskatchewan and reaches at last the line where frosty summers put their ban on its further progress. But the great-grandchildren of this generation will all be dead before wheat-raising ceases to be profitable, even in the farthest rear of this great procession. The old battle of the "survival of the fittest" may and doubtless will have to be fought over again on these northwestern prairies, but we have a corner on the best wheat of the world up here, and when it comes to the "survival" we are not all alarmed about who will be the "fittest."

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 8.

D. S. B. JOHNSTON.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTO[illegible]

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAP[illegible]

In fact everything usually found in [illegible]

[illegible]

LOW PRICES

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 2d, 1885

'ROUND HOME.

Big bargains in crash and table linens at the New York store.

Dupuis & Laframboise will sink a well on the Himmelsback place.

If you want cottons, bleached, half-bleached, pilow-case goods, or anything in that line, call and examine the fine stock at the New York store.

A farmers' mass meeting is called to meet to-day at the court house.

Ladies' jerseys, just received, at the New York store.

A car-load of Phil Best Milwaukee bottled beer just received at Max Ericsson's.

The New York store shows an endless variety of dress goods in every style and price. Elegant patterns for prices to suit the times.

The first day of April was no April fool. It was a genuine snow storm with no fooling.

At the New York store they are showing a large line of carpet samples from a large eastern firm. Call and see them in Ingrains, Tapestry and Brussels.

Jas. Grey, who has been working in a Carman elevator goes to Beltrami to take charge of the Northwestern elevator.

For embroideries in every style and in endless varieties and prices, go to the New York store.

Terry Sheley, of Red Lake Falls greeted us one day last week and ordered the JOURNAL sent him. They all do it.

W. M. Clements has just received a large stock of wall paper, which he proposes to sell at reduced prices. Call and see him at the Chas. A. Davis old stand, corner of Main and Second streets. [48-50]

No. 1 Hard wheat has been selling in this market this week for 66 cents. Quite a large amount has been marketed.

Ira DeCamp has cut down his office counter several inches and had it upholstered in fine shape making a very neat and pretty counter.

Mr. L. Grey lost a valuable mare soon after his arrival from his Canadian trip. He censures McLean's management and care of his stock during his absence.

Mr. Thomas Belair was taken sick very suddenly on Friday last and died on Saturday. The funeral was attended on Tuesday by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

The Fay Templeton Opera Troupe that is to appear in this city two nights next week are said to be one of the best troupe's that travel. The press speaks well of them everywhere.

We are told that E. H. Draper hauled 9,000 lbs. of bridge timber to Red Lake Falls one day last week with two horses. We confess that we should like to have seen the load weighed anyhow.

Our local reporter has been "under the weather" this week, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. He will be on deck next week we hope, and doubtless will if this spell 'o weather lets up.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Norton have been called to mourn the loss of their little daughter who died on Sunday after a brief illness. They have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement.

The lot and building lately occupied by Frank Goodin for restaurant is for sale or rent. Enquire of
[49-50] FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Mr. H. George has bought of Max Ericsson a fine residence lot down on Sletten & Cromb's Addition, has bought the Stewart & Laurence lumber office building and will move it down and fix up a cosy little residence.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings has just received a large assortment of spring and summer hats in all the new shapes and colors. Also a fine assortment of gold laces, flowers, pompons and novelties, and intends to maintain her reputation for low prices. [49-50]

A rumor prevailed on the streets on Tuesday morning that P. A. Dufour was dead. It was contradicted later and doubtless sprung from the fact that his mother and sister had been summoned by telegram to his bedside as he is considered dangerously sick. He has been taken to St. Peter for treatment. The chances seem to be against his recovery.

Convention Notes.

C. C. Utzinger received the highest number of votes for Assessor on the second formal ballot and was duly elected. He afterward appeared before the convention and declined to accept.

Chas. Jefferson publishes a card in this issue declining to accept the nomination as Alderman at Large which leaves that office vacant.

The office of Assessor did not seem to be sought after clamorously. We are told that a new deal will be attempted and it would be a matter of surprise if it was not, as we have never seen a ticket nominated in this city that suited everybody.

It cannot be said that the convention was a packed affair as almost every delegate had a different candidate in view for each office. Well, here's your ticket, and the count next Tuesday will determine how it suits.

CITY CAUCUSES.

The city caucuses were held in their respective wards on Saturday evening. In the

FIRST WARD

Ole Bang was re-nominated as his own successor in the council. Henry Steege and H. E. Cooke were elected delegates to represent the ward in the city convention. H. E. Cooke, A. J. Bigham and Wm. Anglim were appointed ward committee.

SECOND WARD.

In the Second Ward, A. J. Thompson was nominated Alderman and F. M. Schwark and Albert Holmboe, delegates. Jos. Laurence, Ole Hamery and Ben Clements were appointed ward committee.

THIRD WARD.

In the Third Ward John McLean was nominated for Alderman and O. H. Lucken and Wm. Lanctot, delegates. R. J. Montague, O. H. Lucken and N. P. Stone were appointed ward committee.

FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth Ward R. B. Gates was nominated for Alderman, and John Cromb and Frank Jerome, delegates W. F. Zwickey, Al. Chiniquy and Frank Jerome were appointed ward committee.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

The city convention met at City Hall at 7:30 p. m. John Cromb was elected chairman and H. E. Cooke, secretary. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

For Mayor—Hon. H. Steenerson.
For Recorder—Al. Chiniquy.
For Treasurer—Henry Steege.
For Assessor—Max Ericsson.
For Justices—G. H. Palmer,
G. W. Lewis,
For Constable—Jas. Creighton.
Alderman at Large—Chas. Jefferson.

The chairman appointed as city committee, H. E. Cooke, Frank Jerome and F. M. Schwark. Adjourned.

To the Voters of Crookston.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby respectfully withdraw as a candidate for Alderman at Large.

C. H. JEFFERSON.

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

For Sale.

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.
[49-tf]

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address,
A. M. CHILDS,
[46-tf] Carman, Minn.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,
JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

At Sealy's.

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Teachers' Examinations.

CROOKSTON, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher, school house, March 30th and 31st, 1885.

At East Grand Forks, school house, April 2d and 3d.

At Red Lake Falls, school house, April 6th and 7th.

Crookston, court house, April 9th and 10th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
County Supt. of Schools.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.
[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing
JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 8, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First Publication April 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and sixteen and 68-100 dollars (\$1,916.68-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 479, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars (\$50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April, 2d, 1885.
JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[49-8] Pril Se.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

A. Yvenault,
Dealer in
General
Merchandise,
—MAIN STREET,—
Crookston, Minn
All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

John Crawford & Son
Proprietors of
Crawford's
Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn
CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also, garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1881. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg. Quebec. Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands.
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - MAIN STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Horses and careful driver when needed.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,..........Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS.....................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.
CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82,
Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.
Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 23 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 76 stalks from one oat."
From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.
[48-59] C. P. CARGON.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn
DR. A. NELSON.

Frank M. Brown
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOICITED.
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Commercial Hotel,
NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

DEEP WELLS!
Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java offee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us
STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 2d, 1885.

ROUND HOME.

Big bargains in crash and table linens at the New York store.

Dupuis & Laframboise will sink a well on the Himmelsback place.

If you want cottons, bleached, half bleached, pilow-case goods, or anything in that line, call and examine the fine stock at the New York store.

A farmers' mass meeting is called to meet to-day at the court house.

Ladies' jerseys just received at the New York store.

A car-load of Phil Best Milwaukee bottled beer just received at Max Ericsson's.

The New York store shows an endless variety of dress goods in every style and price. Elegant patterns for prices to suit the times.

The first day of April was no April fool. It was a genuine snow storm with no fooling.

At the New York store they are showing a large line of carpet samples from a large eastern firm. Call and see them in Ingrains, Tapestry and Brussels.

Jas. Grey, who has been working in a Carman elevator goes to Beltrami to take charge of the Northwestern elevator.

For embroideries in every style and in endless varieties and prices, go to the New York store.

Terry Sheley, of Red Lake Falls greeted us one day last week and ordered the JOURNAL sent him. They all do it.

W. M. Clements has just received a large stock of wall paper, which he proposes to sell at reduced prices. Call and see him at the Chas. A. Davis old stand, corner of Main and Second streets. [48-50]

No. 1 Hard wheat has been selling in this market this week for 66 cents. Quite a large amount has been marketed.

Ira DeCamp has cut down his office counter several inches and had it upholstered in fine shape making a very neat and pretty counter.

Mr. L. Grey lost a valuable mare soon after his arrival from his Canadian trip. He censures McLean's management and care of his stock during his absence.

Mr. Thomas Pelsir was taken sick very suddenly on Friday last and died on Saturday. The funeral was attended on Tuesday by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

The Fay Templeton Opera Troupe that is to appear in this city two nights next week are said to be one of the best troupe's that travel. The press speaks well of them everywhere.

We are told that E. H. Draper hauled 9,000 lbs. of bridge timber to Red Lake Falls one day last week with two horses. We confess that we should like to have seen the load weighed anyhow.

Our local reporter has been "under the weather" this week, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. He will be on deck next week we hope, and doubtless will if this spell o' weather lets up.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Norton have been called to mourn the loss of their little daughter who died on Sunday after a brief illness. They have the heartfelt sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement.

The lot and building lately occupied by Frank Goodin for restaurant is for sale or rent. Enquire of

[49-50] FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Mr. H. George has bought of Max Ericsson a fine residence lot down on Sletten & Cromb's Addition, has bought the Stewart & Laurence lumber office building and will move it down and fix up a cosy little residence.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings has just received a large assortment of spring and summer hats in all the new shapes and colors. Also a fine assortment of gold laces, flowers, pompons, and novelties, and intends to maintain her reputation for low prices. [49-50]

A rumor prevailed on the streets on Tuesday morning that P. A. Dufour was dead. It was contradicted later and doubtless sprung from the fact that his mother and sister had been summoned by telegram to his bedside as he is considered dangerously sick. He has been taken to St. Peter for treatment. The chances seem to be against his recovery.

Convention Notes.

C. O. Plzinger received the highest number of votes for Assessor on the second formal ballot and was duly elected. He afterward appeared before the convention and declined to accept.

Chas. Jefferson publishes a card in this issue declining to accept the nomination for Alderman at Large, which leaves that office vacant.

The office of Assessor did not seem to be sought after clamorously. We are told that a new deal will be attempted and it would be a matter of surprise if it was not, as we have never seen a ticket nominated in this city that suited everybody.

It cannot be said that the convention [illegible]

CITY CAUCUSES.

The city caucuses [illegible] held in their respective wards on Saturday evening [illegible]

FIRST WARD.

Ole Bang was renominated as his own successor in the council. Henry Steege and H. E. Cooke were elected delegates to represent the ward in the city convention. H. E. Cooke, A. J. Bigham and Wm. Anglim were appointed ward committee.

SECOND WARD.

In the Second Ward, A. J. Thompson was nominated Alderman, and F. M. Schwark and Albert Holmboe, delegates. Jos. Laurence, Ole Hamery and Ben Clements were appointed ward committee.

THIRD WARD.

In the Third Ward John McLean was nominated for Alderman and O. H. Lucken and Wm. Lanctot, delegates. R. J. Montague, O. H. Lucken and N. P. Stone were appointed ward committee.

FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth Ward R. B. Gates was nominated for Alderman, and John Cromb and Frank Jerome, delegates. W. F. Zwickey, Al. Chiniquy and Frank Jerome were appointed ward committee.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

The city convention met at City Hall at 7:30 p. m. John Cromb was elected chairman and H. E. Cooke, secretary. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

For Mayor—Hon. H. Steenerson.
For Recorder—Al. Chiniquy.
For Treasurer—Henry Steege.
For Assessor—Max Ericsson.
For Justices—G. H. Palmer,
G. W. Lewis.
For Constable—Jas. Creighton.
Alderman at Large—Chas. Jefferson.

The chairman appointed as city committee, H. E. Cooke, Frank Jerome and F. M. Schwark. Adjourned.

To the Voters of Crookston.

GENTLEMEN:—I hereby respectfully withdraw as a candidate for Alderman at Large.

C. H. JEFFERSON.

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

For Sale.

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 40, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.
[49-tf]

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address,
A. M. CHILDS,
[49-tf] Carman, Minn.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,
JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

At Sealy's

You can find some extra fine crab apple cider, old bourbon whisky, eight years old, Maryland Club, pure rye, Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne, imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Teachers' Examinations.

CROOKSTON, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher, school house, March 30th and 31st, 1885.

At East Grand Forks, school house, April 2d and 3d.

At Red Lake Falls, school house, April 6th and 7th.

Crookston, court house, April 9th and 10th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
County Supt. of Schools.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.
[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing
JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[17-tf] Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 8, U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS
[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

First Publication April 2d, 1885.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and sixteen and 58-100 dollars ($1,916.58-100) which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages on page [illegible], which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883, duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 200 and 201, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April 2d, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[49-6] Pro Se.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. F. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the travelling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

M. M. VANDYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

A. Yvenault,
Dealer in
General
Merchandise,
—MAIN STREET,—
Crookston, Minn
All my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

John Crawford & Son
Proprietors of
Crawford's
Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn
CONFECTIONERY.
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line

Crookston Nurseries
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.
[illegible]

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
[illegible]

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

IF YOU
WANT A FINE JOB OF ANY KIND DONE IN THE
Watch or Jewelry Line
GO TO
C. H. SAAKE, - MAIN STREET.
You will get in deed and in fact,
Not simply in name but in truth.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Crookston

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout, call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES,
Corner Main and Fourth Sts.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
VERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
Good Turnouts at all times, reasonable prices, Good Horses and careful drivers when needed.

Porter's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
[illegible]

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,.............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS..........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.
CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.
Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 23 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 78 stalks from one oat."

From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 90 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.

[49-59] C. P. CAHOON.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
I am also ready to answer all calls day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.
DR. A. NELSON.

Frank M. Brown
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.
Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Commercial Hotel
NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
[illegible]

DEEP WELLS!
Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java offee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
[illegible]

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, [illegible]
[illegible]

The Society Call.

The society call, as at present practiced, is a nuisance of great and vast proportions. It is one of those heritages of the past which, like the buttons on the back of a man's coat, though neither useful nor ornamental, are retained because no one is willing to set the fashion of getting along without them. It is like an offensive pond on a rich man's land, from time immemorial an eye-sore to all the neighbors, yet not abolished because a united movement among those interested is impossible, and unless all are united efforts at its abatement are useless.

But among all the absurdities of social habits and customs, there is certainly none more absurd than fashionable calling. It may be set down as a fundamental principle of the subject, that, so far as your entertainers are concerned, they do not care a button whether they see you or not, and as to yourself, it is equally certain that no call pleases you better than that made at a house where the inmates are not at home. This being clearly understood, and the further fact remembered that during the progress of a social call the entertainers and entertainees are heartily wishing each other dead or at home, the beauties of the system come more prominently into view than ever before.

But suppose you are a gentleman, and preparing to go calling. You invoke the assistance of your tailor, for it is well known that one of the leading purposes of social visiting is to furnish an opportunity for the display of new raiment, and having inserted yourself into your garments with due care, introduced your feet into toothpick shoes three sizes too small, and astonished your cranium by crowding it into a hat never intended for it, you sally forth to do your social duties. "Are the ladies at home?" "Yes, sir; the ladies are at home." And you are shown into the parlor to await their coming, which may be in half a minute or in half an hour, according to the habits of the ladies aforesaid, who may be in a state of chronic neglige, and therefore require time to prepare for a becoming entrance.

You amuse yourself by looking around the parlor at the various objects there displayed for the edification of such sufferers as yourself, take a look in the mirror to make sure that the tuft of hair at the back of your head is lying down and not erect as usual, give your cravat an extra touch, and when you hear a rustling in the hall compose yourself in a chair in a position suggesting perfect ease, but from which you can rise at a moment's notice to greet your entering hostess. She enters, and asks you how you do, and you tell her you do very well, thank you, for it would be out of order to tell her that your head aches from the tight hat, and your back feels like it would break from the tight coat, and your corns are red-hot from the tight shoes. Then she tells you it is a fine day, and you tell her: "Yaas, it is a remarkably fine day for calling," and the serious work of entertaining begins.

The feast of reason that follows will be notable chiefly from the desperate attempts to keep up a conversation without saying anything. Words must be used, and that in abundance; but the fewer the accompanying ideas the more successful the entertaining, since it is understood that the parties to the conversation are not at all interested in the subject-matter, and so it is of no consequence whether anything is said or not so long as a continual noise is kept up which bears some distant resemblance to intelligent discourse. You will therefore not be surprised to learn that the weather has been bad for some time, nor that she hopes it will now continue good until it turns bad again. Important matters like these are not to be neglected in social calling, for they are the life of the call, and the caller, more than any other member of society, earns his reputation by the sweat of his jaw.

Occasionally some glimpse of reason will appear in the conversation of your hostess, and when they do they will always be characteristic of the woman. If you heed these you will be able, at subsequent calls, to give her the impression that you are a very intelligent man, by leading the conversation into such channels as she is interested in, and inducing her to suppose that she herself is a woman of extra smartness when she succeeds so well in entertaining you. Every woman has her hobby, and it is by ascertaining it and bringing her to talk about it that you will succeed in getting the brain-wearing task of gabbling for fifteen minutes without giving utterance to an idea, transferred from your shoulders to hers.

It may be dress, and if so, you shall hear of gores and bias pieces and tucks and frills and fluting and other fripperies innumerable, for a quarter of an hour at a time, without an interval even for breath. It may be her children, in which case all the smartness they have done for the last six months will be treasured up and repeated, with a thousand additions from the imagination of the fond parent, and you will be lucky if all the family, down to the baby, be not paraded for your especial behoof. It may be household affairs, and in that case you may be sure that the utter worthlessness of all manner and condition of servants will be the burden of the song. It may be church affairs, when you will learn all the good and bad points of the preacher except those he made in his last sermon, to which there will invariably be complete oblivion-ness. It may be missionary enterprise, upon which you will be enlightened as to the respective moral blindness of the inhabitants of Timbuctoo as compared with the people of the Congo Valley. But whatever it is she will be in earnest about it and will demand a show of interest from you.

It is this quality of the feminine mind which perhaps more than any other has tended to preserve the society call as an institution. To men it is an unspeakable bore; to women it is a joy forever. They enter upon it with a zeal born of a desire to show other women their new dresses, and so long as there are women in the world, which will probably be for some time yet, and so long as those women have new dresses, which will likely be as long as there are women; just so long will the society call live and flourish. It is a feminine institution; women revel in it. Against it argument is useless and reason is shivered to splinters by the contact. It exists and will continue to exist and prosper for that dearest and, to the feminine mind, most satisfactory reason, because.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Maintenance of Plant Life.

"Hard times" come to most living things. Plants as well as animals have periods when they need to conserve all their energies, husband all their vitality. All vegetation obeys the injunction to multiply and replenish the earth, but with the greatest determination when there are present suffering and impending death. A drought hastens the process of reproduction, and insufficient nourishment encourages an early if not an abundant fruitfulness. In a climate where hot and cold or wet and dry seasons regularly succeed each other, many of our most common economic plants have adapted themselves to these stated changes of outward conditions, and run their course during a single growing season. Such plants constitute that large portion of our vegetation known as the animals. The great sunflower, that grows into a giant in a single season, and defies the summer sun and storm, falls an easy victim to the frosts of autumn. It, however, prepared the way for many successors in the ripened seeds, each one of which when given favorable conditions will germinate, grow, reproduce its kind, and thus finish another cycle in the realm of vegetable life. The bean plant, in a different way, climbs its appointed pole, enjoys the same sunshine and shower, produces its blossoms, fills long pods with ripened seeds, and gives up its life like all its fellows in the field. A corn plant completes its growth in not far from a hundred days, and leaves its accumulated vitality stored up in the grains upon the ear. The prospective life and activity of a whole field of waving corn may be considered as stored up in a few pecks of apparently lifeless seed-corn safely housed in the granary. We thus see that in the annual plants the life of the species is, so to speak, carried over from one growing season to another in the ripened seed. The seed is also the form in which plant-life is easily transported from place to place. The seed of some hedgerow weed, as it becomes loosened from its attachment upon the lifeless mother plant, and is blown for rods or even miles over the surface of the incrusted snow, is a familiar and perhaps striking example that may enforce the meaning to be here conveyed. The young plantlet in the seed, snugly packed within thick coats, is preserved from death, and at the same time is carried far from the place where it was produced. The seed is the offspring of the plant and the childhood of its kind, though so fashioned and protected that it can pass safely through a period of drought or cold when its parent would have succumbed.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Consequence of Shallow Draining.

We notice in one of our exchanges, a failure in shallow draining, that ought to be a timely warning to all who are about to engage in this sort of improvement. A rural improver, two years ago laid a three-inch tile drain in a springy spot in his field, for the purpose of clearing it of water. The pipe was laid two feet deep, the joints being covered with caps. It seemed to work perfectly for a time. Last season the plot was planted with potatoes, but the soil was unaccountably wet for drained land. After the crop was gathered, the tiles were examined, and found to be packed so full of grass roots, as to stop the running of the water. Spring water makes a long season for grass, and in two years the roots had obstructed the passage of water and made the drain useless. A neighbor of ours has drained several swales upon his farm, laying the tiles only eighteen inches below the surface, and thus lost the better part of his investment. The shallow drains are not only liable to be stopped by roots of grasses, and other plants, but there is a large loss in the failure to drain what lies immediately below the drained surface. The roots of grass, of fruit trees, and of hoed crops, will go down four or five feet in search of food, if they have the opportunity. They cannot thrive below the water line, which lies very near the bottom of the drain. If the drains are but eighteen inches deep, that is about the limit of the pasture-ground of roots. If the drain goes down three feet, the area of soil that will furnish food for crops is nearly doubled. The cost of draining to that depth is but little more, since the ditch grows narrower as we go down. The cost of the tile, and the work of laying them, are the same, whether the ditch is eighteen inches or four feet in depth. But if the cost were doubled in making deep drains, it would be a "penny wise and pound foolish" business to have the shallow drains for the sake of saving the expense of the last half of the necessary digging. The draining is a permanent investment, and the tiles if properly laid, will clear the soil of water three feet deep, as thoroughly as they will clear it eighteen inches deep. The difference in results is great, that in cost is small. —*Wm. Crift in American Agriculturist.*

Speaking of Cats.

A physician in love with cats talks as follows: No error is more common than that of starving a cat to make it a good mouser. The practice has arisen from the mistaken notion that a cat kills rats and mice for food, whereas it is quite as much for sport. The cat should have at least two meals a day at regular hours. A cat's disposition is spoiled by feeding her with delicacies from the table. This habit should be discouraged.

Cats will never thrive without grass to eat. It is a panacea for all their ills; keeps their stomach in order, cools their blood, prevents humors and aids digestion. It is supposed to aid in getting rid of the hair swallowed during the process of washing. During the winter it can be procured by keeping a piece of turf in the cellar or hothouse, or it may be cultivated in a flower pot. Cats are fond of asparagus, which many persons raise especially for them, and their natural preference for catnip will suggest a like course.

Roller Skating Flirtation.

Lying on the left side, "My heart is at your feet."

Lying on the right side, "I have money in the bank."

Standing on your nose, "I have no objection to a mother-in-law."

Jumping on your skates, "I'm afraid I can't trust you."

Laying on your back, "Assist me."

One leg in the air means, "Mashed."

One skate in your mouth, "Crushed again."

Hitting on the back of your head with your heel, "I'm gone."

Suddenly placing your legs horizontally on the floor like the letter V indicates, "I'm paralyzed."

Punching your neighbor in the stomach with your left foot, "I'm onto your little game."

A backward flip of the heels and sudden cohesion of the knees to the floor indicates, "May I skate the next music with you?"—*Norristown Herald.*

WE, TOO, HAVE TESTED IT.

To The Public:

In view of the harmful results which so frequently attend the use of so-called patent or proprietary cough syrups containing morphia, opium and other equally dangerous drugs, the undersigned, physicians of Maryland, take pleasure in endorsing the official opinions expressed by the Commissioner of Health of Baltimore; Dr. Samuel K. Cox, analytical chemist, of Washington, and other authorities to the effect that the RED STAR COUGH CURE is not only a perfectly harmless, but at the same time an original and most effective remedy, and that it commends itself alike for being entirely vegetable—free from opiates, poisons and narcotics—and for its prompt efficacy, as demonstrated by practical tests.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 11, 1885.

C. FAWCETT, M. D.,
For thirty-three years Resident Physician Union Protestant Infirmary.

J. J. GROSS, M. D.,
St. Vincent's Hospital.

J. D. FISKE, M. D.,
Port Physician.

S. R. MORSE, M. D.,
Marine Hospital.

CHAS. W. FILLER, M. D.,
Physician to Fire Department.

JAMES GORE, M. D.,
Baltimore County, Maryland.

JOHN J. CALDWELL, M. D.,
Author of "Electro-Therapeutics," &c., and Member of Medical Societies of New York, Brooklyn and Baltimore.

For centuries it has been contended that a cough medicine to be effective must contain morphia, opium, or some other equally dangerous drug, and to-day nearly every cough mixture in the market has for its base some one of these deadly poisons. A purely vegetable and at the same time efficacious cough cure has been considered an impossibility. The harmful and at times fatal results attending the use of morphia and opium cough mixtures are of common occurrence everywhere, and in every part of the Union deaths have, according to the testimony of physicians and coroners, resulted from the use of these dangerous preparations. It is for this reason that medical authorities and leading public men speak so enthusiastically of the importance and value of the discovery of Red Star Cough Cure. Governor McLane and Attorney General Roberts, of Maryland; Mayor Latrobe and Postmaster Adreon, of Baltimore, and other well-known officials of Federal, State and municipal governments have publicly certified to the harmlessness and marked efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure. Every one will find it a safe, sure cure. It is entirely free from opiates, narcotics, emetics and poisons. It leaves no bad effects. It does not derange the system. It is pure, pleasant, prompt. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States at fifty cents a bottle. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Young Man Who is "Fresh."

You ask what is meant by freshness. I will tell you.

When a young man has inordinate love and respect for his parents, or real hearty affection for his brothers and sisters, or especial fondness for a young lady, and does not think it expedient to hide his emotion behind a mask, then, is that young man very fresh.

That young man is fresh, also, who is so deeply interested in his chosen profession, and so determined to excel in it, that he can only talk shop. When the topic of conversation rises to the dignity of horse racing, base ball and shinny, he is as dumb as an oyster.

And very fresh, likewise, is the young man who believes there are such things as honor among men and purity among women.

He, too, is fresh, who is willing to admit that it is barely possible that people who have lived a great many years longer than he, and who have consequently seen much more of the world, may know a trifle more upon some subjects than himself.

The young man who would take the advice of his father or mother in preference to the opinion of Tom Tosspot or Harry Harebrain, everybody must admit, is jolly fresh.

The young man is called fresh, and of course, very properly, who prefers wearing old clothes to getting trusted for new ones with no intention of ever paying his tailor.

Very fresh is the young man who can have any respect for a young woman who has not a pretty face, who does not dress in the height of fashion, and who cannot talk slang as glibly as a bar-room loafer, but who wastes her time in useful occupations and can only talk plain common sense.

The young man is frightfully fresh who would have the respect and esteem of the learned and reputable ninnies of creation rather than the approbation of the great ones of the earth who frequent the saloon and other occult resorts.

In a word, the fresh young man is he who is guided by well-grounded principles, who is earnest in whatever he undertakes, and who does not think that the sum of earthly wisdom is contained within his own cuticle.—Boston Transcript.

Wonders Never Cease.

Prof. C. Donaldson, New Orleans, La., proprietor of Museums, who suffered eighteen years with rheumatic pains, states he has spent ten thousand dollars to get cured. After trying doctors, famous baths, electric appliances and legions of liniments without relief, he tried St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him. It is a wonderful remedy, he says, and he has sold his crutches.

New Minister to Turkey.

The president has nominated and the Senate confirmed S. S. Cox of New York as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey. Mr. Cox was born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824. He was educated at the Ohio University and Brown University, Providence, studied and practiced law and owned and edited the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman in 1853-54. The following year he was appointed secretary of legation to Peru. He represented the Columbus (Ohio) district in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth congresses, and having removed to New York city in 1865, has been a Democratic member of every congress since and including the Forty-first. He is also a member-elect of the Forty-ninth. In the Forty-fourth congress he served for a time as speaker pro tem. He is the author of several works, and was for many years a constant contributor to the periodical press.

Reverend Doctors H. R. Naylor (Methodist), W. A. Bartlett (Presbyterian) and W. A. Leonard (Episcopal), all ministers of Washington, called upon President Cleveland, and presented a memorial earnestly urging him to enforce the Edmunds anti-polygamy act.

Report of Gen. Grant's Condition.

The following appeared in the New York Medical Record on March 28.

During the past week Gen. Grant has been in a comparatively comfortable condition. The insomnia with which he has been affected has been controlled so he obtains, by aid of anodynes, a normal amount of sleep. He has not lost flesh, and his powers of assimilation are not impaired. At the weekly consultation, attended by Drs. J. H. Douglass, H. B. Sands and George F. Shady, it was decided that the local disease was still in abeyance and that the area of ulceration had not perceptibly increased. Virtually the same stationary tendency was noted by Dr. Fordyce Barker, who had visited the distinguished patient at intervals during that period. The swelling under the right angle of the lower jaw is somewhat greater, but the gland in that situation is not more indurated, nor has it become more firmly fixed. The ulcerated surfaces in the throat and on the tongue are covered with a yellowish exudation, to which alternate applications of lime water and a weak solution of permanganate of potash have been effectively made by Dr. Douglass. The topical remedies employed have had their desired effect in reducing the local irritation and imperceptibly checking the progress of infiltration. There is no pain in swallowing. No fear is entertained at present of any sudden failure of the vital powers, nor of any encroachment of the ulcerative process upon any of the neighboring blood vessels. The general is able, with no other assistance than that of his cane, to walk about his rooms, ascending and descending the stairs, and was strong enough to enjoy an airing in his carriage during the fine afternoon of Wednesday.

Rupture, Breach or Hernia.

New guaranteed cure for worst cases without use of knife. There is no longer any need of wearing awkward, cumbersome trusses. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

At Chicago, Mackin and Gallagher were admitted to $50,000 bail.

Is it Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

The annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held at Baltimore, May 6-7.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

A Hudson Bay company vessel, with $250,000 worth of furs, is imprisoned by ice in James bay, and in danger of loss.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial diseases, Coughs and Colds, should try them. Price 25 cents.

At Yonkers, N. Y., fire damaged W. L. Washburne Manufacturing company's buildings $25,000; insurance, $8,000.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

Carter H. Harrison was recently unanimously renominated for mayor by the Democratic city convention.

FROM THE WORST stages of Heart Disease I consider myself cured by the use of DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR.—T. M. Towns, Tilton, N. H. Thirty years have proved the Heart Regulator a sure remedy. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass.

At Tompkinsville, L. I., a block of eight stores was burned, with nearly all its contents. Loss, $50,000.

IT IS DANGEROUS to tamper with irritating liquids and exciting snuffs. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which is safe and pleasant and is easily applied with the finger. It cures the worst cases of Catarrh, Cold in the Head, and Hay fever, giving relief from the first application. All druggists have it. Price 50 cents. By mail 60 cents. Ely Bros.; Owego, N. Y.

I HAVE been bothered with catarrh for about twenty years. I could not tell how many different remedies I have tried, and none seemed to reach my case like Ely's Cream Balm. I had lost my smell entirely for the last fifteen years, and I had almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim I had to get some one to thread my needle. Now I have my hearing as well as I ever had, and I can see to thread as fine a needle as ever I did, and my smell is partly restored, and it seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh.—Mrs. E. E. Grimes, 67 Valley St., Rendrill, Perry Co., Ohio.

Milton W. Smith was convicted at Omaha of killing his wife.

Butter Buyers

everywhere are refusing to take white, lardy looking butter except at "grease" prices. Consumers want nothing but gilt-edged butter, and buyers therefore recommend their patrons to keep a uniform color throughout the year, by using the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It is the only color that can be relied on to never injure the butter, and to always give the perfect color. Sold by druggists and merchants.

It is thought that Col. Wherry, Thirteenth infantry, will succeed Col. Hughes as inspector general of the army.

A Bold Counterfeit.

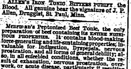
A Bold Counterfeit or Imitation of Dr. G. D. WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS is being sold in the Northwest. Beware of the dangerous imitations. The worthless stuff is sold to Druggists at $2.50 per dozen, or about 20 cts. per bottle, and they charge you 50 cts. The Genuine WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP and GERMAN HOP BITTERS bears the name of Dr. G. D. WARNER on label and wrapper and blown in bottle. Take no other.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS PURIFY the Blood. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

MENSMAN'S Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its ENTIRE NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

Scratches.

J. M. Shaffer, Madison, Wis., says: "I cured a horse of the worst case of scratches that I ever saw, with Veterinary Carbolisalve. Of all the salves or ointments that I ever saw, this is the 'boss.'" 25 and 50 cents at Druggists.



ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

A cable dispatch states that the Danish unpleasantness has reached such a degree of acrimony that there is danger of a physical revolution. The folkething, or popular branch of the legislature, is backed by the masses in its contest with the Conservative ministry and nobility and King Christian, who holds to his premier, Estrup, with determined obstinacy, although the folkething will pass no appropriations for the extraordinary sums demanded for coast defense, the navy and the army. It is a contest between privileged classes and the people, and doubtless Estrup and his Conservatives will have to yield. The prospect is that the Liberals will have their own way, and if they are not afflicted with too much radicalism, the change will be good for Denmark.

The burning of the Ruffner building at Charleston, W. Va., was caused by the plugging of a steam boiler's safety valve. Loss, $175,000.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The finest tonic for nervous people is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation, and the active performance of their functions by the liver and bowels. As the system acquires tone through the influence of this benign medicine, the nerves grow stronger and more tranquil, headaches cease, and that nameless anxiety which is a peculiarity of the dyspeptic, gives way to cheerfulness. To establish health on a sure foundation, use the peerless invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Allen's Lung Balsam

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP!

MOTHERS,

Have you delicate, weakly children, who are always taking cold and subject to Croup? Remember, there never was a case of Croup which did not originate in a cold! Lung Balsam is your remedy.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHOOPING COUGH CURED.

O. A. HARRIS, of Benevolence, Ga., writes, Dec. 13, 1884: "My little boy, but little more than a year old, had a severe attack of WHOOPING COUGH, which my family physician said could not be cured, as it was winter. Having heard of the merits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, I immediately proceeded to town and purchased a bottle. To my surprise, this one bottle cured him sound and well. Others, hearing of the result, tried it, with equally good results. Later, my two little girls had Whooping Cough, and one bottle cured both of them. We think Whooping Cough is not much to be dreaded, if ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM can be had and given."

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed: but try this remedy and you will not be deceived.

It will cure when all others fail.

Directions accompany each bottle.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal. It Contains no Opium in Any Form.

CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is Sold by MEDICINE DEALERS generally.

HOPS & MALT TRADE MARK BITTERS

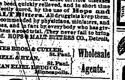
DOES WONDERFUL CURES —OF— LIVER COMPLAINTS AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

They cleanse the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

They prevent the growth to serious illness of a dangerous class of diseases that begin in mere trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such. They cause free action of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING THE BLOOD, restoring the normal powers to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in short time perfectly cured, by the use of Hops and Malt Bitters. All druggists keep them. Recommended by physicians, ministers, and nurses, and in fact by everybody who has given them a good trial. They never fail to bring relief. HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul.
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul.
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis.
Wholesale Agents.



EVERY SPOOL WARRANTED

100 PAGE PAMPHLET WITH RULES FOR KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET, ETC., SENT FOR 10 CENTS IN STAMPS. WASTE EMBROIDERY SILK, ASSORTED COLORS, 40 CTS. PER OZ. WASTE SEWING SILK, BLACK OR ASSORTED 25 CTS. PER OUNCE.

EUREKA SILK CO., Chicago, Ill.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON. ☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

The New Bracket Wardrobe.

Holds 15 garments; made of polished hardwood; metal castings finished in old gold bronze; brass trimmings; weight 5½ lbs.; expressed anywhere. Price $2. Circular free. THE BROADWAY M'F'G CO., 202 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.,

Sole Manufacturers for the Northwest of

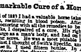
THE PATENT CHALLENGE AUTOMATIC SCHOOL SEATS,

Which fold on patent solid taper BABBIT JOURNALS. The seat joint is bored to a standard size, making a PERFECT JOINT; is NOISELESS AND EVERLASTING.

Capacity of our works 125 seats a day. Our work will stand, being made from thoroughly kiln dried lumber.

Address Minneapolis School Furniture Co., Minneapolis, Minn. P. O. Box 518.

No. 3.



PINKEYE.

A Remarkable Cure of a Horse.

In the fall of 1881 I had a valuable horse taken with the pinkeye, resulting in blood poison. After nine months of doctoring with all the remedies to be found in horse books, I despaired of a cure. His right hind leg was as large as a man's body, and had on it over forty running sores. He was a most pitiable looking object. At last I thought of Swift's Specific, and commenced to use it. I used fifteen bottles. In August last all symptoms of the disease disappeared. There have been no signs of a return, and the horse has done a mule's work on my farm ever since.

January 8, 1885. JAS. L. FLEMING, Augusta, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST SOWER

BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!

Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. *Not affected by wind*, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞ SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. 3 Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. No Seeds produce finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. All tested. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT. Covers the entire saddle, and will keep you dry in any storm. Sold everywhere. Illustrated catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston.

J. A. SALZER, LA CROSSE, WIS. BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Conceded that our tested reliable Northern Seeds (our growth), produce by all odds, the finest Flowers, best Vegetables and largest farm crops—increasing yields fully ½ to ¾! Try them. New Vegetables, Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc. Roses and Plants by 100,000. ☞ Will pay to get our new catalogue, free. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify. It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life. It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

Thousands Hastened to Their Graves.

By relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing languages of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves; the readers having almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them; that these testimonials mention, while the so-called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. Although we have

Thousands Upon Thousands ! ! !

of testimonials of the most wonderful cures, voluntarily sent us, we do not publish them, as they do not make the cures. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, that make the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give reference to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

A Losing Joke.

"A prominent physician of Pittsburg said to 'a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure 'her, jokingly said: "Try Hop Bitters!" The 'lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, 'from which she obtained permanent health. 'She now laughed at the doctor for his joke, 'but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost 'him a good patient.

The fee of doctors at $3.00 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from Kidney and Liver trouble!"

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

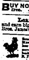
GRAPE VINES, Strawberries, &c., by mail. Send for price list. Latham's Nursery, Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No Knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

Learn Telegraph or Shorthand and earn big wages. Situations guaranteed. Valentine Bros. Janesville, Wis.



Send stamp for my circular, "$150 a year, or, How I Manage Poultry." How to make an Incubator costing less than $5. How to build cheap poultry-houses, prevent and cure cholera, make hens lay, &c. Address C. C. Pavey, Abilene, Kansas. Breeder P. R. Fowls and P. C. Swine; circulars free.

NATIONAL HOTEL, $2 a day house for New house, new furniture. Only $2 a day house in Northwest with Elevator. J. B. Ames Prop. 205 Wash. Av., S., Minneapolis, Minn. $2

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] L. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ill.

BIG BOSTON Minneapolis, cor. of Washington and 2nd Av. S. is now filled with the finest of Spring Goods, including all the very latest Novelties in Men's Youth's and Children's suits and overcoats. Fine Furnishing Goods and all of the latest blocks of Soft, Stiff and Silk hats. Goods sent C. O. D to all parts of the country subject to examination and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. Mail orders solicited.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York

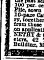
25,000

Bushels of the famous

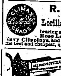
Saskatchewan Fife Wheat

For Sale for Season of 1885.

The most remarkable Wheat ever brought to the Northwest. Has yielded the past season right along from 50 to 100 per. cent. more than the Common Fife, sown beside it. Our illustrated 16-page Catalogue, containing its history, together with numerous testimonials from those who have tried it, sent free on application. Address W. J. ABERNETHY & CO., Originators and Proprietors, 42 Third street South, Union Building, Minneapolis.



R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?



ALL RIGHT Self-feed STRAW & HAY CUTTER

The best in the world. The knife is Steel, and tempered, and is fastened to lever with three bolts, and can be easily taken off to sharpen. The length of cut is regulated by the lever to which the knife is bolted. The higher the lever is raised, the longer it will cut. All are warranted. Send for circular which will be mailed FREE. NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, O.

DRS. WHITTIER.

214 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn. Regularly Graduated and legally qualified; longer engaged in Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, than any physicians in America. Medicines sent by mail or express. Diseases from Indiscretion, Excess or Exposure, Nervousness, Debility, Melancholy, Loss of Spirits, rendering marriage improper, cured. Safely, privately, speedily. No change of business. Pamphlet and symptom lists free, a friendly talk costs nothing. HIS CELEBRATED WORK, 300 pages. Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed, for 50 cents in money or postage. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures on life, health, marriage, disease, decline, treatment. Same, paper cover, 25 cts. by mail, sealed. State case, and get time and cost of cure.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN

The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send 2ct. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

A Clear Skin is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

"UNCLE STANTON."

A STORY OF "THE CENTER."

The first time I saw Uncle Stanton he was standing at the open doorway of his shop, rubbing his hands on a leather apron. His face was stained with the black dust of the forge, and great beads of perspiration rolled down on his brow from under his confusion of hair—hair so thick that I used to wonder the possibility of a comb. He was short in stature, with a small featured face and restless blue eyes. He was bent by toil, and his careworn expression gave emphasis to a nervous habit of twisting one corner of his apron when he idled for a while. He was a shabby old man, but on a Sunday (it was always called "the Sabbath" at the "Center") he would don a threadbare suit of ill-fitting broadcloth in which he was very ill at ease. Everybody about the Center—and for that matter, everybody else for miles away—knew him as "Uncle Stanton." He was generally respected, and I doubt if there were any so well informed in the rise and decline of the old place. Yet he had not always lived in the Center. Years ago when Joe Wheeler died, there appeared to be no one at hand to take his place at the forge. Joe had built the shop in the early days when the Center promised to be much more than the pivot whose radius was then marked by "Kirby Run" and Deacon Greene's vineyard. The dear old Deacon! I can see him now with his freckled face, and hair as red as the autumn color of the leaves which used to fall from the big maple tree in front of my old home. The vineyard was on the side of the hill, steep enough to free it from stones and brush, yet not so steep but the Deacon could keep his foothold, and work all through the hot summer days. How often have I seen him with his head bobbing above the green leaves, and how often have I heard him ask for the folks at home with "God's blessing upon them!"

Well, Joe had mended the wagons, the ploughs, shod the horses and been considered "pretty handy" for many years, but it did not occur to one that a time would come when Joe's tools would be idle for the want of his hands to use them. Joe had provided for this emergency. "I've writ to Uncle Stanton, Marthy," he said to his wife when he found himself no longer able to rise. "He's a sartin sort of a man, and a good one to take hold of the smithy. I never seed a time when he missed the mark he aimed at, and I've knowed him, Marthy, a powerful long while. You see we growed up together, he was oncommon sharp, and likelier n'me, but I got the start somehow and went away, and Stanton's been trudging along the same old rut."

So it came about that four days after Joe Wheeler had been put in the little yard back of the Methodist Church whose steeple covered with rusty tin marked the Center for many miles, the big, creeky doors of the shop once more swung open, the smoke of the forge was then seen curling out of the tall red chimney, and Uncle Stanton gratefully welcomed his first customer.

We became acquainted easily enough. My first visit at the shop was with handsome gray Billy, who had cast a shoe. I can recall even now the noise of his hoofs as they clattered over the oaken floor, and the wonderment expressed in the glance of his noble, bright eyes, as Uncle Stanton bent down and critically examined his hoof. Billy had a great many friends, and I believe it was never decided which was the better animal, mine or the lean dark bay which the aggressive Mr. Mullens, the meat peddler, constantly drove.

"They've had a bad time over at the Kirby's I heard," Uncle Stanton said to me, as he paused over a shoe which he was hammering into shape. "Two funerals less'n a week. I didn't believe Rube would pull the second girl through—he ain't much on fevers, not so much as young Hawkins. He beat the world on fevers. Now, there was Southworth's boy over at Pineville t'want a week before he was up 'n about, and that gave Jim a settin' up. They ought to have had Jim, to my thinkin'."

And so Uncle Stanton would rattle on. The gossip of the village all came to him somehow; he never forgot what he heard, and very little happened in the place that did not in some shape or other reach Uncle Stanton's ears. Concerning himself, however, he was strangely reticent.

Sometimes I would stop at the shop door in the early evenings when the sun was setting back of the hills and throwing its golden mellow on the roofs of the farmhouses and lingering in the tree tops. Uncle Stanton always sat there smoking his pipe, and when he had no one to talk to would gaze off upon the road in dreamy silence. He always had a cheery sort of welcome for me, and I always used to think that he was freer with me than any one else. Perhaps it was because I was very young.

One day—it was a year or more after I had made Uncle Stanton's acquaintance—he said to me suddenly. "Davy, my boy, the world isn't so very big, and the people in it often run amuck when they don't calkerlate."

We were lounging at the doorway, and Uncle Stanton was seated on the raised floor with his back against the casement, pressing down the tobacco in his pipe with the end of his stubby finger.

"What is it uncle?" I queried. There seemed to be something on his mind, and I fancied he wanted to talk to me.

"Sit down here, and I'll tell you a little story. It's a story there's none left to tell but me, and I'm agoin' to let ye hear it, Davy, because you've bin good and kind and because in y'r face I've found the only comfort I've had many a long day. You don't know how those eyes of your'n have gone to my heart—how they've brought me back to when my boy Harry was so much like you that sometimes when I've looked at you I've stopped my work and let my irons grow cold."

Had he forgotten what he was about to say? He had paused and was searching his waistcoat pocket for a match, and his head was down. As he relit his pipe and puffed it into a glow I saw that his eyes were moist and his hand was trembling. I edged close to him, and placed my hand on his arm.

"He was a happy little chap, Davy, and the folks o' the village used to fill us with feelin' sort o' pride like, by the things they would say of him. You see, he was smarter'n a whip, and if thar was anythin' agoin' on among the young folks Harry was at the head of it. Well, he growed up and got to readin' all kinds o' books with larnin' in 'em that set his mind a wanderin', and then somehow Harry was changed like and didn't care for our old-fashioned ways; he wanted to go to the big city, and at last one day he went."

"Did he run away, uncle," I asked, "run away and leave you?"

"Yes, he ran away, Davy, leavin' me an' mother; mother who loved him and who used to pray for him every night until my heart would get to bleedin'! He ran away, Davy! He didn't come to us like the little man he used to be, but he stole away one night, it was just after harvestin' time, and then, but he never writ to us—never writ to mother!"

The old man touched his eyes with his apron and drew hard on his pipe.

All this was years ago, but I have not forgotten the deep impression it made on me—his sad, worn face, which seemed so much more troubled than ever before, and the nervous twitching of his hands, all of which I scarcely realized then, I can see it all know; we two sitting there in the old doorway, the sun setting back of the hills and the long shadows streaking the road that fell away from the shop into the little valley below.

"Don't tell me any more," I said, "it makes you feel so bad. Listen! There are the cows over at the deacon's; they're coming in for the milking."

He paused and then went into the shop. He raked the coals and covered them up for the night. I fancy that he did so that I might not discover his agitation.

"He never writ to us," he presently resumed, "but Joe Wheeler did, and when that letter came which told us how Harry—our little Harry—had been put in jail for a crime, it broke poor mother down. But we never knew what came of him. Thar was nothin' we could do; we were far away."

"Oh, uncle, and you have never seen him since that time?" I asked feeling a great lump in my throat.

"Seen him, Davy? Seen him? The world is wide and the years have been long, but Davy—"

He turned away from the forge and came near to me.

"Davy, I seed a face last night out on the road thar that kep' me awake till the light came in my winder this mornin'. I seed a face that's a bin growin' and a growin' on me; it t'want a ghost, Davy, but it was him, him! my Harry!"

It was dusk when I left Uncle Stanton that evening. I helped him close up the blacksmith shop and walked with him down the road to Joe Wheeler's old house, where Uncle Stanton boarded, and when I started back again to my own humble home I remember that I was so full of thought that mother who waited me anxiously, said:

"Davy, I didn't hear your happy whistle as you came along; what makes you so late, child?"

How well I remember next day with its drizzling rain and the wet leaves of the big maple tree which were tossing against my little window when I awoke! I had slept very late, and while I made my hasty dressing mother called me. Deacon Greene's rusty top buggy was standing at the door when I went down and the good old man was telling a piece of news that had aroused the Center to an excitement which is not forgotten to this very day.

Uncle Stanton was dead!

"We don't know how it all was, Davy," he said, turning to me. "Most likely it was his heart that did it. You see—well it couldn't have been an hour before candle-light when Marthy Wheeler heard a noise in Uncle Stanton's room, but afore she could get her fixings on and get her old bones up the stairs it was all over. Uncle Stanton was on the floor gone beyond help. The window was open and the little box he used to keep his money in was gone."

And this was all that ever came of it. Nothing was ever discovered; nothing was learned of the thief. But somehow or other when I think of that summer evening, when Uncle Stanton told me of a face he saw, there comes over me a shudder—a suspicion—Well I won't write here what I think. Could it be?

DESHLER WELCH.

ESPIONAGE IN FRANCE.

How the Paris Police Watch Every Class of Society.

The secret agents of Paris are provided with cards, which, in case of danger, will insure them the protection of the regular police. They are strictly forbidden to show these cards to any one save to state officials of high standing (when the indirect services of such officials are required), or the sergeants de viles to whom I have just alluded, and under the circumstances referred to. They frequent clubs and other meetings, the wine shops of the exterior boulevards, and houses and streets of ill fame, and also attend at the Senate and Chamber of Deputies during the parliamentary session. In the morning they prepare their reports, generally speaking, at the Prefecture, in the archives of which is to be found detailed accounts of the career and character of hundreds and thousands of individuals in France. These records form colossal pyramids in the lumber rooms, and are alphabetically arranged according to the names of the persons whose histories they chronicle, so that when any one comes suddenly to the front, or is compromised in any criminal affair, the librarians can have no difficulty in laying their hands on the official summary of his or her antecedents. So complete is the collection that the name of the most obscure rag picker in Paris is chronicled as well as the President of the Republic.

In regard to these secret agents of the second category, M. Andrieux is as he is indiscreet. "A man's coachman," he says, "a man's mistress, a man's barber, a man's valet may belong to this battalion." Many saloonkeepers and house-porters are actually compelled, under pain of forfeiture of their licenses and positions, to act as the spies of the prefecture. Several journalists who are the bitterest political opponents in opposition newspapers of the powers that be, and not a few frantic orators who "do" the stump at Socialistic gatherings and denounce the criminality of capital amid the cheers of the working men, are in the pay of the police authorities. The high-born and respectable Imperialist, who mixes in Prince Napoleon's society and calls him "My Lord," "Your Majesty," and sports a violet in his button-hole on the occasion of the anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of Napoleon III. at the Church of St. Augustine, keeps up his gorgeous equipages and pays for his Bonapartist dinner out of the public funds.

THE WEE LOVERS.

Mrs. Tom Thumb Officially Announces Her Matrimonial Programme—How the Bright Midgets Met, Cooed, Loved and Became Engaged.

The widow of the late General Tom Thumb, after spending a few days at the Murray Hill Hotel, left for Philadelphia to fill a professional engagement in that city. In an interview accorded to a reporter before her departure, this little lady expressed much indignation at the flippant manner in which the vital subject of her approaching nuptials with an Italion Count had been tossed about on newspaper pens. She was dressed in a becoming costume of black silk. Her hair was creped as artistically as when in the days of her youth she captured the heart of the redoubtable little General. She wore a white lace fichu, which if spread out would be about the size of a child's pocket-handkerchief, around her throat, and her little feet, clad in French boots of the number which children of 4 wear, dangled an inch or two below the cushion of the full-sized easy chair in which she sat.

"I am glad you called," said she, after having warmly shaken the little finger of the reporter's hand (she had clambered back upon the elaborately upholstered chair), "because I want the public generally to understand that there is nothing sensational about my present relations with the Count or our approaching marriage. We are not to be married in a dime museum," and the lady curled her lips in scornful disdain, "nor with fireworks and a brass band. I esteem the Count very highly, and he is devotedly attached to me. Our acquaintance dates back nearly eight years, and our union, when it takes place, will be the result of mutual respect and admiration between a gentleman, who, though small of stature, is

EVERY INCH A MAN,

and a lady who fancies that the public should by this time know her to be a woman of sense."

There were seated in the room, besides the reporter and the widow, Mr. Sylvester Bleeker, who for 21 years has been the manager of this little lady, and Mrs. Bleeker, his wife. "The truth is," said this gentleman, "the general's widow has certain professional engagements to fill and her fiance is also under contract for some time yet. This renders it impossible for them to fix a date for their marriage, but it will certainly occur before long."

"Indeed it will, broke in the sprightly relict of General Thumb, "for the count has imperative duties connected with the settlement of his estate in Italy which require his presence in that country by the latter part of May and he is resolved that he will not return without me."

"Do I understand then," said the reporter as decorously as possible, "that Count Rosebud is?"—

"There is no 'Count Rosebud' about it!" exclaimed the little lady with considerable warmth. "My intended husband is Count Primo Magri, a member of a distinguished Italian family; a Count in his own right, and an accomplished scholar and a perfect gentleman."

"I feel it my duty at this point," broke in Mr. Sylvester Bleeker, "to assure you that the lady is not throwing herself away upon any mere adventure. I am in some respects the guardian of Mrs. Stratton, and was a lifelong friend and partner of her husband. She has a handsome fortune, including a beautiful country seat at Middleborough, Mass. Count Magri is not, however, a fortune-hunter. He, is himself a rich man, and the match is in every way desirable and equal."

HOW THEY MET AND LOVED.

The general's widow, who during this somewhat embarrassing explanation had sat with downcast eyes, her bejewelled hands folded in her lap, now looked up at the ceiling and breathed a deep sigh. "It is not," said she presently, putting the corner of a lace handkerchief, about the size of a childs penwiper to her eyes, "as if I were not well enough acquainted with the count. I have known him for more than seven years. We met first in Springfield, Mass. That was before the General had passed away. He was a member of our little company during two seasons and was a warm friend of the General's. After the death of the General in July, 1883, he wrote me a beautiful letter of condolence, and we frequently met thereafter in our travels through the country. I learned to look upon him almost as a brother. I was, you will remember, the wife of the General for more than 20 years, having been married in Grace Church, this city, February 10, 1863, I do not know" (and here the little lace handkerchief left the widow's eyes and wandered down to her lips, where it was held coquetishly, as if she feared her tongue would run truant with matronly wisdom) "how my relations to the Count gradually assumed that condition which rendered a courtship possible. Perhaps the Count can tell you more about that. All I need say is that we met last fall in Baltimore, Count Magri having obtained an engagement at the same place in which I was performing, and that I consented to become his wife. He is an accomplished gentleman between 35 and 36 years of age, master of several languages, and a finished and dexterous swordsman. It is our intention to be married in this city in time to sail for Italy not later than the middle of May. I shall meet the Count two weeks from to-day, and the details of our marriage will then be arranged. Our plans for the future are entirely indefinite, but it is not at all improbable that we will never return to this country, or only perhaps, for an occasional brief visit. We are not at all dependent upon our profession for a livelihood, and are at liberty to follow our own inclinations in the arrangements for our future lives."

Mrs. Stratton, who is 44 years of age, is estimated to be worth more than one hundred thousand dollars. She was, it will be remembered, before her marriage to Tom Thumb, a Miss Lavinia Warren. Her sister, Minnie Warren, who married Commodore Nutt, died in July, 1878. Count Magri, who is at present in Milwaukee, is one inch and a quarter taller than the wealthy widow he is about to wed.

The Sunflower in the Arctic Circle.

"In the most tropical part of the Arctic circle," said the Lieutenant, "grows a creeping willow. When it is very large and luxuriant it is two feet long and the stem is as big round as my thumb. Oscar Wilde would find his dear and esthetic blossom, the sunflower, there, but in a snubbed condition, only a few inches high and shorn of much of its glory, the raying disk dwindled and the number of petals diminished, until he would hardly recognize it. The dandelion and the buttercup are also to be found."

Mexico as a Winter Resort.

By Sylvester Baxter in Atlantic for March.

Arriving at Cuautla, we found an excellent hotel, the San Diego, directly across the plaza from the railway station. The landlord was a German, and had been in the country about thirty years. The hotel was a one-story structure, built around a large court, the rooms opening upon a tile-roofed veranda. In the court was a tall date-palm, with sprays of rich, orange-hued blossoms rising among its graceful plumes of dark green.

I hardly expected to meet in an obscure Mexican town a party of American tourists passing the time in placid, ease just as they might be encountered at a nice Swiss inn at some Alpine valley. Yet we encountered at the San Diego a most delightful company of our compatriots. One, an eminent artist, who was something of an invalid, was enthusiastic over the delicious air and glorious scenery of the place. These winter days in Cuautla were all like our ideal June weather at home, he said. There was no intense heat, while cold and chilliness were absolute strangers. Mexico he regarded as superior to Florida as a winter refuge. In these warm lands, besides the endless scenic variety, there was an unchanging climate all through the winter; at least on the Pacific side of the mountains. On the Gulf slope, as at Orizaba, there were occasional fogs, rain and raw northers.

"And then there are no mosquitoes here," said another friend. "I have never seen a land so free from them. The few insects one meets here are really contemptible; I feel inclined to pity them for their feebleness."

It is, indeed, a great mistake for people to come to Mexico from the North in the winter, and confine themselves to the capital. They experience the chilly weather which now and then visits the high regions of the central tableland at that season, and with the abrupt transitions of cold and heat from morning to noon and night they at times feel more discomfort than in their wintry Northern homes, where genial hearth fires glow, until at last they perhaps leave for home in disgust, anathematizing the whole country.

All this is a mistake, when on every hand are pleasant places like Cuautla, within easy reach of the capital by rail, journeying to which might fill many weeks with a round of pleasure, novel scenes greeting the eye everywhere. There is much of the great interest to tourists to be seen in and around the capital, but there are pleasanter winter abiding places near by. It is, however, a good central point from which to make agreeable tours all over the country. Now that railway communication with the United States is completed, there will be many pleasure travelers to Mexico. When they come they should remember that there are rich, warm valleys down below, close at hand, where simple existence seems a luxury, amid the delicious airs of genuine tropical surroundings.

Broad and Narrow-Tired Wagon.

Mr. J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri agricultural college, has, with usual good common sense, been making some experiments to demonstrate the value o good roads and broad tires on road and farm wagons. He says that the condition of the country road is one of the surest indications of the civilization of the people. The trials were made with a carefully tested dynamometer; the loads drawn were 3,665 pounds each, and the felloes and tires were 1½ inch and three inches, respectively. The first test was on Blue Grass sward somewhat moist, though it had not rained for two weeks. The average draft of the narrow-tired wagon was 439 pounds, while that of the wide-tired was 310 pounds—a difference of over 41 per cent. in favor of the wide tire. Assuming the wagons to weigh 1,000 pounds each, the same team could draw 3,248 pounds on the wide tire as easily as 2,000 pounds on the narrow, and besides this, the wide tires did not cut through and injure the turf as the others did. In a further test, on a partially dried dirt road, the broad wheels showed a draft of 371 pounds to 441 for the narrow, being 12.7 per cent. in favor of broad tires, so that with the same wear and tear of team, the broad-tired wagon could carry 331 pounds per ton load more than the other. Although these differences disappear on hard well-made roads, he concludes that every farm should have one or more broad tired wagons, and says the teamsters on the College farm always prefer such for use about the farm. We have long known the value of a broad tire for farm wagons, and have such a one for all work on raw ground or meadow land. It costs very little, if any, more, and soon pays for itself by saving the team.

A Model Church.

From the Toronto Globe.

The Church of the Holy Communion, New York, sets an example worthy of all imitation as a working church. It has 900 communicants on its roll. These keep in operation a baby shelter; an industrial school, registering 354 names; an employment society, furnishing work to sixty poor women each week, a workingmen's club whose membership numbers 203, whose income last year was over $1,800 and which has in connection a literary club and a relief association; a special club for boys; a home for aged women, which had last year fourteen inmates, and provides this year for twenty; a shelter for respectable girls, which has never less than thirty inmates; a Summer home at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, where last Summer more than 100 persons were entertained; and a coal fund, by means of which poor people are able to obtain coal at greatly reduced rates. It may readily be conceived that a church whose members thus devote their energies to works of practical philanthropy is not likely to have either time or inclination for the numerous "entertainments" which seem the best expedient most modern churches are able to devise for promoting social intercourse and good will. We venture to say the loss is not felt by the members of the church in question; and that its methods in addition to all the material and moral benefits they confer on outsiders, will be found much more conducive to brotherly kindness, and much less fruitful of idle and mischievous gossip, not to say back biting and slander, than those of the churches so much given to socials of the tea-drinking and speechification kind.

NEW USES FOR WOOD.

Some Curiosities Manufactured Out of the Fibre of Wood.

From the New York Mail and Express.

"Have you seen my cabinet of curiosities?" asked a fruit dealer of a reporter for the Mail and Express, as he led the way into his office. On the wall of his office was arranged a black walnut cabinet with well filled shelves. Taking from one of them a piece of wood so pierced with holes that it seemed a wonder that it held itself together at all, the dealer continued: "This piece comes from Mexico. A contractor who was building a railroad across a salt marsh had occasion to examine some of the piles which had been driven into the water, twenty-six days after the work had been completed. What was his astonishment to find that everyone of the hundreds of piles which had been driven was pierced with holes and had been made utterly worthless. He found an immense number of small worms in the wood.

"One of the most wonderful things in the collection is a piece of the tree from which this is taken," continued the merchant, taking up what appeared to be a piece of plain meshed lace of fine quality. "The lace-bark tree from which that is taken grows in Jamaica. A sea captain, in whom I have an excellent friend, brought me this halter and whip made from the bark of this tree. Whenever a native wants a whip he cuts down a small sappling of the right length, and begins beating one end of it with a heavy piece of wood. The fibers soon separate, and by careful manipulating the 'lace' structure of the wood soon shows itself. When sufficient wood has been beaten to form the lash he braids the strands, and 'crack!' his whip is made."

The natives use the lace cloth or fiber for the manufacture of articles of clothing. The wife of an English officer who visited Jamaica, was so struck with the wonderful properties of the tree, and the beauty of the lace which was made from it, that she constructed a bonnet with admerable skill entirely from the material, and sent it as a present to Queen Victoria. The Queen was so well pleased with the curious gift, that she sent a personal letter to the officer's wife, thanking her for the present and expressing great surprise that a thing of such beauty could be made from the bark of a tree."

"This," remarked the speaker, taking up a big pod at least a foot and a half long and an inch or two wide, "is the famous storm-bean of the East Indies. I sent half way around the world to get this specimen. These pods, which contain a number of beans, when dry hang in great numbers from the trees on which they grow. The least breeze passing through the branches sets the beans a-rattling in the pods. When a tornado such as frequently visits the tropics comes tearing through the forest, the noise of the rattling storm-beans becomes terrific. The natives are often frightened at the unearthly sound, and believe themselves in great danger from the evil spirits who are said to inhabit the jungles."

A Story of George Bowie.

Cleveland Leader: A story I heard last night relating to George Bowie, the inventor of the bowie knife, "or the Arkansaw toothpick," as it is also called. It is said that Bowie was as gentle and chivalrous as he was brave and regardless of human life. One night, years ago, while riding in a stage toward Ohio, on the old national pike, a poorly-clad old woman and her little boy of about ten years were for miles the only other passengers. Bowie did not speak to them but wrapping himself up in his own coat, slept as well as he could under the jolting of the stage. An hour later a big burly German entered the coach at a way station, and immediately took out a clay pipe, which smelled as though it had been smoked since the days of Sir Walter Raliegh. This he filled with tobacco of the vilest brand, and began to smoke. The stage was soon filled with his exhalations and the smoke began to make the old lady sick, and she opened the window and sought relief from the fresh air which poured in. But the weather was bitter cold and she had to close it. She then asked the boy to beg the man to stop smoking. This he did, but the German loudly said: "If the old woman don't like it she can get out. I paid my passage and I will smoke what I please." In the meantime George Bowie had awakened and had seen the whole procedure. As the German uttered these words Bowie put his hand at the back back of his neck, and drawing out one of his famous bowies said coolly: You are mistaken about your smoking. You will put out that pipe at once and keep your mouth shut, or, by the eternal, I will run you through the heart! I would have you understand I am George Bowie, and George Bowie means what he says!" With that he slowly began to advance his knife toward the German's stomach, and the latter frantically threw his pipe out of the door and begged for his life. During the next half hour the German said nothing, but looked pale. As Bowie thought over his action and noted the sickness of the old woman he grew still more angry, and at the next station he forced the smoker to get out of the stage and ride with the driver for the remainder of his journey.

He Wasn't Sure.

Tennyson cries,—

"Oh, for a touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still;"

but the sentimental young man who boasted that he would know the touch of the hand anywhere, and identify the owner without the voice, was "farther along" in such matters than the tender stripling who is described below as doing escort duty.

Robert, a bashful lad, recently summoned up enough courage to escort a young lady home. At the breakfast-table next morning his father said,—

"Well, my son, did you go home with any of the girls last night?"

"Yes," said Bob.

"Who was she?"

Robert hesitated, but finally blurted out, "I thought it was Annie Warren, but when we got to the turn of the road, she went into Ellen Ham's house."

"But I should think you might have told by the sound of her voice," said his father.

"Neither of us said a word," said Bob, blushing and stammering.

Gen. O. F. Hatch of Minneapolis was an early schoolmate and friend of Gov. Cleveland. It is intimated by his friends that this early intimacy is going to be worth a postoffice to him now.

Vanderbilt and Grant.

About once in so often it becomes the duty of *The Sun* to say something decent of a millionaire, and some very respectable people have almost come to the conclusion that this paper is regularly retained by millionaires, to stand by them when they get in a tight place. No man is so poor that *The Sun* will not do him justice, and no man can be so rich that it will see a national injustice done him and not enter a protest. The subject of this interesting sketch is William H. Vanderbilt, of New York. Half the papers in the country are warming William up one side and down the other, because it is alleged that he is ruining General Grant by causing him to mortgage all his property, trophies, presents, etc., to secure the hundred and fifty thousand dollars Grant borrowed the day before his firm failed. The papers say Vanderbilt is a heartless wretch, a whelp and a nine-spot. "Vanderbilt Takes All!" is the heading of the article going the rounds, and editors who can think of anything mean to say, say it, and say it quick and often. And yet, Vanderbilt is showing more genuine heart in the matter than Grant's most intimate friends, and has allowed this stuff of Grant's to be covered by his mortgage in order to save the trophies from Grant away from the creditors of the thief Ward. Did Vanderbilt show a very mean disposition when Grant went to his house one Sunday and asked for a check for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to save his bank, and "Bill" signed the check and handed it over to Ulysses? Vanderbilt simply knew Grant as a great general, and he didn't ask any security except his word. Would he have done the same by any business man in New York? Not likely. He was not lending money as a business, and was not protecting banks from failure, but there came to him an old man, hobbling on crutches, a man who had saved his country, as nearly as one man could save a country. He did not come as a business man, but as a neighbor, a friend. Vanderbilt would have lost the money before he would have humiliated the old man by asking security. He just handed the money out as he would lend a shirt to a friend whose shirts had not come back from the laundry. The next day the check was used, and the bank busted, and there were not assets enough to put in tea. Vanderbilt no doubt felt sore, but he didn't feel as sore as Grant did. Grant knew what Vanderbilt had a right to think of him. He had a right to class Grant with Ward, the thief, and Grant went right to him and told him he had been deceived, and having borrowed the money on his own personal account he wanted to secure Bill, so he mortgaged, everything he had on earth. It is well he did, and well that a man with so kind a heart as Vanderbilt, the abused millionaire, holds the mortgage. When a subscription was started to raise money to pay the "Shylock" who held the mortgage on Grant's property, the "Shylock" says, "Well, you put me down for about $60,000." And if no money was raised the mortgage would never be foreclosed.

It is a very serious thing for a man to be worth as many hundred million dollars as Vanderbilt is, because it sets thousands and hundreds of thousands of people talking and writing against him, and a man has got to have a pretty level head to keep from hating the whole world, if he reads a thousandth part of the bad things said of him, but we doubt if there is a man in America who does more good with money than this same Vanderbilt. He cannot stand on the street or in his office and be giving all the time, in fact he can scarcely give at all, personally, except in cases like the half million dollar gift to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. If he gave audience to one in ten of those who want to talk to him to bleed him, or to get subscriptions, it would take him twenty hours a day, and because he refuses to be importuned, he is called a hard-hearted wretch, and yet through others he gives away enough every year to build a hundred miles of railroad. His action in regard to General Grant is generous, kind hearted and noble, and that case is not an isolated one by any means. If the public knew of a hundredth part of the good that side-whiskered man does, they would take off their hats to him when he passes on the street, instead sneering as many do, and when they pass his mansion on Fifth Avenue they would say "God bless that man," instead of what they often do say, and if the time ever came when his house was surrounded by a mob, as was Jay Gould's recently, a million men would march to its defense at a moment's notice, and make a human wall around Bill Vanderbilt and his loved ones that no crazy mob in all the world could have any impression on. It is cruel, unpatriotic and desperately mean for respectable newspapers to allow irresponsible reporters and cheap writers to have *carte-blanche* to abuse a man like Vanderbilt, and it is little wonder that he delights in getting in a wagon behind a fast horse and flying away from all mankind, and forgetting that he is abused and misunderstood and maligned because he is rich and does not advertise in the newspapers every time he gives away a million dollars for charity. About fifty years from now the fellows that are abusing Vanderbilt will be giving money freely to build a monument to him, and they will ask pardon of high heaven for the wrongs they have done him. He is a thoroughbred, and the time will come when everybody will believe it. *Peck's Sun.*

When Daunkenness Was A Virtue.

The reign of Geroge III. of England was the most openly dissolute period in the history of Great Britain. State officials who had required reputations for drunkenness were then the most popular. It was then that gout attained its highest degree of perfection. A man who did not wear a split shoe was only under protest admitted into the circles of polite society. Sir Philip Francis, upon awakening at night and finding himself sober, would immediately get out of bed and proceed to get drunk again. Lord Weymouth, after spending a fortune and becoming utterly worthless, was appointed Secretary of State in recognition of his abilities as a drunkard.

THE seacoast of California has been visited this season by several varieties of birds which have never before been known to leave the mountains. This has generally been supposed to indicate a severe winter, but, according to science, the migration is more probably due to the prevailing scarcity of all kinds of seeds in the mountains this season.

PASSING EVENTS.

Cravats and scarfs are made of paper by a Berlin manufacturer.

"The Hopping Disciples of the Devil," is the name of a dancing club in Texas.

New York proposes to introduce the London fashion of hiring empty houses for balls.

Over three hundred dwellings have been built in Montgomery, Ala., during the past twelve months.

Eight little bootblacks, who had beat their way from New Orleans, arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., recently.

The Washington Territory Insane asylum contains at present 149 inmates—110 men and thirty-nine women.

The United States possesses an Italian population of 170,000, of whom over 20,000 reside in the city of New York.

Malarial fevers are greatly prevalent in Toronto, Canada, and there have lately been numerous fatal cases of typhoid.

Of the 275 students at John Hopkins university 140 are "graduate students" from nearly eighty different institutions.

At the New Orleans exposition the electric lights alone cost about $1,250 per day; the music $250, and the police about $350.

An American caterer has introduced "crab sausages," which are declared by Ajacius of old to be "delicate and tempting." History repeats itself in gastronomy.

The Methodist Episcopal church is going to start another university in western Missouri or eastern Kansas. A Kansas citizen offers $500,000 if they will call it by his name.

There is great suffering and loss of stock on the north and south sides of the Red river, in Louisiana, caused by floods from recent rains. At least five thousand head of stock were lost.

A horse requires at least 400 cubic feet of fresh air per hour. The English army regulations allow in new stables, to each horse, 1,605 cubic feet, and 100 square feet of floor space.

The Gem Social club is the euphonious name of an opium den of large dimensions recently established in Philadelphia. White men are the godfathers of the infamous resort.

The flaxseed crop of the past season in this country is said not to exceed 7,500 bushels. Prices have ranged from $1.68 in May to $1.33 in November, and the average price for the year was $1.46.

When a house is to be let in Mexico the owner sticks an old newspaper in the window. It isn't very tasteful and seldom improves the appearance of the house, but it is economical and is understood by the community.

Sylvia Duboice, a negress aged 116, lives in destitution on the bleak summit of the Sourland mountain, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in a little frame cabin, with one room, hardly large enough for the swinging of a cat.

In the New York pilot service there are nineteen boats, with 133 licensed pilots, all but two of whom are in active service. During 1884 6,045 vessels were piloted in and out of the harbor at a total cost to the vessel owners of $415,513.45.

A handsome grotto, formed of rich gold and silver bearing ores, has just been erected in the Colorado section of the New Orleans expositon. The walls are composed of specimens from 250 mines, some of the specimens having an assay value of $5,000 a ton.

Not long since the Anchor line tried the experiment of a direct line from Calcutta to New York via the Suez canal, and it has been so successful that the fleet will be increased. The cargoes consist of linseed, indigo, hides, jute, and coffee from Ceylon.

A young married lady of "upper Manhattan," says *The Mail and Express*, who has been addicted to painting her lips as well as her cheeks and eyelashes, is now under medical treatment to reduce the size of her lips, which have become "horribly enlarged" by chemical poison.

It is now learned that the defalcations discovered in the office of the auditor of public accounts of Virginia will at least reach $100,000, and some of those engaged in the investigation of the accounts say they will not be surprised if the amount reaches $150,000.

There is a charming absence of circumlocution about the following verdict recently tendered by an Arkansas coroner's jury over the remains of a well-known drunkard: "The feller come ter his death by switchin' off from one kind o' whisky ter another. The moral o' this here verdick is, don't switch."

Texas is a great state. The El Paso jail is out of fix and there is no lumber at hand to tinker it up with, and so prisoners are chained by the neck. An innocent man was tied up in this way by mistake the other day, and waited thirty-six hours for the easy-going authorities to discover their blunder.

The largest bridge in the world crosses Lake Pontchartrain, at New Orleans, and is twenty-two miles in length. It is trestle-work, on piles, and is made of cypress wood, which was first saturated with creosote oil, which renders it impervious to moisture and proof against the attack of barnacles.

The number of plant specimens known to botanists has been placed at one hundred thousand, but it seems there are many still unknown. Last summer an English botanist made an excursion of but fifty miles into the mountains from Canton, China, and of the 320 specimens he procured, 15 proved wholly new to science.

A German experimenter, Prof. E. Wollny, has found that soil covered with living herbage or dead vegetable matter is colder in summer and warmer in winter than bare soil under otherwise similar conditions. The difference of temperature is greatest in summer and least in spring and autumn. Bare soil heats more quickly in the spring and cools more quickly in the autumn than that covered with living dead vegetable matter.

This remarkable story is vouched for by a correspondent of *The Cleveland Herald*: Benjamin Giaque, who died suddenly in Berlin, O., a few days ago, had a large dog which was his best friend in sickness and in health. Giaque would get intoxicated, and the dog would do the same and wabble and fall. When Giaque went to bed the dog would lie beside him, and when his master would groan the dog would howl. During the three weeks of Giaque's sickness the dog was very sick, and what capped the climax the very day and hour that he died the dog died.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE marquis of Lorne always begins breakfast with a large bowl of oatmeal.

AUSTRALIA has four universities which rank with Oxford, Cambridge and Harvard.

THE Mississippi carries solid matter into the Gulf of Mexico at the rate of 150,000,000 tons a year.

A TOLEDO lawyer, on trial for kissing a young lady in an elevator, has entered a plea of insanity.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE'S "Ben Hur" has been translated into the Turkish by command of the Sultan.

A BOSTON man claims that residents of the Hub are nervous because of a peculiarity in the atmosphere.

MME. JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT is losing health, and thinks of reducing her hours of labor at the Royal College of Music.

THE death is announced, at the age of 76 years, of the Countess de Cambaceres, eldest daughter of Marshal Davoust, prince of Eckmuhl.

AMONG the fashionable waltze now taught in London are "the Boston Slouch," "the New York Pumphandle," "the Kensington crawl," and "the English straight."

REV. DR. SPOTSWOOD, who died in New Castle, Pa., recently, was a lineal descendant of the colonial governor, Alexander Spotswood, after whom Spotsylvania county, the scene of the battle of Spotsylvania, was named.

AN exhibition of the works of Hans Makart has been opened in Vienna. His pictures are to be found in most of the great European galleries. The Art association of Vienna desires gradually to collect as many as possible of them.

CAMERON, the correspondent who was killed in the Soudan recently, was unmarried, but his aged mother was dependent upon him for support. The London *Standard*, for which he was working, has granted her a handsome life pension.

SENATOR HOAR is said to be the worst story-teller in the senate. He likes to entertain his friends by relating funny incidents now and then, but they say he would spoil the most laughable story ever known in the telling of it.

WHEN Adam Black, the Edinburgh publisher, was sounded on the subject of receiving knighthood, he said: "Nae, nae; it wad na do. You see," he added, "if a boy cam' into ma shop and said, 'a ha'peth o' slate-pencil, Sir Adam,' it would na sound weel."

PROF. W. J. ROLFE believes in the probability of Shakspeare having visited Italy. The atmosphere of many plays is thoroughly Italian. Portia says: "This night, methinks, is but the daylight sick, it looks a little paler." No such moonlight was ever seen in England.

IN his passage through Paris, en route for Cannes, the prince of Wales stopped thirty-six hours. He went to see Bernhardt in "Theodora." Between the acts he visited Sarah in her box, and warmly congratulated her. The actress ordered a bottle of champagne and the prince drank to her health.

A BOSTON lady recently invited Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to one of her small receptions, and then half apologized to him, fearing he might think the invitation was inspired by a double motive. "Oh," said he in his usual kindly manner, "use me just as you please. If I can be of any service to you, I shall be very glad."

KNIGHTHOOD does not always come unexpectedly as a reward for faithful services. It is often secured by effect and influence, like some other honors. The mayor of Chichester recently applied for the title because he had nine times been elected to the civic chair, but Mr. Gladstone, in a diplomatic and noncommital note, refused the request.

THE marriage of Queen Victoria's grandchild, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, with the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia is anything but a happy one. She has discovered that there is some foundation for the saying that you have only to scratch a Russian to find a Tartar. Still, they are both young, and matters may mend; many husbands and wives are far less happy duing the first year of married life than afterward.

THERE were only five French academicians younger than Edmond About, who was 56, namely: Francois Coppee, 42; Sully Prudhomme, 49; Philleron, 50; Halevy, 50, and Victorien Sardou, 53. Taine and Perraud are 56. Ollivier is 59; Dumas, 60; Renan and Cherbuliez, 61; Pasteur, Bertrand, Du Camp, and D'Aumale, 62; Octave Feuillet, De Mazade, and the Duc de Broglie, 63; Augier, 64; John Lemoinne and Labiche, 69; Jules Simon, 70; Duruy, 73; De Lesseps, 75; Legouve, 77; Victor Hugo, 82; and M. de Viel-Castel, the doyen, is 85.

INVITED to deliver the St. Patrick's day oration this year before the Irishmen of Ottawa, Canada, Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, of *The Pilot* (Boston), inquired of the English home secretary if her majesty's government would on that occasion grant him immunity from arrest on British soil for his complicity in the Fenian operations of 1866. The answer was that such immunity "could not safely be granted." So, although his countrymen in Canada are still anxious for him to visit them, says *The Pilot*, "as he cannot afford to alarm his family and perhaps seriously interfere with his business by such an experiment, it is not probable that he will go."

"THAT WOMAN."

"Yes, Winona, the less you have to do with that woman the better pleased I will be," said Frank Bennett to his wife as they stood together on the veranda of the Mountain house.

"At any rate," replied Winona, "you might at least designate her by her proper title—'that woman' is scarcely a term for a gentleman to use in speaking of a lady."

Bertha Roland, the woman of whom they were speaking, was a widow, eight-and-twenty years of age. Her hair was a deep gold, which suggested hours of patience spent under the dyer's hands. Her complexion was beautified by the best cosmetics, but even without these artificial additions she would have been a handsome woman. Winona was just the opposite—dark, petite, and only pretty.

"Well, then," said her husband, "Mrs. Roland is not a fit companion for my wife, and I want your friendship with her to come to an end at once."

"Then you will want in vain," replied the wife. "I am not going to insult her just on account of your silly prejudice, which is caused by your begrudging me the little pleasure I get in her society."

"You are wrong, Winona, you are at liberty to enjoy yourself as much as you please, but not by putting yourself under obligations to that woman."

"There you are, 'that woman' again. Mrs. Roland, my dear husband, considers me under no obligation because I ride out with her on the back of one of her horses or play lawn tennis on her premises. She is my confidential friend, and I am not going to be ungrateful."

"Very well," Frank sadly said, "do as you please, Winona. I shall say no more, no matter how much I feel that Mrs. Roland is not a fit associate for a respectable woman." Then he walked away.

Winona was too angry to speak. This was their first quarrel and she felt it keenly. They had just been married six months, and until summer had brought them to the Catskills all had been peace and happiness.

No more was said in regard to Mrs. Roland until after supper, when Winona said:

"Frank, as you have promised to play cards with Mr. Jackson, I think I will just run over to Mrs. Roland's; I promised her I would."

"That woman again," exclaimed Frank; but he said no more and Winona went.

Her husband watched her enter the gate of the magnificent villa, and then turned away with a sigh. Mr. Jackson was beside him.

"You don't seem to like Mrs. Roland," said he.

"I do not dislike her," returned Frank; "but we know nothing about her or her antecedents. My wife is infatuated with her, and all I say will not keep her from that house."

"I agree with you; come take a turn in the garden and I will tell you the best cure in the world for your wife's infatuation."

In the meantime Winona hastened to her friend's house, and found it alive with mirth and music. Mrs. Roland's face beamed with smiles as she welcomed Winona, and until 10 o'clock the merriment was unbounded; then, to Winona's utter surprise and displeasure her husband was ushered into the parlor.

He spoke to the hostess, politely but coldly, and received her introduction to the other guests in a like manner.

Then he advanced to his wife, saying: "Winona, I have come to escort you home as soon as you are ready to go. You need not be in any particular hurry though."

Winona was pleased with his words, and followed her own inclination as to hastening her departure.

Music and wine followed, and while Winona played on the grand piano her husband talked to Mrs. Roland.

On the way home he said to Winona: "Your friend is a nicer woman than I thought her to be."

The young wife's face beamed with smiles. "Oh, Frank!" she cried, "I knew you would come to my way of thinking yet. When you know her more you will like her better.

This was not his last visit to Mrs. Roland's; many more followed, and soon the young man could not speak highly enough of her. Winona was overjoyed. At last Frank was coming to his senses and learning how to appreciate her friend. One evening she sat sewing on the hotel veranda when Mr. Jackson approached, and seating himself beside her asked:

"Have you ever read 'The Treachery of Laura?'"

"No," she replied.

"I have it here," he continued. "If you would like to read it you may. It is a remarkably well-written story. It deals with a subject I have often thought of. A woman pretends to be another woman's friend only to take from her her husband's affection. Do you not think such treachery is unpardonable?"

I do," cried Winona, "but—but the husband is often to blame." Then her face flushed and tears filled her eyes. "Why did you speak of this to me? You are only hinting at my husband and Mrs. Roland. He is infatuated with her. Oh, I wish I had never met that woman!"

"I fear, Mrs. Bennet," said Mr. Jackson, "that your husband is not to blame. I myself do not think Mrs. Roland entirely ignores his attentions; at least let me advise you to watch him a little more closely."

That evening Mrs. Roland gave one of her charming garden fetes, and the prettiest woman present was voted to be Mrs. Bennet. Mr. Jackson was there, and about 9 o'clock asked her to walk about the grounds. Soon the dazzling lights of the house were left behind, and they stood in an obscure summerhouse.

"Why have you brought me here, Mr. Jackson?" asked Winona, when she saw they were alone.

"Hush," he said; "some one is coming."

"I shall not remain here——" but her protest was cut short by the entrance of her husband and Bertha Roland. Being in the shadow they did not observe her and Mr. Jackson.

"What a pity," Bertha was saying. "What a pity you tied yourself down to that little doll-baby."

"I am very proud of my wife," he said.

"And you love her, too, I suppose?"

"Why should I not?"

"That is evading my question. You have led me to suppose your heart was wholly mine."

"But I have no money, my dear Bertha, and what good would I be to you?"

"You are unkind; you are cruel, when you know how much I love you. I have wealth sufficient for two; what should I care for your money?"

"I have heard enough!" cried Winona, springing from the darkness. "Frank, our paths will lie in opposite directions in the future. Mr. Jackson, take me home."

"Yes, Mrs. Bennet," said that gentleman, "after I have informed you that your husband is perfectly innocent and this has been a ruse of his to show the truecharacter and unbounded friendship of Bertha Roland!"

"Thank heaven!" gasped the young wife; "and thank you for opening my eyes to the treachery of that woman!"

"Mrs. Roland, my dear," said Frank, "not that woman!" Remember how you berated me for so designating her!"

Winona only sobbed and nestled closer to his breast.

Vassar Girls Discuss the Egyptian Question.

The Fat Contributor in Texas Siftings.

At the last regular meeting of the Blue-eyed Violet Club of Vassar College, the subject of the Egyptian complications came up for debate. We will explain that the Blue-eyed Violets is a society composed of the more advanced young ladies of Vassar, which has been organized for the examination and discussion of the popular topics of the day, and for mutual improvement. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the President remarked that no question of the present time exceeded in interest and importance that of the Soudan. The eyes of the civilized world are at this moment turned upon Egypt and the Nile, and the great heart of humanity is throbbing its sympathy for the brave General Gordon shut up in Khartoum.

"Will some one please state where Egypt can be found?" asked the President bending her eyes on the assembled Violets.

There was an embarrassing silence for a few moments, when a young lady timidly suggested that perhaps it could be found on the map. Another said she found it in the Old Testament; it was the place where Joseph went to buy corn.

"I remember now," said a Chicago girl, whose father belongs to the Corn Exchange, "it is in Southern Illinois; General Logan came from Egypt."

"And he can go back again now," said a Mississippi girl, who wore a Cleveland badge pinned on her shoulder.

"Girls," exclaimed the President, sharply, "I must request you to avoid political subjects in these debates."

"Well, I don't care," pouted the Chicago girl; "it's a downright shame that Mrs. Logan isn't going to be the Vice President. She is just as sweet as she can be, and they say that she receives beautifully."

"You are quite in the wrong, young ladies," said the President. "the Egypt we are considering is not in Illinois, but in Africa. Can any one bound Egypt?"

"I can," cried a spectacled young lady from Boston.

"Proceed then," said the President.

"Egypt is bounded on the North by De Lesseps and the Suez canal, on the east by the Red Sea, on the South by the Abyssinia, and on the west by the Great Sahara."

"Bernhardt?" suggested a mischievous maiden near by.

"Its productions," continued the Boston girl, without noticing the interruption, "are wheat, corn, camels, rice, rhinoceroses, pyramids, obelisks, mamelukes and mummies."

"Bravo!" cried the President. "In bounding it, however, you might mention Tripoli on the northwest, which would make it——"

"More binding," put in a St. Louis girl.

This remark brought a severe reburke from the President. She deprecated in the strongest terms the employment of slang. It was unladylike and detracted from the dignity of their deliberations.

"Let us drop it from this time out," suggested a Denver girl.

"That's the ticket," said her neighbor, "count me in on that."

"Now you're shouting," cried the President, "let the show go on."

"I should like to sail on the beautiful Red Sea," said a brunette from Galveston; red is so becoming to my complexion. And it is the fashionable color in Paris now, I'm told."

"She would like to paint the town red," whispered a Montana girl to her neighbor.

"It must have been a red letter day when they discovered it," said a Philadelphia girl.

"Discovered what?"

"Discovered the Red C. of course."

A demure young lady who had been silent thus far, raised her eyes from her embroidery to remark that it must be an o-pun sea judging from the comments upon it.

"Speaking of De Lesseps," said another Violet, "they say his Panama scheme will inflict great injury on the United States."

"But we can collect damages from him in the courts," said the daughter of a Washington statesman confidently.

"In what way?" asked the President.

"Suez canal, you know," was the response.

The Great Grazing Country.

In response to an inquiry as to what are the boundaries of the great grazing country of the West, and what are its possibilities, the Denver Live Stock Record says: "The plains country—that susceptible of growing cattle—embraces a district of 3,000 miles in length from north to south, and 1,500 miles wide from east to west, and has a grazing capacity sufficient to maintain 20,000,000 of horned cattle and twice as many more of horses and sheep. To be more explicit, we will say the country where cattle grow and thrive on the open plain at all seasons of the year commences at the Gulf of Mexico in the south and extends far into the British Possessions in the north; commences on the westernmost border of Kansas in the east, and extends to the Sierra Nevada mountains in the west. We will furthermore say, Colorado, susceptible herself of holding 3,000,000 of cattle, is in the geographical centre of this vast grazing field."

Soudan and the Soudanese.

What is the extent of the region known as the Egyptian Soudan? What is the character of the country? What are its productions? How do its millions of inhabitants manage to subsist? What races or tribes constitute its population? These are questions often asked since the barbarian hordes under the leadership of a Nubian boat builder who calls himself the Prophet, took up arms against the detested Egyptian task-masters and tax-gatherers and their European ally.

The Egyptian Soudan is a vast territory stretching southward from the twenty-third degree of north latitude, which runs not far from the second cataract of the Nile. The principal provinces are Nubia, Sennaar, Kordofan, Dar Fur, and Dongola. These provinces have been made tributary to Egypt by conquest. Nubia lies east of the Nile and extends from the northern limit of the Soudan almost to the southern extremity of Sennaar, more than 300 miles south of Khartoum. A large part of Nubia is an arid waste, consisting of sandstone and granite. Vegetation is scanty and the water supply at best precarious. Along the banks of the Nile the soil is cultivable. The products are numerous, including maire, dates, tobacco, coffee and cotton. The Nubians, or Dongolawee, are a dark brown race, hardy and brave, and are excellent fighters.

The great province of Kordofan, stretching southwest from Khartoum, is a grassy steppe country, poorly watered except in the summer season when there are frequent showers. The inhabitants are of mixed races and are fanatical Mussulmans, ignorant, without tribal organization, and in every respect inferior to the Arabs. They cultivate the soil and engage to some extent in cattle raising. As warriors it is said the Kordofan people rank low; being badly armed and less courageous than the Dongolawee. On the plateau of Dar Fur, west of Kordofan, the soil is capable of cultivation, but yields a scanty return of corn and cotton. Mixed races inhabit that region, as in Kordofan, but they are more resolute and warlike. They raise cattle, sheep and camels, and are nomads, wandering from place to place, having no villages. The province of Sennaar, in the northern part of which Khartoum is situated, is an oasis in the desert. This province, lying between southern Nubia and Kordofan, is the river region and comprises the real riches of the Soudan. Here an abundance of fertile land is found along the Blue Nile and the White. Large crops of grain are raised near the rivers to a distance of 300 miles from Khartoum. The breeding of cattle and sheep is also extensively carried on in Sennaar. The city of Khartoum is the commercial center of this entire country, from Berber on the north, to the Shillook region on the White Nile. Its importance, therefore, from a military point of view in the present war is readily seen.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Management of Sheep.

Sheep management should be marked with regularity. With no other farm animals is the reward so great for punctuality and care in feeding, or the punishment so severe and certain in case of neglect. Ewes for breeding should be served by the ram from the middle of October to the fifteenth of November, if lambs are intended for the increase of the flock of stock sheep. If for fattening, they should come earlier, and will need greater care than those dropped when the warm days begin to come. Ewes that are to raise lambs in the spring, should be fed hay and a small quantity of grain, each day during the winter. We have found no trouble in keeping breeding ewes in good, strong condition by such treatment, and never have any trouble from ewes not owning their lambs. During the lambing period, the flock needs the best possible attention. Feed good clover hay and bran, alternating with their regular feed of unground corn and oats, mixed in equal quantities. The amount of feed required will depend upon the flock, their shelter and previous management. A safe quantity is six quarts twice daily, to forty ewes, provided they have been grained some during the winter. In flocks devoted to the raising of fine breeders, it is the custom for a man to sleep in the barn near the sheep during the period of lambing, in order to prevent any lambs from becoming chilled, or to render any attention which the flock may need during the night. In any ordinary flock this would not be best, but it serves to illustrate the constant watchfulness needed, as a few lambs dropped dead during a cold day, greatly reduces the profits of sheep raising. The ewes and their lambs should have the earliest and best pasture on the farm that the dams may give plenty of milk to keep the lambs growing. They will, in a few days, need no attention from the flock-owner. After harvest, when the early cut clover is springing up in fresh second growth, wean the lambs, turning them into the clover field, and give them a feed of bran every morning. With this treatment they will not fall away much in flesh.—*G. G. Megrail in American Agriculturist.*

Have You an Asparagus Bed?

The seedsmen of New York city now offer Colossal and Defiance, and, dealers in Boston and Philadelphia have their local varities. Probably there is no important difference between these large kinds. A pound of seed is variously estimated to furnish from three thousand to ten thousand plants. There are about twenty thousand seeds in a pound, and if carefully sowed by hand, he larger number may be raised. Those who grow the largest asparagus for market, set the plants six by four feet apart, but the planting is ordinarily much closer. Rows four feet apart, and the plants two and a half feet in the rows, will give good results. The land being marked out at the proper distances, a shovelful of good manure is worked in where the marks cross, and the plants set out, carefully spreading the roots. Four inches is deep enough to place the crown, though the Long Island growers, with a very light soil, cover the plants seven or eight inches deep. For the first two years the plants should not be cropped, and the third season only a moderate cutting should be made. It seems a long while to wait for returns, but when they do come they will continue regularly for twenty years or more. Planted in this manner, there should be an annual manuring to maintain productiveness.—*Dr. Thurber in American Agriculturist.*

Prepare for the Hatching Season.

The time is now approaching for the interested poultryman and the thrifty farmer who thinks, and rightly, that fowls properly managed, are good paying stock on the farm, to make preparation for the annual setting of eggs and hatching of chickens. It will not be well for those having no warm place for the young chicks, to attempt hatching before the last of March or the first of April. Pullets coming out at this time lay in October, and with good care, will continue to lay all winter, when eggs are scarce and high, and cockerels will bring more for broilers at three months old than when raised later and kept much longer. Keep watch of your flocks, so that the difference in their dispositions can be noted. Use only those hens for sitters that are quiet and not inclined to be nervous, for they will invariably make surer hatchers and better mothers. A hen that is uneasy and wants to be off the nest frequently during incubation, especially in the cold weather of spring, should not be depended on. Provide the hens with large, flattish nests, and place whole corn and fresh water each day near them. It is most necessary to keep the nest and body of the fowl free vermin, for if they are not, they will not sit quietly, and labor and eggs are lost. It cannot be expected that success will follow attempts at hatching and raising chickens, unless the hens have been kept in a clean and thrifty condition during the winter. Filth causes weakness and breeds disease, and the product, if any, of a slovenly kept flock of fowls, will always be weak and unprofitable in the extreme.—*H. C. Brown, in American Agriculturist.*

Feeding and Care of Swine.

None of our farm animals answers more quickly to, or yields more profit from good treatment, than swine; and, in many localities, none are more neglected than these homely, but useful animals. In the west, where hogs run at large and follow the droves of feeding steers, their management after they are weaned is very simple, but where hogs are kept in yards or pens and are expected to subsist mainly on skimmed milk, or the refuse from the kitchen, more care is necessary and their wants must be carefully attended to, or they will not thrive as they ought. The most important thing to remember in feeding hogs is, that there is no such thing as "stock order;" the pig that is not so fed that it gains in weight continually and rapidly, is not a profitable animal, and soon eats more feed than it is worth. Many farmers keep a pen of store hogs in low condition through the winter, at a dead loss; the pigs do not grow, and yet eat almost as much as the fattening hogs. Here, again, we come to the "food of support." The larger part of the pig's food is needed to keep him alive, and prevent him from going backward; and a very little more food, judiciously applied, will usually make all the difference between profit and loss in keeping pigs.

The cheapest pork is that made from pigs which have been fed all that they would eat. If it does not pay to make pork by liberal feeding, it does not pay to make it at all, and it had better be given up. The care of pigs should begin as soon as they are born; sometimes the sows are very savage and, if not prevented, will eat the pigs as soon as they appear. If the sow shows this disposition she should be watched and the pigs taken from her. When her labor is finished, they should be carefully put down beside her and she will generally take up with them at once. The pen for breeding-sows should be roomy and warm, the floor nearly level, so that the weight of her body will not settle down and crush the pigs.—*Stock-breeder in American Agriculturist for March.*

A Strange Story.

Here is a story that reads strangely, writes a Macon correspondent of *The Atlanta Constitution.* A farmer named William A. Evans lived near Summerfield, where he farmed and did a mercantile business. On March 15, 1884, he was discovered with his head beaten to a jelly. An ax was found in the room. A negro girl, Carrie Massey, was in the room under a pile of corn. There was much excitement, and a coroner's inquest returned a verdict that the girl did the deed. She denied it; said that she was paid by Marion Carr, a brother-in-law of the deceased, to let him into the room; with a negro man, and they killed him. After the killing Carr rumbled about among certain papers for the purpose of finding a will, which he knew was kept in a certain box. An experienced detective took the case. The will was never found. The girl was convicted and sentenced for life in the Dade coal mines. A long suit for the possession of the property followed and is now pending in the supreme court. Of the counsel in the case was the lamented Judge Bartlett. The negro man, who the girl said was let in the room, was killed afterward. The white man left the country under an assumed name. Judge Bartlett has died. For a number of months Marion Carr has acted queerly. He seemed to be dodging something only seen by himself. He would pace the floor, and at times appear melancholy. He seemed to be trying to shut out something from his vision. This has grown until Tuesday, when he died. His deathbed was described as most horrible. He never alluded to what was troubling him, and his secret was burried with him. His relatives entertain a thought that he was connected with the murder of Evans. The five principal actors in the life's drama are dead to the world. Can the negro girl be innocent?

A Theological Question.

"How many husbands did a woman have in the Old Testament?" asked Miss Sanderly, who has just completed her education at a fashionable institute, in Austin.

"What do you mean by such a silly question?" asked Mrs. Yerger, to whom the question was addressed.

"I don't think it is silly. It says in the Bible, that whenever a man dieth he was gathered to his fathers. If the mother of the deceased did not have more than one husband how could the deceased be gathered to his fathers, which means more fathers than one. He certainly must have had several fathers."

"Perhaps," said Mrs. Yerger demurely, "the man who was gathered to his fathers had several mothers."—*Texas Siftings.*

Childish Diplomacy.

The ten-year old daughter has been wearing one of her mother's rings. It disappears and she cannot find it. She is surely disturbed and puzzled a long time as to how she will break the accident to her mamma. At last she goes up, and with childish hesitation says:

"Mamma, please tell me what is the French for lost?"

"Lost, my darling? The French for lost is *perdu.*"

"Well, the little ring you gave me is *perdu.*"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Is Cholera Spread by Drinking-Water?

For good health, pure water is as necessary as pure air, good food, comfortable quarters, and so forth. I myself am an enthusiast in the matter of drinking water, but not from fear of cholera or typhoid fever, but simply from a pure love of the good. For the water is not only a necessary article of food, but a real pleasure, which I prefer, and believe to be more healthful than good wine or good beer. When water fails, man may suffer not only from cholera, but from all possible diseases. In places where cholera prevails the water may always be indicated; for the supply is always a part of the locality, and the doctrine will frequently hold good, because the part may be mistaken for the whole. Where the influence of the water is held up to the exclusion of all other local factors, error is liable to creep in. In England, where the water-drinking theory is fully believed in, two like influences, in which every other local factor was excluded, were observed in the cholera epidemic of 1854. In one case, in a street in London which was supplied by two water companies, the Lambeth with pure water, and the Vauxhall with impure water, it was found that the cholera was practically limited to the houses supplied by the Vauxhall company. I was so much impressed by this fact that I endeavored to see whether the epidemic of 1854 in Munich could not be explained on a similar hypothesis. But my researches led to a negative result. Without doubting the facts observed in London, I am of opinion that the impure water of the Vauxhall company did not spread the germs of cholera, for the propagation of cholera was not effected by this means in Munich, but that the water increased the personal predisposition to cholera, or perhaps the local predisposition, since the water would be employed in the house and about the soil. Later on, in 1866, Letheby doubted the accuracy of the drinking-water theory, and proved that there had been considerable confusion, so that a house which was registered on the Lambeth company really drew its water-supply from the main of the Vauxhall company, and vice versa. The cholera epidemic of 1866 was essentially limited to East London. The East London Water company supplied this district with water filtered from the river Lea. Letheby brought forward a series of facts to prove that we might with equal justice accuse the East London Gas company, since the first case of cholera broke out at the gas factory.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Electric Lighting in America.

At the meeting of the Society of Arts on Dec. 3, Mr. W. H. Preece read a paper in which he stated that electric lighting is flourishing in America much more than in England. There are probably ninety thousand arc-lamps alight every night in the United States. He had found it a dismal experience to be transferred from the brilliantly illuminated avenues of New York to the dark streets of London. On the evening of Oct. 21 he drove from the Windsor hotel, New York, to the Cunard wharf, a distance of about four miles, through streets entirely lighted by electricity. On arriving in London, he drove from Euston to Waterloo without seeing a single electric light. In Montreal, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Boston he found the principal streets and warehouses, as well as stores and places of public resort, lighted by arc-lamps. Police supervision of the streets is rendered far simpler when they are brilliantly illuminated by the electric light. It is with arc-lighting that the greatest advances have been made in the States. In Chicago the number of arc-lamps installed has doubled during the past twelve months. It is now tw thousand, and increases daily. More than one electric light company pays dividends to its shareholders, and all of the manufactures of supplies are busy. The great ferry-boats of the Philadelphia railroad are lighted by electricity; those magnificent hotel-steamers that ply between New York and Fall River, those on Lake Superior, on the Mississippi and other large rivers, are either so lighted or are gradually being fitted for the lamps. Mr. Preece said that electric wires carried overhead, in the unsightly fashion which prevailed in the United States, were hideous in the extreme, and the only advantage he had found for them was that they afforded a welcome shade from the fierce glare of the sun. He had counted 144 wires on one post in New York, and six lines of posts might be found on Broadway, there being thirty-two companies in the city carrying wires on poles. There was no necessity for it at all, for it was found by the English postoffice that, whenever the number of wires through a town exceeded fifteen, it was cheaper to put them underground than overhead.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Earth's Surface.

Scientific men have been disposed to attribute the evidences of changes on the earth's surface to violent catastrophes in the operations of nature; but Lyall and the more recent geologists say that most of the alterations we witness were brought about by the slow operation of natural forces, acting through vast periods of time. The several earthquakes which have recently visited the northeast quarter of North America did something toward either raising or depressing the surface of the region affected. It is known that the Atlantic coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod has been steadily sinking for centuries, and it is within the bounds of probability that before 2,000 years have elapsed the cities of New York and Brooklyn may be under water. When the Dutch colonized Manhattan island, 200 hundred years ago, the Indians told them that in the time of their great-grandfathers it was possible to cross Hell gate dry-shod from one bank to the other. Prof. Guyot estimated that the lowering of the Atlantic coast was 23¼ inches every century. At the same time it is certain that the greater portion of the American continent is rising, while the continent of Australia is as certainly sinking.

Very many islands of the Pacific ocean were once the tops of mountains on continents afterward submerged. The stupendous volcanic eruption of Krakatau, on Aug. 27, last year, entirely changed the physical aspect of the Sunda straits. A part of Krakatau was shot out of the sea and dropped into the straits eight miles northward. The greater portion of the island, containing several thousand million cubic yards of earth, was hurled through the air, over Zang island, and plunged into the channel seven miles to the northeast. These two new pieces of land, which have been named Steers and Calmeyer islands, now appear above the sea where previously 250 feet of water existed. Where the volcano of Krakatau stood, a sea fathomless by a line of 1,000 feet now exists.

In the neighborhood of England, recently, new lands have appeared composed of black volcanic rock, and so these mighty changes keep on. Oceans of vast antiquity are continents to-day, which the populous plains will, in the distant ages hence, be found at the bottom of the mighty seas.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

Facts for Skaters.

Said I the other day, to one of our leading physicians: "Doctor, what do you think of the present roller skating mania?"

"Well," he replied slowly, "It's a very good thing for the doctors, surgeons, and specialists, too. Oh, yes, indeed. It brings on the high-priced class of complaints, much more lucrative than common measles or rheumatism. In the first place, it is a sort of motion quite unnatural, and entirely different from anything to which a girl is accustomed, calling into most violent play muscles which are but little used. If it were not a 'craze' which seems to admit of no moderation, no gradual inuring of the muscular system which might grow tolerant of the exercise, the case would not be so bad. But this is not, after all, the worst feature. The prevalent, and all but universal mode of dress, is really the greatest cause of trouble. The average girl—though you may be sure she will indignantly deny it—could not get a full, free breath inside her corset to save her life. Oh, yes, she thinks she does, because she doesn't know what it is—a full, free breath, which reaches clear down to the waist line, and demands a free play of the abdominal muscles. Those muscles, and others so important to locomotion, are cramped and restricted, while all the time trying to respond to the violent and unnatural strain upon them, and as a result some of the more delicate organs of her complex system are sure to suffer, and suffer severely. It is with physicians no secret that there is a great increase of maladies and weaknesses among girls directly traceable to this sport. I would rather my daughter should run up and down stairs from cellar to attic forty times a day than become a devotee of this kind of amusement. The consequences are similar, but worse in the latter case."

"But do you consider it worse than skating on ice?"

"Skating on ice is not a good thing for many girls—for none but the heartiest who are accustomed to vigorous exercise—and not for them unless properly dressed. But the outdoor is, of course, an improvement on that of the rink, not only because of its purity and invigorating qualities, but because the cold puts a limit to the number of hours devoted to the amusement. Then, too, there is usually plenty of room, and, consequently, less liability to accidents of one sort and another. But, the one fact is, that girls can never profit by the present popular rage for physical exercises and pedestrian feats until they conclude to dress sensibly so as to allow the free use of the muscles they are ostensibly seeking to develop. It is perfectly absurd otherwise, and nothing can prevent its working an injury."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Experiments on the Farm.

In general farm and garden culture, the opportunities for investigation are endless, and the methods are simple. The trial of new seeds; the variation of time of planting and harvesting, to determine the best results; experiments with new or unusual crops, as seed-raising, new fodder crops, such as millet, sorghum, mustard, and others; the effects of drainage; the value of special fertilizers, as lime, bone-dust, potash; the trial of the various remedies suggested for insect pests; the methods for preserving posts and other timber; the feeding and management of stock; ensilage; the production of new varieties of vegetables, fruits, grains, and fodder plants, by selection, and it may be, by crossing the existing varieties; the invention or improvement of agricultural implements, etc.—these are a few of the many interesting branches of agricultural investigation. Consider next the methods of experiment. There are two great essentials at the foundation: exact measurement, and exact record. Measure everything, either by weight, by dimensions, or by duration of time, and keep a systematic record of everything. Add to this thoughtfulness, and you have the whole secret of experimental science. Think what you desire to ascertain, and direct the experiments accordingly. Think over the results of your experiments carefully, and draw your conclusions. In dealing with crops, the customary method is, to divide a sufficient area of land into carefully-measured small plots, and use each plot, or a number, for any particular plant under trial. Where it is a question of soil or manures, always have the crop under test on at least one plot, the soil of which is left in the natural condition. This last serves as a basis of comparison with other plots that have been variously fertilized.—*X. Clark in American Agriculturist for March.*

Demand for Lucifer Matches.

A large dealer in lucifer matches says the dull season in this line of business is between Dec. 1 and March 3. He adds: "The population of the United States is stated at about 55,000,000 persons. Of those, only 20,000,000 live in cities, leaving 35,000,000 in country places. During the summer time the men work in the fields, and when they want to light their pipes they use a match. In the winter the fires are kept up, and few matches are needed. Now, the non use of, say, ten matches a day for four months in perhaps 3,000,000 houses will alone cause a dull time in the match business, for it will amount to 5,000,000,000, to say nothing about those not used by the men. But the country people do not cause the only losses in the trade; for there are less used among city people in winter than summer."—*Exchange.*

Afraid of Dynamite.

"Are you an Irishman?" inquired an old lady of the conductor of a Third Avenue car, in New York, the other day.

"I am, body and sowl. Haven't I schlept wid O'Donovan Rossa?" he replied.

"Let me off!" screamed the old lady.

"Sure, ye've ped yer fare," said the conductor.

"If I stop here I might have to pay funeral expenses," she exclaimed, as she hobbled out of the car into the street.—*Texas Siftings.*

Cents do not circulate in New Orleans.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

The ice in the great lakes is reported to be unusually solid and masters of vessels believe it will be impossible to get through the straits to Buffalo before June.

If Enoch Arden wants to come back to New York he must do it within five years now instead of seven, as formerly. The court holds that when a wife has not heard from her husband for five years she may assume that he is dead—at any rate she cannot be prosecuted for bigamy.

Tax-payers in some of the large cities are organizing for protection against extravagant municipal expenditures. A very large proportion of the trouble in the government of cities, regarding money expenditures, arises from misconception of the functions of municipal government, and the lack of checks against the voting of money for purposes not germane to local government.

The lateness of the season at the south is even more unusual than with us at the north. Snow has recently fallen in various localities to the depth of several inches, and a South Carolina dispatch states that vegetables which are ordinarily ready for market in March have only just been planted, and fruit trees, which at this time of the year are generally in full leaf and blossom, have not begun to bud.

From the reports of medical men at the bedside of General Grant, and from other sources it is evident that death may be expected to occur within a short time almost at any moment though a possibility exists that life may be prolonged for a while. The death of the "foremost American" whenever it occurs, will create a sensation, of course, and there will be no end of tributes and honors to his memory.

The total loss by death among the officers and soldiers of the Union army, including the colored troops, is estimated to foot up in round numbers 313,000 men, or about 11 per cent. of the number of men who were enrolled during the war. This number includes those who died in Confederate prisons and from wounds or disease contracted while in the service. The death losses of the Confederate army, partly compiled from various sources, are estimated at from 275,000 to 300,000.

The President has before him no task more difficult than the selection of a new Commisisoner of Agriculture, if efficiency and practical value to the country are desired. There is needed a man of wide acquaintance with the farming and live stock interests of the country, broad-minded with regard to the inter-dependent relations of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, progressive and practical, with well-developed executive ability. So far, no one possessing these qualifications has been suggested.

The annual report of the Controller of the state of Connecticut shows that last year the politicians paid $3,600 of the tax-payers' money to eighteen journalists and it is estimated that within ten years the state has thus paid $32,000 to newspaper reporters, who were amply remunerated by the respective newspapers which they represented. These "pecuniary compliments" are very common among Western legislators, and some States suffer a loss of thousands at every session of their legislatures from this foolish and mischievous practice.

Newspapers and preachers are discussing the roller-skating craze, for the lack of more exciting topics. The Boston Herald argues that the skating mania must of necessity be a short-lived one. Sixteen or eighteen years ago we had the velocipede mania in the same way, and, if it had not been for the fact that the out-of-door bicycle was developed from this old fashioned machine, its existence would now be a matter merely of history. Unless the makers of roller skates can invent a form of skate which can be used for street travel, they will soon have to turn their attention to other methods of money making, and the rink keepers in any event will find their occupation gone. It is the novelty of the thing that has thus far been its chief attraction; but this is a feature that is certain to wear off in a year or two more.

Among many other good things in old Massachusetts is a Home for Intemperate Women. It takes women from the lockup and from the criminal courts and the streets; it takes them madly, stupidly, chronically drunk, and so dirty and degraded that the spark of humanity seems to have gone out in them; and yet, by good physical care from three to six months, and by lifting again tenderly the bedraggled souls which are in them, the home puts them upon an entirely new plane of hopefulness and self-respecting womanhood. The matron in charge reports that they are constantly coming back, after they have left her, to tell her what a debt of gratitude they feel that they owe her. Of 148 patients who left the home during the year ending April 1, 1884, only eleven were discharged as hopeless, while forty-two were sent to situations found for them, and forty-seven were returned to their homes or friends.

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

British Preparations for War.

The queen has sent a message to the house of commons calling out the reserve militia for permanent service. In accordance with the message the war office has called out the army reserves, (35,000 men) and the militia (140,000 men). Orders have been sent to Chatham to supply immediately 5,000,000 cartridges. Orders likewise have been sent to the armories throughout the kingdom to return immediately to the Tower of London all Martini-Henry rifles which they have in stock. The object is that they will be inspected and sent to India. Fourteen thousand rifles, now at Portsmouth, will be forwarded to India. Orders were received at Portsmouth directing that the composite sloop Cormorant be made ready for sea. The government is placing large orders for rifles and munitions of war with the manufacturers. The men-of-war Mercury, Devastation, Colossus and Bacchanti are being rapidly prepared for sea.

The queen's message is as follows: The present state of public affairs and the extent of the demand on her majesty's military forces for the protection of the interests of the empire having constituted, in the opinion of her majesty, a case of great emergency, her majesty has deemed it proper to provide additional means for the military service. She has, therefore, thought it right to communicate to the house of commons that she is about to cause the reserve forces and such proportion of the militia as might be deemed necessary, to be called out for permanent service.

The London Times says: When Disraeli called out the reserves in 1878, Earl Derby retired from the ministry. Earl Derby's opinion, therefore, and his experience were unique. The risks of a rupture with Russia are now greater than they were then. The czar's forces are almost at the gate of Constantinople. Even if the cabinet were disposed to preserve the peace by concession after concession, it is now clear that such a policy is as unsafe as it would be dishonorable. Yielding would alienate the Afghans and degrade us in the eyes of all the people of the East, without in reality averting war which would only be postponed, at most, for three years.

The New Commissioner of Railroads.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston appointed Commissioner of Railroads is well known as one of the ablest and most distinguished officers of the confederate army. He graduated at West Point in 1829 and was commissioned second lieutenant of the Fourth United States artillery. He served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican war, was twice wounded in Mexico and was breveted for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion Gen. Johnston was quartermaster general, which position he resigned April 18, 1861, and accepted service with the Confederacy. After the war Gen. Johnston settled at Richmond. He was elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses, and, declining a third election, settled in Washington, where he has lived for the past four years. Gen. Johnston is popular with men of both parties who know him, and his appointment as railroad commissioner is well received.

Becky Jones Won a Victory.

New York Special: The general term of the supreme court ordered the discharge of Becky Jones, the refactory witness in the Hammersley will case, who has been confined in Ludlow street jail nearly a year. One of the most remarkable cases of contumacy on record was that of Becky Jones. She was a servant in the Hammersley family and, during the court proceedings incident to the adjustment of the dispute over Hammersley's will was called as a witness. She refused point blank to answer certain questions regarding the domestic relations of her employer's family, and the judge sent her to jail. This was nearly a year ago. Becky, while in prison, was frequently asked if she was ready to testify, but in every instance refused, expressing her determination to spend the rest of her life in the jail rather than bear witness in the case. Becky is about sixty years old.

The senate confirmed Daniel McConville of Ohio as auditor of the treasury for the post-office department.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, secretary of the interior under President Buchanan, died at his residence in Memphis, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of the new minister to England, is said to be very handsome and extremely fond of society. She has a private fortune of $30,000.

Rev. William Harris, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Princeton, N. J., and treasurer of Princeton college, died in the Savannah (Ga.) hospital of apoplexy.

The jury returned a verdict acquitting Orth Stein, city editor of the Evening Star, who shot and killed George Fredericks, proprietor of a variety theater in Kansas City, in June, 1883.

Five distinguished German artists are in Chattanooga, Tenn., preparing a grand panorama of the battle of Chickamauga, for a Philadelphia company, who will pay them $35,000.

Both chambers of the Prussian landtag deputized their presidents to wait on Bismarck and tender him congratulations on his attaining his seventy-first birthday, April 1 next. The action of the landtag in this matter is unprecedented.

Dr. Frank Powell is being frequently mentioned by his hosts of friends as a candidate for next mayor of La Crosse, Wis. The doctor would be a hard man to defeat because of his great popularity among the working classes.

Prof. R. B. Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin, who has been an applicant for the Swedish mission, has, by the advice of Col. Vilas, transferred his wishes to the Danish mission. At present accounts, Dr. Heenan of Minnesota is likely to be appointed to Sweden.

Recently a young man named Pearce, of Rock Creek, Tenn., procured a marriage license to marry Miss Alice Penny. The young lady objected to having the ceremony solemnized on Sunday. Pearce became very angry, and exclaimed: "Marry me or I die." Miss Penny refused, and Pierce drew a pistol and shot himself through the heart.

The president sent to the senate the following nominations: Thomas C. Crinshaw, Jr., collector of internal revenue, district of Georgia. Postmasters: Aquilla Jones, Sr., Indianapolis, Ind.; Osbun Shannon, Lawrence, Kan.; John Melcham, Topeka, Kan.; N. C. Ridenam, Clarinda, Iowa; Vincent J. Lane, Wyandotte, Kan.; Mrs. Lizzie H. Ficlan, Charlestown, Ill.; Claiborne Bowman, Yazoo City, Miss.

By order of Attorney General Garland, the horse formerly used by Attorney General Brewster was sold to the highest bidder. It was bought by an Indiana man. The livery outfit of the interior department, under the old regime, has gone under the hammer. Among the articles enumerated are ten coupes and carriages and ten horses, with all the harness and other paraphernalia thereunto belonging.

Harcourt, home secretary in Westminster hall, London, has presented Policeman Cox the Albert medal in recognition of his bravery in attempting, at the risk of his life, to carry out from Westminster hall the smoking package of dynamite which caused the recent explosion there. The home secretary at the same time presented an address of congratulation to Policeman Cole, who was on duty with Cox at the time, and who also was dangerously injured by the explosion.

In political circles at Constantinople it is thought that in the event of war between Russia and England, the fighting will not be confined to the Afghan frontier but will extend to the Black sea. It is rumored that Great Britain has already sounded the porte in regard to obtaining permission to pass the Dardanelles in case of war. The prolonged stay in London of Hassan Fehmi Pasha, Turkish envoy, is attributed to a belief that the Afghan troubles are more likely than the Egyptian question to effect, under certain conditions, an alliance between Turkey and England.

London Special: The phenomenal vigor of England's preparations for war with Russia has [illegible]

THE MIGHT OF MINNESOTA.

Gen. Baker's Admirable Minnesota Day Address at the New Orleans World's Fair.

A Graphic Presentation of Our Achievements in the Past and the Possibilities of the Future.

The following full synopsis of the address delivered by Gen. Baker at New Orleans recently will be of interest to the readers of this paper. The speaker began by picturing in graphic language the commanding importance of the "Father of Waters" and its influence as a connecting link between the North and the South.

The Mississippi is our common inheritance. Its fountains are ours; its gates to the ocean are yours! It seems designed not alone for the drainage of empires, but for the uniting of the peoples on its shores into a single community of interests and destiny. Unlike as are the productions of its varied zones, this very diversity is a bond of union, for it substitutes inter-dependence for rivalry.

The speaker then spoke of its influence on social conditions, and sketched in graphic manner the enormous resources of the territory that it drains. He continued as follows:

Youngest of all the states which border on this illustrious stream, Minnesota presents herself to you, her eldest sister. Within the memories of most of you here present, our state has developed from barbaric solitudes into a well organized and equipped republic. That we are here to-day with a collective exhibit of which any people might be proud, with but twenty-seven years of statehood behind us, is indeed a miracle of creation. We represent a million of kindred Anglo-Saxons, who, upon the fertile lands of Minnesota, are working out the problems of American life. We exhibit to you the evidences of our activity, the witnesses of our resources. Minnesota has sought to align herself with that universal spirit of progress which marks the last decades of the century. Let us examine some of the elemental factors upon which we base our claim to the confidence and regard of our competitive sisters. The agricultural resources of a people is one of the means by which we measure the importance of a state. Here is a statement from the official ledger revised for this paper: We raised during the year 1884 of wheat, 44,307,000 bushels; of oats, 36,100,000 bushels; of corn, 25,630,000 bushels; of barley, 8,618,000; of potatoes, 7,000,000; tame hay, 2,627,000 tons, and of wild hay nearly 2,000,000 tons more. The average of corn was thirty-seven bushels per acre. That we are a corn-producing state is evidenced by the fact that the department at Washington, in the report for 1882, shows that Minnesota leads Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in the per acre average of its corn crop. Consider in this connection how little of the 54,000,000 of acres which comprise the total area of our state are yet under cultivation. About 8,000,000 only are improved, and, deducting our lacustrine regions, but one-fifth of our land is yet in use. About 100,000 farms are now equipped and in running order.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

That grand cereal, wheat, has reached the meed of perfection in our state. That spring wheat should supersede winter wheat in the quality of its flour product is one of the surprises Minnesota has given to the country. The royal exhibit made at this exposition certifies to the perfection of Minnesota Fife wheat. This great fact stimulated its growth, and the grand result is shown in creating for Minneapolis and Duluth the largest aggregate of actual business in this cereal of any cities in America, New York alone excepted. Its milling properties are superior to all others, as it has given name and fame to the finest brands of flour in the markets of the world. The combined results of these great facts has been to give our state, in the city of Minneapolis, the greatest milling center of the world. Twenty-seven establishments, with an aggregate capacity of 30,000 barrels of flour per day, is a superb and solid fact in commercial life. Minneapolis in eight days can grind enough flour to supply all the people of New Orleans for a year! The total milling capacity of our state is about 60,000 barrels per day, and the total production in 1884 was about 8,600,000 barrels. In addition to this there was 250,000 tons of millstuff, worth $2,250,000.

Minnesota flour is generally carried to New York at the same rate per pound as wheat, and at much less rate by ocean carriers to Europe. The flour package at every handling costs less, so that the great premium product of our state is laid down in Europe cheaper than wheat can possibly be. The result is that our surplus wheat and that of the Northwest is going to Europe as flour, we getting the milling profit and the offal to feed our increasing numbers of cattle and hogs. Thus more and more Minnesota is milling for Europe and changing a great commercial problem. These pre-eminent conditions will not change, for three reasons: First, from superior milling; secondly, the superior qualities of our wheat, and thirdly, there will always be a difference in favor of flour transportation as against wheat of at least 5 cents per bushel. The last milling year Minneapolis alone sent 1,500,000 barrels of flour to Europe, and the rest of the state nearly 1,000,000 more.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

Gen. Baker then spoke of the increase of diversified farming in the state. The exhausting era of wheat has given way to the era of diversification. Above all, grass and the honest cow are to the fore.

We have herds of Shorthorns, Jerseys, Poll Angus, Herefords and Devons which cannot be surpassed in the United States. Our ability to compete with the best buttermakers of the world is demonstrated by the meritorious exhibit we have made at this exposition, where Minnesota captured twenty-one butter prizes, including the grand sweepstakes and gold medal. There are about 100 creameries in operation, many of which are large establishments. The butter product of 1883 was about 23,000,000 pounds, and of cheese 750,000 pounds, yielding a sum of fully $4,000,000. The butter prizes taken at this exposition mark an era in the history of our state. There was no element of chance in these awards. Butter is now as scientifically tested as sugar. There can be no mistakes. The competition was abundant and severe. The judges were experts from all parts of the country, and satisfactory to all exhibitors. The packages examined were stripped of every mark of identification, and the severest tests were applied. What we won we won upon merit. The total amount of dairy premiums awarded to Minnesota was $1,589.50. In cheese we took four premiums, with only two factories represented.

LUMBER.

The timber interests formed one of the earliest and most solid resources of our state. It employs millions of capital and thousands of men. It has built up parts of the northern portion of Minnesota with energetic and prosperous towns and villages. It has inspired the building of railroads. We have not less than 245 sawmills in the state, and many of these are among the largest in the world. In 1883 we cut more than one billion of feet, and very nearly the same in 1884. This does not include the enormous output of shingles and lath. The total value of this yield is put at $17,000,000. The hard woods are very abundant, such as oak, maple, butternut, cedar and walnut, and their manufacture into the finest and highest decorative order of furniture and house-finishing has made our mechanical skill celebrated over the whole country.

MINERAL WEALTH.

Nor is Minnesota wanting in true mineral wealth. She possesses on the north shore of Lake Superior a region of eruptive, igneous rocks, with tabular masses of trap, slate, granite, gneiss, conglomerates, and indeed the whole metamorphic family, wild in their grandeur. Here is one of the greatest iron deposits of the world. Hard, specular hematite, or the true Bessemer iron ore, is found in limitless quantities, breaking the trapean crust through ninety miles of territory, and to which already a line of railway has been constructed from the great lake, giving rise to new towns and new and substantial industries. Beyond this, there has recently been discovered veins of argentiferous quartz, richer than that of Silver Islet, which, twenty years ago, gave a Monte Christo celebrity to a little rocky island off the shore of the great lake. Since last September as much as two entire townships of this metamorphic rock in that region has been entered by experts as gold-bearing, and men and machinery are now at work opening mines, whose fabled wealth is as much a revelation to ourselves as to the world at large. Copper mining has recently begun in the same region with great promise. The slates of commerce are found in prolific quantities. Mica, porphyry, plumbago and byrates are abundant. Indeed, the whole north shore, once supposed to be the only worthless [illegible]

[illegible] state are removed. In 1884 we produced over 200,000 bushels. We have contributed several original apples, such as the Wealthy, to enrich the world's list of this royal fruit. The solidity and flavor of our apples and berries confirm their excellence, and give bright promise of future varied and profuse development. Cultivated grapes flourish well, and 300,000 pounds were reported as the product of 1884. Out of these good wine is produced. Minnesota was awarded at this exposition eleven premiums and three silver medals for best grapes east of the Rocky mountains. In all the varied family of berries and plums, ours cannot be excelled in the quality of their flavor and relish.

The sorghum exhibit Minnesota has made is more than a suggestion of great possibilities. It is a direct invasion of that saccharine field heretofore solely awarded to the tropics. Both in sugar and syrups our Northern state has done nobly, having captured the first premium for best amber cane syrup, and first premium for best amber cane sugar, with strong competition from every portion of the country. Minnesota has thus demonstrated that the sugar line can be removed eighteen degrees of latitude northward.

EDUCATIONAL.

The crowning glory of our state is her superb system of public and higher schools. At the beginning, the munificence of the national government equipped the state with a dowery of lands princely in extent. The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township are devoted to this purpose. It gives us a grand total of 3,000,000 acres, an area equal in extent to the state of Connecticut. The permanent school fund already amounts to $6,500,000, and in the future will fully realize $20,000,000. Beside the income from this fund, we raise annually about $2,500,000. The state has 223,209 enrolled pupils. There are 4,071 school houses, 4,802 common schools, with 6,086 teachers. These teachers were mostly educated in our normal schools, of which the state has three, with a present attendance of 1,375 pupils. As part of the common school system, we have 250 graded schools, of which sixty have high school departments, in as many cities and towns, in which students are fitted for the university. The kindergarten system is in operation in all our leading cities. The eighteen public school buildings of St. Paul and the twenty-three of Minneapolis, costing from $25,000 to $75,000, unique in their architecture, complete in their equipments, thorough in the systems and methods there in use, and with their 22,175 attending pupils, are probably without a rival in any cities of equal proportions on the globe. There are six colleges in the state under denominational control, one medical college and three theological seminaries. The state university justly ranks as one of the great universities of the country. Take it all in all, we proudly say that we do not believe that there is any other community better equipped with a system of seminaries of learning more complete, symmetrical and thorough than the state of Minnesota.

Northwestern Minnesota Business Men.

A meeting of business men for the purpose of forming an organization for the protection of the mutual interests of merchants and business men of Northwestern Minnesota was held at Fergus Falls. There were 24 delegates present from 9 counties. Following are the articles of association:

First—The name of this organization shall be the Northwestern Business Men's association.

Second—The object of the said association shall be to protect the business interest of Northern Minnesota in matters pertaining to the general public welfare.

Third—The officers of the said association shall be president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of three.

Fourth—Any town in Northwestern Minnesota shall be entitled to all the benefits of this association upon the payment of $1 annually for each member of its local organization. Any place now possessing a chamber of commerce or board of trade is free to avail itself of the benefits of this organization to the fee not exceeding $25 for any single association. When there is no local organization in a town, any business man or firm may become a member of this association upon the payment of $1 annually.

Fifth—The regular meeting of this organization shall be held semi-annually on the second Wednesday of March and September of each year. Special meetings can be held at the call of the executive committee, giving less than ten days notice.

Sixth—These articles can be amended by a majority vote at any regular semi-annual meeting.

The following officers were appointed:

President, H. G. Page, Otter Tail; vice president, I. H. Barrett, Grant; S. W. Rankin, Meeker; secretary, J. H. Grass, Otter Tail; treasurer, W. M. Ross, Polk; executive committee, A. O. Earstry, Grant; W. L. Winston, Otter Tail; J. F. Stevenson, Stearns; committee on by-laws, C. D. Wright, Otter Tail; W. B. Mitchell, Stearns; H. G. Page, S. Molen, W. D. Parkinson, Otter Tail.

Jacob Santer, who was convicted of manslaughter at Chaska, was about to receive sentence when a flaw was found in the indictment and he was set free.

Fire destroyed two store buildings at Byron belonging to Messrs. Moe and Cutting. Loss $10,000. Moe's building was not insured.

Thomas Larson, arrested in Minneapolis on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was bound over to the district court at Red Wing, in default of $500 bail.

W. H. Ryne of Northfield, has received $1,000 back pension and will receive $4 per week hereafter.

Ransom Davis of Union Grove, has received $1,200 back pension with $8 per month hereafter.

Special Examiner Charles F. Nichols, formerly of the Grand Rapids district, has been transferred to St. Paul, and will have charge hereafter of the pension examinations in that district.

Joseph Mecback, a blacksmith of Wheatland, Rice county, was shot in a thigh by the accidental discharge of a gun, and bled to death.

A Dutch emigration agency has bought 34,000 acres in Chippewa, Renville and Kandiyohi counties, on which it will place a large foreign colony.

One Walker, driver of the stage between Monticello and Buffalo, attempted to ravish a lady passenger. He has fled.

Rev. R. B. Riddell, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church and left St. Paul for good. Dr. Riddell gave as his reasons for resigning, ill health and a desire to relieve the church from the burden which the allegations hanging over him have imposed upon it.

The death of Mrs. Minerva Gridley in Hartford, Conn., brings a valuable bequest to Carleton college, Northfield. Her husband, Eben Gridley, died some years ago and left his entire property to be divided between Carleton and Mount Holyoke female seminary, South Hadley, Mass., upon the death of his wife, the latter to have the use of the estate during her life. The estate is estimated at about $50,000 but will probably exceed that valuation.

M. W. Prins, Jr., of Prins & Zwaneburg, Amsterdam, Holland; Theodore F. Koch, Groningen, Holland; and N. C. Frederiksen, Chicago, have been in St. Paul perfecting plans for colonizing large bodies of land in Chippewa, Renville and Kandiyohi counties with foreign immigrants.

One American Girl Abroad.

From the Chicago Tribune

"Speaking of your American girl abroad," said a party from Canada, "I don't care where you find her—and I've traveled a bit myself—your American girl is usually up with the procession. I met her once at a ball in Hamilton, Ont. There were a lot of our English army fellows there, and they had a pretty good notion of their personal importance. The girl in question had just come from Chicago, and was going out of the ballroom on the arm of one of the fellows, [illegible] suggested to Captain —— of the Guards, that he'd like to introduce her to him. 'Awh, an American girl, of course,' said the Captain, twirling his mustache. 'Wants to know me, eh? Well, I don't mind, me boy. Trot her up, if you like.' A friend repeated this to the lady, and when the Captain was introduced, she surveyed him calmly and said: 'Ah, it's an officer, isn't it? I don't like it—trot it back.'"

A telegram was received at department headquarters in St. Paul from the commanding officer at Fort Totten, to the effect that [illegible] Thomas Sharp, of the Seventeenth infantry, who was wounded by a pistol shot through the neck a few days ago, [illegible] his recovery. [illegible] The captain is receiving the best of care and it is hoped he will be able to report for duty.

WHATEVER IS, IS BEST.

I know, as my life grows older,
And mine eyes have clearer sight,
That under each rank Wrong, somewhere
There lies the root of Right,
That each sorrow has its purpose,
By the sorrowing oft unguessed;
But as sure as the sun brings morning,
Whatever is, is best.

I know that each sinful action,
As sure as the night brings shade,
Is sometime, somewhere, punished
Tho' the hour be long delayed.
I know that the soul is aided
Sometimes by the heart's unrest,
And to grow means often to suffer;
But whatever is, is best.

I know there are no errors
In the great Eternal plan,
And all things work together
For the final good of man.
And I know when my soul speeds onward
In the grand, eternal quest,
I shall say, as I look earthward,
Whatever is, is best.

—*The Rambler.*

DAISY'S DREAMS.

"Down the burn, Davy love! Down the burn, Davy love!
Gang down the burn, Davy love, and I will follow thee!"

"Hush! What a voice!"

Two gentlemen, who were trampling down dried sticks and leaves in a woodland path, stopped as the foremost one held up a warning hand and spoke.

"What a voice!" he repeated, as the next verse of the old Scotch song rang out on the air. "Out doors and without accompaniment," he whispered, "and it seems to fill the woods."

"And as sweet as it is clear," said his companion, in a low tone; "those high notes are a good test. Oh! the shrieks I have heard on that last line! But cannot we get one peep at the singer?"

Very cautiously they crept along until, unseen themselves, they came to a spot where Daisy Carroll was plaiting straw hats, and singing as she worked. Her seat was a fallen log, and in front of her stood a basket with the material for her work. She wore a print dress, made in primitive simplicity, and her chestnut hair fell in natural curls round a fresh, girlish face. Quite unconscious of an audience, she suddenly ceased her song and broke into a warble of trills and runs, throwing her voice up and down in fantastic flourishes, then trilling like a bird with low, sweet notes dying away to silence, then bursting forth free and glad as the veritable warble of a feathered songster.

"Strange!" Hilman Brent whispered, "she looks like a perfect little rustic, but that voice has been carefully trained by a master."

"What an enthusiast you are," said Harry Dinsmore, his companion, laughing. "I hear nothing but a little country girl with a splendid voice imitating the birds."

He spoke a little too loudly. Daisy looked up, and seeing two faces only half concealed by foliage spying upon her privacy, started to her feet, evidently intending to run away. But a tall, gray-haired man, with a kindly face, came hastily forward.

"Do not let us disturb you," he said, courteously. "We are only passing through the woods to our hotel at Willard's Glen."

"You are a long way from there," Daisy said, too ignorant of the world's ways to be shy; "it is fully five miles from here."

"Yes!" said Harry, whose youthful eyes had detected the girl's beauty as quickly as his companion had the marvels of her voice, "we have had a long tramp. May we rest in your bower?"

"Certainly," was the smiling reply, "the woods are not mine, though they are so seldom visited that I am afraid I sometimes feel as if they were my own."

"You live near by, then?" asked Hilman Brent.

She pointed to a small, very small, house, half hidden in the trees.

"We live there—Aunt Hilda, myself and the piano. There are some hens, a cow, and a cat to share our home; but there is not much else there. We seldom see a strange face, unless I take the hats I make to Willard's Glen to be sent to New York. I will get you a glass of milk."

She was gone before they could make any objection, returning soon with a tray, upon which were glasses of milk, a dish of large strawberries, and some slices of home-made cake.

"Aunt Hilda has gone over to Foster's Mill," she said, "where Milly Foster is dying, but I found some fresh cake!"

She put the tray down and resumed her straw-platting, but her eyes strayed often to the handsome face of Harry Dinsmore, whose air of high breeding and careless grace were different from the rustics around her. Presently she said frankly, and yet not rudely:

"You are like my father! He was a gentleman, and I have seen no one like him since he died. He was Gustave Carroll, the violinist."

"Dead! Did you say he was dead?" Hilman Brent cried quickly. "I had not heard of that."

"You knew that he lost the use of his right hand, perhaps?"

"Yes, I knew of that. The whole musical world mourned for his accident."

"It broke his heart," the girl said gently.

"He came here to try to forget, but he could not. I was only a little girl then, but after a while he began to teach me to play and sing. He thought I would be a great singer some day; but all that is past."

"Why?"

"My father died a year ago, and I have no money to finish my studies or to go to great cities. So I plait straw hats, and, like my father, I try to forget my dreams of fame and music."

"If there was an opportunity made for you?"

The girl suddenly stood erect, her work falling unheeded. Into her great dark eyes flashed a strange radiance, while her lips parted and her cheeks glowed.

[illegible]

Then her cheeks paled, her eyes drooped, and her hands were clasped in a passion of despair.

"Don't! don't!" she cried, "waken the old dream. I cannot bear it!"

In a superbly furnished sitting-room in one of London's great hotels a woman was pacing up and down, often pausing to listen intently for some sound in an adjoining room; often striking her hands together in a passion of grief. Around her were tokens of wealth and lavish expenditure, and her dress is of richest material and Parisian make; jewels flash from her hands and upon her bosom; but her face—one of rare beauty—is deathly pale, and her great eyes are full of some new and crushing sorrow.

"He will die!" so her thoughts run in the words that the lips utter. "He has been my benefactor, my friend; and I loved him as I loved my own father! But he will die of this sorrow and disappointment! What could I do? Oh, my heart must break if he dies!"

"Margaret!"

A faint call, but heard instantly. In a moment the despairing woman is changed to a tender nurse, and with quick steps moves into the next room, where, upon the bed, lies a man sick unto death.

"Margaret," he repeated.

"I am here," Margaret replied, in a hoarse voice, evidently used with pain and difficulty.

"My poor child," he whispered.

In a moment she is kneeling beside him, weeping bitterly, her whole frame shaken by sobs.

"Oh, tell me you forgive me!" she pleaded. "After all that you have done for me I have failed you at last! Say you forgive me."

"My poor child," he repeated, "what have I to forgive? You must not grieve so, Margaret."

"But I have disappointed you."

"In one thing only. Will it comfort you to know, when I leave you, that for five years you have been the very sunlight of my life? When I took you from your country home to train you for a great singer, I did not know that I was taking a loving daughter into my heart. When I gave you advantages for cultivating your voice I grudged the time your studies stole from me. I was jealous of your piano, your violin, your voice, but I did not let you guess that."

"Never! I would have given them all up if you had asked me."

"But I would not do that. Even after I became the paralyzed cripple I have been for three long years I would not let your studies cease. Your triumphs in concerts were very precious to me, and you must not think my illness last night—"

"I caused it! I caused it!" she cried. "But you forgive me! When I left you I was so proud, so glad! At last I was to sing in opera. Aunt Hilda told me my dress was perfect, and you smiled when I bade you goodnight, as if you, too, were proud of the girl you had taken from obscurity to make one of the queens of song. Can you follow me to the opera-house? Can you see me waiting for the signal to go forward? Can you hear the storm of applause that greeted me? Then! then! Ah, if I had died then! When I opened my lips to sing, no sound came. In vain I strained every nerve and muscle. In my throat came a gurgle, hoarse and faint! That was all. I staggered back and fainted. Ah, pity me, forgive me! I would not have disappointed you, wasted all you lavished upon me if I could have helped it. When I reached home and found you had had a second stroke, I felt like your murderer, for I knew I was the cause."

"Margaret! Let me speak. My child, this second stroke came on before you could have reached the opera-house, when I thought of you as proud and glad, successful in your art, a queen of song."

"You say that only to comfort me," she said, wistfully.

"I did not know of your failure until an hour ago, when your Aunt Hilda told me."

There was a long silence, broken only by the sobs of Margaret Carroll, who was weeping softly now, all the passionate despair gone from her heart. Her failure was not the cause of Hilman Brent's illness, and she could bear it.

Presently the faint voice spoke again.

"Margaret, would you be glad if I told you your failure was not a sorrow to me? I see things more clearly now than I did when I took you from your old home. Music was my idol then, fame in its world seemed to me the highest good to be attained, but now—ah, Margaret, I have a confession to make. Harry Dinsmore loves you, but his father exacted from him a promise that he would never marry a public singer. He begged of me to give up my ambitious dreams for you, and let him woo you for his wife, but I bade him wait, and when your studies were completed let you make your own choice."

"Did he come yesterday?"

"Yes."

"And you?"

"I told him I could not be so ungrateful to you as to throw aside all the years of expense you had given me. I told him when I could repay you it would be time enough to talk of giving up my art. But I can never repay you now."

"You owe me nothing. Your love and care long ago repaid me for all I could do for you. Do you love Harry Dinsmore?"

"Ah, yes! I have always loved him!"

"Can Mr. Dinsmore come in?" asked Aunt Hilda, at the door.

But Harry Dinsmore did not wait for the answer. He was at the bedside, raising the kneeling figure in his arms, saying, exultingly:

"Now you are mine! My rival was your voice! Now there is nothing between your heart and mine. Uncle Hillman, will you give Margaret to me?"

"With all my heart!"

"But I cannot leave you!" Margaret cried.

"Harry will not ask that. Harry—do not wait long—let me see my children happy before I die."

So in the sick-room, with only a few friends as guests, there was a quiet wedding, and Daisy Carroll put aside her dreams to take up the realities of life as Harry Dinsmore's wife, and the nurse and comforter of his uncle. It was still many days before Hilman Brent died, leaving his wealth to his nephew and his adopted daughter, whose glorious voice had made him sharer in dreams of fame never to be realized.

Dust in the Eye.

When in traveling, a bit of dust gets in the eye, it is best to remain quiet for a little, as the tears may wash it away. The flow of tears may be promoted from time to time by opening and closing the eye.

Blowing the nose violently assists the operation.

The head of a pin, covered with the end of a pocket handkerchief and moistened with saliva, may be passed between the eyeball and eyelid, and will detach the intruder if not too firmly fixed.

Another plan is to get a fellow traveler to raise the eyelid with his fingers, and then gently wipe the mucous membrane with a moistened pocket handkerchief, or remove the foreign body if he can see it.

A little piece of paper twisted to a point is useful.

A drop of olive oil or castor oil introduced into the eye will often allay pain and intolerance of light produced by a fine irritant, as sand.

FACT AND FANCY.

W. H. Morton, of Athens, Ga., has a hen that lays two eggs at a time.

"Vending the public prints," is the magazine literary style for "selling newspapers."

The losses of cattle in Indian Territory this winter are placed as high as 68 per cent.

The Harvard annex for women is a success. It began with twenty-seven students, and now has over fifty.

Eighty-two turtles were frozen to death a few days since, on the train between Jacksonville and Savannah, Ga.

The Idaho legislature has passed a bill to erect a capitol building at Boise City, and an insane asylum at Blackfoot.

The Indianapolis street-car companies have established four places in that city where drivers and conductors are furnished hot coffee free of charge.

The population of Portland, Oregon, according to the new city directory, is 33,000. This does not include 2,000 Chinese, nor East Portland and Albina, which would swell the total to 42,000.

There is a child's rocking-chair in Quitman county, Georgia, that has rocked the children of four generations. It is sixty-eight years old, and is still good for many years to come.

The residences of foreign diplomats at Washington, which are technically territories, are not taxed, neither do the ministers nor attaches residing in them pay poll-taxes or any taxes upon personal property.

A negro child was born near Shelby, N. C., a day or two ago, with eyes in the forehead, two inches and a half above the proper place. It's face looked very much like that of an owl, and the eyes themselves were like frog's eyes.

A Sunday-school teacher asked a little girl of her class if she had been baptized. "Yes," said the little girl, "two times." "Two times! Why, how could that be?" exclaimed the teacher. "It didn't take the first time," said the little girl.

Extensive and valuable phosphate deposits are said to exist in a singular natural cavity in Alachua county, Florida, known as the Devil's Mill Hopper. About 57 per cent. of the rock is pure phosphate, which is 12 per cent. more than is yielded by the deposits in South Carolina.

Returns of the Bessemer steel production in the United States last year show a total quantity of ingots converted of 1,538,300 net tons, a falling off of 7 per cent. from 1883. The rail production for the past year was: Bessemer steel, 4,116,041 tons; iron, 21,890, and open hearth steel, 3,000.

Instead of sending his eldest boy to Florida, as the physicians recommended, H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven, has built a conservatory over his kitchen addition, and the boy spends six or seven hours in the sunshine every day, and is growing strong again.

Nantucket is ice-bound. A writer from there, on Feb. 6, said: "No boat has left or come to this little town since Saturday, January 31, thus debarring us from all intercourse with the mainland. 'Sconset and every other part of the island is frozen up so that no one can come to our assistance."

Hawaiian newspapers are appealing for popular subscriptions in aid of leper children, the number of whom is said to be largely on the increase. The government, it is explained, is so nearly bankrupt that it has no money to appropriate toward the home for leper children which it is proposed to build.

Maine ranks second in her sea and first in her river fisheries among the states in the union. In her sea fisheries 11,071 persons are employed, and the value of the product last year was $3,614,178. In river fishing 1,590 persons find employment, and they caught in 1883, fish to the value of $175,046.

A physician connected with one of the hospitals in New York where children receive special attention says that many of the cases of spinal trouble brought to his notice are the direct result of the careless handling of baby carriages. The matter of how nurses and others handle these little vehicles is one to which parents may well pay attention.

Since 1786 there have been sold to private parties 402 of the islands along the coast of Maine. They range in size from 1,000 to 16,000 acres. There are 8 islands comprising from 1,000 to 5,000 acres, and 42 comprising from 100 to 900 acres. A large number of these islands are settled, having fine farms upon them; others are wooded, and still others are barren.

An important discovery of gold, says *The Alta California*, has been made within the last few days near San Fernando, Los Angeles county, Cal. The location is within four or five hundred yards of Maclay Station, which is three miles south of San Fernando. The range of low hills where the mine is located resembles the famous Silver King mine in Arizona. The ledge has been traced about a mile. The vein is from four inches to a foot wide, and assays $250 to $300 per ton.

The officers of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., experimented with some torpedoes on the ice a few days ago. The water and ice arose in a vertical column some two hundred feet. The holes blown in the ice clear about thirty-five or forty feet across, and it was shattered for some distance beyond that. These torpedoes were said to be charged with about thirty-four pounds of gun-cotton each, which it is estimated to possess a force equal to two hundred pounds of gunpowder.

A Virginia City, Nev., paper says: "The energetic hissing nightly accorded to the heavy villain in the melodrama now running at the Baldwin reminds old residents of the first theatrical performance ever given in Virginia City. Most of the miners had not seen a play for a score of years, and when the Johnston troupe opened in 'Othello' the house presented a packed mass of red shirts. Edwin Booth was the Iago, and so faithfully did he portray the traitorous friend that the audience lost control of itself, and in the second act began shooting at the fell conspirator. One shot struck Othello's sword-hilt, and all hands had to lie down on the stage and roll into the wings. The indignant miners were finally quieted and the play proceeded, but the final denouement was so taken to heart by the spectators that Booth remained in the theater all night for fear of the vigilantes, who talked seriously of lynching the 'cold-blooded cuss of a hand.'"

FARM NOTES.

American Agriculturist.

OATS AND PEAS.

We have for many years grown oats and peas together. On good, rich land, sown early, you can get a great mass of fodder and grain. The drawback in the older States is the pea-weevil. The peas are affected with the "bug," and we do not sell them, but feed them out on the farm to pigs and sheep, principally to the former. The pigs do not object to the bugs. What the bugs think of it is not reported. The fanning-mill will separate nearly all the oats from the peas. No matter if a few of the split peas will remain with the oats.

If cut before the oats get too ripe and the crop is carefully cured, the fodder is nearly as good as hay. As to the variety of peas, sow any that you can buy cheap enough. The seedsmen charge too much for it, or the White or Black-eyed Marrowfat would be good. The common Canada Creeper or any other small, round pea answers a good purpose, and a bushel goes farther than the larger varieties. We mean that it is not necessary to sow them so thick. Two bushels of these small peas and a bushel of oats is enough see pea acre. The marrowfats should be sown at the rate of not less than three bushels per acre and a bushel to a bushel and a half of oats, thoroughly mixed together.

Early sowing is very desirable, and as sod can be plowed earlier in the spring than stubble land, we prefer to sow on sod, putting in the seed as fast as the land is plowed. The crop can be drilled in or broadcast. If a drill is used, keep the grain well mixed, or the peas will be apt to sink to the bottom. If sown broadcast and the land is well plowed in narrow furrows, sow on the furrows before harrowing. Then harrow and roll, and the peas will be well covered. You can rely on that.

WHAT VARIETY OF POTATOES TO PLANT.

If you want potatoes as early as possible, select the best early potato you can find. The genuine Early Rose is good enough and early enough. The Beauty of Hebron is equally good, and there are a dozen other varieties any one of which, if you happen to have it, will ripen about as early, and give satisfaction. If any one tells you he has a potato that will ripen two weeks earlier than the Rose or the Beauty of Hebron, and yield as much again per acre, tell him that it is a most valuable variety, and that he had better plant all he has got, and not sell a tuber to anyone else for seed. For early potatoes, plant in good, rich, mellow soil as soon as the frost is out of the ground. You can hardly plant too early. Until the plants appear, severe frost will not hurt them. When the plants are up, a frost will sometimes destroy the crop, or at any rate, seriously retard or injure it. A piece of paper, or a light covering of soil will save the plant. For winter potatoes, select a variety that possesses at least four points, viz: quality, vigorous growth of leaves to resist the potato bugs, a good keeper, and productiveness.

When the potato bugs first appeared, everybody planted early varieties of potatoes, in hopes of getting ahead of the bugs. Now that we know how to keep the bugs in check, we can plant later kinds. As a rule, the early varieties cannot yield as well as the later sorts, which have a longer season to grow in; or if they do in exceptional cases, it is probably owing to unusual richness of land. On ordinary land, other things being equal, a late variety will yield better, and keep better, (the next spring,) than the early varieties. A late variety of potato should be planted as early as the soil can be got into good condition. If you do not wish to plant early—or perhaps we had better say, if you are behind with your work, and cannot plant as early as you wish, plant an earlier variety. The later you plant, the earlier should be the variety planted. The same principle, or rule as to planting, applies to cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, turnips, corn, beans, peas, etc. The earlier the variety, that is, the quicker it matures, the later can it be sown or planted.

WHY ARE ONIONS DIFFICULT TO RAISE?

Many of our readers seem to have trouble in raising onions from seed. The seed will grow, and so do the onions, but they do not form bulbs. They produce thick necks and keep green and growing until cut down by frost. Many think this is due to climate. Possibly this is so, but in many cases the trouble is more likely to be due to some of the following causes, namely: poor seed, poor land, late sowing and weeds. By poor seed we do not mean seed that will not grow, but ill-bred seed, seed grown from a crop of onions, the best of which have been sold and those not good enough to sell, planted for seed! A sea-lionish onion, or one with a small bulb and a thick, immature neck, will produce quite as much and quite as good-looking seed as the best formed bulb—in fact more seed and better looking seed. Seed grown from scullions, or from thick-necked onions will be very sure to produce scullions. We can row down stream faster than we can pull up against the current. The onion has been brought to perfection by high feeding and careful selection, and if we would maintain what we have gained, we must continue our efforts, but must not select the poorest onions to breed from.

By poor land, we do not mean land that will not produce a good crop of corn or wheat or potatoes or grass. Land might be too rich for wheat, but not rich enough for onions. This same land might, without any manure, become rich enough for onions. We know how, mucky land where onions are successfully grown year after year without manure, but which at first produced a very poor crop. It needed the thorough tillage and freedom from weeds which all onion growers find so essential. Onion seed should be sown the moment the frost is out of the surface soil. The land should have been made ready the autumn previous. If this is not done and you have to get the land ready in the spring, you may get a fair crop of onions, but can hardly expect a full yield. Even if everything else is favorable, if the onion patch is not kept free *from* weeds, you will be pretty certain of getting a liberal sprinkling of scullions. To a certain extent, rich land and freedom from weeds, you will be pretty certain of getting a good liberal sprinkling of scallions. To a certain extent, rich land and freedom from weeds have the same effect; both are favorable to rapid growth. Onion roots spread out very little on the surface; they strike straight down. This is probably why land that has been thoroughly tilled or heavily manured for years is best for onions. The fertility has had time to get down towards the subsoil.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COW STABLE.

We like to feed each cow about one-half bushel of rye meal just before calving, commencing by giving a handful of meal in a gallon of boiling water to a feed, at first, and increasing the quantity daily, commencing about two weeks before calving. If the udder should become sore, swollen and inflamed, bathe it every two hours during the day with hot soap-suds, rubbing it long and gently, and drying with a woolen cloth. The last thing at night, apply lard as hot as she can bear it, rubbing it in well. For sore teats, wash clean with warm water, and apply glycerine. For an obstruction in a teat, use a silver milking-tube. The best way to manage a fresh-calved cow, as far as the cow herself is concerned, is to allow the calf to suck for two to five days, or until you are quite sure the udder is all right. Then take away the calf and milk the cow five times a day for a while, especially if she is fed liberally for milk. Garget and milk-fever are the two ailments most to be feared in a fresh cow. The former is produced by overfeeding with concentrated or stimulating food, like cotton seed, or corn meal. The best remedy to my knowledge is one ounce saltpetre in the feed. Use this medicine two or three times, and frequently foment the udder with hot soap-suds. Anything that interferes with the condition of the cow after calving may produce milk-fever. Exposure, too much exercise, or nervous excitement, are all sufficient to bring on an attack, and a recovery is of rare occurrence. It is the "ounce of prevention" in this case, as in so many others, that is worth the pound of cure. Keep the animal quiet for a week before and after calving, and nurse her well.

SETTING OUT CURRANT BUSHES.

The most important point in setting out currant bushes is to set them out. Set them where you can cultivate on each side of them, and not against the fence or wall. As often treated, currants are a nuisance. The bushes soon become stunted and covered with moss, the caterpillars destroy the leaves, and what few currants we get are small, unripe and nearly worthless. Why should they be otherwise? They are never manured, never cultivated or hoed, rarely pruned, and no efforts are made to destroy the caterpillars until half the leaves are stripped from the branches. If any of our readers have such bushes, the first thing to do is to set out new ones on new land. Let the old ones remain until the new ones come into bearing and in the meantime give the old ones a dressing of manure, cultivate or fork and hoe the ground around them and keep down the weeds, afterward cut out all dead branches, and all that are so far gone as to be hopeless. As a field crop, when you have access to a railroad station or near market, and can secure pickers, currants can be grown with considerable profit. But you must plant on rich land, or make it rich land, or make it rich with manure and keep the soil all through the growing season well cultivated and free from weeds. Were we about to set out several acres of currants, we should set them out in rows not less than six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. This would give twenty-four hundred and twenty bushes per acre. Seven or eight feet apart would be better. The most popular red variety is the Cherry. This is owing to its large size and handsome appearance. But with us it is not as productive as the common Red Dutch, or Victoria. The Versailles is also a productive and good currant of large size. Size, however, is largely a question of rich land, good cultivation and judicious pruning.

Forwarding Garden Vegetables.

American Agriculturist.

When the gardener gives the plant a special advantage the result of which is to cause it to produce or mature earlier than it otherwise would, he is said to "forward" it. Tomatoes will bear long before frost, if the seeds are sown in the open ground. By sowing seeds in a hot-bed and raising the plants, the tomato is forwarded. If the seeds were sown last fall and the plants kept in a hot house to produce fruit in the early spring, that would be "forcing." Cucumbers are forced under glass, but they may also be forwarded. For illustration? to forward the cucumber, fill some four-inch pots with fine, rich soil, sow half a dozen cucumber seeds in each and set the pots in a hot-bed, or stand them in a box which can be set on the sill of the kitchen window. Another method of starting the seeds, if a good piece of turf can be had, is this: Take up a thick, strong sod, and fit it to a shallow box with the grassy side down. The sides of the box need not be over three inches high. With a strong knife cut the sod into squares, which should be according to the size of the box, three or four inches square. Cut quite down through the grass roots and tops, to the bottom of the box, to make sure that the pieces can be separated readily. Sow several seeds in the earth of each piece of sod, which is of course bottom or earth side up. Set this box of sods in the window or in a hot-bed, as directed for the pots. Either pots or sods must be watered as needed. When the seeds are up and the plants begin to show their rough leaves, remove all but two or three in each pot or piece of sod. Do not pull out the extra plants, as it will disturb the roots of those which are to be left, but cut them off with a knife, or pinch them off with the thumb and finger nails, close to the ground.

When the gentleman, who for twenty-three years has been the chief editor of the American Agriculturist, assumed that position, the boys of the country were all anxious to go to cities and become clerks in dry goods, stores and other establishments. Now all our city boys are looking forward to the time when they shall become the owners of farms; so it is that under the teachings of such periodicals as the American Agriculturist, agriculture has now become universally regarded, as George Washington pronounced it to be, the most healthful, most useful and most noble employment of man.—[American Agriculturist.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

THE FALLEN JUDGE.

Youths' Companion.

Twenty-five years ago a young lawyer, tired of waiting for clients in his native town, opened a law office in the city of New York. As business came in slowly he drifted into politics, and his pleasant manners, aided by his fluent tongue, made him popular with the "boys" who pack ward meetings and nominate candidates.

In order to make new friends and retain old ones, he visited saloons and bar-rooms, and made himself "hail fellow well met" with the local politicians. The little money he earned during the day was spent at night in "treating" the men he wished to use as stepping stones.

Occasionally an old friend met him, and seeing his surroundings and tell-tale looks, dropped a word of caution. "Yes, yes, I know!" he would reply, "But, you see, I am making friends; when I carry out my purpose, I will drop them. Politics, you know, makes strange bed-fellows, and when one is in Rome he must do as the Romans do."

The "boys" elected him Judge of the Marine Court. When he took his seat at a high salary, his old-fashioned friends again cautioned him. "I am all right, now," he said, "I am going to drop the "boys" and do my best to make a reputation. You shall have no cause to be ashamed of the Judge in the future!"

He did remove himself from his bar-room associates and tried to do his duty as a Judge and a good citizen, but he had formed the habit of DRINKING, and THAT he did not eradicate. Instead of visiting saloons, he became a member of a fashionable club and drank champagne instead of whiskey. The club men were more genteel than the ward politicians, but not more helpful to a man who had promised himself to break away from evil.

When the Judge's term of office had expired, the "boys" resented being dropped. He was not re-elected, and the failure unmanned him. He took up again with whiskey, and became so dissipated that his genteel associates would not recognize him. He sank lower and lower, living in vile lodgings and frequenting vile groceries.

One morning, a week or two ago, a dozen vagrants and drunkards stood in the "dock" of a New York police court. As the Justice looked over the group, he saw the Judge with his long white locks and beard.

"What, you here again!" he exclaimed, and he shook his head sadly.

"Yes, Judge; and I want to be sent to the Island for the winter. I've no home, no money and no friends."

He was committed to the work house, where he had already served several terms. It is not necessary to give the man's name. The facts of his life are sufficient for the purpose we have in view, which is to show that ruin follows by an inevitable law when men adopt such methods to secure position as this man adopted. To-day his severest punishment lies in the knowledge of what he has lost by his own unwise acts, and from the clear perception of what, but for his folly, he MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Major C. B. Calton, of New York, has recently said; "I manufactured liquor for twenty-five years. I began the liquor business selling beer over my father's bar when I was fifteen years old. I know all about it and can make any kind. The adulteration of liquor is something you know very little about, and the extent of it will surprise you. A man stands about as good a chance of being struck by lightning as to get a pure article of brandy in the city of New York. With rectified whiskey as a basis we can imitate any kind of brandy. The French are more expert than we are; we begin where they leave off, and God pity the man who drinks the stuff we make. We make champagne which you buy for the genuine article. It costs to manufacture four dollars a basket; we sell it for ten dollars to dealers. We make the stuff and put it in our own bottles, make a fac-simile label of the genuine, import Spanish corks for the bottles and French straw and basket to pack them in. We want to make a genuine imported wine. We buy one barrel of it. Our cooper takes the barrel as a pattern and makes ours by it. They are new and bright. We put them through a staining process, and they come out old and musty and worn just like the genuine importation. Thirty-two deadly poisons are used in the manufacture of wine. Not one barrel in fifty sold here ever saw France. We sell thousands of barrels of whiskey to France to have them come back to us something else. Of all poisonous liquors in the world bourbon whiskey is the deadliest. Strychnine is only one of the poisons in it. A certain oil is used in its manufacture, eight drops of which will kill a cat in ten minutes, and a dog in nine minutes. The most temperate men in New York are the wholesale dealers. They dare not drink the stuff they sell."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in a recent lecture on temperance at Painesville, Ohio, thus detailed some of the horrible foot-prints of the traffic that had come under her own observation. She said she had been solicited to visit the State primary school near Boston. She went, and while standing on the platform, as the children passed into the chapel the matron gave her the story of each one; One child with an eye gouged out by a drunken and infuriated father; another, whose face seemed to be a one-sided formation. Her cheek and ear had been sliced off by her father, when maddened by drink and brandishing a butcher knife; another child was armless because thrown from an elevated window by a drunken parent and so severely injured that amputation was necessary; most horrible of all the numerous cases was that of a little girl who had been thrown on a hot stove by a drunken mother and severely burned, her screams bringing help before she was too badly injured to be saved. Mrs. Livermore said she wept at the recital of their terrible wrongs. Yes, and a nation that tolerates a system of iniquity that bears such fruits should not only weep but hide its head in shame.

WINTER DAIRYING.

A great deal has been written and said about the greater profit of winter dairying. After all it depends entirely on the kind of men that engage in it. If the man is intelligent enough to see the real facts and principles in the case, and then is energetic enough to put them into execution, there is no doubt there is much the most money in it. But winter dairying means a great deal. Some very excellent hints on this question are contained in the following from the National Live Stock Journal:

Profitable dairying can not be conducted upon hay alone, as cows are usually wintered. Some food, as nearly succulent as possible, must be provided. Those who have gone judiciously into the ensilage system will be quite prepared to furnish succulent food. Corn ensilage is what is usually found in nine-tenths of the silos in the whole country, and we will first consider the use of this. Green corn, properly put in silo, will be found in good condition, most of it a little sour, but yet relished by cows, and a healthy food, giving a fresh flavor to the butter, that dry food does not give. Yet, experienced feeders know that corn alone is far from being a complete food for milk, even if fed fresh from the field in autumn. Perhaps the best proportion of this corn ensilage is 60 lbs. per cow per day; 30 lbs. morning and evening, with 1 lb. linseed meal and 3 lbs. of finished middlings per feed, and about 5 lbs. of long hay at noon. This is a moderate ration for common sized cows. When an addition is to be made to this ration, one quart of corn meal at morning and evening feed will be a good improvement to the variety. This ration will produce good milk and a fair yield. We have very often urged the necessity for a variety of food in the dairy ration. If the dry hay given at noon is early cut, nicely cured clover, so much the better.

It must be understood that ensilage can not properly be fed in a cold stable, as it would freeze, and frost makes a very poor feed for milch cows. And this leads us to say that it is useless to attempt to feed profitably for winter butter in a cold stable. Milk secretion does not proceed well in a cold atmosphere. All experienced dairymen know that a cold wind in the fall will very much lessen the yield of milk. The very first requisite of profitable milk production in winter, is a warm, well ventilated stable. There is really no valid excuse for any dairyman having a cold stable. The cost of putting an inside lining and filling the space between the two boardings with sawdust, tanbark or cut straw, is so small that no dairyman can afford to have a cold stable. The cost will be repaid in half a winter. Some dairymen have tested and report very favorably upon artificial heat in milk stables. And, on a large scale, there can be little doubt of its economy. But this can not be adopted by very small dairymen, though he can make his stable too warm to freeze, at small expense.

One of the best improvements in winter dairying, is to winter the cows where they stand in the stable. This can be cheaply done on all farms, with an elevated spring so the water can be brought in wood or iron pipes, under ground, and kept at a temperature of 60°. When cows are let out to drink at a trough, the water being nearly at the freezing point they fill their stomachs with this cold water, which must be warmed up to blood heat by the heat in their bodies, and at the expense of the food that should be used to make milk. A large yield of milk is never produced under such circumstances. It is easy to arrange a trough in front of the cow, into which the water is conducted by a pipe, and the water is ready for her at any time she may wish it.

The cow in milk should not be exposed to cold storms. It is much better that she remain in a warm stable until the storm is over. Exercise in a storm will do her more harm than good. She should also be kept clean, and this is difficult to do in a common stable, even with good bedding, unless the stable is cleaned several times per day. And when cows are much soiled with manure it is very difficult to keep the milk from being contaminated. The self-cleaning stable grating is the only one that wholly succeeds in keeping the cow clean, without constant labor. This plan also saves all the liquid and solid droppings, which are always needed on a dairy farm as a fertilizer for the grain and grass crops. The large number of these gratings now in use proves that they are entirely practical, and they work even better when the droppings are thin. They are exceedingly important where ensilage is fed.

A difference in the yield of milk of 4 quarts a day, even at two cents a quart, is equal to $24 a year, which is the interest at 6 per cent on $400. A difference of 100 pounds of butter a year is equal to the same amount. With 10 cows this counts up pretty fast. A pure bred Ayrshire or Jersey cow will easily make this difference in the value of the yearly products; as there is no extra cost for the keeping, the increase is all profit.—[Hoard's Dairyman.

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT."

"An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents," This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price.

Address,
RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

The best five cent cigars is at th Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK RGION OF MINNESCTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 20 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapolis	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 20 a m	6 55 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 50 "	7 30 p m	Glyndon	7 20 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 33 "	Felton	6 45 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 48 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 26 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 33 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 43 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 p m	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 53 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 53 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 33 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 55 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 18 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } am
4 05 "	3 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 50 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	6 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 25 } D
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 48 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
O. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

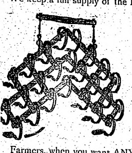
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated

Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

WALL PAPER.

Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store--Medical Hall!

A full line direct from the East. No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.

No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call-YOU!

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

FOR SALE

20 NEW Milch Cows, 20

—ALSO—

5 Yoke of Steers. 5

The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns, good milkers, and will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

Call on or address

B. SAMPSON,

[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Bookcases, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

[9-tf]

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE:

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,

Sample Rooms.

MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

FARM NOTES.

American Agriculturist.

OATS AND PEAS.

We have for many years grown oats and peas together. On good, rich land, sown early, you can get a great mass of fodder and grain. The drawback in the older States is the pea weevil. The peas are affected with the "bug," and we do not sell them, but feed them out on the farm to pigs and sheep, principally to the former. The pigs do not object to the bugs. What the bugs think of it is not reported. The fanning-mill will separate nearly all the oats from the peas. No matter if a few of the split peas will remain with the oats. If cut before the oats get too ripe and the crop is carefully cured, the fodder is nearly as good as hay. As to the variety of peas, sow any that you can buy cheap enough. The seedsmen charge too much for it, or the White or Black-eyed Marrowfat would be good. The common Canada Creeper or any other small, round pea answers a good purpose, and a bushel goes farther than the larger varieties. We mean that it is not necessary to sow them so thick. Two bushels of these small peas, and a bushel of oats is enough per acre. The marrowfats should be sown at the rate of not less than three bushels per acre and a bushel to a bushel and a half of oats, thoroughly mixed together.

Early sowing is very desirable, and as sod can be plowed earlier in the spring than stubble land, we prefer to sow on sod, putting in the seed as fast as the land is plowed. The crop can be drilled in or broadcast. If a drill is used, keep the grain well mixed, or the peas will be apt to sink to the bottom. If sown broadcast and the land is well plowed in narrow furrows, sow on the furrows before harrowing. Then harrow and roll, and the peas will be well covered. You can rely on that.

WHAT VARIETY OF POTATOES TO PLANT.

If you want potatoes as early as possible, select the best early potato you can find. The genuine Early Rose is good enough and early enough. The Beauty of Hebron is equally good, and there are a dozen other varieties any one of which, if you happen to have it, will ripen about as early, and give satisfaction. If any one tells you he has a potato that will ripen two weeks earlier than the Rose or the Beauty of Hebron, and yield as much again per acre, tell him that it is a most valuable variety, and that he had better plant all he has got, and not sell a tuber to anyone else for seed. For early potatoes, plant in good, rich, mellow soil as soon as the frost is out of the ground. You can hardly plant too early. Until the plants appear, severe frost will not hurt them. When the plants are up, a frost will sometimes destroy the crop, or at any rate, seriously retard or injure it. A piece of paper, or a light covering of soil will save the plant. For winter potatoes, select a variety that possesses at least four points, viz: quality, vigorous growth of leaves to resist the potato bugs, a good keeper, and productiveness.

When the potato bugs first appeared, everybody planted early varieties of potatoes, in hopes of getting ahead of the bugs. Now that we know how to keep the bugs in check, we can plant later kinds. As a rule, the early varieties cannot yield as well as the later sorts, which have a longer season to grow in; or if they do in exceptional cases, it is probably owing to unusual richness of land. On ordinary land, other things being equal, a late variety will yield better, and keep better (the next spring,) than the early varieties. A late variety of potato should be planted as early as the soil can be got into good condition. If you do not wish to plant early—or perhaps we had better say, if you are behind with your work, and cannot plant as early as you wish, plant an earlier variety. The later you plant, the earlier should be the variety planted. The same principle, or rule as to planting, applies to cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, turnips, corn, beans, peas, etc. The earlier the variety, that is, the quicker it matures, the later can it be sown or planted.

WHY ARE ONIONS DIFFICULT TO RAISE?

Many of our readers seem to have trouble in raising onions from seed. The seed will grow, and so do the onions, but they do not form bulbs. They produce thick necks and keep green, and growing until cut down by frost. Many think this is due to climate. Possibly this is so, but in many cases the trouble is more likely to be due to some of the following causes, namely: poor seed, poor land, late sowing and weeds. By poor seed we do not mean seed that will not grow, but ill-bred seed, seed grown from a crop of onions, the best of which have been sold, and those not good enough to sell, planted for seed. A sea-lionish onion, or one with a small bulb and a thick, immature neck, will produce quite as much and quite as good-looking seed as the best formed bulb—in fact more seed and better looking seed. Seed grown from scullions, or from thick-necked onions will be very sure to produce scullions. We can row down stream faster than we can pull up against the current. The onion has been brought to perfection by high feeding and careful selection, and if we would maintain what we have gained, we must continue our efforts, but must not select the poorest onions to breed from.

By poor land, we do not mean land that will not produce a good crop of corn or wheat or potatoes or grass. Land might be too rich for wheat, but not rich enough for onions. This same land might, without any manure, become rich enough for onions. We know how mucky land where onions are successfully grown year after year without manure, but which at first produced a very poor crop. It needed the thorough tillage and freedom from weeds which all onion growers find so essential. Onion seed should be sown the moment the frost is out of the surface soil. The land should have been made ready the autumn previous. If this is not done and you have to get the land ready in the spring, you may get a fair crop of onions, but can hardly expect a full yield. Even if everything else is favorable, if the onion patch is not kept free from weeds, you will be pretty certain of getting a liberal sprinkling of scullions. To a certain extent, rich land and freedom from weeds, you will be pretty certain of getting a good liberal sprinkling of scullions. To a certain extent, rich land and freedom from weeds have the same effect. [illegible] are favorable to rapid growth. Onion roots spread out very little on the surface; they strike straight down. This is probably why land that has been thoroughly tilled [illegible] [illegible]

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COW STABLE.

We like to feed each cow about one-half bushel of rye meal just before calving, commencing by giving a handful of meal in a gallon of boiling water to a feed, at first, and increasing the quantity daily, commencing about two weeks before calving. If the udder should become sore, swollen and inflamed, bathe it every two hours during the day with hot soap-suds, rubbing it long and gently, and drying with a woolen cloth. The last thing at night, apply lard as hot as she can bear it, rubbing it in well. For sore teats, wash clean with warm water, and apply glycerine. For an obstruction in a teat, use a silver milking tube. The best way to manage a fresh-calved cow, as far as the cow herself is concerned, is to allow the calf to suck for two to five days, or until you are quite sure the udder is all right. Then take away the calf and milk the cow five times a day for a while, especially if she is fed liberally for milk. Garget and milk-fever are the two ailments most to be feared in a fresh cow. The former is produced by overfeeding with concentrated or stimulating food, like cotton seed, or corn meal. The best remedy to my knowledge is one ounce saltpetre in the feed. Use this medicine two or three times, and frequently foment the udder with hot soap-suds. Anything that interferes with the condition of the cow after calving may produce milk-fever. Exposure, too much exercise, or nervous excitement, are all sufficient to bring on an attack, and a recovery is of rare occurrence. It is the "ounce of prevention" in this case, as in so many others, that is worth the pound of cure. Keep the animal quiet for a week before and after calving, and nurse her well.

SETTING OUT CURRANT BUSHES.

The most important point in setting out currant bushes is to set them out. Set them where you can cultivate on each side of them, and not against the fence or wall. As often treated, currants are a nuisance. The bushes soon become stunted and covered with moss, the caterpillars destroy the leaves, and what few currants we get are small, unripe and nearly worthless. Why should they be otherwise? They are never manured, never cultivated or hoed, rarely pruned, and no efforts are made to destroy the caterpillars until half the leaves are stripped from the branches. If any of our readers have such bushes, the first thing to do is to set out new ones on new land. Let the old ones remain until the new ones come into bearing and in the meantime give the old ones a dressing of manure, cultivate or fork and hoe the ground around them and keep down the weeds, afterward cut out all dead branches, and all that are so far gone as to be hopeless. As a field crop, when you have access to a railroad station or near market, and can secure pickers, currants can be grown with considerable profit. But you must plant on rich land, or make it rich land, or make it rich with manure and keep the soil all through the growing season well cultivated and free from weeds. Were we about to set out several acres of currants, we should set them out in rows not less than six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. This would give twenty-four hundred and twenty bushes per acre. Seven or eight feet apart would be better. The most popular red variety is the Cherry. This is owing to its large size and handsome appearance. But with us it is not as productive as the common Red Dutch, or Victoria. The Versailles is also a productive and good currant of large size. Size, however, is largely a question of rich land, good cultivation and judicious pruning.

Forwarding Garden Vegetables.

American Agriculturist.

When the gardener gives the plant a special advantage the result of which is to cause it to produce or mature earlier than it otherwise would, he is said to "forward" it. Tomatoes will bear long before frost, if the seeds are sown in the open ground. By sowing seeds in a hot-bed and raising the plants, the tomato is forwarded. If the seeds were sown last fall and the plants kept in a hot house to produce fruit in the early spring, that would be "forcing." Cucumbers are forced under glass, but they may also be forwarded. For illustration: to forward the cucumber, fill some four-inch pots with fine, rich soil, sow half a dozen cucumber seeds in each and set the pots in a hot-bed, or stand them in a box which can be set on the sill of the kitchen window. Another method of starting the seeds, if a good piece of turf can be had, is this: Take up a thick, strong sod, and fit it to a shallow box with the grassy side down. The sides of the box need not be over three inches high. With a strong knife cut the sod into squares, which should be according to the size of the box, three or four inches square. Cut quite down through the grass roots and tops, to the bottom of the box, to make sure that the pieces can be separated readily. Sow several seeds in the earth of each piece of sod, which is of course bottom or earth side up. Set this box of sods in the window or in a hot-bed, as directed for the pots. Either pots or sods must be watered as needed. When the seeds are up and the plants begin to show their rough leaves, remove all but two or three in each pot or piece of sod. Do not pull out the extra plants, as it will disturb the roots of those which are to be left, but cut them off with a knife, or pinch them off with the thumb and finger nails, close to the ground.

When the gentleman, who for twenty-three years has been the chief editor of the American Agriculturist, assumed that position, the boys of the country were all anxious to go to cities and become clerks in dry goods stores and other establishments. Now all our city boys are looking forward to the time when they shall become the owners of farms, hoping that under the teachings of such periodicals as the American Agriculturist, agriculture has now become universally regarded, as George Washington pronounced it to be, the most healthful, most useful and most noble employment of man.—American Agriculturist.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

THE FALLEN JUDGE.

Youths' Companion.

Twenty-five years ago a young lawyer, tired of waiting for clients in his native town, opened a law office in the city of New York. As business came in slowly he drifted into politics, and his pleasant manners, aided by his fluent tongue, made him popular with the "boys" who pack ward meetings and nominate candidates.

In order to make new friends and retain old ones, he visited saloons and bar-rooms, and made himself "hail fellow well met" with the local politicians. The little money he earned during the day was spent at night in "treating" the men he wished to use as stepping stones.

Occasionally an old friend met him, and seeing his surroundings and tell-tale looks, dropped a word of caution. "Yes, yes, I know!" he would reply, "But, you see, I am making friends; when I carry out my purpose, I will drop them. Politics, you know, makes strange bed-fellows, and when one is in Rome he must do as the Romans do."

The "boys" elected him Judge of the Marine Court. When he took his seat at a high salary, his old-fashioned friends again cautioned him. "I am all right, now," he said, "I am going to drop the "boys" and do my best to make a reputation. You shall have no cause to be ashamed of the Judge in the future!"

He did remove himself from his bar-room associates and tried to do his duty as a Judge and a good citizen, but he had formed the habit of DRINKING, and THAT he did not eradicate. Instead of visiting saloons, he became a member of a fashionable club and drank champagne instead of whiskey. The club men were more genteel than the ward politicians, but not more helpful to a man who had promised himself to break away from evil.

When the Judge's term of office had expired, the "boys" resented being dropped. He was not re-elected, and the failure unmanned him. He took up again with whiskey, and became so dissipated that his genteel associates would not recognize him. He sank lower and lower, living in vile lodgings and frequenting vile groceries.

One morning, a week or two ago, a dozen vagrants and drunkards stood in the "dock" of a New York police court. As the Justice looked over the group, he saw the Judge with his long white locks and beard.

"What, you here again!" he exclaimed, and he shook his head sadly.

"Yes, Judge, and I want to be sent to the Island for the winter. I've no home, no money and no friends."

He was committed to the work house, where he had already served several terms. It is not necessary to give the man's name. The facts of his life are sufficient for the purpose we have in view, which is to show that ruin follows by an inevitable law when men adopt such methods to secure position as this man adopted. To-day his severest punishment lies in the knowledge of what he has lost by his own unwise acts, and from the clear perception of what, but for his folly, he MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Major C. B. Calton, of New York, has recently said: "I manufactured liquor for twenty-five years. I began the liquor business selling beer over my father's bar when I was fifteen years old. I know all about it, and can make any kind. The adulteration of liquor is something you know very little about, and the extent of it will surprise you. A man stands about as good a chance of being struck by lightning as to get a pure article of brandy in the city of New York. With rectified whiskey as a basis we can imitate any kind of brandy. The French are more expert than we are; we begin where they leave off, and God pity the man who drinks the stuff we make. We make champagne which you buy for the genuine article. It costs to manufacture four dollars a basket; we sell it for ten dollars to dealers. We make the stuff and put it in our own bottles, make a fac-simile label of the genuine, import Spanish corks for the bottles and French straw and basket to pack them in. We want to make a genuine imported wine. We buy one barrel of it. Our cooper takes the barrel as a pattern and makes ours by it. They are new and bright. We put them through a staining process, and they come out old and musty and worn just like the genuine importation. Thirty-two deadly poisons are used in the manufacture of wine. Not one barrel in fifty sold here ever saw France. We sell thousands of barrels of whiskey to France to have them come back to us something else. Of all poisonous liquors in the world bourbon whiskey is the deadliest. Strychnine is only one of the poisons in it. A certain oil is used in its manufacture, eight drops of which will kill a cat in ten minutes, and a dog in nine minutes. The most temperate men in New York are the wholesale dealers. They dare not drink the stuff they sell."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in a recent lecture on temperance at Painesville, Ohio, thus detailed some of the horrible foot-prints of the traffic that had come under her own observation. She said she had been solicited to visit the State primary school near Boston. She was standing on the platform as the children [illegible] One child with an eye gouged out by a drunken and infuriated father, another whose face seemed to be a one-sided formation. Her cheek and ear had been sliced off by her father when maddened by drink and brandishing a butcher knife; another child was armless because thrown from an elevated window by a drunken parent and so severely injured that amputation was necessary; most horrible of all the numerous cases was that of a little girl who had been thrown on a hot stove by a drunken mother and severely burned, her screams bringing help before she was too badly injured to be saved. Mrs. Livermore said she wept at the recital of their terrible wrongs. Yes, and a nation that tolerates a system of iniquity that bears such fruits should not only weep but hide its head in shame.

WINTER DAIRYING.

A great deal has been written and said about the greater profit of winter dairying. After all it depends entirely on the kind of men that engage in it. If the man is intelligent enough to see the real facts and principles in the case, and then is energetic enough to put them into execution, there is no doubt there is much the most money in it. But winter dairying means a great deal. Some very excellent hints on this question are contained in the following from the National Live Stock Journal:

Profitable dairying can not be conducted upon hay alone, as cows are usually wintered. Some food, as nearly succulent as possible, must be provided. Those who have gone judiciously into the ensilage system will be quite prepared to furnish succulent food. Corn ensilage is what is usually found in nine-tenths of the silos in the whole country, and we will first consider the use of this. Green corn, properly put in silo, will be found in good condition, most of it a little sour, but yet relished by cows, and a healthy food, giving a fresh flavor to the butter, that dry food does not give. Yet, experienced feeders know that corn alone is far from being a complete food for milk, even if fed fresh from the field in autumn. Perhaps the best proportion of this corn ensilage is 60 lbs. per cow per day; 30 lbs. morning and evening, with 1 lb. linseed meal and 3 lbs. of finished middlings per feed, and about 5 lbs. of long hay at noon. This is a moderate ration for common sized cows. When an addition is to be made to this ration, one quart of corn meal at morning and evening feed will be a good improvement to the variety. This ration will produce good milk and a fair yield. We have very often urged the necessity for a variety of food in the dairy ration. If the dry hay given at noon is early cut, nicely cured clover, so much the better.

It must be understood that ensilage can not properly be fed in a cold stable, as it would freeze, and frost makes a very poor feed for milch cows. And this leads us to say that it is useless to attempt to feed profitably for winter butter in a cold stable. Milk secretion does not proceed well in a cold atmosphere. All experienced dairymen know that a cold wind in the fall will very much lessen the yield of milk. The very first requisite of profitable milk production in winter, is a warm, well ventilated stable. There is really no valid excuse for any dairyman having a cold stable. The cost of putting an inside lining and filling the space between the two boardings with sawdust, tanbark or cut straw, is so small that no dairyman can afford to have a cold stable. The cost will be repaid in half a winter. Some dairymen have tested and report very favorably upon artificial heat in milk stables. And, on a large scale, there can be little doubt of its economy. But this can not be adopted by very small dairymen, though he can make his stable too warm to freeze, at small expense.

One of the best improvements in winter dairying, is to winter the cows where they stand in the stable. This can be cheaply done on all farms, with an elevated spring so the water can be brought in wood or iron pipes, under ground, and kept at a temperature of 60°. When cows are let out to drink at a trough, the water being nearly at the freezing point they fill their stomachs with this cold water, which must be warmed up to blood heat by the heat in their bodies, and at the expense of the food that should be used to make milk. A large yield of milk is never produced under such circumstances. It is easy to arrange a trough in front of the cow, into which the water is conducted by a pipe, and the water is ready for her at any time she may wish it.

The cow in milk should not be exposed to cold storms. It is much better that she remain in a warm stable until the storm is over. Exercise in a storm will do her more harm than good. She should also be kept clean, and this is difficult to do in a common stable, even with good bedding, unless the stable is cleaned several times per day. And when cows are much soiled with manure it is very difficult to keep the milk from being contaminated. The self-cleaning stable grating is the only one that wholly succeeds in keeping the cow clean, without constant labor. This plan also saves all the liquids and solid droppings, which are always needed on a dairy farm as a fertilizer for the grain and grass crops. The large number of these gratings now in use proves that they are entirely practical, and they work even better when the droppings are thin. They are exceedingly important where ensilage is fed.

A difference in the yield of milk of a quart a day, even of two quarts [illegible] difference of 100 pounds of butter a year is equal to the same amount. With 10 cows this counts up pretty fast. A pure bred Ayrshire or Jersey cow will easily make this difference in the value of the yearly products, as there is no extra cost for the keeping, the increase is all profit.—[Hoard's Dairyman.

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT."

"An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents." This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address,

RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

The best five cent cigars is at th Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETSCHMAR.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK RGION OF MINNESCTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL			TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No. 1 Ex. Sun.	Stations	No. 2 Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	5 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 55 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 33 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 48 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 36 "	6 22 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 18 "	6 10 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson n.p	4 58 "	5 51 "
10 20 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 58 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 43 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 33 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 19 pm
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 }
4 05 "	2 58 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 20 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 30 a m	Crookston	6 25 p m
10 55	Fisher's	4 45
11 18	Mallory	4 18
11 55	Grand Forks	3 50
12 25	Ojata	3 00
1 00 }	[illegible]	2 25
1 25 } D	Arvilla	3 00 } D
1 45	Larimore	1 48
2 05	Shawnee	1 18
2 23	Niagara	12 55
2 57	Michigan City	12 18
[illegible]	Mapes	12 06
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 46
4 40	Devil's Lake	10 30 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St Paul.
C. H. [illegible]
Local Ticket Agent.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have

Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

WALL PAPER.

Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store--Medical Hall!

A full line direct from the East. No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.

No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call-YOU!

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

FOR SALE

20 NEW Milch Cows, 20

—ALSO—

5 Yoke of Steers. 5

The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns good milkers, and will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

Call on or address
B. SAMPSON,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

X. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tables, Lounges, Bed[illegible] Bed Springs, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE [illegible]

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
[9-tf]

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 2d, 1885

City and County Directory.

☞We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb .... Register.
L. K. Aaker .... Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:00 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson .... Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge .... Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson .... Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning .... Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague .... Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh .... Clerk of Court.
John Paterson .... Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire .... Auditor.
O. H. Lucken .... Treasurer.
D. H. Hatlestad .... Court Commissioner.
John Leo .... Attorney.
V. D. Carruth .... Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey .... Sheriff.
H. Shephard .... Coroner.
Ole Hamery .... Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist .... Woodside.
E. A. Bratlish—2d " .... Fisher.
M. B. Brown—3d " .... Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th " .... Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th " .... East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor .... E. M. Walsh.
Recorder .... W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer .... A. G. Gallasch.
Justices .... G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward .... Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d " .... Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d " .... N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th " .... S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large .... R. Houston.
City Attorney .... J. N. Ives.
City Engineer .... W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal .... J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal .... J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. Mix, M. W.
F. Behlmer, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. Shapleigh, H. P.
O. H. Lucken, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. Schwark, N. G.
R. B. Gates, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,480, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. Harris, Dictator.
Jas. Butler, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. Hurlbut, W. M.
Geo. D. Buckham, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. Barnes, C. C.
W. B. Dawley, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	.25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	.10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs.	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	.25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!
Boots and shoes below cost!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [29-tf]

Beltrami Crumbs.

Rumors!

Rollers!

More weather! whence? where?

More whiskey? No.

Why is it we can't get a drink on Sunday any more? Oh, but pause; wait till Sunday evening and you can have all you want.

The fellow who went home at eleven o'clock the other evening found—his head planted in the snow?—oh, no, but his supporters were not as supporting as they might have been.

A. W. Mott and family went down to Ada last Friday and remained two days.

The Red River Valley Elevator Co are repairing their elevator here. They intend to make some improvements and put in a steam engine in place of the two blind horses.

D. W. Haight intends to go to Iowa in the near future.

The temperance lodge is a relic of the past—two weeks past.

The two Misses Murphy took the train for Rollette on Saturday to spend Sunday at the Lockhart.

The prevailing showers of false teeth and fillings of all sorts have eventually ceased, and the view of the horizon is again clear.

C. M. Olds and Ed. Boddy went down to Ada to take in the rink a few days ago. They say they had a truly tip-top time.

Geo. C. Rois is expected home this week.

(Pretty girl who came in to the dentist's office the other day.) "How much will you charge me for fillin a tooth with gold?" and she looked prayfully up into his pallid countenance. (Dentist.) "Can't tell—it depends entirely on the size of the cavity." On exploring the regions of her mouth, he hunted in vain for the "holey" tooth. He was perplexed.
OLD FOX.

Grand Forks Herald: News has just been received of the death of A. O. Barquist on the 10th inst., at Valparaiso, Ind. He formerly kept the Central House in this city.

Al. Barquist was formerly well-known in this section. He came to this place with Carlos Clough for whom he worked for several years going from here to Grand Forks.

The April number of Dorcas is an admirable one. In addition to the usual number of patterns and directions for crocheted and knitted articles, there is an article on "Tile Carving from Colorado Marble," which opens the way for a new industry for women. This magazine takes special pains to bring forward anything new, which may in any way help women to new and better means of self-support. Dorcas is a periodical which should be in the hands of every lady in the land who has any taste for art decoration or fancy work. The illustrations are excellent, and the patterns selected with extreme good taste, and written in so plain and explicit a manner that a novice will find no trouble in following them. Newsdealers and postmasters will take subscriptions or furnish sample copies. Subscription price, $1.00 per year. Send ten cents for sample copy. Address, "Dorcas," 872 Broadway, New York City.

St. Paul Globe: C. H. Warren, general passenger agent of the Manitoba road, returned on Friday morning from a trip to Chicago and Detroit, Mich. He states that within the last thirty-six hours over two hundred emigrants arrived at Chicago by special train bound for North Dakota, besides a large number who arrived by regular trains for points in Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba. On Thursday 327 passengers left St. Paul via this popular Red River line for points beyond Barnesville. Mr. Warren states that information he received from agents while on his trip was to the effect that there would be a large exodus of emigrants from points in Canada and Michigan to the west this spring, and the agents expressed much surprise at the expanse of the Minnesota and Dakota business and at its early commencement. A number of European emigrants are coming in, mostly of the better class, with their outfit, to begin life anew. Mr. Warren states that the business so far this season exceeds that for the corresponding time last year.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.
MOSER & MOECKEL.

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.
[16-tf] C. KRETZSCHMAR.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.
Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] F. W. HASELTINE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and seventy-one and 87-100 dollars, ($571.87-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Luc Dumas to John Cromb, bearing date the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 345, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section No. twenty-two (22,) in Township No. one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-five (45) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th A. D. 1885.
JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.
LEO & GEDDES,
Att'y's for Mortgagee. [48-2]

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 82-100 dollars, ($277.82-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:25 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 258, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 13th, A. D. 1885.
FRED DEITZ,
Mortgagee.
PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 27th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 23d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 7312, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gillies, Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.
[45-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 13th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 1st, 1885, viz: THOMAS R. DENNISON, H'd No. 2,757, for the sw¼ S. 22, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Miller, James K. Gray, Seth Fetzer and Wm. Ritchie, all of Crookston, Minn.
[43-43] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 30th, 1885, viz: MARTIN M. DAVIS, H'd No. 1921, for the nw¼ S. 28, T. 153, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Cottet, William Brandt, Frank Stacey and Frank Sahamson, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.
[46-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 2d, 1885, viz: ALEXANDER ROBERG, H'd No. 3765, for the s½ se¼ and s½ sw¼ S. 10, T. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Huot, David Coe, Camille Bronilette and Peter Columbus, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.
[47-52] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 5th, 1885, viz: ELIE ASSELIN, Pre. D. S. No. 9158, for the lots 6 and 7 and the e½ sw¼ S. 6, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adelard Croteau, Joseph Page, Cezar Veaudrin and Stanislas Page, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.
[48-1] JOHN CROMB, Register.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Elken Bros. Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—MAIN STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINN

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
E. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. P. SAWYER, Cashier.

MORTGAGE SALE

First Publication Jan. 22d, 1885.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty seven 65-100 dollars ($1857.65-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 430, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 250 and 251, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 13th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th, 1885.
JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
45-53 Pro Se

By request of the mortgagee the above sale is adjourned until Thursday, April 16th, at 10 o'clock a. m.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Pierre Dulude, as mortgagor, did on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of July 6th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situated in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 3:45 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 87, 88, 89, and 90; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight and 10-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of July, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven and 40-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney
Fergus Falls, Minn. [42-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and five and 66-100 dollars, ($705.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Quesnell and Sarah Quesnell his wife, mortgagors, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 136, 137, 138 and 139, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number thirty-one (31) Township number one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range number forty-three (43) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $15.87-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1883, and $17.85-100 taxes on said premises for the year 1884, and forty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th A. D. 1885.
THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred thirty-three and 11-100 dollars, ($333.11-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Friedsam and Anna Friedsam, his wife, mortgagors to Emma Rindskopf, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of May A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of May A. D. 1884, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 483, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. eighteen (18,) in block twenty-three (23,) in Trails Addition to East Grand Forks, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th A. D. 1885.
EMMA RINDSKOPF,
Mortgagee.
PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn. [48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS Israel Dion, as mortgagor, did on the 25th day of January A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 25th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 26th day of January A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 92, 93 94 and 95; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 25-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained, on the part of said mortgagor to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable; and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider and declare, and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 53-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 13th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Cote, as mortgagor, did on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock, p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 196, 197 and 198; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 25-100 dollars due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 30-100 dollars, for which sum so paid, the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lein on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. H. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
Fergus Falls, Minn. [34-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 19th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven and 80-100 dollars, ($487.80-100,) which is claimed to be due to the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Leblanc, (unmarried,) of Terrebonne, Minn., mortgagor, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wis., a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of March A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 320, 321 and 322, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number twenty-six (26,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range forty-three (43) west, and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $13.65-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises, for the year 1882, and $10.51-100 taxes for the year 1883, and $7.87-100 taxes for the year 1884, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 10th A. D. 1885.
THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin.
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs, Valencia raisens for	1,00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
CANNED GOODS	
12 cans plums	1,00
12 cans corn for	1,45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.
Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,
Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTO MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch
—Have just received a new and complete stock of—
DRY GOODS
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.
Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.
☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

New York Store!
BEFORE BUYING YOUR
SPRING DRY GOODS
Call and See Our Stock and Prices.
☞ Fine Line of DRESS GOODS and SILKS at prices within the reach of all.
WHITE GOODS.
Embroideries, Nainsook's Sussis, all over-embroideries and Laces.
Bargains in CRASHES and TOWELS.
Geo. G. Macdonell,
Successor to Proud & Macdonell.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 2d, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register
L. K. Aaker	Receiver

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court
John Paterson	Register of Deeds
P. J. McGuire	Auditor
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer
D. H. Hattlestad	Court Commissioner
John Leo	Attorney
Y. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff
H. Shephard	Coroner
Ole Hamery	Surveyor

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside
F. A. Brailish—2d	Fisher
M. R. Brown—3d	Crookston
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th	Red Lake Falls
T. Sullivan—5th	East Grand Forks

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine
—2d	Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia
—3d	N. P. Stone, W. Walker
—4th	S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy
—at large	R. Houston
City Attorney	J. N. Ives
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut
Marshal	J. Dowling
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

GERMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIAWATHA LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W.—Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
G. H. Mix, M. W.
F. Dehlmer, Secr.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M.—Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. Shapleigh, H. P.
O. H. Lucken, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. Schwarr, N. G.
R. B. Gates, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,460, K. of H.—Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. Harris, Dictator.
Jas. Butler, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M.—Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. Hurlbut, W. M.
Geo. D. Buckman, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P.—Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. Barnes, C. C.
W. B. Dawley, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	.25
50 cent Japan tea for	.35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	.10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines (imported) for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	.25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	.25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for the money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank H. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before [illegible] [illegible]

Beltrami Crumbs.

Rumors [illegible]

Rollers [illegible]

More weather [illegible]

More whiskey [illegible]

Why is it we can't get a drink on Sunday any more? Oh, but pause, wait till Sunday evening and you can have all you want.

The fellow who went home at eleven o'clock the other evening found his head planted in the snow?—oh no, but his supporters were not as supporting as they might have been.

A. W. Mott and family went down to Ada last Friday and remained two days.

The Red River Valley Elevator Co. are repairing their elevator here. They intend to make some improvements and put in a steam engine in place of the two blind horses.

D. W. Haight intends to go to Iowa in the near future.

The temperance lodge is a relic of the past—two weeks past.

The two Misses Murphy took the train for Rollette, on Saturday to spend Sunday at the Lockhart.

The prevailing showers of false teeth and fillings of all sorts have eventually ceased, and the view of the horizon is again clear.

C. M. Olds and Ed. Boddy went down to Ada to take in the rink a few days ago. They say they had a truly tip-top time.

Geo. C. Reis is expected home this week.

(Pretty girl who came in to the dentist's office the other day.) "How much will you charge me for fillin' a tooth with gold?" and she looked prayfully up into his pallid countenance. (Dentist.) "Can't tell—it depends entirely on the size of the cavity." On exploring the regions of her mouth, he hunted in vain for the "holey" tooth. He was perplexed.
OLD FOX.

Grand Forks Herald: News has just been received of the death of A. O. Barquist on the 10th inst., at Valparaiso, Ind. He formerly kept the Central House in this city.

Al. Barquist was formerly well-known in this section. He came to this place with Carlos Clough for whom he worked for several years going from here to Grand Forks.

The April number of Dorcas is an admirable one. In addition to the usual number of patterns and directions for crocheted and knitted articles there is an article on "Tile Carving from Colorado Marble," which opens the way for a new industry for women. This magazine takes special pains to bring forward anything new, which may in any way help women to new and better means of self-support. Dorcas is a periodical which should be in the hands of every lady in the land who has any taste for art decoration or fancy work. The illustrations are excellent, and the patterns selected with extreme good taste, and written in so plain and explicit a manner that a novice will find no trouble in following them. News-dealers and postmasters will take subscriptions or furnish sample copies. Subscription price, $1.00 per year. Send ten cents for sample copy. Address, "Dorcas," 872 Broadway, New York City.

St. Paul Globe: C. H. Warren, general passenger agent of the Manitoba road, returned on Friday morning from a trip to Chicago and Detroit, Mich. He states that within the last thirty-six hours over two hundred emigrants arrived at Chicago by special train bound for North Dakota, besides a large number who arrived by regular trains for points in Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba. On Thursday 327 passengers left St. Paul via this popular Red River line for points beyond Barnesville. Mr. Warren states that information he received from agents while on his trip was to the effect that there would be a large exodus of emigrants from points in Canada and Michigan to the west this spring, and the agents expressed much surprise at the expanse of the Minnesota and Dakota business and at its early commencement. A number of European emigrants are coming in, mostly of the better class, with their outfit to begin life anew. Mr. Warren states that the business so far this season exceeds that for the corresponding time last year.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets
Ætna	9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,899,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	10,787,983
Milwaukee Mech.	1,129,876
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

[illegible]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretschmar's Grist Mill at Red Lake Falls is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on the [illegible]. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill, and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market prices.
[14-44] C. Kretschmar.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business I will announce to my former customers and all those desiring of obtaining trees and plants the coming spring that I will sell and book at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchases elsewhere. Residence, [illegible] block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 76.
Respectfully,
[18-?] [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 26th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and seventy-one and 87-100 dollars ($571.87-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Lug. Dumas to John Cromb, bearing date the 25th day of October A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section No. twenty-two (22) in Township No. one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-five (45) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 24th A. D. 1885.
JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.
Leo & Gronon,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 22-100 dollars ($277.22-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee, bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th, A. D. 1885.
FRED DEITZ,
Mortgagee.
Pierce & Wilkinson,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 27th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 23d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 7312, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gillies, Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.
[45-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 1st, 1885, viz: THOMAS R. DENNISON, H'd No. 2,757, for the sw¼ S. 22, T. 148, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Miller, James K. Gray, Seth Fetzer and Wm. Ritchie, all of Crookston, Minn.
[43-48] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 20th, 1885, viz: MARTIN H. DAVIS, H'd No. 1921, for the nw¼ S. 28, T. 153, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Cottet, William Brandt, Frank Stacey and Frank Sehamson, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.
[46-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 2d, 1885, viz: ALEXANDER ROBERG, H'd No. 3765, for the e½ se¼ and s½ sw¼ S. 10, T. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Huot, David Coe, Camille Bronilette and Peter Columbus, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.
[47-52] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 5th, 1885, viz: ELIE ASSELIN, Pre. D. S. No. 9196, for the lots 6 and 7 and the e½ sw¼ S. 6, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adelard Croteau, Joseph Page, Cezer Veaudrin and Stanislas Page, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.
[18-1] JOHN CROMB, Register.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University, Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg. Quebec. Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Elken Bros. Hardware Store.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

MAIN STREET

CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINN.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus	[illegible]

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Exchange [illegible]. Collections made promptly [illegible].

Geo. O. Erskine, President.
[illegible] Chase, Vice-President.
[illegible], Cashier.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication Jan. 22d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven 65-100 dollars ($1887.65-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 4[illegible], which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 12th day of March A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated January 20th, 1885.
JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
45-50] Pro Se.

By request of the mortgagee the above sale is adjourned until Thursday, April 16th, at 10 o'clock a. m.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Pierre Dulude, as mortgagor, did on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of July 6th, A. D. 1881; whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situated in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of the northeast quarter, of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 2:45 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 87, 88, 89, and 90, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight and 14-100 dollars, due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of July, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of three hundred and seventy-seven and 40-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and five and 66-100 dollars, ($705.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Quesnell and Sarah Quesnell his wife, mortgagors, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 186, 187, 188 and 189, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section number thirty-one (31) Township number one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range number forty-three (43) west, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $15.87-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1883, and $17.85-100 taxes on said premises for the year 1884, and forty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th A. D. 1885.
THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred thirty-three and 11-100 dollars ($333.11-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Friedsam and Anna Friedsam his wife, mortgagors to Emma Rindskopf, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of May A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of May A. D. 1884, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on page 4[illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. eighteen (18) in block twenty-three (23,) in Traill's Addition to East Grand Forks, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated [illegible] A. D. 1885.
EMMA RINDSKOPF,
Mortgagee.
Pierce & Wilkinson,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Israel Dion, as mortgagor, did on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of January 25th, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eighteen (18,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with five interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage, and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 28th day of January A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 92, 93, 94 and 95, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of forty-six dollars, due as interest upon said mortgage and the said interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of thirty-two and 25-100 dollars, for which sum so paid the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lien on said mortgaged premises for the amount so paid with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas it was stipulated and agreed by and between the parties to said mortgage that if default should be made in any of the conditions or covenants therein contained, on the part of said mortgagor to be kept and performed, that then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for said mortgagees, their heirs or assigns, to consider the whole sum thereby secured as immediately due and payable; and whereas the legal representatives of John L. Hammond, deceased, one of said mortgagees, and Charles E. Bush, the surviving mortgagee, have exercised their option to consider and declare, and do hereby declare the whole sum of money secured by said mortgage to be due and payable; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice, including taxes paid as aforesaid the sum of three hundred and fifteen and 53-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Feb. 12th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [43-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Feb. 19th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, Arthur Cote, as mortgagor, did on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, duly execute and deliver to J. L. Hammond and C. E. Bush, of Addison County, Vermont, as mortgagees, his mortgage bearing date of March 1st, A. D. 1881, whereby he mortgaged to said mortgagees the following described lands, situate in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-five (45) west of the fifth principal meridian, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars with interest, according to the conditions of one certain promissory note with three interest coupons attached, bearing even date with said mortgage and made by said mortgagor to said mortgagees, which said mortgage was on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1881, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 196, 197 and 198; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty-six and 25-100 dollars due as principal and interest upon said mortgage on the first day of March, A. D. 1884, and the said principal and interest is still unpaid and due; and whereas, said mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on the premises in said mortgage described, for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the undersigned did, on the fifth day of September, 1883, pay said taxes and all interest and penalties thereon, amounting in all to the sum of eighteen and 30-100 dollars, for which sum so paid, the undersigned hold the treasurer's receipt, and claim a lein on said premises for the amount so paid, with interest from the date of such payment; and whereas there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice including taxes paid as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 dollars, and no proceedings have been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the same or any part thereof; and whereas John L. Hammond, one of the above mentioned mortgagees, died intestate on the third day of February, A. D. 1882, at Middlebury, in the County of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas Thomas A. Hammond, Charles E. Bush and Thad M. Chapman, of said County of Addison and State of Vermont, were on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1882, appointed administrators of the estate of said John L. Hammond, deceased, by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, State of Vermont; and whereas an authenticated copy of the appointment of said administrators was, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1882, filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the lands therein described, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the postoffice in the City of Crookston, in said County, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the sum due on said mortgage together with the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS A. HAMMOND, CHARLES E. BUSH, THAD M. CHAPMAN, Administrators of the estate of John L. Hammond, deceased.
CHARLES E. BUSH,
Surviving Mortgagee.
C. E. CHAPMAN, Attorney,
Fergus Falls, Minn. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 19th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven and 80-100 dollars, ($487.80-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Leblanc, (unmarried,) of Terrebonne, Minn., mortgagor, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wis., a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of March A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 390, 391 and 392, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of section number twenty-six (26,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range forty-three (43) west, and containing 160 acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $12.63-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises, for the year 1882, and $10.[illegible]-100 taxes for the year 1883, and $7.87-100 taxes for the year 1884, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th, A. D. 1885.
THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs. Valencia raisens for	1.00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
—CANNED GOODS—	
12 cans plums	1.00
12 cans corn for	1.45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.

Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTO MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

New York Store!

BEFORE BUYING YOUR

SPRING DRY GOODS

Call and See Our Stock and Prices.

☞ Fine Line of DRESS GOODS and SILKS, at prices within the reach of all.

WHITE GOODS.

Embroideries, Nainsook's, Sussis, all over embroideries and Laces.

Bargains in CRASHES and TOWELS.

Geo. G. Macdonell,

Successor to Proud & Macdonell.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. VIII.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 9, 1885.

TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

NO. 50

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 00	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	2 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	19 60	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	25 00	50 00
1 column	8 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	50 00	100 00

Entered at the Post-Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Holstein Cattle.

Manchester Mirror.

An effort will be made by some at the annual meeting of the Holstein Breeder's association to change the name of the cattle now known as Holsteins, to something else. Such a step, it seems to us, would be decidedly unwise. Under this name the breed of large black and white cattle has achieved a splendid notoriety, which is steadily gaining in lustre. A Holstein to-day stands at the head of all contestants for a thirty days' butter record, and the numerous magnificent results which members of this race have achieved for short and long periods, both as butter makers and milk yielders, are known to the world as Holstein records. The public, not a body to quickly grasp at technicalities, has become familiar with Holsteins, their characteristics, abilities, etc. If a change in name was made, for which there seems no good and sufficient reason, a long time would be necessary for farmers and breeders throughout the country to thoroughly understand it, and many awkwardnesses would result. Explanations would continually have to be made, and, it is evident, financial losses to breeders would occur. An association or an individual is always at a disadvantage which is placed as to be obliged to make an explanation. In view of the great progress which Holsteins as Holsteins have made, and with the grand promises which the future evidently has in store for the breed, it, in our judgment, would be the height of folly to substitute for a now universally well-known and understood name a title which cannot fail to be a hindrance to the advancement of the breed. There is no reason in the world why a name so long in use and applying to more than 10,000 registered animals should be dropped, and all the advantages which have accrued to breeders and importers under the use of it sacrificed, and a new appellation, to which no prestige would attach, adopted in its place.

STOCK-RAISING IN THE NORTHWEST.

Pioneer Press.

It always requires some degree of misfortune to bring the farmer to consent to any modification of the system into which he has been drifted by the current of custom. As a rule, if his neighbors raise wheat, he raises wheat; and if he has a tolerably satisfactory crop, he goes on raising wheat until some disturbance of his fortunes makes him look about him for a means of varying his industry and securing his profits against the sweep of unhappy accident. Through this experience the farmers of Southern Minnesota have already passed. And now those of Northern Minnesota and Dakota have been made to look about them by the persistently low market price of wheat. While their profits have been so cut into or entirely absorbed by current expenses, as in the last year, they are in a condition to listen to the unheeded advice of all these years, urging them to adopt diversified industry. A good many of them are not disposed to wait for some year of complete disaster before they cease to stake all their prosperity upon the chances of a favorable season for a single crop. They are ready to begin the process of diversification. And their first and very practical question is, what shall be substituted for the universal wheat crop? The latitude is too high for extensive cultivation of corn as a market crop, and the distribution does not yet warrant an extensive resort to any of the score of profitable crops that engage the attention of the small farmer. What, then, is to be the instrument of diversification? One answer to the question has already been presented in these columns. Flax is rising to a prominent place in the list of Dakota and Minnesota products. We have shown how profitable it is, how much more thoroughly all the products of the plant may be utilized, and how well adapted it is to any climate found south of the boundary line in the Northwest. Flax culture is one of the avenues of escape from the certain losses of wheat [illegible] culture. The Pioneer Press has repeatedly urged the advantages of stock raising, not only for Southern Minnesota, but for Northern Minnesota and Dakota as well. It has shown that the new prosperity which has dawned upon the communities that have resorted to dairying and cattle raising is one which the people of the Red River Valley and the Dakota prairies may enjoy just as well as the people of the Iowa border. It has endeavored to remove some of the skepticism prevailing as to the profitable cultivation of live stock in the alleged severer climate of the Northwest, and to persuade farmers to remove their doubts by giving it a trial. But facts are the most potent arguments. There is now available definite information on this point. The following practical experience in the matter of stock raising in the Northwest is worth more than a volume of abstract principles, and should be studied carefully by every farmer in Minnesota and Dakota.

In a letter in answer to numerous inquiries as to the possibility of raising stock in Northwestern Minnesota, Mr. James B. Power has jotted down some of the results of his own experience in this line. The intelligent efforts of the president of the Manitoba road to improve the breed of cattle in the Northwest have many times been noted. Mr. Power has taken it upon himself to prove that there was practical value in this experiment, by showing that cattle, whether of native or improved stock, can be raised without difficulty and at a handsome profit on the farms of the Northwest. The natural conditions are all favorable. Now here is the actual experience of a year. First, as to the cost and profit of summer's keep, we will give Mr. Power's statement in his own words:

"On the 30th day of April last I turned our cattle on to their summer pastures, then weighing every animal, young or old, as they went from the barns (all marked with a numbered tag in the ear, so that each one can be identified). They were brought in from their pastures about the middle of October and turned into the barn lots and adjoining fields, but not under cover until Nov. 16; during these four weeks they were given all the corn fodder and oat straw they would eat, with a few roots, but no hay or grain. On the 15th of November each one was again weighed and then put into winter quarters, and the gain on summer pasturage on each animal noted.

Of our non-breeding stock, the smallest gain in actual weight was on a native cow, three years old past; weight April 30, 1,000 pounds; Nov. 15, 1,045 pounds. The largest gain, also a three-year-old past cow, April 30, 910 pounds, Nov. 15, 1,300 pounds; or a gain of 350 pounds, or 38 3-10 per cent in the 200 days. The best relative gains in the same time were on a yearling heifer, going out at 340 pounds, and coming in at 690 pounds; and a yearling steer, going out at 530 and coming in at 880 pounds; the aggregate average gain on all the non-breeding stock being 47 4-5 per cent. on their weights of April 30. On the entire herd, including the breeding cows, the average gain in weight during same time was 34½ per cent. Bear in mind that this was exclusively on native prairie grass until brought in from the pastures; also, it may be well to say here that the stock here referred to is native stock principally, with a few hear having one cross of Shorthorn."

These are the results that ought, we think, to satisfy the most skeptical as to the capabilities of the Northwest in the direction of stock raising. But this is only the summer period. How about the winter season, which is the bugbear of the inexperienced? As we have seen the above record covers 200 days of the year. As to the winter expense, Mr. Power states that, with the exception of milch cows, a few head of pure breeds and those kept for fattening, the entire consumption of his herd averages a daily feed per head of one and three-fourths quarts of ground oats, ten pounds of hay and free run to oat-straw ricks, at a cost of not to exceed three cents per day. At the same time repeated tests by the scales show an average gain in weight during the winter one pound per day for each. And finally, as to the expense of shelter, another bugaboo to those who have forgotten that beast as well as man is comparatively little affected by the dry cold of this region, again the statistics show that, after charging 10 per cent. on building expenses as the cost of winter shelter, this item for the whole herd averages not more than 75 cents per head for the season. Cattle put up for fattening purposes, the average gain is from two to two and one-half pounds per day, while from 77 cows 60 calves, or 77 per cent. were raised. The results in other varieties of stock breeding are equally unequivocal. On a flock of 175 sheep, the wool clipped averaged eight and one-fourth pounds, and the increase from breed carried through was 95 per cent. Hogs and cattle do as well, though from the nature of things a less profitable investment. It is not necessary to dwell upon these results. A practical farmer can figure out the profits for himself, and he will not be slow to see how he can diversify his industry while increasing his income. There is as much money in proportion to capital invested in stock raising in Northern Minnesota and Dakota as on the Southern plains or the ranches of Montana. And there is in addition the security which the farmer seeks against the overwhelming disaster of a bad season, when all his resources have been concentrated upon a single product.

FARM NOTES.

American Agriculturist.

A GOOD TIME TO RUN IN DEBT.

We will not take the responsibility of advising you to run in debt. It may be all right and wise to do so, and it may not; one thing is certain, it is a good time to make needed improvements on the farm and elsewhere. Pluck is better than capital. Do not say that we are raising too much of everything now, and that it is a good time to stop. It will be a great mistake. If you are going to farm at all, farm well. Raise good crops, keep good horses, cows, sheep, hogs and poultry. Cultivate the land thoroughly, drain it where needed; feed stock liberally and make good manure, and apply it to the best paying crops. Have faith in the future. In England it is considered safe for a farmer to run in debt, in order to drain his land, and there are corporations ready to loan him money for this purpose. You may feel confident that the products of man's brains and labor, and skill, will always be needed. Make up your mind to do a certain work in the spring and get ready for it this winter.

CULTIVATION OF OATS.

New varieties of oats are constantly introduced. They have a run of popularity for a few years, and some other candidate takes their place. The truth of the matter is this: Oats grown in a northern locality are better than those grown further south. The true plan, no matter what variety you select, is to get the oats from as far north as convenient, and renew the seed every two or three years. Oats differ from barley in doing well on sod land—or on almost any land, from black muck to the heaviest clay. Oats are grown so easily that they are not appreciated. They are a profitable and useful crop. The straw is good, and the grain always in demand in market, and always wanted at home. No farmer ever has more oats than he knows what to do with. Really good, heavy oats, however, are scarce. Many of our oats are a disgrace to us. This is not because the variety is in itself a poor one, but because we have grown it too long without change of seed, and have taken no pains in selecting and preparing the land for the crop. Late sowing means light oats. Early sowing, with other things favorable, means heavy oats and a good yield. We like to sow oats on land plowed the fall previous. Sow as early in the spring as the frost is out of the ground—drilled or broadcast as most convenient, not less than two bushels of seed per acre. But as we have said before, oats are frequently sown on sod land plowed in the spring and sown on the furrows. An implement that will work the surface soil without disturbing the sod, is what is wanted to prepare the land and cover the seed, if sown broadcast. If drilled in, we like to follow with a fine-toothed harrow, and work the surface soil as fine as possible. But do not delay. Get in the seed and work the land afterwards or not, as the season and other work will permit.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moment's notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

PUBLIC SALE

AT

Auction! Auction!

I will offer for sale at my

Sale Stables in the City of Crookston,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON

Wednesday, the 15th day of April,

Commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m.

18 GOOD LARGE 18

WORK HORSES.

TERMS CASH.

Let everybody come who wants to buy Good Horses at cash prices. A chance to save money seldom offered.

M. R. BROWN.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

WALL PAPER.

Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store--Medical Hall!

A full line direct from the East. No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.

No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call-YOU!

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL.		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 55 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 31 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 22 "
9 23 "	9 53 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson n.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 20 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 35 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 53 "	1 45 "
2 23 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 18 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 16 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 00 " } D
1 48 "	Larimore	1 48 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 32 "	Niagara	12 53 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 48 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake.	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 9, 1885. NO. 50

Polk County Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 25 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 30	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	16 50	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	8 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Holstein Cattle.

Manchester Mirror.

An effort will be made by some at the annual meeting of the Holstein Breeder's association to change the name of the cattle now known as Holsteins, to something else. Such a step, it seems to us, would be decidedly unwise. Under this name the breed of large black and white cattle has achieved a splendid notoriety, which is steadily gaining in lustre. A Holstein to-day stands at the head of all contestants for a thirty days' butter record, and the numerous magnificent results which members of this race have achieved for short and long periods, both as butter makers and milk yielders, are known to the world as Holstein records. The public, not a body to quickly grasp at technicalities, has become familiar with Holsteins, their characteristics, abilities, etc. If a change in name was made, for which there seems no good and sufficient reason, a long time would be necessary for farmers and breeders throughout the country to thoroughly understand it, and many awkwardnesses would result. Explanations would continually have to be made and, it is evident, financial losses to breeders would occur. An association or an individual is always at a disadvantage which is placed as to be obliged to make an explanation. In view of the great progress which Holsteins as Holsteins have made, and with the grand promises which the future evidently has in store for the breed, it, in our judgment, would be the height of folly to substitute for a now universally well-known and understood name a title which cannot fail to be a hindrance to the advancement of the breed. There is no reason in the world why a name so long in use and applying to more than 10,000 registered animals should be dropped, and all the advantages which have accrued to breeders and importers under the use of it sacrificed, and a new appellation, to which no prestige would attach, adopted in its place.

STOCK RAISING IN THE NORTHWEST.

Pioneer Press.

It always requires some degree of misfortune to bring the farmer to consent to any modification of the system into which he has been drifted by the current of custom. As a rule, if his neighbors raise wheat, he raises wheat, and if he has a tolerably satisfactory crop, he goes on raising wheat until some disturbance of his fortunes makes him look about him for a means of varying his industry and securing his profits against the sweep of unhappy accident. Through this experience the farmers of Southern Minnesota have already passed. And now those of Northern Minnesota and Dakota have been made to look about them, by the persistently low market price of wheat. While their profits have been so cut into or entirely absorbed by current expenses as in the last year, they are in a condition to listen to the unheeded advice of all these years, urging them to adopt diversified industry. A good many of them are not disposed to wait for some year of complete disaster before they cease to stake all their prosperity upon the chances of a favorable season for a single crop. They are ready to begin the process of diversification. And their first and very practical question is, what shall be substituted for the universal wheat crop? The latitude is too high for extensive cultivation of corn as a market crop, and the distribution does not yet warrant an extensive resort to any of the corps of profitable crops that engage the attention of the small farmer. What, then, is to be the instrument of diversification? One answer to this question has already been presented in these columns [illegible] raising to a prominent place in the list of Dakota and Minnesota products. We have shown how profitable it is, show how much more thoroughly all the products of the farm may be utilized, and how well adapted it is to any climate found south of the boundary line in the Northwest. [illegible] one of the avenues of escape from the [illegible] of wheat culture. The Pioneer Press has repeatedly urged the advantages of stock raising, not only for Southern Minnesota, but for Northern Minnesota and Dakota as well. It has shown that the new prosperity which has dawned upon the communities that have resorted to dairying and cattle raising is one which the people of the Red River Valley and the Dakota prairies may enjoy just as well as the people of the Iowa border. It has endeavored to remove some of the skepticism prevailing as to the profitable cultivation of live stock in the alleged severe climate of the Northwest, and to persuade farmers to remove their doubts by giving it a trial. But facts are the most potent arguments. There is now available definite information on this point. The following practical experience in the matter of stock raising in the Northwest is worth more than a volume of abstract principles, and should be studied carefully by every farmer in Minnesota and Dakota.

In a letter in answer to numerous inquiries as to the possibility of raising stock in Northwestern Minnesota, Mr. James B. Power has jotted down some of the results of his own experience in this line. The intelligent efforts of the president of the Manitoba road to improve the breed of cattle in the Northwest have many times been noted. Mr. Power has taken it upon himself to prove that there was practical value in this experiment, by showing that cattle, whether of native or improved stock, can be raised without difficulty and at a handsome profit on the farms of the Northwest. The natural conditions are all favorable. Now here is the actual experience of a year. First, as to the cost and profit of summer's keep, we will give Mr. Power's statement in his own words:

On the 30th day of April last I turned our cattle on to their summer pastures, then weighing every animal, young or old, as they went from the barns (all marked with a numbered tag in the ear, so that each one can be identified). They were brought in from their pastures about the middle of October and turned into the barn lots and adjoining fields, but not under cover, until Nov. 16; during these four weeks they were given all the corn fodder and oat straw they would eat, with a few roots, but no hay or grain. On the 15th of November each one was again weighed and then put into winter quarters, and the gain on summer pasturage on each animal noted.

Of our non-breeding stock, the smallest gain in actual weight was on a native cow, three years old past, weight April 30, 1,000 pounds; Nov. 15, 1,045 pounds. The largest gain, also a three-year-old past cow, April 30, 910 pounds; Nov. 15, 1,300 pounds, or a gain of 350 pounds, or 38 3-10 per cent. in the 200 days. The best relative gains in the same time were on a yearling heifer, going out at 340 pounds, and coming in at 690 pounds; and a yearling steer, going out at 630 and coming in at 880 pounds; the aggregate average gain on all the non-breeding stock being 47 4-5 per cent. on their weights of April 30. On the entire herd, including the breeding cows, the average gain in weight during same time was 34½ per cent. Bear in mind that this was exclusively on native prairie grass until brought in from the pastures; also, it may be well to say here that the stock here referred to is native stock principally, with a few head having one cross of Shorthorn.

These are the results that ought, we think, to satisfy the most skeptical as to the capabilities of the Northwest in the direction of stock raising. But this is only the summer period. How about the winter season, which is the bugbear of the inexperienced? As we have seen the above record covers 200 days of the year. As to the winter expense, Mr. Power states that, with the exception of milch cows, a few head of pure breeds and those kept for fattening, the entire consumption of his herd averages a daily feed per head of one and three-fourths quarts of ground oats, ten pounds of hay and free run to oat straw ricks, at a cost of not to exceed three cents per day. At the same time repeated tests by the scales show an average gain in weight, during the winter, one pound per day for each. And finally, as to the expense of shelter, another bugaboo to those who have forgotten that beast as well as man is comparatively little affected by the dry cold of this region, again the statistics show that, after charging 10 per cent. on building expenses as the cost of winter shelter, this item for the whole herd averages not more than 75 cents per head for the season. Cattle put up for fattening purposes the average gain is from two to two and one-half pounds per day. While from 77 cows 60 calves, or 77 per cent. were raised. The results in other varieties of stock-breeding are equally unequivocal. On a flock of 170 sheep the wool clipped averaged eight and one-fourth pounds, and the increase from breed carried through was 100 per cent. Hogs and cattle [illegible] profitable investment. [illegible] to dwell upon the results. A practical farmer can figure out the [illegible] and he will not be slow to [illegible] how the [illegible] industry while increasing his income. There is as much money in proportion to capital invested in stock raising in Northern Minnesota and Dakota as on the Southern plains or the ranches of Montana. And there is in addition the security which the farmer seeks against the overwhelming disaster of a bad season when all his resources have been concentrated upon a single product.

FARM NOTES.

American Agriculturist.

A GOOD TIME TO RUN IN DEBT.

We will not take the responsibility of advising you to run in debt. It may be all right and wise to do so, and it may not; one thing is certain, it is a good time to make needed improvements on the farm and elsewhere. Pluck is better than capital. Do not say that we are raising too much of everything now, and that it is a good time to stop. It will be a great mistake. If you are going to farm at all, farm well. Raise good crops, keep good horses, cows, sheep, hogs and poultry. Cultivate the land thoroughly, drain it where needed, feed stock liberally and make good manure, and apply it to the best paying crops. Have faith in the future. In England it is considered safe for a farmer to run in debt, in order to drain his land, and there are corporations ready to loan him money for this purpose. You may feel confident that the products of man's brains and labor, and skill, will always be needed. Make up your mind to do a certain work in the spring and get ready for it this winter.

CULTIVATION OF OATS.

New varieties of oats are constantly introduced. They have a run of popularity for a few years, and some other candidate takes their place. The truth of the matter is this: Oats grown in a northern locality are better than those grown further south. The true plan, no matter what variety you select, is to get the oats from as far north as convenient, and renew the seed every two or three years. Oats differ from barley in doing well on sod land—or on almost any land, from black muck to the heaviest clay. Oats are grown so easily that they are not appreciated. They are a profitable and useful crop. The straw is good, and the grain always in demand in market, and always wanted at home. No farmer ever has more oats than he knows what to do with. Really good, heavy oats, however, are scarce. Many of our oats are a disgrace to us. This is not because the variety is in itself a poor one, but because we have grown it too long without change of seed, and have taken no pains in selecting and preparing the land for the crop. Late sowing means light oats. Early sowing, with other things favorable, means heavy oats and a good yield. We like to sow oats on land plowed the fall previous. Sow as early in the spring as the frost is out of the ground—drilled or broadcast as most convenient, not less than two bushels of seed per acre. But as we have said before, oats are frequently sown on sod land plowed in the spring and sown on the furrows. An implement that will work the surface soil without disturbing the sod, is what is wanted to prepare the land and cover the seed, if sown broadcast. If drilled in, we like to follow with a fine-toothed harrow, and work the surface soil as fine as possible. But do not delay. Get in the seed and work the land afterwards or not, as the season and other work will permit.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs with or without drivers [illegible]

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moment's notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby turnout call at the [illegible] Barn, corner Main and Third Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

PUBLIC SALE

AT

Auction! Auction!

I will offer for sale at my

Sale Stables in the City of Crookston,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON

Wednesday, the 15th day of April,

Commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m.

18 GOOD LARGE 18

WORK HORSES.

TERMS CASH.

Let everybody come who wants to buy Good Horses at cash prices. A chance to save money seldom offered.

M. R. BROWN.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Iver Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

In fact everything usually found in a first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

WALL PAPER.

Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store—Medical Hall!

A full line direct from the East. No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.

No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call—YOU!

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL.		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	2 40 "	8 35 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 20 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 31 "	Felton	6 45 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 46 "	Rolette	5 26 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 53 "	Beltrams	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 28 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 20 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 p m	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 53 "	1 45 "
2 23 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 00 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 48 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 53 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 48 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 33 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tables, Lounges, Bedsteads, Spring Beds, Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Pictures, Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE. ORDERS of all kinds kept constantly on hand. [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 9, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

The Italian band put up at the Commercial.

The Fay Templeton Troupe is booked at the Commercial.

Fay Templeton in Olivette, to-night. Don't fail to be there.

Big bargains in crash and table linens at the New York store.

The Ladies' Bazar on Broadway is a neat and attractive looking place.

Election day passed off very quietly, though much earnest labor was done on each side.

Skip-jacks begin to appear in this market. They are caught through the ice on the river.

See Mr. M. R. Browe's ad of auction sale elsewhere. This is no humbug. Secure a good cheap team now.

If you want cottons, bleached, half-bleached, pilow-case goods, or anything in that line, call and examine the fine stock at the New York store.

J. O. Milne has a fine grade Holstein bull calf, four months old that can be bought at a cheap figure for cash.

Capt. Russel has returned to Fisher from his trip up the Nile. The Bulletin says the Capt. is looking hale and hearty after his long trip.

Seventy-five persons took dinner at the Commercial Hotel on Sunday. S. P. is getting a good trade and amply deserves it as he keeps a first-class hotel.

Ladies' jerseys, just received, at the New York store.

Dupuis & LaFramboise struck a 120 barrel flow at a depth of 128 feet for Himmelsbach Bro's, in a day and a half. They are now at work for Julian Suave.

Capt. L. T. Soule will sell off his farm truck next Saturday, but we are pleased to say he does not contemplate leaving. He will remain and go into other business. Everybody should take the special and go down.

A car-load of Phil Best Milwaukee bottled beer just received at Max Ericsson's.

Girofle Girofla to-morrow night at the Opera House by the Fay Templeton troupe. Fay is a little fairy and her troupe one of the best, if not THE best a Crookston audience ever greeted. You will regret it if you miss it.

We trust our readers will not forget the great sale at Russia Farm next Saturday. Horses, mules, wagons, plows, seeders and all kinds of farm machinery. A special train will leave Crookston for the sale at 9 o'clock a. m.

E. O. Flanders has been obliged to give up trying to get water in the old well and is now boring a new one close by. He is down 100 feet or so and hopes to be more successful with this one. Ira D. Blanchard is doing the job.

The New York store shows an endless variety of dress goods in every style and price. Elegant patterns for prices to suit the times.

The wife of Baptiste Sauve died very suddenly on Friday evening last. She was apparently in her usual health until evening, when she had a sudden attack of heart disease, (it is supposed) and died before medical aid could be summoned.

Our informant led us into an error last week in relation to the death that occurred in the family of S. P. Norton. We were informed that it was a little girl, while the fact is it was a boy, little Marion S., aged 2 years and 4 months, who died of membraneous croup.

Our exchanges all unite in complimenting the Fay Templeton troupe very highly. Even the conservative Pioneer Press is lavish in its praises. It must be an exceptionally good troupe to deserve such compliments. To-night and to-morrow night at the Opera House.

M. R. Brown will sell at auction at his sale stables in the city of Crookston, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, April 15th, 1885, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., 18 good large work horses. Terms cash. Let everybody come who wants to buy good horses at cash prices. A chance to save money seldom offered.

Complaint has reached this office that glanders exists near Angus and that sufficient care is not exercised by the owners of the horses to prevent its spreading. This is a matter demanding investigation by the proper authorities. Too much care cannot be exercised in this dangerous disease.

On Wednesday last Mr. A. P. Bond received a telegram from Redfield, Iowa, stating that his brother, W. T. was dangerously sick. Mrs. Bond immediately made arrangements for his mother to go and saw her off on the Thursday morning's train. Before noon, on Thursday, another telegram was received announcing his brother's death. He died of quick consumption. He was formerly a resident of this city and was universally respected.

No. 1 Hard wheat 68 cents per bushel.

Stone & Pinkerton seem to be doing a good business.

Rain on Monday followed by a freeze out on Monday night.

Mr. Frank Bivens expects to commence sowing wheat to-day.

Lilly has been there one year and we don't need to introduce him.

After all "we" did pretty well! "We" elected one man and he is a powerful good one.

The masquerade ball at the Opera House was a success as regards the enjoyment of those present, but was not a success financially.

Andrew Hanson is about to build a residence on Ross' Addition, near N. P. Stone's residence, and when completed will move into it.

After the result of the election had been definitely learned on Tuesday evening the band came out and a general jubilee was held. Speeches and whiskey galore. It was a splendid temperance victory—some say.

At the New York store they are showing a large line of carpet samples from a large eastern firm. Call and see them in Ingrains, Tapestry and Brussels.

J. B. Berthiaume, the new assessor, says you need not be alarmed, he don't propose to assess his goods any higher than before he was elected. You can buy of Berthiaume Bro's just as cheap for cash as ever. Try it.

A. C. Cowing, the new Treasurer, is one of the oldest (in business) business men in the city. He is young in years and will be a good official. He will have to get up in the morning to be a better treasurer than Adolph Gallasch made.

W. M. Clements has just received a large stock of wall-paper, which he proposes to sell at reduced prices. Call and see him at the Chas. A. Davis old stand, corner of Main and Second streets. [48-50]

Owing to fears that a break up is near at hand the timbers of the new bridge are being taken down and cared for until after the ice goes out. Had the iron arrived when it should the bridge could have been completed before the breakup.

Terry & Collins have just received a fine thoroughbred stallion, Highlander, which may now be seen at their stables in this city. Highlander is a fine animal, one of the best ever brought to the city, from imported stock and he cost the boys a good round figure. Call and examine him.

Mr. G. H. Palmer is the only sheep—the one poor lamb pulled in out of the wet—we came very near saying wreck—but don't you forget it he is a good one and was well worth saving. We predict that he will give universal satisfaction, and that everybody will be glad "we" saved him!

Constable Charboneau! How does that sound? We rather see it spelled with a J and an i and an m, but since that can't be did this hitch, we must confess that Ed will come as near to discharging his duties faithfully and well as they could be done. Ed is a good boy and has been a good deputy sheriff.

Father Lewis, who was defeated by a few votes on Tuesday is an old gentleman who is universally respected and beloved by all alike. His defeat is not owing to personal unpopularity but to one of those inexplicable turns that affairs political will sometimes take, inscrutable but unavoidable. Probably Jas. G. Blaine feels that way himself.

R. J. Montague, our Mayor-elect, is one of the leading men among the young business men of our city. He is a man that commands the general respect of all classes and his political career has shown him to be a man hard to beat. We predict an economical and a successful administration of the affairs of the city under Mr. Montague.

I have for sale a choice high-grade Jersey bull, nine months old. This animal, with the grade Holstein elsewhere mentioned, I will sell cheap for cash or I will trade them for good milch cows. These animals, if wanted before grass comes will be sold at a bargain; If I keep them until they can be turned out to pasture they will not be in the market before fall at least. They may now be seen at my barn on Section 8, town of Crookston.

J. O. MILNE.

C. M. Ohl was in from Edna this week to order some stationery and to inform the JOURNAL readers, through an ad in its columns, that he means to do business on the live and let live principle. That is, he don't want to make all the money himself, but believes in investing in a little printer's ink to inform his customers that he is a live man and to invite their patronage. Such a man is always generous in his dealings with his patrons, and it will pay our friends to drop in and examine his stock when in Edna. The live man always has something worth advertising and always advertises it. When a man is too stingy to invite people to patronize him he is generally too stingy to give good bargains.

For embroideries in every style and in endless varieties and prices, go to the New York store.

Wild geese were seen flying northward on Wednesday.

Indications are many that the first of next week will see seeding well under way.

Some good men and true men were defeated on Tuesday and some good men and true men were elected.

Wheat took a jump of two cents upward on Wednesday. [This has nothing to do with the election of Tuesday.]

The lot and building lately occupied by Frank Goodin for restaurant is for sale or rent. Enquire of
[49-50] FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

It is rumored that Alex. McKinnon is the coming postmaster. Well, if a change is necessary "Sandy" will make a good one for the place.

The new alderman at large, Mr. John H. Locken, is a man in whom all may justly feel proud. Both parties worked for him and it is needless to say his majority was large. He is the right man for the right place.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings has just received a large assortment of spring and summer hats in all the new shapes and colors. Also a fine assortment of gold laces, flowers, pompons and novelties, and intends to maintain her reputation for low prices. [49-50]

Some of our friends were asking us on Wednesday morning: "How do you feel now!" Why, we feel well enough, why shouldn't we? We are only in the same "Box" with one name on the last ticket put up! We insist that we are all right. If "reform" is what we have got that is right in our line. We are aware that there cannot be too much of it and if we are to have a better government than we have had we are prepared to rejoice as hard as anybody.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

TRIUMPHANT!

THE REGULAR CITY TICKET A SUCCESS!

Blibox Beaten in Good Shape!

Otherwise Results are Meager!

IT FEELS SOME LIKE A LAST YEAR'S BLAINE VICTORY!

THE COUNT.

As yet we have not received the official count, and we do not care much about exact figures this week, as long as the regular city ticket made such a glorious run—killed a man—we do not wish to add to the confusion of the "Reformers" by publishing a long array of figures, so we will wait until we can get hold of the figures.

The following gentlemen are now smiling contentedly over the result of the election. They are the elect:

Mayor—R. J. Montague.
Alderman at Large—John H. Locken.
Treasurer—A. C. Cowing.
Assessor—John B. Berthiaume.
City Clerk—John Moser.
Constable—Ed. Charboneau.
Justices—G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Ald. 1st ward—A. J. Bigham.
" 2d " —Duncan C. Terry.
" 3d " —Fred L. Durand.
" 4th " —R. B. Gates.

HORSES! HORSES!

AT AUCTION!

I will offer for sale at my sale stables in the city of Crookston, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, April 15th, 1885, commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., 18 good heavy work horses. Terms cash. Let everybody come who wants to buy good horses at cash prices. A chance to save money seldom offered.

M. R. BROWN.

The Boiler Inspection Law.

There has been some little flutter caused by the boiler inspection law, which, some claim if carried out to the letter will subject all boilers to a test that few can stand and those that do will by the test be rendered useless. In order to learn the opinion of practical mechanics we asked Mr. J. Wallace for his views. The following is his reply:

CROOKSTON, April 6th 1885.

ED. JOURNAL:—You request my opinion on the new Boiler Inspection Law, and in reply will say this for the present! The law is long and cumbersome and there is more in it than is sufficient for all practical purposes. I have carefully read it and it shows that its framers were not practical men and did not understand their subject. If that law is enforced there will be more swearing to the square mile than has been done since Minnesota became a State. The farmers will be the greatest sufferers. There is music in the air and don't you forget it! If you wish you can say that in your next week's issue some important information will be given on the threshing engine law.

J. WALLACE,
Steam Boiler Maker.

It seems that the ticket made by the caucuses and convention, called by the people and generally attended by the people did not suit all and the result was a new deal was ordered and the following ticket, called the "Reform" ticket, was placed in the field, viz:

For Mayor, R. J. Montague.
For Alderman at Large, J. H. Locken.
For Treasurer, A. C. Cowing.
For Clerk, John Moser.
For Assessor, John Berthiaume.
For Constable, Ed Charboneau.
For Justices, Wm. Box.
J. W. Lilly.
For Alderman 1st ward,
A. J. Bigham.
2d ward,
Duncan C. Terry.
3d ward,
Fred L. Durand.
4th ward,
R. B. Gates.

The ticket is composed of good men and would be unobjectionable if as much could be said of the methods of nominating. The charge was promulgated in the call that the "Land office" and the "Court House" ring had run the regular caucusses and convention and the blame for the kick laid at the door of the Democrats, (many of whom protest against the aspersion loudly. Any candid man could see that the regular convention was everything but a packed affair as there were, in some cases as many candidates as delegates and each had a following. Every one had a fair and equal showing and what more could be desired? If the ticket was not as satisfactory as some could wish they certainly could not, with reason charge that it was the result of ring rule. We submit that the regular convention would show by its balloting less of the "ring rule" policy then did the last one.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Olivette" Presented to an Admiring Audience—The Swedish Nightingale at the Exposition Building.

St. Paul Globe: The Fay Templeton Opera company presented Andrau's bright and pretty opera of "Olivette" to a good-sized, fashionable and sympathetic audience at the Grand last night, the disposition of the vocal material of the company and the instrumental being such as to give a very melodious and enjoyable interpretation of the composition.

Miss Templeton appeared in the little role, and she was vivacious and pretty, and impressed by her sprightly acting, and the earnest and pleasing manner in which she wrestled with the score. John Templeton is always funny and the role of Coquilicot is well suited to his training and temperament. His improvished jokes and gags are very telling. Miss Vane appeared as the countess and she gave a graceful and pleasant rendition of the role. Sig. Olmi made a good captain and Mr. Campbell was very acceptable as Valentine. The costumes were exquisite and the chorus and orchestra harmonized well.

Beltrami Items.

Spring!
Water!
Wind!
Wild geese and crows!

The crows are crowing, so are the temperance people who succeeded in voting out the liquor license at the annual election, and so do the saloon keepers crow, because they can sell their whiskey unmolested.

Geo. C. Reis came back from the East last Wednesday. He has spent the greater part of the winter in Pennsylvania and some time in Tennessee.

Many of the farmers about here expect to commence seeding this week.

Hon. Ole Vraa, who keeps a saloon and is also proprietor of the Norsk Hotel, was elected pound-master at our last election. This is very appropriate. Whenever a man gets too beastly drunk and begins to kick like a steer, all he has to do is to put him in the "pound."

Geo. C. Reis and D. T. Herriott took a trip up to Crookston last Friday.

A social dance was given at Brengman's last Thursday night. Quite a number were in attendance and they all seemed to have a very pleasant time.

"Not much, Sir! You can't have another drop of liquor on Sunday."

We have no street crossings in Beltrami. We would be justified in suggesting to the board of health, or some other board, to have some erected, or else supply the Beltrami promenaders with rubber boots. This, I think, would greatly improve the sanitary condition of the town. The mud on our streets is knee deep.

Daniel Haight and family leave for Iowa on Tuesday, and James Gray will have charge of the elevator during Mr. Haight's absence.

Where do all the people come from? Last Saturday and Monday the streets were crowded with teams, and we saw provisions and goods of all kinds leave the town by the wagon-load.

Mr. Ole Vraa took a pleasure trip to Crookston last Monday.

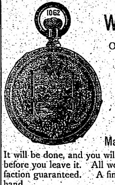
Frank Daubenberg swore a great big swear and said: "That's a lie!" We think so, too, but, by the way, what is it that's a lie?

Lewis Seger shot a goose on Saturday. Don't we wish we had the goose, though.

AL OLDYAX.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands.
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH,



—OR IF YOU HAVE A—
Watch that you Value
Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to
C. H. SAAKE,
Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,
It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

Edna Items.

Spring has come at last and is welcomed by all.

Mr. Geo. Reis has returned from the east.

D. Haight and family have taken their departure for Iowa.

Mr. Andrew Jackson has gone to his home in Iowa; his numerous friends hope to hear of his success and their best wishes follow him.

Mr. Curchill, of Ohio, has come here to take charge of the school.

Mr. William Reis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is here visiting his brother George.

By an advertisement elsewhere you will see that H. M. Ohl is doing a rushing buisness, I think it must be the music that attracts them.

Go to Miss Ida Murphy for the latest styles in dressmaking.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Herriott assembled by invitation at their residence last Sunday to enjoy a feast of eggs; a most enjoyabe time was had.

Sidewalks here have been greatly improved lately; a few more improvements would be appreciated.

HARKLEY HARKER.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received up to April 17th, 1885, for building two bridges in the town of Andover. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of M. C. Perrin. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.
M. C. PERRIN,
Town Clerk.
March 30th, 1885.

Save Money!
All wool spring and summer suits, well made, for $25 and upward, by
GJERBERG BRO'S,
50-52] Broadway, near P. O.

Lost. $5 Reward.

On Saturday, April 4th, a Lady's Cameo breast pin. The finder will receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS ($5) for leaving the same at this office.

R. N. BROWN.

For Sale.

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.
[49-tf]

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address,
A. M. CHILDS,
[46-tf] Carman, Minn.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending April 4th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Lisabelt
Edward
Borge, Nellie
Carr, David
Calleno, Andrew
Grodenn, Anne
Pederson, Ole
Thompson, Linsey
Pederson, Knud M
Okre, Ommund O

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me.
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

Chemical cloth-cleaning and repairing at cheapest rates, by
GJERBERG BRO'S,
[50-52] Broadway, near P. O.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER
Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.
PEDIGREE.
HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Pago Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.
TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

Frank M. Brown
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOICITED.
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us
STANTON & CO.
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

FOR SALE
20 NEW Milch Cows, 20
—ALSO—
5 Yoke of Steers. 5
The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns, good milkers, and will be sold
Cheap for Cash.
Call on or address
B. SAMPSON,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,.............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS............................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.
CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.
Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to to send for catalogue of prices
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES.,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Room 3., U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double [illegible] Saddles, Bridles, Whips, [illegible]. Give me a call before you purchase.

NEWS OF THE WEEK SUMMARIZED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The president signed the commissions of the newly appointed ministers and consul generals.

Ex-Gov. T. Jarvis, the newly appointed minister to Brazil, has qualified at the state department.

The administration is afraid of trouble if an attempt is made to oust settlers from the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations.

Secretary Whitney is informed that the force of marines sent recently would be sufficient to protect American interests at Aspinwall.

Owing to the critical condition of Gen. Grant, the president has postponed indefinitely the general evening reception to the public, which was to have been given the 7 inst.

The controller of the treasury says that while the failure of the Exchange National bank of Norfolk, Va., is a most serious one, the government is amply protected, and will suffer no loss in consequence.

The Galena, Commander Kane's vessel, is armed with Gatling and Hotchkiss guns, and is manned by 200 sailors, marines and officers. Navy officers at Washington express surprise that Kane did not blaze away at the Colombian rebels who insulted our flag.

John S. McAlmont of Pennsylvania was appointed commissioner of customs. John R. Garrison of Virginia becomes deputy first controller of the treasury. Judge Charles Chesley, solicitor of internal revenue, resigns at request of Secretary Garland.

The fact that Vice President Hendricks failed to vacate the chair in order that a president pro tem. might be chosen is exciting comment. Four years ago Mr. Arthur, who was then vice president, acted in like manner, which is believed to be the first omission of this kind known to the senate.

As the Republican senators acted on the principle that the president had no right to remove without cause, officials whose offices were covered by the tenure of office act, Mr. Cleveland has asked the attorney general for his opinion in the matter. The president thinks he has the right to make removals.

The president had invited as his guests last Saturday evening, James and Harry Garfield, who are now in the city from college, spending the Easter holidays. Their visit to Washington has been doubly pleasant for them by the graceful recognition of them by the president and his sister, and it is the first time that two school boys have been the sole guests of the president of the United States.

The secretary of the navy has received applications from nearly all the naval officers who are availably located to be sent to Aspinwall. The secretary says that if all who have applied were permitted to go he would have more officers than men. He received the following dispatch from Commander Kane, of the Galena: I hold two of the most prominent insurgents who assisted in firing Aspinwall. I do not think it is safe to deliver them to the Colombian authorities, who would permit their escape.

The report that the United States had refused permission to the Canadian authorities to allow military forces of the dominion to pass through the United States en route to the Winnipeg country, is denied by Secretary Bayard. The secretary says the permission of this government has not been asked for such a purpose. "You can say," said Mr. Bayard, "that the report has no foundation, so far as I know. What might be the action of the president in the event such request be made in the regular manner, is a matter for further consideration; but that question is not now pending."

The Indian bureau has not yet determined on the line of action to be pursued in the case of the Winnebago or Crow Creek reservation settlers in Dakota. Commissioner Atkins said that the white men who had gone upon the reservation would have to leave and that the government would adopt the mildest means possible to effect their removal. He anticipated no trouble in the matter, but other officers in the interior department believe that the government will experience great difficulty in removing those settlers who have gone upon the reservation in apparent conformity to the law and began improvements.

Gen. Sparks, commissioner of the general land office, has issued an order correcting what had grown to be a gigantic abuse. It has been the custom to give certain land cases a private hearing before the land commissioner or secretary of the interior to decide whether it was advisable to make them special cases or not. This custom opened the door to favoritism, and it became a common thing for senators and members of congress to get the land office to advance cases in which they were interested ahead of hundreds of others, thus saving months of waiting, but inflicting great delay upon poor claimants who had no influence to secure them a similar privilege. Hereafter a claim coming before the department will have to take its place at the foot of the calendar and wait its proper turn.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

Mrs. James Davis of Spearfish dropped dead while waltzing at a ball on Crow creek, Dak.

William Romm, an old resident, was killed recently near Davenport, Iowa, by being kicked by a colt.

A falling plank on the sandwheel house of the Calumet & Hecla copper mine, Lake Superior, killed John Brons and badly injured Augusta Christmann, who fell twenty feet.

A fire occurred in the Cauchon block in Winnipeg caused by sparks igniting shavings in the boiler room. Loss to furniture owned by private lodgers, $5,000; damage to building, $8,000. The building was insured and the furniture partially so.

A Chicago & Northwestern freight train was derailed near Anamosa, Iowa, the 3rd inst., going down a fifty foot embankment, taking with it Conductor Clark, Engineer Mooney, a fireman and J. D. Cunningham, formerly in the employ of the company. Mooney and Cunningham are fatally injured, and Cunningham is expected to die. The other men were seriously injured.

PERSONAL MENTION.

N. & O. Phelps of St. Catherine's, Ont., have failed, with liabilities of $75,000.

Gen. Sheridan does not think that Riel will retreat into Montana, but that he will make for the British-American forests.

Ex-Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island, is now a business man in the City of Mexico, while Mrs. Kate Chase is educating her children in Europe.

The approaching death of Gen. Grant brings sorrow to many households here, and all intended movements in official society wait on the sad, inevitable event.

The collection of engravings belonging to the late J. L. Claghorn of Philadelphia becomes the property to President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, for $150,000.

Mrs. Matt Carpenter and her daughter are among the numbers at Fortress Monroe, spending a few weeks there on their way up from Florida. Miss Carpenter was converted to Catholicism by Mgr. Capel, and has lately joined that church.

When Grant awoke on Easter Sunday, his first words were in regard to his improved condition, but he also talked of the uselessness of prolonging a struggle whose close is so easy to predict. He has stated repeatedly to his doctors and his family that he is ready to die and would prefer to do so without further suffering.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

The duke of Norfolk has given $2,500,000 to the Roman Catholic church since he became of age.

The new German tariff on lumber enhances the import duty on sawn lumber to 70 per cent of its actual value.

Col. Irvine telegraphs that the situation at Prince Albert is very critical and urges that reinforcements be sent.

General Wolseley, in his report to the British war department, intimates that it would be advisable to withdraw from the Soudan [illegible]

Mr. B[illegible]garten of Montreal has equipped [illegible] fifty men, with horses and supplies, to fight Riel. The horses alone cost him $10,000.

Princess Dolgorouki, widow of the late czar of Russia, is living in Paris in queenly style. The czar made excellent pecuniary provisions for his second family.

There is a loud call from the Grit newspapers in Canada for the prompt recall of Lieut. Gov. Jewdney from the Northwest, and the resignation of Sir David Mapherson, minister of the interior.

Mgr. Di Rende, papal nuncio at Paris, has been appointed cardinal protector of English-speaking Catholics at Rome. He will be the medium of appeal to the holy see by English-speaking Catholics instead of the episcopate.

The recent failure of Bartle Goldsmith, the London solicitor, for $1,000,000, has involved his mother and sisters in complete financial ruin. The Imperial bank is a heavy loser. Extravagant habits and speculation in mining shares caused Goldsmith's downfall.

About $73,200,000 has been expended in four months on Lesseps' Panama Canal, and only 5,000,000 out of the 102,000,000 meters to be excavated had been dug March 31, 1884. At this rate the canal can, perhaps, be completed in, say eighty years, at a cost of about $2,000,000,000.

The Mexican government believes in Ead's ship railway scheme sufficiently to guarantee 5 per cent for fifteen years on $25,000,000 of stock and the free importation of coal for the use of the railway and the ships. The railway will cost $50,000,000, and the distance across Tehuantepec is 132 miles.

Tracklaying on the Canadian Pacific railroad, at the gap, says the Montreal Herald, was proceeding at the rate of two and a half miles a day, when the work was suspended in order to push forward the troops by sleighs. Work was resumed a few days ago, and tracklaying will be finished by the 10 or 12 inst.

Lord Mayor John O'Connor is in another dilemma about the civic flag of Dublin. The lord mayor being a strong nationalist, at first declared in a public speech that if the prince of Wales came to Dublin the flag would be lowered from the mansion house, his lordship's official residence. Then he said the flag would be officially flown, and now the flag has been stolen.

Hostilities between Guatemala and the allied republics have been suspended and an armistice of one month's duration is announced. The legislative assembly of Guatemala has annulled the decree promulgated by President Barrios on Feb. 28, in which a union of the Central American republics was proclaimed and Barrios was announced as dictator and supreme military chieftain of all Central America. The gold-hilted sword of President Barrios was found on the battlefield of Chalchuaalpa broken. According to the latest intelligence received here, President Barrios is dead. No particulars have been received.

A judgment of the court of review at Quebec, composed of Judges Casault, Caron and Bourgers and three Roman Catholics, has just disposed of a "dangerous pretension" on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities. The case was that of one Francais L. Henreux, whose second marriage with a widow named Pagean had been ecclesiastically annulled on the ground of "spiritual affinity," from which an episcopal dispensation had not been previously obtained. Henreux applied to the superior court to civilly confirm this annullment, but Judge (now chief justice) Stuart decided the suit in favor of the wife, ruling that the civil code did not recognize such a cause of nullity as "spiritual affinity." The court of review has just unanimously affirmed this decision.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

U. S. Marshal Hughes of Va., is a defaulter.

Alexander McIntosh of Aylmer, Ont., was shot dead by Samuel Mitchell.

Near Monmouth, Ill., Edward Nash, an insane youth, shot and killed his mother and sister.

At Portland, Or., missing Mrs. Thompson was found, and at once arrested on a charge of bigamy.

Adam Faust, who has hitherto borne a good reputation, is in jail at Sioux Falls, Dak., for horse stealing.

The notorious Felix Constant and McDonald were hanged, recently, at Beech Creek, near Benton, Mont., for horse stealing.

At Pierre, Dak., in the Small murder investigation, Bennett, the accomplice of Bell, turned state's evidence, and showed where the body was buried. Lynching is talked of.

John Siege of Dubuque suicided with a revolver. He was proprietor of a stone quarry, and had passed the prime of life. Infirmities and despondency are assigned as the cause of his act.

The Widow Jefferys, of reputed high respectability, and the owner of considerable real estate in Chelsea, was arraigned in a London court on the charge of being a procuress. She admits the charge, and boasts of her crimes.

William H. H. Bemis of Sherburne Falls, Mass., was arrested, charged with incest with his two daughters, aged eighteen and thirteen respectively. He was bailed in $5,000, but his bondsmen surrendered him, and he is now in jail awaiting examination.

Richard Bascombe and wife, living on a farm five miles from North Platte, were burned to death in their house recently. The post mortem went to prove that Bascombe and wife were murdered and the house fired to destroy all traces of the crime.

E. T. Pierce, student at the Cleveland Military academy, has been arrested at Erie, Pa., for thieving from several stores. He had gone to Erie with the intention of eloping with a Cleveland girl, who did not keep her agreement to meet him at the former place.

Fred Heldt, aged forty years, a well-to-do resident of Milwaukee was arrested by Detective Keller in Chicago and brought to Milwaukee on a charge of incest. The alleged victim is his niece, Mina Heldt, and the complainant is the girl's brother, who lives at Clinton, Iowa.

Samuel Trice, a well known sporting character of Bozeman, Mon., who has figured conspicuously in several criminal cases, and who was indicted by the grand jury for living in open adultery with one Mollie Burbank, made a murderous attack on A. K. Yerkes, the editor of the Bozeman Chronicle, for having published an account of the case in his paper.

F. H. Heldt, a wealthy tailor of Milwaukee was arrested in the postoffice at Chicago and brought to Milwaukee. He is charged with seducing his twenty-one-year-old niece, Minnie Exedt, from Clinton, Iowa, whom he traveled with through Europe and America. In Indianapolis, a short time ago she gave birth to a child, when he brought her to his home, telling his wife that the girl was married and had been forsaken by her husband.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

Two hundred and fifty marines left Brooklyn for Panama.

At a great revival just ended at Princeton, Ind., four hundred persons were converted.

The Tennessee legislature has passed a bill prohibiting playing base ball or cricket on Sunday.

Near Corning, Ohio, there is a reported discovery of hundreds of acres of stone, which, when exposed to fire, becomes a nearly pure article of soap.

Walnut, Iowa, has been thrown into a state of excitement over the question of closing saloons, of which there have been seven running without license and without any sort of permit.

W. J. and F. Ellsworth, dealers in groceries and crockery, at Madison, Wis., made an assignment to W. R. Main for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities are $5,000; nominal assets $8,000. The First National Bank of Madison is involved to the extent of $1,300, and Reed, Murdock & Fischer, Chicago, over $1,900.

The Minneapolis society for the suppression of vice filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The object of the society, as stated, is to aid the municipal, state and United States authorities in the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of the trade in, and the circulation of, obscene, immoral or indecent literature, etc. [illegible]

MINNESOTA NEWS CONDENSED.

Railroad Commissioners Appointed.

Gov. Hubbard has finally terminated the agony and announced his appointees as railroad commissioners—as usual, appointing the men who were least talked of, and least expected. They are S. S. Murdock of Swift county, republican, and George L. Becker of St. Paul, democrat. In connection with these appointments, the governor furnishes the following statement:

The legislation of last winter for the regulation of railroads and the warehousing and handling of grain was suggested by the necessities and demands of the producing classes of the state, and was enacted in their interest and for their relief. I therefore regarded it of the first importance that the board of commissioners should be constituted, as a whole, in a manner that would assure to the producing interests the amplest consideration in the discharge of its duties, and at the same time give promise of absolute justice to every other interest affected by the laws with whose execution it is entrusted. I felt that it was due to the agriculturists of the state that one of the appointees under the law should be a farmer, and one whom the farmers of the state would recognize as such. Mr. Murdock is a large farmer of Swift county, who has realized in his own experience just what the grievances of the farmers are that are most complained of, and who has practical and comprehensive views as to their remedies. His sole occupation for many years has been that of a farmer, who lives on and works his own farm. In former years he has been engaged in extensive business enterprises of a character that has given him much experience with railroads as a shipper, and during which he has had occasion to give much study to the question of transportation in its many phases. He has also had experience in the details of elevator management, and has practical knowledge regarding the handling and inspection of grain. Mr. Becker, as is generally known has had much experience in the practical operation of railroads, though for several years past entirely disconnected from their management. His technical knowledge of matters relating to the construction and operation of railroads, and also his acquirements as a lawyer, will prove of great value in the treatment of questions with which the board will have to deal. His present interests are largely agricultural, he being engaged in farming on an extensive scale in western Minnesota. Gen. Baker, the present commissioner, is also a farmer; hence, the board, as a whole, may be regarded as representative of the producing interests of the state. they are all able gentlemen, and will bring to the discharge of their duties intelligence and ability of a high order, together with business qualifications, acquired by experience, that peculiarly fit them for the special duties imposed by their appointment. The list of over seventy names offered for consideration afforded an abundance of excellent material from which to select the two appointees; yet it was something of a problem to give the point of locality such consideration as seemed desirable, and yet comply with the terms of the law and meet the question of special fitness most successfully.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

George L. Becker was born in Locke, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1829. He graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1846, and three years later came to St. Paul, where he practiced law for eight years in the firm of Rice, Hollinshead & Becker. Soon after Mr. Becker became a railroad man, being land commissioner of the St. Paul & Pacific, and afterward president of the road. A few years ago he severed his connection with the road and retired from business. He has held several important offices in the state. In 1854, at the first municipal election, he was chosen alderman, and two years later mayor. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1857, and elected to congress the next year. In 1859 he was unanimously nominated for governor, but defeated. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate and served four sessions, being re-elected without opposition.

S. S. Murdock's connection with the history of Minnesota dates from 1860, when he was practicing law in Stillwater, and where his brother, Judge Hollis R. Murdock, still resides. In 1865 he came to St. Paul as an active member of the firm of Bigelow, Murdock & Co., and when his connection with them was severed he assumed charge of the St. Paul Harvester Works. His health failing him, he resigned his trust and engaged in farming at Murdock, Swift county, (the town taking its name from him,) and also in the ownership and management of a large elevator. Called to Minneapolis to take charge of the Harvester Works there, he remained only a year and a half and then his poor health sent him back to agriculture, which he has followed since. Though a Republican, Mr. Murdock has not mixed in politics for the last ten years. He has a fine legal training, is well known in the state and bears a high reputation for probity. As the governor suggests, his long experience in shipping while in the harvester business and his years of farming since were doubtless the chief causes of his appointment.

Capt. A. J. Murphy of Lake Crystal died recently. He had suffered for years from calculus, and submitted to an operation in the hope of obtaining relief; but the result showed that he lacked vitality to undergo the ordeal.

A fire at Byron destroyed the buildings used as stores by A. L. Cutting and K. R. Mo, damaging Cutting's stock badly and almost utterly consuming the stock of Mr. Mo, on which there was no insurance. His loss was $5,000.

An unknown man, thought to be J. F. Patterson of Brown's Valley, was killed by a North Wisconsin train at Rice street crossing.

A syndicate of Amsterdam, Holland, and Chicago immigration agents have purchased 84,000 acres of St. Paul & Duluth railroad land in Renville, Chippewa and Kandiyohi counties, and will settle the land with immigrants from Holland, Norway and Germany.

Fire destroyed the barn and a large number of horses, cows and other stock, and farm machinery, grain and hay belonging to Mrs. Ann Killeen, near Wabasha.

Washington Sipes, convicted for the murder of James Reagan, at St. Charles five years ago was recently removed to the insane asylum at St. Peter. His five years sentence expires in June.

At Rochester fire damaged F. D. Livermore's iron foundry to the extent of $500.

Lyon county maintained a $5,000 poor farm last year for the accomodation of a single inmate and expended $700 for county poor outside of the institution.

Col. T. J. Sheehan has entered upon his duties as Indian agent at the White Earth agency.

Mrs. Harriett Burner of Minneapolis was sentenced to three years in state's prison for administering poison to Lillie J. Hadley.

The St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance company has elected the following directors: C. Blakeley, C. H. Bigelow, H. C. Burbank, John S. Prince, H. M. Smyth, A. H. Welch, J. L. Merriam, W. F. Davidson, R. N. McLaren, H. E. Thompson, E. F. Drake, Peter Berkey and M. Auerbach.

The cottage residences of J. B. Tarbox, Dr. Bryant, Charles Nichols and Mrs. E. B. Gibbs, of St. Paul, at White Bear lake near St. Paul, were entirely destroyed by fire. All were insured.

In reply to Adj. Gen. MacCarthy, Adj. Gen. Drum, U. S. A., writes that letters or endorsements conveying information or instruction as to the performance of a duty, already authorized or ordered by the superior, may be signed by the adjutant general of the state, without using the name or authority of the commander; but orders, or expressions of satisfaction, or the reverse, must mention the authority by which written. Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan concurs in this opinion.

Sheriff Connelly of Dakota county arrested Frank Amidon at Cannon Falls on a charge of forgery. Two years ago Chief of Police Anderson arrested Amidon and locked him up in his office, leaving him with handcuffs on. Returning in a few moments he found his prisoner gone, having escaped through a window.

William Simpson and William Gow, skating rink proprietors at Champlin, broke through the ice at Anoka and were drowned.

A spotted fever is epidemic among children at Breckinridge.

Thomas Gallagher was arrested and fined $10 at Glencoe for running a skating rink without a license.

C. G. Stocking, a barber, arrived in Stillwater with a woman who shows a certificate that she is his wife. In a few days another woman appeared and with a revolver compelled Stocking to march home with her. She is a barberess of Janesville, Wis., and claims that she is his wife. She states further that he has another wife at Fentonville, Mich. Stocking's mother resides at Lake Wilmar and a brother at Still[illegible] water [illegible]

A Pawned Bride.

A shilling used to be the fee, in New York, for administering an oath and signing an affidavit. In the days when the eccentric "Dicky" Riker was recorder of the city, there were many bad shillings in circulation, and "Dicky," to guard himself from being cheated out of his fee, used to swear an applicant for his signature in this style:

"You swear that the affidavit to which you have subscribed your name is true, to the best of your knowledge and belief, and that this is a good shilling, so help you God!"

A young justice of the peace, living in Georgia, recently displayed as much caution as the ancient recorder of New York, for he held a bride as security for the payment of the marriage-fee. The story, as told by the Atlanta Constitution, is amusing:

One of the most novel marriages in the history of Norwood took place last week. The applicants were a lady and gentleman of the ebony hue.

The young justice of the peace, who is very conversant with the law, but a little inexperienced in performing marriage ceremonies, proceeded to unite the happy pair.

His face bore marks of excitement, and, in a nervous tone, he bade the two join hands.

This they did, joining, however, their left hands, and were made one. The joyous couple then proceeded to depart, whereupon the following conversation ensued:

J. P.—Where's my fee; you didn't expect me to marry you for nothing, did you?

Groom (excitedly)—W'y, boss, I ain't got a cent! How much do you charge? I didn't know I had to pay for marryin'.

J. P.—$2.50. I'll just keep your wife here until you go and get the amount. (At the same time bidding the blushing bride to take her seat).

Groom—Well, I'll try to git it.

Off he went to procure an order from his employer, but, staying rather long, the bride moved restlessly toward the door.

"Take your seat," was heard in solemn tones from the justice of the peace.

She complied, but what her feelings must have been can't be easily described. However, the groom returned in due time, settled the bill, and took his "pawned" bride home, a wiser if not a better man.

The Fortunes of "Freaks."

From the Philadelphia times.

Speaking of the savings of freaks of nature, a prominent circus and museum manager said recently: "They are nearly all economical, and nine out of every ten are filled with a desire to own a farm. Tom Thumb spent a great deal of money, and yet left a snug fortune. Millie Cristine, 'the double-headed girl,' has made $60,000 or $75,000, but she lost the greater part of it backing the circus of a friend a few years ago. I suppose she is still worth $20,000. Hannah Battersby and her skeleton husband, who live in this city, are worth $10,000. John Powers, the fat man, accumulated $10,000. Capt. Bates and his wife, big people are worth $50,000. They have a fine farm in the west. If Lucia Zarete, the Mexican midget, had received all the salary she earned for her manager, she would be worth $25,000. As it is the manager, Frank Uffner, has the money, minus $4,000 or $5,000 he has paid to Lucia's father. Eli Bowen, the legless man, has $6,000 in bank. Cooper, the giant, has nearly as much. The dime museums have raised the salaries of freaks so much that they will all have farms if the managers' pocket-books hold out."

A Good Breakfast.

Mrs. E. W. Carpenter, Ovorlee, Baltimore county, Maryland, writes: "I was greatly benefited by the use of Red Star Cough Cure, when suffering from a severe cold. My cook was seriously ill from a deep-seated cough. She had consulted her doctor without relief. By my advice she used the Cough Cure in connection with an external application of St. Jacobs Oil to her side. In one night the change wrought was most gratifying and astonishing. In the morning she was like a new person.

He Didn't "Beller."

Old lady (who has met with an accident, but is coming out all right.)—'Josh, ye didn't beller none when ye thought I was dyin.' I dont' b'lieve ye care no gret fur me."

"Thet ain't no sign 's I know on," says Josh, "I was too busy over ye ter beller. I hadn't no time."

"Wa'al ye mought a bellered a little fur look's sake. I weren't so fur gone but what I'd a known't."

"I mought beller a little now ef 'twould do any good." This with a twinkle in his eye. The old lady seemed to think there was more to this than appeared at first, and, after studying the matter a little time, said:

"'Pears to me 'twould look a leetle as though you was sorry I come out on't."—Ex.

About $100,000 would have paid all the half-breeds of the Northwest claim from the dominion government. The war will cost several times that sum if it develops into seriousness.

Wisely Adopted by Dairymen.

The adoption by most of the prominent dairymen and farmers of the United States, of the Improved Butter Color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is a proof of their wisdom in a business point of view. Nearly all winter butter is colored in order to make it marketable, and this color is the best, in regard to purity, strength, permanence, and perfection of tint.

Gen. Middleton advanced his forces to Fort Qu'Appelle, and was stopped by the open Saskatchewan.

Figures Won't Lie.

The figures showing the enormous yearly sales of Kidney-Wort, demonstrate its value as a medicine beyond dispute. It is a purely vegetable compound of certain roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in Kidney troubles. Combined with these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It is because of this combined action that Kidney-Wort has proved such an unequalled remedy in all diseases of these organs.

The Mexican congress began its session. President Diaz, in his message, giving notice that Barrios must be put down.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

At Cincinnati Emery's candle factory, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country, was burned.

A New Suit. Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

I HAVE taken one bottle of DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR for heart Disease and find it all I could desire.—A. Holbrook, Worcester, Mass. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass.

Ed Schofield of Duluth killed a full sized black bear with an ax.

O, my back! That lame back is caused by kidney disease. Stop it at once by Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy.

W. H. A. Brown, of the Chicago board of trade, is under arrest on the charge of bigamy.

Good news ought to be told; and it is good news that Hunt's Remedy has cured the worst of kidney diseases, and can do it again.

A skillet full of old Spanish coins was dug up near the entrance to Harvard college, Cambridge.

THOSE COMPLAINING of sore Throat or Hoarseness should use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."

Testimonial of a Boston lady.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1.00. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

Allen's Lung Balsam

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP!

MOTHERS,

Have you delicate, weakly children, who are always taking cold and subject to Croup? Remember, there never was a case of Croup which did not originate in a cold! Lung Balsam is your remedy.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHOOPING COUGH CURED.

O. A. HARRIS, of Benevolence, Ga., writes, Dec. 13, 1884: "My little boy, but little more than a year old, had a severe attack of WHOOPING COUGH, which my family physician said could not be cured, as it was winter. Having heard of the merits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, I immediately proceeded to town and purchased a bottle. To my surprise, this one bottle cured him sound and well. Others, hearing of the result, tried it, with equally good results. Later, my two little girls had Whooping Cough, and one bottle cured both of them. We think Whooping Cough is not much to be dreaded, if ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM can be had and given."

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed; but try this remedy and you will not be deceived.

It will cure when all others fail.

Directions accompany each bottle.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal. It Contains no Opium in Any Form.

CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is Sold by MEDICINE DEALERS generally.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM! Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing.

A POSITIVE CURE.

CATARRH

Cream Balm

Has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use.

HAY-FEVER

Price 50c by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ROCKFORD WATCHES

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

Hon. Josh Royal, of the dominion parliament, will interview Riel and try and persuade him to cease his mad career.

"Shoot Folly as She Flies."

—Pope.

was the way it appeared in the proof-slip. The argus eyed proof-reader, however, knew the quotation intended and changed it to read: "Shoot Folly as she flies."—Pope. Of course it was an error, yet how many are daily committing much graver errors by allowing the first symptoms of consumption to go unheeded. If afflicted with loss of appetite, chilly sensations, or hacking cough, it is suicidal to delay a single moment the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery,"—the great and only reliable remedy yet known for this terribly fatal malady. Send two letter stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on this disease. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Minister Cox cannot go to Turkey until he finishes a book which he is under contract to produce by June 1, or he will forfeit $50,000.

"Laugh and Grow Fat,"

is a precept easily preached, but not so easy to practice. If a person has no appetite, but a distressing nausea, sick headache, dyspepsia, boils, or any other ill resulting from inaction of the bowels, it is impossible to get up such a laugh as will produce aldermanic corpulence. In order to laugh satisfactorily you must be well, and to be well you must have your bowels in good order. You can do this and laugh heartily with Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the little regulators of the liver and bowels and best promoters of jollity.

Ben Davis, a London solicitor, has failed. His liabilities are placed at $1,000,000, and it is stated he has fled to Spain.

* * * Delicate diseases radically cured. Consultation free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS CREATE a healthy appetite. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE PIMPLES, and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

Inflammation of the Eyes.

Jas L. Clapp, Milston, Wis., after being nearly blind for years, was entirely cured by the use of Cole's Carbolisalve, and now reads fine print with ease. 25 and 50c. at Druggists.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

GRAPEVINES, Strawberries, &c., by mail. Send for price list. Latham's Nursery, Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, Minn.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

NATIONAL HOTEL, $2 a day house for New house, new furniture. Only $2 a day house in Northwest with Elevator. J. B. Ames Prop. 205 Wash. Av., S., Minneapolis, Minn. $2

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

TREES FOR THE PRAIRIES.

5,000,000 White Willow Cuttings,

EVERGREENS AND TREE SEEDLINGS.

LARGEST STOCK IN DAKOTA.

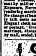
Also our H. M. Thompson & Son, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis., have the largest stock in America, of Scotch pine, etc., 4 to 6 feet, suitable for towns, parks, cemeteries, screens and shelter-belts. Send for price list. JULIUS H. THOMPSON, Lake Preston, Kingsbury Co., Dakota.

CLIMAX GRADE

R. U. AWARE THAT Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

DRS. WHITTIER.

214 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn. Regularly Graduated and legally qualified; longer engaged in Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, than any physician in America. Medicines sent by mail or express. Diseases from Indiscretion, Excess or Exposure, Nervousness, Debility, Melancholy, Loss of Spirits, rendering marriage improper, cured. Safely, privately, speedily. No change of business. Pamphlet and symptom lists free, a friendly talk costs nothing. HIS CELEBRATED WORK, 260 pages. Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed, for 50 cents in money or postage. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures on life, health, marriage, disease, decline, treatment. Same, paper cover, 25 cts. by mail, sealed. State case, and get time and cost of cure.



SWEET GUM & MULLEIN

The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Consumption. For full information send 2ct. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

METAL POISON.

I am a coppersmith by trade, and the small particles of brass and copper from filing got into sores on my arms and poisoned my whole system. Mercury administered brought on rheumatism, and I became a helpless invalid. I took two dozen bottles of Swift's Specific. My legs, arms and hands are all right again. I use them without pain. My restoration is due to S. S. S.

PETER E. LOVE, Augusta, Ga.

Jan. 9, 1885.

MALARIAL POISON.

We have used Swift's Specific in our family as an antidote for malarial poison for two or three years, and have never known it to fail in a single instance.

W. C. FURLOW,

Sumter Co., Ga., Sept. 11, 1884.

ULCERS.

For six or eight years I suffered with ulcers on my right leg. I was treated with Iodide of Potassium and Mercury, and I became helpless. Six bottles of Swift's Specific made a permanent cure.

Feb. 22, 1885. M. D. WILSON, Gainesville, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND

SLICKER COATS

THE BEST WATERPROOF COAT MADE.

Will keep you dry in any storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat. Sold everywhere. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

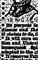
SNOW WHITE FLOUR MADE FROM SALZER NEW WHEAT

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.

No seeds produce finer Flowers, better Vegetables, larger Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Try them. THE FARM! New tested Wheat (8 sorts), among these Saskatchewan Fife, Imperial French, etc. NEW EARLY DAKOTA WHITE OATS, POTATOES, BARLEY, ETC. SEEDS grown 80 miles north of here! Everything for farm. Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and other States will return to old time yield if our Seed grain is used. Try it.

Send for Catalogue. | Plants and Roses By the 100,000. Largest Greenhouses in the West.

JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis. Catalogue free.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The finest tonic for nervous people is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation, and the active performance of their functions by the liver and bowels. As the system acquires tone through the influence of this benign medicine, the nerves grow stronger and more tranquil, headaches cease, and that nameless anxiety which is a peculiarity of the dyspeptic, gives way to cheerfulness. To establish health on a sure foundation, use the peerless invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ARE YOU DISCOURAGED

Has your physician failed to arrest the disease from which you are suffering? Are you losing faith in medicines, and growing alarmed at your condition? If so, take

HOPS AND MALT BITTERS,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Compounded from the well-known curatives Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, Sarsaparilla, Cascara Sagrada, etc. They are never known to fail in all cases of

LIVER AND KIDNEY

Troubles. They cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism and all urinary troubles. They invigorate, nourish, strengthen and quiet the nervous system.

As a tonic they have no equal. They are a rational cathartic and a superb anti-bilious specific.

CAUTION

Should be exercised by persons when purchasing Hops and MALT Bitters. Do not get them confounded with other inferior articles of a similar name. For sale by all druggists and dealers. See that every label bears the name HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., Detroit, Mich.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul. }
MERELL & RYAN, St. Paul. } Wholesale
LYMAN ELIEL DRUG CO., Minneapolis. } Agents.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

THE GREAT OHIO WELL DRILL. Circulars FREE!

Drills the well and pumps out the cuttings of the Drill at each stroke. Drives the casing or drills a hole under it to let it follow. Tests the well without removing tools! Runs easier than any other and drops the tools faster! We also make machines and tools for boring LARGE WELLS!

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

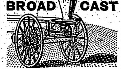
25,000

Bushels of the famous

Saskatchewan Fife Wheat

For Sale for Season of 1885.

The most remarkable Wheat ever brought to the Northwest. Has yielded the past season right along from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the Common Fife, sown beside it. Our illustrated 16-page Catalogue, containing its history, together with numerous testimonials from those who have tried it, sent free on application. Address W. J. ABERNETHY & CO., Originators and Proprietors, 42 Third street South, Union Building, Minneapolis.



STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST SOWER

BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!

Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.

C. W. DORR, Manager

RACINE SEEDER CO.,

258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

ALICE'S LETTER.

"Just as your pa think's best, my dear," said Mrs. Rossiter, as she folded her graceful morning robe indolently about her and leaned back among the soft cushions with a languid air.

It was very evident that Mrs. Rossiter was not in a mood for active exertion or remonstrance of any kind. If her pretty daughter, kneeling there on the carpet, with her curly head on her mother's knee, her blue eyes seconding the motion of her coaxing cherry-red mouth, her little hands, so soft and white and delicately shaped, clasped in playful supplication; if she, I say, had proposed a voyage to the South Sea Islands on a mission of charity instead of a pleasure trip to the country, Mrs. Rossiter would scarcely have found the strength of will to oppose her. As it was, the bright face of the kneeling girl grew brighter still, as she sprang up with a musical "Thank you, mamma," and changed her seat on the floor for one on the knee of a portly, pleasant-featured old gentleman, who sat in a lounging-chair before the window, reading.

With a quick movement, as graceful as it was audacious, she pulled his morning paper away from him, and dropped it on the floor, set her pretty little foot upon it firmly.

"What do you say, papa?" she asked.

"Well, what is it, my pet?"

The old gentleman did not seem much out of temper for the liberties she had taken, but, putting his arms about her, drew her toward him and kissed her over and over again. Any one, with half a glance at the pair, would have known that Alice Rossiter was the pride and darling of her father's heart.

"Well, you see, papa, instead of going to Brighton with Helen and Marion, I want to visit Auntie Russell, for a six weeks' rustication. It has been so long since I inhaled a real country breeze, that actually I have forgotten what one is like. Buttercups and daisies would be greater luxuries than jewels to me, and for the life of me I don't believe I could tell to a certainty whether potatoes grow on vines or bushes. Then I overheard Dr. Andrews telling grandma yesterday how shockimgly thin and sallow I was getting. He said I needed air and exercise more than physic—that a few weeks in the country, with plenty of romping, pudding and milk, fresh air and a flirtation with a rustic lover, would set me up in roses and dimples for a whole year. Besides, papa—"

"Hush, you rattle-headed pussy cat! Your reasons are forcible ones, and so plenty and well arranged that I think you must have made out a list of them and learned them by heart. But what about Brighton? I don't understand how the belle of its last season—the vain miss who came home again with her giddy little head quite turned with her numerous conquests—can relinquish thus the chance to repeat her triumphs."

Alice curled her scarlet lip disdainfully. Her father smiled. That question was disposed of.

"But Alley, it won't be prudent for you to go alone. What with fence-climbing, hunting for new-laid eggs and similar propensities which would develop themselves in you, I should be in continual fear of sprained wrists, dislocated ankles, a bruised head or a broken neck. You would need some one to keep continual watch over you. We could not spare any of the servants, and as for having a private companion——"

"That was just what I was going to say when you interrupted me," Alice broke in eagerly. "There is Miss Dunbar, Hattie's governess, who could be spared as well as not, and I am sure she would be willing to oblige me."

"Very well, just as you and she can agree. You have my consent to anything reasonable. And now be off, gypsy. Here is something to defray expenses. Pick up that paper under your toes, and don't smother me with kisses, pussy." And, placing a banknote in her hand, Mr. Rossiter unseated her from his knee, and following her graceful figure for a moment with a glance of pardonable fatherly pride, resumed his reading.

"Dear, sweet, unselfish Ally Rossiter! How from my heart of hearts I thanked her, when she came into my room a few minutes afterward and told me of her success. The day before when she was chatting gayly with me of the coming season at the fashionable watering-place—for I was more her confident than were either of her haughty elder sisters—I had accidently let fall a wish that I might have a few weeks' vacation from my duties as governess to pass in the coolness and quiet of the country. Ever since the spring I had been longing for the green fields, the singing birds, the smell of the young meadow clover and the sight of the growing corn; for I was born and bred a country maiden, and the old tastes and instincts were strong within me. The hot breath of town stifled me, and so I told her with wistful tears in my eyes. A shadow came over her fair face while I was speaking, and I checked myself involuntarily. I had without meaning it stirred her generous impulsive nature to pity. Blessed darling! She did not know that I saw through her affectionate little stratagem, when she came to me the next morning, and asked me if I should be willing to accompany her on a visit to her country relatives. Her air was anxious and inquiring, for she preferred to seem soliciting rather than conferring a favor—as though she did not mistrust how my very soul leaped up with delight at her question. At first I refused, confronting her with a knowledge of her self-denial and tender sacrifice; but she adhered so steadily to her resolution, declaring that if I did not accompany her, she would stay at home entirely, that she would not go anywhere if she could not go to Suffolk, coaxing me with kisses, and holding up before me the very picture that I had painted the day before in my yearning sadness, that at last I yielded a half-pleased, half-reluctant but inexpressibly grateful consent.

A week from that morning we were on our journey, and Alice entertained me with graphic descriptions of the places and persons I should see. She had not visited there before for years, not since she was a little girl in short frock and trousers, but I knew her memory must be a faithful one, so life-like were the pictures she drew. I could almost see the low brown farmhouse nestled down in the valley, with the smooth plat of grass-green meadow land in front, and the broad hillside orchard behind, almost see the clinging roses and vines that tangled their scarlet and green beauties over the narrow windows; and the pleasant sitting-room, and its striped carpet, its pretty chintz curtains, the old-fashioned brass candlesticks on the mantel-shelf, the three simple pictures on the wall—one a morning piece, where a fat, red-cheeked widow held a primly-folded handkerchief to her eyes, to catch the pea-like tears that rolled into it; called up, no doubt, by the sight of the very straight, very green weeping-willow that stood guard over a purple tomb, and whose tassels almost brushed the chubby, beet-colored cheeks of the fatherless little boy and girl that clung to her side.

And then she told me of her homely, kind-hearted Aunt Mary—her rough, blunt-spoken Uncle James—her eldest cousin Edgar away at school, and Frank, two years younger, whom she remembered as a wild, mischievous, bright-eyed boy, full of spirit, but generous and impulsive to a fault.

"But, my dear!" she said in conclusion, "I'll wager by this time he is a verdant, gawky, overgrown fellow—a veritable country clown. By the way, Catherine, do you know I mean to try my arts on him? A whole summer without a conquest will be intolerably stupid; and such a triumph would be a novelty in the flirting world, worth scheming for. Imagine a sun-burned, shock-headed youth standing before me, grinning with bashful simplicity, hoisting first one foot and then the other in sheepish embarrassment, and stammering out his ardent love-avowal something after this fashion: "W-w-w-ill y-y-you have me, Cousin Alice?"

I laughed in spite of myself at her comical picture, but bade her have a care; for coquettish games were always dangerous ones, and she might be the smitten one after all. She shook her head at me with a merry, skeptical laugh, but made me no reply in words. She did not speak again until we had reached the end of our journey.

The pleasant blue-eyed little woman, who came down to the wooden gate to meet us, was very like the picture she had painted of her; and the motherly way in which she smoothed back the brown curls of her niece and kissed her white forhead, her kindly voice, and above all, the cordial manner in which she clasped my hand at introduction, quite won my heart.

While we were directing the coachman about our baggage, a gentleman and lady on horseback galloped gaily down the valley road, and nodded to Mrs. Russell as they swept past.

"My son Frank," she said, in an explanatory way, as they went by. "We were not expecting you until to-morrow or he would have remained at home this afternoon."

I turned and looked after the retreating pair mentally comparing that tall, elegantly-formed man, carrying his head so proudly, and managing his spirited steed with that graceful, easy skill, which is the beauty of horsemanship, to the shock-headed, bashful youth of Alice's fancy. I think she recalled her own words, too, for her glance followed mine, and the look of pleased surprise that brightened her whole face did not vanish till the dust of their horses' hoofs had settled in the distance.

Deliciously cool and sweet was the little spare chamber assigned to us, and after a bath and a change of apparel, I seated myself by the low, open window, and leaned out through the climbing net-work of roses to enjoy the beautiful freshness of the summer scenery spread out before my gaze. Alice was—I know not where, though a snatch of gay song, warbled in the clearest of voices, or a thrill of merry laughter, occasionally betraying to me her whereabouts. All at once I saw her emerging from the barn—one foot slipperless, a great rent in her frock, her curls tangled with bits of hay, her gay silk apron filled with eggs. She was laughing and singing all in a breath; but as she danced along, her foot slipped on a pebble and she fell. I heard the clash of the eggs in her apron and saw the broken yolks and whites trickling out upon the ground in little rills of gold and pearls. Just as I was going to her assistance, I caught the sound of an amused mirthful laugh by the gate and the next moment Frank Russell was assisting her to rise.

"What carelessness! Six new laid eggs everlastingly ruined! How shall we remedy such a loss?" he said in a merry, mocking voice. "This is my cousin Alice, I am sure. Even if I had not been anticipating your arrival, I should have known this face among a thousand. You are very little changed—so little, indeed, that I dare greet you just as I used to years ago," and stooping he kissed her blushing cheek gallantly.

They came into the house together, chatting like old friends, and pretty soon Alice came up to change her dress for tea. She lingered longer than usual at her glass, and I smiled, in spite of myself, at the painstaking care which she manifested in dressing. That evening as we sat together in the porch, Alice asked her aunt, with a mischievous glance at Frank, who the young lady might be whom we had seen on horseback that afternoon.

"Oh, she is Annie Carter," was the reply, "I expect in a year from now you will be able to call her cousin. She has been engaged to my son this long while." And the old lady smiled good-naturedly over her knitting.

I saw a shadow come over Alice's face—very faint, but still a shadow—and noticing that, a sudden pain struck coldly to my heart—as instinctive fear of what the next few weeks would bring about. Frank was smiling, but there was not the slightest visible embarrassment in his manner, as he composedly pulled off handful after handful of leaves, and rolled them up into balls to pelt the big Newfoundland dog lying at his feet.

The events of the next two months (for our visit had been indefinitely prolonged) were but a realization of the prophetic dread that fell like a cloud over my spirit the first night of my stay in that house. Alice Rossiter's heart was singularly simple in its affectionateness and child-like confidence, and I noticed with a feeling akin to pity, the mastery which her fascinating cousin was gaining over it. They were inseparable companions. There were morning rambles on the river banks—long promenades under the summer moonlight—that white, magnetic flame in which Cupid so often dips his arrows. Now Alice would want wild flowers for a wreath; only Frank could show her where the finest grew. Again it was moss for a basket, or water lilies for her favorite vase; only Frank could procure them for her. Once she sprained her ankle in descending a hill; Frank brought her home in his arms, and I could but notice how tenderly he held her—how closely her white face nestled down against his breast, as though it would never ask to rise. A day or two after she was stung by a malicious bee. Frank must bandage the white, swollen arm, and then, (did he realize what he was doing, do you think?) cover the smarting wound with kisses, saying, with an audacious look into the half-averted eyes, that he knew as well as the bees where sweets were to be found. Annie Carter seemed to be forgotten, or, if I remembered, to be held in secondary consideration to his guest. With growing pain I witnessed their evident liking for each other's society—their intimacy, ripening every day into something more deep and tender. I could not interfere or warn them—the matter was too delicate for my skill to manage, and yet who could fail to know what the result would be? One heart must bleed, whether Alice's or that of the fickle Frank's betrothed I could not say. My selfish love would have chosen the latter.

One night we sat together, Alice and I, by our chamber window. Her chair was drawn up close to mine, and she half leaned against me, her head lying on my bosom, her arms clasped loosely across my shoulders. We had been very silent, neither of us speaking for nearly an hour, and I was wondering what had brought such a pensive shade to Alice's face, when she spoke abruptly. Her question gave me the clew to the long reverie she had been indulging in.

"You saw Miss Carter yesterday did you not, Catherine?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Am I as pretty as she is?" she asked.

"A thousand times prettier, my darling," said I. "Why, her face is no more to be compared with yours than a wax flower is to those roses in your hair—fresh, dewy, and sweet with perfume."

"Do you think so?" said Alice. "I am glad, though I don't know that I ever cared much for being pretty until lately. I suppose Frank likes—loves her very much—don't you?"

There was something more than a careless curiosity to hear my opinion in that question. Had I answered her frankly, I should have given a decided negative. But, with a nature like hers, I dared run no unnecessary risk. I would not encourage the latent hope that I saw slumbering in her heart.

"Of course," I answered.

She sighed—a long, dismal sigh, that smote my heart to the quick. Just then we heard voices underneath the window. Her ear was quicker than mine, for she lifted herself up eagerly, bent her head a moment, as if to listen, and then I saw a quick color like the flush of a rose, ripple into her cheek. We leaned together out of the window. Beneath us were Frank Russell and Annie Carter, pacing backward and forward on the grassy lawn, her hand on his arm—his handsome face bent down, till his dark looks almost brushed her forehead.

I saw Alice's eyelids droop to crush back the tears she would not have me see, and instinctively I put my arm about her and drew her away from the window. I could feel her heart beating stormily under her bodice, and when, with a long, low, sobbing cry, she threw herself into my arms and buried her face convulsively in my bosom, I knew she was conscious that her secret had passed into my possession.

The next day and the next passed dismally enough, but I saw, with a sensation of relief, that Alice shunned Frank's attentions. Once roused to a sense of her danger, the evil was half remedied I thought.

On the afternoon of the third day I went out for the solitary ramble I was accustomed to take after dinner. I walked down to the river, and, to my surprise, as I neared my favorite seat—a little clearing among the willows that thickly skirted the bank—I saw Ally's white sun-bonnet lying on the grass, and a little further on, herself thrown down on the ground, her arms crossed on the cool grass, and her face buried in them. Her very attitude was one of hopeless passionate grief, and I should have known she was weeping, even if I had not heard her stifled sobs.

While I stood hesitating, undecided, whether to go forward and speak with her, or leave her to conquer her sorrow alone, Frank Russell came out from among the willows opposite me. He, too, noticed the weeping girl, and, springing quickly forward, knelt by her side. Evidently he did not know what to say to comfort her, for he only smoothed her hair silently, apparently unconscious of my close proximity. For once, Alley's heart misled her. She thought the intruder was myself.

"Do not blame me, Catherine," she said, "I cannot help it—indeed I cannot. He was so good—so handsome—so kind to me, that I was loving him before I thought of the consequences. We will go away from here to-morrow,—will we not, dear, good Catharine?—where I shall never see Frank again. Oh, my heart will break!" she sobbed out, in broken accents, without lifting her head.

My heart leaped to my throat with a suffocating bound. I would have died rather than that my beautiful, sensitive darling should so unconsciously have opened her heart to the man who, of all persons, ought to be blinded to its secrets. It would kill her when she knew what she had done.

But I was unprepared for the revelation of the next few minutes. Not till I noticed the sudden start that Frank Russell gave, the flush that came over his face, the tenderness that leaped into his hazel eyes; not till I saw him gather her up in his arms, with passionate caresses, pouring a vehement story of love into her ears—love that had not dared to hope, and that, but for that unexpected revelation, would never have found utterance—did I realize that Ally, after all, was to be happier than I had dared to wish she might be.

But I was startled when I saw her struggle from his embrace, with a frightened cry, looking alternately from him to me, as if trying to comprehend her humiliating mistake—a hot flame of mortification blazing across her face, her blue eyes darkened by a look of pitiful distress.

"No, no! don't come near me, Frank Russell," she almost screamed, when he would have taken her hands. "I see how it is—what have I said—what have I done—what you would say to me to save my pride. But do not mock me so! Let me bear this disgrace as my punishment—only respect my secret for its own sake. Come, Catherine, let us go!" and she staggered towards me with both hands pressed hard over her burning face.

Moved by her suffering—her shame—scarcely knowing what I did, in my great pity for her humiliation, I said bitter, harsh things to Frank Russell, taunting him with fickleness, meanness, falsity, and concluding by bidding him to seek Miss Carter and rehearse the part he had been playing. He listened in indignant surprise, but at that name a new light seemed to break across his mind.

"Miss Carter," said he. "Is it possible that you have labored under such a mistake as that? She has been engaged to my brother Edgar for these two years."

The next moment Alice was in his arms, sobbing, laughing and blushing all at once.

I left them together by the river but not until I had whispered maliciously to Alice;

"W-w-w-will y-y-you have m-me-me, Cousin Alice?"

She Never Spoke to Her Father.

A recent number of the Lancaster (Pa.) New Era contained an account of the sudden death of Mrs. George W. Sensenich, of Beartown, in the extreme eastern end of the county. No one was present to witness the death but Mrs. Sensenich's daughter, who for twenty-five years had refused to talk to or with any one but her mother and two sisters. George W. Sensenich, the proprietor of a tannery on the old Downingtown turnpike, between the township line of East Earl and Caernarvon, married Miss Elizabeth Kurtz, from which union there were three children, all daughters. Lydia, the oldest, is married to James Emery, of Salisbury; Harriet is the esteemed wife of Levan Wenger, of Bareville; Emma, the youngest, and the subject of this sketch, has lived with her mother. She is about thirty years old, and during this time never spoke to anyone but her mother and two sisters until a few days since, when her mother fell over dead in her presence. She afterward related the circumstance to several ladies, and has since spoken to many others.

She went to school, but refused to recite any lessons, and seemed as mute as if she was unable to speak. Nevertheless, she acquired a very fair education. She attended church regularly, and was a consistent member at Bridgeville. She went into society, seemingly enjoying it very much, and when spoken to the only answer the speaker would receive was a smile. She has a special horror of men. Many a one thought that she must talk, and made vain efforts to get a reply. It is said that when quite small her father tempted her with gold-pieces if she would only speak one word to him, but it was useless. Four years ago her father died after a lingering illness, and she constantly attended him with the kindest care, but not one word would she speak to him to console him. The case is at present the talk of the entire eastern end of the county.

The Cow-Tree.

This singular and really wonderful tree is thus spoken of in Myers' "Life and Nature Under the Tropics," as the author saw it growing in Venezuela. He says: "The most interesting form of vegetation and one that flourishes abundantly through the rugged mountain wilds, is the famous palo de vaca or 'cow-tree.' From it is obtained, by incisions made in the trunk, a milky juice, sweet and agreeable to the taste and which is considerably used as food by the natives. It furnishes an exceedingly nutritious food.

"The tree attains a great height, the coriaceous leaves being from six to ten inches in length. The wood is red, very hard and durable. The fluid is put at Para upon the Amazon to various uses. When applied fresh from the tree as a glue, the milky sap hardens and holds with greater durability than the ordinary cabinet-maker's glue. It also makes good custard."

"Amid the great number of curious phenomena," says Humboldt, "which I have observed in the course of my travels, I confess there are few that have made so powerful an impression on me as the cow-tree."

There is, indeed, something peculiarly impressive in this remarkable tree, which will not be obliterated from the mind of the traveller by the many others wonders of the equatorial regions that may come under his observation. That there should be a tree mysteriously elaborating a substance devoid of all acidity or bitterness, or any of the deleterious qualities usually belonging to lactescent plants, and which is, moreover, a delicious and wholesome aliment, is no less a remakable fact than a beneficent provision for the inhabitants of a country who rely mainly upon the natural resources of the land for supplying their wants.

The Story of a Girl.

From the Eagle Grove (Iowa) Times.

An amusing incident occurred this week which may well be used as a good moral story for girls. It is of a young lady whose lover, a man of some 38 years, becoming impatient for the arrival of her 18th birthday, which was set as date for their marriage, induced her, with the aid of friends, to leave her home and sojourn until that time at a farmer's house a few miles distant from town. Reluctantaly she consented, and was safely lodged with the good lady of the house, who, learning the girl's story, used all the influence she could in pointing out to her the misery she had caused her parents and friends and the error of the step she had taken. The girl's mother sought her out and in a few moments gained her consent to return home. Her lover entered the room, and finding his plans interrupted, used such language that she now declares she will not marry him. Being young and unused to society, the girl was easily led astray, but she is now at home, and happiness is again restored. The lesson is plain, and one which may well be taken to heart by every girl. Father and mother know best. They have seen more of the world than you. Do not imagine that other than they can or should decide things for you. Their whole hearts are wrapped up in you, and there is no one more considerate of your happiness and welfare than they.

The Great Monument.

The Boston Advertiser says of the Washington monument: One may see it as he approaches the city, from a distance of many miles away, a faint white line rising against the purple sky of a cloudy day, and the first cry is some acknowledgement of delight for its beauty. Or he may see it near at hand, against a sunset glow, dark against light, with the lines sharp and hard, which before were so vague, and again he speaks of its beauty. Or the spectators may come to it on a lowering afternoon, when the clouds are heavy above the city, and his eye runs up to lose the phantom monument in the clouds. How far does it go beyond? As he asks this question, he expresses the same delight as before.

UNCHANGED.

If all the earth were barren should I care,
If all the birds forsook the sunless air?
I only know—
That if the day be dark, the day be fair,
My thought goes with thee everywhere.

Should seas forget to follow where
The moon's full charm rounds white and bare.
It matters not—
I only know that where thou art
Still turns to thee this throbbing heart—

Unchanged, and changeless, still to thee,
From time and through eternity.
I only ask—
That, when some day its pulse you miss,
Upon my dead face leave your kiss.

—MARGARET WHITE.

SNOWED IN.

Ada Carleton Stoddard in Harper's Young People.

One cloudy winter morning, not less than twenty years ago, there was an unusual commotion about a certain little old house standing far up on the St. John River.

Within, Mrs. Grace sat before the great fireplace in the fore-room, so bundled up in shawls and blankets and hoods that she could scarcely stir. In a warm corner of the hearth lay three or four hot bricks well wrapped in newspapers, and two home-made robes were hanging across a chair to warm—everything indicating preparations for a long journey. Without, Mr. Grace was hitching the old red mare into the thills of the still older red pung, that looked as if it might have come over in the Mayflower. His round, good-natured face wore a troubled expression, and he jerked at old Dolly's bit once or twice in an ungentle way which wasn't like himself.

The small part of Mrs. Grace's face that was visible among the folds of her home-knit hood showed the same look of anxiety, and her voice trembled a good deal when she spoke to the children, and gave Charly her last directions. There were four of the children—Dean and Emmy, and Joe and Charly—though Charly was not one of the Grace children. Mrs. Grace had taken her, a wee lame mite, when there was no one else to take her, and she often declared she couldn't and didn't love one of her own little ones better than she could and did love Charly. Emma and Dean and Joe were round, rosy little ladies, of 3 and 5 and 7 years, blue-eyed and yellow-haired. Charly was 11, and she was neither round nor rosy. Her face was thin, and her eyes were big and shadowy. And Charly was lame; there was a pair of tiny crutches always by her chair.

"I couldn't think of going," said Mrs. Grace, "if Charly wasn't the wise, patient little mother I know she is. I never was so worried in my life. But what am I to do?"

It was a hard question to answer, indeed, for the night before had come a letter to Mrs. Grace from her sister in a distant town saying that her mother—the children's dear old grandmamma—was very, very ill. "Come at once," the letter read; and it was a week old when Mr. Ringgold, who lived too miles above them, but was yet their nearest neighbor in the sparsely settled region, brought it from the postoffice five miles below. It was little to be wondered at that the tears filled poor Mrs. Grace's eyes, that her lips quivered, and her voice shook.

"I couldn't do it if it was not for trusting in Charly so," she repeated time and again, in tones that brought a glow to Charly's thin little face. "I know you'll take good care of them, dear. There's bread enough baked, and I've left the jar of doughnuts in the closet."

"Oh, good again!" cried Joe. "Can't we have all we want? Won't it be fun, Charly?"

"You must have what Charly gives you," said Mrs. Grace, "and attend to what Charly says. I've locked the pantry door so you can't bother her by running in and out. Now—" She looked at Charly as the outer door opened.

"I'll do just the best I can," said Charly, bravely.

"I know you will dear. Be good children, all of you."

"There's wood enough piled up in the entry to last you," said Mr. Grace, a little huskily. "We shall be back day after to-morrow night, sure. All ready, wife." And a few moments later old Dolly was jogging at her best pace down the snowy level of the river. It was thirty long miles to Dunbar Corner.

"I wish they were home again," said Joe.

"They will be before you know it," laughed Charly. "Now I'll tell you a story."

So the three little ones cuddled around Charly's chair before the open fire while she told them the wonderful tale of the "Three Tiny Pigs," and from first to last they listened breathlessly, though they had heard the same story many times before, no doubt. Charly had a wonderful gift for telling stories, Mrs. Grace often declared.

And Charly had a gift for something besides story tilling. When her stories came to an end she smiled.

"Bring me my box, will you, Joey, please?" Charly asked. Her poor little limbs were so weak and misshapen that it was with difficulty she could move about, even with the aid of her crutches.

Joe obeyed, climbing up on the wide four-posted bed in the corner, and taking from a shelf above it a square wooden box with a sliding cover. Dean and Emmy knew what was coming then.

"Dive me the kitty," pleaded Emmy.

"And me the mouses," said Dean.

"They're deers, goosey, said Joe, with a little scornful sniff. "Let me see all of 'em, won't you, Charly?"

Charly smiled in the brighest way, and pulled off the cover. Shall I tell you what were there? The daintiest little images under the sun, carved all in wood, and the largest one scarcely four inches high. It is true they were the work of a single awkward tool in untaught fingers, but if you had seen them I am sure you could not have helped exclaiming with Joe and Dean and Emmy, "Oh, Charly, how pretty they are!"

They were exceedingly true to life, too. There was the old house cat, which Emmy instantly appropriated—why, you could almost hear her drowsy purr—and there were Dean's "mooses," with their delicate branching horns, and a pair of rabbits eating clover, and cunning, creeping baby, and there was old Dolly herself, standing with drooping head and lopped ears—lazy Dolly.

"I'd know her anywhere," laughed Joe.

Charly laughed too, and fingered her treasures lovingly. Her cheeks glowed and her eyes were starry.

"Do you think they're nice?" she asked—"as nice as some they have at the stores at Christmas time, Joey?"

"Nicer," returned Joe, in a tone expressive of great wisdom and experience—a whole heap nicer."

"Well," pursued Charly, "I'm going to make all I can, and when I get enough I'll send them to sell. Mrs. Ringgold said they ought to be half a dollar apiece."

"O-oh!" cried Joe, quite taken aback by this prospect of unbounded wealth. "What'll you do with so much?"

"I know," put in Dean. "You'll get cured, won't you, Charly?"

The quick tears sprang to Charly's dark eyes. "I will, if I can," said she, and she pulled Emmy to her, and hid her face in the baby's yellow curls. "Maybe I can't."

"Mr. Perks said you could if you could go to see Dr. Lester. He can cure everything."

"But it'll cost a great lot of money—maybe $100," said Charly. "I'd have to to make 200 of these, Joey."

"Well, you ain't going to wait that long," declared Joe stoutly. "Father says just as soon's this old farm pays anything, he's going to take you to Fredericton to see Dr. Lester. Maybe 'twill pay next summer; we're going to have a cow then. And we haven't been here long enough yet, you know."

"That'll be real nice," said she. "Now, after dinner I'll cut out something more."

"I think it's real fun," said Joe. But Charly only shook her head and smiled again.

Well that day passed; and the next, and all the time the sun did not show his face. The clouds hung heavy and black and dark came early, and weatherwise Joe, with his nose against the window-pane, prophesied a storm.

"I hope 'twon't come, though till father and mother are home," said he.

It did, however. When the children awoke next morning the snow was falling fast and steadily in large flakes. It had grown very much colder, too, in the night. Poor little Joe's teeth chattered spitefully even after he had raked open the bed of coals in the fireplace and built a roaring fire. The wind came up with the sun; it whistled and raved along the bleak river shore in a way that set the timbers of the old house to creaking dolefully.

"I don't believe they'll come to-night," said Joe, when dark began to fall.

"Won't they, Charly?"

"Oh, Charly, won't 'em?"

"Do you s'pose a wolf chased father an' mother?" asked Joe, with a dismal quaver, breaking in upon the narrative of the "Tiny Pig."

"A wolf couldn't catch our Dolly," said Dean, quickly. "She's too smart—and big."

Charly laughed. For the world she would not have acknowledged that such a possibility had occurred to her own mind.

"It's the storm that keeps them," she said, cheerily. "It's a dreadful storm, you know. They'll be here to-morrow—I know they will."

But to-morrow came and went—a long, dreary, freezing day, and the fifth morning dawned. How bitterly cold it was, and how the wind whistled through and through the house! The storm had ceased, but of this the children could not be sure, since the windows were banked with snow, and when Joe tried to open the outer door a white wall repelled him. Their store of provisions, too, was nearly exhausted, and that seemed worse than all the rest, until Joe came in from the entry with his arms full of wood and his eyes full of tears.

"That's every bit there is," he quavered. "Oh, Charly, why don't father come?"

"He will," said Charly, with a brave, bright smile, though her heart was like lead. "Now, we'll be real saving of this wood and only put on one stick at a time."

Oh, how cold the room grew—colder and colder, while time dragged on, and those last sticks were burning slowly away. They ate their last bits of bread then, and because Charly said she could not eat, there was a very little more for Emmy and Dean and Joe.

But Joe, though he looked wistfully at the frozen morsels, was struck with a sudden recollection. "You didn' eat any breakfast, Charly, nor any last night, because your head ached. Ain't you hungry?"

"Never mind," said Charly, cheerily. "I'll eat enough when they come home."

The bread disappeared then to the last crumb.

"I'm awful hungry yet," said Joe.

"So am I," echoed Dean with a pitiful pucker, "and I'm awful cold."

Charly hugged Emmy tighter and looked around.

There were the chairs—stout oaken ones.

"Can't you break up a chair, Joey?" she asked.

But he couldn't though he tried manfully—poor little Joe—with tears standing on his cheeks.

"Never mind," said Charly again. And then the forlorn little group huddled together over the dying fire. How cold it was! and how the wind rocked the old house and blew its freezing breath in through every chink!

"I'm s'eepy," murmured Emmy, drowsily. Charly looked at her in sudden terror. She had been sobbing with cold and hunger, and now her baby face looked pinched and her hands blue with cold. But the golden head drooped heavy against Charly's arm—and Emmy never went to sleep at this time in the day. A dull red coal winked among the ashes. Charly saw it and straightened Emmy up with a little shake.

"We will have a funny fire," said she, with a catch in her voice. "Bring the—box, Joey."

"Oh, Charly, no!"

"Yes," said Charly. "I can make plenty more. Wake up, Emmy."

And in a minute Emmy was wide awake enough to see a tiny bright blaze upon the hearth. They burned the box first and then the pretty carvings one by one. All too soon they were gone, and there only remained only a few ashes.

"I'm just as cold," whimpered Dean. "I'm sleepy, too, Charly."

"Well, you shall go to sleep," said Charly, "and when you wake up I know they'll be here. But we'll have some nice fun first. Who wants a doughnut?"

"Oh, Charly Grace, you haven't got one!"

"Yes I have," returned Charly, with a triumphant little laugh. "I saved these out of mine." She stood Emmy on the hearth and hobbled as briskly as could be across the floor, placing two chairs, one at each end of the room. "Now you run a race around those two chairs till I say it's enough, and I'll give you one apiece. Run just as fast as you can."

At first the children demurred, they were so cramped and tired and drowsy; but the sight of three brown, delicious looking cakes which Charly produced from her pockets nerved them to action. Around and around the chairs they ran, Joe ahead Emmy in the rear, breathing out little clouds of steam. And Charly laughed and clapped her hands and cheered them on, until at last they stopped from sheer fatigue, puffing like three small locomotives, and with their pulses beating in a lively way.

Charly hobbled over to the bed. "Get in, all of you," she said; "then I'll give you your cakes. I know they'll be here when you wake up."

She tucked them in warmly, and then she went back to her chair. She put the end of her crutches upon two or three live coals and blew them into a tiny blaze. Pretty soon, when she had warmed herself a little, she would creep in beside Emmy. She listened to the deep regular breathing from the bed.

"They are going to sleep," she murmured. "I've done the best I could—the best I could."

The words echoed from the walls of the cold little room, and rang themselves over and over in her brain. How warm the place was growing and how dark. She thought she would crawl over to the bed and get in with Emmy and Dean and Joe. But she did not stir.

She sat there a still, a white little figure, with a pair of half-burned crutches at her feet, when less than an hour later a man with frosty beard and hair forced himself through the snowbank at the door. It was Mr. Grace, alone, for the storm had rendered the roads impassable, and he had tramped the whole distance from Dunbar Corner upon snowshoes. It was a long, wearying walk, no doubt, and he had been about it two days. But when he opened the door of his home he forgot it all. In less than a minute he had made kindling wood of one of the chairs, and in another one or two a brisk fire was roaring on the hearth, and Mr. Grace, in terrible fear, was rubbing Charly's hands and forcing some brandy from the little flask he carried down her throat. She opened her eyes presently, and looked up into the kind face above her in a bewildered way.

"Emmy—Dean—Joe—are—"

"All right—all right!" yelled Mr. Grace, nearly beside himself with delight; and then he went down upon his knees before Charly and cried, "We're all right, my dear."

And so, indeed they were. I haven't space to tell you all that happened—what Mrs. Grace said and did when she came, a few days later, with the welcome news that grandmamma was better, and heard what Mr. Grace had already heard from Joe and Emmy and Dean; how the story was told throughout the settlement over and over, and how Charly was praised on all sides; nor how the people of Grand Fork, the little village five miles below, got up a fair for Charly's benefit, which gave her enough to take her to Dr. Lester that very next spring. And though Dr. Lester could not entirely cure her, the weak little limbs grew so much stronger and better that she was able to walk without crutches, by limping a very little. When Dr. Lester, too, came to hear who Charly was, for the story of the winter's day had already reached his ears, he refused to take his fee, but, instead, added to the little roll of bills and put it in the bank—for Charly.

"She will want to go to school in a little while," said he. "I think she must study art."

"Why, what makes every one so good to me?" asked Charly with happy tears; "I didn't do anything."

"Didn't you?" asked Mrs. Grace, in return, kissing the glad litttle face—"didn't you?"

The New Mistress of the White House.

Albany Letter.

She (Miss R. E. Cleveland) has been an earnest and industrious woman, and never contemplated a life of luxury, much less one of conspicuous position before the country. She is as unique in her way as her brother is in his, though they are apparently not at all alike in general character, nor does she physically resemble him. She is of medium stature and build, with a shapely and highly intellectual face. She is good-looking, but not pretty. She dresses neatly, but plainly, and wears few ornaments. She has for a long time been a lecturer by profession, her specialty being educational subjects, and her audience usually pupils of girls' schools. She has, for example, just lectured at the Elmira Seminary on "Joan of Arc." She speaks several languages, is exceptionally well informed in history and the arts, and has that degree of confidence in herself and the knowledge she possesses to be able to firmly take the lead in conversation, and to hold it against the bright men and women who have come in contact with her. Yet in some respects she is notably shy, and always so modest and amiable as to win friends easily and quickly. "Why, she's a perfect dictionary," said ex-Gov. Cornell, when he returned from a visit to Miss Cleveland, recently. "She's one of the brightest women I ever met."

A Tribute to the Value of Tradition.

It seems at first sight incredible that an occurance of 215 years ago could be reported with but one link between the person who tells you and the actual witness. Such, however, is the fact. The narrator in question was the venerable rector of Busby (Rev. W. Falconer) just deceased at the age of eighty-four. He had heard his grandfather (the celebrated Dr. Falconer of Bath) say that he had been told by his grandmother that she could remember being held up to the window to see Hallay's comet, which appeared in 1669. She was then six years old. Dr. Falconer, the intervener, was born in 1744, and died in 1824. Assuming him to have been at least six years of age when this story was told him, his grandmother must have been ninety. But the wonder might be increased; for if Dr. Falconer told the story in the last year of his life (1824) to a child of six years, it might be passed on to the next century with only one link between the witness and the narrator. After all, we are not so dependent on writing as we sometimes assume ourselves to be.—Pall Mall Budget.

MY SISTER SUSETTA.

"I am going, Addie, so it is useless to argue the point," my sister says, as she stands on tiptoe to pluck a rose that is almost out of her reach, her loose sleeve falling back from her beautifully molded arm with its dimpled elbow.

Susetta is so pretty that everybody falls in love with her—men, women and children; but she has her faults—who has not?—and her obstinacy makes me sigh.

She is affianced to one of the best young men that ever drew breath; but they quarrel so often that I frequently wonder if their engagement will ever end in marriage.

Trevor Chudleigh is awfully fond of her; but she does lead him such a dance!

Now, if I only had a lover like Trevor, how differently I would behave. Alas! I am not a beauty and although "handsome is as handsome does" is a very good saying young men, as a rule, prefer pretty faces to plain ones.

Trevor is away, worse luck! and before he went begged Susetta not to attend those awful races. It wasn't much to ask, I think; but Susetta says he is a tyrant, and if she dosen't get some enjoyment out of life before she is married, she never will afterward.

She is going with those Fieldwicks, too, and Trevor always says Mrs. Fieldwick is fast.

She certainly does paint and powder openly, as indifferent to criticism on that point as Lady Morgan; but she's an amiable woman for all that. Still, if I were Susetta, I should not seek her society, knowing Trevor's dislike to her.

But poor Susetta is so fond of pleasure. It is a perfect mania with her.

She always wants to be amusing herself, and hates quiet as much as I love it. I often wonder how Trevor and Susetta will get on if they ever do marry, for he is so grave and studious and she so giddy and flighty.

He said to me one day—how well I remember his words:

"Addie, I wish your sister resembled you in your fondness for home. She always wants to be gadding about. I never knew such a restless creature in my life!"

"You must bear with her," I answered. "She is so young and pretty, Trevor, and we have made such a pet of her. She does not know what it is to be denied anything she wants."

"I know you always stand up for her," he observed with a smile; "you are a good girl, Addie."

This was before he went away to London on business. He has been gone about a week, and Susetta has had a letter from him every morning. Happy Susetta! What more can she want since she has his love? It would not be much of a sacrifice to stay away from the races.

Susetta looks lovely in the blue dress, coquettish hat and blue veil, and it isn't likely, she tells me, that she is going to stick at home while other people are enjoying themselves.

"If old Trevor"—he is eight-and-twenty—"doesn't like it he can do the other thing," she says, with a laugh. "Why don't you marry him yourself, you little prude?"

"Because he never asked me," is my quiet reply; "but if a good man loved me, I would never trifle with his feelings, Susetta."

"You are perfection, and I am not," says my pretty sister. "Good-by, Addie."

And she hurries out of the house, for a smart four-in-hand has just drawn up at the door, and going to the window I watch Susetta as she is helped up to the top and takes her place beside Mrs. Fieldwick, whose red and white is laid on extra thick, I fancy, to-day.

Then I sit down on the sofa and cry a little for Trevor, but more for myself. Oh, if he had loved me, how eagerly I would have obeyed his slightest wish! But he does not love me—so what is the use in indulging in such thoughts? They are foolish and wrong.

Mother and our one servant are not very observant, but the fear that they may notice that I have been weeping makes me dry my eyes; but not before I have made myself uglier than ever. Perfection, Susetta called me. Yes I am a perfect fright.

I look at myself in the mirror. What do I see? A small pale face, light eyes, and sandy hair. An entrancing picture truly.

Alma Tadema says a woman with a beautiful figure seldom has a beautiful face, and my figure is undeniably good. Susetta has often told me so for my consolation, when I have admired her pretty features.

There is a double knock at our front door, and our servant being busy, I open it.

"A telegram, miss," says the boy who stands there.

It is for Susetta, and I open it without hesitation, for Susetta and I have no secrets from each other.

To my dismay, it is from Trevor, to say that he will be with Susetta that afternoon. Of course she will not be here to receive him. What will he think!

I tell mother the news, and she says, calmly:

"My dear, it is no business of ours, Susetta must manage her own affairs. She would go to the races, and your sister and Trevor must settle the matter between them."

Mother is a little vexed with Susetta, for Trevor is a very good man, and she might have stopped at home for once just to please him.

"If she had only known he was coming back to-day," I say, regretfully, "she would not have gone in that case, and all would have been well."

"Don't you bother your dear little head over Susetta's affairs," returns mother, kissing me. "You'll have enough to do if you trouble yourself about her. There never was such an obstinate, self-willed girl."

"But she loves Trevor," I say, earnestly.

"I doubt it," returns mother, shaking her head. "If she cared for him she would be ready to make a greater sacrifice than stopping away from the races for his sake."

"But she is so pretty, mother, and so fond of pleasure."

"All the worse for Trevor," retorts mother, who is deeply vexed. "But since you are so stanch in her defense, I'll leave you to make excuses for her. My head aches, and I am going to lie down."

"But, oh, mother! what can I say to him?" I cry in dismay.

"Just what you please," returns mother. "If I were to see him, I should tell him what I think of Susetta's behavior, and you would object to that, I know."

"Oh, mother! don't be hard on our petted darling," I say, and mother's face relaxes, and I see a smile lurking at the corners of her mouth; but she won't wait to see Trevor, nevertheless.

He will look so bright and eager when he comes into the room, and I shall see such blank disappointment on his face as he looks in vain for Susetta—Susetta, who is enjoying herself at the races in company with those objectionable Fieldwicks.

I go to the piano, but rise from the music stool in a very few minutes, and take up a book, then, throwing it down, begin to walk restlessly to and fro, for I can settle to nothing.

Presently I hear Trevor knocking at the hall door. I know his rat-tat-tat so well, and an instant later he is in the room asking eagerly for Susetta.

"Was she not pleased to get my telegram?" he continues.

"She was far from home when it came," I say, trying to appear at my ease, "so I opened it."

"Quite right, sister Addie," returns Trevor, looking a little disappointed, but still speaking cheerfully. "But where is Susetta?"

"She is spending the day with some friends," I answered, with a foolish desire to put off telling the truth as long as possible.

Trevor's handsome face darkens, and his eyes flash ominously, as he says:

"Adeline, she has never gone to the races?—she would not do that after what I have said. But you don't answer me. She has gone, then?"

I am still silent, and Trevor begins to pace up and down the room in a state of the greatest agitation. He is terribly put out, and makes no attempt to hide it from me.

"And I shortened my stay in London, and hurried back for this," he says, bitterly, coming to a standstill before my chair. "Addie I am beginning to wonder whether Susetta is worthy of all the love I have lavished upon her."

"Nonsense, Trevor," I say quickly. "You must not speak like that of my sister. She is foolish, I know; but there is not a better girl in the whole world."

He gives me a quick glance as I finish speaking, and sighs impatiently.

"I know one thing," he says, after a pause; "she could not have had a better sister. Why is it you always take her part, Addie? Have you no sympathy for me?"

He puts his hand on my shoulder as he speaks, never dreaming how that light touch thrills me, and how hard it is to steady my voice, as I reply:

"I sympathize with you both. Ah! if you would only take 'Bear and forbear' for your motto!"

"Have I not borne enough already?" demands Trevor, with another sigh.

"Addie!" he cries, suddenly, and the blood rushes to his face, "she has not gone with the Fieldwicks. She has! Then, by Heaven! I will never forgive her."

"Hush, Trevor!" I say, soothingly. "You will be sorry for talking like this when your anger is over. After all, she has not done anything desperately wrong."

"Would you have done it, Addie?"

I hesitate for a moment, scarcely knowing what reply to make; but I must say something in my sister's defense, and I answer, gently:

"You forget how different we are, Susetta and I. She is so fond of pleasure, and I have ever been a home bird."

"What a fortunate man your husband will be!" says Trevor. "You are the woman to make a man's home happy, and fill his life with sunshine."

"But men love beauty," I say, with a faint smile.

"Then men are fools," exclaims Trevor, forgetting that his remark is scarcely complimentary, and he, at any rate, has not been proof against the fascination of a pretty face. "I mean," he added, quickly, "That a man who is wise will seek a wife who is good, as well as beautiful."

"The man who is wise will not marry at all," I observe, laughingly. "He that takes a wife takes trouble and care."

But Trevor is not in the humor to laugh at anything. He hates the idea of Susetta associating with the Fieldwicks, and is deeply wounded that she should have gone to the races, in defiance of his wishes.

Trevor and I are in the garden when the four-in-hand dashes up to the gate, and I notice with horror that Mr. Fieldwick shows evident signs of having had too much champagne.

He wears a false nose, and presents a wholly comical appearance. At any other time I should find it impossible not to laugh, but now I can feel nothing but dismay.

Susetta is helped down by a young man with light hair, and stands at the gate as the coach bowls along the road. She has not seen Trevor yet. When she does, her cheeks lose a little of their rich bloom, and a half-frightened, half-defiant look comes into her eyes.

"You here, Trevor," she says, holding out her hand.

"You did not expect to see me," he observes, coldly.

"If I had, I should have stopped at home," she answers, and then I slip indoors and leave them alone.

Presently Susetta joins me, but without Trevor. They had quarreled, it seemed, and parted in anger.

"Susetta," I say, entreatingly, "you have not sent him away?"

"He has gone, my dear," she answers, and begins to sing, but I fancy her voice trembles a little.

"Oh, Susetta," I say, "pray, think of what you are doing! He loves you so!"

"He says he never wants to see my face again," she answers, and then continues her song.

It is growing dark, but I fancy I can see a figure lingering near the gate. Can it be Trevor?

"Susetta," I say, "do you know, Trevor is going to leave England?"

It is an awful fib, for he had never said so, but it is what I imagine he will do if his estrangement with Susetta continues, and I cannot bear to see these two people, who love each other, spoiling their lives from sheer obstinacy and ill-temper. I love them so dearly that I would fain see them happy.

"Going to leave England because I went to the races, I suppose you mean," [illegible] am not sure of it, and the assertion is only a bold venture on my part.

"I am not crying," returns my sister, in a choking voice. "If Trevor loves me so little that he can leave me forever because I committed an act of folly, he isn't worth crying about. Perhaps if he had known how my conscience had pricked me all day, and how I had resolved never to go out with those horrid people again, he wouldn't have been so hard on me."

"It is too late now," I say, watching Trevor's shadow. "After all, dear, he was too exacting, you'll find some one more kind and considerate, and learn to forget him."

"Never!" replies my sister, indignantly. "If you had ever been in love, you would know that such a thing is impossible. You have no feeling, Adeline."

"Darling!" this expression does not come from me, but from Trevor, who, leaping through the window, clasps Susetta in his arms. I am about to retire from the room, when Trevor, still holding my sister in his embrace, takes my hand and lifts it to his lips.

"Addie," he says, "I shall never forget the service you have done me."

"Was it a plot between you?" asks Susetta, struggling to free herself.

Trevor stoutly denies this, and so do I, and Susetta appears satisfied. But in her own mind I fancy she still has her doubts. I know one thing, she is always very grateful to me for what I did that night. If she now all, perhaps she would be more grateful still.

AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

The Wonderful Experience of an Old Engine Driver—Hairbreadth Escapes.

Louisville Evening Times.

"I suppose I must have the imaginary nine lives of a cat," remarked Engineer Wm. J. Hammett to a reporter for the Times. Mr. Hammett recently sued the L. and N. Railway Company for damages sustained in an accident, and, after seven days' deliberation, the jury was unable to agree and was discharged. "I have been killed twice, and still I live. My body is covered with bruises and scalds from head to foot. To tell the truth, there is hardly a sound spot as large as a silver dollar upon the whole surface of my flesh."

A reporter had called upon Mr. Hammett at his residence in the rear of a grocery at the corner of Preston and Caldwell streets. The person to be interviewed looked thin and dejected. He was the hero of nearly a dozen fatal accidents and two miraculous escapes. Flashing blue eyes were the only features that gave animation to his face. Mr. Hammett enjoys the distinction of making the fastest time on record on the L. and N. road.

"The first time I ever ran an engine was in January, 1867, on the Memphis division of the L. and N. road. Mr. James Guthrie was President at that time. My first accident was in 1877. I was then running on the main stem, and was coming from Nashville to Louisville, with a large number of passenger cars attached. Among others there were 150 school girls on board. We were approaching Dudley's Switch 25 miles this side of Nashville, when I noticed that the cross-ties just ahead of us had been removed. I did not have time to stop the engine. In an instant I recognized that there was but one thing to do, and that was to jump the track. I told my fireman to leap out, as there was only room for one of us in the cab at such a moment, and it meant certain death to me or him if he remained. He had barely reached the ground when the engine left the track, and a stream of boiling water came gushing upon me from the boiler. After that I remembered nothing for several days. When I recovered I was told that the boiler had exploded, and that I had been hit on the head by a piece of flying cylinder; also a spike had pierced my hand."

As proof of this Mr. Hammett exhibited a terrible scar on his right hand. The thoughtful engineer afterward received $384 from the passengers for saving the train.

"The time I made my fastest run," continued Mr. Hammett, his blue eyes lighting up, "and the fastest in the record of the road, was in 1870, when I brought Victor Newcomb, Dr. E. D. Standiford and Col. Fred de Funiak from Nashville to Louisville. I was oiling the engine when Col. de Funiak told me that the party was due in Louisville at a certain hour, and asked me if I didn't think I could get there. He added that the way was clear, and that if my engine was any account to turn her loose.

"This was as good as I wanted. I ran 60 miles the first hour, and after that they made me go slower until we reached the city."

This was a memorable ride. Afterwards Mr. Newcomb said of Dr. Standiford that the latter became so badly frightened while the train was speeding along at lightning motion that he got down on his knees and prayed. The violent motion of the train, as it rounded a sharp curve, threw Mr. de Funiak from his seat and inflicted a deep scar, which he will carry with him through life.

"My last run," resumed Mr. Hammett, "was on the night of November 15, 1883. The night was dark as pitch. We had reached Brooks' station and were running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, when I saw a train of freight cars on the track just ahead. It was too late to stop the train, and she dashed on; then a deafening smash, and I was thrown through my window and killed for the time. The next day when I recovered I was told that my fireman had been killed with others in the wreck."

The Future of the Trotting Horse.

The Chicago Horseman publishes a carefully-written paper prepared by Gen. J. S. Brisbine, United States army, reviewing the trotting performance of American horses during the past forty years. The paper gives interesting reminiscences of Lady Suffolk, Flora Temple, Dexter, Goldsmith Maid, Rarus, St. Julien, Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, and criticises their records. Gen. Brisbin thinks neither Maud S. nor Jay-Eye-See will reduce their records this year, but believes new horses will appear on the turf and that the record will be reduced three or four seconds possibly from 2.09¾ to 2.06. The general thinks the increased speed of American trotting horses is due mainly to better breeding, better training, better driving, improvements in suits and improved tracks and sulkies. He [illegible]

NOTES FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

Household Miscellany.

Another significant statement is that about the great increase of mortality from consumption among the Menomee Indians of Wisconsin since they began living in houses. Nevertheless it is an easy matter to provide for the constant change of air and the free circulation of fresh air in rooms even in the coldest weather—even most in the coldest, and without unpleasant and dangerous draughts.

The craze for useless bric-a-brac and insane decoration has had its day. Sensible people do not care to live in china shops or museums, or in apartments so crowded with furniture and so loaded with ornament that a life in them is a burden, that enthusiasm is crushed under repletion and appetite destroyed by satiety. A few well-selected decorations are ample proof of the taste of the owner and may be so disposed as not to be in the way and hinder the labors that go on about them.

Want of exercise and too constant exposure to one condition of dry heat are common causes of liability to colds, and so of ill-health. The pores of the skin become clogged and inactive. Physical stir, exertion, labor, as well as mental storm is necessary to complete development of a human life—to its long continuance and its usefulness. Let us thankfully meet our physical as well as other hardships and bravely bear them, and surmount them if there is any possibility at all of doing so. They are ordered specially to incite us to such exertion.

The best soil for the chrysanthemum is a loose, friable loam, well enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, and the plants when growing should receive an occasional dose of weak liquid manure. As the pots become filled with roots—which may be ascertained by carefully turning out the ball—they must receive a larger size, not forgetting to ram the soil gently all around the edges, or, as gardeners say, "firm" it. Use plenty of drainage, for, notwithstanding this plant loves plenty of moisture, it will not thrive with old stagnant water in the soil.

Epsom Salts.—"This admirable but unsavory drug may, according to Bartholow's Materia Medica and my own experience, be made almost palatable by boiling one ounce of the salt with two tablespoonfuls of ground coffee in a pint of water in an earthen dish for two minutes, then setting aside to draw for a few minutes and straining. The laxative dose would be about half a tumblerful. Coffee aids this action; tea hinders it. Would that this harmless but very efficient medicine might in a measure supersede the thousand and one proprietary preparations which often by their use create their necessity."

The American Garden makes this very practical suggestion: Sand is very essential to window gardening, and it is well to have a box of it placed in the cellar where a supply can be obtained when needed. Warm it in the oven so as not to chill the plants, and whenever the surface soil seems heavy, or a green mold forms, dig it into the soil with a large hairpin, and mellow the soil. A large hairpin is an excellent implement in house-gardening, as it stirs up the soil in the pots so easily without throwing it out.

Among the beautiful bedroom furniture now in use by our better classes, whose wealth permits their indulgence in such luxuries, not the least conspicuous are the latest style of gorgeous counterpanes used for ornamenting beds during the daytime, with pillow-shams to match. These articles are made of pale tints of cream, blue and Nilegreen satine, upon which are either embroidered or painted rose vines and other floral decorations. The prettiest counterpane and pillow-shams of this kind were those presented by a schoolmate to Commodore Garrison's granddaughter on the occasion of her marriage to Count de Brialles. They were composed of rose-pink ottoman silk, bearing exquisitely-painted clusters of full-blown Marguerites and edged with creamy oriental lace set on to simulate tiny cascades.

Farming Items.

According to conservative estimates we have a total of 3,000,000 colonies of bees, which annually yield 120,000,000 pounds of honey.

Give all the animals a little grain each day, be it ever so little. It will keep them in good spirits.

It has been discovered recently by medical men that "lump jaw," as it is called, or lumps found on the jaws of cattle, are sometimes caused by decayed teeth. It is not known how much the poor brutes suffer from the toothache.

The Cincinnati Christmas trade had a mammoth full-cream cheese 8 feet high, 51 inches diameter, 14 feet circumference, weight 2,683 pounds. It was made at a Central New-York factory from two days' milk of 1,200 cows, cured in forty-four days, and is said to have "excelled the finest Holland" in richness and flavor.

The Jersey Bulletin says that a real test is not in the possibility of a cow making forty pounds of butter a week, but in the ability of a cow to make the most butter on a relative amount of food; for instance, a cow that receives 100 pounds of food should be compared with one that eats a less quantity. Economy should govern all dairying, farming manufacturing and other business operations. Such a method of testing would doubtless change that now in use with advantage to Jersey cattle.

Excessive fatness is really a disease. Fatty degeneration of the tissues is very frequently a cause of death. As the fat, the butter of milk, consists of fatty degeneration of the glandular substance of the udder, may it not be that this excessive action of the milk glands, stimulated by excessive feeding, is really a disease, and explains the fact that one after another all these cows die off in their early age, the victims of this disorder? It may be worth investigation and thought which might place this matter in its true light.

Control by Kindness.

[illegible] One, with peck measure in hand, spent an hour in cornering one horse and taking him to the barn, when he went back to chase the other. His neighbor went to the gate, whistled loudly, and his horses came scampering toward him and in a friendly way began nosing around him. A lump of sugar rewarded their search, and taking them by the forelocks the owner led them home with ease. The little bit of sugar was the secret in the one case; a cuff and a club were that in the other. There are men who waste a large portion of their time in chasing horses, cows—and even the chickens when the housewife needs one—and in trying to overcome by mistaken and injurious discipline the difficulties in controlling their animals which are produced by their own mismanagement.

Docility is worth at least $10 a year for every head of stock kept on an ordinary farm in the saving of time and labor in the use of it. An animal is made docile by kind training when it is young. Colts should be trained from the first to love their owner; calves need patience and kindness when they act stupidly, as is their way, but their stupidity is soon got over, and they will follow their owner and come when called by name, if treated kindly. A flock of poultry is trained in this way by hand-feeding the chicks, and when one needs to handle his fowls it is easy to pick them up out of the crowd as it presses around the keeper eager to pick a grain of corn out of his hand. If you go to a New-England fair and see the trained calves and steers and ask the boy who leads them how they learned their lessons, he will tell you it was all done by kindness, and not by the whip; but if one has a vicious horse or a kicking cow you may be sure the whip had all to do with it.—A Stockman.

Deep Ploughing.

The Kansas Farmer contains the following: "When we pulverize the soil deep the warm air, which is full of moisture, penetrates down and all through it, and the ground being cooler than the air, condenses the water into drops which answer in place of rain; so the deeper and the more we pulverize it the more moisture it will collect from the air. Not only that, but as warm air is rich in food for plants it serves in place of manure, too.

Thirty years ago there was a terrible drought in the east. Prof. Mapes a large market gardner, had had his ground underdrained and subsoiled, and his crops where he could, were cultivated with a subsoil plow. A committee went to see his place after nine weeks of drought and it found everything as flourishing as if there had been plenty of rain. His corn (it was the 3d of September) was estimated at ninety bushels to the acre, while on land cultivated in the usual way, near by, it was all burnt up. While I do not think deep plowing is everything, still I think deep and thorough pulverizing of our land will lessen the effects of a drought."

Good and Bad Roads.

Professor Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, points out the close relationship between miserably crooked, hilly and soft roads and the losses in farming, inclusive of the cruel wear and tear and premature decay of teams, breaking of vehicles, necessity of dragging slowly small jags into market, the value of which is largely absorbed by the expense of delivery. Contrast these discouraging conditions with those prevalent in much of Europe over whose solid thoroughfares immense loads are more easily carried, and it will readily be seen that the economic importance of good roads can hardly be placed too high:

"From the above tests the traffic that will warrant a $2,000 outlay per mile of unimproved roads may be approximately estimated. If by properly grading our hills and graveling our roadbeds we can double the freight carried per team, we could, on the basis of fifteen miles per day for a loaded term costing $3 per day, save the interest of this cost at 6 per cent. in the passage of 600 loaded teams one way."

But the commercial view is not the only one, nor, indeed, the most important. Good roads are as necessary to comfortable living as good houses, or good suits of clothes, or a thousand other things which our civilization demands, and which cannot be measured by money. As a medium of social fellowship and culture Macaulay did not overestimate their value when he said:

"Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits man intellectually, materially, and not only facilitates the interchange of the various productions of Nature and Art, but tends to remove national and provincial antipathies. Of all inventions, the alphabet and printing press alone excepted, those inventions which bridge distance have done most for the civilization of our species."

But while it stands as a fact in history that the character of country roads is one of the most certain indications of the civilization of any people, there are persons who will be more influenced by an appeal to the pocket, and therefore we conclude with another excerpt from Professor Sanborn's pen bearing directly upon that phase of the important question:

"It may be safely said that the culture, power and wealth of our farmers may be more rapidly advanced in the future by good country roads than by an extension of our railroad system; that the value of our farms, the economy of their management and the character of our social farm life are now more dependent upon the character of our roads than upon any single factor, and that a strong organized public movement should be made for their permanent improvement. I invite special attention to the great expenditure of force required on poor roads for the accomplishment of a moderate amount of work; to the danger of over-loading on them while the appearance of the load indicates an easy demand on the horse; to the value of broad wheels for farm work, and to the commercial importance of better roads."

Don't be in a Hurry to Get Married.

Girls, don't be in a hurry to get married. If you are but sixteen, don't allow such an idea to get into your head for at least four years. Don't even run the risk of it by permitting any young man to get so far as the proposing point. Fight them off, and make them wait or go to somebody who is ready. Don't live under the impression that you must accept the first love-sick youth who proposes. Be patient, deliberate and sagacious. There is a world of happiness for you between sixteen and twenty. The world would be a dreary old world if it were not for the sweet faces of young girls with their piquant sayings and melting smiles.

After you have reached twenty, it would be well to consider the matrimonial problem with some seriousness. Then if you have learned to think and deliberate you will probably make a suitable selection, and marriage with a worthy man is not only a woman's privilege, but unless married too young, her best and highest development, mental and physical, can be attained in this state. Men and women were made for each other, and a very old but nevertheless true truism is that a happy marriage is the very Garden of Eden. An unhappy marriage is the reverse and the greatest of all calamities that can befall a pure, affectionate, and noble woman. Faith in God, and a strong resolve to do every duty, can alone keep such a one from absolute despair. Miss Braddon says: "A good woman who does not love her husband makes the best wife." If this is true it is because she is controlled by duty instead of the changing caprices of affection. "Trouble in the flesh" will come to every married couple. Why not accept it? The most wretched married people I have ever known were always quite willing and even anxious to see their children settled for life in marriage, knowing that they would find shelter and protection thereby, if not in the affection, at least by the law, which compels the husband to support his wife, a support perhaps meager enough and grudgingly bestowed. Look around on all your friends, married or single, and ask yourselves the question, which is the preferable lot. If you are strong enough to fight alone the battle of life, to earn your own bread and butter, you are just in the condition to gain the respect, at least, of a husband, and, having a hearty, genuine respect, admiration and love are not far distant. The truth is, dear girls, too many enter this holy condition, hoping to find it is only ease, adulation, and pleasure. Such persons will find the reverse of what they seek. Read Tennyson's Princess." Had not he the true conception of happiness in this condition?

A man must be bad, indeed, that can treat with disrespect a woman who respects herself. As a rule a good woman will make a good home—we know of exceptions to this, however. But if you have made up your minds to follow the bent of your own wills and pave a way for yourselves, you may do well; but to those who intend to enter the married state, should a good opportunity come to them, I have only to say, see to it that you individually understand what is required of you as a wife. Be willing to make concessions at any time if in the wrong, and, above all things, don't find fault with your husband before others.

The New Postage Law.

The Post Office Department has received inquiries from all quarters as to the new legislation in the Post Office Appropriation bill. It is not possible, on account of the changes made in conference, to ascertain what the changes as to postage were until the bill had been officially printed. A certified copy of the bill, furnishes by the State Department, has just been received from the Government Printer. The following are the important changes which will take effect, beginning with July 1, 1885:

1. The weight of all single rate letters is increased from one-half ounce each or fraction thereof to one ounce each or fraction thereof. The same increase of weight is allowed for drop-letters, whether mailed at stations where there is a free delivery or where carrier service is not established.

2. All newspapers sent from the office of publication, including sample copies, or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents, shall be entitled to transmission at one cent per pound or fraction thereof, the postage to be prepaid. This is a reduction of one-half from existing rates.

3. Any article in a newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation, except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

4. That a special stamp of the value of 10 cents may be issued, which when attached to a letter in addition to the lawful postage thereon, shall entitle the letter to immediate delivery at any place containing 4,000 population or over, according to the Federal census within the carrier limit of any free-delivery office, or within one mile of the post office, or any other post office coming within the provisions of this law, which may, in like manner, be designated as a special delivery office; that such specially-stamped letters shall be delivered between 7 o'clock a.m. and midnight; that a book shall be provided in which the person to whom the letter is addressed shall acknowledge its receipt; that messengers for this special delivery are to be paid 80 per cent. of the face value of all the stamps received and recorded in a month, provided that the aggregate compensation paid to any one person for such service shall not exceed $30 per month; and provided, further, that the regulations for the delivery of these specially-stamped letters shall in no way interfere with the prompt delivery of letters as provided by existing law and regulations.

These are all the provisions of the new law which make changes in relation to postage. The Government has doubled the weight which may be carried for 2 cents, has reduced the postage one-half on newspapers sent from publication offices, and has provided that a letter, for 10 cents additional, may be immediately delivered by special messenger at any time between 7 o'clock in the morning and midnight. The friends of this special-stamp feature expect that it will materially add to the revenue.

A Husband's Quandary.

From the Rockland Courier-Gazette.

"A scientific Frenchman says he has discovered a process for making artificial brains," said Mrs. Wigglesworth, looking up from the paper she was reading. "Artificial brains!" sniffed Mr. Wigglesworth, scornfully; that's just like those nonsensical Frenchmen, always fooling away their time making something artificial. What I want is real brains—none of your make-believe nonsense." Mrs. Wigglesworth, as she resumed her paper, demurely murmured that she had noticed it, too, but she never should have dared to speak of it herself. And Mr. Wigglesworth rubbed his head in a dazed sort of fashion, and wondered if he really had expressed himself just as he meant to.

A Preacher in Court.

In the early days of primitive Methodism, under the labors of one of our veteran missionaries, a notoriously bad character got converted. Quite in harmony with the custom of those times, he soon began preaching. On one occasion he had a large crowd of people gathered by the wayside, and to these he preached furiously. An officious policeman came up and took our friend into custody. The news spread like wildfire that old Tom was locked up for preaching. Had it been said that it was for poaching no one would have doubted it, but his preaching gave quite a different character to the affair. On the following morning the court was crowded to hear the trial. The charge was read over, and the prisoner asked what he had to say in reply. Now this man had been in that dock so often that he did not feel at all concerned; he seemed quite at home. Very quietly folding his arms, he addressed the magistrate to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, do you mean business?"

"Business! business! of course we do."

"Well, gentlemen, please excuse me; but if you mean business, allow me to say that of late a great change has come over me, and I never now commence any business without first praying about it; if you please, we'll pray."

He did not wait to know whether they pleased or not, but with all the fervor of a new convert poured out his soul in prayer. All in the court and on the magistrates' bench were deeply moved, and some to tears. But he prayed rather long, and, good as it was, they thought he might now close; so the presiding magistrate said in an undertone:

"That will do; just stop him."

The officer, shaking our friend's sleeve, said, "Stop;" but he prayed away. Pulling his sleeve yet more vigorously, he said, "Stop man, stop!" but he prayed with increasing fervor.

One of the magistrates saw one of our preachers in the body of the court, and calling to him said, "Mr. ——, you come and stop him." But our dear old brother enjoyed this novel prayer-meeting too much to be induced to stop it; so he replied loud enough for all to hear:

"Nay, nay, you've started him; I can't stop him."

However, our friend in the dock drew his devotions to a close, stood upon his feet, and, again folding his arms, said with becoming meekness:

"Now, gentlemen, if you please, I am quite ready for business."

The prisoner was ordered into the ante-room while the case was considered.

One of the magistrates, moved to tears, said:

"We have often had this man before us, but never under such circumstances. If this is a sample of the work achieved by the labors of the Primitive Methodists, I wish them success wherever they go."

"It did not take them long to decide that he had broken no law, and therefore they would very gladly acquit him.

"Well, gentlemen," said an officer of the court, "shall we call him in and say he is acquitted?"

"What? what! call him in! No, never, or you'll have him on his knees returning thanks. Let him go out at a side-door, but tell him he is fully at liberty to carry on his good work."—*Exchange.*

No Money in Base Ball.

"There is no money in base ball nowadays," said J. E. Allen, one of the Directors of the Providence Club, at the recent base ball meeting in this city. "The time was when a man who put his money into a club was quite sure of coming out more or less ahead, but that is past. When the National League had control of all the best players in the country a few years ago, and had no opposition, salaries were low, and a player who received $1,500 for his season's work did well. In 1881, when the American Association was organized in opposition to the League, the players' salaries at once began to go up, as each side tried to outbid the other. When the two organizations formed what is known as the National Agreement the clubs retained their players at the same salaries.

"Several other associations were then organized in different parts of the country and were admitted under the protection of the national agreement. This served to make good players, especially pitchers, scarce and forced salaries up still higher, until at the present time a first-class pitcher will not look at a manager for less than $3,500 for a season. Radbourne, of last year's Providence Club, received the largest amount of money that has ever been paid to a ball player. His wonderful pitching, which won the championship for the club, cost about $5,000, as he did the work of two pitchers and received the pay of two.

"Some of the salaries which base ball players will get next season are: O'Rourke, Gerhardt, Deasley, Ewing and Ward of the New York Club, $3,000 each. Mullane was to have played with the Cincinnati Club for $4,000. Dunlap has a contract with the new League Club of St. Louis for $3,400. These are only a few of the higher prices paid, while the number of men who get from $2,000 to $3,000 is large. At these prices a club with a team costing only from $15,000 to $20,000 is lucky, but it has not much chance of winning the championship. To this expense must be added the ground rent, the salaries of gate-keepers, and the traveling expenses, which will be about as much more.

"As a high-priced club, the New York Club leads, while the Metropolitans are nearly as expensive. The income of these two clubs last year was nearly $130,000, yet the Metropolitans lost money, and the New York Club was only a little ahead. The first year the Metropolitans were in the field their salary list was light, as were their traveling expenses, and at the end of the season they were over $50,000 ahead.—*New York Sun.*

An Artificial Lake.

A company has been organized to build an artificial lake at Northfield, Staten Island, to cover 1,000 acres of land and hold 10,000,000 gallons of water. Hundreds of brooks and springs will empty into the lake, and it will have ten miles of woodland for a water-shed. The dam will be 4,400 feet long and 12 feet high. It is proposed to convey drinking water to New Jersey by means of iron aqueducts laid across Staten Island Sound.—*New York Journal.*

There is a movement to remove the principal of the public school at Hailey, Idaho, because, among other things, he pronounces Indian "Injun," and plays billiards.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MR. VANDERBILT, with a party of ten, is at Mobile, whence he will go to New Orleans.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN's subscriptions for the benefit of the New Orleans exposition amount to $5,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, in Florida for a month, says that he is going to pass the time "as lazily as possible."

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, has undertaken the task of effecting a reconciliation between Plonplon Bonaparte and his wife.

MESSRS. FLOOD AND MACKAY will, it is said, erect two business blocks in San Francisco the coming summer to cost $1,500,000 each.

THE Princess Louise of England is modeling a statue in bronze of her royal mother, which is to be placed in the Lincoln cathedral.

SERGEANT MASON, who shot at Guiteau, is living quietly on his Virginia farm with Betty and the baby. His museum experience yielded him nearly $25,000 in cash.

A VERY pretty story is told of Victor Hugo, the little 4-year-old son of James Parton, the historian. One day last summer he was found in the garden kissing the rosebuds to make them open.

GUSTAVE DORE left about one hundred finished plates and innumerable sketches and studies for the illustration of Shakspeare. Dore spent about $60,000 on the work, which death cut short.

MISS ALGER, of Boston, says that in her experience as a visitor for the Associated Charities she finds no drunkenness among the Italians, and the greatest fastidiousness coupled with economy among the French.

WHILE Prof. Huxley is still withdrawn from all literary work by the order of his physician, his wife has written and his daughter has illustrated a charming work for children, thus keeping the book business in the family.

PRINCE METTERNICH has written the libretto and one of the Rothschilds the music of an operetta which is presently to be produced on the private stage at the prince's chateau of Konigswart, in Bohemia. The Princess Metternich and her daughters will be among the performers.

THE Marquis de Blacas, of France, after losing so heavily in the bankruptcy of the Union generale, went to Canada, locating near Toronto, and is now farming upon a large scale. His success has induced a number of other wealthy young Frenchmen to follow him, and they will sail for Canada early in March.

HENRY M. STANLEY is pushing to its completion the manuscript of a work on his African labors. The work will bear the title, "Congo, or the Founding of a State; a Story of Work and Exploration." It will consist of two good-sized volumes, and it is expected that the manuscript will be ready for the printer within a month.

IN Philadelphia the other day Mr. Moody said a lady told him she wanted to be a Christian, but not to give up the theater. "Did you ever hear me speak against the theater?" inquired the evangelist. "No; but if I become a Christian can I go to the theater?" said the penitent. "Yes," said Mr. Moody; "but you must give Christ the first place."

HENRY O'REILLY, the veteran historian and journalist, who edited *The New York Patriot*, which was Gov. De Witt Clinton's party organ in 1820, and who has written lots of local history, is still living in comfortable quarters at St. Mary's hospital in Rochester, not as an invalid, but for the benefit of what he calls "quiet and placid surroundings."

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, on his road to Venice, which has just been given up to Italy by the Austrians stopped at Milan, where he was welcomed by the mayor and aldermen. He had been told that the mayor's name was Beretta, and his royal characteristic of an excellent memory enabled him to address the mayor by name. But he said: "Count Beretta, I am glad to shake hands with you." The mayor protested against the title, and said he came from a family of simple bourgeois. The king smiled and answered: "You know the old adage that a king can not err. I wish you good morning, count." The royal party resumed their journey, and two days later the mayor received a patent of nobility naming him a count. That was Victor Emmanuel's way of correcting mistakes.

A CURIOUS story of Mr. Hastings, the legitimate heir of the earl of Huntington, is told by an English paper. When a young man he met a pretty chambermaid named Betsy Warner, and, becoming enamored of her, vowed to marry her if ever he got possession of the family living. Thirty years passed by. Mr. Hastings forgot his early love, married, lost his wife, and finally gained as a second living that he had always desired. One day the venerable old pastor was astonished by the arrival of Miss Warner, who calmly told him she came to claim the fulfillment of his promise, as she had never swerved from her engagement. The result was that the reverend gentleman, finding upon inquiry that his betrothed's conduct had been exemplary, consented, published the banns himself in his own church, and married his early love.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Operations Under Certain Classes of Entries of Land in the Northwest and Elsewhere Suspended.

The commissioner of the general land office has ordered that final action in the land office upon all entries of the public lands except private cash entries, and such scrip locations as are not dependent upon acts of settlement and cultivation be suspended in the following localities: All lands west of the first guide meridian, Kansas; all west of range 17 west, in Nebraska; the whole of Colorado, except lands in the Ute reservation, all lands in New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming and Nevada, and that portion of Minnesota north of the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific railroad and east of the indemnity limits of the Chicago Minnesota & Manitoba railroad. Final action in the land office is also ordered to be suspended upon all timber culture entries under the act of June 8, 1878, which have not already been examined; also in all cases of desert land entries.

There have been a good many charges of fraud made at Washington and throughout the country in regard to pine and other land entries. Minnesota had its share thereof during the past two or three years, as all will remember. Corporations and private syndicates have been charged with hiring men to make pre-emption entries and then transfer their claims to the former. It is doubtless true that this plan has been practiced to a considerable extent and the government and honest settlers defrauded. To prevent further fraud of this nature, is presumably the object of the order. Its effect will be to prevent final proving up on all pre-emption, homestead and timber culture entries—in fact on all entries on public land except where land has been offered for sale, in which latter case one may purchase by private cash sales, but only in this manner. Scrip locations are also excepted. The object is probably to allow the commission to investigate the numerous charges of fraud and refuse to allow final proving up in cases where fraudulent intent is evident. It can work no hardship to the actual settler, as it will only defer his time for final proving up, and it is not likely that the government will throw any hindrance in the way of one who is proved to be an actual settler. The order affects but little land in Minnesota, only that between the eighth and tenth correction lines and the fourth and fifth meridians—the strip from Lake Superior west to Red Lake reservation. A large portion of this, also, will not be affected, as it is not yet surveyed.

The Fight Between Riel's Forces and the Police.

A correspondent learns the following concerning the fight between Riel's forces and the police and citizen soldiers on Thursday, March 26. The story is direct from half-breeds who were present. Learning that the force was en route for Duck Lake, mounted half-breeds, twenty in number started to reconnoiter. They met a force of 100 men police and citizens in sleighs, and the half-breeds scattered. Crozier, in command of the police, thought an effort was being made to surround him and ordered his men to fire. Seeing half-breeds falling dead at the first fire, his followers returned the shots with much execution. The fight was short but hot. The half-breed, who tells the story, counted thirteen dead on the field. When the police returned the route to Fort Carlton was traced with blood. The half-breeds lost four killed, and one Indian not in the fight was accidentally shot. Another story of the half-breeds' side of the fight is told. T. W. Jackson, member of the territorial council, says Gabriel Dumas, one of Riel's lieutenants, told him Crozier was coming to take supplies from Duck Lake. Dumas took thirty mounted men armed with Remingtons and met Crozier's force a few miles from the spot where the trail enters a coolie and bluffs. Both parties stopped. The half-breeds were ordered to scatter in the bush, in order that they might not be so much exposed. Crozier thought a surround was attempted, and fired first. The half-breeds lost four killed and two wounded. Crozier had thirteen killed, who, according to the last story, were left on the field. Both half-breeds above interviewed assert that Riel's orders are never to fire first.

Central American Complications.

Gen. T. B. Bunting of New York, who some years ago held a prominent position in the army of Guatemala, has just received a letter from an American gentleman living in Guatemala, which throws much light on the Central American complications. The letter which is dated Guatemala, March 12, after speaking of Barrios' announcement of his designto consolidate the five republics, says:

As Salvador now sends ambassadors to discuss, and perhaps to arrange matters to make common cause, Barrios has deferred offensive operations. Still, not to be taken unawares, he has dispatched (as they say) 10,000 troops to the frontier. I think the number may be exagerated, but troops are leaving every day, and a large amount of ammunition, equipments, etc., is being sent forward. Volunteers come pouring in from all quarters, without the necessity of "returning the fees," for this man has, as he alone can do, imparted his magnetism to the people. Many foreigners are offering their services, and things are being pushed with a vigor and energy that leaves doubt of a speedy and glorious termination of the conflict. Barrios sees all, understands all, orders all. With a memory that staggers at nothing, a perception as quick as lightning, a mental scope taking in everything at a glance, personal bravery amounting to temerity, a cool head that never loses its judgment, and an energy that knows no failing, he compels success, and will, before many months roll around, make of this weak, disintegrated country a solid, strong, prosperous republic.

Tree Claims and Roads.

A correspondent at Redwood Falls asks if a man who has lived on a tree claim with his family six or seven years, and has planted all the trees required of him, can properly sign a petition for the laying out of a new town road without waiting until he has made final proof of his claim. The statute (chap. 13, sec. 33), requires that a petitioner for the laying out or altering of a town road shall be a legal voter and must own real estate "or occupy real estate under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, or under contract with the State of Minnesota" within one mile of the proposed roadway. Legal advice obtained upon the subject is to the effect that as tree claims are not mentioned by the law, an occupant of such a claim, unless he has come into full possession thereof by proving up, is not properly a signer to a roadway petition—that is his signature should have no weight.

Dakota Railway Commission.

The Dakota railway commission, composed of Capt. W. H. McVay of Yankton, Col. W. M. Evans of Milbank, and Capt. Alex Griggs of Grand Forks, met at Fargo, and organized. Judge I. E. West of Fargo, was elected secretary to the commission. The permanent location of the office of the commission was not settled. The territory was divided as follows:

Northern—In charge of Capt. Griggs; all north of Ortonville, including the Northern Pacific, the Manitoba and the Fargo Southern railway systems. Central Dakota—In charge of Col. Evans; all south of the above field and extending as far south as Wolsey on the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. Southern Dakota—Under Capt. McVay; all south of the latter division.

Dress Points for Men.

Frock coats are rolled lower than last season and close with four buttons. The cuffs are four and a half inches deep and close with two buttons. The fashionable length for a person five feet eight inches tall, is 18¼ inches entire length. The lapels are faced with silk, and the edges are bound flat with braid from eight to ten lines wide.

Pantaloons are cut larger in the leg, the fashionable size now being 18 inch knee and 17½ inches at the bottom, with a slight spring over the foot. The seams are made up plain, and pockets in front are losing caste with tasty dressers. Two watch pockets of liberal size are in the waist seam in front while two hip or pistol pockets are all that are allowed in fashionable pantaloons.

Vests are made to roll lower, according to the character of the coat they are worn with, and close with five and six buttons. The points at the bottom are cut away slightly. It is reported that the double breasted vest is coming into use, and by the arrival of next winter will be in "full blast."

Miss Georgia A. Hunt was married in the church of the Epiphany in Washington, to Mr. W. A. Murphy, a Newark, N. J., manufacturer. The bride is a daughter of Col. T. B. Hunt, of the army. Miss Hunt was born in Minnesota while her father, then in active service, was stationed at Fort Snelling.

Phil Sheridan on Gen. Grant.

The Philadelphia Ledger prints, by permission, the substance of some remarks during a conversation by Gen. Sheridan at a dinner party in Washington recently. The article quotes Gen. Sheridan as saying:

It is sad to think of Gen. Grant dying under such physical torture as is inflicted by this terrible disease and under such mental anguish as I know he endures in consequence of the unfortunate business failure that overwhelmed him and his family. I could never comprehend why the old man (all soldiers call Gen. Grant the old man,) went into business, and particularly why he set himself up in Wall street. From the time he imbibed this business notion I have always felt that Gen. Grant was off his base, and that he had lost that abundance of caution that has always characterized all his movements. I have listened to him talk about making money in perfect amazement. He imagined he had a talent for making money, and that his sons all possessed this talent to a remarkable degree. He seemed never to tire of talking about this when we were so situated as to be free from interruption, and when we could talk with freedom of bygone days. Now I know that Gen. Grant did not possess the talent or genius for making money. His nature is too generous and confiding for that. His talent in connection with money was in an opposite direction and caused him to get rid of money in a very short time. He could never keep money before he set up in Wall street, and you all know he is a very bright fellow who can keep money after he gets there. What most surprised me, however, was that he should talk so much about this newly discovered talent. He talked persistently, and he could talk well when he talked of accumulating money. As I noticed his earnestness of manner, I sometimes thought that I understood him in this particular. Still, I could not entirely divest myself of the apprehension I felt on his account and his very persistency and earnestness added to my fears. Why, I never knew Grant to talk about the great abilities which he did possess and which the world recognized. No one ever heard him talk about his great military talents or boast about his splendid achievements in the field, and yet Grant knew that he had extraordinary abilities in this direction, because his movements were brilliant and the success that attended them showed him this. Indeed, Gen. Grant had greater talent for conducting campaigns and fighting armies than he was really aware of. Nobody, however, ever heard him talk about what he possessed in this direction and the simple fact that he descanted so freely to me on his money making talents started a suspicion in my mind that his previously strong mental forces were breaking up and that he was rapidly moving away from his previous well-established lines of prudence and safety.

Later in the evening returning to Gen. Grant he spoke of the reluctance with which Gen. Grant left the army to become president.

You have seen the statements to the effect that the "old man" laid plans to secure the nomination for the presidency in '68. There is no foundation for such statements. And I know whereof I speak. I know that his feelings and desires were at that time touching his future. He wanted, above all things, to remain with the army he loved, and whose idol he is still, and had had no ambition to be president. He doubted his ability to discharge the duties of president, but above all, he had no taste or inclination for civil office.

The Washington Star publishes an interview with J. A. J. Creswell, in Gen. Grant's cabinet as postmaster general over five years. After speaking of the general's fondness of his family, evenness of temper, the unflinching discharge of his official duties, and his great courage, Mr. Creswell said:

I asked Grant once, if, when giving orders for an engagement he was not appalled by the great loss of life which would ensue. He replied: "No. It was war, but I realized what it meant. I never gave such orders until I was satisfied it was the best course to pursue, and then I was willing to shoulder the responsibility." He added many men failed as commanders simply because of the unwillingness to assume this responsibility. He spoke of two men who were fearless in this respect, Sherman and Sheridan. The latter in particular, he thought was possessed of ample courage to do what seemed best, and be responsible for the outcome. It wasn't rashness and heedlessness, but fearlessness in assuming responsibility for the results." Grant did not desire to be president a third term for any glory or reputation, but his sole object was to reconcile the North and South, and I think he would have done it thoroughly. The solid South would have been a thing of the past.

General Grant's Condition Last Week.

Rev. Dr. Newman and Dr. Shrady left Gen. Grant's house on the morning of the 3d inst: "The general has just waked up," said the former. "He slept peacefully for several hours, awakening only at intervals for a little nourishment. The first thing he said this morning was 'I am thirsty,' and the doctors moistened his throat."

Dr. Shrady seemed in light spirits as he buttoned his coat about him and stepped down toward the park for a little morning air. To your correspondent he said:

"The change in Gen. Grant this morning is simply wonderful. He has had a good sleep, taken his nourishment, and is again resting quietly."

"Does his mind seem bright?" was asked.

"Bright as a button," was the response. "He seemed often to anticipate our own suggestions, and his replies are always quick and to the point."

"Has he been able to rest on his couch?"

"No; he rested in his reclining chair, which has been made as comfortable as possible, and is much better for him than the bed. It permits him to change his position easily, and at the same time supports his head in a way to prevent any accumulation in his throat."

"How do you account for the change this morning?"

"No one can tell. When we look back and think that his condition was such on yesterday morning that, at the closest calculation, a delay of five minutes in the hypodermic injection of brandy, which was given him, would have caused his death, the change this morning is SIMPLY REMARKABLE."

On Saturday morning, Dr. Shrady said: "There is one point about Gen. Grant's trouble," said he, "that has not yet been brought out. The cancer itself has not yet sufficiently developed to put a man in ordinary health in so dangerous a condition. If the general's constitution were only as strong as the average man he would be good for six months yet at least. The severe mental and physical shocks he has had the past year or so are the things that are telling against him at this juncture. His frame has been completely shattered by them. For all that, I regard his rallies, and especially that of to-day, as simply marvelous, and almost beyond belief. There was one time Wednesday morning when I thought another five minutes would finish him. To-night he is better than he has been in a week. For all that, however, he may sink away rapidly, and be dead within the next hour."

Murders in Dakota.

At Clifford, Dak., recently, in a saloon row between M. Plummer and Peter Daily, the former was shot dead. The constable took Daily to Caledonia.

Pierre, Dak., Special Telegram: Startling developments were made in the Bell-Small murder case. Bennett, the accomplice of Bell, has turned state's evidence, and on information given by him the body of Small was found buried in a piece of newly-plowed ground about four miles from Harold and two miles from Blunt. The sod had been first removed, a shallow hole dug and carefully replaced to avoid discovery. The body of Small wrapped in a blanket and covered with the blood-stained overcoat of the murderer. It was in a good state of preservation. The murder was committed with a hatchet, the skull being broken at a number of places and the neck gashed in a horrible manner. The excitement is great, and the lynching of Bell is excitedly discussed by the crowds forming on the streets.

F. S. Small, the victim of this murder, was last fall a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Hughes county, Dak. Several months ago he mysteriously disappeared. No light was thrown upon the matter until the 20th of last month, when J. H. Bell was arrested by the sheriff and taken to Pierre for examination.

Last Week's Failures.

There were 225 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 219 in the preceding week and 143, 190 and 119 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively. About 85 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000. Among those reported embarrassed were:

The Exchange National bank and the Franklin Savings bank of Norfolk, Va.; Bain Bros. bankers, Portsmouth, Va.; Ely, Hunsberger & Ely, dry goods, Philadelphia; Alfred Goodwell, Minden, La.; Palmer, Mass., Wire company.

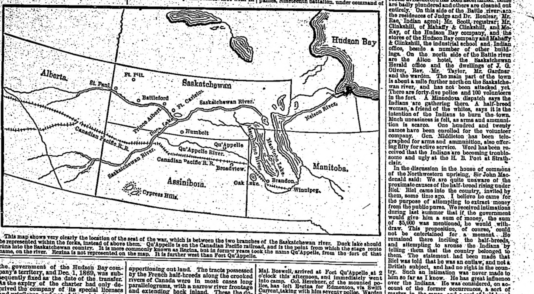
Lindaly Muse, doorkeeper for the secretary of the navy, has served in that capacity for fifty seven years.

THE CANADIAN UPRISING.

That the Indians as Well as the Half-Breeds Are Now on the War Path Is an Undeniable Fact.

Causes of the Pending Trouble.

In order to understand fully the circumstances which have led up to the insurrection in the Saskatchewan country it is necessary to go back to the uprising in Manitoba in 1869, known as the Red river rebellion, and the causes which led to that outbreak. The Red river rebellion was incident to the transfer by the Hudson's Bay company of its territory to the dominion government. For nearly two hundred years this great fur-trading company had not only enjoyed the exclusive right to the entire trade and traffic of the immense possessions granted by King Charles II. to Prince Rupert and his seventeen associates, but had made laws for and governed the territory, having complete lordship thereof, with full legislative, judicial and executive powers. The last renewal of the charter expired in 1859, and after that it was never renewed again, the company having no special advantages beyond its tried and splendid organization. In 1867 the act of parliament creating the Dominion of Canada contemplated the acquisition by the government of the Hudson Bay company's territory, and Dec. 1, 1869, was subsequently fixed as the date of the transfer. As the expiry of the charter had only deprived the company of its special licenses and privileges, and not of its original territory, it was necessary for the government to purchase the territory. The price agreed upon was £300,000, which looks like a very small sum in view of the immensity of the possessions involved. These proceedings awakened alarm in the hearts of the French half-breed settlers whose rude houses lined the banks of the Red and Assinaboine rivers. These people were mainly the descendants of the early traders, trappers and employes of the Hudson's Bay company. They were in the main an untutored people, except for such instruction as they received from their priests. Each head of family had his little strip of land which he cultivated, and the dwellings of the people were principally log huts. The titles under which they held their lands had been obtained from the Hudson's Bay company, where they had titles, but in many cases it would probably have been difficult to establish any legal or valid claim to the land. However, for years they had remained in undisturbed possession of the property on which they had built their cabins, and felt perfectly secure in the possession thereof. Their state had been the Hudson's Bay company. The rule of the company had been in the main mild and beneficent; and, although there had been occasional complaints against the company for arbitrariness in connection with trading—for it fixed its own prices, and hunters and traders were compelled to accept them or nothing—the people were generally well content with their lot. The proposed transfer of the company's possession gave promise of an entirely new and untried condition of things.



This map shows very clearly the location of the seat of the war, which is between the two branches of the Saskatchewan river. Duck lake should be represented within the forks, instead of above them. Qu'Appelle is on the Canadian Pacific railroad, and is the point from which the stage route runs into the Saskatchewan country. It is more commonly known as Regina, but in former years took the name Qu'Appelle, from the fort of that name, on the river. Rezina is not represented on the map. It is further west than Fort Qu'Appelle.

THE CAUSE OF ALARM.

The settlers felt insecure in their possessions and in regard to their civil rights. The course of the British government in placing them under the dominion of the Canadian government seemed to them arbitrary. Their voice had not been heard in the matter. They knew not what to expect. There was much murmuring, and as the time approached, when the transfer was to be consummated, the settlers of the Assinaboine and Red River districts began to organize, with Louis Riel at their head. They drew up a bill of rights in which they put forth, among other demands, the following:

First, the right to elect their own legislature; second, this legislature to have power to pass all laws of a local nature by a two-thirds vote over the veto of the executive; third, a free homestead and pre-emption law, similar to that of the United States; fourth, a portion of the public land to be donated to the support of schools and construction of roads and bridges; fifth, treaties with the Indian tribes calculated to secure peace in the future.

William McDougall, who had been appointed as governor of the newly organized territory, arrived there in October. He found the roads in possession of the insurgents, and was driven from the country with his suite, and for some time lived in camp near Pembina, on this side of the line. This was the first act of war on the part of the rebels. They immediately obtained possession of all the posts and forts, and were the masters of the country. A provisional government was organized at Fort Garry, with John Brousse as president, Louis Riel commander-in-chief of the armies, and the young priest and patriot O'Donoghue was virtually secretary of state and secretary of war. The governor surrounded himself with twenty-four counselors, twelve selected from among the French half-breeds and twelve from among the English and Scotch element. The capture of Fort Garry had been easily accomplished and without bloodshed. In the meantime Gov. McDougall had attempted to interest the Indians in his cause, and made some futile attempts to gain possession of his province. A counter-revolution was also attempted by the Loyalists and one James Scott was shot by order of Riel. The council of the provisional government was not always harmonious, the Scotch and English elements coming into occasional conflict with the French, and at times there seemed to be danger that the government would peter out altogether. It retained possession, however, all through the winter, spring and summer of 1870, until Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrival with British troops.

RIEL ABDICATES.

Instead of holding their ground, Riel and his compatriots fled from Fort Garry and crossed the United States line, leaving their guns and ammunition behind them. Sir Garnet, on the 24th of August, took peaceable possession of the Fort and issued his famous orders. Riel was afterward banished for five years. Such was the Red river rebellion of 1869-70. It was practically a war without bloodshed, and contemporary history relates many acts of clemency and kindness on the part of the rebel leader, who did not seem disposed at any time to pursue a sanguinary policy. He has been severely criticised by friends of the movement for his course in vacating the country when he had practically everything in his own hands. General sentiment, however, is inclined to approve of his course as a very prudent one. In 1871 there was an attempt to renew the rebellion, but it speedily collapsed. In this campaign there were interested a company of about seventy-five Fenians under Gen. O'Neil. These camped in the woods near Pembina, and captured the British post opposite that place. An officer who was with this expedition claimed that the enterprise failed through the treachery of Riel.

The actual transfer of the Hudson Bay possessions had been delayed by the rebellion, and did not actually take place until July 15, 1870. Mr. Archibald, the lieutenant governor of the new Canadian province, arrived Sept. 3. After this commissions were appointed on behalf of the British government and the inhabitants of Manitoba to arrange the difficulties existing and to arrive at an equitable adjustment of affairs in the province. In this conference Bishop Tache participated, representing the people of the province. At the time he was attending the ecumenical council sitting in Rome, and came home to attend to his duties in this connection in response to a telegram from the British government. He always had great influence with the people. From the fact that he declines to act as a mediator in the present crisis, it is surmised that he did not consider himself well treated in connection with the previous negotiations. What was known as the Manitoba act was passed by parliament this same year. By this act many of the privileges asked by the rebels were granted to the inhabitants of the country, and they have since lived under a representative form of government. The population of all Manitoba at that time was about 14,000, the proportion of whites to half-breeds being about one to seven or eight. An agrarian feature of the Manitoba act is what has led to the present difficulty. As intimated above, the titles of half-breeds to their lands were not very distinct, and many of the people were doubtless squatters. By the Manitoba act there were 1,400,000 acres of land set apart for half-breed infants; subsequent grants were made of land and scrip to the half-breed heads of families. Afterwards came an order dividing up the 1,400,000 of land, so as to grant to each half-breed child born prior to July 1, 1870, a parcel of 240 acres free.

APPORTIONING THE LAND.

There were many difficulties met with in apportioning out land. The tracts possessed by the French half-breeds along the crooked rivers of Canada were in most cases long parallelograms, with a narrow river frontage and extending back inland. These the dominion surveyors were obliged to cut up and divide up in a manner that seemed utterly reckless to the poor half-breeds, and there were many protests and threats. Then there had been delays and more or less dissatisfaction from the beginning. On the other hand the law of apportionment was appreciated to such an extent that half-breed infants came to be at a premium, and it is even said that children were transferred from one family to another in order to obtain land. Next, lands were placed in chancery until the children should have come of age, with the special stipulation that they should be considered to have attained their majority at eighteen. In many cases, however, the money realize by the sale of lands was not placed in the care of the court, but orders were even given that the money should be given to the care of parish priests or the heads of families. Lands were also taken out of chancery and sold out rapidly, and land sharks were about making all they could by taking advantage of the peculiar feature of the infant provision. The half-breeds themselves were an easy going people, and the lands and scrip granted to heads of families were in many cases squandered. Doubtless there were numerous abuses of this kind, but the law was generally acceptable to the half-breeds of Manitoba, and they took full advantage of it. Now, beyond the confines of Manitoba, in the Northwest Territory, lay a few half-breed sections, for the inhabitants of which no provision was made in the Manitoba act. As a matter of fact, the inhabitants of these places did not demand an apportionment of land at the time. The St. Laurent district, the seat of the present uprising, was among these sections.

THE AGITATION AT ST. LAURENT.

About ten years ago, however, the settlers of this district began to wake up to the fact that they should receive some consideration, and asked to be placed on the same footing with regard to homesteads and lands as the half-breeds of Manitoba. Later dominion surveyors were sent into the country to lay out the lands. Here the same difficulty was met as in the Red and Assinaboine river districts. The half-breeds, according to their French custom, had laid out their farms in parallelograms along the banks of the Saskatchewan and its branches, and the surveyors were of course compelled to destroy this arrangement. The people earnestly protested. They also renewed their claims for grants of 240 acres per capita, and from that time to this the agitation has been kept up. Various complications have arisen in the meantime, and complaints have been made of delays and arbitrary acts on the part of the government. Riel was again called upon for counsel and advice. He was visited in Montana, where he has been living, by a deputation of the half-breeds, and in response to their appeal went into the St. Laurent country. The half-breeds, in the meantime, had laid their grievances before the dominion parliament at Ottawa. Last September they held a meeting at St. Laurent, at which they adopted a bill of rights, of which the following is the substance:

First, the subdivision into provinces of the Northwest territories; second, the half-breeds to receive the same grants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds; third, patents to be issued at once to the colonists in possession; fourth, the sale of half a million acres of dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breed settlements of schools, hospitals and such-like institutions, and to the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed grain and implements; fifth, the reservation of 100 townships of swamp land for distribution among the children of half-breeds during the next 120 years; sixth, a grant of at least $1,000 for the maintenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement; and seventh, better provision for the support of the Indians.

The last item, it is said, was inserted by Riel in order to please Poundmaker, an Indian chief who has made common cause with the half-breeds. The bill of rights apparently asks for a good deal more than the rebels have any idea of obtaining, but it is said that Monsignor Grandin, the Roman Catholic bishop of that region, and most of the English-speaking settlers are in favor of it. Since Riel's presence in the Saskatchewan country he has been actively at the head of the movement for rights, and under his leadership the forces have organized and the present rebellion has been engineered. The events of the conflict are still fresh in the memory of all.

THE PRESENT REBELLION.

The rebellion war started in the early part of last week. At first the dominion government professed to consider the insurrection as of no importance, but the cutting of the telegraph lines and the threatening uprising of the Indians all through the Saskatchewan territory as well as the imminent danger in which the Canadian Pacific railroad is placed has thoroughly aroused them, and troops are being rapidly hurried to the front by special trains as fast as they can be prepared to take the field. The exact strength of Riel's forces is not known. It is said to be composed of 500 to 1,500 men, armed with Remington and Winchester rifles, and Gen. Middleton who is to command the government troops declines to advance to the front with less than 1,500 men. The first troops left Winnipeg for the scene of the rebellion on Thursday of last week. They comprised six companies of the Nineteenth battalion, in all 270 men; to these are to be added the regular mounted police already on the ground, and several military companies organized by the settlers residing in the section where the rebellion is in progress. The troops, however, are at Qu'Appelle, waiting for reinforcements. The first regular battle between the rebels and the police took place last Thursday afternoon. Ten civilians of Prince Albert and two policemen were killed and four civilians and seven constables wounded. The rebel loss was fifteen killed. A second fight at Duck lake, on Friday, resulted in the killing and wounding of thirteen policemen and volunteers and the death of forty rebels. Fort Carleton was also destroyed on the 27th by Col. Irvine, of the police force, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebels. Volunteers are being called for by the government, and are responding in large numbers. As fast as equipped they are being pushed to the front, and 500 men at least will be ready to leave Winnipeg for the scene of war in a few days.

THE INDIANS AT BATTLEFORD.

Winnipeg Special: The following was received this morning:

Battleford, March 31.—All residents in town and settlers in the neighborhood have moved their families into the barracks. Several hundred Indians came down from Poundmaker's reserve yesterday, raiding farmers' houses on their way, and are now in possession of the Methodist school, helping themselves to what they want. They profess peace, but their actions belie their words. Three police and ten Prince Albert volunteers and as many mounted, and forty-one rebels are known to be killed. The Indians who are on the south side of Battle river want the Indian agent to go there and see them, but he will only consent to a conference with the chiefs on middle grounds. The Crees and Stonees of the Eagle hills refuse to join in the disturbance.

The following was received at Qu'Appelle at 11 o'clock to-day:

Members of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth companies, Nineteenth battalion, under command of Maj. Boswell, arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and immediately went into camp. Col. Herchner, of the mounted police, has left Regina for Edmonton, via Swift Current, taking with him seventy police. Warden Bedson intends to arm all his teamsters, and has sent for 240 Peabody rifles and ammunition. A company of eighteen scouts, organized and commanded by Capt. Julius French, did good service in the march to the fort.

A company of thirty scouts, under command of Frank Oslor and George W. R. White, is being organized here to patrol the country along the international boundary to prevent supplies and arms being sent in from the states; also to report any movement on the part of the American Indians toward joining with the Canadian redskins. All the land guides employed by the company are to be mounted. Gen. Middleton approves of the scheme.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.

There are 35,000 Indians—Crees, Blackfeet, a few Sioux renegades, fewer Beavers and Assinaboines—in the three districts named above, and of these 5,000 are armed fighting men. How many of the 5,000 will join in an outbreak, if there is an outbreak, is a question the government is anxious to have answered. Probably half; but as they are scattered all over a most difficult country which they know thoroughly and the troops don't, it may prove a repetition of the costly and vexatious Chief Joseph and Sitting Bull pursuits, with the woful difference that the Indians, retreating or advancing, can strike undefended settlements where they can hold a holiday of rapine, murder and destruction. This, of course, is the gloomy side of the picture. It is one the government is regarding as possible, but hoping improbable. If the Indians do not pursue the outbreaks made, the destruction of the Riel insurgents is a question of comparatively short time. They will fight, because those captured are most likely to fell the halter draw. This city, as it has been for nearly a fortnight, is in the throes of an excitement which hotelkeepers say reminds them of the boom times, only more so.

BATTLEFORD CAPTURED.

At a meeting of citizens at Winnipeg Monday night the following authentic telegram from Battleford was read:

Battleford has been captured by Indians, who have possession of every house in the place. The settlers escaped to the barracks, where they are now awaiting an attack of the Indians, who are gathered on the south side of the river. All are well armed. A fight will certainly take place before morning.

The meeting of the citizens referred to was held to advise means for home protection. Attorney General Hamilton has received a number of threatening letters from alleged Fenians. The provincial legislature has adjourned for a week. In view of Fenian reports, the meeting to-night sent a dispatch to Ottawa for arms and ammunition, for 500 men who will be secured in Winnipeg. The police force will be enlarged, and will be additionally armed. This Fenian report must be taken with salt. Consul Taylor is keeping Washington advised. Middleton has asked for 2,000 more troops. Indian scouts are engaged. Forty-seven rebels are said to have been killed in the fight at Duck lake, and many were wounded and taken prisoners.

THE INDIANS RISING.

A rebel emissary, who has been traveling around amongst the Indian reserves on the Saskatchewan, inciting a rising, has been arrested, and is now in custody at Fort Pitt. News has been received of a concentration of Crees at Poundmaker's reserve, and it is feared that Indians are now about starting on the war path. A delegation is on its way to Battleford to make demands.

The police have decided to abandon Battleford, Duck Lake and Carlton as posts, and concentrate their forces at Prince Albert. Riel's forces have been greatly augmented. He has 1,500 half-breeds, and is being joined by Chief Beardy. Indians are rising in many places, and it is believed it will be general.

CARLTON ABANDONED.

WINNIPEG, Special, March 29.—An official dispatch was received from Col. Irvine at Prince Albert via Battleford, announcing that he had destroyed stores and telegraph at Fort Carlton and fallen back upon Prince Albert, forty miles northeast. Another dispatch announced that Fort Carlton was burned to the ground on the 27th. The dispatch did not state whether Col. Irvine burned the fort when leaving it, or whether the fire was the work of the rebels, but it is thought Col. Irvine was responsible for its destruction. It is understood he was forced to fall back upon Prince Albert in consequence of supplies giving out at Carlton. Prince Albert is a more defensible point, and the citizens will be relieved by the presence of 250 police in their midst. This is accommodation for the police in Prince Albert. Fort Carlton was situated on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan in a hollow, and was built with a view of protection from the weather rather than for defense from Indians, as it was a wooden structure.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

A Battleford dispatch received to-day says: "A scout just arrived gives particulars of the engagement at Duck lake Thursday, between police and volunteers with the rebels. The half-breeds greatly outnumbered the soldiers, there being only seventy-five of the latter, who were on their way to Duck Lake, and were met by a flag of truce, and while a parley was going on the rebels opened fire from positions on both sides of the trail. An exciting battle followed, in which at least forty rebels were killed, besides which as many more were wounded, and four taken prisoners. The cannon did good service in intimidating the enemy, and if it had not been for that circumstance the loss of life would have been much greater among the police and volunteers.

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

Murders by Riel's Men.

A dispatch from Winnipeg says: Dispatches from Battleford indicate that the Indians kept up an uproar all night in town, performing a war dance and burning houses, which they first sacked. They waylaid settlers coming to town to take refuge in the barracks, and, after robbing them, they sacked the wagons and carried off all the provisions and stock which they were bringing in for use during the probable siege. Not content with this, the bloodthirsty redskins proceeded to a ranch, a short distance south of Battleford, burned the house and stables and murdered the proprietor, whose name could not be learned. Returning to town they murdered James Payne, George E. Apgarth and others whose names could not be learned. There is considerable excitement here over the Fenian scare. A meeting of Fenians was held at Pembina, when some organization took place. Word was sent from Washington to the commandant of the fort to co-operate with the Canadians to prevent depredation. Riel has emissaries traveling through Southern Manitoba inciting half-breeds and Indians to join with him in the insurrection. The new battalion formed here has orders to proceed to the front at once. The Saskatchewan is opening. Perparations are being made to utilize the river for the transport of troops and supplies to the front.

Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle, Specials: The full extent of the ravages committed by the rebels at Battleford has been ascertained. Some are badly plundered and others are cleaned out entirely. On this side of the Battle river are the residences of Judge and Dr. Roulear, Mr. Rae, Indian agent; Mr. Scott, registrar; Mr. Clinkshill, of Mahaffy & Clinkshill, and McKay, of the Hudson Bay company, and the stores of the Hudson Bay company and Mahaffy & Clinkshill, the industrial school and Indian office, beside a number of other buildings. On the north side of the Battle river are the Alton hotel, the Saskatchewan Herald office and the dwellings of J. G. Oliver, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Gardner and the warden. The main part of the town is about a mile further north on the Saskatchewan river, and has not been attacked yet. There are forty-five police and 100 volunteers in the fort. A Minnedosa dispatch says the Indians are gathering there. A half-breed woman, a friend of the whites, says it is the intention of the Indians to burn the town. Much uneasiness is felt, as arms and ammunition is scarce. One hundred and twenty names have been enrolled for the volunteer company. Gen. Middleton has been telegraphed for arms and ammunition, also offering fifty for active service. Word has been received that the Indians are becoming troublesome and ugly at the H. B. Post at Strathclair.

In the discussion in the house of commons of the Northwestern uprising, Sir John Macdonald said: We are quite unaware of the proximate causes of the half-breed rising under Riel. Riel came into the country, invited by them, some time ago. I believe he came for the purpose of attempting to extract money from the public purse. We received intimations during last summer that if the government would give him a sum of money, the sum of $5,000 was mentioned, he would withdraw. This proposition, of course, could not be entertained for a moment. He remained there inciting the half-breeds, and attempting to arouse the Indians by telling them that the country belonged to them. The statement had been made that Riel was told that he was an outlaw, and not a British subject, and had no right in the country. Such an intimation was never made to him so far as I know. He has great influence over the Indians. He was considered, on account of the former occurrences, a sort of martyr in the cause, and a sort of half-breed Mahdi, and looked up to with superstitious regard. He acts upon this feeling of these poor people. I do not believe that there is the slightest danger from the half-breeds unless they should be joined by the Indians. If the Indians are brought into the field no one can foresee what the consequences may be. I am glad to be able to state to the house that our information goes to show that the Indians are quite quiet and there is no danger of their joining with the half-breeds. There are one or two Indians whom we know pretty well, and who are troublesome, but whom I do not think it well to name here. There is one Indian whom the member for Bothwell would know if I mention his name. I asked about this Indian, and was told he was mere bluster and tobacco. There is no fear about him. The most influential Indian in the Northwest is Crowfoot, who is at the head of the Blackfeet. He is a most remarkable and able man, and about his loyalty and fidelity there is every assurance. I am quite sure this is the case. And to so great an extent is this the case that if he were permitted he would show it by action on his part.

The Senate Finally Adjourns.

The special session of the United States senate was terminated on the 2d inst. Of the nominations made by the president, eleven were not acted upon. The most important nominations, including Postmaster Pearson were confirmed.

Lewis McMullin, who was nominated for appraiser at New York, was among the nominations that failed. Four consular nominations also failed. They are W. W. Long of Texas for Hamburg, Charles T. Russell of Connecticut for Liverpool, A. H. Gross of Pennsylvania for Athens and E. P. Howell of Georgia for Manchester. The remaining nominations which failed are:

H. P. Kernochan, to be naval officer at New Orleans; H. L. Kenyon, to be postmaster at Northfield, Vt.; G. T. Gross, postmaster at Allentown, Pa.; Joseph Corcoran, postmaster at Rome, N. Y.; James A. Henderson, to be collector of internal revenue, Eleventh district of Indiana, and John T. McGraw, to be collector of internal revenue, West Virginia.

The nomination of Gen. Lawton to be minister to Russia was withdrawn because it was discovered that the political disabilities incurred by his service in the Confederate army have not been removed.

The president may, if he desires, appoint these gentlemen, now that the senate has adjourned, and again send in their names to the senate next December. In the meantime they can assume and perform the duties of the office to which they may be nominated until the senate acts upon their nominations.

The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

Henry G. Pearson, to be postmaster at New York; J. Colman, commissioner of agriculture; Joseph E. Johnston of Virginia, commissioner of railroads; Edward Curtis Lewis, minister to Portugal; George W. Merrill, minister to the Hawaiian Islands; A. Leo Knott of Maryland, second assistant postmaster general; A. M. Kelley of Virginia, minister to Italy; Rufus Magee of Indiana, minister to Sweden; T. J. Jarvis of North Carolina, minister to Peru; R. B. Hubbard of Texas, minister to Japan; R. B. Anderson of Wisconsin, minister to Denmark; Isaac Bell, Jr., of Rhode Island, minister to the Netherlands; Alex McCue, solicitor of the treasury; William R. Roberts, minister to Chili; also the nominations of consuls, marshals, postmasters, etc.

The members of the Utah commission had a very satisfactory interview with the president. They made a verbal report to him of the condition of affairs in Utah, and outlined their plans for future work. The president listened to them with attention, and expressed satisfaction at the progress made, and approved their plans. He promised the commission that whatever could be done by the administration toward strengthening their hands and sustaining them and the judiciary of Utah in the effort to root out the practice of polygamy would be done. The commissioners also saw the attorney general, and received from him similar satisfactory assurances of support. They will call upon the secretary of the interior, and after seeing him will start immediately for Salt Lake City where they will hold a meeting on the 10th inst.

A cyclone struck Waverly, Mo., destroying the residence of J. S. Webb and W. H. Fletcher, and four horses belonging to J. H. Bellamy and other property. The roof of the Christian church was blown off and carried a long distance. No person was seriously hurt. The damage to property is estimated at $50,000.

Peter Joseph Schroeder, the ex-almshouse attendant at Philadelphia who was arrested on a charge of murder growing out of the recent fire at the almshouse by which twenty-one lives were lost, was discharged by the court on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

Lord Chancellor Cairns of England died at his residence at Bournemouth. He was one of the most eminent of English judges, and had risen to his high position on his individual merits. Lord Garmoyle, who has just visited the United States and who was sued in London by Miss Fortescue, the actress, for breach of promise, is a son of the late earl.

The Duluth & Winnipeg R. R.

For some time our sister city of Grand Forks has been agitating a project for aiding this road, and a number of her best citizens have been to Duluth to consult with the citizens of Duluth as to the best methods. While on general principles we are opposed to bonding a county in aid of a railroad, yet there are exceptional cases in which a county would be greatly the gainer to do so, and this is one of them. Of course, as we have just held an election for one road we cannot, as a county, vote upon any railroad proposition within one year. But there is a way in which aid could be extended to the D. & W. road which at this juncture might be of sufficient value to them to induce them to resume operations. It could only be done by towns along the line taking hold of the matter and contributing such a sum as they should feel able. Duluth is wide awake and will chip in heavily; Grand Forks is alive to her interests sufficient to be willing to do all she is able, and if the balance of the cities, towns and villages directly interested are as much so, we believe a sum could be raised that would enable it to go ahead. They seem to have the will and all that seems lacking is the means. We need not dwell upon the advantages such a road would give this country as they are too well known to need comment. The only question to consider at this time is our ability, and how much we can afford to give. As the matter stands to-day the D. & W. road would build if they could, but cannot for lack of sufficient means, which means could be raised if capitalists saw by our works that we had sufficient faith in the prospects of our road to put our own money into it, and they would come forward with enough to put it in running order. The Brainerd & Northwestern do not intend to do anything more than the law obliges them to until 1888, the time when the D. & W. land grant lapses, so that is seems that our only hope to secure a road direct to Duluth lies in our ability to put up for it. We believe there is not a town along the line but what would chip in and do something should the opportunity be presented, for all alike feel the importance of the road.

Increase the Wheat Acreage.

Minneapolis Tribune.

In the past season the various wheat-growing areas of the world have come into sharper competition than ever before. New facilities for getting to market, and unusually large marketable surpluses, forced prices down below the cost of production. The year 1884 will always be memorable for the enormous acreage and enormous yield and the corresponding cheapness of wheat. But such seasons of overproduction are always followed by sharp reactions. It is already certain that the aggregate wheat crop of 1885 will be farther below the annual average than that of 1884 was above it. The bulk of the world's wheat is the winter grain, sown nine or ten months before it is harvested. In the face of ruinous prices then prevailing, farmers had not the faith or the courage to maintain their acreage at seeding time last fall. In Kansas, which State raises about one-tenth of all the wheat of the United States, the acreage has fallen off thirty per cent. Throughout the entire winter wheat belt of the United States, the curtailment of area will amount to not less, probably, than twenty per cent. In England the reduction of acreage is very marked, and throughout Europe the same thing has taken place. The condition of the growing crop points to a much smaller average yield per acre than in 1884. It is, of course, too early to make positive statements; but careful estimates indicate damages to the Kansas crop from various causes amounting to twenty-five per cent. Forty-seven million bushels was the Kansas product of last season. Is it not now believed that the growing crop will yield more than twenty-four or twenty-five millions. And Kansas is not exceptional. A diminished yield, as well as a diminished acreage, may be safely counted on throughout the winter wheat producing belt.

The bearing of these facts ought not to be lost upon the farmers of the northern belt, who grow spring wheat. Seeding has just commenced. It is not too late to revoke decisions which may have been made to curtail the wheat area. It is our belief that the farmers of the northwest will "strike it" this time if they enlarge their wheat fields. The competition of various regions has demonstrated the superiority of the northwest in the production of wheat. A superior grain can be produced at less cost in the northwest than an inferior grain in any other part of the world. It would be a mistake for the northwest to recede a single inch from the field in which it has been an easy victor. There are few things in the womb of the future so reasonably certain as that wheat production in the country tributary to Minneapolis is going to be profitable.

The world is very rapidly learning the difference between good and bad flour. The northwestern flour has won the first place and will hold it. Flour is less bulky, and therefore cheaper to transport than wheat. It is safe to predict that the northwestern milling industry will continue to wax great and that the growers of hard northern wheat will have a constantly improving home market for their grain. Within twelve months we shall see a new tide of migration flowing towards the wheat lands still unoccupied in northern Minnesota and Dakota. Men whose views are broad see no reason for discouragement in the outlook. The prosperity of the northwest is solidly based.

The single fact that next summer's wheat crop is going to be more than one hundred millions of bushels less in the United States than the crop of 1884, is enough to make a return of good prices certain. But the falling off in the foreign crop bids fair to be still greater in amount. And in addition to these price-making facts must be noted the imminence of a European war. Even if the crisis is not reached, the coming year is to be one of augmented armaments and constant readiness for the impending conflict. Europe, Asia and Africa are to be the scenes of military movement and preparation. The whole eastern hemisphere, from center to circumference is in a condition of tremendous agitation. It is not human to wish for war, famine and pestilence abroad. But it is not in human nature to ignore the fact that such misfortunes make a demand for American products and bring prosperity to our agriculture.

Fargo Argus: An important meeting of the board of directors of the First National bank of Fargo was held yesterday. E. C. Eddy was promoted to the presidency of this time honored and prosperous institution, and George Q. Erskine, of Racine, Wisconsin, was elected a director and also vice president, to fill the post made vacant by the elevation of Mr. Eddy. This action of the board is a high endorsement of the management and ability of the new president, which is very satisfactory to his many friends as well as gratifying to himself. Mr. Erskine has been interested in the bank from its conception, and his personal services as well as his name will give additional strength to this powerful banking institution. He will remove his family to this city and soon commence his duties in connection with the new office. In a conversation yesterday with a representative of The Argus, Mr. Erskine stated that he believed the entire country was on the eve of recovery from the late severe depression, and in no section did he find more evidences of prosperity and solidity than in the Northwest. He had shown his faith in the Red River Valley by removing his interests from Milwaukee and Racine to Fargo, and he was confident that it would prove the correctness of his judgment in doing this. It is a pleasure to Fargo citizens to be able to welcome so conservative and clear-headed a financier as Mr. Erskine to Fargo as a permanent resident.

A Talk with the Girls.

Cor. of Country Gentleman.

I notice so many articles written to parents advising them how to treat their children, how to make home attractive to them, how best to train them for future usefulness, and so on, that today when my hand turned to light an old letter, and I recalled that long-past girlhood of mine, and the sheltered care of its days by my patient, devoted mother, I felt inclined to write a few words to "our girls" of the present time.

So many of you are impatient of the daily routine of your lives! You think your tasks drudgery, your pleasures meager, your mothers tyrannical, and long for the time when you can do as you please. Ah, girls, beware; your bright visions are bubbles that will break ere your hands grasp them. Right where you are now, in your childhood's home, is the place and time to find your greatest happiness.

I notice so few young girls who, when their mother requests them to do something, do it cheerfully. They begin the task slowly, and finish it slowly, acting so ungraciously all through that the poor, tired mother wishes she had not asked her daughter to do it.

Perhaps your mother may not always speak to you in a gentle tone. Perhaps she may not take a lively interest in your pleasure and fancies. You may not know that the very hours which she spends and has spent for you in taking care of you and supplying your never-ceasing demand for food and clothes have been the very things which have sapped her strength and elasticity of mind, that she is too tired to take much interest in anything. Perhaps that unresponsive mother of yours carries a sad heart under her cold exterior. Perhaps she has worries which you cannot understand, that have taken all the youthfulness out of her feelings, so that she cannot laugh and chat with you as your young associates do.

But, girls, let me tell you that from east to west, over all the world, and in all the social relations of life, there will never be to you an earthly love so devoted, so self-forgetful, so all-forgiving, as flows from the heart of your patient, careworn mother. You have in her a treasure that money cannot buy, and that your whole life will not gain in the future.

Therefore be careful of her. Take from her all the petty worries that you can. Get up in the morning and get breakfast while she rests, and during the day take upon your young strength all the hard work that you are able. Tell her your joys and sorrows, make her your confidant, and be patient when she reproves. When she refuses you pleasure don't pout and complain. She sees far better than you the danger which lurks in certain paths and is only anxious for your good. Put your arm around her neck and kiss away the tired look from her face. Coax her out into the fresh air and sunshine; in short, show her that some one loves her dearly.

All that I have would I give to feel once more the touch of my mother's hand and hear the accents of her long-silent voice.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

Beyond Their License.

The Signs of the Times.

Three saloon keepers in Chicago were found guilty of selling liquor to minors, and the following is the address of the judge who sentenced them:

"By the law, you may sell to men and women if they want it. You have given bond and you are licensed to sell to them; no one has a right to molest you in your legal business, no matter what families are destroyed or rendered miserable; no matter what wives are treated with violence, what children starve or cry over the degradation of a parent; your business is legalized and no one may interfere with you in it. No matter what mother may agonize over the loss of a son, or sister blush for the shame of a brother, you have the right to disregard them all and pursue your legal calling; you are licensed. You may fit up for your lawful trade, you may use all your arts to induce visitors; you may skillfully expose to view your choicest wines and captivating beverages; you may then induce thirst by all contrivances, producing a raging appetite for drinks, and then you may supply to the full, because it is lawful; you have paid for it; you have a license. You may allow boys, almost children, to frequent your saloons. You may hold the cup to their lips, but you must not let them drink—that is unlawful. But while you have special privileges for the money you pay, this poor privilege of selling to children is denied you. Here the parents have a right to say: Leave my son to me until the law gives you the right to destroy. Do not anticipate that terrible moment when I can assert for him no further right of protection; 'twill be soon enough for me, for his mother, for his sister for his friends and the community to see him take his road to death. Give him to us in his childhood at least. Let us have a few years of his youth, in which we may enjoy his innocence, to repay in small degree for the love we have lavished upon him!

"This is something you who now stand prisoner at this bar, have not paid for; for this is not embraced in your license. For this offence the court sentences you to ten days imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine of seventy-five dollars and costs; and that you stand committed until the fine and costs of this prosecution are paid."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. }
Ernest Buse, Plff. }
vs. }
Mary R. Bottineau, Deft. }

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 4th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Hennepin upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Ernest Buse and against Mary R. Bottineau, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, all the right, title and interest of Mary R. Bottineau, on the 7th day of August 1884 to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots four (4,) five (5) six (6,) ten (10) and eleven (11,) of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) And that I shall, on Saturday the 23d day of May A. D. 1885, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Mary R. Bottineau in and to the above described property, to satisfy said Judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred fifty-eight and 07-100 dollars ($258.07-100) and 07-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 28th day of July 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

DAVID B. JOHNSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated, Crookston, Minn., April 2d, 1885.
[50-4]

U. S. LAND-OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 14th, 1885, viz: DEWITT C. HALLOCK, Pre. D. S., No. 6,322, for the e½ of se¼ S. 8, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. D. Peasley, F. M. Peasley, Joseph Gilmour and George Sankey, all of Edna, Polk Co., Minn.

[50-3] JOHN CROMB, Register.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 23 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 76 stalks from one oat."

From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 8 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.

[48-59] O. P. CAHOON.

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, April 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Friday, May 22d, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands in Polk County that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years. A list of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's Office for ten days prior to the sale. [illegible] W. W. BRADEN, [illegible] Commissioner of the State Land Office.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

—ALSO DEALERS IN—

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder.

Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

Wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

A. YVERNAULT,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
[9-tf]

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [6-tf]

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

—TO THE—

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java offee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.

E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 9, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

E. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hatlestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Brudisk—2d	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Batagila.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	F. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. G. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m.

GERMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

H[illegible] LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. of P. Hall Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BAHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. D. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKMAN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 26, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE
AND
SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!
Boots and shoes below cost!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice, and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?
MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank E. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [43-tf]

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT.

An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents. This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address,

RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,204,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,099,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,737,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MONCKEL.

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

For Sale.

A high grade, Shorthorn, bull calf, one year old, a high grade Jersey bull calf, eight months old, and a high grade Holstein bull calf, four months old. Will sell for cash or will trade for heifer calves. Address A. N. Hopkins, on the farm near Crookston, or the JOURNAL office for further particulars.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETSCHMAR.

Teachers' Examinations.

CROOKSTON, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher, school house, March 30th and 31st, 1885.

At East Grand Forks, school house, April 2d and 3d.

At Red Lake Falls, school house, April 6th and 7th.

Crookston, court house, April 9th and 10th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
County Supt. of Schools.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address

JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab apple cider, old bourbon whisky, eight years old, Maryland Club, pure rye, Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne, imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes, also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway in U. S. Land Office building.

[14-tf] H. STEENERSON.

Commercial Hotel,
NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

John Crawford & Son,
Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 5th, 1885, viz: ELIE ASSELIN, Pre. D. S. No. 9128, for the lots 6 and 7 and the e½ sw¼ S. 6, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adelard Croteau, Joseph Page, Cezer Veaudrin and Stanislas Page, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[48-1] JOHN CROMB, Register.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD
Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and seventy-one and 37-100 dollars, ($571.37-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Luc Dumas to John Cromb, bearing date the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 245, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section No. twenty-two (22) in Township No. one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-five (45) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 23th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Atty's for Mortgagee. [48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First Publication April 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and sixteen and 68-100 dollars ($1,916.68-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 481, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 22d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April, 2d, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[49-4] Pro Se.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 16th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 29th, 1885, viz: MARTIN M. DAVIS, H'd No. 1821, for the nw¼ S. 28, T. 153, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Collet, William Brandt, Frank Stacey and Frank Schimmon, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[46-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 32-100 dollars, ($277.32-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred. Deitz mortgagee bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:25 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 316, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th, A. D. 1885.

FRED DEITZ,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and five and 66-100 dollars, ($705.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Quesnell and Sarah Quesnell his wife, mortgagors, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of February A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February A. D. 1883, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 146, 137, 125 and 129, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number thirty-one (31) Township number one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range number forty-three (43) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $15.27-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1882, and $17.65-100 taxes on said premises for the year 1884 and forty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 16th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred thirty-three and 11-100 dollars, ($333.11-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Friedman and Anna Friedman, his wife, mortgagors to Emma Rindskopf, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of May A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of May A. D. 1884, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 430, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. eighteen (18,) in block twenty-three (23,) in Trail's Addition to East Grand Forks, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, in Polk County and State of Minnesota; with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 23th A. D. 1885.

EMMA RINDSKOPF,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 19th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven and 50-100 dollars, ($487.50-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Leblanc, (unmarried,) of Terrebonne, Minn., mortgagor, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wis., a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of March A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 320, 321 and 322, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number twenty-six (26,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range forty-three (43) west, and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 3 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $13.45-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises, for the year 1882, and $10.51-100 taxes for the year 1883, and $7.87-100 taxes for the year 1884, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin.
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 17th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 23d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 7812, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 143, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gillies, Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.

[45-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 2d, 1885, viz: ALEXANDER HOBERG, H'd No. [illegible], for the [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Camille [illegible] Polk [illegible]

[illegible] Register.

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs. Valencia raisens for	1.00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
—CANNED GOODS—	
12 cans plums	1.00
12 cans corn for	1.45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.
Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,
Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan,
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

New York Store!

BEFORE BUYING YOUR

SPRING DRY GOODS

Call and See Our Stock and Prices.

☞ Fine Line of DRESS GOODS and SILKS at prices within the reach of all.

WHITE GOODS.

Embroideries, Nainsook's Sussis, all over-embroideries and Laces.

Bargains in CRASHES and TOWELS.

Geo. G. Macdonell,
Successor to Proud & Macdonell.

Polk County Journal

Crookston, April 9, 1885.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb ... Register.
L. K. Aaker ... Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson ... Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge ... Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson ... Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning ... Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague ... Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh ... Clerk of Court.
John Paterson ... Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire ... Auditor.
O. H. Lucken ... Treasurer.
D. H. Hatlestad ... Court Commissioner.
John Leo ... Attorney.
V. D. Carruth ... Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwicker ... Sheriff.
H. Shephard ... Coroner.
Ole Hamory ... Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist ... Woodside.
K. A. Bradish—2d ... Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d ... Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th ... Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th ... East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor ... E. M. Walsh.
Recorder ... W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer ... A. G. Gallasch.
Justices ... G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st. Ward ... Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d ... Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d ... N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th ... S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large ... R. Houston.
City Attorney ... J. N. Ives.
City Engineer ... W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal ... J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal ... J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjult.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. B. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. R. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. O. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. 2:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

H[illegible] LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in [illegible] Hall Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
L. H. MIX, M. W.
[illegible], Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWIRE, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,489, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
[illegible] A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKHAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 38, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DANLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Half keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currants for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3-lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans [illegible] for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported for	1.00
3 gallons New York State apple	1.00
6 cans best yellow peaches 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes 3 lbs for	1.00
[illegible]	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
3 cans best strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
[illegible] per bushel	25

[illegible]

MARKHAM.

Notice.

[illegible]

[illegible] An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents. The [illegible] offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address,

RURAL HOME CO. Limited,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,044
American	1,204,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phoenix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,120,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

LOSEY & MORKEN.

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper—new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

For Sale.

A high grade Shorthorn bull calf, one year old, a high grade Jersey bull calf, eight months old, and a high grade Holstein bull calf, four months old. Will sell for cash or will trade for heifer calves. Address A. N. Hopkins, on the farm near Crookston, or the JOURNAL office for further particulars.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HARELINE.

The best five cent cigars in at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill, and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETSCHMAR.

Teachers' Examinations.

CROOKSTON, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher, school house, March 30th and 31st, 1885.

At East Grand Forks, school house, April 2d and 3d.

At Red Lake Falls, school house, April 6th and 7th.

Crookston, Court house, April 9th and 10th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
County Supt. of Schools.

$100,000

To loan on improved farms in sums of $200 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address

[illegible]
[17-tf] Crookston, Minn.

At Seely's.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Commercial Hotel

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's.

[illegible] Crookston, Minn.

First class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY.

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON

PAID IN CAPITAL	$100,000
SURPLUS	1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., March 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 5th, 1885, viz: ELIE ASSELIN, Pre. D. S. No. 9128, for the lots 6 and 7 and the e½ sw¼ S. 6, T. 140, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adelard Croteau, Joseph Page, Peter Vendrin and Stanislas Page, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[48-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 26th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-one and 87-100 dollars ($771.87-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by [illegible] to John Cromb, bearing date the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 246, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section No. twenty-two (22) in Township No. one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-five (45) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE

(First Publication April 2d, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and sixteen and 68-100 dollars ($1,916.68-100) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 400, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County, on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April 2d, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[49-6] Pro Se.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., March 19th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 29th, 1885, viz: MARTIN M. DAVIS, H'd No. 1121, for the nw¼ S. 28, T. 150, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis Colfer, William Brandt, Frank Stacey and Frank Schamcon, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[47-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 19th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 33-100 dollars ($277.33-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by T. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball, his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee bearing date the sixth day of December, A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages on page 218, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9) in block number ten (10) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th, A. D. 1885.

FRED DEITZ,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 19, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and five and 68-100 dollars ($705.68-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Quesnell and Sarah Quesnell his wife, mortgagors, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 146, 157, 158 and 159, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number thirty-one (31) Township number one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range number forty-three (43) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and $15.27-100 taxes paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1883, and $17.25-100 taxes on said premises for the year 1884, and forty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 26th 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred thirty-three and 11-100 dollars ($333.11-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Friedsam and Anna Friedsam, his wife, mortgagors to Emma Rindskopf, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of May A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of May A. D. 1884, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 437, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. eighteen (18) in block twenty-three (23) in Traill's Addition to East Grand Forks, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota; in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th A. D. 1885.

EMMA RINDSKOPF,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 10th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven and 50-100 dollars, ($487.50-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Leblanc, (unmarried,) of Terrebonne, Minn., mortgagor, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wis., a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of March A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 230, 231 and 232, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range forty-three (43) west, and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $13.43-100 taxes paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1882, and $16.51-100 taxes for the year 1883, and $7.67-100 taxes for the year 1884, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 10th, A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [illegible]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Feb. 27th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 22d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 312, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gillies, Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.

[45-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., March [illegible]

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May [illegible], viz: ALEXANDER [illegible] [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] all of [illegible] Polk County.

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs. Valencia raisens for	1.00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
CANNED GOODS	
12 cans plums	1.00
12 cans corn for	1.45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN

Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTO MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

New York Store!

BEFORE BUYING YOUR

SPRING DRY GOODS

Call and See Our Stock and Prices.

☞ Fine Line of DRESS GOODS and SILKS at prices within the reach of all.

WHITE GOODS.

Embroideries, Nainsooks, Sussis, all over embroideries and Lace.

Bargains in CRASHES and TOWELS.

Geo. G. Macdonell,

Successor to Proud & Macdonell.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 9, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
I. K. Asker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning,	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire,	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hatlestad	Court Commissioner.
John Lee	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
K. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, J. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	F. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. R. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

H[illegible] LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. [illegible] Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. [illegible], Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. D. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKMAN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE
AND
SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 8 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!
Boots and shoes below cost!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank [illegible] Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before Spring opens. [43-tf]

"YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT."

An eight-page, forty-column weekly a whole year for only 50 cents. This is the offer made by the publishers of the American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y., to all persons who send in their year's subscription before April 1st, 1885. This is an opportunity to secure one of the best farm journals in the world at a bargain. The Rural is the brightest, cheapest and most popular weekly published for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm journals that are at present being extensively advertised, but has been published regularly for fifteen years. Many of the ablest Agriculturists and Horticulturists write for it. It is, in short, the model journal for those who dwell in village and country homes, and should be the first one subscribed for after your local paper. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and cheerfully recommend it to our readers as a first-class agricultural journal, worth twice the money asked for it. The regular price is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE, but the special offer of FIFTY CENTS will be accepted if sent in before April 1st, 1885. Remember, this is no humbug, but a genuine bona fide proposition to furnish for FIFTY CENTS A YEAR the only eight-page, forty-column agricultural WEEKLY ever offered at that price. Address,

RURAL HOME CO., LIMITED,
[46-50] Rochester, N. Y.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,204,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,737,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,373
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSES & MORRILL.

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

For Sale.

A high grade, Shorthorn, bull calf, one year old, a high grade Jersey bull calf, eight months old, and a high grade Holstein bull calf, four months old. Will sell for cash or will trade for heifer calves. Address A. N. Hopkins, on the farm near Crookston, or the JOURNAL office for further particulars.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous o obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. KRETSCHMAR.

Teachers' Examinations.

CROOKSTON, March 10, 1885.

The spring examination of teachers will be held as follows:

At Fisher, school house, March 30th and 31st, 1885.

At East Grand Forks, school house, April 2d and 3d.

At Red Lake Falls, school house, April 6th and 7th.

Crookston, court house, April 9th and 10th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
County Supt. of Schools.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider, old bourbon whisky, eight years old, Maryland Club, pure rye, Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne, imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf.] H. STEENERSON.

Commercial Hotel,

NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

John Crawford & Son
Proprietors of
Crawford's Bakery,
SECOND STREET,
Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY
Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

FIRST National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 5th, 1885, viz: ELIE ASSELIN, Pre. D. S. No. 9148, for the lots 6 and 7 and the e½ sw¼, S. 6, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adelard Croteau, Joseph Page, Cezer Veaudrin and Stanislas Page, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[48-1] JOHN CROMB, Register.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and seventy-one and 37-100 dollars, ($571.37-100) which is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Luc Dumas to John Cromb, bearing date the 24th day of October A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 240 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section No. twenty-two (22) in Township No. one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-five (45) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 26th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE,
Att'y's for Mortgagee. [43-2]

MORTGAGE SALE

First Publication April 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and sixteen and 68-100 dollars ($1,916.68-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 4[illegible], which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April, 2d, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[49-4] Pro Se.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 28th, 1885, viz: MARTIN M. DAVIS, H'd No. 1121, for the nw¼ S. 18, T. 153, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Lewis Coitel, William Brandt, Frank Stacey and Frank Schamson, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[46-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 38-100 dollars, ($277.38-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 318, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th, A. D. 1885.

FRED DEITZ,
Mortgagee.
PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and five and 68-100 dollars, ($705.68-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Quesnell and Sarah Quesnell his wife, mortgagors, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 1st day of February A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 136, 137, 138 and 139, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number thirty-one (31) Township number one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range number forty-three (43) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $15.27-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1882, and $17.25-100 taxes on said premises for the year 1884, and forty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 18th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred thirty-three and 11-100 dollars, ($333.11-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Friedram and Anna Friedram, his wife, mortgagors to Emma Rindskopf, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of May A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of May A. D. 1884, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 438, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. eighteen (18,) in block twenty-three (23,) in Trail's Addition to East Grand Forks, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th A. D. 1885.

EMMA RINDSKOPF,
Mortgagee.
PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Att'y's for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 19th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven and 50-100 dollars, ($487.50-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Leblanc, (unmarried,) of Terrebonne, Minn., mortgagor, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wis., a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of March A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 329, 331 and 332, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number twenty-six (26,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range forty-three (43) west, and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $13.65-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises, for the year 1882, and $10.51-100 taxes for the year 1883 and $7.87-100 taxes for the year 1884, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin:
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 27th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 23d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 7312, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gillies, Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.

[45-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 2d, 1885, viz: ALEXANDER ROBERG, H'd No. 8765, for the s½ se¼ and s½ sw¼ S. 10, T. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Huot, David Coe, Camille Bronllette and Peter Columbus, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[47-52] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs. Valencia raisens for	1.00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
—CANNED GOODS—	
12 cans plums	1.00
12 cans corn for	1.45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.
Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,
Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTO MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

New York Store!

BEFORE BUYING YOUR
SPRING DRY GOODS
Call and See Our Stock and Prices.

☞ Fine Line of DRESS GOODS and SILKS at prices within the reach of all.

WHITE GOODS.

Embroideries, Nainsook's Sussis, all over-embroideries and Laces.

Bargains in CRASHES and TOWELS.

Geo. G. Macdonell,
Successor to Proud & Macdonell.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 16, 1885. NO. 51

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch...	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$2 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch...	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches...	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 60	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches...	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	12 50	20 00
4 inches...	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
[illegible] inches...	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

STOCK RAISING.

Experience During the Winter of '84 '85.

The following letter was written in reply to one of the numerous enquiries made in regard to the experience of parties engaged in the business of stock raising in northwestern Minnesota and Dakota, and shows, conclusively, the advantages to be gained in that section of the country, also gives actual figures to prove the correctness of the various assertions made.

The article speaks for itself, and will be read with interest and profit.

St. Paul, March 2d, 1885.

S. L. Warren, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of late date, making enquiry as to stock raising in northwestern Minnesota, received. Your enquiries cover such a scope that I cannot answer in a better way than by giving you the result of my own experience in the business.

The idea seems to prevail that because Minnesota is one of the northwestern States it must of necessity be too cold, the winter season too long, and cost of feeding through the winter too great to admit of any profit in raising stock. The fact is, all of these conditions apply equally as well to the New England States, to Canada, northern New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, northern Illinois and northern Iowa, and yet in all these States, with lands ranging in price from twenty-five to two hundred dollars an acre, stock raising has, for many years, been considered the most profitable business a farmer can engage in. This one factor, therefore, being equal, we have to commence with one element of profit in much cheaper lands, the others are an unlimited supply of native grasses as nutritious as the best of those that are cultivated, an abundance of pure water in both lake and stream, a soil and climate that enables us to raise, in the greatest profusion, and at a minimum cost, grains, roots and grasses of every kind for feed. Our climate, so noted for its health and strength giving properties to the human family, is equally beneficial to stock of all kinds. Cheap winter shelter is also a very important item with us, our dry, clear winters permitting outdoor storage of hay without danger of loss, while the eastern and middle State farmer has to build barns, in which to protect from winter storms not only his stock, but all of their feed as well. I charge 10 per cent. on cost of building as the cost winter shelter; at this rate my stock is being sheltered for not to exceed 75c. per head for the season.

Shelter, plenty of feed and proper care and essential elements of success in raising stock, whether in Dakota or in Illinois, but with these I am prepared to state positively that we can breed and raise stock of all kinds with more profit than in any of the eastern, northern or middle States.

Now for a few facts and figures to prove my assertions. On the 30th of April last I turned our cattle on to their summer pastures, then weighing every animal, young and old, as they went from the barns, (all are marked with a numbered tag in the ear, so that each one can be identified). They were brought in from their pastures about the middle of October and turned into the barn lots and adjoining fields, but not under cover until Nov. 16, during these weeks they were given all the corn fodder and oat straw they would eat, with a few roots, but no hay or grain. On the 15th of Nov. each one was again weighed and then put into winter quarters, and the gain on summer pasturage on each animal noted.

Of our non-breeding stock, the smallest gain in actual weight was on a native cow, three years old past, weight April 30th, 1000 lbs., Nov. 15th, 1041 lbs.; the largest gain, also a three year old past cow, April 30th, 940 lbs., Nov. 15th, 1800 lbs., or a gain of 860 lbs. or 38 8-10 per cent. in the 200 days. The best relative gains in the same time were on a yearling heifer, going out at 340 lbs. and coming in at 690 lbs., and a yearling steer, going out at 580 and coming in at 880 lbs.; the aggregate average gain on all the non-breeding stock being 47 4-5 per cent. on their weights of April 30th. On the entire herd, including the breeding cows, the average gain in weight during same time was 34¼ per cent. Bear in mind that this was exclusively on native prairie grass until brought in from the pastures; also, it may be well to say here that the stock here referred to is native stock principally, with a few head having one cross of the Shorthorn.

From 78 cows we now have 60 calves (77 per cent.). The only loss in the last year has been one cow, killed on account of injuries sustained. As to winter care and feeding, with the exception of milch cows, a few head of pure bred Shorthorns and those now in the stalls for fattening, we are carrying our entire herd through the winter on a daily feed of 1½ quarts of ground oats, 10 pounds of hay and free run to oat straw rick, at a cost not to exceed 3c. per day; by actual test on the scales they show an average gain of 1 lb. per day for each head. Every day this winter they have been turned out of the barn before nine in the morning and remained out until about five in the afternoon, having free access to water and oat straw all day.

On cattle put up for fattening we have made an average of 2½ lbs. per day on some, and from 2 to 2½ lbs. on others, from the middle of Nov., on food raised on the farm, not one cent of outlay for oil cake, bran or meal, and at a cost that gave a good per cent. of profit on the weight gained.

We are also breeding horses, with an imported Percheron stallion at the head of the drove, with most flattering results, now having sixty-four head of all kinds, natives, grades from ½ to 15-16 and pure breds; during the past two years have not lost one.

Of sheep we have some 175 head, Cotswolds; mostly grades; wool clip last spring, including that of the yearlings, averaged 8½ lbs. for the whole flock; increase from breeding ewes carried through was 95 per cent.; the drop was 103 per cent.

Hogs are very profitable; we are carrying through the winter 108 head, mostly Berkshires, with a few of small Yorkshire and Berkshire cross, and as yet, no loss.

My farm is on the Sheyenne River, one of the tributaries to the Red River, a short distance west of Walcott, on the Breckenridge extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road, and is of same general character as thousands of acres in Minnesota now for sale by that company, and upon which the same results can be obtained.

We now have on our place (known as the Helendale Farm) 200 head of cattle, 64 head of horses, 175 sheep and 108 head of hogs, and I have no hesitation in saying that you cannot find on any farm in Illinois an equal number of the same kind that will average as well as ours.

Further than this I will also say, that while we cannot compete in numbers with the cattle men on the plains, any more than a New England farmer can compete, size of his wheat field, with one in the Red River Vally, yet to the full capacity of his land and for the amount of money invested, we can make a better profit in raising cattle, sheep and horses than the ranchman in Montana.

You now have my experience in stock raising in this country, from which you can make your own comparisons with that of others in other localities and from which you will also find full reply to your inquiries on the subject that will be more satisfactory than if given in a general way.

One more point suggested by your letter, I will reply to by asking the question, for what purpose do your friends wish to leave their present homes? If it is that of improving their financial condition, they must go where they can realize the most for their labor. Whatever section of country they decide upon it must be remembred that they can only reap one crop of any one kind of produce in one year, and the statistics of the various States prove conslusively that the farmers of Minnesota have for years realized a better average annual return for their labor than those of any other State in the Union.

If on the contrary their purpose is merely that of finding a locality in which they can enjoy the greatest physical comfort, many may prefer a more southern clime; at the same time my own experience as a resident of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa before coming here is such as to lead me to select this State in preference to any of those named. This is a healthy climate in every respect, and where, in its invigorating atmosphere, one can enjoy all the physical comforts that come from perfect health.

I will simply add in closing that it will be a wise thing for your friends to visit Minnesota and from personal observation judge as to the natural advantages it offers to every one wanting to engage in any branch of farming.

Yours truly, Jas. B. Power.

Minnesota at the World's Exposition.

The Dairy Products of Minnesota as represented at the World's Exposition in New Orleans, bring forth the following testimony from the New Orleans Times Democrat:

Minnesota is ahead in the dairy divisions of the Exposition. It is cause for pardonable pride to Minnesotians that the highest honors in the awards on butter should belong to citizens of that State, and that in addition to the grand sweepstakes, twenty-one out of sixty-four of the class and pro rata premiums on butter should be awarded to her dairymen. It is said by those who know, that this was one of the most closely tested awards ever made in this country, so that the honors conferred here were fairly won. The result shows to the world that Minnesota is now in quality, as she soon will be in quantity, the leading dairy State in the nation. This is due to the following causes: A soil peculiarly adapted to the growth of dairy grasses; water abundant always pure and cool; a climate clear, dry and bracing, free from fogs and sultriness; and last, but not least, intelligent stock and dairymen. The dairy industry is in its infancy in the State, the first creamery established is not yet five years old, yet the amount of creamery butter made, from nothing in 1879, runs to 30,000,000 pounds in 1884.

Minnesota has 350,000 cows and room for millions more. She has a healthy climate for stock, as well as well as far people, any in the world, she can furnish premium bread and butter for Christendom and invites the attention of home seekers to her broad acres and her generous welcome.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

Dr. A. Nelson.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.

B ESTTURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Commercial Hotel,
NORTON & BENEDICT, Prop's
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
Main Street, [illegible] Crookston, Minn.

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest [illegible] and cigars [illegible]

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
Main Street, - - Crookston

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with grea re and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Carshier.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER

Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.

PEDIGREE.

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.

Terry & Collins,
Crookston, Minn.

Frank M. Brown
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOICITED

Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars.
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH,

—OR IF YOU HAVE A—

Watch that you Value

Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to

C. H. SAAKE,

Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,

It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

WALL PAPER.

Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store--Medical Hall!

A full line direct from the East.
No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.

No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call-YOU !

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	FROM ST. PAUL No. 1. Ex. Sun.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 2. Ex. Sun.	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 55 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 21 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 03 "
8 48 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 20 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrama	5 08 "	6 13 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 16 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 28 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 06 "	12 18 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 26 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } am
4 05 "	2 58 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 15 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 13 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 00 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes.	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 48 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. Warren,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. Mix,
Local Ticket Agent.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

ARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.

WEKEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
F. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 16, 1885

'ROUND HOME.

Kate Claxton is booked for May 2d.

In times of war prepare for peace.

Paints of all kinds at Van Dyke & Co's.

We want two thousand bushels of potatoes, at 25 cents.
[51-52] FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

C. A. Chiniquy and wife are expected home in a few days.

Jack Durkee rejoices in the arrival of a little son and heir at his house.

Catch on to the new ad of the New York store and see what they can do for you.

Glassware of all kinds, at Van Dyke & Co's.

Last Saturday was a busy day at the New York Store. George and his corps of clerks had all they could attend to. Low prices tell.

Fontaine & Anglim want all the potatoes in the country. [51-52]

Frank Lytle returned last Friday from a visit to friends in New York. He intended to start seeding Saturday. He says that we, in this favored locality, are far in advance of the New Yorkers in seeding.

For embroideries in every style and in endless varieties and prices, go to the New York store.

The 25th of April, being the 66th anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the United States, the Crookston Lodge, No. 79, proposes to give a social on that evening to which all Odd Fellows and their families are cordially invited.

The New York store shows an endless variety of dress goods in every style and price. Elegant patterns for prices to suit the times.

A dispatch from Washington of date April 14th, says: "The President today appointed Alex. McKinnon postmaster at Crookston, vice Delos Jacobus resigned." It will be a week or two yet before Aleck can sign his name with an afternoon to it, as it will require about that time for preliminaries.

10,000 samples of wall paper at cost at Van Dyke & Co's.

The Fay Templeton Opera Company appeared at the Opera House on Thursday and Friday evenings. The comments upon the performances are various. Fay and her father, John Templeton, are good commedians and the support, in the main, is excellent. We believe it is undecided whether they will play here or not upon their return from Winnipeg.

Prospects for a big row in the old country are good. While we cannot conscientiously say that we wish to see a big war, yet human nature cannot resist feeling rejoiced to see wheat go booming. While we must universally regret to see a cruel war on the other side, we should sow every available acre to wheat and thus be prepared for emergencies if they must arise.

The Chronicle don't seem to like the Fay Templeton troupe and says: "The drunken scene in this play is one that has no counterpart in this country outside of dens of shame." As we have never been inside one of those "dens" we, of course, cannot gain-say that, but we can say we were not struck that way at all; and we have heard the troupe very highly spoken of by people quite as good as the best. We think the Chronicle does the troupe injustice.

We are still offering Farm, Stock and Home to our subscribers at its cost to us, and if every farmer knew what an excellent paper it is, he would want it. Some seem to have the idea that it is offered as a premium, but as we put fully the expense of the subscription into each copy of the JOURNAL we cannot afford to do more than we do. We have to remit 25 cents for every copy of the paper we order for our patrons, but we charge nothing for our time, trouble and expense. The Farm, Stock and Home is as good as any $1.50 agricultural paper and our patrons can secure it for only 25 cents. $1.75 pays for the JOURNAL and the Farm Stock and Home. Sample copies may be seen at this office.

A. L. Jackson was in this week from the Sand Hill country. He says that the Sand Hill is on a regular tear this spring, overflowing its banks at many points. Uncle Damon Dodge has his feed submerged a foot or so and don't like it, while some others are worse off. A loss of forty or fifty hogs is reported in the Fertile country. (Where is our correspondent? Is he drowned?) and much damage is feared. Mr. Jackson says farmers will sow all the wheat they can handle so that if a war should happen to break out they will be ready to feed the hungry warriors. Mr. J. is having rather bad luck this spring with stock. He has lost a fine colt and a litter of pigs, but he is not discouraged with stock raising. He has bought a fine grade Holstein to improve his cattle, and will make stock raising a specialty as fast as he can work into it. [illegible]

Ladies' jerseys just received at the New York store. [illegible]

Theo. Greenhalgh's new house on ously.

The electric lights, after a rest of a few nights are again in full blast.

Seeding is getting well under way and will doubtless be in full blast next week.

Over 180 have signed the temperance pledge and still the good work goes on.

Wheat is getting wild. It was reported to be selling at 78 on the streets on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bartlett returned last Saturday from a visit to friends in Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Mr. T. B. Walker has returned to the city and the mill will commence to hum as soon as the river clears of ice sufficiently.

Chemical cloth-cleaning and repairing at cheapest rates, by
GJERBERG BRO'S,
[50-52] Broadway, near P. O.

At the New York store they are showing a large line of carpet samples from a large eastern firm. Call and see them in Ingrains, Tapestry and Brussels.

P. J. McGuire has built a fine resi-Section 16, Fairfax, looms up conspicu dence on his farm on Section 16, Fairfax township.

Wheat took a tumble upwards ten cents in eastern markets last week. In this market it did not climb so high but reached 75 cents.

Upon the appearance upon the stage of the pirates in Girolle-Girolla, a little six-year-old Miss whispered to her mother: "Well, I s'pose those are the pall-bearers!"

The Jolly Pathfinders are down for the 23d inst., next Thursday. Who does not remember the Jolly Pathfiners, and who does not wish for their return? We have not been informed what they will play, but rest assured it will be good.

Pat Connelly lost a valuable cow on Saturday last. The animal had been turned out of the stable in order that it might go to the river to drink. It went to the river all right but got on to the ice and in attempting to get off broke through and was drowned before it could be rescued.

The Prairie Farmer says that the British government has ordered from Chicago 9,400,000 pounds of canned beef. Figuring it down to cattle on foot the Farmer finds that to fill such an order would require 94,000 cattle. It would not require many such orders to affect the price of beef quite materially. When we consider that the war has not fairly commenced yet, we can see how this country will be affected should there be a healthy old war of long duration.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE CITY.

The following is the official vote of the city election, held April 7th, 1885:

Candidates.	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	Total.	Majority.
Mayor—						
R. J. Montague,	124	130	58	104	416	142
H. Steenesson,	94	74	33	73	274	
City Clerk—						
John Moser....	134	147	60	105	446	203
Al. Chiniquy...	80	59	29	75	243	
Treasurer—						
A. C. Cowing...	134	117	59	122	432	179
H. Steege.......	79	86	31	57	253	
Assessor—						
J. Berthiaume,	127	75	51	120	373	
M. Ericsson....	65	40	22	32	159	
M. Reudy.......	26	88	16	27	157	
Justices—						
J. W. Lilly.....	129	58	57	104	348	
Wm. Box.......	105	119	29	85	338	
G. H. Palmer...	112	148	43	100	403	
G. W. Lewis....	77	80	44	67	268	
Constable—						
E. Charboneau,	155	121	67	144	487	283
J. H. Creighton	64	84	22	34	204	
Ald. at Large—						
J. H. Locken...	218	206	91	180	695	695
Aldermen—						
A. J. Bigham...	136					54
O. H. Bang.....	82					
D. C. Terry.....		146				48
T. J. Thompson		98				
F. L. Durand..			42			4
J. McLean.....			38			
P. J. Lachapelle			11			
R. D. Gates....				164		157
E. E. Perry....				7		

The Crookston and Southwestern Railroad Company held a meeting on Tuesday evening for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. The following officers were elected:

President—T. B. Walker.
Vice President—John Cromb.
Treasurer—Wm. Ross.
Secretary—Ansel Bates.

Board of Directors—Geo. Q. Erskine, M. R. Brown, Wm. Ross, John Cromb, T. B. Walker, E. D. Childs, E. S. Corser, John McLean, C. E. Page, K. D. Chase, Ansel Bates.

The following committees were appointed:

ON FINANCE AND SURVEY.—T. B. Walker, K. D. Chase, Ansel Bates.

ON LOCAL AID.—M. R. Brown, E. D. Childs.

ON RIGHT OF WAY.—John McLean, Hon. B. Sampson. [illegible]

It was decided to put a surveying corps into the field at an early day to make preliminary survey of two routes one via Belmont and the other via Caledonia. As soon as the route is decided upon the committee on right of way will take the field to make arrangements for location. We are in possession of pointers that indicate the early building of this line, either to Tower City or to Fargo.

Edna Items.

Joseph Murphey and I. W. Webb commenced seeding last Saturday.

E. J. Ingraham and family, of Sharon, Pa., have come here, intending to make it their future home.

Big bargains in groceries at C. M. Ohl's.

C. M. Ohl met with a little accident night before last. Burglars broke into his store, but left without taking anything. Everything was marked so low they came round next morning and made purchases.

A polite man is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about when they are being told by a person who knows nothing about them.

A young miss going into our dry goods store the other day called for five cents worth of thread which she received, and asked: "How much is it?" With a bland smile the clerk, "Olofax," said, "five cents, please."

Have our saloon keepers read the address of a Judge of Chicago, who sentenced those saloon keepers for selling liquors to minors? Let them read it and take warning.

Miss Minnie Murphey took the train Friday evening for Ada, where she intends teaching.

HARKLEY HARKER.

The Prairie Farmer, under the management of that veteran agriculturist, Orange Judd, is growing better every week and we are pleased to note that its list is increasing very rapidly. In order that all the old-time friends of Mr. Judd (and their name is Legion) as well as hundreds of others who do not know him and the Prairie Farmer, its managers have decided to offer the Prairie Farmer from now until January 1st, 1886, for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. The regular price is $2 per annum, but all who send in their names and $1 now will receive 38 numbers of that excellent paper. Mr. Judd is making the Prairie Farmer all that the old American Agriculturist used to be under his able management, and you get 52 numbers a year instead of 12. We can highly recommend the Prairie Farmer as we see it every week. We feel that we could not keep house without it, and we would advise our friends all to try it.

EDITOR JOURNAL: A movement has been inaugurated to organize the steam threshers into a mutual association. Enough names have been obtained to make the call as soon as seeding is over. The association will have the power by law to have a proper mechanical inspection of steam boilers and thus avoid the destructive effects of the cold water pressure. In the meantime I will give the JOURNAL my reasons for condemning the inspection law and its authors; also why boilers explode in a manner they all can understand.

WALLACE.

Lost. $5 Reward.

On Saturday, April 4th, a Lady's Cameo breast pin. The finder will receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS ($5) for leaving the same at this office.

R. N. BROWN.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

For Sale or Trade.

One well-boring outfit. Address the JOURNAL office, Crookston. [51-2]

FOR SALE.

Pure Saskatchewan Fife wheat, Beauty of Hebron Potatoes; two fine residence lots on Hurlbut Street.
[51-2] G. L. GRAY, Crookston.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending April 13th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Backer, Wm	Sylvester, Marald
Clifford, A	PACKAGE.
Sullivan, Thomas	G I Brown,
Selberg, Mrs. Louis	

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

SECOND STREET

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us. STANTON & CO.
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

M. M. VANDYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Elken Bros' Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The W. C. T. U. will meet next Friday at 3 o'clock p. m. in Baptist chapel.

Union temperance services are being held every evening this week in the Congregational church. Much interest is manifested and we trust much good will be done. Temperance puts wood on the fire; meal in the barrel; flour in the tub; money in the purse; credit in the country; contentment in the house; clothes on the back and vigor in the body.

Friends of temperance, you are glad of this interest in temperance that has lately arisen in our city. You think it is a good work, you would like to see the interest widen and deepen. It would make our homes safer, our property more secure, our comforts and our liberties increased. There are acquaintances whom you would like to see sign the pledge; you should speak a word to them as you had the opportunity. There are dear ones whom you are longing to see involved in this movement, and you mean to try to induce them to sign; you are working for it.

Have you signed? "Oh, no, I do not need it." But O, friend of temperance, give the matter a little more thought, I pray you. You do not know whom it might give courage to see you go up and put your name to the promise. "I have no influence!" No! Then you belong to another race of beings, and ought not to be on THIS planet. That excuse is idle and unworthy so serious a subject, as your own honest self must admit. "But it is so childish, so ridiculous, so needless for me to walk up there and write my name. Everybody knows that I don't drink, and that I am on the side of temperance." It might be awkward and ridiculous, my friend, to snatch a child from under the hoofs of a runaway horse, but let us hope that you wouldn't stand back and parley with yourself about it, without making a single effort to rescue the child, however awkward it might be. Do you KNOW that it is needless? MAY it not be of help to some one? Do you want to leave undone anything—even as simple as that—that may do good? Do you want to neglect to do so simple a thing? Do you want to be a negative character in this matter so important to your fellow men?—passive, when the positive forces are so steadily at work to drag down? Do you want to go on record as silent, when the opportunity beseeches you? Has the judgment of others no weight with you? Do you want to dampen ardor, to chill enthusiasm of the workers, by being another obstacle, by detracting just so much from their strength? Don't you not rather want to stretch your influence to the uttermost limit—great or small, needed or unneeded? There's a chance, take it. "I've said I wouldn't sign." Are you so afraid of what people could say of you? Is THAT what you are bound to? Can you not command their respect by WHAT YOU DO? Must you consult the possibilities? Then your reputation is in danger. Do the right—the HIGHEST right thing, the most unselfish, the most difficult, and—the word of the wise of the world for it—you will have the deepest, the most unreserved respect of those for whose good opinion you care most. There is nothing more manly in man—in the HONEST JUDGMENT of every man and woman—nothing that more compels respect, than reverence for the highest, and the voluntary submission of self for the sake of it. "True greatness consists of being greatly serviceable." And the measure of it is the extent of our self-giving—not when we wish, and what we wish, but when the call comes.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. MEETINGS AT NEW ORLEANS.

To The White Ribbon Army;
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Evanston, Ill., Feb. 10, '85.

DEAR SISTER WORKERS:

Your response to the appeal for help, has been so prompt and generous, that the W. C. T. U. department at the "World's Exposition," New Orleans, is a splendid success. "It has more visitors in a day than attended our great National W. C. T. U. Convention," writes our indefatigable, Mrs. J. R. Nichols, who has for months past devoted herself to the enterprise. Mrs. Judge Merrick writes: "Our booth is the gem of the Exposition."

Now it is fitting that while this beautiful place illustrates the breadth of our work by elegant shields from the 48 States and Territories, its variety by banners from the 38 Departments, its beneficence by rest for the weary, cold water for the tempted, and literature for all, we should emphasize the religious and patriotic character of our work by holding public meetings. Let it be understood, therefore, that on Saturday and Sabbath, March 14th and 15th, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will arrange for special meetings, to be addressed by our leading representatives, of which further notice will be given in the New Orleans papers. Earnest efforts are being made by our society to help secure the closing of the Exposition upon the Sabbath day, (our own department being closed, as a matter of course,) and with good prospects of success. The Exposition is declared to be the finest ever seen in America, far exceeding that at Philadelphia in 1876. It will be at its height in March and your officers, going from the north, will earnestly hope to be greeted by a large representation of our great army from all parts of the nation.

Yours for God and Home and Native Land,

FRANCES E. WILLARD, President.
CAROLINE B. BUELL, Cor. Sec.

Our president, Mrs. Hobart, is, by the grace of God, so far recovered in health and gradually gaining in strength, that she hopes to give the month of May and perhaps a part of June to the W. C. T. Union work in this State. She will speak for Unions and also in towns where no Union exists, and organize wherever practicable. Many new Unions can be organized and a fresh impetus given to the older Unions and the work generally by this beloved sister, under whose leadership we have been richly blessed, and whose heart and energies are consecrated to the work. Let the Unions and temperance workers avail themselves of this offer for the strengthening, and upbuilding of the cause, and write her at once, that a successful trip through the State may be arranged.

JOHN KNUPPE,

R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands.

—WILL—

Buy Town Bonds,

AND SCHOOL BONDS.

Daily Globe.

An Independent Democratic Family Newspaper, Enterprising, Bright, Clean; Accurate and Impartial in the Presentation of its News; Pithy and Pungent in the Discussion of Public Questions. While Democratic in Principle, it will treat Men of all Parties with Equal Courtesy and Candor.

The GLOBE will aim to be a reflex of the Best Sentiment of the Great Northwest. It will Champion its Interests and Stimulate its Progress. It will be alive to every Interest of this Grand Section, and Vigilant in Collecting and Publishing all the Important News in the most Attractive Form.

It will stand for Honest Government, a Revised Tariff, Reduced Taxation, Repealed Treasury Surplus, the Opening of American Markets to the Nations of the World, Dethronement of Monopoly, Protected Labor, and an Honest Ballot.

TERMS.

PER YEAR, BY MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID:

DAILY, six days in the week	$8 00
DAILY, three days in the week	4 00
DAILY, per month	75
DAILY and SUNDAY, one year	10 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, six months	5 00
DAILY and SUNDAY, per calendar month	90
SUNDAY, one year	2 00

All subscriptions payable in advance.

WEEKLY GLOBE.

Six months	$0 50
One year	1 00

TO AGENTS.

FOR 5 WEEKLIES (one free to agent)	$5 00
FOR 50 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free one year)	50 00
FOR 25 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 6 months)	25 00
FOR 13 WEEKLIES (the DAILY free 3 months)	13 00

Specimen copies sent free.

Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.

Address all Letters and Telegrams to
THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

All Postmasters and Country Storekeepers are its appointed Agents.

Daily Globe.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. BAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

Crookston Tonsorial

PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set, inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver J. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 77 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of Section number thirty (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) of Range number forty-three (43) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the twenty-ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.

OLIVER J. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.

BEN'J. W. ELLCOTT,
Att'y for Mortgagee, Minneapolis. [51-7]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Margaret S. McLaughlin and John A. McLaughlin her husband mortgagors, to D. H. Beecher, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained, in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1884, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 519, which said mortgage authorized the holder thereof in case of such default to declare due and foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the amount of fifty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents, being the amount secured to be paid and still unpaid, together with the sum of two and 80-100 dollars taxes due and unpaid, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and whereas, by such default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become and is operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of such power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy of the County, on Saturday the 30th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale and twenty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage and allowed by law in case of foreclosure. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are the lots, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot (25) of block one (1) in McManus' subdivision of out lots, nine (9,) ten (10) and eleven (11) of Hurlbut's addition to the City of Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota.

Dated Crookston, Minn., April 15th, 1885.

D. H. BEECHER,
Mortgagee.

A. P. BOND,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [51-5]

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

FOR SALE

20 NEW Milch Cows, 20

—ALSO—

5 Yoke of Steers. 5

The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns, good milkers, and will be sold

Cheap for Cash.

Call on or address

B. SAMPSON,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

MERCHANTS'

Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN.............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS.........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hi-top Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Hazeltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1882. E. W. Hazeltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HAZELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

NEW LIVERY,

Feed and Sale

STABLES,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Room 3., U. S. Land Office Building,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

A. YVERNAULT,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

HIS FEEBLE MUSTACHE.

I have watched and waited with patience
For the growth of each baby hair.
I have scanned with a longing eagerness
The strength of the latest pair,
And after painful years of waiting
For its size to be manly and strong,
Have made up my mind it's useless to try,
There is visibly something wrong.

I have let it grow for six months—yes, more;
And e'en then it can hardly be seen.
I have watered it, vaselined it, trimmed it with care,
Yet still it remains naked and lean;
And at last worn out with impatience,
Half sick with the care of that lip,
I have stricken it off and am waiting
For some one to give me the tip.

I have followed afar with a jealous gaze
The man with more than his share.
I have looked in anger at kids with their growth
As though I didn't care,
But though to you I may seem contented,
As if I'd nothing to trouble or fear,
Don't be deceived by my satisfied look,
At times I'm kicking like a steer.

I have read the brilliant advertisements,
Some offering a large reward,
While other claim they have the stuff
To bring hair out on a board.
I have tried them all with an eager hope,
But each hope has proved forlorn;
And here at twenty-six my face is as bare
As it was when I was born.

—"*Hy Tyde.*"

A SNOW-FLAKE.

A wandering snow-flake fell on a high-born lady's hand,
And a moment lay near a diamond ray, that flashed from a golden band:
Before the tinted white of her tapering fingers seemed
Unearthly fair with the jewels rare, and the circling gold that gleamed.

But all their beauty fled, when that snow-waif downward flew,
And lay so bright that her finger white seemed turned to a yellow hue.
Ah, thus the proud of earth, though in grand attire arrayed,
Lose all their pride when they stand beside the beauty which God hath made.

A SILVER FORK.

Who can imagine a more delightful bustle of preparation than that for an approaching wedding? Not the kind where everything is given into the hands of the caterer and the florist, to be arranged as these worthies consider most proper, but another sort, where loving hands accomplish everything needed for the gala occasion. Where mysterious concoctions of cake are made, weeks beforehand, and set away to absorb a weekly drink of good old brandy; where the whitest of bride's cake, and the clearest jellies, and all sorts of toothsome delicacies come into existence in the mysterious precincts of the home kitchen; where dear friends are looked for, and included among the delights of the happy time, when the house is newly swept and garnished, and running over with flowers.

All this charming confusion was taking place in the home of the Lelands. Adelaide, the eldest daughter, was to be married the following evening to Harold Fitzgerald, who might have passed for one of the old Saxon Kings, with his fair hair and eyes of blue. Adelaide sometimes called him "My King," and Milly, Adelaide's younger sister, dubbed him "Harold, the Saxon." And so it had come about that the younger members of the family spoke of their new brother as "King."

Millicent was in high feather, for she was to be one of the bridesmaids.

The cousins, Marion and Amy, had arrived, and the three girls had been kept busy all day in unpacking numbers of parcels and boxes addressed to the bride. At last everything was arranged to their satisfaction, for this was a home wedding, where all the friends were to enjoy seeing the evidence of esteem and favor shown the young people.

"How many strange and rare things! It seems that Adelaide's friends, knowing her love for the beautiful, have sought especially for the curious and elegant," said Amy.

"Tell us about this queer, heavy fork in the velvet case; you said it had a history, didn't you Milly?" questioned Marion.

"Yes, indeed! King values that as one of his choicest treasures," answered Millicent.

"Let us sit down and rest; there is time now to listen to the story," said Amy.

"Well," began Millicent, "I don't know where to begin, at the other end or this end, or, in fact, I don't know the beginning or ending at all—just a piece, a hundred years or so, in the middle!"

"Why, how mysterious you are!" said the listeners, with one voice.

"No, not mysterious; but I sometimes wonder if there really is a beginning or end to anything!"

"Worse and worse!" cried Marion. "Go on with the story. Don't stray off into such an alarmingly large field."

"I suppose," said Milly, thoughtfully, "that I'd better tell you first about King's mother, for she it is, who makes him the gift. You have seen her, haven't you, girls? You know, then, what a lovely, high-bred old lady she is. The day she brought the case here, she told me its history, and said she had always kept it for her eldest son, and hoped he would pass it down to posterity in like manner. Mrs. Fitzgerald said that her early years were spent in a small country town, and that as she grew older she became ambitious for more of an education than she could get at home. At last it was decided, after many consultations as to ways and means, that she should go to an Eastern boarding school. The school catalogue called for the usual provision of table articles, fork, spoon, ring, and so on. An old uncle of Mrs. Fitzgerald chanced to call one evening, when these wants were discussed. The next morning Uncle John, as she called him, came in, and brought with him this fork. It had been packed away with other silver of the same kind in an old chest for years. Uncle John said, 'Now Mary, I want you to keep this fork, for it is very ancient and has passed through many strange experiences and troublous times. Years ago, when a young man, I was in business in the South, spending a good deal of time in New Orleans. I had no family, so took lodging in a good house, owned by one of the old Creole families, who were obliged to let furnished rooms to add to their income.'"

"I wonder if they were the kind Dr. Sevier lived among?" interrupted Amy.

"They must have been the poor and proud, kind, direct descendants of the early Spanish settlers; but where was I in my story?"

"Uncle John, lodging in a Creole family," suggested Amy.

"Oh, yes! He was not the only lodger, however. His neighbors on the same floor were new-comers from Santa Domingo, the eastern part of the island of Hayti. He described them as young married people, with several little children. The elders of the family wore a great look of sadness and dejection. Uncle John could not talk with them at all, for they spoke only in the Spanish language; but he became greatly interested in them, especially in the pretty black-eyed children. He kept his pockets filled with sugar-plums for their especial delectation. By and by he discovered that every two or three days something of the household belongings disappeared. Then he knew that the family were in sore straits, and he asked the landlady for information. She said that they were refugees from Santa Domingo; their father had owned an extensive coffee plantation, but had lost his life in one of the many negro insurrections in that distracted and unhappy island. These young people escaped to the United States bringing with them such portable property as they could gather up. The landlady said, that they were anxious to dispose of some of their silver, and that if he were willinging to buy it of them at its real value, it would be a favor. By these means Uncle John came into possession of these old Spanish spoons and forks. Afterward the landlady told him that the young Spaniard said he hoped the American would keep the silver in his family. He said that it was of great antiquity and had been in his own family for many years. One of his ancestors belonged to the Spanish nobility and lived at Seville, in Spain. The times were hard, with constant wars and insurrections on every hand. The nobility were much richer in aristocracy than ducats, and many of them were tempted by the tales of the wonderful gold-mine in the Spanish possessions in Hayti, which yielded a half million dollars annually to the Spanish crown, to try their fortunes in the New World."

"Do you know their names?" asked Marion.

"No, I do not, and that makes it hard for me to tell the story. I will call the New Orleans Spaniard, Don Carlos, and that will help me a little. Don Carlos' great grandfather, a Spanish nobleman, was among the earliest settlers of Santa Domingo."

"Give the g. g. a name! Call him Don Juan!" said Marion.

"All right! Don Juan it is."

"How romantic the story is getting," said Marion with interest. "Just imagine far away Spain, and the Spanish 'veiled ladies' that we read about, and the grave majestic men serenading their lady loves in the balconies above."

"And the bull fights! Probably old Don Juan used to hip! hip! hurrah! in Spanish when a bull gored some poor Christian to death," said Amy.

"At any rate, this is true," continued Milly. "Don Carlos told Uncle John, that it was a part of history in their family that their table ware was made of silver taken from the famous mine on Guadal Canal, the one that Pliny, the historian, tells about. Hannibal opened it, and it yielded him 300 pounds of silver ore daily. What do you think of that for a mining enterprise? It would make our California and Colorado millionaires green with envy, wouldn't it?"

"I don't wonder that King thinks much of that fork," said Amy.

"Now, see here; I'll count on my fingers. The thumb can be Hannibal's silver mine; the first finger, Don Juan, the nobleman, taking his wife and spoons and going to Santa Domingo, to better his fortunes—here's a big jump in the story."

"Oh, no, that's all right," said Milly. "We don't need the whole family history. The next link in the chain is the grandson, the coffee planter."

"Call him 'Ferdinand.' That's a Spanish name, isn't it?" suggested Marion.

"The second finger, then, is Ferdinand, who, together with his wife, Isabella, lost his life in a negro insurrection in Santa Domingo. The third is Don Carlos and family, fleeing to New Orleans and carrying the precious silver; the fourth is Mrs. Fitzgerald's Uncle John, buying spoons, packing in chest, and finally giving fork to niece going to boarding-school; the fifth is Mary, the niece, calmly eating Nineteenth Century dinners with an historic fork; then Mary, now Mrs. Fitzgerald, disposes of it as a wedding present to her son Harold. There you have it; centuries of history in a nutshell."

"Now then," said Milly, "I think the story is worth quite as much as the fork, and I'm going to ask Mrs. Fitzgerald to write it out; otherwise, all the fine points of possession will not be appreciated."

"That's a good idea," replied Amy, "we have spent a long time in history and imagination, when we ought to have been up and doing. Oh, King! I'm glad you've come!" was the next exclamation, as the young man with Adelaide entered the room.

"What a transition from a dark-eyed Spanish grandee to a fair-faced Saxon King!" said Amy.

"What do you mean?" asked King, surprised.

"We have been reveling in antiquity and discussing history, conjured into existence by your Spanish fork," explained Marion.

"Yes—was I not right when I said the history had no end? For here is King waiting for his fate, looking out into the future with love-lit eyes," said Milly.

"Oh, Milly, you are entirely too sentimental!" exclaimed Adelaide.

"No, my dear, she has the right of it. If I did not look into the future with 'love-lit eyes,' this world would be dark, indeed. Love is all, is everything," said King, so solemnly that the girls were awed in spite of their gayety, and Adelaide drew closer to the manly form, who was soon to be more to her than all the world beside.

"How sober we are!" said Amy. "The fork! The fork! It has given us history, and now it shall prophesy. Listen! Long life, health, happiness, with love ever increasing, until death do you part!" said Amy, in a mock heroic manner.

"You could not have wished us more, or better, dear Amy, in spite of your fun," said King.

"Milly, you can make this prophecy a part of history."—*A. L. O'Brien.*

Not Sufficient Preparation.

A man of middle age entered the office of an evening paper yesterday to seek employment.

"What can you do?" asked the city editor.

"Write leading articles."

"Next room, please," and the city man resumed work on a pile of copy.

"What can you do?" asked the editor-in-chief.

"Write leading articles."

"Did you ever work on a newspaper before?"

"No," said the applicant contemptuously, "but sure I'm reading 'em since I was the height of your knee."

"I'm wearing boots since I was four and can't make a pair," said the editor.

Applicant disappears.—*New York Tribune.*

Comparative Longevity of Men and Women.

The San Francisco Record says of the relative longevity of men and women the following: "Interesting resources concerning the comparative longevity of men and women in Europe have recently been made by the director of the bureau of statistics at Vienna. From these it appears that about a third more women than men reach advanced age. Women oftener lead quiet, regular lives. They have few bad habits, are less exposed to strong passion and excitement. It appears from the gathered statistics of the world, says the Modern age, that women have a greater tenacity of life than men. Nature worships the female in all its varieties. Among insects the male perishes at a relatively early period. In plants the semiate blossoms die earliest, and are produced in the weaker limbs. Female quadrupeds have more endurance than males. In the human race, despite the intellectual and physical strength of man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strongest man succumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than females. Deverga asserts that the proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men; 1,080 men in the United States in 1870 committed suicide to 285 women. Intemperance, apoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affections of the heart or liver, scrofula, paralysis, are far more fatal to males than females.

Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter, which argues that we ought to give the girls of our families all the out-door exercise that they need. Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries not disturbed by emigration, have a majority of females in the population. In royal families the statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew women is exceptionally long-lived, while the colored man is exceptionlly short lived. Dr. Hough remarks that there are from two to six per cent more males born than females, yet there is more than six per cent excess of females in the living population. The rush and worry of the average business man in this country is apt to make him prematurely old, unless he takes judicious recreation. The females are to a great extent exempt from this over-straining about business cares, which may, in a degree, account for their superior vitality."

There can be no doubt but that in the last sentence of the above there lies the kernel of the true difference in the United States between the longevity of men and women in this country. More than one close observer, noticed that last summer and fall many men died from the over-wrought pressure brought to bear upon them who promised under more favorable circumstances to live for many years.

Some Stage Peculiarities.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

There is often more amusement in a theater than is confined to stage performances. Diplomacy is revived at Wallack's, and most of the audience, on the first night, seemed to be well enough entertained by the acting; but my own attention was distracted from the marital complications of the play to the actual spouses of the players. Osmond Tearle was the hugger and huggee of the suffering heroine in mimicry; but in an orchestra chair, with her eyes missing none of those mock demonstrations, sat his wife, formerly the Minnie Conway of theatricals, and still a beautiful woman. Annie Robe was the simulator of dramatic agony, the recipient of kisses and embraces which had the seeming heartiness of reality, as slim as Sarah Bernhardt, and equally varied in her sinuous poses of passion; but a burly British husband stood at the rear of the parquet, a close watcher of it all. Herbert Kelcey figured in the piece as a rejected lover, while his wife, Caroline Hill, used an opera glass the more distinctly to see his doings. Young Buckstone, a son of the famous London manager, had a small role, and his youthful bride, Adele Measor, solicitously gazed from a chair twenty feet away. And the veteran Wallack, wigged and rouged to look reasonably like a dramatic hero, was confronted by his matronly wife and several daughters and sons-in-law in a proscenium box. All these mentioned auditors were interested in the artistic feats of their several partners, and they did their enthusiastic share of the applauding; but I wondered if there wasn't just a little of jealous concern as to the pretended relationships on the stage before them.

Worse Than Firearms.

The editor of an Omaha paper, in commenting on several cases in that city where children died from the effects of taking cough syrup containing morphia, remarks that opiates, poisons and narcotics are more dangerous than firearms. Mothers should note this and furthermore that different Boards of Health, after making careful analyses have certified that the only purely vegetable preparation of this kind, and one that is in every way harmless, prompt and effective, is Red Star Cough Cure. Mayor Latrobe of Baltimore, and the Commissioner of Health, have publicly endorsed this valuable discovery.

A short time ago one of the strikers at the McCormick paper factory at Chicago, attempted to stop one of the company's busses on its way to the works. A Pinkerton detective inside the 'bus shot the man dead. At night a large body of strikers lately employed in the paper works gathered around its walls and made some demonstrations. Those in charge fearing an attack would be made sent for assistance, and a number of Pinkerton police were loaded into an omnibus, together with twenty-five muskets and the necessary ammunition, and sent to the works. As they neared the place they were surrounded by strikers, who stopped the vehicle and went for the men inside. Several shots were fired, but the only person hit was one of the policemen, who received a scalp wound. The police were driven out of the 'bus, their guns captured, the horses unhitched and the 'bus burned.

Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, Va., will be placed in the hands of a receiver. Over $3,000,000 are due depositors alone.

$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their disease by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

A girl who is teaching in Colorado writes home as follows: "I have forty scholars of all ages, and teach almost everything—grammar, history, physiology, mathematics, manners, morals, common sense, personal cleanliness, fancy work, and general civilization."

Dan Mace, the well known sporting man, is reported to be dying of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

A Wonderful Freak of Nature

is sometimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks dame nature occasionally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man, "who is so fearfully and wonderfully made." The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections.

The new government drill shed at Winnipeg was blown down by the heavy wind recently, entailing a loss of $5,000.

* * * Rupture, pile tumors, fistulas, and all diseases (except cancer) of the lower bowel radically cured. Book of particulars two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hon. Edmund Rice has been nominated for Mayor of St. Paul by the Democrats.

The Lucky Man.

Geo. A. Spear, the lucky man who drew the $75,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, was met by The Tribune scribe last evening in the post office. He has not changed any since the good news came, with the possible exception that his face is now often bedecked with smiles. The wealth so suddenly heaped upon him has not elevated his head above the common herd, and he talked to the reporter the same as he used to. In answer to questions he said: "I will collect the money through the banks, the same as I would a draft, sending the lottery ticket as a draft. As to my future business, I am not fully decided upon, but I will make no change during this cold weather any way. I am clerking in the store yet, just as though nothing had happened."—Bay City (Mich.) Tribune, March 21.

Geo. A. Spear yesterday received a New York draft for $74,850, in payment of his claim against The Louisiana State Lottery. The exchange for collecting the $75,000 was $150.—Bay City (Mich.) Tribune, March 27.

Mrs. Palmelka, of Chatfield, Minn., has reached the age of 105 years.

With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain or dread, and with perfect safety. Try the remedy. It cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and Colds in the Head. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief from the first application. Price 50 cents. At druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Oswego, N. Y.

The bottle of Ely's Cream Balm that I obtained of you last summer has entirely cured my little boy of a severe attack of catarrh.—Mrs. Sallie Davis, Green Postoffice, Ala.

One of my children, a girl about nine years old, had a very bad discharge from her head and nose of a thick, yellowish matter, and was growing worse. We had two different physicians prescribe for her, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise in three days there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was apparently cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

Richard Grant White, a noted literary gentleman of New York is dead from gastritis.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

The Farmers' bank of Norfolk, Va., has failed with liabilities of $250,000.

Dairymen Getting Rich.

Progressive dairymen who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society, by the rapid improvement they are making in the art of butter making. This class use Wells, Richardson and Co's, Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it.

Do you ever have acute pains in you left breast extending to your arms, do you ever have suffocating feelings in region of your heart? If so you have Heart Disease. Use DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR, a sure specific. $1.00 per bottle. Free pamphlet of F.E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

William W. Astor, late minister to Italy, has returned to New York. He likes Rome, and says he may build a winter residence there.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York.

"I wish I could find something that would cure galls and prevent the hair coming in white," is an expression frequently heard. Veterinary Carbolisalve will always do it. Sold by Druggists.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Allen's Lung Balsam
A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
THAT WILL CURE
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP!
MOTHERS,
Have you delicate, weakly children, who are always taking cold and subject to Croup? Remember, there never was a case of Croup which did not originate in a cold! Lung Balsam is your remedy.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
WHOOPING COUGH CURED.
O. A. HARRIS, of Benevolence, Ga., writes, Dec. 13, 1884: "My little boy, but little more than a year old, had a severe attack of WHOOPING COUGH, which my family physician said could not be cured, as it was winter. Having heard of the merits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, I immediately proceeded to town and purchased a bottle. To my surprise, this one bottle cured him sound and well. Others, hearing of the result, tried it, with equally good results. Later, my two little girls had Whooping Cough, and one bottle cured both of them. We think Whooping Cough is not much to be dreaded, if ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM can be had and given.
By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.
DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed, but try this remedy and you will not be deceived.
It will cure when all others fail.
Directions accompany each bottle.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
It Contains no Opium in Any Form.
CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
It is Sold by MEDICINE DEALERS generally.

Cuticura
A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN and BLOOD DISEASE
FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.
ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.
This, repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.
CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from poisonous ingredients.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents, Soap, 25 cents, Resolvent, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
The finest tonic for nervous people is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation, and the active performance of their functions by the liver and bowels. As the system acquires tone through the influence of this benign medicine, the nerves grow stronger and more tranquil, headaches cease, and that nameless anxiety which is a peculiarity of the dyspeptic, gives way to cheerfulness. To establish health on a sure foundation, use the peerless invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

EVERY SPOOL WARRANTED
100 ILL'D PAGE PAMPHLET WITH RULES FOR KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET, ETC., SENT FOR 10 CENTS IN STAMPS. WASTE EMBROIDERY SILK, ASSORTED COLORS, 40 CTS. PER OZ. WASTE SEWING SILK, BLACK OR ASSORTED 25 CTS. PER OUNCE.
EUREKA SILK CO., Chicago, Ill.

ASK
YOUR
DRUGGIST
FOR
HOPS
AND
MALT
BITTERS.
TAKE NO OTHER if you wish a CERTAIN CURE for BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE and SLEEP. Nothing was ever invented that will TONE UP THE SYSTEM in the Spring of the Year equal to HOPS and MALT BITTERS. The GENUINE are manufactured by the HOPS AND MALT BITTERS CO. of Detroit, Mich.

DISEASE BANISHED
Health Gained,
Long Life Secured,
BY USING
KIDNEY-WORT
It Purifies the Blood,
It Cleanses the Liver,
It Strengthens the Kidneys,
It Regulates the Bowels.
TRUTHFUL TESTIMONY.
KIDNEY DISEASES.
"I suffered day and night with Kidney troubles, my water was chalky and bloody, I could get no relief from doctors. Kidney-Wort cured me. I am as well as ever. FRANK WILSON, Peabody, Mass.
LIVER COMPLAINT.
I would not be without Kidney-Wort if it cost $10. It cured my Liver and Kidney troubles after I had lost all hope. SAM'L HODGES, Williamstown, W. Va.
PILES! PILES!!
I suffered for 12 years from Piles, as none but those that have been afflicted can realize. Kidney-Wort quickly cured me. LYMAN T. ABELL, Georgia, Vt.
CONSTIPATION.
I was a great sufferer from diseased Kidneys and was terribly constipated for years. I am now at seventy as well as ever I was in my life and it is due alone to Kidney-Wort. C. P. BROWN, Westport, N.Y.
RHEUMATISM.
"After suffering for thirty years from Rheumatism and kidney trouble, Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me." ELBRIDGE MALCOLM, West Bath, Me.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering and weakness, brought on by use of a Sewing Machine." DR. C. M. SUMMERLIN, Sun Hill, Ga.
FOR THE BLOOD.
"The past year I have used Kidney-Wort more than ever, and with the best results. Take it all in all, it is the most successful remedy I have ever used." PHILLIP C. BALLOU, M. D., Monkton, Vt.
MALARIA.
"Chronic Malaria for years, with liver disease made me wish for death. A European trip, doctors and medicine did no good, until I used Kidney-Wort—that CURED me." HENRY WARD, Late Col. 69th Reg., N. G. S. N. Y., Jersey City, N.J.
It acts at the same time on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS stimulating them to healthy action and keeping them in perfect order. Sold by all Druggists, Price $1.00 Liquid or Dry. The latter can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
BURLINGTON, VERMONT, U. S. A.
KIDNEY-WORT

Men Think
they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

BUY ONLY
PATENT SWING SOCKET FASTENING
SCYTHE SNATHS.
Every Snath perfect and of second growth
VERMONT WHITE ASH.

5,000,000 White Willow Cuttings & Forest Tree Seedlings. The largest stock in Dakota. JULIUS H. THOMPSON, Lake Preston, King'by co. Dak

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS
The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other:
J. P. Allen
Druggist & Chemist
ST. PAUL, MINN.

MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.,
Sole Manufacturers for the Northwest of
THE PATENT CHALLENGE AUTOMATIC
SCHOOL SEATS,
Which fold on patent solid taper BABBIT JOURNALS. The seat joint is bored to a standard size, making a PERFECT JOINT; is NOISELESS AND EVERLASTING.
Capacity of our works 125 seats a day. Our work will stand, being made from thoroughly kiln dried lumber.
Address Minneapolis School Furniture Co., Minneapolis, Minn. P. O. Box, 518.
No. 3.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN
The sweet gum taken from the tree of the Southern swamps contains a stimulating expectorant principle which loosens the phlegm, and cuts the false membrane, relieving the early morning cough in Consumption, curing Coughs, Croup, and Whooping Cough. This, combined with the mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle in the Mullein Plant of the old field, presents in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds, and Consumption. For full information send ct. stamp for "Taylor's Riddle Book" for the welfare of home and amusement of the little ones.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

25,000
Bushels of the famous
Saskatchewan Fife Wheat
For Sale for Season of 1885.
The most remarkable Wheat ever brought to the Northwest. Has yielded the past season right along from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the Common Fife, sown beside it. Our illustrated 16-page Catalogue, containing its history, together with numerous testimonials from those who have tried it, sent free on application. Address W. J. ABERNETHY & CO., Originators and Proprietors, 42 Third street South, Union Building, Minneapolis.

STROWBRIDGE
BROAD CAST
SOWER
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!
Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.
C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

Downright Cruelty.
To permit yourself and family to
"Suffer!"
With sickness when it can be prevented
and cured so easily
With Hop Bitters!!!

Having experienced a great deal of
"Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so that
I came near losing my
Life!
My trouble always came after eating any
food—
However light
And digestible,
For two or three hours at a time I had to go
through the most
Excruciating pains,
"And the only way I ever got"
"Relief!"
Was by throwing up all my stomach contained. No one can conceive the pains
that I had to go through, until
"At last!"
I was taken! "So bad that for three weeks I
Could eat nothing!
My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the
pain; their
Efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of
One!
Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen
a
"Sick!"
Hour, from the same cause since.
I have recommended it to hundreds of
others. You have no such
"Advocate as I am."—Geo. Kendall, Allston, Boston, Mass.
Columbus Advocate, Texas, April 21, '83.
Dear Editor:—I have tried your Hop Bitters, and find they are good for any complaint. The best medicine I ever used in my family.
H. TALENER.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS.

Learn Telegraph or Shorthand and earn big wages. Situations guaranteed. Valentine Bros. Janesville, Wis.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Catalog free. J. A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

NATIONAL HOTEL, $2 a day house for New house, new furniture. Only $2 a day house in Northwest with Elevator. J. B. Amos Prop. 205 Wash. Av., S., Minneapolis, Minn. $2

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR
L. L. SMITH & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ills.

SCOTCH PINE, 4 to 6 feet, for Parks, Lawns, Cemeteries, Screens and Shelter-belts. The largest stock in America. H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

BIG BOSTON Minneapolis, cor. of Washington and 2nd Av. S. is now filled with the finest of Spring Goods, including all the very latest Novelties in Men's Youth's and Children's suits and overcoats, Fine Furnishing Goods and all of the latest blocks of Soft, Stiff and Silk hats. Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts of the country subject to examination and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. Mail orders solicited.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

DRS. WHITTIER.
214 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn. Regularly Graduated and legally qualified; longer engaged in Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, than any physicians in America. Medicines sent by mail or express. Diseases from Indiscretion, Excess or Exposure, Nervousness, Debility, Melancholy, Loss of Spirits, rendering marriage improper, cured. Safely, privately, speedily. No change of business. Pamphlet and symptom lists free, a friendly talk costs nothing. HIS CELEBRATED WORK, 260 pages, Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed, for 50 cents in money or postage. Over fifty wonderful pictures on life, health, marriage, disease, decline, treatment. Same, paper cover, 25 cts. by mail, sealed. State case, and get time and cost of cure.

$1000 REWARD THE VICTOR
For any machine hulling and cleaning fit for market as much Clover Seed in ONE DAY as the VICTOR DOUBLE HULLER. Illustrated circular mailed free. NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, Ohio.
has made $100 often in ONE DAY.

S.S.S.
From experience I think Swift's Specific is a very valuable remedy for cutaneous diseases, and at the same time an invigorating tonic.
JAMES JACKSON, Chief Justice of Ga.
Atlanta, Sept., 1884.

INOCULATED POISON.—After trying all the other remedies, Swift's Specific has cured me sound and well of a terrible blood poison contracted from a nurse.
MRS. T. W. LEE, Greenville, Ala.

POISON OAK.—A lady here has been entirely cured of poison oak poison by the use of two bottles of S. S. S.
R. S. BRADFORD, Tiptonville, Tenn.

ULCERS 25 YEARS.—A member of my church has been cured of an ulcerated leg of 25 years standing with two bottles of Swift's Specific.
P. H. CRUMPLER, Pastor Meth. Ch., Macon, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Disease mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. No Seeds produce finer Flowers, Vegetables and Crops, than our reliable Northern Grown Seeds. All tested. Don't buy worthless Seeds when for less money ours are delivered FREE BY MAIL at your door. Catalogue free. JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Seeds (our growth), produce by all odds, the finest Flowers, best Vegetables and largest farm crops—increasing yields fully ½ to ⅓. Try them. New Vegetables, Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc. Roses and Plants by 100,000. We will pay to get our new catalogue, free. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.
Conceded that our tested reliable Northern

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best
FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

Many a Lady
is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

IKE'S BANNER.

"I'se never born to go to church," tearfully exclaimed little Ike Judd, as his patient mother combed out the curly locks of her only son and heir, preparatory to his pilgrimage to the Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. Judd lived at L——, a small town in western Illinois. They were poor; but in spite of this misfortune, if such it may be termed, they were decidedly rich in the possession of a family heirloom which had been handed down from generation to generation with unbroken faith. It was an old saying.

"The Judd family are noted for their extreme piety."

It was the oft-repeated expression of an aged Methodist minister, a rugged pioneer in the Church militant, who, in his journeyings in those early days, had oft and again been the welcome guest at the hearthstone of many a representative of this remarkable family, whose name, it seems was legion throughout the wide scope of country in which this patriarch was wont to labor.

And this, his favorite expression, repeated in the experience meeting, on the camp ground, and around the festal board, became of history, and as the Judd family passed from one generation to another this religious appellation clung to them, and followed the family name like a benediction.

The grand old prelate has long since been gathered to his fathers, and ere Ike Judd, who, this bright Sunday morning, is receiving his ablutions with grief, shall have reached his majority, four score and ten winters will have swept the autumn leaves over that old man's grave.

And thus, early in life, greatly to the sorrow of his loving parents, Ike had sounded the key-note of revolt. He "was never born to go to church or Sunday-school, either, for both were the same to him. Both were a terror to his young heart, and even as he grew older the feeling of aversion to places of divine worship grew upon him.

Certainly, here was a break in the golden chain. Was it possible that Ike Judd, sole heir to a sacred heirloom of generations, would cast away and ignore his birthright?

But Ike was a dutiful son, and, though he regarded Sunday-schools and churches with terror, nevertheless attended with mediocre regularity.

At school he was fairly bright, surpassing many of his older companions in their studies. At work or play he was earnest or diligent. Taking it all in all, Ike was far from being a "bad boy." But he "was never born to go to church."

As he grew older his distaste in this regard seemed to grow upon him. He could not bear to hear the teacher tell the same old stories of how bad little boys were punished, while good little boys died early and, of course went to Heaven. He once took a book from the Sunday-school library which was so full of horrible stories that he could not sleep for a whole week without having dreadful dreams. But a too generous portion of fruit cake may have had something to do with them. We don't exactly know.

The long sermons "made his bones ache," as he often said. So his parents at last gave up trying, and Ike was free to go or not, as he chose. But it was a sore affliction to these worthy people.

At last the time came for Ike to leave his home and seek his fortune elsewhere. To how many thousands of other boys has this time come? So one bright September evening Ike bade the old home and his parents an affectionate farewell.

"You will write to me, Ike, and I know you will be good; but won't you promise me to go to church or Sunday-school sometimes?" whispered his mother.

"Yes, mother I'll write often, and—well, I'll go to church, too, sometimes. Good-bye!"

And he was gone, and out into the world.

It is needless for us to follow our hero through the sundry and manifold vicissitudes he encountered in his pilgrimage. His battle with the world differed little from that of other young men who started just as he did.

First, an odd job here; another there; then a menial's position at a menial's salary; then something higher and better, till in a few short years we find that Ike is an experinced telegraph opperator on a great line of railway running through the West.

The place at which Ike was stationed was an important railroad centre, and his position was one of importance and trust. He soon became quite popular with his employers, and especially with a large number of railroad men who made the city of C——, their headquarters.

In all these years that Ike had been absent from home he never forgot his mother. He often wrote to her, and his assurance that he occasionally attended divine worship, together with the report that he was "doing well," filled the hearts of his parents with great joy. How little did they know that their most earnest prayers were, in time, to be answered!

One bright Sunday morning, as Ike was strolling over the beautiful city, his attention was attracted to a procession composed of young people, who were marching into a church near by. Their leader bore in his hands a staff from which floated a gorgeous banner of white silk exquisitely embroidered, and which bore these words: "Be ye faithful unto death!" Instinctively joining the throng of children that was pouring into the church, Ike also entered and took a quiet seat in a corner.

The exercises were of no unusual interest to him, however, and he was rather glad when the closing hymn was sung. He was about to leave the church when an announcement from the superintendent arrested his attention. It was this:

"My dear children, the monthly offerings of the various classes have been received and counted. Once again does the Bible class receive the banner, having made the largest contribution to the missionary fund. God bless them, they are doing a noble work. But, little children of the other classes, do not be discouraged. 'Be ye faithful,' and you may yet receive the beautiful banner."

With this the school was dismissed. As the children crowded out, following the Bible class, whose leader still proudly carried the banner, Ike noticed a group of little children standing near a young lady, watching the banner with longing eyes. This was the infant class with their teacher. Oh, how hard had these little ones tried to earn that banner. Their pennies, many no doubt the fruit of self-denial, had gone toward the cherished object. Not that they would not have given them for for charity as willing, but, oh! they longed to possess that beautiful banner. And had never succeeded.

"Oh, dear," sighed one little cherub, "We have tried and tried to earn that banner. I don't believe we'll ever get it."

"Don't be envious, dear," said Stella C., their teacher, "'be ye faithful,' and we may win it some day."

Ike was an interested listener to this conversation. It set him to thinking. He went to his room. Then he said to himself: The infant class shall have the banner."

Knowing that the rule was that the class contributing the most money toward the missionary fund during the month was entitled to carry the banner for the ensuing month, he betook himself to assertain how much the Bible class were in the habit of contributing each week. This he learned by calling on the superintendent, whom he happened to know. It was two dollars per week. The young men composing the class had had the banner almost all that year. Sometimes they did not attend regularly, but would always make their contributions. The infant class were always in full attendance with their lessons learned and their pennies ready, but each succeeding month doomed them to disappointment.

Next Sunday Ike was at the church and took his seat behind the infant class, although the superintendent invited him to "come up higher." Perhaps it was a better seat there, or perhaps there was a charm in the deep blue eyes of Stella C——, the teacher of the infant class—we will not attempt to guess.

When the hour for sealing up the money envelopes came, Ike leaned over to the seat where Stella sat, and handing her a crisp bank bill, whispered: "To go with the contribution of the infant class toward securing the banner." Then he was gone. The next month our infant class were awarded the banner. The surprise of the school, especially the Bible class, was nothing compared to the joy of those little ones.

But Ike did not cease his visits to the Sunday-school. In time he learned to know each little one of the infant class by name, and more than that, became the warm friend of their teacher.

As before stated, Ike had many friends among the railroad men, and to them he confided his secret of the banner. It at once took like wild-fire among them. Rough and strong as they were, the story of the little infant class and the banner touched them.

"Let's keep the banner in that class, boys," said Ike. It was the signal of a grand donation. Ike was made treasurer of "Ike's Banner Fund," and the contributions were liberal. Occasionally a railroad man, who had heard of the matter from some friend, would say to Ike, "Here's a 'shiner' for the fund, Ike."

"The fund" grew, and as it required but a small stipend weekly to keep the infant class ahead in contributions, the treasury was always quite full.

One day death invaded that infant class. It was a sad death. Little Amy Moor's parents were very poor—she was the joy of that humble home.

Ike heard of this sad event and the circumstances of the parents through Stella, and he decided that this was a time when "The Fund" should be drawn upon. And it was. After that sad funeral; after the little white coffin had been buried in the grave where a wilderness of flowers had been strewn; after the earth had been shovelled back, the solemn company of people returned homeward. The infant class, their teacher, and Ike alone remained to strew this tiny, new made grave with flowers. And the banner was there. "Be ye faithful unto death." The sorrowing and poverty-stricken parents were not forgotten by "Ike's Fund."

Our little infant class had now learned to love Ike dearly, and, as for Stella, I am sure she thought very highly of our hero.

A picnic. The Sunday-school was to have a picnic in the large grove a few miles south of the city. The much-longed-for day dawned at last, bright and clear, and scarcely had the sun gotten out of bed when load after load of happy children and their teachers were wending their way to the grove.

"You will come down during the day, won't you, Ike?" said Stella as the former helped the little ones, one by one, into the big wagon.

"Yes, I'll try to come down on No. 5. The road runs within half a mile of the grove, and I'll ride down on the engine with Jack, and he'll let me get off at the big bridge."

"Well, Ike, we'll meet you at the big bridge and have a lunch ready."

So they drove away, the banner floating proudly in the morning breeze.

No. 5, happened to be late that day and did not arrive until noon. Besides the regular train there were an extra number of coaches filled with excursionists going west.

"Jack, I want to ride down to big bridge on the engine and get off there. Am going to the picnic at the grove."

"All right, Ike; we've got a heavy train, and we are an hour behind; but I guess we can make it up."

Ike had always had a desire to run an engine, and often when riding with some good-natured engineer friend they would allow him to "run der machine" a few miles.

"Can I handle her down to the bridge, Jack?"

"Yes, I guess so; but we must make up time. Put on steam."

Away they flew. The long train thundered down the gentle declivity, and the ponderous engine swayed and rocked and rushed forward like the wind.

"Ease her a little, Ike; we're nearing the bridge."

Just then, as they shot around the curve, Ike's eye caught sight of a white signal.

"My God! Jack, see that signal? There's danger ahead!"

Then began the struggle. Steam was shut off and the engine reversed, as the long, shrill whistle sounded for the extra brakes.

There on the bridge, the little children clinging to her in terror, stood Stella, waving the banner frantically to and fro. Onward came the train, thundering and roaring upon them. But there she stood, pale as death, surrounded by those little ones, fighting for the lives of those on board—and for his.

And how the heroes of the engine worked! At last the train was under control and was stopped at the brink of destruction.

Two broken rails lay across the bridge. Some villian's work. Our infant class and their teacher had come to meet their friend, and found this death-trap. And there, in the face of the king of terrors, they were "faithful."

And were not this class and its teacher rewarded for their bravery?

Yes, and there was a wedding soon afterward. Ike and Stella were there, and so was the infant class. And so, also, was "Ike's banner."

HE TRIED THE WRONG MAN.

Two Confidence Men Meet and Enjoy a Ride in a Railroad Train.

A tall, red-haired young man with an innocent face and a black necktie sat alone in a car seat on one of the swift flying trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad bound for Washington. He had just begun to read a copy of the Christian Advocate when a benevolent-looking middle-aged man entered and sat down beside him. For an hour the young man read his paper, and the old man watched the telegraph poles go by. Becoming tired of this amusement the stranger fished a half dozen little pill boxes out of a deep pocket in his overcoat and placed them in his lap. The young man put away his paper and eyed his neighbor, who pulling out a roll of bills from his vest pocket, selected a note and placed it in one of the pill-boxes.

"Do you suppose you could select the box containing the bill?" he asked of the young man with a smile, and a look that seemed to say, 'Let us be sociable."

"Don't think I could," laconically replied the latter pulling his moustache.

The stranger himself picked out th box, took out the bill and put a $10 note in its place. This time, however, a corner of the bill was left sticking out after the cover had been put on the box.

"Now do you think you could pick it out?" he said, showing his teeth.

"Of course I could," replied the young man.

"Well, if you will give me a dollar, I let you try."

"Oh, no, I wouldn't do that. You're not sharp at all. You've left a corner of that bill sticking out of the box so any fool could pick it out."

"Why, of course," said the sharper, apparently confused by the discovery. "How could I make such a blunder?" Thereupon he took out the $10 bill and put in its place a bright, new $20 note. The corner of the bill stuck out as before, but the man pretended not to notice it.

"Now will you try it?" he continued, after wiping his forehead with a red handkerchief. 'Give me a dollar and take your pick.' "You've got a chance to make $19 in clean money."

The young man's face did not show the least animation at this declaration. If there was the beginning of a smile hidden under his moustache it did not reveal itself when he answered:

"You are a stranger to me. I don't want to take $19 out of you; it wouldn't be gentlemanly in me to do so. If we were old friends the case would be different. But I see plainly you are not used to the wicked ways of this world. You are not sharp. You have left the corner of that $20 note sticking out of the cover just as you did the other. You ought to go and work on a farm awhile, you ought."

The perspiration poured from the sharper's forehead. He had caught a Tartar, and had had a hard time of it too. The red-headed young man took the boxes out of his neighbor's hand, and, after returning the $20 note, said:

"Perhaps you would like to try your hand at picking out the lucky box? I'll put this $50 bill in this one and a $10 note in this box. Give me $5 and you shall try your luck."

The man reluctantly paid over the money, and after the young man had shaken up the boxes in his hat, took up one from which the green corner of a note appeared. When he had pulled off the cover he found it contained only a piece of a revenue stamp. His face fell at the discovery.

"Try it again," said his tormentor.

He tried it again, but with no better luck.

"Take the lot," laughed the young man, pouring them into his neighbors' lap.

The swindler opened every box, but not a sign of a bill appeared.

"Here are the bills safe in my pocket," said the bright young fellow, producing the notes from his vest pocket and shaking them in his neighbor's face.

"The next time you want to try your game on a stranger, don't pick out a man who is in the same business as yourself. Ta! ta!"

The red-haired youth was an expert confidence man from 'Frisco.

An Iowa Girl Who Dares.

From the Iowa Falls Sentinel.

Not many months ago, a young lady walked into our sanctum and applied for work. Her father was dead. He had been a newspaper man all his lifetime and in his office she had acquired some koowledge of types. This girl, but sixteen years old had started out against her mother's wish to get work away from home and help support the family, for the father had not left them rich. We admired the bearing, and confident tone and the honest clear eyes of that girl. She procured work in a town between here and Cedar Rapids. Recently we recieved a paper with the name of this young lady at the head as editress, her mother having purchased the former paper that her husband had ownd. In a recent issue of the paper is the following item:

"If any one was to tell you an editress not a thousand miles from Eagle Grove grasps the handle of her Washington hand press and pulls off her whole edition without stopping in less than three ours, you wouldn't believe that would you? Well it's true."

The fair and plucky editress is Miss Katie Prehm, of the Eagle Grove Times. We point her out as an example of Iowa's heroic women, and she deserves great recognition at the hands of the craft and of the public. She is one of a thousand, a brave, handsome, energetic, honest and deserving little woman. May her "edition" sometime require a power press worked three hours to finish.

Gen. C. F. Hatch of Minneapolis was an early schoolmate and friend of Gov. Cleveland. It is intimated by his friends that this early intimacy is going to be worth a postoffice to him now.

FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Farming Paragraphs.

Mr. G. L. Hulbert, Berlin, Mich., sold $108 worth of sage last year and raised 250 bushels of popcorn.

"Hog" is defined by The Cedar Rapids Republican as "only an abbreviation for condensed corn."

It is estimated that 200,000 tons of beet sugar will be consumed in this country during the coming year.

They have found one place in Oregon where the snow is only seven feet deep, and the people are pointing to it and calling: "Come West, if you want eternal summer."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. John Gould remarks that it is better to buy a good animal with a poor pedigree than a poor animal with a good pedigree.

In counting railroad freights, the charge is generally by the ton. Thirty-three and one-third bushels of wheat, or 35 2-3 bushels of corn, make a ton.

"Too much style" is said by the Lansing Republican to have cost a schoolmistress her position at Yankee Springs, Mich. "She was dismissed because she would not eat fat pork."

The discomfiture and helplessness of the Washburn & Moen barbed wire sharks shows what the people can do with a monopoly if they set about it.—Western Rural.

A Dakota correspondent says flax is a paying crop there; that farmers must give more attention to stock and less to wheat; and, "hard times have caused a stay in the advancing prices of lands."

Pray look to the cellars. Decaying apples, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbages, turnips and the like are thought to be the causes of malignant fevers, diphtheria and the like.

The Saginaw Courier is "confident that the era of wholesale land robbery has nearly ended." "Good reason why," comments the Philadelphia Record, "the wholesale land has nearly ended too."

The barbed wire monopoly is approaching its end through the lapsing of patents.

It is generally best to cut all the wood wanted for each year's fuel from one division of the woodlot, cutting everything close, and protecting the sprouts from cattle. All will then grow up together, thickly, trim and straight. The less valuable can be chocked by sprouting off in August. In about fifteen years there will be a strong growth again, fit for many uses.

There is nothing that farming so much needs as more brains and brain-work in studying the necessities and capabilities of the farm, and in systematically planning its work, and then tenacity in intelligently working out these plans. Thought, system and persistency are the foundation pillars of successful farming!

We quote the following remedy for chapped hands from The Boston Journal of Chemistry for J. H.: Eight ounces glycerine, two ounces water, one of statch, one of arnica tincture. Heat the glycerine water and starch until it becomes a transparent mass. When nearly cool add the tincture of arnica, and perfume with oil of rose. If desired, it can be colored with tincture of alkanet.

At a meeting in Canada a speaker asked what crop the farmers of the country considered to be the hardest on the land, whereupon the Toronto Globe says, "there were cries of Oats from all parts of the house." Mr. Mills asked if it was not a fact that farmers generally sowed oats at the end of a rotation on land that would not produce other cereal crops; and if it were not true that oats would thrive where most other crops would not. He said it was perhaps true that oats were harder on land than wheat, but not so much so as was generally supposed."

Cookery.

Orange Pie.—Grated rind and juice of two oranges, four eggs—save whites for frosting—one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of milk, one teaspoon of cornstarch, butter the size of an egg.

Roast Spare-Rib.—Take a nice spare-rib with part of the tenderloin left in; season with salt and a little pepper, sprinkle with sage or summer savory; put it in a pan with a little water; baste often and roast until nicely browned and thoroughly well done.

Roast Leg of Pork.—Cut a slit near the knuckle and fill the space with sage and onion; chopped fine, and seasoned with pepper and salt, with or without bread crumbs. Rub sweet oil on the skin to prevent blistering and make the crackling crisp; the rind may be scored about once in half an inch. If the leg weighs seven pounds it will require three hours roasting. Serve with apple sauce.

Preparing Tripe.—First have the tripe washed very clean; have ready a kettle of boiling water, cut the tripe up in small pieces, dip for one or two minutes into the boiling water one piece at a time, take out and scrape with a knife. Put a board into the sink so it will be inclined, on which to scrape the tripe. It is very quickly done in this way.

For a good, hot, bread cake, take two tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, two of molasses, one not at all heaping, one of soda, one and a half teacups of buttermilk, a good pinch of salt; thicken this until it is about like a thick paste with rye flour; bake in moderate oven for thirty-five minutes. Another way, both recommended by an excellent authority, is to start with a pint of wheat-bread sponge. Mix with this two quarts of Indian meal and water enough to wet it; then stir in half a pint of wheat flour and a tablespoonful of salt; let this rise, then knead it well and put it in tins; when light bake it for an hour and a half.

The Application of Method.

Method is the oil that makes the wheels of the domestic machine run easily. The master and mistress of a house who desire order, must insist on the application of method to every branch and department of household work. To be well done a thing must be done at the proper time and in the proper way. There must be a time and a place for everything, and everything must be in its proper time and place. Nothing is more fatal to home comfort than the habit of dawdling, of lingering over a little task in a desultory and indolent spirit, of going from one bit of work to another, and finishing neither. Example is better than precept; and if the rulers of the household display a vigorously active spirit, all who serve under them will be animated by it.

House Plants.

Dryness of the air is the chief obstacle to successful window gardening. Plants succeed much better in the kitchen than in the parlors, as the air is charged with moisture form the cooking, etc. If the house is heated by a furnace, there should be a pan for evaporating water in the furnace, kept well supplied. If stoves are used, keep vessels of water on them. Dust is injurious to plants. Much may be prevented from settling on the leaves by covering the plants with a light fabric whenever the rooms are swept. All smooth-leaved plants, like the ivy, camellias, etc., should have a weekly washing with a damp sponge. The others may be placed in a sink or bath-tub, and given a thorough showering. Water should be given as needed, whether daily or weekly. Do not water until the soil is somewhat dry. Keeping the earth constantly wet soon makes unhealthy plants. Let the water be of the same temperature as the room. Hanging plants dry out rapidly. Plunge the pots or baskets in a pail or tub of water, and after they have ceased to drid return them to their places. The so-called green fly or plant louse is easily killed by tobacco water. Apply this when of the color of weak tea. Red spider is very minute and works on the lower side of the leaves. When these turn brown the spiders may be suspected. Give frequent showers, laying the pot on the side, and apply water with the syringe. Scale insects and mealy bug are best treated by hand-picking before they become numerous Chrysanthemums, when through flowering, should have the stems cut away and the pots of roots taken to the cellar. The pots of bulbs which were placed in the cellar or in a pit for roots to form may be brought to the window and as they grow give an abundance of water. If needed, support the heavy flower spikes of hyacinths by a small stake.

The Marriage Life.

The marriage life, says Sir Richard Steele, is always an insipid, a vexatious or a happy condition. The first is when two people of no genius or taste for themselves meet, upon such a settlement as has been thought reasonable by parents and conveyancers, from an exact valuation of the land and cash of both parties. In this case the young lady's person is no more regarded than the house and improvements in purchase of an estate, but she goes with her fortune rather than her fortune with her. These make up the crowd or vulgar of the rich, and fill up the lumber of the human race, without beneficence toward those below them or respect to those above them.

The vexatious life arises from a conjunction of two people of quick taste and resentment, put together for reasons well known to their friends, in which especial care is taken to avoid (what they think the chief of evils) poverty, and insure to them riches, with every evil besides. These good people live in a constant restraint before company and too great familiarity alone. When they are within observation they fret at each other's carriage and behavior; when alone they revile each other's person and conduct.

The happy marriage is where two persons meet and voluntarily make choice of each other without principally regarding or neglecting the circumstances of fortune or beauty. These may still live in spite of adversity or sickness; the former we may in some measure defend ourselves from; the other is the portion of our very make.

How to Corn Beef so it Will Keep Until July.

My plan is to cut my beef into suitable pieces for the cook. Soak all bloody pieces over night in cold water. For 100 pounds of beef I make a brine of eight gallons of water, four quarts rock salt, pour pounds brown sugar, one large spoonful saltpeter. Boil, skim and cool; sprinkle a little salt in the bottom of the barrel; pack the beef edgewise (but not too tight) sprinkle a little salt and sugar over each layer of beef and turn the cold brine on it. If you do not take from it often give the barrel a shake once a week, as that will keep the brine from becoming stagnant. If any scum should arise remove it before you remove the weight or disturb the beef. In the month of May remove the beef, scald and skim as before, and repack with rock salt and sugar. If you draw from it often enough to keep the brine well stirred up, you will have as mellow, sweet beef at the end of fifteen months as the first week.

For Fair Reform.

Mr. J. W. Newcomb, Kenten, Ohio, uses very plain language in a column and a half of The Farmer, apropos of the annual fair of that State, a subject which is still discussed in the local papers. To say nothing of the saloon business; the licensed boarding-house appears to have been kept "for the privilege of fleecing the public;" at least one of the side-shows was little short of obscene, and on the whole the management was "all wrong." Instead of "promoting husbandry and kindred interests" the exhibition "seems to be the source of evil, and that continually, and few mitigating circumstances. It is the headquarters of roughs, gamblers, pickpockets, confidence men and all who live by their wits from the hard earnings of—well, let me say, fools. Why are they suffered to cumber the grounds, making a Babel of confusion? The fair was not instituted for any such purpose. For a consideration the board licenses them to ply their trade, which is plunder. If the quiet farmers cannot meet and interchange views without being crowded and hustled and their rights invaded, let them stay at home."

The closing sentence of the above suggests the remedy for such condition, if no other is within reach. Let self-respecting farmers, who value the future of their children, and all right-thinking people, refuse to countenance such exhibitions, either in Ohio or any other State, by keeping away from them.

Tobacco Growing in Wisconsin.

From the Country Gentleman.

Few persons have any idea of the huge proportions of the tobacco interests in this portion of Wisconsin. A few years ago the tobacco crop was confined to a very circumscribed locality; now it is an overspreading, constantly increasing crop. A few years ago the revenue was comparitively insignificant, benefiting a few individuals only; now tobacco is the staple crop of this portion of Wisconsin. The 1884 crop was about 7,000 acres, for which we will, in round numbers, receive $2,500,000. The tobacco warehouses in Janesville, and Edgerton, fourteen miles west, built in the past three years, will aggregate $100,000. Besides the warehouses, there have been innumerable tobacco sheds erected on the various tobacco plantations in the neighborhood. The crop of 1884 is nearly all sold; quite a large amount has been already shipped. Most of the crop was cured in good condition, some of the slovens being the only ones who brought ill-conditioned tobacco to market.

Curing Hams and Bacon.

Mr. William Crozier's method of curing hams and bacon is as follows: When the meat has been properly cut up it is well rubbed with salt and left on the benches to drain for 24 hours. This removes the moisture from it. Seven-and-one-half pounds of salt, two-and-one half pounds of brown sugar, and four ounces of salt-peter, are then put in as much water as will dissolve them completely, and two ounces of Cayenne perper are added. The liquid is boiled a few minutes, skimmed, and set aside to cool. Meanwhile the meat is rubbed with a dry mixture of the same, and is closely packed in the barrels or tubs, and the pickle is poured over it until it is covered. In six weeks it is cured and ready for smoking. It is smoked with hickory brush-wood or corncobs, or both, one hour a day for ten days. The fire is made outside of the smoke-house, and the smoke is carried in by a flue, so that it is cooled and does not warm the meat. After ten days the meat is rubbed with pepper and is ready for sale, or, if to be kept, should be packed in close boxes with wheat chaff or cut straw, and kept in a dry, cool place.

Gen. Grant's Tobacco Cancer.

Washing Letter in Chicago Tribune.

The news of the serious condition of Gen. Grant's health has created great sympathy for him in Washington, where he has perhaps more personal friends than in any other city in the country. There can be no doubt about the cause of the cancerous trouble in his mouth. Gen. Grant has for a number of years smoked daily more and stronger cigars than any man of the most robust health could endure. When he was in the White House he smoked from fifteen to twenty cigars a day. They were not small cigars, either. They were of the old Reina Victoria size, and were the blackest of maduros in color. Very few experienced smokers had strong enough heads to smoke Grant's cigars. More than one caller at the white house has been made sick by attempting to smoke with President Grant. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who had a similar cancerous trouble in his mouth, two years ago, has been cured, although he was given up by his Philadelphia physicians when he went to Europe for the last operation. The cancer in the judge's mouth was caused by the excessive use of tobacco. He was not a smoker, but he chewed tobacco constantly. Up to the time the cancer appeared he was hardly ever without tobacco in his mouth. He went to sleep with a twist of it in his cheek, and it was upon the spot on the tongue touched by the tobacco that the cancer developed. This was the difference between his case and that of Gen. Grant: His was upon the tongue itself, where it could be got at by a surgeon. The cancer in Gen. Grant's mouth is said to be at the roots of the tongue, and in a place where it cannot be successfully treated.

This is identical with the case of Senator Ben Hill. He chewed tobacco immoderately, and while he was seemingly in the prime of health a cancer appeared at the roots of his tongue. He went through the martyrdom of a number of surgical operations, but the result was nothing but a prolongation of a life of pain and endless struggling. The closing days of Ben Hill's life were very pathetic. He slowly starved to death. From the indications in the reports from New York it appears probable that Gen. Grant is about to undergo the terrible fate which overtook Senator Hill. During the very last days of Hill's life he was able to eat only a small saucer of the thinnest oat-meal. To eat even this small quantity took him fully an hour. Every mouthful caused him the most violent pain. Hill showed great fortitude throughout the closing hours of his life. Although he never had a single moment that was free from pain, his courage was never shaken. He never made a complaint.

Value of Bones.

The bone industry of the country is an important one. The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neats-foot oil. Not a bone of any animal is thrown away. Many cattle shin bones are shipped to Europe for the making of knife handles, where they bring $40 per ton. The thigh bones are the most valuable, being worth $80 per ton for cutting into tooth brush handles. The fore-leg bones are worth $30 per ton, and are made into collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry, though sheep's legs are the staple for parasol handles. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, the dust which comes from sawing the bones is fed to cattle and poultry, and all bones that cannot be used as noted, or for bone black, used in refining the sugar we eat, are made into fertilizers and help enrich the soil.

Edward E. Hale and the Flunkey.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale has been here off and on for the last few weeks, examining the Franklin collection in the library of the State Department, with a view, it is said, to preparing an article on those interesting papers. Losing his way the other day in the vast building, part of which is occupied by the State Department he ran against the door leading to the private office of the Secretary of State. He was about to turn the knob and enter, thinking it would lead him to the library, when a terror-stricken attendant rushed forward and exclaimed: "Are you a foreign minister?" "No, but a domestic one," coolly replied Mr. Hale and in he walked. It almost took Mr. Frelinghuysen's breath away to see a stranger enter his room unannounced, but he recovered in time to shake the reverend gentleman by the hand.

A WOMAN'S PLEA.

What George Eliot Said About Her Relation to Lewes.

Letter in Cross' Life of George Eliot.

If there is any one action or relation of my life which is and always has been profoundly serious, it is my relation to Mr. Lewes. It is, however, natural enough that you should mistake me in many ways, for not only are you unacquainted with Mr. Lewes' real character and the sense of his actions, but also it is seven years now since you and I were much together, and it is possible that the modifications my mind has undergone may be quite in the opposite direction of what you imagine.

No one can be better aware than yourself that it is possible for two people to hold different opinions on momentous subjects with equal sincerity, and an equally earnest conviction that their respective opinions are alone the truly moral ones. If we differ on the subject of the marriage laws I at least can believe of you that you cleave to what you believe to be good; and I don't know of anything in the nature of your views that should prevent you from believing the same of me. How far we differ I think we neither of us know, for I am ignorant of your precise views; and, apparently you attribute to me both feelings and opinions which are not mine. We cannot set each other quite right in this matter in letters, but one thing I can tell you in few words. Light and easily broken ties are what I neither desire theoretically nor could live for practically. Women who are satisfied with such ties act as I have done.

That any unworthy, unsuperstitious person who is sufficiently acquainted with the realities of life can pronounce my relation to Mr. Lewes immoral, I can only understand by remembering how subtle and complex are the influences that mould opinion. But I do remember this, and I indulge in no arrogant or uncharitable thoughts about those who condemn us, even though we might have expected a somewhat different verdict. From the majority of persons, of course, we never looked for anything but condemnation. We are leading no life of self-indulgence, except, indeed, that being happy in each other, we find everything easy. We are working hard to provide for others better than we provide for ourselves, and so fulfill every responsibility that lies upon us. Levity and pride would not be a sufficient basis for that. Pardon me if, in vindicating myself from unjust conclusions, I seem too cold and self-asserting. I should not care to vindicate myself if I did not love you and desire to relieve you of the pain which you say these conclusions have given you. Whatever I may have misinterpreted before, I do not misinterpret your letter this morning, but read in it nothing else than love and kindness towards me, to which my heart fully answers yes.

I should like never to write about myself again; it is not healthy to dwell on one's feelings and conduct, but only to try and live more faithfully and lovingly every fresh day. I think not one of the endless words and deeds of kindness and forbearance you have ever shown me has vanished from my memory. I recall them often, and feel, as about everything else in the past, how deficient I have been in almost every relation in my life. But that deficiency is irrevocable, and can find no strength or comfort except in "pressing forward towards the things that are before," and trying to make the present better than the past. But if we never should be very near each other again, dear Clara, do bear this faith in your mind, that I am not insensible or ungrateful to all your goodness, and that I am one among the many for whom you have not lived in vain. I am very busy just now, and have been obliged to write hastily. Bear this in mind, and believe that no meaning is mine which contradicts my assurance that I am your affectionate and earnest friend.

Push and Pay in New York.

In New York, more than elsewhere, a youngster starting on nothing, and on a small salary must push himself along on his merits. He must have industry, application, push, sobriety and a thousand and-one good points, or some one is going to run right over him and leave him behind. If he lags even while walking in Broadway, some one will tread on his heels. He has to meet the sharpest competition to be found on the continent, no matter what his occupation. If he can push his pay toward the top of his profession, he will command a large sum of money. There are lawyers who make $25,000 a year from their profession, and there are railroad men who command an equal sum. There are physicians who make much more money and there are many dentists who collect $20,000. A half score of editors receive $10,000 or more, and there are several men on the leading newspapers who earn $100 a week. But in all these vocations the great mass of the workers get very much less money. The managing clerk in a lawyer's office—and he is the man on whom fall the bulk of the routine work—gets from $1,500 to $3,000 a year only. The average physician and dentist makes $2,500 to $4,000. Book-keepers average $1,200 to $1,500, and salesmen in wholesale houses $2,500 or $3,000, although of the latter class there are those who earn as high as $8,000 and 10,000. Editorial writers receive $60 to 80, and the best $100, a week; managing editors $100 to $150; copy revisers, $30 to 50, and first-grade reporters the same.

Of Course They were Engaged.

The passengers for some time had been regarding the affectionate gestures of a young couple who occupied a seat near the centre of the car. It was evident that they loved each other to death. Just then the train stopped at a station, and incoming passengers found seats saving two ladies, who came in late, to find themselves occupying a standup ticket. They stopped just behind the seat of the lover-like couple, and glanced hesitatingly about for a vacant pew. Then one of the ladies softly said:

"They seemed to be engaged."

"The lover-like couple separated like a flash, and the girl, with a very red face, angrily retorted:

"Of course we are. You don't s'pose I'd set here letting him squeeze my hand in public if we wa'n't, do you?"

The ladies were petrified, but the other passengers took it all in, and there was a burst of applause that stopped the train.

AGNES.

"Come, Miss Agnes, or your lunch'll be cold as a stone."

As the kind old housekeeper looked into the room her face took on an anxious expression, as she saw the bowed young head, and heard the smothered sobs of the mistress of whom she was so unselfishly fond.

"What is it, dear? Did the letter bring bad news? Tell me all about it, and maybe the telling of your trouble'll make it easier to bear."

Agnes raised her head and looked at Mrs. Willard in a dazed sort of way for an instant. Then, with an effort, she controlled herself sufficiently to speak and unburden her mind of the sad truth which pressed so heavily upon it.

"We'll soon be without a home, Mrs. Willard. The money that papa left me is all lost. The letter is to me."

"Well, Miss Agnes, you have your cousin Ernest to look to. He will take care of you."

A crimson flush chased away the girl's pallor.

"Hush, Mrs. Willard! Don't speak to me of him again; he is married. The news came this morning."

"Bad luck to him, and he engaged to you. He is a black-hearted—"

"No, Mrs. Willard; he's only fickle and thoughtless. He fell desperately in love with the pretty young thing he has married, and they have made a runaway match. I am glad he found out the nature of his liking for me before instead of after our union had taken place. He had a cousinly feeling for me, that was all."

Agnes spoke with a silent dignity which silenced her listener at once.

"Well, come and have your lunch now. I broiled a bit of chicken for you, and I hope it will taste good. Sitting here and fretting won't mend things a bit."

She succeeded in coaxing Agnes into the dining-room, and poured her a cup of fragrant Mocha, laid the morning paper beside her plate and then left her alone.

Agnes sipped the coffee and tasted the chicken. Then she glanced over the columns of the newspaper.

An advertisement attracted her attention. It was this:

"Wanted, a housekeeper. She must be active and good-tempered, as well as competent to direct the domestics under her particular charge."

"I will have to earn my living now," thought Agnes, with a sigh; "And I kept house for papa, so why can't I for some one else? At any rate I will answer this advertisement and find out what kind of duties are required."

She wrote a note and sent it to the address given.

The following day brought a reply from Mr. Durant, requesting her to call at the writer's house, giving its number and the name of the street.

After a long walk she reached the place.

It was quite an imposing looking structure.

A carriage was drawn up before it, and a liveried footman ran up the steps and gave a tremendous pull at the door-bell, glancing at Agnes curiously as he did so.

A servant came to the door.

Agnes gave him her card, and he moved noiselessly away, returning to say, "please Miss, walk into the library."

A gentleman was seated at a writing table, he turned his head as Agnes entered, carelessly at first, then curiously. His eyes were very dark and bright, and their expression was one of unmistakable surprise.

"I hope you will pardon me," said he, "for saying your youth is against you."

Agnes tried to make her voice steady as she answered, but in spite of her efforts it trembled.

"I never had any trouble with our own servants, sir, so I thought I might manage other people's; but I see my mistake."

"I must again ask pardon for intruding my opinions upon you. But why, may I ask, have you selected this particular kind of employment?"

"It was a sudden impulse which led me to answer your notice. Poor papa has been gone from me a whole year, and now I have just heard that all the money he left is lost. I must earn my living some way."

"I like your spirit. The taking of such a responsible place as that of the directing spirit of my household machinery would not be feasible; but I have an invalid aunt who is about to part with her companion—a lady who has come into small property lately, and does not need the position any longer. If you succeed in making a favorable impression upon the old lady, who is rather queer in her way, it will be a much easier employment than that of a housekeeper. I will conduct you to her, and see how the plan is likely to succeed."

Agnes' modest face at once attracted the invalid's fancy and she was engaged to take the place on the following week.

She fulfilled her duties every day, and after several months became very much attatched to her, and she had every reason to make her journey through life as happy as it could be while enduring so much pain.

Her death came suddenly, and was such a shock to the kind young care-taker that at first it put all other thoughts out of her mind. Then she awoke to the knowledge that she must leave the hospitable home that had sheltered her. When she broached the matter to Mr. Durant, however, he would not listen to it, and to her great surprise supplemented his refusal with an offer of marriage.

"I never thought to put trust in woman again," he said; "but I have learned to like to see you about this lonesome old house. You are still on the sunny side of life, and I am forty; but I will try to make you happy. Do not answer me now. Think of what I have said, and give me my reply to-morrow at this time."

Surprised and bewildered at the sudden proposition, Agnes withdrew from Mr. Durant's presence.

"Was there such a thing as true love in the world?" she questioned herself—"that is in a man's heart?"

Her own sad experience taught her to answer, "No."

She did not love Mr. Durant, but she was conscious of a feeling of respect and admiration for him.

He had not professed to love her.

It would be purely friendly union and was it not the truest kind of marriage after all?

Thus she reasoned her conscientious scruples, and at last made up her mind to tell Mr. Durant that if he would take her for his wife knowing that her heart had once received a blow which had given love its death-wound, and to accept friendship and respect instead, she would be to him a true and faithful companion throughout life's journey.

Mr. Durant was pleased with her candor, and after a brief delay they were married.

The young wife proved like a ray of sunshine in the grand old house. Every room showed tokens of the change that had been inaugurated with its new mistress; and, best of all, Agnes learned to love her husband, not with the romantic devotion which had characterized the first love, and had ended so disastrously, but with a calm, enduring affection, which was far better calculated to make its object happy.

One morning while looking over some old-fashioned daguerreotypes packed away in the drawer of an old cabinet, Agnes came upon an exquisitely painted miniature of a young girl.

The artist had depicted the sweet face, curving the delicate lips, dimpling the pink cheeks, and laughing roguishly out of the eyes as blue as the flax-flower blossom.

Agnes hastened with her new-found treasure to the library, her husband's favorite haunt.

She held up the picture toward him.

"See what I have found! What a shame for such a beautiful face to be hid away in a place which is so seldom visited."

Mr. Durant glanced up with a preoccupied look, but as his eye rested on the picture, with a sudden darkening of his usually calm face, and with a lowering brow, he caught it from Agnes and threw it across the room.

Then seeing by his wife's pallor that he had startled her, he calmed himself by a supreme effort, and said: "It is through your ignorance of my past, Agnes, that you have given me such a wound. That picture represents my daughter Grace. Her very existence cost the life of her fair young mother, and when at last I forgave her that debt, and gave her the warmest place in my benumbed heart, she deserted me for a stranger, and again I was desolate. She proved an ingrate. Never mention her to me again, Agnes. I have to depend upon your love and sympathy. Do not disappoint me."

Agnes stood for an instant in mute surprise, longing but not daring to plead for forgiveness for the discarded child of whose existence she had now heard for the first time.

It seemed so cruel for her to be enjoying the beautiful home of her noble-hearted husband, while his daughter was an exile from it.

But Agnes had the rare gift of patience. So she said nothing until she could see the way clear not to injure the cause of the absent one. But from the time when her husband first disclosed to her the carefully guarded secret at his heart, she determined to eventually effect a reconciliation.

By inquiries she learned the whole bitter truth. Grace Durant had fallen in love with the son of Mr. Durant's bitter enemy, and hopeless of gaining her father's consent to their marriage, had yielded to the entreaties of the young lover, and had made a clandestine match with him. He had lived but a few years, and then had left his darling to battle with the world, and to try and wrest a living from it for herself and her boy baby.

Surely Agnes had something to work upon.

Who could resist the thought of a little grandson.

Again she went to her husband with a likeness; but this time of a dimpled, dark-eyed boy.

He received it from her carelessly; looked at it first in a listless "Who is this?"

The young wife trembled, but she answered bravely, "It is your grandson and name-child. His father is dead, and his mother, your only daughter, is supporting herself by giving music lessons. Oh, my husband, if you love me forgive and forget the past. Take your dear ones into your heart and home."

Mr. Durant looked at the fair young pleader curiously; a suspicious moisture dimmed for an instant the brightness of his dark eyes.

Then he said slowly, "Do you know what your intercession will cost you—that is, if I accede to your request? Agnes, think well of what you are doing. My will is made and it is in your favor."

"Burn it! It is unjust! Here is your rightful heir!" and Agnes pointed to the blooming childish face with an earnest beseeching gesture.

"You are a good little thing, Agnes. I am not deceived in you. I read it in your face when I first saw you. Be it as you say. I have enough for all."

Thus Agnes made peace between the father and daughter, and when the sweet gift of a young soul clad in mortal guise came to her own arms a few month's later, he was received with a joy which was not dimmed by the feeling that her own little son was an interloper—taking the inheritance from the rightful heir; and the blessing which is promised to all 'peacemakers' descended upon the happy home, making it like a foretaste of heaven to live within its boundaries. For all was harmony and love.

The Great Unknown.

Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.

We would like to know, and like to have a communication from the young man who has just attained his majority who will, at a date we need not now fix, be president of the United States. The young man exists somewhere, and we hope he is in training for his high office. On the 8th of January last Prince Edward of Wales, who is predestined, if all goes well with him, to be king of England, came of age. He is marked and set apart; he is under certain bonds of behavior; his education to be a king must seriously begin, and all England is interested in it; it will watch every action and criticise every tendency. He is no longer a free man, and he cannot be self-supporting; there is no occupation he can enter on for gaining a livelihood consistent with his coming dignity. The government must vote him an annual supply of money, and he must have an establishment, and begin to play his role. If he is a lad of spirit, he must chafe under this espionage, this restraint, and the limitations of his dependent condition. His subjects hold the purse-string; his subjects demand that he shall be this and shall not be that; his subjects have now the ballot, and can cut him off with a shilling, or put him one side altogether. Subjects? To what, alas! has the king business come in this 19th century?

Our American lad—who may be reading this paragraph about himself, for we trust that he can read, and has not, like Andrew Johnson, put off this elegant accomplishment till after his majority—is under no such limitations as his English brother, Edward of Wales. Bill of the United States—for we have no fiction by which he would be called by some fictitious title, for instance, Bill of Nicaragua—is probably unconscious of his high destiny. By the time he takes the chair at Washington, or wherever the chair then stands, he will be the ruler, more potent for four years than the king of England, over 100,000,000 of people, and have to execute the affairs of the most vigorous empire in existence. If he now expects this honor, it is safe to say he will be disappointed; for the voters nowadays never choose a man who lays pipe for the place in advance. It is safe to say that he is ignorant of his destiny.

If it were otherwise, if we all knew the young fellow just come of age who is to be president by and by, what an embarrassment it would be for us and for him! What a life he would lead with the reporters of the newspapers! How could he escape the snares laid for him by the mothers who would like to be the mothers-in-law of a president? If he is in college, how self-conscious the tutors would be when they marked him, and how impossible it would be for him to acquit himself well at foot-ball with the eyes of the nation on him! With what content could he humbly follow a mule on a canal tow-path, which he may at this moment be doing, with credit to himself and with an eye to the appearance of this achievement in his biography. Is the young man a deputy sheriff? Is he waiting for clients with his heels on the table in some country law office? Is he just beginning to concern himself with ward politics with the idea that the "gentleman in politics" is to be the winning card in the future? Is he teaching school with a view of discharging his college debts? or is he running up college debts without any view of teaching school to discharge them? Or has he gone into farming in the West, in order to come forward, as Cincinnatus at the right moment, leaving his steam gang-plow in the furrow?

Lightly as it may be treated, this is really a very serious matter. The young man is living here, and is well known to some of us. And as no decent young man can be sure that he is not the man, what follows? Why, that every young man ought to conduct himself in such a manner that his biography, when his campaign life is written, will be pleasant reading, and so that he will be in some measure fitted for the office to which he is to be elected. This is not a piece of moralizing; it is a matter of common sense. In order to carry on a republic successfully, the general average of conduct and ability must be high. If we were able to pick out our man now and set him apart and train him, we could get on as well as they do in England, and it would not be much matter what become of the other young fellows. But the risks of our position are much greater. It is useless for us to say that the ballot is our protection, and that at the proper time we shall elect the best man. The fact is that the man we shall elect (at the same time that it is unnecessary to name) is already designated by a decree certain, and he is sure to come to his position, whereas Prince Edward of Wales may never be king of England. But if we knew his name we would carefully conceal it from him and from the public.

Four girls are among the pages in the Kansas House of Representatives, and the docket clerk is a woman.

FOUND.

A trim New England kitchen, with its floor of knotty pine boards scoured to a snowy whiteness, the red brick hearth reflecting back the gleam of the crackling hickory logs and the dresser full of glittering tins put mathematically straight, after the comming meal—this was the scene upon which the autumn sun glowed redly for an instant through the narrow window panes, ere it went down behind a bank of slate-colored clouds in the west—and Miss Jemima Buxford, glancing up at the clock on the wooden shelf between the windows saw that it was half past five.

"Bless me how the time does go on," said Miss Jemima. "And It don't seem as if I accomplished nuthin', what with runnin'arter your everlastin'whims, Ebenezer.

Ebenezer Buxford, his autocratic sister's senior by twenty good years, looked deprecatingly up from his cushioned nook in the chimney corner—a weak, feeble-kneed old man, with scanty gray hairs brushed into a meek little whisp on the top of his head, watery blue eyes and a complexion like well-cured parchment.

"I know I'm a deal o'trouble, Jemimy," said the old man, apologetically, "but I try not to make any more than I can help."

"No, you don't neither!" snapped Jemima. "I hain't no patience with your old pipe and your everlastin'smoke, smoke, smokin', till we all smell like an old bar-room, and there ain't a curtain in the house that don't tell its own story. I tell ye what,, Ebenezer Buxford, you've got to leave off that mis'able habit!"

Ebenezer shrank instinctively at the hard, cruel tone.

"But—Jemimy—"

"I'm in earnest, Ebenezer."

"But Ellen Dennison says—"

"I don't care two snaps o' my finger what Ellen Dennison says—a pert minx, just as full o' airs and graces as her mother was afore her, though she was my own sister. If Ellen chooses to make a fuss over you and indulge you in every whim, I don't—that's all there is to it! I ain't going to have this smokin' going on. You've just got to quit it!"

"I might just as well quit livin', Jemimy. For forty-seven year——"

Miss Jemima, however, did not stay to hear the end of the speech, but burst out of the room, muttering to herself sentences of which the import boded little good.

"He'll be right down vexed, though," thought the spinster, "when he knows I've sold them there packets of Virginny tobacco he brought home on his last sea voyage. It's odd a man can keep voyagin' to furrin parts all his life and not lay up no money, after all. But Ebenezer never was savin' like the rest o' the Buxfords."

And Jemima went up stairs to rummage in an old red chest where she kept her treasures for a hank of mixed yarn to finish a pair of socks she had on hand.

Old Ebenezer waited patiently by the kitchen fire the while, until he heard a light footstep on the doorstone without; and his face brightened as Ellen Dennison came in.

She was a tall, fresh-complexioned girl, with a face which, if not absolutely pretty, was pleasing, and a light figure whose grace was patterned after the waving rushes by the riverside and the tall young elms in the meadows below.

"Well, uncle!" she said, cheerily.

"I've been waitin' for you, Ellen," the old man whispered, beckoning to her to come close to him. "She—she won't bring me no more 'bacoy, and I haven't had a whiff since 4 o'clock."

Ellen bit her lip.

"I'll bring you some at once, Uncle Eben.

"There ain't none left in the tin box!" went on the old man, detaining her with a grip of her neat calico dress. You'll have to go to the packet o'blue paper in the corner cupboard up stairs—the genuine stuff I brought from old Virginny years and years ago, when I warn't the old wreck I am now! Get the top package, Nell—the top one, remember!"

"Yes, Uncle."

And away tripped Ellen, carrying her lighted candle through the gloomy entries, like a rustic embodiment of Dawn bearing her herald star.

Miss Jemima met her at the head of the first flight of wooden uncarpeted steps.

"Where are you going, Ellen Dennison?"

"To get some tobacco for Uncle Ebenezer."

"There ain't none left."

"Yes, there is, in the packet he brought from Norfolk in the Lively Sally."

"But I tell you there ain't!" reiterated Miss Jemima. "I sold it yesterday to a pedler that came along. He gave me $5 for it."

"You sold it?"

Miss Jemima nodded her head defiantly.

"Yes, I sold it; and you needn't stare at me as if I'd committed a state prison offence, miss. I'd do the same thing over again. I mean to break up Ebenezer's miserable trick of smokin'. An old man that's dependent on his relatives for his daily bread hain't no business with luxuries like tobacco—and he'll get no more in this house."

Ellen Dennison answered nothing, but she turned and went quietly down stairs, with her cheeks flushed an indignant scarlet. Miss Jemima followed her.

"Uncle," said the girl calmly, as the old man raised his bleared, expectant eyes toward her, "there is no tobacco there."

"I've sold it!" quoth Miss Jemima, putting her arms akimbo.

"You've sold my tobacco! My blue Virginia brand?"

"Yes, I have; and where's the harm, I'd like to know? I wasn't goin' to have it clutterin' up my cupboard no longer! I've sold it for $5."

"Then," said Ebenezer, with a sort of stony calmness, 'you've just got $5 for a pack of the best Blue Virginia tobacco that was ever put into a pipe-bowl, and $400 in money, that was in a tin box in the lowest pound parcel but two. That's where I'd stored away my little savin's. I thought they'd be safe there—but they wasn't, it seems. You've had your own way, Jemima, and I hope you feel better!"

Miss Jemima's lower jaw dropped.

"Sakes alive! why didn't ye tell me on it, Ebenezer Buxford?"

"Because I didn't choose," said the old man bitterly. "I'm sorry on Ellen's account. I meant she should have a little money of her own, but as for you, Jemimy, I'm free to say that I believe it serves you right."

Miss Jemima sank, rather than sat down on a low chair by the table, letting her head fall into her hands. To the griping, avaricious old woman, to whom a dollar seemed a bright idol to be worshipped and bowed down before, this loss was most disastrous, and none the less so, because it had been wrought through her own secret, spiteful officiousness. The tears, hard, salt and bitter as the waters of the Dead sea, oozed one by one down her red eyelids and fell on the table; a low, choking sob, like the croaking of a bird of prey, broke from her lips.

But alas! her repentance had come too late.

The autumn wore itself on, and when the first snow-flakes dizzied through the dull, gray air they buried old Ebenezer Buxford under the leafless willows in the country graveyard.

Aunt Jemima packed up her belongings and went with her niece to a distant state, where they could buy a little place, and try to earn their living by means of a market garden; and so they dwelt for two or three years.

Jemima Buxford had laid her plans to keep her niece with her always. Ellen was so bright and helpful, and full of odd ever-ready resources, but love sprang into the scale opposite old Jemima, and love outweighed her. Ellen promised to marry George Stapleton, who had the largest farm and the most substantial farmhouse in all the neighborhood.

"So you are from Millowfield? Queer old place, that," said George one evening, as he sat on Miss Jemima's doorstop, meditatively chewing a straw. "I came through there once years ago, when I drove a pedler's cart."

"You!" echoed Ellen, "a pedler's cart?"

"Yes; that's the way I laid the foundation of my fortunes, such as they are. I didn't always own a farm of 400 acres. And the oddest thing happened to me there."

Aunt Jemima put on her spectacles and stared hard at Mr. Stapleton, while Ellen asked: "What was it?"

"Well I stopped at a strange little out-of-the way house under a hill to get a drink of water one morning, and a little old woman with her face tied up with the toothache, and a sun bonnet tipped down over her nose, like an old witch——"

"Humph!" interjected Aunt Jemima.

"Came out," pursued the unconscious George, "and wanted me to buy a lot of tobacco. Well, tobacco wasn't exactly in my line, but the old woman was very anxious to be rid of it, so I closed the bargain at $5; cheap enough, but at the same time as much as I could afford to pay. And I never opened the packet until a month afterward, when I was going up into the lumber districts, where I expected to find a good market for that sort of thing. And here comes in the queer part of my story. When I was making up my pound packages of tobacco into small parcels, sutable to my trade, I found in one of them, tied and papered like the rest, a tin box with—"

"Four hundred dollars in bills in it!" fairly screamed Aunt Jemima. "Yes, I know. I sold you that ar' tobacco! And when you found you'd got what was never intented for you why didnt you bring it back?"

"Gently, gently, Miss Buxford," said George Stapleton. "I did bring it back the very next week, for although the temptation to keep it was very strong, yet it somehow lay heavy on my conscience. And when I got back the old house was shut up, not a soul in the neighborhood could tell me where the family had moved to!"

"And that's true!" assented Aunt Jemima, who had never lived on the best of terms with her neighbors.

"Well, seein' the money's to come back to the family agin—don't blush so, Ellen, I hain't said no harm! But I kind o' wish I hadnt sold the Blue Virginny. Not for the money's sake—but my old brother Ebenezer——"

And Aunt Jemima got up and went into the house, while Ellen lifted her soft eyes to her lover's face, saying: "I feel as if Uncle Ebenezer had put the money in my hands for he always intented to be mine, George!

"And I," said George Stapleton, "begin to believe in the old saying that truth isstranger than fiction!"

Flower Seeds Worth Their Weight in Gold.

From an Interview with a Pittsburg Florist.

Just now the fashionable rage is for loose flowers, roses, carnations, lilies of the valley, hyacinths. These are scattered promiscuously over the table at swell dinner parties, and have a most pleasing effect. The latest development in roses is the Bennett tea rose. It was reared by an English horticulturist, and is the popular flower in the east now. This rose is of a deep crimson hue, something similar to the "Jack" rose. It is certainly a beautiful flower, and they are snatched up eagerly in New York at $1 per bud. A bouquet of Bennett roses, you can well understand, represents quite an investment. The Marshall Neil rose is still a prime favorite; it sells for twenty-five cents. The pearl, a pretty yellow rose, brings 15 cents, and the Duke of Connaught, a fine dark red rose, commands thirty-five cents. Lilies are worth thirty cents, camelias fifteen cents and carnations five cents. I have received word that two of the leading florists of New York City have packages of rare seeds locked up in vaults of the Safe Deposit Company here which are worth four times their weight gold.

Literary Centennial.

As we are going through an epoch of centennials it might be well to notice the fact that it is just 100 years since American literature took its first start after the revolution. The first book published on this continent after the peace with Great Britain was "Watts's Psalms," edited by Joel Barlow, which was issued in Hartford in 1785. Barlow was then thirty. He was a native of Connecticut, and had studied at Yale, where in 1778 he delivered a poem, entitled the "Prospect of Peace." His poetic talents had already attracted notice and this led the clergy to request that he should prepare an edition of Watts for public worship. He also edited a weekly paper in Hartford called the American Mercury, but afterward added law to literature. He had however, already contemplated what he considered his great poem, "The Columbiad." This was not completed until the lapse of twenty years, but its inception was given in the "Vision of Columbus," which was published the year our government was formed.

JIM KEENE.

The Ups and Downs of the Noted Speculator.

One of the most recent as well as most impressive wrecks of speculation, writes a New York correspondent to *The Troy Times*, is found in Jim Keene, who is now one of the poor devils of Wall street. A few years ago his name was paragraphed among the most successful of modern money kings, but to-day if his debts were paid he has hardly enough left to buy him a dinner. His career has been one of sudden and surprising change, and is peculiarly illustrative of what is commonly called good luck and bad luck. His early success turned his head and he thought he could not make a mistake, but he learned at last that it was just as easy to lose money as to make it, and in fact a little easier.

Keene began in California as a school-teacher, but soon turned speculator and made an immense fortune. Then he came to this city and created a sensation by his bold movements. He has operated in opium, pork, gas, mines, horses, grain, and stocks, and seemed ready to take in whatever might be offered. He was the brains of the famous corner in wheat in 1879, and, indeed, that was a lucky year for him in more than one operation. Some of our readers may remember the tremendous bull movement in Lake Shore which marked the time referred to, and thus brought out the exclamation of Uncle Rufus Hatch: "I did intend to go into Lake Shore along with Jim Keene." Uncle Rufus, however, got left, while Jim piled up his profits to a degree that made Wall street stare.

That year was his palmy time. He then had a villa at Newport worth $200,000, and also a fine house in town, and he kept a racing stable in England in addition to his splendid stud of horses at home. "Foxhall" and "Spendthrift" gave him prominence in British sporting circles and bore off some of the best prizes, though at a heavy expense. His luck seemed to extend as far as he reached. This led him to still greater ventures. He thought he could crush Jay Gould and become sole king of Wall street. He extended his operations and went into fancy stocks with an eagerness which surprised all his associates. The consequence was that he was loaded in every direction when the shrinkage came, and his wealth disappeared with a rapidity that has rarely been equaled. When, however, a man is loaded with Denver and Rio Grande at par, and unloads at 8, it does not take long to clean him out. How strange it now seems that this worthless bubble was one of his heaviest deals, and that he stuck to it with a reckless determination. Last June he failed, and since then he has been struggling to keep merely a home, but his share in an apartment house has just been sold and the man who so recently was reckoned at $10,000,000 is now almost an object of charity. Such is life in Wall street.

There was a time when he was pointed out in Wall street with the exclamation: "There goes Jim Keene with $1,000,000 in each pocket. "Now, however, the word is: "There goes Jim Keene—all blown in." He has tried to keep up nerve under this collapse, but his face bears the mark of disappointment. He was thin before his troubles began, and this makes his five-feet-nine-inch frame look still taller. His mustache and stubby beard have lost that expression of power that they once seemed to have, and his fiery temperament is abated. There was a time when he was ready for a quarrel at a moment's notice, and when he damned the market or the brokers in the liveliest manner; but when a man's pockets are empty he is generally less boisterous. His day is now over, and he may take his place among the hungry crowd of curbstone brokers and guttersnipes.

But yesterday the name of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world:
Now lies he there and none so poor
To do him reverence.

Old Bones.

"Them there is kittle stewed and these here is tank biled," said the foreman of a bone-boiling establishment on Long island, pointing to two piles of old bones which had passed through the rendering process. "Them slick bones over there is shins, and them yender is bones out o' the forelegs o' cattle. Here's a lot o' shinbone knuckles, all ready for burnin'. They'll be chucked in with that pile o' ribs, skulls, and miscellaneous j'ints ye see in the corner, and all made into boneblack. The burners would like to have the best quality of bones for their use, because they get more charcoal out o' them than they kin out o' the common bones. The boneblack they make they sell to sugar refiners, and this big heap o' ribs and skulls and odds and ends o' cattle and sheep skeletons there will jist as like as not be filterin' sugar in a few days, and some o' you fellows may be puttin' some o' the same sugar in yer coffee 'fore a week's over.

"But the best quality of bones is shins and thighs and fore legs, and we don't waste no shins nor no thighs nor no front legs on the boneburners nor the fertilizer grinders. They can't pay more than $25 a ton for the best there is, and we can sell all the shins we can git for $40 a ton. Thighs are worth $30 a ton to us, and every ton o' front legs we kin bile fetches us $30.

"The manufacturers of knife handles, sleeve buttons, collar buttons, bone jewelry, parasol and umbrella handles, combs, tooth-brushes, hair-brushes, and all that sort of things that the country can produce. The thigh bones is used for tooth-brush handles more than any other, and all in this country. The bones for buttons and knife handles mostly goes to Europe. Fancy parasol handles is turned out o' sheep's legs, and some o' the nicest ivory fans ye ever see used to be trottin some old ram or ewe around the pasture lot. Sheep leg bones polishes up slicker than any other bones, and haint so brittle as the shin bone of a cow or thigh bone of a steer.

"We collect bones all over the country. A ton o' pig iron ain't worth more than a quarter as much as a ton of the commonest kind of bones is when it is ready for the burner or grinder. The west almost fills the bone market now, there's so much cattle slaughterin' done out there. The bone b'iler gits hair oil, neatsfoot oil, and sizin' glue out of his stock as he gits it ready for the market. Bones that we sell to fertilizer gridders we b'ile the meat off in open kittles, 'cause they bring just as much as if we put 'em in tight tanks and b'iled 'em under pressure. We do that with the bones for the burners, 'cause it takes out the nitrogen slick and clean and leaves the carbon, and that's what makes the boneblack.

"We get a pint of good neatsfoot oil out of every full set o' shins and hoofs of a cow or steer. The liquor that's left after b'ilin' the thighs and shins makes as good sizin' glue as a paper-manufacturer can git, nowadays. We kin get enough marrow out of a car-load o' bones to stock any barber shop with bear's grease for a month. The best bear's grease is made out o' the marrow of old bones.

"Bone b'ilin' don't smell very good, that's so. At least that's what everybody thinks 'cept the ones that's makin' the boodle out of it."—*New York Sun.*

Overworked Children.

New Jersey has a child labor law which forbids the employment in manufactories of boys under 12 years of age and girls under 14, and also provides that no child under 14 shall be employed more than sixty hours a week. Last July an amendment to the law went into effect. This says that no child between 12 and 15 shall be employed in any manufactory unless such child shall have attended school for twelve weeks within one year immediately preceding the employment. The annual report of Lawrence T. Fell, the inspector of factories and workshops, has just been made.

There are eight thousand factories in the state, employing about fifteen thousands youths and children. When the educational section of the law went into operation hundreds of children who could not show that they had attended school were turned out of the shops. They or their guardians made application for permits for them to work, and during the rest of the year the inspectors were largely engaged in considering those cases. Through these examinations the inspectors discovered startling facts concerning the ignorance of the children.

The average age at which they went to work was 9 years, after one or two years of schooling. All of them had been accustomed to work ten hours a day, and many of them even fourteen hours. Those who had entered the shops the earliest in life were the punest and the most ignorant. Some of them were set at work at so tender an age that they could not tell when they began. The weekly wages of the children do not average $2. Many of the children often complain that they do not have a full dinner hour, and when doing overtime they got only fifteen or thirty minutes for supper. A girl under 15 years was found by Inspector Fell working at 10 o'clock at night in a factory where the temperature was over 100 degrees. After her thirteen hours and a half of toil she had to walk two miles before reaching home.

The vast majority of the children cannot spell words of more than one syllable, and many cannot spell at all. They cannot answer the simplest questions in geography. A girl of 13 years told an inspector that Europe was in the moon. A few were found who never heard of the sun, or moon, or earth, and a large number who could not tell where or when they were born. A boy born in New York and living in Paterson said that New York was in Jersey and Jersey was in Paterson. This boy had been at work from his 8th year. It was the opinion of some that Europe was an ocean. Ninety-five per cent could answer no questions about other states or cities of the United States. Children who had been brought to this country before their 6th year, in some cases, never heard the name of their native country. Some children born in Holland never heard of that country, and some children born in Ireland said that Ireland was in America. Boys and girls who had been brought to this country from Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany, between the ages of 12 and 15 years, were better educated and knew more about the geography and history of America than children born and reared in the state.

Mr. Fell says the work of the inspectors has crowded day and night schools, and he suggests that the state provide more adequate school accommodations in every county. He also recommends that a law be passed for the protection of children employed where the sale of goods is carried on. The present law applies to factories only.—*New York Sun.*

Vanderbilt's Plucky Daughter.

William Seward Webb, a son of Gen. James Watson Webb, the journalist, married Lelia Osgood Vanderbilt, the last remaining unmarried daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, the richest man in America. It was a love match, too, and the young pair are as happy as turtle doves in each other's society. Webb was a young sprig and Vanderbilt did not like him. Figuratively speaking, he kicked him out of the house several times, but in this instance love laughed at kicks, and doubtless would have taken cuffs at the same time with perfect composure. The fact is, Mr. Vanderbilt forbade him the house, but the youg girl was in love with young Webb, and when a girl is in love there is one of two things—she will either get over it or go through with it. Miss Lelia had set her heart on the young doctor, and if the stern father had surrounded his domicile with a fence bristling with spikes, scattered broken bottles at all the approaches and populated the inclosure with hungry bulldogs the Romeo of my story would have braved all the dangers, with the additional one of the Vanderbilt boot, to bask in the light of his lady-love's eyes. The gentleman was unrelenting, and I verily believe there would have been an elopement but for the interference of Mrs. Vanderbilt. She was the daughter of a clergyman, you know. She is good hearted and sensible, and with a woman's foresight saw how things were going and told her husband that he must not try to prevent the match. He respects his wife, who is all that a helpmate implies to him, and bowed to her will. They were married with a good deal of pomp. Mr. Vanderbilt made the young man a junior partner in a firm of brokers, to give him a Wall street education, and then set him up in business for himself.—*Syracuse Journal.*

A Gorgeous Spectacle.

The Vienna Skating Club has just had a great success with its fancy ball held on the ice by the light of twenty electric lamps, and before an audience numbering over 1,000 within the inclosure and several thousand beyond. The ice was thronged with masqueraders of all kinds. About 200 first-rate skaters performed a pantomime, the scenes for which were formed by grottoes of ice and plants embellished with colossal icicles and frozen spray. A score of lady skaters personified nymphs and goddesses. A gorgeous precession, about half a mile in length, of cars, like those of the Italian carnivals, representing the seasons and other subjects, concluded the pantomime.—*New York Post.*

FACT AND FANCY.

Toronto has a water famine.

Four Easton, Pa., people ate 802 pies in 1884. They still live.

There are not less than 250 telegraph offices in New York city.

The losses of cattle in Indian Territory this winter are placed as high as 68 per cent.

Harvard students complain that the faculty give them more liberty in their studies than in their sports.

It is said a pinch of powdered alum dropped into a pitcher of muddy water will clear it almost instantly.

Of the 623 newspapers and periodicals published in foreign languages in this country 483 are in German.

On the 1st of February the sum of $116,343.53 remained as a balance in the general treasury of Mexico.

From the various signs of Candlemas day it was inferred that there will be six more weeks of winter weather.

Oysters are becoming so scarce in Maryland waters that several vessels have given up the business as a bad job.

Piano-tuning has been added to the course of instructions for women in the New England Conservatory of Music.

It is expected that the subscription opened in the City of Mexico for Spanish earthquake sufferers will reach $50,000.

A New York letter says: "The feeling against O'Donovan Rossa since he was shot by Mrs. Dudley has been very marked here."

The February moon fulls on the 28th at 11 o'clock in the evening, so that we come within an hour of having no full moon in February.

Fall River roughs took the Salvation army at its word, with a volley of stones, disabling several women, and fatally injuring one.

Seth Green is probably the first fish-dentist in the world. He recently extracted a live trout's teeth without injuring the "speckled beauty."

Legislation against the sale or gift of cigarettes to boys under 10 years of age has already got through one branch of the North Carolina legislature.

The Chinese government intends making the expulsion of Chinese from Eureka, Cal., an international matter, and will claim indemnity from the United States.

A Maine judge recently gave a prisoner a light sentence, saying he was entitled to some consideration for not taking the stand and adding perjury to his other crime.

A file and knife throwing artist nailed a confiding Winnipeg youth to to the back of the stage while illustrating how near he could come to hitting him without actually doing so.

Good, cultured Boston is shivering on the brink of a big social sensation that promises one or two divorce suits and an interesting chapter in the career of at least one local literary idol.

A correspondent asks a Western editor why it is more natural for women to shed tears than it is for men, and he replies that it is because women as a class drink more water than men do.

It is more than suspected that very many of the snake bites causing death in India are caused by parents desiring to put an end to superfluous offspring in a manner which defies discovery of guilt.

A person sleeping on his right side, according to a celebrated French physiologist, will have incoherent and absurd dreams, but when sleeping on the left side the dreams will be of an intelligent nature.

Many southern railway companies have this year placed their old cross-ties at the disposal of the mayors of towns along the lines of their roads to be distributed to deserving poor people for fire-wood.

In a dry-goods fight at Chambersburgh, Pa., one firm put the price of calico down to one quarter of a cent per yard, whereupon the rival concern offered calico at one-eighth of a cent, or eight yards for a cent.

Prof. Bauer of San Francisco states, as a result of careful research, that a sure remedy for phylloxera is to mix half an ounce of quicksilver with its weight of clay and introduce it into the hole in which the vine is planted.

"What makes you so late coming to school this morning?" asked a teacher in one of the New York public schools of a tardy pupil. "They arrested a burglar on fifty-eighth street, and ma sent me to the station-house to see if it was pa," was the reply.

A steamship captain who was married in Boston recently was denied the pleasure of his wife's company on his return trip to Europe, as it is against the rules of the company by which he is employed for a captain to have his wife with him on his trips to and fro across the ocean.

An extraordinary amount of suffering among the widows and children of the lost Gloucester fishermen is reported by *The Cape Ann Advertiser.* The fund subscribed for the benefit of these people is nearly exhausted, and the stores of provisions and clothing collected for them are rapidly diminishing under the steady drain that is made upon them.

Bookmaking five hundred years ago was a costly business. The bill for designing and writing in manuscript in 1402 has just come to light. The parchment, the writing, the miniatures, the silver nails, gold-plated and enameled, ink figures, seventy smaller gold-plated silver nails, a gold-plated silver clasp, sky-blue satin, and binding together cost, according to present value, $186, the miniatures alone costing $80. The missal is now no longer extant, but is called *pulcherrimum et elegantissimum* in the bill.

The Revista de Monterey makes known a discovery that calls to mind the prediction of Nostradamus that the world would come to an end in 1886. There was recently found in the church at Oberol, in the diocese of Trevera, Mexico, a stone upon which is an inscription to the effect that the destruction of the world will take place in the year when the Passover occurs on St. Mark's day, Pentecost on St. Anthony's day, and Corpus Christi on St. John's day. All this will happen in the year 1886.

Why a Sugar Firm Failed.

"Another big failure," said Smith as he opened his morning paper.

"A big failure?" queried his spouse.

"Yes. A firm in Holland, who were engaged in the wholesale sugar trade, have failed for $1,000,000."

"Is it possible!" exclaimed Mrs. Smith. "The recent reduction in the price of sugar caused their failure, didn't it?"

"I don't know," said Smith. I guess the reason of their failure was because the weather was too cold for anybody to dig sand."—*Newman Independent.*

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

Cholera has at last reached the United States. There were two cases on a vessel arriving at Salem, Massachusetts. Though ample provision has been made for the isolation of these particular cases yet there is a strong probability that others will be announced as the season progresses, and that the disease will spread over its usual route.

The mercantile failures for the quarter ending 30th March, number 3,058, which, compared with the corresponding quarter last year, shows an increase of 362 failures, or about 11 per cent. The liabilities for the quarter just closed foot up $46,181,951, against $40,186,978 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of nearly $6,000,000.

Marshal Bazaine, the French General who was at one time under sentence of death for cowardice in surrendering Metz during the Franco Prussian war, is now penniless and in a most destitute condition at Madrid. It is said that the Duc d'Aumale, who presided over the general court-martial at Versailles which sentenced Marshal Bazaine to death, has just learned of the refugee's poverty and sent him some money.

Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, a distinguished surgeon of Boston, gives smokers the comforting assurance that "the percentage of cases of cancer of the lip resulting from smoking, is so small compared with that from other causes, often unassignable, that it is an argument of little weight against the use of tobacco." And the British Medical Journal goes to the length of saying that cancer was never produced by tobacco.

The friends of the Mississippi river improvement have discovered that there is a balance of $9,000,000 to the credit of river and harbor improvement, and, according to law and the precedent established by Grant in 1875, this sum is wholly at the discretion of the Secretary of War. Gen. Gilmore, President of the River Commission, is preparing a report in which he will recommend a system of perfect banks and first class levees as the only practical means of improving the river, but this view is vigorously combated by the upper river people who do not wish the money to be expended in that way.

The seventeth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Bismarck was celebrated throughout the German Empire as a holiday. The emperor, members of the royal family, the federal counsellors and ministers, and hosts of other dignitaries, called on Bismarck. He was presented with the titles to a great estate. The entire day was taken up by delegations which had come to present testimonials from all classes of the German people and from all parts of the empire. All the newspapers published warm tributes to the worth and genius of Bismarck. The opposition papers praised the chancellor's efforts during the present and recent years to maintain peace among the nations and to fulfill his duty to the emperor and to the German nation.

Commissioner of Labor Wright has sketched out the plan of work he proposes to undertake the coming season, and the readiness with which Secretary Lamar falls in with the prospectus indicates that the labor bureau will remain in Mr. Wright's charge for at least a year. The commissioner intends to devote the coming months to an inquiry into the cause and cure of "hard times," which, as he says, is "the constitutional disease so far as the labor question is concerned." So long as the times are prosperous and business is brisk, labor shares in the sunshine. But then come darker days; trade falls off, shops are closed, wages are reduced animosities are excited between capital and labor, there are strikes, violence and distress. It will be the first inquiry of the bureau to seek the reasons for these industrial depressions and discover, if possible, their remedy. For this purpose the bureau will study the political, social and moral questions involved in labor depressions both in this country and in others.

Henry Ward Beecher, now on a lecturing tour at the south, has given utterance to his views concerning the relations between whites and blacks. While firmly maintaining equal rights under the laws for both races, and especially those guaranteed to freedmen, he was explicit upon one or two points. He said, he did "not think it wise that whites and blacks should mix blood, yet it is their right and liberty to do so if they choose. But it is to be discouraged on the grounds of humanity. The slaves are free; they must come under the universal law. As to their social position, no legislation can put ignorance and knowledge on a level, indolence and industry, virtue and vice, rudeness and refinement. The household is to be free to choose or refuse its company; no obstruction should be put in the path of education. All opportunities for development should be sacredly kept open to every class, every encouragement given to industry, wealth, refinement and good citizenship. After that, society must be free, so far as legislation is concerned, to choose its own partnerships."

GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

A Concise Biographical Sketch of the Life of the Great Military Chieftan.

Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth president of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822. His ancestors were Scotch. In 1823 his parents removed to Georgetown, O., where his boyhood was passed. He entered West Point military academy in 1839. His name originally was Hiram Ulysses, but the appointment was blunderingly made Ulysses S., and so it had to remain. The study in which he showed most proficiency during his course at the academy was mathematics. He graduated in 1843 at the age of 21 years, ranking 21st in a class of 39, and was made brevet second lieutenant of infantry, and attached as supernumerary lieutenant of the fourth regiment which was stationed on the Missouri frontier.

In 1845 the regiment was ordered to Texas, and Grant was commissioned as a full lieutenant. He first saw blood shed at Palo Alto, May 8th, 1846. He took part in every battle of the Mexican war. After the battle of Molino del Ray he was appointed first lieutenant for his gallantry and was breveted captain for his conduct at Chapultepec. After the capture of the city of Mexico, he with his regiment was stationed at Detroit.

In 1848 he married Julia T. Dent, daughter of a merchant of St. Louis and sister of one of his classmates. In 1852 he accompanied his regiment to California and Oregon, and in 1853 was commissioned full captain. In 1854 he resigned and moved to a farm near St. Louis. There his daughter Nellie and one of his sons (Fred) were born. He subsequently removed to St. Louis where he fought the wolf from the door, being unable to obtain employment.

In 1860 he moved to Galena, Ill., where his father was engaged in the leather trade. When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant who was then 39 years old and the father of 4 children, the eldest of whom was 11, was chosen to command a company of volunteers with which he marched to Springfield. There he acted as mustering officer and on June 17, 1861, he was commissioned colonel, joined his regiment at Mattoon and marched to Missouri. Reporting to Gen. Pope he was placed in command of the troops at Mexico.

On August 23 the president commissioned him brigadier general of volunteers, a promotion he first heard of through the papers, and assumed command at Cairo. He seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee, on Sept. 6 which was his first military achievement and accured three days after he assumed his new command. On Nov. 7 with two brigades he fought the battle of Belmont where he commanded in person and had a horse shot under him. John A. Logan was with him as colonel. Grant then was given command of the district of Cairo, one of the largest military divisions of the country. After reconnoisance he started on Feb. 3 from Paducah with a force of 15,000 men for the capture of Forts Henry and Donaldson. The capture of the latter being the first brilliant victory that had crowned the federal arms Grant sprang at once into national celebrity. He was immediately commissioned major-general of volunteers and took command of 40,000 to make an expedition up the Tennessee. In the celebrated battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, where both sides lost about 12,000, he was slightly wounded. Gen. Halleck was called to Washington and Grant became commander of the department of West Tennessee. He won a complete victory Sept. 19 at Iuka and was attacked at his position at Corinth. On October 16 his department extended to Vicksburg and was designated the department of the Tennessee. After his seige and capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major general of the regular army, and was placed in command of the Mississippi, comprising the departments commanded by Sherman, Thomas, Burnside and Hooker. After his victories at Missionary Ridge, and Lookout Mountain, congress voted him a medal and passed a bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general and Grant was immediately nominated. He received his commission from President Lincoln and on March 17, 1864, assumed command of the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Potomac. With 700,000 men under him he planned two campaigns, one under Gen. Meade, to operate against Lee at Richmond, the other under Sherman against Atlanta. On May 3 Grant moved on Richmond crossing the Rappadan with the army of the Potomac, with 140,000 men pushing through the Wilderness, where the bloody battle of the Wilderness was fought which foiled Grant's attempt to interpose his army between Lee and Richmond. Being repeatedly repulsed by Lee with bloody results, he sent the famous message which closed with, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." And he did. His losses were 54,551, and Lee's 33,000.

After the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of Lee at Appomatox Court House April 9, Grant fixed his headquarters at Washington and on July 25, 1866 was commissioned general of the United States army. He was made secretary of war during the suspension of Stanton from August 12, 1867, to January 15, 1868.

He was unanimously nominated on the first ballot for president at the republican convention held at Chicago May 21, 1868 with Schuyler Colfax vice president. The ticket carried 26 states. He was inaugurated March 4, 1869.

In 1871 President Grant urged the annexation of Santo Domingo, but the senate withheld its approval. A commission of five British and five American members, on May 8, signed a treaty on the subject of navigation and the "Alabama Claims." The latter was submitted to a court of arbitration at Geneva, Switzerland, on Sept. 14, 1873, and the sum of $15,500,000 was awarded to be paid by the British government to the United States for damages to American commerce by Confederate cruisers fitted out in British ports. The Ku-Klux bill was enforced by a presidential proclamation. He appointed a commission to inquire into civil service and remedy it.

He was renominated and elected to another term in 1872. In 1874 he vetoed a bill to increase the volume of currency.

At the close of his term, accompanied by his family, he made a trip around the world, and everywhere received with the highest honors ever accorded a citizen of the United States. His return home was a perfect ovation from San Francisco, where he landed, to his home at Galena, whence he had started on his brilliant career.

He afterwards removed to New York and engaged in business, which resulted disastrously. His last days were burdened by regret that his honorable name should go down to posterity with the blot he fancies the exploits of his partner Ferdinand Ward have cast upon it by his business transactions.

In the summer of 1884 Gen. Grant visited St. Paul as the guest of Henry Villard on the celebration of the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad. Of all the notables of that auspicious day Gen. Grant was the cynosure of every eye in the vast multitude that thronged the line of march.

On the 3d of February last congress accepted the war relics and mementoes of the famous hero, upon which he had placed a mortgage to William Vanderbilt to secure a loan of $150,000 and which Vanderbilt presented Mrs. Grant, she accepting on condition that they be presented to the United States. The mementoes will be placed in the government building.

On the 4th of March Gen. Grant was placed on the retired list of the army, with rank and pay of general, and the first official act of President Cleveland was to sign Gen. Grant's commission.

Genral Barrios Certainly Dead.

Secretary Whitney has received a dispatch from Commander Mahan, of the Wachusett, dated at La Libertad, San Salvador, which says: "Barrios is certainly dead. The Nicaraguans entered Honduras, routing the enemy, who retreated in disorder toward Guatemala. A telegram from Zaldavar to the authorities here says Mexico will make a formal alliance with Zaldivar. I expect this will end the trouble without another shot. Probably both armies will march on Guatemala city." Mr. Peralta, the Costa Rican minister, received the following cablegram from the president of Salvador:

"Santa Anna, April 9.—We confirm a complete victory at Chalchuapa and the death of President Barrios and his son, Don Venancio.

[Signed] ZALDIVAR."

Capt. Norton, commanding the Shenandoah, informs the navy department that he has landed about 150 men in Panama for the protection of American interests. Secretary Whitney telephed: "Your duties are confined to protecting railway and steamship companys' property and the lives and property of American citizens, and so far as your force permits, to keep the transit open. In conflicts between local forces you must not participate, nor show favor or disfavor to either."

The Dakota Grain Law.

Fargo, Special Telegram, April 9.—Reports in regard to the action being taken by the farmers on the bill for regulating railways and warehouses in the matter of wheat shipment are beginning to come in. Superintendent Odell, of the Northern Pacific, states that but little advantage is being taken of the new law except at one or two points, but fuller advices show that the farmers are procuring copies of the law and will take advantage of the facilities extended to them as soon as they become sufficiently acquainted with its working. The law has been much inveighed against, but it is believed, after all, its effects will be of great benefit. Donald McFadden of Valley City is reported to have been guaranteed an advance of six cents by a Minneapolis dealer on some wheat shipped in cars furnished him on the side track at that point under the new law. If the facts in this case are as alleged the bill will prove a great success and benefit to the agriculturists. Small clubs of farmers are reported forming in various sections, and when a member desires to fill a car for shipment the whole club brings teams and enough wheat is hauled to the station to fill the car within the required twenty-four hours specified in the law. If this practice is resorted to generally it is believed the elevator companies will withdraw their buyers from the small stations. The war rumors have greatly strengthened prices here and one dealer disposed of 14,000 bushels at 73 cents at this point, an advance of six cents since last Monday.

ROYALTY IN IRELAND.

The Prince and Princess of Wales in Dublin—Both Enthusiasm and Disorder Provoked.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, arrived in Dublin, Ireland, on the 8th. A dispatch says: They arrived at Dublin at 2 o'clock and were accorded a splendid welcome. In answer to the address of welcome presented to him by the citizens' committee, the prince said he was delighted to renew his acquaintance with Dublin. In the passage through the streets of the city the party was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. The houses on both sides of the avenues along which they proceeded were adorned with beautiful decorations and crowded with spectators, eager to catch a glimpse of the future king and queen. Along the route of the royal procession on its way to Dublin castle many persons were crowded in past the escort of the lancers. The prince of Wales took all these irregularities good-naturedly and reassured the displaced spectators by shaking hands cordially with all of them within his reach. Earl Spencer, the Irish viceroy, was loudly cheered as he drove through the streets of Dublin in the procession. Lord Mayor John O'Connor, who is a strong Nationalist, but who drove in official state with the royal escort, was loudly hissed by the Nationalists. Not a sign of welcome is visible on the city hall of Dublin, and this fact stands out so conspicuously as to force comments. Fully a thousand students paraded the streets and marched to Dublin castle, singing loyal songs and carrying union jacks on the end of walking sticks. The royal visitors are loudly cheered wherever they appear.

Before the procession started, an address of welcome by the chamber of commerce was read. It dwelt specially upon the beneficent influence which the visit of the prince and princess would exercise upon the welfare of Ireland. It alluded also to the labors of the prince in the cause of housing the poor of London, a subject, the address said, of great interest to many people in the Irish capital. When the procession was about to start several bands joined in rendering the air of "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

The princess of Wales captured the populace at sight. The refined beauty of her face and the elegance of her figure were most artistically set off in a special costume of green, which had been made for the occasion. The dress was composed of a close-fitting, dark green velvet bodice, with a silk skirt to match, and a princess bonnet trimmed with beads and dark-green feathers. This tribute to the Irish colors, so deftly and beautifully made was instantly recognized by the people, and her royal highness was everywhere greeted with applause. After luncheon at Dublin castle, which was over at about 3:30 in the afternoon, the prince and party proceeded to the Dublin society's show at Ball's bridge. The royal escort on this trip was composed of the Hussars. This escort was preceded by Earl Spencer, escorted by the Lancers. At Ball's bridge the reception was just as enthusiastic as the one on College green, and the cheering along the route was hearty and unanimous. The exhibition was varied, one of the features being a series of extraordinary jumping feats. The grand stand, which has been altered for the occasion, was crowded with prominent persons. The city is brilliantly illuminated.

The police had some difficulty at one time in preventing a collision. Some Nationalists began shouting "God save Ireland," and attempted to raise a demonstration for Parnell. An attempt was made to burn the union jack which had been stolen from the mansion house by students, but the attacking party was driven off by a combined force of students and loyalists, headed by 100 policemen with drawn revolvers. The mob took revenge by breaking the windows of the house from which the flag was flying.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The Russo-Afghan Fight Likely to Precipitate War Between England and Russia.

The Official Messenger, at St. Petersburg, published the following:

Gen. Kamoroff reports that in consequence of hostile manifestations by the Afghans he was compelled to attack them. The Afghans were posted on both banks of the River Kuskh, in an entrenched position. The fight occurred on the 30th of last month. The Afghan force was 8,000 men and eight guns, and was defeated with the loss of all the field artillery, two standards of banners and the entire camp outfit, and all the provisions of the Afghans were captured. The Russian loss was three subalterns and ten soldiers killed and twenty-nine wounded. When the fighting ended Gen. Kamoroff returned to the position he had formerly occupied.

A dispatch to the London Times from Gulran of April 3 states that the Russians, while making a pretext of changing their outposts on the Afghan frontier, attacked Penjdeh, March 30, and drove the Afghans out of their positions.

Mr. Gladstone said in Parliament England had kept her part of this agreement. Up to March 30, at least, the Afghans had made no advance nor any forward movement of any kind. So far as the information possessed by the ministers went, the government must regard the attack by the Russians upon Penjdeh as unprovoked. The government had asked for an explanation of this attack from Russia, but, of course sufficient time had not yet elapsed for the receipt of an answer to this request. Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, had, however, telegraped that M. De Giers, the Russian prime minister, had expressed for himself and for the czar an earnest hope that this unhappy incident might not prevent the continuation of the negotiations for peace.

This remark was greeted with shouts of derisive laughter and the impression is that war between England and Russia cannot be adverted.

The anti-Russian feeling in both parties in the house of commons amounts to a passion. If Russia's explanation of the attack on the Afghans be delayed or incomplete, the British government will be forced to declare war or resign. Decline in consols since the opening of Afghan frontier dispute has been 5 per cent, which equals the fall in consols at the opening of the Crimean war.

The London Morning Post states that Gen. Wolseley has been ordered to withdraw one-third of his entire force from the Soudan for services elsewhere.

The Winnebago Reservation Order.

Attorney General Garland's opinion on the Winnebago reservation has been made public. After reciting that Clark Thompson, under an act of congress of Feb. 21, 1863, and by direction of the Indian commissioner, removed the Winnebagoes from Minnesota to what is now known as the Winnebago reservation, and also under an act of March 3, 1863, he removed the members of the Sisseton, Medawakaton, Wahpeton and Wahpakonta, Sioux, to what is known as the Crow Creek agency, and the further fact that the Winnebagoes, on March 8, 1865, deded their land to the United States, and went to Nebraska, and in 1866 the various bands of Sioux on the Crow Creek reservation were removed to Nebraska, and wandering bands of Sioux went upon and occupied the abandoned lands, the opinion is stated that these lands are found not to be reservations in a strict legal sense, but understood to have been such generally and by the government itself, therefore the grant must be held to refer to such lands as were reputed to be reservations. The words in the treaty are amply sufficient to point out the portion of the public domain intended to be ceded. To these considerations may be added that Indian treaties are not constructed strictly but liberally in favor of the Indians (3 opinion, 465, the Kansas Indians, 5 Wallace, 737). In conclusion, I am of the opinion that the lands in question are covered by the treaty of the 29th of April, 1868, and consequently that the executive order of the 27th of February, 1885, is inoperative.

GRANT'S LIFE PROLONGED.

The Medical Aspects of the Case Presented Clearly.

New York Special: There has been so much unsatisfactory speculation about the danger of an immediate fatal termination of Gen Grant's disease that the Pioneer Press correspondent gained an audience with a gentleman who knows as much about the medical and other aspects of the case as any one. He allowed himself to be interviewed on the condition that his name would not be used. It is sufficient, therefore, to say, that the gentleman has been a regular visitor at the general's house, and has seen the sick man every day for a month. He said:

It will surprise Gen. Grant's physicians very much if he dies within a week. The chances are that he will live two weeks longer, and I would not give much odds that he will live until May. Of course, some unforeseen accident, such as sudden faintness of the heart, may occur at any moment and upset my phrophecy, but with that possible exception, I think you will find it a true one."

"What is to be feered most?" was asked.

"First of all, blood poisoning. The trouble Tuesday morning was caused by the lodgements in the rear of the larnyx suddenly becoming loose and leaving the raw sores uncovered. Thus, at the first friction they began to bleed. In their present exposed condition, these tissues may absorb some of the poisonous matter from the cancer, and thus it will enter the blood. The physicians, I understand, are now directing their efforts to warding off this danger, and they will probably succeed in doing so, for a couple of weeks, at least. When you see Gen. Grant's temperature going up and his pulse becoming irregular, then look out for danger. That will mean that the poison has reached his blood. The second cause of alarm is exhaustion. A bad spell from sleeplessness, or some similar cause, may turn him right around, and before a reaction can set in he will die. The contingency is made all the more liable by the general's recent loss of blood, which can never be regained. The cancer itself, I think is the last source of danger. It is now stationary, and has been so for a week. There is no possibility of its developing sufficient to become fatal for two months at least, and with proper treatment it could be held in abeyance until fall I think."

"What are the chances of another hemorrhage?"

"One is likely to occur at any time, but I do not think it will alarm the physicians. It can be stopped before any material damage is done. That on Tuesday last was expected by the doctors, though it came a little too soon. There is little trouble now with the throat, as it is under control. Whatever pain he suffers now is relieved by the constant application of cocain."

"You regard the general's condition as favorable then?" inquired the reporter.

"Undoubtedly his faculties are as clear as they ever were, and he is fully capable of transacting any business that might come to a man in active life. He would be as able to direct the movements of an army in the field to-day as he was twenty years ago, so far as his mental condition is concerned."

"Does the general show the effects of his long confinement?"

"Only in a measure, and not so greatly as has been stated in the newspapers. The face is full and inclined to be flushed, rather than pale. There is a worn appearance and sinking in behind the ears and in the back of his neck, but that comes mostly from his loss of blood Tuesday. I would not say that his body is emaciated. That is not the word. His arms and limgs have become small and thin, and he has lost flesh, but it is far from a condition that is implied by calling it emaciated. Of course his eyes are not as bright as they might be, but to-day there was a gleam in them that I have not seen before for a month."

General Grant Less Despondent.

New York Special: Gen. Grant is not as moody and despondent as he was a few days ago. While one of his physicians was with him early this morning reference was made, incidentally, to the fact that one week ago today he was on the point of death and only saved by the timely injection of brandy.

"You saved my life then, doctor," Gen. Grant said, "but what was the use of it?"

"We had been doing the best we could," was the physician's reply.

"I appreciate it all," continued the general, "though I don't say much about it. I would trumpet you from one end of the world to the other if you could cure me entirely.

As the sick man, lying back amid his pillows on his arm chair, said this, he looked his physician straight in the eye. There was a sudden gleam and brightening up in his gaze, as he was trying to read the doctor's mind before he could speak. The physician hesitated but a few seconds, yet it told the tale of the hopeless battle that was being fought. Reading his fate in the doctor's mind, the general continued, without waiting for an answer: "It is only a question of days."

"There you are mistaken, general," said the doctor, quietly. "You will live for weeks and perhaps months to come."

"It must be with less suffering then, if I do," came the response, and the conversation closed.

Suicide of Major Mower of Wisconsin.

Col. S. O. Mower, one of the proprietors of the Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph, and a gentleman well and favorably known in business, social and military circles, has shot himself in the head at the Kirley House in that city. No one is able to ascribe a cause for the suicide. His partner, Col. Watrous, says that Mower has been ailing for five weeks, and has only been at the office occasionally during that time. Col. Mower was about forty-two years of age. He was born in New England, and had lived in Wisconsin since 1857, when he came west with his mother, who was a widow at the time, and who afterward married Gen. Harrison C. Hobart. He was educated at Appleton, and enlisted at Chilton soon after the breaking out of the war as a private in his step-father's regiment. At the close of the war he came out a captain. since the war he has spent most of his time in the government engineer corps, and was for many years stationed in Michigan while on government work. He went to Milwaukee about a year ago, purcased an interest in the Sunday Telegraph, which he has since edited conjointly with Col. Watrous, the senior proprietor.

Massacre by Riel's Indian Allies.

Gen. Middleton the British commander is in communication with both Battleford and Prince Albert by wire. News comes via Battleford of a massacre by Crees at Frog Lake, eight miles west of Fort Pitt. Eight whites were killed, including two priests. The garrisons at Battleford and Prince Albert are safe as yet, but anxious for succor. The force will push as rapidly as possible. It is reported that Riel is entrenched at Batoches, and has cannon. This is doubtful. Middleton had a short conference with Indians. They expressed loyalty. The wires are crowded with official telegrams, and particulars are impossible to obtain.

In the Dominion house on the 9th, Sir John Macdonald said:

No confirmatory information has been received by the government as to the sensational reports respecting the advance of the Indians across the international boundary. We have a message from a reliable source at Calgary stating that it was generally believed that these reports were unfounded and that they were got up by interested parties.

Gen. Dent, the brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, who has returned to Washington from a visit to New York, is reported as saying that the Grant family has become reconciled to the fact that the general cannot recover. Before leaving the sick room, the attending physician permitted Gen. Dent to see Gen. Grant's throat, by means of a reflector. He says the cancer has made greater progress than any one who has not seen it can imagine. An artery in the throat must certainly give way soon, and then there is nothing to prevent the general dying. Notwithstanding all his suffering, Gen. Grant is perfectly resigned to his fate and prepared to die. Remarked Gen. Dent: "He is as calm and self-possessed to-day as he was at the battle of the Wilderness."

While Mrs. Tom Graham, the wife of a prominent citizen of Lexington, Ga., was at the well, a negro stepped up behind her and grasped her around the waist. She struggled bravely, but he carried her into a clump of bushes, where, exhausted by her struggles, she fell into a swoon and was at her brutal captor's mercy. She was found still unconscious. The countryside was soon searching for the negro.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Washington, D. C., paper publishes a statement to the effect that Maud Miller (Joaquin's daughter) was clandestinely married recently to the eldest son of Steele Mackaye. The affair occurred at Inglewood, N. J.

Hon. F. M. Goodykoontz of Chamberlain, who is now in Washington, speaking of the Crow Creek reservation said: There has been an immense amount of improvement made on the reservation since it was opened. It is estimated that there are at least six thousand settlers holding claims. Many of these have expended their all in bring their families and making improvements and I scarcely think they will move unless forcibly ejected. The day before I left Chamberlain, prominent citizens of that place sent a telegram to the president, urging him not to rescind the order opening the reservation. No answer has yet been received.

It having been decided that both regular and volunteer officers who served in the Mexican war are entitled to three months' extra pay, the treasury department, before commencing payment, has furnished the secretary of war with a list of the claimants, to ascertain if they are any way indebted to the government. The list comprises among others the names of Gen. Winfield Scott, Robert E. Lee, Persifer F. Smith, David E. Targgs, Albert Sydney Johnson, Gideon J. Pillow and James Longstreet. Payment is to be made to the survivors for established heirs. The matter has been agitated ever since 1848.

Postoffices Established—Montana: Blatchford, Custer county; Profile, Meagher county; Sunnyside, Gallatin county. Wis.: Lindworm, Milwaukee county. Postmasters Commissioned—F. C. Reinking, Bungert, Wis.; J. F. Marshall, Glenwood, Wis.; G. C. Hempel, Hempel, Wis.; D. W. Tower, Morris, Wis.; M. S. Bennett, Oak Ridge, Wis.; Sven Johan, Bengston, Wis.; J. C. Marsh, Spokeville, Wis.; O. Kittelson, Strum, Wis.; J. C. Orr, Orr, Dak.; A. H. McCabe, Downing, Wis.; E. B. Smith, Oak Valley, Iowa; William T. Coffman, South English, Iowa; John E. Kennedy, Blatchford, Mont.; G. G. Carvill, Profile, Mont.; Sarah A. Robertson, Sunnyside, Mont.; F. J. Kohlsdorf, Lindworm, Wis.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

The recent depredation of the Indians in the vicinity of Battleford seems to have been rather expensive, being estimated at about $200,000, a pretty large sum when the circumstances of the settlers are considered.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Senator Edmunds has sent a $50 check to the Methodist mission at Ogden, Utah.

Miss Fannie Zerovich of New York has begun a suit for breach of promise of marriage against Isaac Blounberg, and claims $50,000.

The will of the late Perry H. Smith was admitted to probate in Chicago, the bulk of his property being left to the widow and children.

Ex-Judge John K. Porter, the well known lawyer, was striken with apoplexy at his residence at Waterford, N. Y. He is not expected to live.

Dr. Brunet of Duluth attended the Montreal college when Riel was a student there and is very well acquainted with him and likes him, although he thinks his revolt will be a failure.

Mrs. Grant received a message from Queen Victoria, at Aix-le-Baine, France, inquiring as to Gen. Grant's condition. Col. Grant responded for his mother stating that Gen. Grant was no better.

Knevols & Ransom, of New York, the law partners of ex-President Arthur, have just issued neatly printed cards, announcing that on the 15th inst. Mr. Chester A. Arthur will resume the practice of law and connect himself with their firm as counsel.

Rear Admiral John Marston, United States navy, died at Philadelphia, in the ninetieth year of his life. Rear Admiral Marston was appointed midshipman April 15, 1813; lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825; commander, Sept. 8, 1841; captain, Sept. 14, 1855. He was placed on the retired list Dec. 21, 1861, and was appointed commodore on the retired list July 16, 1862, and afterward rear admiral.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

Brigands entered the village of Tulencos, in Spain, and tortured the priest to make him tell where his money was. They tore out his tongue and then burned him to a crisp.

Mme. De Kalomine will take up her residence in Rome, her late morganatic husband, the grand duke of Hesse, having financially satisfied her on her surrendering all papers and agreeing never to live again in Darmstadt.

The prince of Wales with his son, Prince Albert Victor, and a small party of friends, spent the afternoon visiting some of the slums of the city, entering some of the worst dwellings. The prince freely denounced their broken floors and roofs and sanitary wants, and said he hoped that such dwellings would soon be swept from the face of the earth, at the same time expressing his sympathy with the occupants.

The London Times editorially says: Neither the dignity nor the interests of the British empire can be served by wrangling in parliament. Mr. Gladstone's statement in the house of commons was worthy of England's representative. If it did not breathe defiance, it had the ring of constancy and resolution which neither foreigners nor Englishmen can mistake. It rests with Russia to purge herself of this dishonesty by acts of adequate and conspicuous reparation. The duty imposed upon us is one that England is capable of fulfilling, and we will not flinch until it is fulfilled.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Thomas McClintock of Chicago had his pockets picked of $5,000 on the cars at Allegheny City, Pa.

William H. Carroll, former labor agitator and the originator of the miners' union Pennsylvania, fatally shot Henry Taylor, a business man at Wilkesbarre. Carroll had been ejected by his landlord to make room for Taylor.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

A body, supposed to be that of S. S. Conant, was found at Coney Island.

Ryerson & Brown, livery stable keepers of New York, have failed with over $500,000 liabilities.

The Harvard college overseers recently declared it inexpedient to grant the petition of undergraduates for the repeal of the rules requiring attendance of daily prayers.

McGillicuddy has put the Pine Ridge Indian agency in safe hands and started for Washington to see what Red Cloud, his old enemy, has been doing to oust him from his place.

A bill providing that employes shall be paid in cash for services, and not in trade, was called up for third reading in the Illinois house of representatives, the vote being 94 to 34.

The Democratic papers of Chicago claim Harrison's election as mayor by from 350 to 400, while the Republican papers assert that the official count will show Smith carried the city. Both parties charge fraud.

Light rains during the last fortnight have greatly improved wheat and barley prospects in all sections of California. Except in San Joaquin valley the state has now had all the rain necessary to insure a good average crop.

William E. Harding, R. K. Fox's representative, deposited with Harry Hill the $2,500 for which John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan expect to fight on June 16. Every precaution has been taken to evade the law against prize fighting.

A suit has been brought in the supreme judicial court for Suffold county, Mass., by the National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers against Benjamin F. Butler, to recover $15,000, alleged to be due for failure to account while acting treasurer of the home.

The new board of directors of the Southern Minnesota Live Stock and Fair association has organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. H. Piper; first vice president, E. L. Watters; second vice president, Harry Shaubut; corresponding secretary, H. Himmelman, Jr.; financial secretary, James Morrison; treasurer, W. G. Hoerr.

MINNESOTA NEWS CONDENSED.

The counties have about all made returns to the state treasurer on the March tax settlement. The amount received aggregates about $80,000 on the revenue, and about $30,000 on the forestry and redemption funds.

Senator Sabin arrived at Stillwater a few days ago, where he will remain until the next session of congress.

G. S. Gordon's barn, with some hay, oats etc., at Owatonna was burned by an incendiary fire. Loss, $500. This was the fourth fire started by firebugs within forty-eight hours.

Pap Thomas Post No. 30 of Brainerd adopted resolutions denouncing the action of Plummers Post No. 50 of Minneapolis with reference to Gov. Hubbard's veto of the appropriation for a soldiers' and sailors' reunion. The Brainerd post pronounces this action "subversive of good government, and worthy of Paris or Central America."

At Willmar, the case of State vs. Charles Dahlheim, indicted on March 3 last for having committed rape upon his own daughter, thirteen years old, was, on motion of defendant's counsel, changed to Meeker county, where the prisoner will be tried in September.

Robert Miller, a prominent Democratic politician has bought the Fergus Falls Telegram, and will hereafter run it as a Democratic paper.

Northfield will do about $65,000 worth of building this season.

Blyberg's store, one of the landmarks of Pelican Rapids, burned recently.

Several glandered horses have been found in the town of Otto, Otter Tail county.

Brainerd voted to issue $50,000 in bonds to build a dam across the Mississippi river.

Dennis Ryan, Esq., has returned to St. Paul, having completed extensive arrangements for the equipment of his mammoth hotel, which will be thrown open for the reception of the public about the first of July. The Hotel Ryan has been leased to Mr. J. H. Brugh of Boston and Mr. Charles M. Truman of New York for a term of five years.

Gov. Hubbard has pardoned Ed. Mack and Robert Lincoln, both colored, and sentenced respectively to fifteen and ten years in the penitentiary for an assault upon an Indian squaw.

Mr. T. B. Rogers, an old resident of Featherstone, died at his home and was buried under the auspices of Red Wing Lodge No. 8, A. F. and A. M., of which he was a member.

Northfield's new city council has made the liquor license $500.

Gen. J. H. Baker and the other railroad commissioners, Gen. George L. Becker and S. S. Murdock, qualified, and the board held an informal conference at their office at the capitol. The law was considered and the scope of their duties discussed. It is understood that Gen. Baker will be chosen chairman, as the oldest and most experienced of the commissioners. Gen. Baker speaks in the highest terms of his new coadjutors, and declares that the law will be given a thorough and convincing trial.

W. A. Sumner & Co., who have been engaged in the grain commission business in Minneapolis, with a branch office in St. Paul, announced recently that they would do no more business.

It is said the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Fargo Southern will build a union depot 140x100 feet, at Ortonville.

There are about 25,000 persons in Minnesota who have to pay special government taxes for the sale or manufacture of liquor, beer, cigars and tobacco. These taxes must be paid before May 1, under penalty of prosecution.

The O. N. Nelson Lumber company of Stillwater has completed a mortgage on its entire real property to the Boston Safe Deposit company, as trustee, to secure an issue of 6 per cent. bonds of a sufficient amount to fund all of the floating debt and to retire all of the preferred stock of the company.

John Norland, one of the murderers of James Farley, hanged himself in the county jail at Duluth.

Andrew Kelly, brother of P. H. of St. Paul, was taken to the insane asylum at Independence, Ia.

Two brakemen were arrested at Shakopee on suspicion of having murdered Erick Hendrickson, whose body was found on the railroad track near there. They gave bail for $1,000 each to appear for preliminary examination.

It is estimated that the stock of logs in the district tributary to Minneapolis aggregates 387,000,000, as against 523,500,000 for the season of 1884. This indicates that the Mississippi river lumbermen fully realized the necessity of reducing the supply, and acted accordingly.

The Northern Pacific becomes a competitor for business between St. Paul, Superior and Duluth.

The name of the farm hand who was burned to death with Van Camp's farm house, near Oronville, recently, was Frederick Tyman, Jacob Ingel was badly injured.

The death of the man who took poison in the St. James hotel, Minneapolis, brings to light the fact that he was Ephraim Smith, a Canadian in the employ of Washburn, Crosby & Co.

It seems to be conclusively established that Andrew Almquist was killed by the cars at Dassel, and not murdered, as first believed.

Mrs. Vander Horck, who jumped into the river at Minneapolis, was found.

Wilkenson & Gilbert, general dealers at Villard, have assigned to Van Dyke of Minneapolis. The failure is a small one.

Andrew Flynn, a well-to-do farmer of Grand Prairie township, who lived about half a mile south of Ellsworth, was found dead on the prairie. He had been to Rock Rapids and purchased a vicious horse, and it is thought that he was thrown off and his neck broken.

Joseph Kollnesky's saloon, W. E. Calkin's law office, Squire Sweeney's office and Druids' hall, in Waverly, were burned. Kollnesky's loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,200. Other losses very light.

At the meeting of John S. Marsh post, G. A. R., at Redwood Falls, resolutions were adopted approving of the veto of the $7,000 appropriation for a junket.

Mrs. Platts, wife of Lieut. R. B. Platts formerly of the United States navy, died at Worthington recently.

Waterville has raised the price of liquor licenses to $300.

Mr. Isaac Plummer, an old and respected citizen of Faribault, died at the residence of his son, John Plummer, in the town of Wells, recently, aged seventy-seven years.

Lanesboro has just opened a $4,000 roller rink.

The regimental officers of the Second regiment, M. S. N. G., held a meeting at Mankato and elected First Lieut. D. F. McGraw, of the Mankato company as inspector of rifle practice and Sergeant Simmer, of the St. Peter company, as commissary of subsistence. It was decided to hold the annual encampment at Faribault during the week beginning June 24. Arrangements are being made to have the light battery at Fort Snelling join with the regiment in its encampment.

News was received at Owatonna from Bridgewater Nova Scotia, of the arrest of a man answering the description of Furnival, the supposed murderer of Rev. G. C. Tanner's daughter, Mrs. Perceval, and family, and two other parties at Fullerton, Neb. An attempt was made to have a photograph taken to send to Owatonna to have him identified, but he resisted so that an accurate picture could not be taken. Hon. G. Buffom of Owatonna left to indentify him, he having been an inmate of his family for years. An affidavit that the photograph he takes with him is a likeness of Furnival was made to enable the officers to extradite him.

Josiah Payne of Litchfield has a queer relic in the shape of a letters patent for the first leather splitting machine, invented by his father, Stephen Payne. It is printed on parchment, in primitive fashion, and bears the signature of Thomas Jefferson as president, and James Madison as secretary of state. It is dated 1808.

G. S. Gordon of Owatonna lost his barn and contents by an incendiary fire. Loss $500.

Personal Paragraphs.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., now a judge on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, was an officer in the Federal army, and was once left for dead upon a Southern battle-field.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, for twenty years on the Supreme bench of Michigan, and a well-known writer on legal topics, will retire from the bench at the close of the present year, when his term expires. There is a very general disposition among the legal fraternity and leading men of parties to secure Judge Cooley's renomination by both parties, but he now positively declines to serve longer.

Superintendent Bennett of Piqua, O., has been investing the extent to which tobacco is used by boys in city schools. He finds that in two grades of 73 boys from 12 to 15 years old, 31 habitully smoked cigarettes, and only 7 could say they never had smoked. Of 96 boys from 10 to 12 there were 68 smokers, and in the A B C class many had begun the practice.

The late Edmond About was writing Germaine, one of his best novels, which was being published as a feuilleton in one of the daily papers. The story, relating to a young consumptive girl who was in love, was approaching the fatal end, when the Empress Eugenie wrote to the author: "I conjure you, do not make the heroine die." About complied with the request, and Germaine was made to live in the novel. —Galignani.

The ex-Empress Eugenie was taking a carriage drive at Farnborough recently, when one of the horses took fright. The animal was killed by being impaled upon the shaft of the cart. The ex-empress and other occupants of the carriage were thrown out, but escaped unhurt. Another account says the ex-empress was riding with the Duc de Bassano in his carriage, and both were thrown violently to the ground and severely bruised and cut. The duke is eighty-two years of age, and there are fears that his injuries will prove fatal. The empress was less seriously hurt.

Rev. Charles G. Ames, of Philadelphia, speaking at Springfield, Mass., recently, said that a native of a Connecticut town once told him that on returning there after thirteen years' absence he found that all the young men of the place he had known in his youth as the sons of wealthy parents had become either sots, paupers or criminals. And yet Connecticut is sometimes called the land of steady habits.

The latest biography of George Eliot which is now being extensively reviewed in the newspapers, says that before her identity was made public Thrckeray thought that her books were not written by a woman. Mrs. Oliphant was sure they were not written by a woman. Mrs. Carlyle conceived the writer to be a "man of middle age, with a wife, from whom he got those beautiful feminine touches in his book, a good many children, and a dog that he has as much foudness for as I have for my little Nero." But Dickens said: "If they originated with no woman, I believe that no man ever before had the art of making himself mentally so like woman since the world began."

Some years before Abraham Lincoln became President a New York firm applied to him regarding the financial standing of one of his neighbors. Mr. Lincoln sent the following suggestive reply: "Yours of the 10th inst. received. I am well acquainted with Mr. —— and know his circumstances. First of all, he has a wife and baby; together they ought to be worth $50,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth $1.50, and three chairs worth, say, $1. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rat hole, which will bear looking into. Respectfully yours.—A. LINCOLN."

Washington E. Connor, who is reported as about to marry Jay Gould's daughter, is almost twenty-five years her senior, and has withstood the tender and fascinating endearments of several of New York's most famous belles. Young George Gould is his chum, and between them the sincerest affection exists. Many have had the erroneous impression that Mr. Connor's success and his present wealth are due to his close intimacy with Mr. Gould. This is a great mistake. Mr. Conner's present position has been secured by indomitable nerve, financial honor, and a shrewd and vigilant determination to grasp all opportunities offered him.

Chattanooga.

The city of Chattanooga, according to its Daily Times, has nearly doubled its population within the past five years, having increased from 13,000 in 1880 to 24,000 in 1885. The manufacturing capital of the city has likewise doubled within that time, standing now at over $5,000,000, Capital in wholesale trade is fully six times as great as the amount so engaged five years ago. During the past year half a million dollars has been invested there in new enterprises, and a million dollars in value of real estate changed hands at prices beyond those asked during the "boom" of 1882. The schools of the city, it is claimed, are in excellent condition, "in fact, among the very best in the country, and growing more efficient as the years pass."

An Electric Shock.

Professor Tyndall told this anecdote in the course of his third lecture on "The Sources of Electricity" in London. He was working with a battery equivalent to fifteen large Leyden jars, in one of his former discourses, and by chance he touched the arm of the machine. It had long been an earnest desire of this learned gentleman to see the effect of this force upon a human being, and he must have felt a peculiar gratification in experimenting upon himself. The whole charge was instantly poured into his body—and nobody knew anything about it except himself. He found, however, that his optic nerves were so curiously affected that for some time his limbs seemed to him to be separated from his body; otherwise he felt nothing at all.

The United States produces forty-eight bushels of cereals for each person, as against the raising of eleven bushels to each person in Great Britain and Ireland.

Sow Wheat.

[illegible] signs of the times, all indicate [illegible] who this spring sows all the [illegible] he can, will have a bonanza. To [illegible] nothing of the war in Europe that threatens to shut off the India wheat and the Russian wheat the prospect is that the surplus now on hand will not balance the shortage caused by the damage to winter wheat, added to the decrease in acreage of that cereal. The prospect last fall was so discouraging [illegible] many did not do as much fall [illegible]ing as they might have done and will make a shortage in the Northwest. We can see no good reason why farmers should not use every available acre for wheat, sowing Scotch Fife wheat whenever practicable. If war should be declared by European powers there would be such a demand for our wheat as never before, and if it should not, we could not reach the surplus of last year and wheat would still be a good thing. In case of a war everything we can produce will be in good demand at good prices.

Economize!

One of the greatest wastes on the farm comes from not using brains; in fact it may be called the greatest, because it is at the bottom of all other wastes. A little thinking will always save much labor. After accomplishing any piece of work most any of us can look back and see how we could have improved on it if we had only thought. As we review our crops of last year we can easily see where the yield could have been increased and now at the beginning of this season is the time to profit by it. By giving a little time to thought we oftimes save ten times the amount in hard labor. We omitted buying an implement that would have saved ten times its cost in one year's use in the time and labor wasted in trying to get along without it. We allow weeds to grow, not thinking to what proportions they will grow by the time the crops are too far advanced to admit of the hoe. A little thought would have saved this waste. And so it goes; a little waste here and there all arising from lack of thought, wastes not at all necessary and easily prevented had we thought. There are wastes from neglect, from laziness, from want of appreciation for cleanliness and thoroughness; wastes from the stock; from the manure heap, from the household. A little thought will save very much to the farmer, and the saving from this means even on a small farm will represent the interest on a considerable capital. The wastes arising from ignorance can very readily be diminished, and are in a large part inexcusable; those arising from carelessness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer as well as the business man must use business principles to secure the largest success, and the one should be as careful of the outgoes as the other.

The Starting Point.

At the threshold of another year's operations in the field, the garden and on the small fruit plantation, it is well to consider how much the outcome depends upon good plans, good soil, good seed, and good management. If these are present (and as a rule, judicious foresight can supply them) failure will be almost impossible. It is true that the elements can not be controlled, but diligence and the adoption of mitigating measures in case disaster does come, may turn seeming defeat into victory. The first requisite is a good soil in a good condition. Good seed must be procured and properly put in. A common cause of unsatisfactory crop consists in poorly prepared soil; let this work be done well. One of our western seedsmen offer these sensible suggestions, which though not new, can not be too often presented: "Don't cultivate to kill weeds alone, but to admit the air, and thus utilize the fertilizing matters in the soil. Cultivate early, cultivate often, cultivate late, cultivate thoroughly, and you will be troubled very little with weeds. Keep posted; take the papers; no investment pays so well. Ten dollars invested in this way will pay better than stocks and bonds."—Prairie Farmer.

MODERN FEUDALISM.

Farm, Stock and Home.

But few people, perhaps, are familiar with the principles of the Feudal system of the middle ages. Yet every person of average intelligence has a knowledge of the practical workings of that most cruel and pernicious system of government. He knows it consisted of the flagrant abuse of privileges granted to one class of citizens, but denied to another.

The feudal lords, living in luxury and leading riotous lives in their strongly fortified castles, powerful in hordes of obedient vassals, supported their criminal magnificence by frequent raids upon the poor and unprotected farmers and herdsmen who occupied and tilled the fertile valleys lying below the castle crowned crags of their robber lords. For ages these titled bandits preyed upon the honest tillers of the soil, appropriating grain, herds, money, person, and sacrificing the lives even of their poor victims, with no more consideration than they would feel in plucking a branch from a wayside bush, or killing a prowling beast. Such a state of things was not intended by the founders of feudalism, but such outrages were the legitimate fruits of a legislative discrimination between different classes of the citizens of a common country.

The reader of history regards with horror the condition of government and society in those dark and bloody days, and congratulates himself that he lives so many years removed from so gloomy a period in the world's history; still he should temper his congratulations with the thought that the principles of that old despotism still live in the word, live, and flourish too, in this our "land of the free and home of the brave."

Feudalism of the middle ages differs from monopoly of the nineteenth century in method, in degree, but not very much in kind. Every law which in its operation gives to one class of our citizens power not granted to all, becomes a feudal castle—of paper it is true, instead of stone, yet no less efficient in protecting the robber baron, who, crouching within its paper walls, can, under guise of law, plunder the unprotected and unorganized "slaves of toil" quite as effectually as did their old time prototypes.

Laws which allow, or the absence of law which renders possible the creation of business or industrial combinations which closes to any man any avenue of trade in which he may choose to work; which prevents a man working a small coal mine, operating a single oil well locating and running a flouring mill, engaging in the business of buying and selling grain, unhampered and according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, are but modernized and sugar-coated recreations of the old laws or customs which made old feudalism possible!

Coal and iron syndicates, standard oil companies, millers' associations are but modern feudal lords, plundering, in a different manner, but no less effectually than did their old progenitors of the middle ages. With railroads for vassals, instead of armed retainers, these modern feudal barons surpass the greed of the ancient ones, who were content with an occasional raid, by exacting royal tribute every day!

The spectacle of corn being burned for fuel in a country containing two-thirds of all the coal in the world, and unlimited means of transportation, is the result of modern feudalism! The price of a poor man's loaf of bread being as high now (as is the case in our principal cities) as it was when the Minnesota farmer was getting a dollar and a half for a bushel of wheat, is another tribute we are paying to our modernized feudal system! Our feudal lords of to-day do not exact their unholy tribute with fire and sword and predatory raids, but they do it by strong combinations which choke the channels of trade, by unjust discriminations, and strangle that healthy competition which is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of producer and consumer.

We have no objection to men getting rich, some men getting vastly richer than others, providing they do it in channels that are open to all, and succeed only by reason of superior genius; but we do object to combinations so powerful that they can deny rights of trade or transportation to Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown, who are, or should be, precisely the same, under the law, as any incorporated company, however rich it may be. Slavery has not been abolished in this country! The farmer who is compelled to sell his wheat to a certain party at a fiat price, deprived of the benefits of active competition, is a slave—a slave to modern feudalism!

These abuses can be corrected, these wrongs righted, quietly, decently and in order, but there must be unity of action, resolution and ability. Our masters are now strong in brain and money, their serfs are strong only in numbers, but this strength is impotent unless it is properly organized and led. That it is not so in Minnesota is plainly evident in the course of our Legislature this winter. Composed largely of the class who suffers most from the tyranny we have alluded to, we had a right to expect something at their hands which would correct some of our abuses, right some of our wrongs, at least; but we have been disappointed. We must not despair, however, but keep up the agitation, and eventually we will find the men who have the ability and courage to maintain that, in this State, at least, every man shall be equal before the law.

FARM NOTES.

Farm, Stock and Home.

TOBACCO IN MINNESOTA.

Tobacco is a semi-tropical plant, but it has been cultivated in this State with considerable success. In portions of Wisconsin, it has proved to be a profitable crop. We do not know that its cultivation can ever become general in this latitude, but it must be remembered that our summer climate has about the same degree of heat that is experienced in Ohio. We would like to see more experiments made by our farmers with it. We can raise the early varieties with considerable certainty, but whether our seasons are long enough to mature the later varieties remains to be experimented with. The plant is easily injured by the frost.

It is a very easy matter to raise early potatoes sufficient for the use of a moderate sized family by cutting the seed so that only one eye will be on a piece, then place a little sawdust or dry earth in the bottom of a box or barrel; place the seed on the sawdust or earth on it, and then add more of the latter, plant more seed, then fill up again with the sawdust, and so continue until the requisite quantity is disposed of; set in a warm place. When springtime comes the seed will be nicely started and can be readily removed to the potato patch. Plant carefully, and be cautious not to break the sprouts. In this way new potatoes can be had by the 15th of June.

We earnestly hope that the matter of seeding down land this spring will be considered by the farmers. The more pasturage and hay the farmers have, the more cattle they will have, and the more cattle they have, the more money they will have. In this climate, land intended to be occupied with grass, should be seeded down in the spring. Don't spare the grass seed. In all countries where there is a lot of stock, the farmers are the most forehanded. As long and as tedious as our winters are, stock of any description can be kept just about as cheap as in Northern Ohio. The reason is our prairie soil produces such abundant crops of fodder.

An esteemed correspondent wants to know how much tillable land should, in our opinion, be put into wheat this spring. This depends very much on the state of the soil to be occupied with grain, but in no instance, unless it is on new breaking, should there be over one-fourth of the land bestowed to wheat. If a farmer has one hundred acres of tillable land, twenty-five of it should be sown to wheat. It is a diversity of crops that pays in the Northwest, and we would sow enough wheat to make up that diversity. Good husbandry for the next year will be necessary in order to make up for this season's low prices.

Many of our most successful, prosperous and forehanded farmers have found by actual experience, that it is a good way to feed out all the surplus crops produced on the farm to their stock. Instead of selling their oats, corn, barley and root crops, they fatten their cattle, sheep and hogs, and sell the stock. It is contended that grain made into beef, mutton and pork, brings a better price when disposed of in that manner than it does when carted to the market towns and sold by the bushel. We have no personal experience in this matter, but it seems to us the experiment is worth a trial.

If the present low prices in wheat, corn and oats last until the middle of spring, when most of the cows come fresh, we hope dairymen will feed up strong with these low priced grains and see what good effect they will have on the cows, when we hope the result will prove so satisfactory the practice will not be abandoned when the prices of these grains get back to their normal condition.

Always be regular and systematic in feeding stock. Regularity is the best balance wheel of agriculture; derange this, and the machine run down. Stated hours and specified quantities, graduated according to circumstances, should invariably be observed. Neither too little, nor too much, too often, nor too seldom, is the true policy.

No farm house should be without a patch of currants. They take but little space, are hardy, polific bearers, and produce the choicest kind of fruit. It requires no skill to cultivate them—give them half a chance and they will return more real value than any other product in the garden.

The farmer who loses half an hour daily going for or hunting displaced tools, loses one hundred and fifty hours per year, or about half a month working time. There is nothing like having everything in its place, unless it is in having a place for everything.

American Farmer.

"Sam, you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front of your house all marble, and de back gate chiefly slop barrel, sah."

An old farmer after an experience of forty years, says he finds no food so good for cattle as scalded oats. For cows and sheep when coming in, especially is this food of great value. The calves and lambs will be strong, healthy and active, and the parent in good heart and flush of milk.

An eastern family received a telegram from the west announcing the sudden demise of a relative, and they replied: "Send on the remains at once." No telegram was received in answer, but in a few days a letter came, saying simply: "There ain't no remains; he war kicked by a mule."

In raising heifer calves designed for the dairy, avoid giving food of a starchy, oily nature designed to lay on fat. What is wanted in a milch cow is a well developed frame, a capacious stomach and vigorous digestion. A cow of this kind will make the best use of full rations when put into the dairy.

When a man milks a cow he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully "put out." The cow introduced about two tons weight into one of her hind legs, and then passed it under the milker's jaw. When he ceased whirling around, and the myriads of stars he saw had disappeared, he said farming was the hardest work a man could put his hands to.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg. Quebec. Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON, MINN

Special sale of plain Dress Goods at 5 cents per yard.

Special sale of fancy Dress Goods, all colors, at 8 cents per yard.

English Cashmeres, 27½ cents per yard, all colors.

Special sale of plain rep Dress Goods, plain colors, 12½ cents per yard.

Fancy Dress Goods 15 cents per yard.

English Cashmeres, black only, 20 cents per yard.

A drive in English Reps at 85 cents per yard.

A bargain in Black Silks.

Extra value in Hambergs.

Extra value in white goods.

Extra value in muslin underwear.

Extra value in lace curtains.

Crashes, Towels, cheap, cheap.

NEW YORK STORE.

Geo. G. Macdonell,
Successor to
PROUD & MACDONELL.

A call solicited.

Table Linens, very cheap.

Jerseys, all wool, perfect fitting, black only.

Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.

Trunks, Valises.

Ladies' hand bags.

Corsets, Corsets! All the popular makes.

Hosiery, Hosiery! Cheap, cheap!

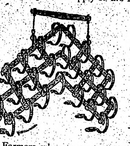
Opera Shawls, all shades.

Boots and Shoes. Ladies' fine American kip shoes $3.25.

Ladies' fine French kip shoes $5.00.

Grey Bros., Harry Gray's and Scribner's fine shoes.

Ladies' Slippers.



CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALERS IN
Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with
STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS
For Sale Separately, or in
BLOCKS.
TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!
Drink LePage's
35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee
AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.
HOW TO BE WEALTHY!
COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY
And Save Money on everything you buy.
AND IF YOU ARE WISE
you will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.
E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock.
[9-tf]

The Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year	$6.00
DAILY, per Month	50
SUNDAY, per Year	1 00
DAILY and SUNDAY per Year	7 00
WEEKLY, per Year	1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

[illegible] Wheat.

[illegible] all indicate [illegible] spring sows all the [illegible] will have a bonanza. To [illegible] nothing of the wars in Europe that threatens to shut off the India wheat and the Russian wheat, the prospect is that the surplus now on hand will not balance the shortage caused by the damage to winter wheat, added to the [illegible] acreage of that cereal. The [illegible] last fall was so discouraging [illegible] many did not do as much fall [illegible] as they might have done and [illegible] will make a shortage in the North[illegible]. We can see no good reason why farmers should not use every available acre for wheat, sowing Scotch Fife wheat whenever practicable. If war should be declared by European powers there would be such a demand for our wheat as never before, and if it should not, we could not reach the surplus of last year and wheat would still be a good thing. In case of a war everything we can produce will be in good demand at good prices.

Economize!

One of the greatest wastes on the farm comes from not using brains, in fact it may be called the greatest, because it is at the bottom of all other wastes. A little thinking will always save much labor. After accomplishing any piece of work most any of us can look back and see how we could have improved on it if we had only thought. As we review our crops of last year we can easily see where the yield could have been increased and now at the beginning of this season is the time to profit by it. By giving a little time to thought we oftimes save ten times the amount in hard labor. We omitted buying an implement that would have saved ten times its cost in one year's use in the time and labor wasted in trying to get along without it. We allow weeds to grow, not thinking to what proportions they will grow by the time the crops are too far advanced to admit of the hoe. A little thought would have saved this waste. And so it goes; a little waste here and there all arising from lack of thought, wastes not at all necessary, and easily prevented had we thought. There are wastes from neglect, from laziness, from want of appreciation for cleanliness and thoroughness; wastes from the stock, from the manure heap, from the household. A little thought will save very much to the farmer, and the saving from this means even on a small farm will represent the interest on a considerable capital. The wastes arising from ignorance can very readily be diminished, and are in a large part inexcusable; those arising from carelessness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer as well as the business man must use business principles to secure the largest success and the one should be as careful of the outgoes as the other.

The Starting Point.

At the threshold of another year's operations in the field, the garden and on the small fruit plantation, it is well to consider how much the outcome depends upon good plans, good soil, good seed and good management. If these are present (and as a rule judicious foresight can supply them) failure will be almost impossible. It is true that the elements can not be controlled but diligence and the adoption of mitigating measures in case disaster does come, may turn seeming defeat into victory. The first requisite is a good soil in a good condition. Good seed must be procured and properly put in. A common cause of unsatisfactory crops consists in poorly prepared soil; let this work be done well. One of our western seedsmen offer these sensible suggestions, which though not new, can not be too often presented: "Don't cultivate to kill weeds alone, but to admit the air, and thus utilize the fertilizing matters in the soil; cultivate early, cultivate often, cultivate late, cultivate thoroughly, and you will be troubled very little with weeds." Keep posted; take the papers; no investment pays so well. Ten dollars invested in this way will pay better than stocks and bonds.—Prairie Farmer.

MODERN FEUDALISM.

Farm, Stock and Home.

But few people perhaps are familiar with the principles of the feudal system of the middle ages. Yet every person of average intelligence has a knowledge of the practical workings of that most cruel and pernicious system of government. He knows it consisted of the flagrant abuse of privileges granted to one class of citizens, but denied to another. The feudal lords, living in luxury and leading riotous lives in their strongly fortified castles, powerful in hordes of obedient vassals, supported their criminal magnificence by frequent raids upon the poor and unprotected farmers and herdsmen who occupied and tilled the fertile valleys lying below the castle crowned crags of their robber lords. For ages these titled bandits preyed upon the honest tillers of the soil, ap[illegible] grain, herds, money, [illegible] common country. [illegible] of history [illegible] horror the condition of government and society in those dark and bloody days, and congratulates himself that he lives so many years removed from so gloomy a period in the world's history, still he should temper his congratulations with the thought that the principles of that old despotism still live in the world, live and flourish too, in this our land of the free and home of the brave.

Feudalism of the middle ages differs from monopoly of the nineteenth century in method, in degree, but not very much in kind. Every law which in its operation gives to one class of our citizens power not granted to all, becomes a feudal castle—of paper it is true, instead of stone, yet no less efficient in protecting the robber baron, who, crouching within its paper walls, can, under guise of law, plunder the unprotected and unorganized slaves of toil, quite as effectually as did their old time prototypes.

Laws which allow, or the absence of law which renders possible the creation of business or industrial combinations which closes to any man any avenue of trade in which he may choose to work; which prevents a man working a small coal mine, operating a single oil well, locating and running a flouring mill, engaging in the business of buying and selling grain, unhampered and according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, are but modernized and sugar-coated recreations of the old laws or customs which made old feudalism possible!

Coal and iron syndicates, standard oil companies, millers' associations are but modern feudal lords, plundering, in a different manner, but no less effectually than did their old progenitors of the middle ages. With railroads for vassals, instead of armed retainers, these modern feudal barons surpass the greed of the ancient ones, who were content with an occasional raid, by exacting royal tribute every day!

The spectacle of corn being burned for fuel in a country containing two-thirds of all the coal in the world, and unlimited means of transportation, is the result of modern feudalism! The price of a poor man's loaf of bread being as high now (as is the case in our principal cities) as it was when the Minnesota farmer was getting a dollar and a half for a bushel of wheat, is another tribute we are paying to our modernized feudal system! Our feudal lords of to-day do not exact their unholy tribute with fire and sword and predatory raids, but they do it by strong combinations which choke the channels of trade, by unjust discriminations, and strangle that healthy competition which is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of producer and consumer.

We have no objection to men getting rich, some men getting vastly richer than others, providing they do it in channels that are open to all, and succeed only by reason of superior genius, but we do object to combinations so powerful that they can deny rights of trade or transportation to Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown, who are, or should be, precisely the same, under the law, as any incorporated company, however rich it may be. Slavery has not been abolished in this country! The farmer who is compelled to sell his wheat to a certain party at a fiat price, deprived of the benefits of active competition, is a slave—a slave to modern feudalism!

These abuses can be corrected, the wrongs righted, quietly, decently and in order, but there must be unity of action, resolution and ability. Our masters are now strong in brain and money, their serfs are strong only in numbers, but this strength is impotent unless it is properly organized and led. That it is not so in Minnesota is plainly evident in the course of our Legislature this winter. Composed largely of the class who suffers most from the tyranny we have alluded to, we had a right to expect something at their hands which would correct some of our abuses, right some of our wrongs. At least, but we have been disappointed. We must not despair, however, but keep up the agitation, and eventually we will find the men who have the ability and courage to maintain that, in this State at least, every man shall be equal before the law.

FARM NOTES.

Farm, Stock and Home.

TOBACCO IN MINNESOTA.

Tobacco is a semi-tropical plant, but it has been cultivated in this State with considerable success. In portions of Wisconsin it has proved to be a profitable crop. We do not know that its cultivation can ever become general in this latitude, but it must be remembered that our summer climate has about the same degree of heat that is experienced in Ohio. We would like to see more experiments made by our farmers with it. We can raise the early varieties with considerable certainty, but whether our seasons are long enough to mature the later varieties remains to be experimented with. The plant is easily injured by the frost.

It is a very easy matter to raise early potatoes [illegible] potato patch. Plant carefully, and be cautious not to break the sprouts. In this way new potatoes can be had by the 15th of June.

We earnestly hope that the matter of seeding down land this spring will be considered by the farmers. The more pasturage and hay the farmers have, the more cattle they will have, and the more cattle they have, the more money they will have. In this climate, land intended to be occupied with grass should be seeded down in the spring. Don't spare the grass seed. In all countries where there is a lot of stock the farmers are the most forehanded. As long and as tedious as our winters are, stock of any description can be kept just about as cheap as in Northern Ohio. The reason is, our prairie soil produces such abundant crops of fodder.

An esteemed correspondent wants to know how much tillable land should, in our opinion, be put into wheat this spring. This depends very much on the state of the soil to be occupied with grain, but in no instance, unless it is on new breaking, should there be over one-fourth of the land bestowed to wheat. If a farmer has one hundred acres of tillable land, twenty-five of it should be sown to wheat. It is a diversity of crops that pays in the Northwest, and we would sow enough wheat to make up that diversity. Good husbandry for the next year will be necessary in order to make up for this season's low prices.

Many of our most successful, prosperous and forehanded farmers have found by actual experience that it is a good way to feed out all the surplus crops produced on the farm to their stock. Instead of selling their oats, corn, barley and root crops, they fatten their cattle, sheep and hogs, and sell the stock. It is contended that grain made into beef, mutton and pork brings a better price when disposed of in that manner than it does when carted to the market towns and sold by the bushel. We have no personal experience in this matter, but it seems to us the experiment is worth a trial.

If the present low prices in wheat, corn and oats last until the middle of spring, when most of the cows come fresh, we hope dairymen will feed up strong with these low priced grains and see what good effect they will have on the cows, when we hope the result will prove so satisfactory the practice will not be abandoned when the prices of these grains get back to their normal condition.

Always be regular and systematic in feeding stock. Regularity is the best balance wheel of agriculture; derange this, and the machine run down. Stated hours and specified quantities, graduated according to circumstances, should invariably be observed. Neither too little, nor too much, too often, nor too seldom, is the true policy.

No farm house should be without a patch of currants. They take but little space, are hardy, prolific bearers, and produce the choicest kind of fruit. It requires no skill to cultivate them—give them half a chance and they will return more real value than any other product in the garden.

The farmer who loses half an hour daily going for or hunting displaced tools, loses one hundred and fifty hours per year, or about half a month working time. There is nothing like having everything in its place, unless it is in having a place for everything.—American Farmer.

"Sam, you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front of your house all marble, and de back gate chiefly slop barrel, sah."

An old farmer after an experience of forty years, says he finds no food so good for cattle as scalded oats. For cows and sheep when coming in especially is this food of great value. The calves and lambs will be strong, healthy and active, and the parent in good heart and flush of milk.

An eastern family received a telegram from the west announcing the sudden demise of a relative, and they replied, "Send on the remains at once." No telegram was received in answer, but in a few days a letter came, saying simply: "There ain't no remains, he was kicked by a mule."

In raising heifer calves designed for the dairy, avoid giving food of a starchy, oily nature, designed to lay on fat. What is wanted in a milch cow is a well developed frame, a capacious stomach and vigorous digestion. A cow of this kind will make the best use of full rations when put into the dairy.

When a man milks a cow he should not attempt to smoke a cigar at the same time. A young man out in the country tried it, and got along well enough until he lowered his head and touched the cow's flank with the lighted end of his weed. The next instant himself and cigar were dreadfully spilled. The cow introduced about two tons weight into one [illegible]

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

[illegible]

☞ Special sale of plain Dress Goods at 5 cents per yard.

☞ Special sale of fancy Dress Goods, all colors, at 8 cents per yard.

☞ English Cashmeres 27½ cents per yard, all colors.

☞ Special sale of plain reps Dress Goods, plain colors, 12½ cents per yard.

☞ Fancy Dress Goods 15 cents per yard.

☞ English Cashmeres, black only, 20 cents per yard.

☞ A drive in English Reps at 85 cents per yard.

☞ A bargain in Black Silks.

☞ Extra value in Hambergs.

☞ Extra value in white goods.

Extra value in muslin underwear.

☞ Extra value in lace curtains.

☞ Crashes, Towels, cheap, cheap.

NEW YORK STORE.

Geo. G. Macdonell

Successor to

PROUD & MACDONELL

A call solicited.

☞ Table Linens, very cheap.

☞ Jerseys, all wool, perfect fitting, black only.

☞ Ladies' Collars and Cuffs.

☞ Trunks, Valises.

☞ Ladies' hand bags.

Corsets, Corsets! All the popular makes.

☞ Hosiery, Hosiery! Cheap, cheap!

☞ Opera Shawls, all shades.

☞ Boots and Shoes. Ladies' fine American kip shoes $3.25.

☞ Ladies' fine French kip shoes $5.00.

☞ Grey Bros., Harry Gray's and Scribner's fine shoes.

☞ Ladies' Slippers.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

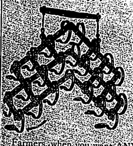
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder.

Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.

JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.

PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.

CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., [illegible]

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in

BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's

35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee

AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY

And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

you will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is the place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and others bring in your Butter and Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, one door south of Montreal House.

E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Office over [illegible] Bank.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed [illegible]

[illegible] Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch

Sample Room.

Main Street, [illegible] Crookston, Minn.

[illegible]

The Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, per Year	$6.00
DAILY, per Month	.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.00
DAILY and SUNDAY, per Year	7.00
WEEKLY, per Year	1.00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

[illegible] BATAGLIA, [illegible]

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 16, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hallestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
S. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	E. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	O. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 3:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. Mix, M. W.
F. Brulmer, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. Shapleigh, H. P.
O. H. Lucken, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post-Office.
F. M. Schwark, N. G.
R. B. Gates, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Lesey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. Harris, Dictator.
Jas. Butler, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. Hurlbut, W. M.
Geo. D. Buckman, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. Barnes, C. C.
W. B. Dawley, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green sages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs.	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice.

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [48-tf]

[Communicated.]

Crookston, April 13, 1885.

ED. JOURNAL:—The intimate friends and acquaintances of our eloquent attorney, P. A. Dufour, have been surprised and exasperated by the conduct of the editors of some of our county papers. Doctors Kimball, Jones, Allen and McMurdie, of Minneapolis, agreed and decided officially that Mr. Dufour's prostration is the result of hard work, intense thought, insomnia, and particularly some trouble of a private nature which they could not account for, but inferred that it resulted from business transactions in which he had been greatly deceived and wronged. This last cause was the most baneful of all, and to it must be attributed, to a large extent, our well known barrister's temporary insanity. From the conduct of the aforesaid editors we are inclined to believe that there is some truth in the old proverb, the essence of which is, "they all kick a man when he is down." The friends of Mr. Dufour will expect, after this statement of facts, that the St. Hilaire, Red Lake Falls and Fisher papers will copy this. We are glad to be able to say that in a few weeks, from present indications, Mr. Dufour will have recovered his right mind, and in a few months he will be ready for business.

X.

The following telegram was received from A. Manvel, general manager of the St. P. M. & N. Ry., last week:

St. Paul, April 7th.

A telegram from Mr. Booth, of the Elk Valley Farming Company, received yesterday, states that wheat was two cents higher in St. Louis on account of bad reports of injury to winter wheat. Minneapolis millers have advises from other sections to the same effect. Everything indicates a much better range of prices for northern wheat another season.

Duluth & Winnipeg.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

DULUTH, Special Telegram, April 9.—Hon. Jas. Hill, of Roberts, Wis., one of the owners of the Duluth & Winnipeg, arrived here to-day on business connected with that road. He recently went to New York to consult with capitalists about the building of the road. Interviewed to-day he said: "I returned from New York Tuesday. During my visit there I talked over the matter of building the Duluth & Winnipeg with a number of capitalists. Arrangements for building the road within a specified time are nearly completed. It will be necessary to complete the road to receive aid from the country to the amount of $500,000. We look to St. Louis county for $200,000, Polk county for a like amount and the balance from other places benefitted by the road. However, we are not in a position just at present to say what we do want; but when the time comes we will come squarely before the people of Duluth and St. Louis county, and tell what we require. Stories that the road has to be built through swamps and other difficult places are utterly without foundation, and were started by enemies of the road to injure the prospects of securing the necessary capital. Yes, I feel well satisfied with eastern capitalists, and I think I can safely promise you that engineers will be on the proposed line of the road inside of a month."

Small Farms.

Grand Forks Plaindealer.

A writer gives the following as his method of managing his 100 acre farm: "My farm contains about 100 acres of farming land, most of which is limestone soil, the balance sandy loam. I have fenced in four equal tracts, nearly as possible. For convenience, at the corner where they all join, I have a good well, arranged to furnish stock water for each field. I manage to keep fifty acres in cultivation, fifty acres in clover, each year, as follows: Twenty-five acres in corn, twenty-five in wheat. When the corn is cut off I seed this field to wheat and the following spring to clover. I aim to take a crop of corn, then a crop of wheat, then back to clover in two years, and I find this is as long as clover should stand to be profitable. By this method I manage to keep the land in a high state of cultivation without the use of commercial fertilizers.

I raised stock enough to eat up all the surplus corn, hay, etc. I stack the straw and feed around the stack. Toward spring I throw it down, so the stock can tramp it down. In this condition it rots much faster and is ready to haul out sooner. This manure I spread in the poorest places when I have leisure and it is good hauling. By doing this I keep nearly everything on the farm except the surplus wheat which I market as soon as threshed, while it is in the sacks. This saves a large per cent. on shrinkage, besides extra handling and you have the use of your money. Any field I have will bring a good crop. I always have clover sod to put corn that has lain two years and takes it no longer and is not so much expense to farm good land as it is poor land. The pay is surer, besides the satisfaction of seeing your crops in a thriving condition and promising a good reward.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab apple cider, old bourbon whisky, eight years old, Maryland Club, pure rye, Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne, imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes, also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,609,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Mosher & Morcher.

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

For Sale.

A high grade, Shorthorn, bull calf, one year old, a high grade Jersey bull calf, eight months old, and a high grade Holstein bull calf, four months old. Will sell for cash or will trade for heifer calves. Address A. N. Hopkins, on the farm near Crookston, or the JOURNAL office for further particulars.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. Haseltine.

The best five cent cigars is at the Red Star Grocery, Broadway. [51-tf]

Notice to Farmers.

C. Kretzschmar's Grist Mill, at Red Lake Falls, is again open for business. Flour will be exchanged for wheat, or your wheat will be ground on shares. A good feed mill is run in connection with the mill and satisfaction in all cases is guaranteed. Flour and feed on hand at all times and sold at lowest market rates.

[16-tf] C. Kretzschmar.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

John McLean, Att'y at Law,

[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway, in U. S. Land Office building.

[14tf] H. Steenerson.

Save Money!

All wool spring and summer suits, well made, for $25 and upward, by

Gjerdberg Bro's,

50-52] Broadway, near P. O.

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.

[49-tf]

Farm to Rent!

One hundred and forty acres, all plowed, only one mile from Carman. Easy terms given. Enquire of or address,

A. M. Childs,

[46-tf] Carman, Minn.

BURPEE'S WELCOME OATS.

Of this oat the proprietor says: "The Welcome Oats grew from four to six feet high, with long straight straw not liable to be prostrated by wind or rain, and ripens from a week to two weeks ahead of other oats. The heads are very large and handsome, branching freely on all sides and from 16 to 23 inches in length. They weigh from 47 to 51½ lbs. per bushel, and often grow from 40 to 76 stalks from one oat."

From 10 oz. of seed sowed in 1883, I harvested 80 lbs. In 1884 I sowed this on 3 acres. It measured one and one-half bushels. It yielded 200 bushels. Parties desiring to procure seed can do so for $1 per bushel at Stone & Pinkerton's Warehouse, Crookston, where samples may be seen.

[49-59] C. P. Cahoon.

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, April 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Friday, May 22d, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

List of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's Office for ten days prior to the sale.

W. W. BRADEN,

[50-4] Commissioner of the State Land Office.

AIME GABOURY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg. Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.

Office over Barber's store, Second St.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

P. A. DUFOUR

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

MAIN STREET.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and seventy-one and 27-100 dollars, ($571.27-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Luc Dumas to John Cromb, bearing date the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of October A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 845, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section No. twenty-two (22,) in Township No. one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-five (45) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 27th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.

Leo & George,
Atty's for Mortgagee. [48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE

First Publication April 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and sixteen and 68-100 dollars ($1,916.68-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 400, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston; in said County and State on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April, 2d, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.

[49-4] Pro Se.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court,
County of Polk. }

Ernest Buse, Plf. }
vs. }
Mary R. Bottineau, Deft. }

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 4th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Hennepin upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Ernest Buse and against Mary R. Bottineau, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, all the right, title and interest of Mary R. Bottineau, on the 7th day of August 1884 to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots four (4,) five (5,) six (6,) ten (10) and eleven (11,) of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) And that I shall, on Saturday the 23d day of May A. D. 1885, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Mary R. Bottineau in and to the above described property, to satisfy said Judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred fifty-eight and 07-100 dollars ($258.07-100) and 07-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 26th day of July 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

DAVID B. JOHNSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated, Crookston, Minn., April 2d, 1885.
[50-4]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 14th, 1885, viz: DEWITT C. HALLOCK, Pre. D. S., No. 6,524, for the e½ of se¼ S. S. T. 147, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. D. Peasley, F. M. Peasley, Joseph Gilmour and George Sankey, all of Edna, Polk Co., Minn.

[50-3] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., April 20th, 1885, viz: MARTIN M. DAVIS, H'd No. 1931, for the nw¼ S. 26, T. 153, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Lewis Cottet, William Brandt, Frank Stacey and Frank Sehamson, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[46-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof is support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 5th, 1885, viz: ELIE ASSELIN, Pre. D. S., No. 9128, for the lots 6 and 7 and the e½ sw¼ S. 6, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adelard Croteau, Joseph Page, Cezer Veaudrin and Stanislas Page, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[48-1] JOHN CROMB, Register.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY,

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 32-100 dollars, ($277.32-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 316, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 13th, A. D. 1885.

FRED DEITZ,
Mortgagee.

Pierce & Wilkinson,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and five and 66-100 dollars, ($705.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Quesnell and Sarah Quesnell his wife, mortgagors, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 186, 187, 188 and 189, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number thirty-one (31) Township number one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range number forty-three (43) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $15.37-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1883, and $17.85-100 taxes on said premises for the year 1884, and forty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 13th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.

H. Steenerson,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred thirty-three and 11-100 dollars, ($333.11-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Friedsam and Anna Friedsam, his wife, mortgagors to Emma Rindskopf, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of May A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of May A. D. 1884, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 437, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. eighteen (18,) in block twenty-three (23,) in Trails' Addition to East Grand Forks, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th A. D. 1885.

EMMA RINDSKOPF,
Mortgagee.

Pierce & Wilkinson,
Atty's for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[48-3]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 19th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven and 80-100 dollars, ($487.80-100,) which is claimed to be due to the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Leblanc, (unmarried,) of Terrebonne, Minn., mortgagor, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wis., a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of March A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 330, 331 and 332, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number twenty-six (26,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range forty-three (43) west, and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $13.45-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises, for the year 1883 and $10.51-100 taxes for the year 1882, and $7.27-100 taxes for the year 1881, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 13th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,
Mortgagee.

H. Steenerson,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 27th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on April 23d, 1885, viz: JOHN HUNTER, Pre. D. S. No. 7312, for the n½ sw¼ and sw¼ nw¼ S. 14, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Hugh Mathison, James Gi[illegible] of Ernest Adams and Angus McMillan, all of [illegible] Maple Bay, Polk Co., Minn.

[45-51] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., March 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn. on May 2d, 1885, viz: ALEXANDER ROBERG, H'd No. 8765, for the s½ se¼ and s½ sw¼ S. 10, T. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Huot, David Coe, Camille Bronilette and Peter Columbus, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[47-52] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs, Valencia raisens for	1.00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
—CANNED GOODS—	
12 cans plums	1.00
12 cans corn for	1.45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.

Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

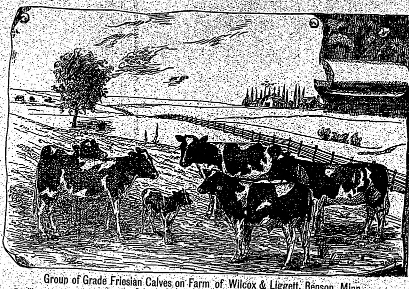
STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. VIII. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 23, 1885. NO. 52



Group of Grade Friesian Calves on Farm of Wilcox & Liggett, Benson, Minn.

Our illustration of a group of grade Friesien calves, shows the wonderful prepotency of pure bred sires. The dams of these calves were native cows, all colors and forms and sizes, and yet the calves, from a Friesian bull, are invariably marked like the sire, and not only like him in color, but in form and style. This is one of the strongest reasons for using pure bred bulls. It is a law of nature that the parent of the purest blood has the greatest influence on the offspring. The purer the blood of the sire, the more certain his calves, no matter what the dam is, are to be like him.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 00	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	12 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Minneapolis Tribune.

A REMARKABLE BUTTER YIELD.

The Jersey cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, owned by V. E. Fuller of Hamilton, Ont., has for some time enjoyed the distinction of giving the largest butter yield on record. This remarkable yield was thirty-six pounds twelve and one-fourth ounces of salted butter, or thirty-five pounds eight and three-fourths ounces of unsalted butter, in seven days. The test was taken by agents appointed by the American Jersey cattle club under circumstances which would leave no reasonable doubt of its correctness. When the fact is taken into consideration that a yield of two pounds a day is quite a remarkable yield, the performance of Mary Anne of St. Lambert can be appreciated. But this hitherto unexcelled record has been, according to the Baltimore American, recently surpassed by a Maryland Jersey with the apparently impossible yield of 46¼ pounds in one week. An agent specially appointed by the Alderney association to test the weekly production of butter by the famous Jersey cow Princess Second, owned by the heirs of the late Samuel Shoemaker, in Green Spring Valley, Baltimore County, gave the seven days ending March 4th to a close investigation of the product. The investigation was made with the greatest possible care, each milking being in the presence of the agent, and sealed up by him to prevent additions to it. The butter produced was daily weighed and noted, and the result, as authoritatively established by the agent of the association, made the total product of butter for the week 46¼ pounds, or over 6¼ pounds a day.

THE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

The Minnesota State Agricultural society closed its two days' session Thursday, and adjourned to April 23d. Members of the association in attendance were: N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, president; C. A. DeGraff, vice president; R. C. Judson, Farmington, secretary; J. Wilcox, Northfield, treasurer; James McHench, Martin County; Colonel Clarke Chambers, Steel County; Hon. J. F. Norrish, Dakota County; John Cooper, Stevens County; Adam Bohland, Ramsey County, and J. S. Harris, Houston County.

The first day of the meeting was devoted to revising the premium list and the list now offers premiums larger than any other association of the kind in the west. In sweepstakes for the best herd of cattle exhibited by one individual the first premium is $500. The premiums on horticultural products were raised; to the person who exhibits the largest and greatest variety of vegetables, the following premiums are offered: First, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $25. To the county which makes the largest display of grains, grasses, and vegetables will be given a silk banner.

Yesterday the entire board went out to the fair grounds to overlook the lay of the land. Engineers will be put to work immediately surveying the ground, and matters will be pushed until the buildings are completed. An extra wide race course, a mile stretch, will be laid out, and the managers claim it will be one of the best in the United States.

A BLOW AT BUTTERINE.

Dairy Commissioner Rice and his assistant, Mr. Howard, propose to rigidly enforce the butterine law passed at the last session of the legislature, and will commence to-day to distribute circulars among manufacturers and dealers, stating the law to them, and threatening its enforcement if it is violated. It is claimed that over 1,000,000 pounds of butterine have been sold in this city during the past year, and the supply has cut the price of dairy butter in the hands of the farmer down to eight cents a pound in some portions of the State. Commissioner Rice has headquarters at Zumbrota.

SURFACE MANURING.

The result of a series of experiments suggested by the Massachusetts board of agriculture for the purpose of determining the depth to place barnyard manures, was in favor of a depth not exceeding four inches. A further conclusion was reached, that for the potato and other shallow rooted crops the best method was to put the manure still nearer the surface. Undoubtedly the depth to which manure should be covered when incorporated with the soil depends largely upon the kind of soil, manure and the crop grown. The more shallow the depth at which the manure is placed the finer should the soil be pulverized, in order to prevent the evaporation of moisture surrounding the manure, so that it will the more speedily become decomposed. When the surface soil is underlaid with a sandy, or loose, gravelly sub-soil, it is an absolute waste of manure to plow it in deeply, there to decay, because the soluble parts would leach downward without being utilized. In soils of such a character the surface application of well decomposed manure is an almost indispensable requisite of success. Meadows or such lands can be manured to the best advantage by hauling out the manure and top-dressing them, even if the land is not plowed for a year or two thereafter. In one case on such lands, where the hay crop had dwindled down to about one-fourth of what it should have been, the manure was scattered as fast as it accumulated at the barn, on the most exposed and poorest places, and the result was an abundant yield. An instance is on record where the keeper of a livery stable, in which fifteen horses were kept, spread all the manure on one and a half acres of meadow land for several years in succession, and took off at three crops, seven and a half tons of good hay in a year—as much as he would have gotten had the manure been spread on three or four acres.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The largest flax oil mill in the world has been erected in Sioux City, Iowa.

Ensilage will enable farmers to quadruple the number of stock they keep.

Over 50,000 acres are yearly planted to sorghum in the State of Kansas.

One hundred and fifty thousand pounds of butterine are made in Chicago daily.

Feed until the grass becomes mature enough to not produce scours in the stock.

It is indicated by census returns that insanity is more frequent among farmers' wives than in any other class.

The drive well patent has run out, expired January 14, so that any one can now use the driven tube for a well without danger of prosecution.

Governor Stamford, of California, has a Holstein cow on his Vina ranch that in thirty-one days gave 1,637 pounds of milk, several pounds more than the gross weight of the cow.

"Uncle, what is the hardest lesson you ever had to learn?" asked a young lady of a veteran statesman known for his strong prejudices. "That the man who differs with me, not only in opinions but in principles, may be as sincere and honest as I am," was the reply.

A lady returning from an unprofitable visit to church declared that "when she saw the shawls of those Smiths, and then thought of the things her own poor girls had to wear, if it wasn't for the consolation of religion she did not know what she should do."

Old "Saws" Re-Set.

"You can't make a whistle out of a pig's tail."

It is impossible to construct an instrument which will emit a shrill sound, by forcing the breath through it, from the caudal appendage of an adolescent porker. "All is not gold that glitters."

Not everything that shines brightly, with either a steady or scintillating light is a precious metal of auriferous origin.

"Make hay while the sun shines."

Improve that time when the glorious orb of day is emitting his most fervent rays, by cutting down and otherwise manipulating the proper variety of herbage which when desicrated serves as provender for domestic quadrupeds.

"A blunt knife shows a dull wife."

Should the instrument used in the kitchen, and at the table, for cutting, not have a properly sharpened edge, it evinces that the housewife is lax the performance of her duties, or in overseeing the duties of her domestics.

"The stone that keeps rolling will gather no moss."

The mass of mineral matter, be it either pebbly or bowlder, which is constantly kept revolving upon the earth's surface, will not experience any adhesion of a cellular plant indigenous to the north side of stationary rocks and ancient trees.

"If wishes were horses beggars might ride."

Medicants would be able to indulge in equestrain exercise if the desires of mankind were transformed into equine quadrupeds.

"Early to bed, and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

Retiring at a reasonable hour to one's couch, and quickly succumbing to Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep, has a tendency to keep one free from many of the ills which flesh is heir to, causes indirectly the pocket-book to become plethoric, and the bank account large, and last, but not least, increases the sum total of one's knowledge and capacity to use it understandingly.—[H. E. Rounds.

DON'T SKIP THIS.

So many schemes are put before the public for the increase of newspaper circulation, which seem to be plausible and yet are fraudulent, that when a legitimate, honest effort is made to build up the circulation of a legitimate, honest paper, by legitimate, honest means, people who have been so many times duped, are very slow to respond to the genuine scheme. We are led to this train of thought by a perusal of the advertisement of The American Rural Home, of Rochester, N. Y. published in this issue of our paper, to which we call the attention of our readers. We are acquainted with both paper and publishers and take pleasure in recommending it as one of the very best farm and family journals in this country. Every person who sends one dollar for a year's subscription to the paper receive a handsome present which is donated by the advertising patrons of the payer. These premiums consist of cattle, Land, Reapers and Mowers, Plows, Books, Pictures, Organs, and thousands of other valuable articles. The Rural Home Co. is endorsed by Hon. Cornelius R. Parsons, Mayor of Rochester, to whom you can write if you have any doubts as to its reliability. It will pay you to send for sample copy if nothing more than to get a look at this great twelve-page, sixty column illustrated paper. Address Rural Home Co. Limited, Rochester, N. Y.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending April 20th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Burcss, Wm
Carlton, Carrie
Ebert, Minnie
Laweel, Philemon
Lawrence, Wm
Loftor, Christian J
Peterson, Karl
Sunbey, Mary
Wallen, Emma T.

D. JACOBUS, P. M.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, on June 5th, 1885, viz: NICK ENGEL, H'd 3,832, for the sw¼ S. 30, T. 152, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. E. Kirsch, Michael Biver, J. P. Salenting, Nicholas Becker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[52-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $100,000
SURPLUS, 1,400

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

THOUSANDS GIVEN AWAY

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER gets a Present valued from 35c. to $500, and no favoritism shown.

AMERICAN RURAL HOME, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

AMERICAN RURAL HOME, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

N E S W H

The AMERICAN RURAL HOME is the Best $1. Weekly in the country. This offer is good until Dec. 31, 1885. If everything is not as we represent, the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

IF NOT AS REPRESENTED THE

THIS Unequaled Advertising Method is guaranteed to be free from even suspicion of trick or double dealing. It is straight business.

Send $1.00 and your name goes on the books, and your present will be forwarded. Write for Sample Copy with List of Presents. Everything goes

WITHOUT RESERVATION.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Rochester, N.Y., Mar. 21, 1885.
I am acquainted with the publishers of the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, and I believe they will fulfil every guarantee they make to the public.
Cornelius R. Parsons
(Mayor of Rochester for ten years past.) Mayor.

RURAL HOME CO., Limited, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WALL PAPER.

Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store--Medical Hall!

A full line direct from the East. No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.

No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call-YOU!

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	...St. Paul...	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Mippeapo's.	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 05 "	Barnelville	3 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 30 p m	...Glyndon...	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	...Averill...	7 09 "	7 35 "
8 05 "	8 32 "	....Felton....	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	.....Borup....	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 42 "	9 13 "	.......Ada......	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	....Rolette...	5 28 "	6 28 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	.. Beltrami...	5 08 "	6 19 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	...Kittso n.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	. Crookston.	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 56 "	11 20 "	... Shirley...	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 20 "	11 45 "	....Euclid...	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	....Angus....	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	...Warren ...	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	....Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 33 "	...Stephen...	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10	2 10 "	...Kennedy...	12 50 "	12 05 D
3 30	2 36 "	... Hallock...	12 21 "	11 40 am
4 05 "	2 52 "	.Northcote..	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	...Emerson...	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 " 1 25 " D	Arvilla	2 25 " 2 00 " D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 48 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

ARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 23, 1885

'ROUND HOME.

J. W. Lilly is off for a visit to his old home in the south.

We want two thousand bushels of potatoes, at 25 cents.
[51-52] Fontaine & Anglim.

Mr. W. Edwards and Ben. S. Fogg, of New Era Grader fame have returned and will open the campaign soon.

Hon. Jas. Hill, of Warren, Wis., was in the city last week on business. He has large landed interests in Polk Co.

G. H. Palmer has opened out a justice shop on Second Street and seems to be selling a good deal of it just now.

And now it is H. M. Pierce who is called upon to rejoice over the arrival of a new client—a fine healthy heir, which event occurred on Monday evening.

The opera house was filled to overflowing on Sunday evening the occasion being a Union Temperance rally. Much interest is manifest and hundreds are signing the pledge.

Fontaine & Anglim want all the potatoes in the country. [51-52]

Mr. Filiatrault was in St. Paul last week and intimates that the probability of a large hotel being built here this summer is almost a surety. We shall hear more of this later on.

The Jolly Pathfinders have not shown up as yet but it is probable that they will be here at a later date. The city will probably be billed this week for Kate Claxton who appears on May 2d.

Chemical cloth-cleaning and repairing at cheapest rates, by
Gjerberg Bro's,
[50-52] Broadway, near P. O.

Seeding is well advanced in the Red River Valley while a Steuben Co., N. Y., local paper reports a large body of slush snow yet on the ground. We are at least two weeks ahead of that record.

Henry Shepard is off to the Thirteen Towns on important business. By the by he wishes to remark that he is still constable in this city ready and eligible to do business with promptness and dispatch.

We are informed that Ira D. Blanchard has obtained a flowing well for E. O. Flanders at a depth of about 200 feet, and that he has taken his machine to the farm of H. B. Davis, where he will try for another.

Farmers who wanted to sow wheat were growling about the rains of the early part of the week but farmers who are getting into stock-raising were smiling to see how these same rains start the new grass. That's the difference.

Prof. Cameron, who is in our city with a view to organizing a class in book-keeping has postponed his lecture until next Monday evening owing to the great interest in temperance matters. He hopes to deliver said lecture on Monday evening next at Ericsson's Hall. All should hear it.

The annual reform spasm is on again and we hear rumors of arrests of saloonmen for violation of the laws. This thing occurs with wonderful regularity every time a new council organizes and lasts about four or five weeks. Saloon men no more than any other class should be allowed to violate the law, but to be consistent the authorities should "keep it up."

The Minneapolis Evening Journal is very much improved of late. It has a new dress a new press and a new head and is now the best evening paper in the State. Arriving, as it does at this city on the 10 a. m. train makes it more valuable to us as it brings us news at least 12 hours in advance of the morning papers. If you want to get the latest from the seat of war take the Minneapolis Evening Journal.

The Red Lake Falls Messenger is agitated on the fish question, just now claiming that Chase's dam prevents fish getting as far up the river as Red Lake Falls. It is right for the Messenger to be interested in the food question being probably in the same fix as the residents of Crookston were when Crookston was only a little hamlet. It was "cat-fish or no breakfast" with them and we don't blame the Messenger for howling. However we think its fears are groundless as the dam in question is not high enough to form a fish blockade. We called the attention of Mr. Chase to the agitation and he tells us that his attention was called to the same question as soon as the dam was finished and that he submitted it to an expert in such matters who informed him that it was no bar to fish ascending the river. Moreover fish have been seen passing over the apron in schools and many fish have been taken out of the pond above the dam and we see no reason why they should not be as plentiful as ever at Red Lake Falls. Mr. Chase has no desire to deprive the Messenger of its breakfast, and if the Messenger can show that he is doing so Mr. Chase will at once negotiate with all fish east ward bound to supply the deficiency.

Thunder Tuesday evening.

The recent showers will start the grass booming.

The Studio cigar is what Herb called it when he handed us a sample, remarking casually that it was the boss five cent weed in the business.

THE REFORM COUNCIL.

At the first meeting of the Reform Council the new members were duly installed, and L. Fontaine elected President. The salary of the officials were fixed as follows: Chief of Police, $900; Policemen, $600; Clerk, $400; Treasurer, $400, and engineer of pump house $600 per annum. John Dowling was appointed chief of police, E. C. Davis city engineer, and Chas. Greenhalgh engineer at the pump house, which appointments were confirmed. The bonds of city officials were fixed as follows: Treasurer, $15,000; Clerk, $1,000; Constables, $500. Those officials presented their bonds which were approved. A resolution limiting liquor licenses to those parties now in the business in the city was adopted, also a resolution to issue city bonds. The bids for doing city printing were considered, when it was found that The Journal had offered to do the work at fair living rates and the Chronicle at starvation rates so the Chronicle was allowed to do the work for nothing. A motion prevailed that the mayor issue a proclamation to enforce the Sunday liquor law. At the extra session Wm. Watts was appointed city attorney, R. A. Wilkinson comptroller and John McKinnon, chief of the fire department, all of which appointments were confirmed. G. A. Benson was recommended for a policeman. Not confirmed. The salary of the city attorney was fixed at $400. and of the comptroller at $600 per annum. The reports of treasurer and recorder read and approved. Proposition of the Merchants' National Bank as depository of city funds accepted and bonds in $20,000 approved. The clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the work of building approaches to the bridge to Jerome's Addition. The chief of police was authorized to buy all necessary plank to repair sidewalks and crossings. One sidewalk petition was received and referred to the proper committee. Adjourned.

Commercial School!

Prof. A. A. Cameron, the celebrated lecturer and teacher of book-keeping, penmanship, forms, &c., &c., is here for the purpose of organizing a commercial night school, which he proposes to do as soon as the present excitement subsides. He will give a free public lecture in Ericsson's Hall, probably on Monday evening next, which will be duly announced in his circulars. Mr. Cameron's course of instruction is designed for book-keepers, business men, clerks, young men and ladies. He is spoken of in the highest terms by his students and the press everywhere he has lectured and taught. He is evidently a gentleman of more than ordinary talent and a thorough master of his profession. Now is the time for our citizens to seize this golden opportunity to acquire a thorough, practical business education. You should not fail to hear him and judge for yourself.

That Incubator.

Several weeks since we noted that J. T. Reed was experimenting with a home made incubator. His first trial did not prove a success but he filled up the "old hen" again and started the fires anew. He set 65 eggs and has now 80 bright, lively chickens who don't know anything about the left-handed manner in which they came into being any more'n same as it was a truly hen what did the business. During the last trial the steam chest got to leaking which obliged the removal of all of the eggs, which doubtless caused the mischief. He will at once load up his old hen and try 'er another whack. Mr. Reed has never had any experience in this business, never saw such a "hen" until he made it himself, and it is not to be wondered at if he don't get the hang of it all of a sudden like, but he has genius, pluck and perseverence, and we predict that he will make a grand success of the business. He certainly deserves abundant success. We shall watch this "old hen" with interest until Mr. Reed has solved the problem definitely one way or the other, and we hope for his sake that his labors will be crowned with abundant success.

Hail Insurance!

The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, with capital and assets of $5,000,000, now offers to farmers unquestionable indemnity against damage by hail at reasonable rates. Losses paid promptly on day of adjustment. Apply to Mosen & Moeckel, agents at Crookston, Minn. [52-7]

Steam Threshers!

A meeting of owners of steam thresher engines will be held at the Woodland House, on Sampson's Addition on Saturday, April 25th, 1885.
By order of Committee.

For Sale

The N. E. ¼, Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the Journal office. [49-tf]

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Money to Loan.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars to loan on improved farms from three to five years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.
[14tf] H. Steenerson.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.
Mosen & Moeckel.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.
John McLean,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

FOR SALE.

Pure Saskatchewan Fife wheat, Beauty of Hebron Potatoes; two fine residence lots on Hurlbut Street.
[51-2] G. L. Gray, Crookston.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 21st, 1885,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 29th, 1885, viz: JACKSON S. CHAPIN, H'd No. 1541, for the sol; S. 34. T. 153, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. E. Misner, Lewis Cotlet, Wm. Brandt J. A. Mead, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.
[52-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

SECOND STREET
MEAT MARKET
STANTON & CO., Proprietors,

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.
STANTON & CO.
Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER

Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.

PEDIGREE.

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.
Terry & Collins,
Crookston, Minn.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL.
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MAIN STREET
CROOKSTON MINN.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOICITED
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BESTTURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. F. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, - - - - Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Subscribe
—FOR THE—
POLK
County
JOURNAL.

NEW YORK STORE!
HAVING MADE A LARGE PURCHASE IN
CRASHES,
TABLE LINENS
and COTTONS,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 9-4 in width, in Bleached, Half Bleached and Brown, much below their market value, and
WILL MAKE IT INTERESTING
FOR ANY PERSON IN NEED OF THESE GOODS.
We also show a new line of medium priced Dress Goods in plain, colors and broken plaids.
Strible & Co's Walking Slippers,
Grey Bro's Fine Shoes.
GEO. G. MACDONELL.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands.
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH,
—OR IF YOU HAVE A—
Watch that you Value
Or if you have a watch of any kind that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to
C. H. SAAKE,
Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,
It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
—ALSO DEALARS IN—
Farm Machinery.
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder
Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.
☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

FOR SALE
20 NEW Milch Cows, 20
—ALSO—
5 Yoke of Steers. 5
The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns, good milkers, and will be sold
Cheap for Cash.
Call on or address
B. SAMPSON,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS...........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stoc.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was disolved in June, 1883. F. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES.,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON, MINN

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros.' Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

SEPARATION.

A wall was grown up between the two—
A strong, thick wall, though all unseen;
None knew when the first stones were laid,
Nor how the wall was built, I ween.

And so their lives were wide apart,
Although they shared one board, one bed;
A careless eye saw naught amiss,
Yet each was to the other dead.

He, much absorbed in work and gain,
Grew soon unmindful of his loss;
A hard indifference worse than hate,
Changed love's pure gold to worthless dross.

She suffered tortures all untold;
Too proud to mourn, too strong to die;
The wall pressed heavily on her heart;
Her white face showed her misery.

Such walls are growing day by day
'Twixt man and wife, 'twixt friend and friend—
Would they could know, who lightly build,
How sad and bitter is the end.

A careless word, an unkind thought,
A slight neglect, a taunting tone—
Such things as these, before we know,
Have laid the wall's foundation stone.

ON SHIPBOARD.

"Well—perhaps—some time." The words fall slowly and falteringly from a pair of beautiful spirited lips.

"Some time."

With emphasis proportioned to the negative character of the hesitating consent, comes the echo—"Sometime!" And Dacre Farleighstone's whole attitude bespeaks of despair. "Some time! Only that! Why, some time we shall all die and our bodies shall be given up to the worms. Some time we shall—if we are so unfortunate as to live long enough—grow hoary-headed and become the victims of gout and dyspepsia. You might as well say never, Dolly."

"Well, then, make it never," says Dolly, pretending to pout.

"Do you really mean that?" asks Dacre, in a tone of tragic despair; because, if you do——"

"I think you are just as mean as you can be!" exclaims Miss Dolly, interrupting him, and springing to her feet in a decided manner, "to make up a quarrel out of nothing." Here the young lady comes to a sudden stop. Her witching eyes are fixed upon the face before her, and the dismay depicted thereon is too much for her, despite her determination to appear seriously indignant.

She bursts into hearty laughter.

"One would think, to see your face, that you were going straight to your execution," she cries.

"And if I were, it would still be sport for you, I suppose?" murmurs this crushed young man, turning away with an air of resigned melancholy.

The scene of this dialogue is on board an ocean steamer, bound for Liverpool.

They are on that portion of the deck which seems particularly adapted for stolen tete-a-tetes, at the stern end of the vessel, their seats being protected by the state-rooms.

The wind is gradually rising, however, and it is no easy matter to preserve dignity amidst the noise of the roar and creaking, and the dishevelment of attire consequent upon its furious attacks. Dolly has to raise her voice in order to make her lover hear, and as she turns, on her way to the cabin, she shows herself a very poor sailor. The rolling of the ship and the wind together make her stagger backward, gasping for breath. The creamy shawl, the corner of which has served as a hood for her hair, is blown out like a balloon, and in her frantic efforts to secure it, Dolly stumbles against her lover, who hesitates not to make the most of this opportunity, and throwing his arms about her, draws her back into shelter.

"Tell me, Dolly, do you mean it?" he whispers, his cheek close to hers.

"Mean what?" asked Dolly, in malicious innocence.

"Why, you know—that you intend to keep me waiting forever and ever before you will marry me."

"I don't say so," says Dolly, a preverse twinkle still lingering in her eye, though her cheeks have deepened from wild-rose pink to the hue of a crimson queen-rose. "Please let me go," with a delicious pout and downward fall of pearly, brown-fringed eyelids.

"I shall not," cries the determined young man following up his advantage, "until you promise me that when we both go to America next fall you will marry me one month after our arrival."

"I shall not promise you anything, sir," cries Dolly, really becoming wroth, until you let me go."

"Then kiss me, and I will," says Dacre.

A rebellious smile conquers the seriousness of the small rosy face; an uncontrolable smile which shows this audacious youth that he has come off victor. He has not besieged the citadel of fair Miss Thornburn's heart in vain.

A stolen upward glance from Dolly, and that first kiss for which he had longed, but has never ventured to take, is his.

After which Dolly makes a wild dash away from him.

"One moment, darling—just one!" cries Dacre.

"Oh, please—Dacre—I mean yes, yes, I will promise. Only you must give me one year. One year from to-day I will——"

"Marry me?"

"Yes. Now, please——"

And after Dacre has stolen another kiss, he suddenly finds himself alone. Nor does Miss Dolly make herself visible again that day.

While her fiance wanders about, by turns important and happy, and restless and miserable.

* * * * * * *

It is night—deep, dark midnight, unlit by moon or stars, tumultuous with high wind and rain.

The vessel is due in port on the early morrow, yet these winds which have been her annoyance since she left New York have made her three days extra labor before she will arrive at her destination.

The captain laughs tonight with his social passengers, yet goes to his stateroom and looks anxious.

The hours wear on, and when all are sleeping their soundest, there comes a crunch—a heavy lurch, and the passengers are thrown out of their berths. They flock on deck, to be lashed with rain and breaking sea. They see faint lights on the shore.

"Are they making an attempt to land in this sea?" they ask.

"No. We are stranded. The lights are on—head shoals——"

The signal-guns are sounding—the signal station men have responded, and all wait in shivering suspense the arrival of life-boats. Every moment the vessel is rocking, plunging, crunching like a maddening thing; any minute may come the crash that will end all!

With wild screams of delight they welcome the lunging life-boat. Above the noise may be heard the "hoy-hoy" of her men, and the work of lowering women and children begins.

Dolly—little Dolly—sees them lower her mother and sister. Dacre is standing by her side, white and stern. She throws her arms about his neck in farewell. Tears and sobs choke her speech. "Oh, Dacre, if the life-boat does not return in time, I shall never never see you again. And you are so good—remember I shall always—"

A rough hand is laid upon her arm. She, too, must now go.

For one instant Dacre holds her in a clasp from which no hands can tear her.

Some one is lowered in her place; then Dacre pushes her forward quickly.

May not another instant see her dashed into the sea.

This acquaintance, this friendship, this love begun ten days ago on shipboard, has it lived its life, and is this the end?

Away goes the life-boat, and still the vessel rages on, and still there are women left to wring their hands with horror at what seems now certain death.

But again the life-boat comes before the sturdy ship yields to her furious opponent, and again it puts off, leaving the few stout hearts behind who had longest waited.

No boat will survive the storm, yet quick wit and skill have strung together a raft, and when the life-boat leaves them, the crew and remaining passengers lash themselves to this. Dacre Farleighstone is among them.

At last the break comes, and an hour later, when the dull, leaden day slowly, surlily dawns upon the scene, the wreck is no longer within range of their vision, but ten drenched human beings are floating along in the deep sweep of ugly water. The wind has at last abated, but the rain still pours down. Around them a vast nothing, unbroken by line of shore or gleam of sail.

Will they, ere long, also become—nothing?

* * * * * * *

Within a cheerful, fire-lit drawing-room, Mrs. Thornburn is seated with her two daughters.

It is eight months since their visit to Europe, and they are once more comfortably established for their winter season in New York.

Poor Dolly's tender parting with her lover had been the first intimation which her mother had received of any attachment between the two. Consequently, Dolly had not escaped a vigilant surveillance thenceforth, notwithstanding the fact that Dacre is reported among the missing; the mother, evidently, would never trust Dolly out of her sight more.

A downright scolding Dolly had received, but, owing to her evident ill-health, "as a consequence of their mishap," the mother said, she was spared further reference to the subject.

"I shall marry her as soon as possible," said the mother, in confidence, to her elder sister. "One is never safe with such a girl on one's hands."

Consequently two or three rich bachelors had "been thrust at her," as Dolly expressed herself to her bosom friend, Jessie; "and," Dolly would add, in the midst of her sobs, "all ugly as they can be! And Dacre was so handsome! and now, poor boy, I shall never, never see him again! Mamma thought he was too young and too poor, because he had only his salary; but he was then on business for the large firm with which he was connected, and he told me had he the prospect of rapid advancement. And now that he has gone I shall never, never marry. Think how little I would seem to value his memory to turn about and marry the first ugly rich man I met!"

So Mrs. Thornburn found more difficulty with her daughter that winter than she had anticipated.

She would go to no parties. She would see no gentlemen.

"It is Mr. Haddon, called for the third time this week," said Mrs. Thornburn, glancing at a card handed her by a waiter. "I told him once you were out, and again you were ill, but urged him to call again, and I insist upon your seeing him, Dolly."

"There is only one way you can make me see him," cries Dolly, springing to her feet in anger, "and that is to drag me in struggling in your arms."

Having exploded which outrageous speech, Dolly leaves the room, her mother standing helplessly aghast.

Presently Miss Dolly may be seen making her way to the house of her friend, Jess Holmes, into whose responsive bosom she pours forth the burden of her woes. She remains to dinner, much preferring the society there to that of her mother in her present mood. For there is always Jessie's brother Jack, a young man possessed of fine spirits, whom Dolly likes next best to her lost lover and Jessie.

He is late tonight, and when at last he arrives, he brings with him—a handsome, tall, bearded fellow, whom he immediately proceeds to introduce to the girls, when he is interrupted by a slight scream from their fair guest. She grows pale, then red, and but for the action of this stranger, she would have lain prone upon the floor in a swoon.

He hears the one word, "Dacre!" uttered in such a voice, he sees the face best beloved on earth, and the next instant he holds the frightened girl in his arms.

Before the astonished household he kisses his little love back to consciousness, and Jessie knows it is the lost Dacre returned. The sea has given up its dead.

He had but just arrived, and meeting his old friend Jack Holmes (to whom, of course, Dolly's confidence had never extended,) he had accepted his invitation to dinner, little dreaming whom he should meet there.

The crew and the passengers on the raft had been picked up by a steamer going some roundabout way to Spain, and after much delay Dacre had succeeded in reaching London. There he was obliged to remain until his business left him free to return to America. He had never secured Dolly's city address, and therefore could not write, but had hoped to discover her abode [illegible] think more of wealth than young and tender hearts.

When Dolly left her friend's house that night, she left it under the protection of her fiance, and at twelve o'clock, when Mrs. Thornburn is railing at that "outrageous girl" (for she guesses that Dolly is spending the night with Jessie—had she not done it before?) she receives a note from a messenger.

It runs as follows:

"I am married, and we are now started on the road to Niagara. I mean Dacre and I—for he was saved, and came back yesterday.

DOLLY.

And what is left for mamma now to do?

She can but fold her hands and murmur:

"Married! Without even a decent wedding or trousseau!"

'I AM DYING EGYPT, DYING.'

How the Author of "The Death of Antony" Died.

St. Louis Republican.

"Talk about strikes and mobs and mutineers," said Gen. Warren P. Edgarton recently when the strikers were being discussed, "the man to deal with a mob was Napoleon Bonaparte. His order was load with canister and fire low. William H. Lytle, the author of the poem, 'The Death of Antony' that begins, 'I am dying Egypt, dying,' was the man for mutineers. At one time during the war I was sent under his command with several pieces of light artillery, among them two or three howitzers, in a brigade that went out on a raid some place near Shelbyville, in Tennessee. When we started out the wagons were used to carry the soldiers knapsacks, etc., and when we had gathered together what forage we wanted the wagons had to be used to carry it. Of course the soldiers then had to carry their baggage, and when the order was given to do this, one regiment refused to obey, and said they would not touch their knapsacks. Col. Lytle marched the men over to where the knapsacks were and again ordered the men to take them up. Again they refused. I was stationed on a little eminence a short distance away, and presently here came Col. Lytle galloping over to me with his sabre out and his eyes flashing.

"'Capt. Edgarton,' said he, 'will you let me have those howitzers?'

"'Certainly,' I answered, and gave the order for the guns to move. Coming over right in front of the mutineers, Col. Lytle gave the order, 'Attention! Load with cannister,' 'Take aim—and then in an undertone, bidding the gunners await in readiness the word fire, spoke to the mutineers saying, 'You—— —— —— ——take up your knapsacks or by God I'll wipe you off the face of the earth.' Not a man in the regiment moved, and Lytle waited fully a minute. 'Now, d—n you,' said Lytle, 'I'll give you one minute to pick up those knapsacks. Slowly, first one and then another, and then a third picked up his knapsack and before the minute was up there was not a piece of baggage on the ground.

"Lytle was a charming fellow. Brave as a lion and tender-hearted as a woman. He was unlucky in the matter of being wounded—seldom leaving an engagement without a wound more or less serious. At Carnefar ferry in Virginia he was shot in the leg. At Perryville a spent bullet struck him just in front of his ear, and ranging downward lodged in his cheek. He was unconscious as soon as struck, and seeing the blood coming from his temple his men supposed he was dead and left him on the field, together with most of his command. He was taken prisioner there and the next day sent through the lines on parole. When he learned how many of his men had been killed he cried like a child and bewailed the fate that he had not been among the killed. That same day he was exchanged and went to fighting again. His ill-luck followed him and he was killed at Chickamauga."

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

Of all the fruits with which we are blessed, the peach is the most delicious and digestible. There is nothing more palatable, wholesome and medicinal than good ripe peaches. They should be ripe, but not over-ripe and half-rotten; and of this kind they may make a part of either meal, or be eaten between meals; but it is better to make them a part of the regular meals. It is a mistaken idea that no fruit should be eaten at breakfast. It would be far better if our people would eat less bacon and grease at breakfast, and more fruit. In the morning there is an acrid state of the secretions, and nothing is so well calculated to correct this as cooling sub-acid fruits, such as peaches, apples, etc. Still, most of us have been taught that eating fruit before breakfast is highly dangerous. How the idea originated I do not know, but it is certainly a great error, contrary to both reason and facts. The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate stomach, and are an excellent medicine in many cases of sickness. Green or half-ripe apples stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, nourishing and laxative, far superior, in many cases, to the abominable doses of salts and oil usually given in fever and other diseases. Raw apples and dried apples stewed are better for constipation than liver pills. Oranges are very acceptable to most stomachs, having all the advantages of the acid alluded to; but the orange juice alone should be taken, rejecting the pulp. The same may be said of lemons, pomegranates and all that class. Lemonade is the best drink in fevers, and when thickened with sugar is better than syrup of squills and other nauseants in many cases of cough. Tomatoes act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than blue mass and "liver-regulators." The juice should be used alone, rejecting the skins. The small-seeded fruits, such as blackberries, figs, raspberries, currants and strawberries, may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying, and the seeds are laxative. We would be much the gainers if we would look more to our orchards and gardens for our medicines, and less to our drug stores. To cure fever, or act on the kidneys, no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to watermelon, which may, with very few exceptions, be taken in sickness and health in almost unlimited quantities, not only without injury, but with positive benefit. But in using them, the water, or juice, should be [illegible]—Hall's Journal of Health.

Miscellaneous Gleanings.

The value of opium imported as medicine last year was $661,044, and for smoking purposes $10,124. In 1883, the value of opium for smoking was $2,684,589, this large quantity having been hurried in in the early months of the year so as not to subject it to the increased duty of $4. The average value of opium used in the United States by the Chinese or others, in their death-dealing pipes, seems to be at first cost $800,000 a year. When used to cater to human vice, $2,500,000 would be a figure within the limit.

Pennsylvania has a state tax on watches, the result of which, as reported by the Secretary of Internal Affairs, are amusing. The population of the state is about 4,500,000. The number of voters last November was 900,000. But in all this population and this army of voters there were only 45,596 watches, gold, silver and "common." So it would appear that there were last year 4,454,404 Pennsylvanians, not one of which had a watch.

The truth is, says the Salem Gazette, in spite of the marvelous progress that has been made in the gathering up and prompt serving of news, the business is very much overdone, and we are often led to doubt whether the mental training of the mass of people is as good as it was half a century ago, when there was less matter to read and far more careful reading and digesting of what there was. It is doubtful if the general run of people "salt down," in their heads, as comprehensive and genuine a knowledge of public affairs as they did then.

In the examination at Cleveland, before United States Commissioner White of Dr. T. H. Bingham, of Lyndale, accused of passing counterfeit nickels, the prisoner confessed his guilt, and said he was forced to do it to keep his wife and children from starving. He was too proud to beg, and presented a most touching picture of his sick wife and child asking for food. Bingham said he could not find enough to do at his practice to support him. He was held for trial and his family will be taken care of by charitable people in Cleveland.

In Dr. Beard's book on "American Nervousness, its Causes and Consequences," he said that the replies to a large number of circulars sent to schools was enough to show clearly that "nearly everything about the conduct of the schools was wrong, unphysiological and unpsychological, and that they were conducted so as to make very sad and sorrowing the lives of those who were forced to attend them."

At Des Moines the Irish State League closed. Resolutions were adopted indorsing and reaffirming the platform of the National League; also indorsing Parnell and his party; approving the renewal of the study of the Irish language; affirming loyalty to republican institutions; in favor of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting ownership of land in fee simple by any but American citizens. Over $2,000 was raised as a working fund. Council Bluffs was selected for the next meeting; M. V. Gannon, of Davenport, was

Mr. E. R. Hoyt, a mechanical engineer at the New Orleans Exposition, was severely injured by a huge derrick pole falling on his foot. He was conveyed to his residence and after only three applications of St. Jacob's Oil, all the swelling and pain disappeared, and he resumed his duties.

The following are the exact salaries paid by the present management of the Paris Grand Opera to the eight principal performers: Madame Krauss 180,000 francs ($36,000) per annum, Mlle. Ada Isaacs 96,000 francs, Mlle. Richard 78,000 francs, Mlle. Dufrane 52,800 francs, M. Lassalle 162,000 francs, M. Solomon 78,000 francs, Sellier and Bondouresque each 78,000 francs.

A romantic scribe thus describes the first kiss of a newly-wedded couple: "Up the perfume swept avenue of love and under the roseate archway of Hymen they had passed into the joy-lit realms of that higher and holier existence where soul meets soul on limpid waves of ecstatic feeling, and hearts touch hearts through the blended channel of lips in rapture linked." Gosh!

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said, in response to one of his cranky people, who is opposed to roller skating: These places are said to be immoral, are they? Well, the same was said of our old New England singing schools, which also brought our young people together. However, I think too highly of our American young men and girls to believe that they would misbehave themselves in being brought in contact; of, course, allowing for the usual discount of wrong doers.

Life in the Paris Sewers
is possible, for a short time to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their reeking atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a living sewer. But this is actually the case with those in whom the inactivity of the liver drives the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidneys and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

Cullsinger & Co.'s starch factory at Edinburg, Ind., burned. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

Throw Away Trusses,
and employ the radical, new method, guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send two letter stamps for references, pamphlet and terms. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Woolen mills of Bellfontaine, Ohio, owned by S. F. Miller and Frank J. Scarff, burned. Loss, $25,000; insured.

"Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexions due,
And in her cheeks the vermeil red did show."

This is the poet's description of a woman whose physical system was in a perfectly sound and healthy state, with every function acting properly, and is the enviable condition of its fair patrons produced by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Any druggist.

The Excelsior knitting mills at Bethlehem Pa., owned by J. T. Shimer, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000; partially insured.

A Popular Fallacy.
Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney-Wort and be cured. [illegible]

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS [illegible] All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Ten stores, being half of the business portion of Robinson, Kan., were burned recently. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $14,000.

Cough, Cold, Croup.
CONSUMPTION AND REMEDY.

Of all the multitude of fearful ills that prey upon and destroy the human race, consumption stands out with distinctive prominence as the most alarming. A cold at first, then a neglected cough, leads to the development of this scourge of mankind. One remedy that has survived the test of trial is Allen's Lung Balsam. Compounded from the purest ingredients and free from all combinations of opium. For coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and all other affections of the throat and lungs it stands unrivaled. It approaches so nearly a specific, that with the common sense directions around each bottle strictly complied with, ninety-five per cent. of consumptive cases are permanently cured by this invaluable remedy. The safety of every family would be consulted by keeping a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam in the house, and have it ready for use when coughs, colds and croup make their unwelcome intrusion.

RED STAR
20 TRADE RED STAR MARK
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Quinsy, Pains in Chest, and other affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Parties unable to induce their dealer to promptly get it for them will receive two bottles, Express charges paid, by sending one dollar to
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,
Sole Owners and Manufacturers,
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.
CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.
Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Allen's Lung Balsam
A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
THAT WILL CURE
COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP!
MOTHERS,
Have you delicate, weakly children, who are always taking cold and subject to Croup? Remember, there never was a case of Croup which did not originate in a cold! Lung Balsam is your remedy.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
WHOOPING COUGH CURED.
O. A. HARRIS, of Benevolence, Ga., writes, Dec. 13, 1884: "My little boy, but little more than a year old, had a severe attack of WHOOPING COUGH, which my family physician said could not be cured, as it was winter. Having heard of the merits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, I immediately proceeded to town and purchased a bottle. To my surprise, this one bottle cured him sound and well. Others, hearing of the result, tried it, with equally good results. Later, my two little girls had Whooping Cough, and one bottle cured both of them. We think Whooping Cough is not much to be dreaded, if ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM can be had and given."
By its faithful use CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.
DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed; but try this remedy and you will not be deceived.
It will cure when all others fail.
Directions accompany each bottle.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
It Contains no Opium in Any Form.
CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
It is Sold by MEDICINE DEALERS generally.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
The finest tonic for nervous people is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures perfect digestion and assimilation, and the active performance of their functions by the liver and bowels. As the system acquires tone through the influence of this benign medicine, the nerves grow stronger and more tranquil, headaches cease, and that nameless anxiety which is a peculiarity of the dyspeptic, gives way to cheerfulness. To establish health on a sure foundation, use the peerless invigorant. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Many a Lady
is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

Had the Number Craze.

Two railroad men were talking over old times. Inquiry was made as to what had become of an old freight brakeman named Jack Taylor.

"Didn't ye hear about Jack? No? I thought everybody knew what he come to. Poor old Jack—he'll never twist another brake or swing another lamp."

"Dead?"

"No, but he might as well be. You see Jack got the number craze. He got 'em bad, too, and——"

"The what?"

"The number craze. You don't know what that is? You eastern railroaders don't seem to know much of anything. Well, Jack got 'em, his being the third case I ever heard of. Seven or eight years ago they took holt of Jack, and they kept growin' worse. In 1883, I believe it was, he started out to find the number of the year. 'Long about the middle of the summer he found it. Then he was happy. But New Year's day he started out hunting for 1884. He looked all summer and all fall. Finally cold weather came, and would you believe it, Jack would sit out on the top of the cars in the freezingest weather looking for a car numbered 1884. Whenever we passed a side-track he'd look at the cars like a wild man. He got so crazy over it that he mighty near lost his job. Christmas day he found his car loaded with Hops and Malt Bitters bound for St. Paul and Minneapolis billed to Noyes Bros. & Culter, Merell & Ryan and Ryman Eliel, Drug Co. By the way, Jack's taking those bitters now and thinks he will be all right again this spring. He says it is the best blood purifier he ever heard of."

"Is that so? Guess I'll try it. Good-bye, Bill."

"So long, Mike. Will see you at the switch."

The house of commons refused to order the evacuation of the Soudan by a vote of 143 to 39.

Twenty-Five Per Cent Stronger Than Any Other Butter Color.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 2d, 1882.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others.

I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid or in any way to injure the Butter. I have examined it after two months free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became rancid.

A. H. SABIN.
Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

Gen. Lizandro Barrillas succeeds Barrios a president of Guatemala.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

The prince of Wales was cheered and the lord mayor hissed in Dublin recently.

Keep this in mind. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

Ex-Mayor B. F. Pullen of Paris, Ky., committed suicide recently by taking laudanum.

WE KNOW that Heart Disease can be cured, why? because thousands say they have used DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR and know it does the cure.—Plympton News. $1.00 per bottle at druggists. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, like all really good things, are frequently imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

The governor general of Canada asks for $700,000 to defray the cost of suppressing Riel

Behold the conqueror of all kidney, liver, and urinary diseases—Hunt's Remedy. Sure cure.

Speedy cure to all diseases of the kidneys or urinary organs by using Hunt's Remedy.

What an appetite it gives; how restful it makes my sleep, by using Hunt's Remedy.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

WM. HANSCOM, Oshkosh, Wis., who was for seven years so afflicted with piles that he was unable to attend to business, is entirely cured by the use of Cole's Carbolisalve. Price 25 and 50 cents, at Druggists.

CARDS Sample Book, Premium List, Price List sent free. U. S. CARD CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

DRS. WHITTIER.
214 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn. Regularly Graduated and legally qualified; longer engaged in Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, than any other physician in America. Medicines sent by mail or express. Diseases from Indiscretion, Excess or Exposure, Nervousness, Debility, Melancholy, Loss of Spirits, rendering marriage improper, cured. Safely, privately, speedily. No change of business. Pamphlet and symptom lists free, & friendly talk costs nothing. HIS CELEBRATED WORK, 260 pages. Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed, for 50 cents in money or postage. Over fifty wonderful [illegible] pictures [illegible] by mail, sealed. State case, and get time and cost of cure.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

CANCER A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. No knife! No Plaster! No pain! W. C. Payne, M. D., Marshalltown, Iowa.

NATIONAL HOTEL; $2 a day house for New house, new furniture. Only $2 a day house in Northwest with Elevator. J. B. Ames Prop. 205 Wash. Av., S., Minneapolis, Minn. $2

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

PINKEYE.
A Remarkable Cure of a Horse.
In the fall of 1883 I had a valuable horse taken with the pinkeye, resulting in blood poison. After nine months of doctoring with all the remedies to be found in horse books, I despaired of a cure. His right hind leg was as large as a man's body, and had on it over forty running sores. He was a most pitiable looking object. At last I thought of Swift's Specific, and commenced to use it. I used fifteen bottles. In August last all symptoms of the disease disappeared. There have been no signs of a return, and the horse has done a mule's work on my farm ever since.
JAS. L. FLEMING, Augusta, Ga.
January 9, 1885.
Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 159 W. 23d St., N. Y.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR HOPS AND MALT BITTERS.
TAKE NO OTHER if you wish a CERTAIN CURE for BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE and SLEEP. Nothing was ever invented that will TONE UP THE SYSTEM in the Spring of the year equal to HOPS and MALT BITTERS. The only GENUINE are manufactured by the HOPS AND MALT BITTERS CO., of Detroit, Mich.

ROCKFORD WATCHES
Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.
Used by the Chief Mechanician of the U. S. Coast Survey; by the Admiral commanding in the U. S. Naval Observatory, for Astronomical work; and by Locomotive Engineers, Conductors and Railway men. They are recognized as THE BEST for all uses in which close time and durability are requisites. Sold in principal cities and towns by the COMPANY'S exclusive Agents (leading jewelers,) who give a Full Warranty.

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.
Ely's Cream Balm CATARRH
when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste, smell and hearing. It is
Not a Liquid or Snuff.
A few Applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.
HAY-FEVER

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

R. U. AWARE
THAT
Lorillard's Climax Plug
bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

This is the Easiest Running Well Drilling Machine ever made. It brings the cuttings to the surface at each stroke of the drill. Send for our circular and see why the horse is taken away and a man pushing the lever. Circulars Free!
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

STROWBRIDGE BROAD CAST SOWER
BEST! CHEAPEST! SIMPLEST!
Sows all grains, grass seeds, plaster, salt, ashes, commercial fertilizers — everything requiring broadcasting—any quantity per acre, better and faster than any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing perfectly even. Not affected by wind, as seed is not thrown upwards. Sows half or full cast, on either or both sides of wagon. Readily attached to any wagon or cart without injury, and used wherever they can be driven. Lasts a lifetime. Sows 80 acres wheat per day. Crop one-fourth larger than when drilled. Only perfect Broadcaster made; most accurate agricultural implement in the world. Endorsed and recommended by Agricultural colleges and best farmers in U. S. Fully warranted—perfectly simple. Do not be put off with any other. Send at once for new free illustrated catalogue with full information and hundreds of testimonials.
C. W. DORR, Manager
RACINE SEEDER CO.,
258 FOURTH ST., DES MOINES, IOWA

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All those painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.
Price $1 in liquid, pill or lozenge form.
Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.
It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.
It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. For sale at druggists.

N. W. N. U. 1885. No. 12

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS M'F'G CO.
Makers of all styles of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS & SADDLES
No. 1. Team Harness $25
We employ no agents, and if what you order is not satisfactory, we pay all expenses. No. 42 Buggy (see cut) is just the same as others sell at $130. Top Buggies at $90, fine as usually sold for $125 to $140. [illegible]
$85 No. 42. Two-seated Buggy [illegible]
We Retail at Wholesale Prices. [illegible] Examining Before Buying.

MY LADY IN THE SOUTH.

My ladydwells in sunny lands,
She walks by tropic seas;
I know where her fair palace stands—
Amid the orange trees.

The fervid-hearted passion flower
Blooms in her garden cover;
The orchid blazes by her bower,
The palm trees wave above her.

The sky that greets her upward view
In one vast sun-lit dome,
Is like that orb's cerulean hue
In Gesu's church at Rome.

And when day's glories slowly die,
And wild birds sing no more,
The southern cross then blazes high—
The clouds Magellan saw.

Some day when hills are growing dark,
And when I long for rest,
I'll step aboard my little bark
And steer her toward the west.

And seek my lady in the land
Where summer dies no more.
And when I reach that tropic strand
My wand'rings will be o'er.

And yet I know when cold, dark seas
Break on a wintry strand;
When snowy fields and leafless trees
Are over all the land;

I know that were she with me now,
However cold and drear
The winter's wind blew o'er my brow,
She'd make a summer here.

—*Irving King.*

A SWEET APOLOGY.

"I wish you would'nt fidget so, Harry. How do you expect we can get the pictures arranged when you joggle the table in that outrageous manner?"

"Well, I'm sure, Nell," answered the accused, deprecatingly, "it's rather rough on a fellow to be compelled to sit the best part of an evening handing the paste pot and sorting fancy cards. I thought you had outgrown that sort of thing when you put away your school books."

"That shows all you know," was the contemptuous rejoinder. "As if these albums were not all the rage, and Alice, so good and thoughtful, bringing all the newest and loveliest cards from Paris. Why, my dear boy (this in a triumphant tone,) my book will be a long way the most beautiful one in town."

"Yes, I know," muttered the young man, with a reprehensible lack of interest. "But you promised to let me row you across Silver Lake this evening. The moonlight nights are nearly gone and we haven't settled anything yet, Nellie."

"Can't you talk before Alice? I'm sure we needn't mind her."

Here I, being the Alice referred to, hastily rose and offered to resign my position as "paster-in-chief."

"No, no," Nell exclaimed.

"I'm going to get some more paste," I answered.

"Why don't you use mucilage?" queried Harry, in a conciliatory tone, resigning himself to the inevitable.

"Because we haven't any, and they are out of it at the stationer's, so we thought a little home-made material would do as well."

"Oh, no, it won't," ejaculated Harry, with alacrity. "I wouldn't do any more just now. It would be far better to wait and finish your work with the proper stuff. Come (this very pleadingly), a little row will do you good, and Miss Alice will perhaps join us," continued our hero, with a suspicious lack of warmth.

Gracefully declining the invitation, I watched the young lovers slowly treading Miller's lane.

"About an hour had elapsed, and I was comfortably doing my hair preparatory to seeking my downy couch, when Nell rushed in my room with blazing eyes and heightened color, and flinging herself on a chair, exclaimed, "Harry and I have had such a row."

"Indeed," I replied, unmoved by a statement whose recurrence could be estimated as happening about once every twenty-four hours.

"Yes," said Nell, somewhat crushed by my lack of sympathy, "and, Allie, it was all about a miserable box of bonbons which Fred. Clarke, that clever young lawyer, brought me from the city. Harry said he wished I would get over my childish love of sweets, that it was ruinous to the digestion, to say nothing of my lovely teeth. I told him he only made my life an excuse, that the truth of the matter was jealousy. Jealousy about poor Fred., and he needn't think because he had just taken his doctor's diploma that he could commence practice with me as his first patient. Well you can readily understand, dear, how one word led to another, but when Harry wound up in his conceited way by declaring medicine to be a noble profession and law a despicable one, I tell you I couldn't stand it, and I informed His Highness that I would never speak to him again unless he made me an apology, and what do you think? The wretch laughed and walked off, saying: 'Oh, certainly, Miss Nicolls, I'll make a sweet apology,'" and with a burst of tears sweet Nell, who after all was little more than a child, relapsed into despair on a macrame tidy, thereby reducing the red ribbons to irredeemable dampness. I, with my five years' seniority, hardly knew what consolation would prove most efficacious in soothing indignant seventeen.

It was useless to indicate that it was a mere boy and girl spat about a stick of candy, or that it was quite proper for an incipient physician to object to an undue indulgence in sweets, or to hint at the flattery which is always conveyed by the demon of jealousy.

All these suggestions were received with scorn, from the indisputable fact that Harry had made himself disagreeable "from the first," objecting to the harmless amusement of "making an album," giving vent to sarcasms regarding the pictures, the paste and various other things connected with the artistic employment.

"Nell! Nell!" yelled the musical Tommy, as my cousin's brother was called. "Here's a package for you."

We were most comfortably disposed on an old shawl, with books and work, in the grove, just to the left of the old fashioned farmhouse.

No reference had been made to the last night, but my Nell had lost that buoyancy of spirits which rendered us all her willing subjects. Full of curiosity we awaited the coming of the dreadful boy, who burst upon us breathless but grinning, bearing aloft a heavy parcel about the size of a large cocoanut.

He dropped it into her lap and gasped: "With Harry Blessing's compliments. The colored man brought it, and he said there was no answer. Hurry up, let's see what it is. I'll open it. I'll cut the string. Here's a knife," volunteered the voluble and obliging Tommy.

The removal of sundry rolls of the thick brown paper disclosed to our gaze a round glass jar, securely sealed, filled with some thick, golden fluid.

"What can it be we exclaimed simultaneously.

"What a lovely color," added Nell. "There is no label on it. I wonder what—" she paused and turned the pretty jar slowly round and round.

"Why, you two gooses," politely remarked Tom, "why, it's honey—strained honey. Old man Blessing is crazy about bees, and your beau knows how 'gone' you are on sweets, and of course he'd be sure to send you some of his first crop."

"But isn't it a little early in the season for honey, Tom?" I ventured.

"Early! Of course not. Why, I see'd a whole row of jars just like them in Killer's grocery yesterday."

This decided all doubt on the matter, and with a happy laugh and brimming over with importance, Nell dispatched Tom to ask auntie if we might have hot biscuits for tea, "and Tommy, dear," added our heroine insinuatingly, "you'll run over to Willow Farm, won't you, with a note, and I'll finish your reins before you get back?"

"All right; see that you do," was the patronizing response, as he rushed off to execute his mission. As soon as he was well out of sight and sound, Nell exclaimed: "Why, Alice, don't you see? Why, it's as clear as day. Poor Harry? how clever of him."

Perceiving that I did not comprehend, she continued: "Don't you remember how provoked I was because Harry declared emphatically that of course he would make me an apology—'a sweet apology'—and—here it is"—holding it up against the sunlight, triumphantly. "I shall send him a dear little note, say the apology is accepted, and ask him to tea," and, clasping the sweet treasure in both small hands, she hastened to the house, and lost no time in penning a few words which would pardon and recall the erring one. Aunt Mary gave us carte blanche, and much delight was expressed at the prospect of light biscuits, fresh butter and golden honey.

Prompt to the moment came the repentant swain. Greeted with smiles was he by a lovely little maiden, dressed in an exquisitely fitting pale blue cashmere robe, particularly becoming to my fair cousin.

Not a word was said in reference to the past.

As for Harry, he looked a picture of puzzled delight at his love's magnanimity. We seated ourselves about Aunt Mary's bountiful board, and after each had been served with cold chicken, jelly and light snowy biscuits, almost too hot to touch, conversation began.

"Nellie, what in the world have you got that thing there for?" inquired Mr. Blessing, indicating the jar.

"Just wait and you will see," nodded our pretty hostess, as with dexterous fingers she quickly loosened the top. At this moment I noticed a peculiar smile pass over Mr. Blessing's countenance.

Expectant Tommy, who could no longer restrain his feelings, demanded liberal and immediate distribution.

"Tom, keep quiet!" cried Nell, "It's my turn first."

"Of course, that's only fair," echoed the chorus at the table.

"But hadn't you better wait till—"

"I don't see the reason why," stammered the bewildered Harry.

The chorus united in a full cry of "Oh, hush!" "That'll do!" "Give us some!" etc., etc., until our friend Harry was rendered quite audible.

Nell poured a generous quantity of honey over her deliciously buttered biscuit.

"Ah!" murmured she, raising it to her lips.

"Ah!" echoed the sympathetic chorus. The lovely mouth closed quickly over a goodly bite.

"Nell!" shrieked Harry, "what are you doing!" and grasping her arm he sprang from his chair, overturning the jar and ruining the blue cashmere forever.

My cousin covered her face with a napkin and fled from the room. I followed her. Mr. Blessing did not wait further developments. Tom rolled on the floor in an ecstasy of merriment, while poor Aunt Mary and Uncle James were left solitary and surprised at the tea table.

It is necessary to tell our readers how vainly poor Harry tried to explain that in the humility of his spirit he had purchased a large jar of the very finest liquid glue at Killer's grocery, and how he contemplated helping with heart and hand to complete the album which had occasioned so much disturbance. He had brought a charming collection of peace offerings, and was naturally confused to find his mucillage placed upon the supper table?

I am sure you will readily see that nothing short of unceasing devotion to fancy picture albums, albums large and small, of all sorts and shapes and sizes, together with a collection of character cards from all corners of the civilized world, and, in addition, an humble submission to the inevitable in the form of cream-chocolate bon-bons—then, and not till then, did our fair Nell accept a "a sweet apology."—*Sunday Mercury.*

He Succeeded Too Well.

"Now," said the bride, "Henry, I want you to understand distinctly that I do not wish to be taken for a bride. I am going to behave exactly as if I were an old married woman. So, dearest, do not think me cold and unloving if I treat you very practically when there is anybody by."

"I don't believe I can pass for an old married man. I am so fond of you that I am bound to show it. I am sure to give the snap away."

"No, you mustn't. It's easy enough. And I insist that you behave just like all old married men do. Do you hear?"

"Well, darling, I'll try, but know I will not succeed."

The first evening of their arrival the bride retired to her chamber and the groom fell in with a poker party, with whom he sat playing cards until 4 o'clock in the morning. His wife spent the weary hours weeping. At last he turned up and met his grief-stricken bride with the hilarious question:

"Well, ain't I doing the old married man like a daisy?"

She never referred to the subject again and everybody knew, after that that they had just been married.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Singular Accident.

A report comes from Chico of a mother who was sewing upon her machine, while her son, a lad of 8, was playing with his toys near by. Suddenly the machine needle snapped and the mother stopped and replaced it with another. Presently she glanced toward the child and saw blood trickling down his neck. Upon going to him he was found to be dead. It seems the broken part of the needle flew with such force as to enter the child's medulla oblongata, and he had died without a motion or a sound.—*San Francisco Call.*

A LUCKY LEGACY.

Young Tom Collins, a law student, has just come into a strange inheritance. He sat solitary in his little boarding house room trying to realize.

"If the poor child hadn't me," he said to himself, "it could go and apply for admission to some institution. If I hadn't it, I could—pshaw! that is not the idea, I must decide what I am to do."

Tom had solemnly promised to care for the new-born babe of his only sister who had just died.

Tom was interrupted by a knock on the door. It was followed by a cry of mingled entreaty and command, such as only hungry babes know how to emit.

"I've fetched the poor little dear around, sir," said the nurse, brandishing her charge. "There! there! there! It's got the wind this minute, mixin' milk. Have you found a nurse, sir? And baby wants clothes."

She dropped her shrieking charge upon Tom's bed and started toward the door.

"Oh! oh!" gasped Tom. "Do not go. In the name of mercy, do not! Why do you say I want a nurse? Are you not one?"

"I am, sir," she said, turning confidentially to Tom, "'a monthly.' I am willing to stay with you while I can. But, sir, my summons may come any day or hour. It is impossible to calculate. I'll work for you while I can, sir, but when my call comes no earthly thing can keep me."

"Can you," said Tom, looking gloomily at his now silent prize on the bed, "can you give me any advice?"

Mrs. Primmins placed her arms akimbo.

Tom fervently prayed for light on the meditations.

"I have it," cried Mrs. Primmins. "Malviny's got to take it!"

"Bless your dear soul!" responded Tom. Malvina's the very one! What a talent you have for managing, auntie dear."

There was Tom, his very self! He had hit on exactly the right compliment to pay the nurse. He was actually floating through life on this instinct he had for saying the most pleasant thing to everybody. Mrs. Primmins of all things desired the reputation of a manœuverer, as it was, of course, the one of all others she did not deserve.

"Yes," she cried, chuckling, "I can manage. Let me alone! And the first thing in the morning I'll go there with you. Now," said she, seizing her charge, who was beginning to squirm, "now I'll see what's to be got out of your landlady."

Winking violently with first one eye and then the other, she started to go; then, with a sudden solemnity, she reinserted her head in the door-way."

"If I'm summoned," she said, "it's above all else. If I'm called, I must go day or night."

"Certainly," said Tom, much puzzled, "but you won't be, aunty!" As the young man walked abroad to get his dinner he felt impressed with an almost mysterious awe of the old nurse.

"To think of living always with death grinning one in the face like that!" he muttered.

In the night Tom's dream of peace was again dispelled.

Another knock at the door.

"Am I under a ban?" growled Tom; "what's the matter now?"

"I'm called," said the voice of Mrs. Primmins. "My summons has come!"

"Oh, the duce!" cried Tom, lost to all sense of the importance of conciliating the nurse. "Go to bed! Hold on till morning!"

In the morning, Tom, who, happy fellow, always slept soundest under a sense of depression, did not make his appearance until 9 o'clock. He found that Mrs. Primmins had actually disappeared for parts unknown. In the arms of his hitherto stern landlady he found his charge nestling. A new light—that of love—was beaming in the solemn woman's eye—that woman, thought Tom, who could see any of her boarders starve and rot for ten cents saved!

"I have undertaken," said the landlady, giving Tom a smile such as he had never dreamed could rest in her features—"I have undertaken to go with you in search of Mrs. Primmin's niece, Malvina."

Several hours later Tom Collins sprang from a light wagon in which he had driven to the door of a pretty cottage.

"We will make the last effort by inquiring here," he said to his landlady, who held the baby.

With his usual impetuosity he pushed directly through into the rear kitchen. There he forgot his errand—forgot everything except what he saw. A young girl, plump, neat and rosy, stood with round arms bared before a table. She was assiduously occupied in carressing with white hands little lumps of dough into shape.

Suddenly she turned. Such a dimpling smile! Such rosy embarrassment! Tom, great black-haired, jetty giant that he was, thought this little plump blonde an angel. Thought! why, he was sure of it!

After awhile he came to his senses and said:

"I'm looking for one Malvina Barker."

"And that is me," said the rosy lips.

"Then I've brought you a baby," he said abruptly.

A good deal of astonishment can be put into a pair of bright blue eyes without spoiling them—and so there was. Fortunately, at that point the landlady appeared, and so, a moment later did Malvina's mother, called up from the cellar by the voices.

Negotiations were soon completed.

Tom, again in his little room, found it the loneliest, dreariest place he had ever in his life looked upon.

A couple of days later he concluded that it would be inhuman not to go and inquire after his little charge. In an incredibly short time he was seized with the same impression again. Then he went to take the baby, who had not yet learned that the moon is more distant than the door-knob, a box of geographical blocks. Then he went to inquire if it needed pocket money, and he told Malvina that he knew she was not kept awake nights with it, because her eyes were so bright.

After tea the moon came out. Oh, that wicked, shameless moon! Tom by its light told Malvina right out that her eyes were bluer than heaven—her lips sweeter than roses—and all that. O-G—. When they parted Malvina went to her room and cried.

What could a perfect king of a man mean by talking like that to her? Of course he could not mean to marry a little school mistress only home on a vacation?

Tom acted queerly, too, when alone in his room. He took a paper and pencil, and figured and calculated. He made a list of all the little properties he possessed. He added them up and added then down. Then he set down a list of all things he was accustomed to spend money upon that could be dispensed with. Then he brought out a book of economy, where it tells how a man can live cheaper with a frugal wife than he can alone. He was astonished to find that book so intensely interesting!

The next day Tom went again to see the baby. In fact, it had seemed to him as though the afternoon would never come. He had more waiting to do at the cottage, for Malvina's mother received him, and she did not appear. At last his impatience spurred him to ask.

"I don't want you to see her again, young man. I will be frank with you and tell you the truth."

"Oh, Mrs. Baker," cried Tom.

"She's a simple child, sir, and is in danger not to understand that attention from one like you can mean nothing."

"Dear Mrs. Baker, you misunderstand me entirely. I must see her this once. I must, indeed. If she sends me away I will never come again."

Tom conquered. When he explained to Malvina about his small income and consulted with her about its sufficiency, she told him that he ought to be ashamed to waste such heaps of money on one. He should have sent half to the heathen.

Tom's income has thus far held out better than when he was single.

Young man, try it!

THE LOVE LETTER.

Miss Orinthia Brown set down her teacup with an emphasis that made all the china rattle. And little Mrs. Meeker jumped nervously at the sound.

"I never heard anything so ridiculous in all my life," said Miss Brown derisively. "Gilbert Mott in love with Georgia Arlington! Why, she's a mere doll, with big blue eyes and pink cheeks and yellow curls."

"She's very fascinating in her manners," Mrs Meeker ventured to remark.

"Oh, pshaw!" was Miss Orinthia's contemptuous comment. And you really think he's in love with her?"

"Yes, I must say that I think so."

"Ah-h-h" said Orinthia, meaningly. "If I only dared to tell you all!"

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Meeker, eagerly; "what do you mean?"

"Nothing," said Miss Brown, with a nod of her head. "He walked home last night with me—didn't he?"

"Yes, but——"

"He stayed on my side of the room all the time we were decorating the fair rooms with evergreens, didn't he?"

"Yes, but that was because——"

"And—but never mind, never mind!" said Miss Orinthia, mysteriously. "Time will show! Georgia Arlington, indeed—why she's nothing but a child—a mere school girl! I know better!"

"Do tell me, Miss Orinthia," pleaded Mrs. Meeker. "Is he really engaged to you?"

Miss Orinthia pursed up her lips, dropped her eyelids with a manner that was wonderfully eloquent, but she would commit herself no further!

"Let's go up stairs and finish dressing those china dolls for the lucky-bag," said Miss Brown. "We shall get more money out of the lucky-bag than anything else, and we must be sure and have it well furnished!"

While the tea-drinking ceremonial had been going on in the lower part of the mansion of Mrs. Meeker, quite a different chain of circumstances was transpiring above stairs. Mr. Gilbert Mott, who had been inveigled into the stairs of the Ladies Fair, nolens volens, had come early to help in the last preparations, and, walking up to the work-room, had surprised a lovely blue-eyed lassie in the occupation of filling sundry cones of bright-hued paper with sugar-plums and French bon-bons.

Georgia Arlington shook back her sunny curls and blushed like a June rose-bud, as she started up.

"Don't go, Miss Arlington, please!" pleaded Gilbert, himself not embarrassed. But Georgia muttered something about a roll of ribbon which she had forgotten, and fluttered past him ere he could remonstrate further.

Gilbert looked after her, with a whimsical expression of despair on his countenance.

"Now, why does she run away from me like that?" he said to himself. "Probably because she knows it tantalizes me! But I'll be even with her yet—if she won't let me tell her how dearly I love her, I'll write to her!"

And heedless of the neglected piles of cedar-sprigs and princess-pine, yet waiting to be wrought into garlands, he sat down to the table and seizing pen and ink began a passionate billet doux after the following fashion:

"MY OWN PRECIOUS DARLING:—Why are you so cold and cruel to me? Why will you not let me tell you in words what you must so often have read in my eyes—the story of my heart's devotion? For I love you, and have loved you; and shall love you to the world's end, and you must have seen it for yourself during the last few days that we have been working together for the church fair! Yet you will not give me a word or a glance of encouragement!

"Is this right, my ruthless queen of heart's? But I am determined that you shall tell me when we meet again whether I may hope or not! Until then, sweet one, I am half in despair, half hopeful,

"Yours ever and unalterably, G. M."

He had just scribbled off this unstudied effusion when the sound of footsteps on the stairs chased away the soft shadows of his love dream, and he had just time to slip the paper under a leaf of Norway spruce twigs, when Mrs. Meeker and Miss Orinthia Brown entered.

"At work so soon!" cried the latter archly. "Isn't he industrious, Miss Meeker?"

"Yes," said Gilbert, hypocritically, I'm at work already!"

So he was but not exactly for the fair.

He watched nervously for an opportunity to possess himself of the precious sheet of paper, without observation, but Miss Orintria, doubtless prompted thereto by some baleful, evil spirit, hovered around the spruce boughs like a middle aged turtle-dove, and effectually warded off his designs. And presently, he was borne downstairs in the popular current to open some boxes of donations, which had just arrived by parsels delivery.

"I can easily come back and get it when they are busy cackling over the new things," he thought.

But—fit illustration this, of the futility of all human plans—when he came rejoicing back some twenty minutes or so later, the sheet was gone.

Gone, leaving no trace or vestige behind—gone, utterly and entirely!

"I believe there has been some superhuman agency at work!" thought our bewildered hero, as he tumbled over the chaotic contents on the table in vain.

But Mr. Mott was wrong. The agency was exceedingly human—no other, in fact, than mischievous little Billy Arlington, who come up in search of stray prizes for the famous lucky-bag, which had been temporarily delivered into his hands. Cornucopias, pincushions, Rimmel's scent-bags, needle-books he pounced on alike, and perceiving a sheet of pink paper, written, he crumpled it into an old envelope, directed Miss Orinthia A. Brown," which lay beyond.

"What a lark it would be," thought the incorrigible Billy. "Some of the girls'll think they've got a love-letter, and how mad they'll be when they find it ain't nothing but one of Rintley's receipts or crochet patterns."

And away rushed Master Billy, little recking of the mischief he was unwittingly working to the cause of true love.

The evening of the fair came—and the pretty rooms, made still prettier by paper roses and evergreen garlands, were crowded with the brave, the fair, and some that were neither one nor the other. Georgia Arlington, presided at one of the tables, lovely enough to drive half a dozen men distracted, instead of one, and Miss Orinthia, in a rustling, slate-colored silk dress, went about like an autumn leaf in a high wind. The luckybag circulated from hand to hand, carrying, as is the want of these institutions, a little merriment and laughter in its wake. Georgia drew a cigar-case, Mr. Mott became the proprietor of a rag-doll, and Miss Orinthia Brown drew—a letter, addressed to herself.

Gilbert Mott, leaning against the doorway, saw Miss Brown hurrying up to Georgia and displaying her prize with malicious glee; while Georgia colored and bit her lip, and looked ready to cry, and feigned a merry little ripple of laughter, all in one and the same breath.

"Why don't that horrid old maid keep away from Georgia Arlington!" thought our discontented hero. "She looks like a dried up bunch of raisins beside a cluster of Isabella grapes."

And, watching an oppotunity, he slipped through the crowd and edged up to the table where Georgia was selling pin-cushions and tape trimmings at an exorbitant price.

"Georgia!" he whispered, softly. "Georgia!"

But she turned her head haughtily away.

"Please to excuse me, Mr. Mott," she said, coolly.

While Gilbert was staring at her in amazement a hand was slipped through his arm and Miss Orinthia Brown drew him gently away.

"Where are you going?" he demanded following her rather unwillingly.

"Just outside the door, one moment," whispered Miss Orinthia, falteringly. "It is not in the tumult of a common crowd that such words should be spoken!"

"What words? I haven't an idea what you mean!" cried the young man.

Orinthia drew him into the hall, her, head dropped on his shoulder.

"Yes," she faltered, "yes! How could you for a moment doubt it!"

"Doubt what? Excuse me Miss Brown, but I think your wits are forsaking you," said Gilbert Mott, striving to extricate himself from the damsel's grasp.

"Gilbert, would you, then, be false to me?" sobbed Orinthia, with the dawning symptoms of hysterics.

"I! False to you!" echoed our hero. "Miss Brown, will you be so good as to tell me at once, and plainly, what you are talking about?"

Orinthia Brown's sallow cheeks reddened—her eyes sparkled ominously, as she drew from her pocket the precious missive.

"Do you mean to say, sir, that you didn't write this letter?" she demanded.

Gilbert took the letter and scrutinized it closely.

"Yes, of course, I wrote the letter!"

"Then, dearest——"

"Stop, though," he interrupted, frantically. "It wasn't to you!"

"Not to me!"

"No! Do you suppose I want to marry you!"

Miss Orinthia uttered a shrill shriek—but the next moment she was alone! Gilbert Mott had vanished.

For the matter was growing serious now. If Georgia were to be won, she must be won at once, before Fate conspired with any other old maid to deprive him of her coveted love.

"Georgia," he said, planting himself resolutely beside her. "I have got something I wish to say to you."

"You had a great deal better say it to your beloved Miss Orinthia," said Georgia, tossing her flaxen curls.

"But she isn't my beloved Miss Orinthia," cried Gilbert.

"I supose you will be denying your own handwriting next," said Georgia, indignatly. But it's no use; I saw the letter myself."

"But, Georgia, the letter was written to you."

"Then," said Georgia, brightening up a little, "how did she get it?"

"That's just what I can't comprehend myself," said Gilbert; "but one thing I am very certian of—I love you, and you alone, and I won't leave you until you tell me whether the love is returned."

And he did not; neither was it ne cessary for him to stay there very long.

But to this day nobody, save Billy, the irrepressible, knows exactly how Georgia's letter came into Miss Orinthia Brown's hands.

Conkling on the Science of Slugging.

Roscoe Conkling was one of the most interested spectators at the sparring match between Sullivan and Ryan. He was accompanied by a friend and sat among the reporters. The ex-senator, contrary to his usual mood, was in a talkative humor, and freely made comments and passed opinions on fighting and fighters.

"What is my opinion of these sparring matches? Well, I see no harm in them. Of course, if they become brutal, why they should be stopped. But as I have seen them, and I've seen a great many of them, there is nothing bad in them. For instance, I saw Sullivan box with Mitchell. I saw him have the opportunity more than once to strike and hurl Mitchell if he chose, and he refrained. It is time enough to stop sparring when it passes the verge of sparring and becomes an attempt to hurt or injure a man. But when two men are evenly matched, and each is striving his best, there is, in my view, nothing harmful in the combat."—New York Telegram.

THE WEDDING RING.

A heavy band of yellow gold
Around a finger brown and old—
Engraved, yet smooth, half worn away—
This halo of a wedding day.

To her it is no secret thing,
This circlet called a wedding ring;
But ever does it seem to me
Prophetic of some mystery.

Its sacred mission I adore,
It crowned her queen in days of yore
Gave emphasis to lover's vow,
A trusted secret even now.

It seems encased with magic spell;
Within its portals memories dwell
From which the world must stand apart,
Nor know the throbbings of her heart.

Then why should I, though unaware
To her, its secret ask to share?
These are not mine, for on her hand
She holds them clasped with golden band.

This token, then, shall ever be
Enwrapt in silent mystery;
This hand and ring shall keep untold
The story of the band of gold.

—L. A. ALDERMAN.

AN OLD TIME LOVE STORY.

The afternoon sun was glowing on the old portraits in Mrs. Knight's low wainscoted parlor as she sat gossiping with her friend. Why is it old ladies do not wear changeable gray silks now? Nothing can be prettier, and Mrs. Temple looked well in hers.

"Well, my dear Constance, which do you think she will have?"

"Indeed," said Mrs. Knight, "I do not know, but strongly suspect it will be the captain, and wish I liked him better. He hasn't good eyes and has a furtive way of looking at one, as if he had something to conceal. It may be because he knows his eyes are not much to look at. I have observed that persons who are convinced that their eyes are ugly do not show them much."

"I'm sure," responded Mrs. Temple, "to quote my Aunt Patty, 'I've nothing agin the man,' but it's true that we know nothing whatever about him."

"Except," added Mrs. Knight, "that he is a handsome stranger and appears to have money."

"Yes, and there is Eustace Tracy—poor, it is true, but so well connected and so much in love with Caroline!—really, quite as good looking as the Captain, too. Alas! if we could only choose husbands for our friends!"

"Indeed," said Mrs. Knight, "I wouldn't dare take such a tremendous responsibility on my shoulders. There is Caroline out riding with Captain Aldine now. She grows more beautiful every day."

Both ladies rushed precipitately to the window to see the subject of their conversation dash by in a handsome turnout.

Well, Caroline Claiborne generally had her own way, and did intend to marry the Captain. A handsome, elegant girl she was—petted and admired in her aunt's family. Yet unfortunately she had no male relative living. She was an orphan, quite alone in the world, but left with sufficient income to dress well, and was the pride and darling of her old aunt, whom Captain Aldine, with his "false, flattering tongue" had fully convinced that he was a most brilliant match for her niece.

Eustace Tracy, it was true, has long loved her in silence, seeming to regard her even in church as "the saint of his deepest devotion." But he was a poor, briefless barrister and had never "told his love." Eustace, too, felt that vague distrust of Captain Aldine, but was too noble by far to say one word in disfavor of a successful rival. In his heart of hearts he vowed to retain his friendship for Caroline and make her interests his own, although sore with jealousy. He felt that having loved so peerless a woman he could never think of another. As I said before, it was a pity the girl had no male relatives.

It was a significant fact that none of Captain Aldine's family either wrote to the bride or appeared at the wedding (presents were not in vogue in those days), all of which her lover smoothed over with plausible excuses which completely deceived Caroline and her aunt, Miss Harriet; but these facts were the cause of many misgivings to the two ladies who were their mutual friends.

Caroline was radiantly lovely in her bridal robes of white satin, with her mother's old point lace and diamonds. Her lover's gift was an opal bracelet.

"Don't wear it, honey," said her old nurse, apprehensively. "I've heard them stones don't bring no good to anybody."

Which very negative assertion Caroline merely laughed at, saying it was pretty and she meant to wear it, whether the omen were bad or good.

After the wedding, which was a gay one, Captain Aldine had to say good-by to his fair bride, being ordered to sea, but had he not secured his prize?

Caroline had decided to remain with her aunt until his return. Only a day or two after he sailed a package arrived through the mail, sealed and addressed to Captain Aldine in a lady's hand. Caroline had just finished writing a long letter to her husband to be sent at the earliest opportunity, and said to Miss. Harriet: "I must open it and see if it is of importance; and I can send it with mine."

The letter was covered with post marks, as if it had traveled far in search of him. Miss Harriet was feeding the canary and did not observe Caroline until she had broken the seal; she was the next moment startled by a shriek, and Caroline fell fainting to the floor. "My poor child, what is the matter?" she cried, and seizing the letter she read, "My dear husband." She turned hastily to the signature—"Your affectionate wife, Frances Aldine." There was no mistake about it, Captain Aldine had another wife, who begged him in piteous terms to return to her.

Poor Caroline had by this time recovered consciousness—but; alas! a consciousness of perfidy in the man whom she had implicitly trusted.

"I shall never willingly look upon his face again," cried she, passionately. "Yet, how shall I escape him?"

Her aunt soothed her as well as she could, and promised all the protection in her power.

Years passed. Captain Aldine returned and had the audacity to seek Caroline and claim her for his wife, declaring in feigned rage that the letter was a forgery. The contrary had, however, been conclusively proved, and Caroline resorted to all sorts of stratagem in order to elude him.

It was strange, indeed, that she did not resort to the law, but I never heard that she did. At one time she was compelled to escape on the roof of the house at dead of night, and take refuge with her old friend, Mrs. Temple.

Need I say it was a relief to learn that his vessel had gone down at sea? Yet she feared that it was untrue, and he might yet return to torment her. Meanwhile her aunt died, and she was thrown upon her own resources. Being still a beautiful and attractive woman, she had many lovers. Eustace Tracy was an invaluable friend, and she was not too proud to accept assistance from him in finding employment for her willing and accomplished fingers.

She understood mineralogy perfectly, and added to her slender income by arranging cabinets and lovely shell ornaments, which were fashionable at that time.

In the course of years Captain Aldine did not return, and Caroline Cliaborne (as she always called herself) breathed freely once more.

Instead of placing my moral at the end of my story, I will bring it in now so that it may not escape you.

When you have a secret confided to you, do not even hint that you know it. Do not say, "I should like to tell you something you would give your eyes to hear."

Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Temple were, as you know, great gossips as well as friends. One morning in the course of conversation, Mrs. Knight said mysteriously to the latter:

"I was present at a secret marriage some time ago, and, my dear, I should greatly enjoy telling you about it, but am bound to secrecy."

Mrs. Temple had too much old-fashioned politeness to press her friend, but, of course, was consumed with curiosity. Not long after this conversation, she entered Caroline's room unannounced, and to her surprise found her mending a gentleman's coat.

Caroline blushed and started a little, but soon regained her self-possession, when she explained that her friend, Mr. Tracy, was obliged to go to Washington on business in great haste, and had begged her to sew a button on his coat. Mrs. Temple would have thought nothing of this trivial circumstance had not her suspicions been aroused; but, putting that and that together immediately the thought flashed upon her, "Here's the secret marriage!" So it proved. In the course of time a notice appeared in the papers to the effect that Eustace Tracy and Caroline Claiborne had been married eleven years previous, and now wished to announce their marriage publicly.

Why, you ask, had it peen kept secret so long? Caroline explained to her friends that she had long been haunted by the fear that the man whose wickedness had shadowed her life would again return to persecute her, and a duel might be the result. Moreover, Eustace was not in a position to support a wife in the style he wished, and all his relatives maintained; but he had been successful, and was now both distinguished and wealthy. An elegant home in Washington was now ready for his still beautiful and stately bride. There a reception was held which was attended by the elite of the city. Their constancy was rewarded after many years.

A Phrenologist's Bumps.

From the Louisville Post.

A man in the East End, who has acquired considerable reputation as a phrenologist, lectured on phrenology before the congregation of the Cable Street Church recently. After a few preliminary remarks he invited any one present who so desired to step forward and have his character read. A few heads were felt, and an exhibition of skill was given to the enjoyment of those who witnessed the performance.

"Will anybody else step forward and have his character read and the field of his talent revealed to him?" shouted the phrenologist. A young man stepped out from the rear of the church and sauntered down the aisle. The phrenologist very seriously ran his hands over the man's head several times, pausing here and there at a protruding bump. Then looking the victim of his examination squarely in the eyes, he turned him around slowly till his face was brought in full view of the spectators. With his left hand resting on the victim's head, he made a gesticulation with the right which portended some marvellous discovery, and then proceeded to address the audience on the result of his examination.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "beware of this man! Beware of him, I tell you! He is dangerous. He is a thief. Here, John," addressing the porter, "lock up that safe; there is a thief in in the house."

He had hardly gotten the words out of his mouth and was sawing the air for some further witty remarks on the subject when the victim of his ridicule reached out his left duke and tapped the phrenologist on the neck, sending him rolling on the floor. The blow was followed up by the enraged young man who had been pronounced a thief, and the phrenologist was in imminent danger of a severe drubbing, when several men interfered.

A Lady's View of the Harem.

Interview With ex-Governor Stanford.

During our ten days sojourn in Constantinople, in January of last year, Mrs. Stanford and I managed to see pretty much everything that was worth seeing, a fact that was greatly due to the courtesy of General Wallace, the U. S. Minister at that Capital. For example, Mrs. Stanford was a guest in several of the most aristocratic harems, while she and I were accorded the somewhat unusual privilege of inspecting the crown jewels. I may say that my wife was not favorably impressed with the matrimonial condition of Turkish women, for she found that even those of the highest rank had been so persistently treated as overgrown children that their thoughts and actions were of a decidedly infantile turn. They play with pet animals as the little girls in this country do with their dolls, are indolent in manner, and, as a rule, slovenly in dress, although making a brilliant outward show when visitors are expected. Their utter seclusion from the world is pitiable to think of, and must naturally dwarf their intellects; while their enforced laziness, of course, tends to develop selfishness and obesity. Many of their faces are pretty, but they are rarely marked with the intelligence that is born as a rule, of experience and observation. The chief wife in the seraglio of the late Sultan is treated with profound respect by the few who come in contact with her, but she told Mrs. Stanford that she had not been outside the harem walls for twelve years past. Can you imagine an American woman, rich in power, health and money, who would voluntarily submit to such absolute stagnation? If the ultra woman's rights advocates would only make a visit to Turkey they might cease to regard an American husband as "that tyrant, man."

The "Smart Salesman."

From the Lewiston Journal.

"One night a sailor came into the store and wanted to buy a blanket. Of course he wanted a cheaper one than any we had in stock and I was afraid my man—he hadn't been here long—would let him go. Not a bit of it. He marched him off to a lot of big horse blankets and pointed out their size and dilated on their merits. The sailor seemed pleased at the size and quality, but asked what them holes were for. 'Oh,' said my man, 'that's a new thing and very popular. You just get into your berth and pass this belt (meaning the surcingle) through those holes and fasten it around you, and it can't slip off. We sell lots of them, but if you don't like it we can cut it off.' The sailor did like it, and paid his money and left the store happy.

"Another time we had a pair of fur-lined boots or shoes we could not get rid of. When one day a young man from the country came in and wanted something of the sort, my clerk brought out this identical pair. The customer was delighted and tried 'em on, but they were so small they hurt him badly. My salesman saw the difficulty immediately, and was as ready as ever. 'Look here, stranger,' he said. 'What are you trying to do? You've got your stockings on, haven't you?' The man admitted that he had. 'Why, these are made on purpose to save stockings,' said my new acquisition, 'we sell lots of them.' The gentleman from the rural districts took off his stockings and his foot slipped in beautifully. He was tickled and took the shoes, paid for them, and went out well pleased.

Some day the smart salesman may prove too smart for his employer.

ATHER'S STORY.

ok my seat as clerk in te of the country was n it is now. The roads unconscious of macadam, any places to wheels and ut dangerous to a still more degree from the outrages and s to which travelers were ex-

len's minds were unsettled by the lents of the war on which we had ored—commerce was interrupt- lit was at an end, and distress o be discovered among whole of the population who had hith- lived in comfort. However harsh- he law was administered it seemed have no terror for the evil-doer, and, deed, the undiscerning cruelty of the tatute book defeated its own object by nishing all crimes alike. But a time pecuniary pressure is not a bad time r a bank.

The house flourished though the ntry was in great straits and the enor- ous profits realized at that time by nkers—which enabled them to pur- ase large estates and outshine the old torial aristocracy—made the pro- sion as unpopular among the higher sses as it had been among the un- asonable masses. By them a banker s looked upon as a sort of licensed rger, who created enormous sums of oney by merely signing square pieces flimsy paper; and I am persuaded the bbery of a bank would have been con- ered by many people quite as meri- ious an action as the dispersal of a nd of coiners.

These, however, were not the senti- nts of us bankers' clerks. We felt t we belonged to a mighty corpora- n on whose good will depended the sperity of half the farms in the coun- . We considered ourselves the ex- tive government, and carried on the iness of the office with a dignity and de that would have fitted us for sec- aries of state. We used even to walk streets with a braggadocia air; as if pockets were loaded with gold; and if of us hired a gig for a country ex- sion, we pretended to look under the ing-seat as if to see to the safety of onceivable amounts of money; os- ationsly displaying our pistols to w, that we were determined to defend treasure or die. Not seldom these cautions were required in reality, when a pressure for gold occurred ng our customers, two of the most rageous of the clerks were dispatched the required amount in strong hern bags deposited under the seat he gig, which bags they were to d at the risk of their lives. Wheth- om the bodily strength I was gifted or from some idea that I was not n to boasting, I might really possess necessary amount of boldness, I t know, but I was often selected as of the guards to a valuable cargo of description, and as if to show an artiality between the most silent and most talkative of their servants, the ner, united with me in this service most blustering, boastful, good- ted and loud-voiced young gentle- I had ever known.

u have most of you heard of the us electioneering orator, Tom Rud- who stood at every vacancy for y and borough, and passed his e life, between the elections, in ssing for himself and friends. Ruddle was my fellow clerk, and ally the companion of my drives arge of treasure. "What would lo," I said to Tom, "in case we attacked?" "Tell ye what," said with whom that was a favorite f beginning almost every sentence, ye what! I'll shoot 'em through ead."

hen you expect there will be more one?"

should think so," said Tom. "If was only one I'd jump out of the and give him a precious licking. e what! 'twould be a proper pun- nt for his impertinence."

d if a half dozen should try it?"

oot 'em all!" Never was there determined custodian as the gal- Tom Ruddle.

e cold December evening we were nly sent off, in charge of three of coin to be delivered into cus- s' hands within ten or twelve of the town. The clear, frosty sky hilarating, our courage was excit- the speed of the motion, the dig- of our responsible office, and a pair rse pistols which lay across the "Tell ye what!" said Tom, tak- one of the pistols and (as I after- found) full cocking it. "I should like to meet a few robbers. I serve them as I did those three ded soldiers." "How was that?" t's as well," said Tom, pretending w very serious, to say nothing these unfortunate accidents. is a frightful thing on the con- , and a bullet through a fellow is greeable sight; but—tell ye what! do it again. Fellows who risk lives must take their chance, my

[illegible] Tom put the other pistol cock and [illegible] on des of the road, as if daring the murderers to come forth and the reward of their crimes. As story of the soldiers and the fear- inuations of a bloody deed exe- n one or all, it was a prodigious montade—for Tom was such a hearted individual that if he had kitten it would have made him y for a week. But, to hear him ou would have taken him for a Richard the Third—one who had pity, love nor fear. whiskers were also very ferocious ggestive of battle, murder and So he went on playing with his and giving himself out for an un- executioner of vengeance on the until we reached the small town one of our customers resided, and necessary for one of us to carry he bags to its destination. Tom ook this task.

e village at which the remaining were to be delivered was only a urther on, he determined to walk he fields and join me after he xecuted his commission. He looked carefully at the priming of his pistol, stuck it ostentatiously in the outside breast pocket of his great coat; and with stately step, marched off with the heavy money bag in his hand. I put the whip to the horse, and trotted merrily forward, thinking nothing whatever of robbery or danger, in spite of momentary conversation of Tom Ruddle. Our first customer resided at the outskirts of the village—a farmer who required a considerable amount of gold. I pulled up at the narrow dark entrance up the lane with my golden treasure. I delivered it into the hands of its owner, and manfully resisting all his hospitable invitations, I took my leave and walked rapidly toward the gig.

As I drew near I perceived in the clear starlight a man mounted on the step and groping under the seat. I ran forward, and the man, alarmed at my approach, rapidly raised himself from his stooping position, and, presenting a pistol, fired it so close to my eyes that the flash blinded me for a moment; the action was so sudden and the surprise so great, that for a short time, too, I was bewilderd, and scarcely knew whether I was alive or dead. The old horse never started at the report, and I rested my hand on the rim of the wheel, while I endeavored to gather my scattered thoughts. The first thing I ascertained was that the man had disappeard. I then hurriedly examined under the seat, and, to my intense relief, perceived the remaining money bag still in its place.

There was a slit in it, however, near the top, as if made by a knife—the robber probably resolving merely to posses himself of the coin, without the dangerous accompaniment of the leathern sack, by which he might have been traced.

"Tell ye what," said a voice close beside me, as I concluded my scrutiny, "I don't like practical jokes like that—firing off pistols to frighten folks. You'll alarm the whole village."

"Tom," I said, "Now's the time to show your courage. A man has robbed the gig—or tried to do it—and has fired at me within a yard of my face."

Tom grew perceptibly pale at this information. "Was there only one? Then the accomplices are near. What's to be done? Shall we arouse Farmer Malins and get his men to help?"

"Not for the world," I said. "I would rather face a dozen shots than have my carelessness known at the bank. It would ruin me for life. Let us count the money in this bag, quickly deliver it if it be right, and then follow the robber's course." It was only a hundred-guinea bag, that one, but the counting was nervous work. We found three guineas wanting. We were luckily able to supply them from our own pockets, having just received our quarter's salaries, and I left Tom there, delivered the bag to its destination very near at hand, without a word of the robbery, and went back to him. "Now which way did he go?" said Tom, resuming a little of his former air, clutching his pistol like the chief of a chorus of banditti in a melodrama. I told him I had been so confused that I had not observed which way he had retreated.

Tom was an old hand at poaching—though he was a clergyman's son, and ought to have set a better example.

"I have heard a hare stir a hundred yards," he said, and laid his ear close to the frosty ground.

If he's within a quarter of a mile I shall hear him move." I also lay down on the ground. We heard nothing but our breathing and the breathing of the horse. "Hush," said Tom at last. "He has come out of his hiding. I hear a man's step far away to the left; bring your pistol and let us follow."

I took the pistol and found the flint down on the pan. The man had fired at me with my own weapon, and no wonder he had fired so suddenly, for Tom now acknowledged to his belief that he had forgotten to uncock it. "Never mind," said Tom; "I'll blow his brains out with mine and you can split his skull with the butt-end of yours. Tell ye what! It's of no use to prepare those malefactors. I'll fire the moment I see him."

"Not until I tell you whether he is the robber or not."

"Should you know him do you think?"

"In the flash of the powder I saw a pair of haggard and amazed eyes which I shall never forget." "Oh, then," said Tom, "we'll have a £200 reward, and see the rascal hanged besides." We set off, slowly and noiselessly in the direction pointed out. Occasionally he applied his ear to the ground, and always muttering: "We have him! we have him!" proceeded in the same careful manner as before. Suddenly Tom said: "He's doubling. He has been leading us on the wrong scent all this time; he has turned toward the village." "Then our plan," I said, "should be to get there before him. If we intercept him in that way he can't escape, and I feel sure I could identify him if I saw him by candle-light." "Tell ye what—that's the plan," replied my companion. "We'll watch at the end of the village and arrest him the moment he comes in."

We crept through an opening of the hedge and got once more in the straight lane that led to the village. It was now very late and the cold was so intense that it kept every person within doors; for we heard no sound in the whole hamlet, except, high up in the clear air, the ticking of the church clock, and the loud jangles of the quarters, that seemed like peals of artillery in the excited state of our minds and senses. Close to the church—which appeared to guard the entrance of the village, with its low, buttressed walls and its watch-tower of a steeple—there was a wretched, ruined-looking cottage, which projected so far into the lane that the space between it and the church was not more than eight or nine feet. It struck us both at the same moment that if we could find a lodgment here it would be impossible for the man to slip into the village without our observation. After listening for a while at the windows and doors of the building, we concluded it was uninhabited; gently pushing open the door, we climbed a narrow stone staircase, and were making for a gable-end window which we had observed from the road, and which commaded the whole approach of the village, when we heard a voice say in a whisper, as we attained the garret we were in search of: "Is that you, William?"

We stopped for a minute or two, and the speaker's expectation was disappointed. We now placed ourselves at the window, and listened for the slightest sound. We remained there listening for a long time. Several quarters had died off into "the eternal melodies," far up in the church tower, and we were beginning to despair of seeing the object of our search, when Tom nudged me noiselessly with his elbow.

"Tell ye what," he whispered, very softly, "there's a footstep around the corner. See! There's a man under the hedge looking up at the window. There—he moves. We must be after him. Hello! Stop—he crosses the lane. He's coming into this very house."

I certainly did see a figure silently steal across the road and disappear under the doorway of the buildings we were in. But we had no light, and we knew nothing of the arrangement of the rooms. Another quarter thrown off from the old church clock warned us that the night was rapidly passing away. We had almost resolved to retrace our steps if possible, and get back to where we had left our unfortunate horse, when I was again nudged by my friend's elbow. "Tell ye what," he whispered, "something's going on;" and he pointed to a feeble glimmer on the rafters of the roof above us. The light proceeded from the next room, which had not been built above the height of the ceiling joists, so that the roof was common to both chambers—the adjoining one and that in which we were—the partition wall being only seven or eight feet high. We could have heard anything that was said, but we listened in vain for the slightest sound.

The light, however, continued to burn; we saw it flickering across the top of the habitation, and dimly playing far up among the dark thatch of the roof.

"Tell ye what!" said Tom. "If we could get up to these old joists, we could see into the next room. Hold my pistol till I get up and—tell ye what—then I can shoot 'em easy."

"For heaven's sake, Tom!" I said, "be careful. Let me see whether it is the man." "Come up, then," said Tom, who now bestrode one of the main beams and gave me a hand to aid me ascend. We were both on the level of the wall, and by placing our heads a little forward, could see every portion of the neighboring room. A miserable room it was. There was a small round table, there were a couple of old chairs, but utter wretchedness was the characteristic of the cheerless and fireless apartment. There was a person, apparently regardless of the cold, seated at a table and reading a book. The little taper which had been lighted without any noise, was only sufficient to throw its illumination on the features and figure of the reader, and on the pallid features—but she was young and very pretty; or the mystery and strangeness of the incident threw such an interest around her that I thought so. Her dress was very scanty, and a shawl wrapped closely around her shoulders perhaps displayed, rather than concealed, the deficiency of her clothing in other respects. Suddenly we saw at the farther end of the room a figure emerge from the darkness. Tom grasped his pistol more firmly and put the cock back, preventing it from making any noise with his thumb. The man stood in the doorway, as if uncertain whether to enter or not.

He looked for a long time at the woman, who still continued her reading, and then silently advanced. She heard a step, and lifted up her head, and looked in his face without saying a word. Such a face, so pale, so agitated, I never in my life saw.

"We shall go to-morrow," he said; "I have got some money—as I expected." And with these words he laid three golden guineas on the table before her. Still she said nothing—but watched his countenance with her lips apart.

"Tell ye what!" said Tom, "that's the money. Is that the man?"

"I don't know yet, till I see his eyes." In the meantime the conversation went on below.

"I borrowed these pieces from a friend," continued the man, as if in answer to the look she bent on him; "a friend, I tell you. I might have had more, but I would take only three. They are enough to carry us to Liverpool, and once there, we are sure of a passage to the west."

"Once in the west, the world is before us. I can work, Mary. We are young—a poor man has no chance here, but we can go to America with fresh hopes——"

"And a good conscience?" said the woman in a whisper like Lady Macbeth's. The man was silent. At last he seemed to grow angry at the steadiness of her gaze.

"Why do you look at me in that manner? I tell you we shall start to-morrow."

"And the money?" said the woman?"

"I will send it back to my friend from whom I borrowed it out of my first earnings. I took only three in case it should incommode him to lend me more."

"I must see that friend myself," said Mary, "before I touch the money." "Tell ye what! Is it the man?" asked Tom. "Hush," I said; "let us listen."

"I recognized a friend of mine in one of the clerks in the Melfield bank. I give you my word, I got the coins from him."

"Tell ye what. He confesses," said Tom. "Let us spring on him by surprise—an ugly ruffian as I ever saw." "And with that sum," he continued, see what we can do. It will relieve us from our distress, which has come upon us—Mary, you know I speak the truth in this—from no other fault of mine than too much confidence in a treacherous friend. I can't see you starve. I can't see the baby reduced from our comfortable keeping to lie on straw at the end of a barn like this. I can't do it—I won't!" he went on, getting more impassioned in his words.

"At whatever cost, I will give you a chance of comfort and independence."

"And peace of mind?" replied Mary. "Oh, William, I must tell you what terrible fears have been in my heart all this dreary night, during your absence; I have read and prayed and turned for comfort to heaven."

"Oh, William, give the money back to your friend—I say nothing about the loan—take it back; I can't look at it. Let us starve, let us die, if it must be so—but take the money away." Tom Ruddle gently put down the cock of his pistol, and ran the sleeve of his coat across his eyes.

"Let us trust, William," the woman went on, "and deliverance will be found. The weather is very cold," she added. "There seems to be no visible hope; but I cannot altogether despair at this time of the year. This barn is not more humble than the manger in Bethlehem, which I have been reading about all night." At this moment a great clang of bell pealed from the old church tower; it was so near that it shook the rafters on which we sat and filled all the room with the sharp, ringing sound. "Hark!" cried the man, startled. "What's that?" "It's Christmas morning," said the woman. "Ah, William, William! what a different spirit we should welcome it with; in what a different spirit we have welcomed it, and many and many a happy time!"

He listened for a moment or two to the bells, then he sank on his knees and put his head on her lap, and there was perfect silence except the Christmas music.

"Tell ye what!" said Tom, "I remember we always sung a hymn at this hour in my father's house."

"Let us be off; I wouldn't disturb these people for a thousand guineas."

Some little noise was made by our preparations to descend. The man looked up while the woman still continued absorbed in prayer. My head was just on a level of the wall. Our eyes met. They were the same that had flashed so wildly when the pistol was fired from the gig. We continued our descent.

The man rose quietly from his knees and put his finger to his lips. When we got down stairs he was waiting for us at the door. "Not before her," he said.

"I would spare her the sight, if I could."

"I am guilty of the robbery, but I wouldn't have harmed you, sir. The pistol went off the moment I put my hand upon it. For God's sake, tell her of it gently when you take me away!"

"Tell ye what!" said Tom Ruddle—whose belligerent feeling had entirely disappeared—"the pistol was my mistake, and it's all a mistake together."

"Come to my friend and me, at the bank, the day after to-morrow, and—tell you what—the sharp wind brings water to my eyes. We'll manage to lend you some more."

So the bells still rang clear in the midnight air; and our drive home through the frosty lanes was the pleasantest drive we ever had in the whole of our lives.

THE GRAND CANON.

Six Thousand Feet from the Light of Day.

What words are to be used, unaided by pencil or brush, when one seeks to describe what the canon of the Colorado river really is? Its magnitude, its solemnity, the awful depth, the rushing waters, the towering cliffs, all speak to us; but we can not speak of them. Man is dwarfed by nature, abashed by her grandeur, silenced by the exhibition of her powers. Imagine the scene. A yellow-hued stream, rushing like a gust of angered wind along a rock-strewn bed and between a line of dark-hued cliffs. Look upward a thousand feet, and rocks look angrily down; gaze up another thousand feet, another, and still another, and there are the same dark-browed monsters glaring down upon you and upon the river. Look up again and now gaze for 6,000 feet into the air toward the heavens, and you can still see rough-edged rocks, all outlined against the sky, over a mile in height away, throwing up pinnacles and towers, and domes and isolated peaks, chipped and scarred, and dark, massive and irregular. The light of day is dimmed, the place is ful of loud, hoarse roars, the air is chilled, and the river, lashed into foaming fury, leaps madly along its course. Here are shadows that Rembrandt would have gloried in; here Dore might have copied nature and added to his fame. Here is the road to Dante's sombre halls. One stands within the very bowels of the earth, with all light and brightness lost to view. He sees the work of ages, the result of a mighty power. The earth is cleft in twain; it is as though a mountain, tall and strong, had been halved by some sharpened sword. Six thousand feet of stony depth! Six thousand feet beneath the light of day! There are no pleasant smiles of nature to be seen. No flowers grow, no shrubs appear, no birds are visible. Dark are the towering walls, and darker still their shadows, while the towers take on most uncouth shapes, and the river runs out of blackness to us and into darkness from us, a puny monster in comparison with its prison, a wayward child held in stern rebuke.

From the tops of the cliffs which form the Colorado's canon the river winding at their base is like a strand of gold. But it needs strong nerve to look from the great height into the depths below. Drop a stone and the splash it would make upon striking the water could not be seen. Even the noise the river makes is not audible, and the stream seems to flow noiselessly along its dark and rugged course. Turning from gaze into the canon, and looking about the country, the deep rent is seen stretching far away to the east and west, while in the distance are tall trees and rocks and bare brown hills. One questions why the canon was made and how—whether worn by the river or formed by volcanic action. But whatever the cause, it is a strange freak of nature, rivalling, with its grandeurs, all other sights, inviting comparisons but challenging competition. All other canons of the wild Southwest, where rivers delight to wind in darkened places, sink into insignificance when compared to this of the Rio Colorado.

She Cost Her Weight in Gold.

From the Tucson Star.

Mrs. Jesus Castro, an aged Mexican lady, now residing at American Flag, in the Santa Catilina mountains, is perhaps the only woman who, literally speaking, ever cost her husband her weight in gold. It is said that in the early gold-digging days of California she was a resident of Sonora, in which state she was born and grew to womanhood. When about the age of seventeen a paternal uncle, but a few years her senior, returned with his companions, gold-laden, from the El Dorado of the west and became desperately enamored of her. He sought her hand in marriage and was accepted, but the church refused, because of the near relationship existing between them, to solemnize the marriage.

Persuasion being in vain, he tried the power of gold to win the church his way, and succeeded only by the payment of her weight in gold. She at the time weighed 117 pounds, and against her in the scales the glittering dust was shoveled. Her affianced husband still had sufficient of this world's goods to provide a comfortable home and they were married. They lived happily together and she bore to her husband eleven children. In the course of years he died and she married again, Mr. Castro being her second husband. the above is a fact and not fiction, as living witnesses can prove.

Only three out of 40 Senators, and only 20 out of 240 representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature are farmers, says the New England Homestead.

PARTICEPS CRIMINIS.

"Now, you're not a bit afraid, Mollie?"

"Afraid—of what? I'm not a baby."

"No, indeed; you're a hundred," mockingly.

"And if I've traveled all the way from Cincinnati to New York by myself, I don't know why I can't go from Leamington to London."

"Yes, but this isn't America, you know. And girls are so silly. I don't see what can happen to you, unless you put your head out of the window too far and get it knocked off. Now, don't be dignified. I'm telling you this to keep my spirits up. I'm afraid maybe the mater might cut up about my leaving you, but I can't let this chance for shooting slip, and the fellows won't wait. Hello! here's the train! First-class to London, guard. Nobody in the campartment? All right, Polly, jump in. Make my peace with the mater if she is vexed. Tra-la-la," cried my brother, giving me a hug and a kiss.

The door slammed. I was going to London all alone, when it opened again. A man rushed in pell-mell—gun, bag and fishing tackle.

"Just in time, guard?"

"Here's a shilling for your trouble. All alone, eh?"

"No, sir; a young lady, sir."

This time the door slammed securely, the key was turned and the guard disappeared.

It was half past four o'clock. A damp, dull afternoon. I looked at myself in the little mirror opposite. It reflected a tall, brown-eyed, brown-haired girl, with a pretty complexion and neat traveling dress. A very young person, eighteen at best, and a very strong and healthy one. We, my brother and I, had been to Warwick, Stratford, etc., and at the last moment he received a telegram from some college mates bidding him meet them in the north; they had formed a shooting party which was to start the next day. My mother was in London; so we determined, rather than destroy his pleasant trip, that I return to her alone.

The train was going at full speed, fifty-five miles an hour. I could scarcely, in the dim twilight of the December day, distinguish the rapidly moving trees and houses as we skirted along. After a little, I turned my eyes on my companion. He was a tall, raw-boned man, with gray eyes and long red hair; heavy red whiskers covered his face. He wore a shooting jacket and a loose flannel blouse. He fixed his eyes on me for five minutes without speaking. At a certain station the guard, our guard that was, got out and passed the window. I saw another official get on. Our guard touched his cap and boarded an out-going train. We started off with renewed rapidity. I was feeling almost lonely, and the slighest degree embarrassed by my close proximity to my unsociable companion, when he got up from his seat, opened his traveling bag, took out a pair of shears, and putting his hand on my shoulder, said:

"I want you to cut my hair."

"Cut your hair!" I cried, too amazed to be alarmed. "Are you crazy? Cut your hair!"

"Yes; cut my hair immediately."

"I will not!" I exclaimed. "Guard, guard, come to me! This man is crazy!"

I rushed to the door. It was locked of course; and the guard I knew, and who knew us, was miles away, having changed at the last station.

"It is useless to make disturbance," said the fellow. "I intend that you shall cut my hair! If you do not, I will kiss you."

Trembling, I took the shears.

"Wait. Put a towel around my neck; there. Thanks, very much. Now, carefully."

For a half hour I cut away. It had grown quite dark, only the dim light of the railroad lamp illumined the compartment.

"Is it all off?" he asked, producing his glass and peering at the cropped crown.

"Yes."

"Not bad for a beginner. Now for my whiskers. I can't shave, you see, for my arm is broken."

For the first time I saw that this member hung helplessly at his side.

"But I will not!" I screamed; "I will not!"

"Yes, you will," said my persecutor. "You will do just what I tell you. Kneel down here in front of me and cut my beard."

"I will not! I will not!"

"Very well;" and he advanced toward me.

"Instantly I was on my knees cutting away at the forest of undergrowth.

"As close as you can my dear. You will find the shears sharp. I don't believe you're left a hair on my head."

This took me longer than my previous job. The beard was stubborn, and monsieur very particular.

"All must go," he said, pensively; all my long love-locks and my lady-killers. But "necessity"—drawing a sigh—"cruel necessity knows no law."

He threw me a kiss with the tips of his bony fingers.

"I shall always dub you Cruel Necessity in my own mind."

His face being as clean shaven as my implement allowed, he bade me turn my back.

"I will not! oh, I will not!" I wept. "You will kill me! Oh, have mercy!"

"You will turn your back immediately," said my tormentor. "But first help me adjust my arm in this sling."

Like a whipped slave, I meekly tore the linen handkerchief he produced from the valise into two parts and bound it about his arm. At least he was brave, for the drops stood on his brow, but he did not quiver.

"Now take this lead and pencil under my eyes, and shadow my eyebrows; not too deeply, but as you would do your own, my dear, were you dressing for a ball."

I trembled. "The madman!" I whispered, below my breath. "Oh, the madman!" But I did as I was bid. One faltering look, and I felt his arm would be around me.

"Now look out of the window. Mind, if you so much as move that pretty little head, on my honor as a gentleman I must take my revenge."

For twenty minutes (or was it a hundred years?) I sat gazing into the darkness without. The lightning rapidity of the train as we rushed along made a leap through the window suicidal. I thought of my mother and my home, and, poor child, of my girlish sins and negligences. I was too frightened then to cry, too stunned to make any resistance.

"Look, my pretty dear!" said a gay voice.

I heard the window open, and a black bundle fell. Was I dreaming or mad? There, under the light of the little oil lamp, a breviary in his hand, with downcast eyes and reverential air, was a young priest, in the full flowing vestments of a fellow of a Jesuit college. The fishing tackle, the gun, the valise, the shears, the towel, with the bundle of hair, were all gone; and with them the thief, murderer, assassin—I knew not what he might have been.

"Where is he?" I said, presently, hoarsely—was it my own voice issuing from my bloodless lips? "What has become of the man—the murderer?

"You have been sleeping dear child," said the father, gently. "No one is here but myself. You are under the spiritual and temporal care of the church."

He smiled and moved a little. I recognized the lately denuded crown and rudely shaven beard. The bandaged arm was hidden under his flowing sleeve.

"Lonnon, sir! Ay, ay! all right, sir. First-class? Yes, sir; one gentleman and a lady. This way sir," cried the guard.

I heard the door unlock, and two policemen rushed in. They gazed at us in blank surprise.

"Certainly, your reverence; pass by. There's a mistake somewhere. Where's the warrant, Bill? 'Tall fellow in fisherman's get-up; long, red beard, red hair, gun, valise, fishing tackle; got on at Leamington.' By George! he threw himself out the window."

And they rushed to the side of the compartment.

"But this young lady was here all the time. Say, young lady, did you happen to see a tall fellow answering this description get on at Leamington? The guard changed at A——. He is Marshall, the defaulting bank clerk; he scooped last week with £10,000. He was traced to Leamington to-day; they wired us from there. Say, your reverence, did you happen— Hello! where's his reverence?"

When I came to myself, I was lying on my own little bed in the London lodging-house, and my mother told me slowly and by degrees that when she entered the carriage a moment afterward I was in a dead faint, lying on the floor, and that I was ill a long time afterward.

They found the gray valise, and shooting clothes and my bundle of hair on the railroad track where they had been thrown; but his unwilling accomplice had rendered such good service to their quondam owner that neither we nor his detractors ever heard of or in any way traced him again.

Everyday Politeness.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

It is astonishing how many people there are in the world who do not know intuitively what common politeness dictates; but still more astonishing how many there are who, knowing what it dictates, do not seem to reflect that in discarding the rules of politeness they indirectly sacrifice themselves by ignoring rules deduced for the comfort of all from the experience of mankind; for the purpose, first of all, to prevent mankind's treading on each others toes, and then, in the higher grade, to make their pathway pleasant. Trifles, it is said, make up the sum of life; but, paradoxically, nothing is, therefore, a trifle that goes to make up a sum which, for the most favored of mortals, may indeed be in excess of his deserts, but which is for any one never absolutely great. It is only by making the fund of comfort a great tontine that men, women and children can secure the full amount of whatever life has in it of possible enjoyment.

USEFUL AND PLEASANT.

North Carolina spends $13,000,000 annually for liquor.

A red yam grown at Tocoi, Fla., weighs seven and a half pounds.

A project for starting a large public library is on foot in Charleston, S. C.

The new Indian industrial school of New Mexico will be ready to receive pupils on April 1.

Knoxville, Tenn., claims to sell twice as much beer as any other town of the same size in the south.

Pierre Duval, of Rutherford county, North Carolina, is dead. He fought under Napoleon and lost a leg at Waterloo.

It is said that the ladies are very much displeased at the change that has been made in the state flag of North Carolina.

The seal is gentle and harmless, and rarely retaliates when attacked, says an exchange. This is because it is a fur-bearing animal.

"Suppose," says an exchange, "all the world went to bed every evening at sunset." Oh, well, the world's gas bill would be just as big at the end of the quarter.

Some farmers of Independence, Ark., have a new variety of cotton which they found growing wild in the woods. The stalks grow ten feet in height, and it yields five thousand pounds per acre.

In Dooly county, Florida, a 14-year-old boy runs a six-mule farm and plows all of the mules himself. He uses a cultivator which cuts a swathe six feet in width in one through. He prepares from six to twenty acres a day.

"Is your master busy?" asked the tailor. "No, he is out." "But I just saw him at the upper window." "Well, I just asked him for money, and he said he was out. "Oh, if that's the case I am out too."

Every dog has his day, the cat takes the nights, the iceman and the milkman takes the early morning hours, and the scissor grinder with his bell and the fruitman with his yawp takes the rest of a lifetime that is worth living.

There is said to be a regular trade in human skeletons in New York. There are a great many boarding-houses in the metropolis, and therefore there should be no difficulty in keeping the supply of skeletons fully up to the demand.

A man in Wayland, N. Y., runs a bar in connection with an undertaking establishment. By this means he secures money from everyone in the town. If people won't patronize one part of his business they invariably do the other.

The state of Arkansas derives $25,000 per annum from its penitentiary by leasing the labor of eighty convicts to cigar manufacturers, and handing over 280 others to farmers, the consideration being $3.75 per month and all expenses.

A scientist says that in three million years the earth will be one gigantic iceberg. Unless the good book errs, in three million years a large number of the present residents of this earth will have peculiar reasons for wishing they were back here again.

There are 31,694 Irishmen in the British army. The rest of the male population of the emerald isle are scattered over the face of the earth, either acting as policemen, or running the political affairs of the country in which they happen to find themselves.

A curiosity in the shape of a well which produces warm water is exciting no little interest among the residents of Quinton, N. J. The well is situated in a window-glass factory, and it is supposed that the water from the springs feeding the well passes under the furnaces and is thus heated.

Dr. Leland, a Georgia physician who died recently, was for a long time unconscious before death. Reviving, he told his family and friends that his soul, separate from his body, had seen them all weeping around his old frame as it lay dead in the chair. He was loath to return to it, but was forced by an impulse he could not resist.

George Lewis, colored, of Dooly county, Florida, has a tame gopher, which has made its home in a hole in his yard for four years. He has named it Tobe, and in warm weather, when the children go to the hole and call him by name, he will crawl out and follow them all over the yard, eating from their hands and doing other funny tricks.

The sanitary side of our school system is examined in *The Andovar Review*, and the conclusion is reached "that there are evils connected with common schools which are more than the necessary incidents of a nearly perfect system." The point insisted on is that the present school management contributes largely to the increase of nervous disorders, and interferes seriously with he health of the pupils.

The pastor of a colored Baptist church in Baltimore was charged by members with having run away with money belonging to the congregation. On his return he showed that they had never intrusted him with more than $5 at a time, intended as a fortnightly installment of his salary, and then crushed his adversaries by asking someone to explain how he could support himself and run away upon such an amount.

The writer in *The St. Louis Medical Journal* advises young practitioners never to make fun of an old woman's remedy. He will not only give offense, but may miss a valuable aid in his practice. The writer adds: "In 1830, while practicing in Madison county, Illinois, I was induced by the representations of an old woman to make the trial, in dysintery and diarrhea, of tablespoonful-doses of pure cidar vinegar, with the addition of sufficient salt to be noticeable, and it acted so charmingly that I have never used anything else."

The baneful influence of the modern cooking academy will penetrate the interior of our best households, in spite of all endeavors to return to the good old-fashioned cooking of our mothers. "That looks very nice indeed," remarked Mr. Fitzjoy to his better half as he uncovered the breakfast dish. "What is it?" "That is the new cook's specialty. Tripe smoothered in crumbs of bread." "Well, I should say so," as he made an unsuccessful attempt to cut it. "It's mighty tough." "I don't see. The cook had a diploma. She ought to be a good one." "Oh, that accounts for it. She's fried the diploma."

"That's a lovely horseshoe ornament," remarked young Kellogg while calling on an East New York girl, pointing to a horseshoe over the door, decorated with forget-me-nots and daisies. "Pooh! that's no horseshoe; that's Emma's old false teeth that she trimmed up," shouted the young brother who was behind the piano.

Brown Bread.

Ideas are buds that may blossom and bear fruit on the tree of knowledge.

If the inventor of the spring bed had a grudge against all mankind, the filling of his caveat overdrew the account.

Heaven never gets much nearer to a man than the adjoining county, while the other place is often in the same township.

There is said to be no profanity in Japan. This makes it clear that old John Robinson's circus has not yet struck that empire.

About the only reference to base-ball in holy writ that we remember is where Rebecca goes to the right field with a pitcher. The right field for water.

You may have youth, beauty, health, spirits, everything that can gladden the soul and charm the senses, and yet feel like an ordinary human being when you find a hair in the butter.

At some point in the career of every human soul yawns a chasm that seems impassable. One of these ditches confronts the young wife when she first opens her eyes to the fact that she can't cook like somebody's mother.

There is a power of comfort in having worked for and secured an independent living, but a man is not going to secure one unless he wants it bad, and that is the trouble with many of them—they don't wan't it that bad.

The skating rinks are now catching it right and left, from the churches, saloons, and newspapers; but married men are beginning to discover that they are doing real solid missionary work after all, in warming the feet of their women.

The human voice in its sweetness and purity is deliciously musical; but in spite of all that it grouts a man to have his wife chipping in with "I told you so," whenever he makes known an unfortunate condition of affairs brought about by his own mismanagement.

Man is never quite satisfied with his condition. There is something within him that spurs him to renewed exertion whenever the goal of one hope is gained and another looms in view; but when he beats a sharper in a horse trade the bird of content is fluttering near him.—*Chicago Ledger.*

He Wanted One Suspender.

About a week ago a stranger entered a clothing store on Michigan avenue and asked for one second-hand suspender. The dealer looked at him for something less than half an hour and then broke out with:

"What blace do you dake me for? Oof I keep some second-hand suspenders do you suppose I cut 'em apart?"

"Isn't it your object to oblige the public?" asked the man.

"I likes to sell goots, of course, but nobody comes in here und asks me for one pant leg."

"Certainly not, but this is a different case. Some men wear two suspenders—some one. I belong to the one-suspender class of humanity. So did Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, Dickens, and others. Is it right for you to cater to one class and exclude the other?"

"I sells you one pair of suspenders at cost."

"I never buy what I don't want. I want one suspender and I'll not take a pair."

"Vhell, I don't sell 'em dot vhay."

"I will give you time to think over it," said the stranger. "There is no occasion for haste, as I am now wearing a clothes line around my waist. Give the matter due thought and serious reflection."

"It's no use—no use. I don't sell coat-tails mitout der coat, nor some west mitout a back."

The next day the man returned and renewed his application, and his list of one suspender men bore the names of Washington and Napoleon.

"Do I sells a coat mitout any sleeves!" indignantly exclaimed the clothier; and the placid stranger placidly replied:

"Take another day to think over it. View the subject from all sides. It never pays to move rashly."

Every day he returned on his errand, and yesterday a policeman was at hand to give him the collar, walk him around the corner, and say:

"Now, then, I'll give you a chance to keep out of the cooler! If you come here again you are good for thirty days!"

"Oh, I'll go, of course," replied the man. "Does he exclude the one-suspender class?"

"He does."

"And has made up his mind to cater to the other?"

"I presume he has."

"Very well, then. I have never wore but a single suspender, and I'll be hanged if I can be bull-dozed into buying any clothing to pack away in the garret! My motto is: 'One suspender or death!' and I never go back on a motto. What is good 'nuff for the crowned heads of Europe will fit me, even if they put shingle-nails in place of buttons. Good-bye, old buttons—one suspender or a grave in the valley!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Learning to Talk.

Since the State university has been located in Austin, Texas, people have to be very careful how they use language, as the following dialogue will show, which occurred between a student and a lawyer.

"Say, wait a minute," said the lawyer.

"Where is your minute, and what will I weight it with?" asked the student, looking around as if expecting to see something lying near.

"Oh, I mean stop a moment."

"I do not see any moment to stop, and would not know how to stop one should I see it," said the student, still looking puzzled.

"Thunder! I want you to hold on a while so that I can talk to you. You know what I mean."

"Well, if you will show me a while I will try and hold on to it, if that will assist you in speaking to me."

"Great heavens! What shall I say to get you to wait where you are until I can overtake you and speak with you?" yelled the now indignant lawyer.

"Why, that is all right; I now understand you. If you had at first said 'wait for me a minute,' instead of telling me to 'hold on a moment,' or to 'wait a minute,' I should have known what you meant." The lawyer was so mad that he forgot what he was going to say, and went down the street with his mouth fairly working with rage.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A gentleman of Los Gatos, in Santa Clara county, hunts California lions with greyhounds, and captures and kills many of them.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, - MINNESOTA.

THE chief characteristics of Brooklyn are said to be by an inhabitant a big bridge and two popular churches.

A GEORGIA negro, after living 95 years of single blessedness, fell heir to a small fortune and has been married.

THIRTY-SEVEN railroads, embracing eleven thousand miles, or nearly one-tenth of the mileage of the country, were taken in charge by receivers last year.

IN the Massachusetts senate recently a resolution providing that a person's disbelief in God shall not effect his credibility as a witness was defeated by 10 to 24.

THE cheapness of living is illustrated by the fact that the price of borad for students at Harvard memorial hall was $3.74 per week during January, the lowest point ever reached.

SPEAKER MILLER, of the Dominion senate, has issued an order excluding everybody, press included, from visiting any of the adjacent rooms to the chamber, no matter what his errand may be. It is said he is afraid of dynamite.

MRS. LUCY STONE once made a plea that "if women go into the pulpit the number of male church members will increase," but it is said that the only woman pastor in Massachusetts has lost 33 per cent. of the male church members in four years.

A STORY comes from Grand View, O., that at a revival meeting in the vicinity a German infidel went forward for prayers, when the congregation nearly wrecked the church for joy. The next day the convert became insane, and drove the minister from the pulpit with a club.

STEEL-RAIL men have no reason to be alarmed because the building of new railroad lines is falling off. The increase of traffic at the same time increases the wear on rails, and the 110,000 miles of rail in the United States will alone require over 750,000 tons of new rails annually.

A YOUNG Spanish artist has lately received $1,000 from a California lady for a painted fan of black silk. The subject is a representation of the language of the fan in three ways: "I hate you," "I like you," and "I see you," and it is exceedingly clever, as well as delicate in treatment.

IN a small French town a new twenty-four hour clock has thrown the whole neighborhood into such disorder, that the authorities have all the trouble in the world to preserve the timepiece from stones and explosive bombs. When the old clock strikes twelve the new clock keeps on striking with exasperating effect.

A RELIGIOUS fanatic of Erie has written a "new bible," which is described as being an incoherent jumble of blasphomy and burlesque. In one part of it the author mentions Noah as inviting the "boys" to "take suthin'," after stepping out of the ark. An effort is made to prove that the Savior wore red hair, and that John the Baptist was twice before a jury for alleged misdemeanors.

AT an excise suit tried recently in a justice's court in an Ulster county, New York, town, a Newburgh brewer swore he could drink sixty glasses of lager in a day and an evening and still be "perfectly sober." Another citizen swore he could "take twenty whiskies straight, day in and day out, and feel all right." One of the jurors said he was of the opinion that when a man put his umbrella to bed and then stood all night in the umbrella rack in the hallway, he was not sober.

WHAT is said to be the greatest frieze in the world is now making in Boston. It is in buff terra cotta, and will adorn the army and navy memorial hall in Hartford, Conn. The frieze will encircle the entire structure, and will be in two sections, eighty-seven and a half feet in length and six feet nine inches in height. The central figure is that of a woman, the genius of Hartford, bearing the mural crown upon her head, her hands extended toward the returning heroes, to whom she gives the wreaths of victory. Altogether the frieze will have over one hundred emblematic figures.

A NATURALIST gives this as an illustration of the intelligence of the common spider: I took a large spider from his web under the basement of a mill, put him on a chip and set him afloat on the quiet waters of a pond. He walked about the sides of his bark, surveying the situation very carefully, and when the fact that he was really afloat and about a yard from the shore seemed to be fully comprehended, he looked out for the nearest land. This point fairly settled upon, he immediately began to cast a web for it. He threw it as far as possible in the air, and with the wind. It soon reached the shore and made fast to the spires of grass. Then he turned himself about, and in true sailor fashion began to haul in hand over hand on his cable. Carefully he drew upon it until his bark began to move toward the shore. As it moved the faster, he the faster drew upon it to keep his hawser taut and from touching the water. Very soon he reached the shore, and, quickly leaping to terra firma, he sped his way homeward.

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Another Day with Grant.

Last Monday night Rev. Dr. Newman said: "Gen. Grant is appearantly much better to-day. He is—well, I don't know any better word than brighter; that is the worldly expression for it."

"Do you think there is any decided improvement, then?"

"Well, I can't tell about that. I only judge from what the physicians say. I suppose, however, that this is one of the characteristics of the desease. He is certainly better, though, than he was on yesterday." Another authority said: Gen. Grant, according to all reports from the house, is stronger to-night than he has been in a week. He had passed a very quiet day and was resting quietly this evening. About a week ago he was very weak and faint, while to-night he was strong enough to walk from his room to the library and back again several times. The cancer, however, was certainly progressing, but not very rapidly. It was simply a question of how long it would be before the cancer would reach a vital point and terminate fatally.

One of the pleasing episodes of the day was the arrival of a special messenger from President Cleveland, Marshal Morton McMichael, of the District of Columbia, at the house early in the afternoon. He had been sent over specially by President Cleveland to express to the general and his family the president's solicitude as to his welfare, and also to convey his sympathies with them. The call was a pleasant one, and very gratifying to the family.

Gen. Grant Dazed by Anodines.

New York Special: It was between 6 and 7 o'clock when Gen. Grant finally awoke. The effects of the last anodyne was seen in the dazed and semi-delirious condition of his mind. As he lay on his couch he began to call up reminiscences of the war, and talked of the prominent generals who took part in it. He imagined that they had come to call on him, and demanded that the doors be thrown open and the visitors admitted. Then came a momentary period of consciousness, but he again relapsed into a wandering state. This time the general called to Harrison to dress him for a reception that he had promised to attend, and at which he was to speak. He thought that his valet had neglected his duties, and ordered him to hurry. The illusion passed away in a few moments, however, and the general's mind became perfectly clear. For some reason the attempt was made to keep his dazed condition on awakening from the public, and no statement of it was made by the family or physicians. It leaked out, however, through other authoritative channels. When questioned about it, Dr. Shrady admitted everything but the story about the general's illusions, which he declined to talk about.

Wholesale Tragedy in Missour.

Advices from Holt county, Mo., say a terrible tragedy occurred recently at the farm house of Widow Hardin, fifteen miles from St. Joe. It appears that William Clark, a farmer and married man, had seduced the daughter of the Widow Hardin, and he, the widow and her daughter and lawyer Durgan, had a conference with a view to settling the matter, and no result was reached, but during the evening Clark called at the widow's house, which was only a short distance from his own. A hot discussion arose, during which Clark shot and killed the widow, mortally wounded the daughter, and badly wounded a young son of the widow. Clark then went home, fed his hogs, and did other work about the place. The next morning his dead body was found in a pile of straw a short distance from his house with a bullet hole in his head and an empty pistol in his hand. All the parties concerned had unenviable names.

Opinion of the Thunderer.

The papers are filled with rumors of aggressive movements both on the part of Russia and England, and also for negotiations for a settlement of difference, but the London Times says: While politicians believe or pretend to believe, that there is a prospect of peace, commercial and financial circles, who have powerful motives for forming opinions, care to believe Russia is bent on forcing a quarrel. An emphatic indication that the position is critical is afforded by Lord Dufferin's reference to the attack on the Afghans as unprovoked. Russia is preparing for war on a large scale, without attempting to conceal the fact. It now appears beyond doubt that the Russian government was appraised of the Penjdah battle by April 10. While the British government is waiting for an explanation, it is quite possible Gen. Komaroff is pushing forward under telegraphic orders from St. Petersburg.

The Pursuit of Rebel Riel.

Col. Irvine keeps telegraphing from Prince Albert via Battleford, that it is folly for Middleton to push on with his present force, as even if he (Irvine) could join him, which is doubtful, the rebels would outnumber Middleton's force. This Middleton does not believe. He will have more than a thousand men when he is joined by Grassette's 250, and Irvine has 400, counting civilians, but is probably afraid to leave town on account of women and children. All Middleton's advices are that Riel's force does not exceed 500, and that he is without artillery. Gen. Middleton insists he will not wait at Humboldt for reinforcements, feed or forage, but if necessary will mount all the troops possible, and, with one gun, push on to Batoches, which is ninety-one and one-half miles from the present camp, and three days of forced march from Humboldt.

Sentenced by Court Martial.

The court martial which met at Fort Walla Walla for the trial of Lieut. William C. Muhlenburg, Second infantry, has presented its findings. The court sentenced Muhlenburg to suspension of rank and command for six months, to be confined to the garrison, to be reprimanded in orders, and further to forfeit $50 of each month's pay for six months. This last clause of the findings relating to the forfeiture of a portion of his pay Gen. Miles has disapproved. Muhlenberg was tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman in sending some offensive dispatch concerning leave of absence to Secretary of War Lincoln, reflecting on his commanding officer, Maj. Leslie Smith, and for failing to pay some long standing debts, some of them gambling debts.

A Des Moines, Iowa, Sensation.

Great excitement was caused in Des Moines by Mrs. J. Gould, wife of a leading restaurateur, attempting to revenge fancied insults from Dr. Colvin, by attacking him with a horsewhip as he was leaving his office about 6 o'clock. The woman's husband pinioned the doctor's arms while she struck two or three blows. Dr. Colvin freed himself, and grasping the whip threw it into the street and pushed the woman off the sidewalk, which ended the fracas. The doctor has been the assaulting party's family physician until recently, and Mrs. Gould fancied he had been making remarks derogatory to her character. All the parties are prominent there.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Blaine will give up the Windom house in June and will go to his home in Augusta.

The president has appointed Andrew J. Gross to be United States marshal for the district of Kentucky.

Secretary Whitney received the following telegram from Admiral Jouett: "I have crossed the Isthmus. Good order continues. Our men all sound and comfortable."

Joseph W. Nichol, Indianapolis, Ind., has been appointed law clerk of the postoffice department, vice John A. Henry, resigned. Mr. Nichol is a brother-in-law of ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the United States senate.

A published report that the president contemplates an extended Western trip this summer is entirely without foundation. At the White House it is asserted that it would be impossible for the president to take a trip in any direction more extensive than his customary fishing tour in New York state.

The statement of the condition of the national banks of the country on March 20 showed that the gold certificates and coin held by the banks has increased $27,000,000 in less than thirty months. This indication of the hoarding of gold occasions considerable comment in the treasury department.

Commodore Schley, of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, left Washington recently for New York and Newport, on business connected with the bureau. At Newport he will meet and inspect the training squadron, which sailed from Norfolk on Monday.

At the postoffice department they are getting ready to issue a new postage stamp. It is to be used by newspapers, the postage of which has been reduced from two cents to one cent a pound. The stamps will be of the same general character as the series now in existence, which ranged from 2 to 10 cent denomination. The reduction of newspaper postage goes into effect on the first of July next.

The president appointed the following postmasters at presidential offices: F. M. Householder, at Noblesville, Ind., vice J. K. Fisher, resigned; J. S. Catherwood, at Hoopertown, vice Dale Wallace, resigned; Alex McKinnon, at Crookston, Minn., vice Delos Jacobus, resigned; E. R. Jacoby, Clyde, Kans., vice A. Connforth, resigned; George H. Tracy, Wilbur, Neb., vice Horace Cole, commission expired.

Secretary Lamar says that he is willing to be understood, with the utmost distinctness, to mean what he says when he declares that the cattlemen must leave Oklahoma. His interview with Capt. Couch was not, it seems, given as wide publicity as desired. Just as soon as can be done the cattlemen will be notified in the proper way, and with sufficient manifestation of force to convince them that what is said is meant.

William Hayden Edwards, chief of the diplomatic bureau of the state department, has resigned that position in order to accept an appointment as private secretary to Mr. Bell, the United States minister to the Netherlands. Sidney Everett, son of the late Edward Everett, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the state department. Mr. Everett has been for some years secretary of the United States legation at Berlin.

The clerical forces are accomplishing more work than ever before in the memory of man. There is a general understanding that the clerks who will come out ahead are those who have their work up to date, and who understand and attend to their business. President Cleveland has got an idea that never entered into the head of any of his predecessors, that a day's work in the departments should mean a disposition of the routine business of the day. He does not believe that clerks should be engaged on correspondence a year or a month old.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

The whole establishment of the Buffalo Express newspaper was burned.

Thieves robbed the grist mill of Charles Hillard in Salisbury township, Pa., and set fire to the building, which, with its contents, was completely destroyed. Loss heavy. The Welsh mountain gang are believed to be the perpetrators.

A little son of Mrs. O. L. Carr, at Mitchellville, Iowa, applied a match to some gasoline spilled upon the floor, as he had seen his father do. The can caught fire and exploded. Mrs. Carr will probably die of the burns, while the boy and his sister will escape.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The income of Miss Mary Packer of Mauch Chunk, Penn., who was recently married to Mr. Charles Cummings of New York, is estimated to be $1,000 per day.

Last Thursday Gen. Grant walked into the library, passed into the hall and called to Harrison. The servant did not respond and Gen. Grant, cane in hand, walked down stairs and into the dining room, where the family were at lunch. Each member arose at once with exclamations of glad surprise. A place was made at the table for the general and he seated himself. Then calling a servant, the general, with a twinkle in his eye, sent word to Dr. Douglas that the entire family was awaiting his coming to lunch. The doctor came down at once. "I got the best of you," remarked the general, as Dr. Douglas entered the dining room. A merry chat followed, during which Gen. Grant was helped to cold mutton. He cut the meat very fine and ate it.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

Reports from the interior of Victoria state that 5,000 employes of the Canadian Pacific construction, have gone on a strike, on account of not receiving their wages.

In the English house of commons the chief secretary for Ireland informed Parnell that the government endorsed the action of the police during the disturbance at Mallow.

Lady Dufferin has made a startling innovation on court customs in Calcutta. On her invitations to parties at Government house appeared a request that those having children should bring them.

The Vienna political correspondent says England wanted Turkey to occupy Egypt under an English officer. Turkey at first objected, but it is believed she is now inclined to agree with England's wishes.

A wealthy lady, whose husband is absent in India, where he employs 8,000 hands in his factory, was found by her servants, in her room in Paris, in her night robe, her head severed from her body. There were evidences of a desperate struggle.

Admiral Courbet, commanding the fleet in Chinese waters, reported that before he received notice of peace between France and China the French cruiser D'Estaing had captured a Chinese vessel with all on board, 750 men and three mandarins.

The London Times in an editorial argues that it is impossible to ignore the Penjdeh incident without throwing the ameer into the arms of Russia. "The government," it says, "must take account not only of the arguments of European diplomats, but of the state of feeling in India and the engagements of the Ameer. The responsibility of giving Russia the full benefit of accomplished facts on the frontier would be heavy indeed, and possibly in regard to one part of the matter we may not be entirely our own master."

The Vienna Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Vienna which states that De Giers has telegraphed Baron de Stael at London as follows: I am charged by the czar's personal command to request you to inform the English government that, in the czar's opinion, war would be most deplorable to both countries; also that the czar hopes that a prompt and simple arrangement of the present difficulties may be established. Stael telegraphed De Giers in reply that the English government gladly accepted his communication.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

James Bachner, general superintendent of the Geneva Watch company at Chicago, has been arrested on the charge of bigamy.

Eight women of Weston, W. Va., went to the house of a widow, Mrs. Dodson, at midnight seized her and pitched her into the icy river, from which she struggled out, barely escaping drowning.

Vessels of all nationalities are crowding into the Black sea for the purpose of transporting grain from the Russian ports before an outbreak shall occur between Russia and England. Eighty-seven English vessels arrived in one week. The porte has notified the reserves to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

The report is abroad that the Edmonton Mon. gang of horse thieves and desperadoes have threatened the life of Chief Justice Wade and a few days ago on his stage journey from Townsend to White Sulpher Springs to hold court he was attended by the sheriff of Meagher county and a strong posse of deputies. The route is thirty-five miles over a mountain country which is the haunt of the gang. Their resentment against Judge Wade is due to the fact that he sent two of their number to the penitentiary for very long terms.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

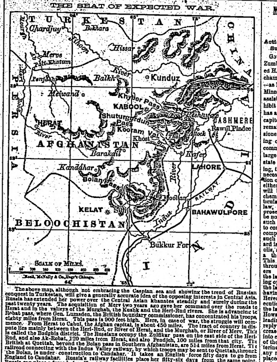
Mary Anderson's cottage at Long Branch was sold recently, on account of her absence abroad, for $17,400, to W. Jones, an agent for a wealthy merchant of New York.

The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing company shut down its works, throwing 800 men out of employment.

It is alleged that Carter Harrison, after the ballots are counted and it is shown that he is elected mayor of Chicago, will resign the office.

Receiver Howlett, of the Yakima, Wash. land office, writes that when the Northern Pacific railroad makes its "selection" in that section, which will be in a few weeks, the country will boom, and his office reach a maximum grade.

THE SEAT OF EXPECTED WAR.



The above map, although not embracing the Caspian sea and showing the trend of Russian conquest in Turkestan, will give a generally accurate idea of the opposing interests in Central Asia. Russia has extended her power over the Central Asian khanates steadily and surely during the past twenty years. The acquisition of Merv two years ago gave her command over the roads to Herat and in the valleys of the Murghab, the Kushk and the Heri-Rud rivers. She is advancing to Robat pass, where Gen. Lumsden, the British boundary commissioner, has concentrated his troops, eighty miles from Herat. This pass is 900 feet high. Here, in case of war, the struggle will commence. From Herat to Cabul, the Afghan capital, is about 450 miles. The tract of country in dispute lies mainly between the Heri-Rud, or River of Herat, and the Murghab, or River of Merv. This is called the Badghis district. The Russians occupy the Zulfikar pass on the east side of the Heri-Rud, and also Ak-Robat, 120 miles from Herat, and also Pendjeh, 100 miles from that city. The British at Quettah, beyond the Bolan pass in Southern Afghanistan, are 514 miles from Herat. The railroad connecting with the Indus Valley railway, by which troops may be sent to Quettah, through the Bolan, is under construction to Candahar. It takes an English force fifty days to go from England to Candahar. Russia's railway facilities place her fifty-six days from the same point. Russia can place a force before Herat in only thirty-two days from Odessa, on the Black sea, and it would take England fifty-one days to reach Herat from Kurrachee, the seaport where the Indus Valley railway begins. The advantage, of course, in time is with the Russians. The Indian railways, however, extend to Rawul-Pindee, east of the Khyber pass, through which troops may be marched to Cabul, and by the caravan road from Cabul to Herat in six or seven weeks. The anxiety of the Indian military authorities to have an advance ordered is easily explicable. The Russians are on the inside track in the race to Herat.

GRANT GAINING.

What the [illegible] Says About the Situation—Com[illegible]ensive Medical Statement.

Gen. Grant gained much in the earlier part of last week. On Wednesday Dr. Newman said: "Gen. Grant is very much better. He conversed readily with those around him, and seems to be quite cheerful and happy. He is getting dressed in his trousers and vest and dressing gown. There is a great improvement in his condition. The color of the skin is different. He looks like a healthy man. He is buoyed up by faith. The prayers of the people of the whole country—of Protestants, of Catholics and of Hebrews—have been offered up for him, and they are being answered. The general now believes he will get well. He feels, and I feel, that the supplications of so many millions of people for such a consummation will be answered. There is a grand chance, I think, of the general getting well again. I have not seen the physicians, and cannot say that they share my views. His improvement may be credited particularly to the power of mind over matter. To-day, as I parted from him, he pressed my hand and said: 'Thrice have I been in the valley of the shadow of death, and thrice have I come out again.'"

A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT.

That the public may be enabled to thoroughly understand the case as it is and form reliable opinions, the following absolute facts are given as a basis for public and personal judgment:

The general is not greatly emaciated about the body, he has lost some flesh, but how much can not be told, as he has not been weighed in some time. His face is not much changed, but it has a careworn expression. The glandular swelling has at no time been larger than a hen's egg, and from that down to the size of a pigeon's egg. It is located at the angle of the right jaw. It has never entirely disappeared since it came, months ago. The swelling is due first to irritation of the growth and finally to the progress of disease in the glands themselves. There is no positive evidence at present that the glands have become actively diseased though the presumption is that they are diseased; the disease does not extend to nor affect any of the processes of the general's ear. There is some danger of that—a possibility, but not a probability. At present it is not going in that direction. The disease is spreading very gradually backward in the back part of the throat and behind the palate. It has communicated somewhat to the back part of the nose, in front of and above the palate. There is no lump on the tongue. It is a small ulcer, away back on the side of the tongue. It has never been shown to its whole extent, but it is a small ulcer, irregular in shape and from a quarter to a half-inch in diameter. In case of epitheliama there is no lump; it is an ulcer. There is a discharge from the ulcerated surface, composed of mucus, broken-down tissue and some little matter; in other words it is muco-pus. This exudes from an ulcerated surface that includes the palate, the back part of the throat and right side of the tongue. There is a chance for the general improvement of the patient by the temporary arrest of the disease. The atmosphere of mountains or the West would in fair weather, be better than the salt air of the seabord. In all concerous cases of the throat there are complications of irritation about the throat, which should be called accidents of the disease, and it is these camplications that have given trouble, rather than the steady progress of the disease. In this case the complications are swelling of the throat, increase of inflammation, spasms, hemorrhage and increased flow of mucus.

THE TREATMENT.

Six drops or minims of morphia are given each twenty-four hours, just enough to control the pain and induce sleep. Without morphia, the pain would at times be unbearable. The general takes for food one to two tumblerfuls, of a mixture of beef extract and egg and milk every two to four hours, night and day. He relished a little clam broth yesterday as much as he relishes anything. The general usually reclines in the chair attired in knitted underwear, on his feet knitted wool moccasins, a brown dressing gown trimmed with silk and belted with a heavy cord. Over his lap is spread a silk and satin quilt filled with down, while upon his head he wears a silk cap, which he has long worn to protect his head from attacks of neuralgia.

The Prince of Wales Mobbed at Cork.

Cork Special: John H. Connor, Nationalist member of parliament from Tipperary, marched at the head of the procession of national leaguers, who closely followed the royal procession, and sang "God Save Ireland" every time the loyal bands started up "God Save the Queen" or "God Save the Princess." The Prince betrayed some feeling when he replied to the address presented by the magistrate. As the open carriage containing the prince was crossing Parnell bridge some one in the crowd threw an onion at his royal highness. The missile missed the prince but hit one of the footmen behind the carriage and the crowd cheered. During the afternoon a detective arrested a rowdy who was throwing stones at the loyalists. A mob speedily formed and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The detective fired his revolver, but without hitting any one, and succeeded in taking his prisoner to a police court, when he was promptly released on bail furnished by the mayor of Cork. Early in the evening the Nationalists held a mass meeting, where inflammatory speeches were made and the latest London newspapers containing accounts of the royal progress were burned in bonfire. After the mass meeting the Nationalists scattered through the city in parties numbering from fifty to five hundred men. Doors and windows were smashed, flags and decorations were torn down and heaped upon the blazing bonfires, and many gun stores were broken into for the purpose of arming the mob. Policemen, when encountered singly or in small squads, were attacked and beaten unmercifully with their own truncheons. In many cases the police rallied and charged desperately upon the mob, but were invariably surrounded and repulsed. The police then resorted to a free use of their revolvers and bayonets. It was hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate sort, the police standing back to back, and receiving and inflicting terrible injuries. At midnight the streets were practically in possession of the mob.

Intentions of the Riel Rebels.

Winnipeg Special: The position of affair at Prince Albert will be seen from the following statement of John Brown of Prince Albert, who eluded the rebels and reached here. He said that Riel did not intend fighting at the commencement of the rebellion, although he was fully prepared for war, as he was under the impression that the government would bow to the wishes of the half-breeds. Now that the first shot has been fired, Mr. Brown is of the opinion that there will be some hot work before the war is ended. The rebels vow that they will fight to the last, and are fully equipped for the occasion. At the time Mr. Brown left his home Riel had over 600 half-breeds and Indian followers, and anticipated help from the Sioux and other bands of Indians who have since joined him.

"Riel told me himself," said Mr. Brown, "that he expected help from nearly all the Indians, and I have no doubt but what he will get it, as they are greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which the government has allowed them to starve. Riel has runners all over the country, and news is carried back and forth among the different camps almost as quick as you get messages by wire."

Beside the help already mentioned, Mr. Brown said that Riel counted on one hundred cowboys and half-breeds from Montana.

The Hudson's Bay company recently received a dispatch from their officer at Prince Albert, dated the 11th inst. General Middleton, the dispatch indicates, will soon reach Clarke's Crossing, if he does not encounter rebels before getting there. He will then proceed on to Batoche's Crossing, twenty-three miles up the Saskatchewan. If no resistance is offered, Middleton will make a dash across the country from Batoche to Prince Albert, which he thinks he can reach in a short time.

Oklahoma Boomers Get a Set Back.

A Washington paper prints an interview between Capt. Couch, the leader of the Oklahoma "boomers," and the secretary of the interior, with regard to the Oklahoma lands, in the course of which Secretary Lamar said, regarding the course of the administration: "I will state to you the policy of this administration with regard to this Oklahoma country. It considers the Oklahoma territory on which the persons you represent are proposing to make settlements, as within and a part of the Indian territory. The administration regards it as not a part of the public domain open to entry and settlement and the acquisition of titles under the land laws of the United States, being Indian country; that is, territory acquired and reserved for Indian occupancy. The government is pledged to the protection of it and the security of the Indians from intruders. No white persons have a right to go there and reside without a permit, and when they do go they are intruders who are acting illegally and wrongfully. The policy of the president is to execute the pledge of the government and protect this territory from the intrusion of white persons, who claim that they have a right to enter upon it and that it was public domain, subject to pre-emption and homestead or settlement." "Is this the final decision?" asked Capt. Couch. "It is and will be enforced," replied Mr. Lamar. In reply to a further question, Secretary Lamar said the administration was determined that the cattle men on the Oklahoma reservation should leave. They will not be permitted to graze their cattle within the limits of the territory. He repeated this declaration with emphasis.

The Hazen Court Martial.

Washington Special: The findings of the Hazen court were handed to Secretary Endicott about two weeks ago, on the eve of his departure for Boston. He locked them up until his return, but final action by him is looked for every day. A reprimand is expected. The trial, whatever the verdict may be, bids fair to reopen the question of responsibility for the disaster to the Greely party as well as lead to an effort to improve by legislation our present system of court martial procedure. Gen. Hazen and his friends will make a determined effort as soon as congress meets next December to have a joint congressional committee investigate the whole arctic matter. While Gen. Hazen feels totally indifferent as to the findings of the recent court martial, it is said that he will appeal to the president for a new trial should they be adverse. Whether acquitted or not his counsel, Judge Mackey, intends to publish the trial in book form.

Important Military Changes.

An order has been issued at the war department assigning Assistant Adjt. Gen. Thomas M. Vincent to duty as adjutant general of the department of Dakota at Fort Snelling, Minn., instead of the department of the Platte, at Omaha. Assistant Adjt. Gen. Samuel Breck is ordered to Omaha from Fort Snelling. Gen. Absalom Baird is detached from duty at the war department and ordered as inspector general of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. Lieut. Col. Hughes is ordered to the division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. Maj. Heyl is ordered to the department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, and Maj. Burton is ordered to the department of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

The Isthmus Trouble Ended.

Admiral Jouett telegraphed Secretary Whitney, from Colon, as follows: "The situation of the isthmus is unchanged. Trains run across regularly without molestation."

It is the general opinion among officers on duty that the marines who were recently sent from New York will leave Aspinwall on their return home in the next two weeks. Admiral Jouett telegraphs that trains now run across regularly without molestation. Officers of the marines apprehend no further difficulty, and say it is useless to keep so large a force on the isthmus unless the rebels show signs of continuing their devastations. Should the marines return, Admiral Jouett will have a force of about 600 men to protect Americans and American interests.

MINNESOTA NEWS CONDENSED.

BOGUS BUTTER.

Actions of Minnesota Legislature On the Subject—Work of the Commissioners.

Gov. Hubbard appointed W. C. Rice of Zumbrota commissioner and the latter selected H. C. Howard of Lake Crystal—an ardent champion of the law before the late legislature—as his assistant. Mr. Rice is secretary of the Minnesota Butter and Cheese association, and assistant secretary of the state dairy exhibit at New Orleans. The commissioner has an office in the the third story of the capitol. The commissioner, Mr. Rice, will remain at Zumbrota; the assistant commissioner, Mr. Howard and the secretary having charge of the office at the capitol. The commissioner or assistant will visit every large dairy market and manufactory in the state and every section interested in dairying, two or three times a year, or oftener if necessary, and make a thorough investigation of butter and milk. If any quantity of either appears at all impure or adulterated it will be seized and subjected to a thorough chemical analysis. If it prove in any particular to come under the proscription of the law, the manufacturer or dealer will be prosecuted accordingly. There will, of course, be no regular time for visiting each city, as such a system would enable prominent dealers to conceal their bogus stock. If at any time complaint of adulterated products is recieved, such will be at once investigated. Mr. Howard is now inspecting the markets of Minneapolis, and will spend the next fort-night in a thorough inspection of the dual cities. This completed, he will continue the work throughout the state. The commissioners announce their intention to enforce the law to the letter. They delayed commencing operations immediately on the approval of the law, so as to work no injustice to dealers having a large supply of butterine on hand. Hereafter, however, their inspection and prosecution will be rigorous. The moral effect of the law has already been very marked. Mr. Howard said that he had interrogated several leading dealers in St. Paul, and the invariable reply was that their sales of butter had increased at least 300 per cent since the law went into effect. In Minneapolis, Anthony Kelly, one of the largest dealers, had recalled all the butterine he had out, and refused to touch any more. Mr. Howard visited a number of places in Minneapolis and found that the butterine, exposed for sale when he had visited there sometime ago had all disappeared. He visited the St. Paul market house and found no butterine. So far as he could ascertain, all dealers in this state are disposed to obey the dictates of the law. He was informed, however, that Fairbanks, Armour & Co., the greatest butterine and oleomargarine manufacturers of Chicago, intend to test the constitutionality of the law next fall, on the ground that their butterine is a wholesome product. Mr. Howard believes it will be very easy for the commission to prove the stuff deleterious to health, and the law therefore authorized.

DIGEST OF THE NEW LAW.

No person shall offer for sale any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or any article of food made therefrom. Pure skim cheese made from milk adulterated only by skimming is excepted. No person shall keep cows for the production of milk for sale in a crowded or unhealthy condition; nor feed them unhealthy food; nor manufacture any article of food from unhealthy or impure milk. No person shall sell or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese manufactory any milk diluted with water or in any way unclean or impure, or milk from which any cream has been taken (except as above) or shall keep back any part of the milk known as "strippings" or supply sour milk to the manufactories. Manufacturers must keep an account of all milk daily received and of the number of pounds and packages of butter and cheese made daily and disposed of daily, open to the inspection of any person delivering milk there. No person shall manufacture of any oleaginous substance, or of any compound other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream, any article designated to take the place of butter and cheese produced from pure milk. No person shall offer for sale in full packages, butter or cheese with a false brand or label of county or state where it is made. No person shall manufacture or sell condensed milk, unless put up in packages distinctly labeled, and unless made from fresh, pure, healthy and unadulterated milk, unskimmed, and unless the proportion of milk solids in the condensed milk be equal to 12 per cent. of milk solids in crude milk, and of such solids 2.5 per cent. must be fat. The law further provides for a commissioner and assistants, who shall have access to all factories, farms, etc., used in the manufacture and sale of dairy products, and shall have power to open any package, can or vessel and inspect the contents. District and municipal courts are given the necessary jurisdiction over cases under the act. Milk shown to contain more than 88 per cent. of water and fluids, or less than 12 per cent. of milk solids, of which not less than 3 per cent. is fat, shall be declared adultrated; and milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition, or from animals fed on unhealthy food, shall be declared unclean and impure. The act provides for various fines and imprisonments, ranging from $25 to $500, and from fifteen days to one year.

Minnesota Laws Interpreted.

The attorney general has prepared several opinions in answer to inquiries from officials in different parts of the state. A. M. Sperry, county superintendent of schools for Dodge county, enquires whether teachers have the right to dismiss vicious children from a school without waiting for the report of the trustees, as provided by the code. The attorney general is of the opinion that teachers can undoubtedly dismiss children of this class when the disipline of the school requires it, but the case should at once be reported to the trustees. He cites a decision of Judge Lyon in the case of The State vs. Burton, 45 Wis., 150, 155, in support of his opinion. Another county superintendent of schools desires to know if he can hold a commission as notary public and still retain his position of superintendent, to which the attorney general returns a brief affirmative answer. The county attorney of Wabasha county writes that, in as much as section 50 of chapter 11, General Statutes of 1878, as amended by the first legislature, provides that "if delinquent personal property tax is not paid on demand, the sheriff shall distrain sufficient goods belonging to the delinquent, etc.," he would like to have the attorney general's opinion whether a demand is necessary before the sheriff can resort to a distraint; and if so, what is to be done in the case of persons moving from one county to another, or to another state, owing personal tax or having personal property in a county of which they are not residents. In answer the attorney general says a demand is absolutely necessary; that when parties have left a county and moved to another part of the state, the case is provided for in sections 63 and 64 of the statute, and that in case of a removal of a party owning personal property to another state, there is no way at present to collect the tax. Mr. Hahn is also asked to give his opinion whether under section 17, chapter 120, General Statutes, of 1878, a county which has in its jail prisoners of another county, can charge more than $4 per week, which is allowed by law for their board, if bedding, medical attendance, etc., is furnished the prisoners. In reply the attorney general says that, By section 19 it is made the duty of the sheriff to furnish everything that would seem to be necessary to the comfort or physical health of a prisoner (other than such as it is his duty to provide in return for the weekly compensation allowed him) at the expense of the county. Under this section he is inclined to believe that the sheriff would be authorized to provide necessary bedding, clothing and fuel, and medical aid, for prisoners from another county, and would have a valid claim therefor against the county from which such prisoners are received.

Appointments by Governor Hubbard.

The governor has appointed as the commission to locate a third hospital for the insane, Dr. C. R. Bartlett, superintendent of the hospital at St. Peter; H. H. Hart, secretary of the board of corrections and charities; Hon. R. B. Langdon, Minneapolis; Hon. H. G. Stordock, Rothsay; F. S. Christensen, Rush City. As inspector of steam boilers he has appointed Charles A. Seley, Duluth; Frank A. Scott, St. Paul; J. E. Cushing, Minneapolis. The governor states that Mr. Seley is a member of the American society of Mechanical Engineers and is specially fitted by education and practical training for the duties of the position. He has a thorough knowledge of the appliances and methods of steam heating, as well as of the use of steam for all other purposes. Mr. Scott, the present assistant to the United States supervising inspector of steamboats, and has served in that capacity several years. He was a machinist and engineer prior to his present employment. Mr. Cushing has had much training and experience in the line of duty imposed by his appointment under the law.

Mrs. L. B. Pearce of [illegible] learn of epilepsy. She leaves a [illegible] at sea?

The dead body of Gustrue, and found in his cabin in [illegible] her case of alcoholism and no [illegible] was.

Joseph Griffith of Adrian, [illegible] was brought to Worthington's [illegible] jail, charged with attempted [illegible] girl eleven years old. The case is a bad one. He formerly came from [illegible] and is of the number sent out here [illegible] sity there. Several of them have gone [illegible] people think it would have been better if they had remained in the big city.

O. J. Jawbridge has closed the Bueil hotel at Fergus Falls and purchased a half interest in the fixtures, lease and business of the Grand hotel.

Hanscom, one of the Litchfield fire-bugs, has been held to the grand jury.

Frank Landers, of many aliases, arrested at St. Paul, and was safely esconsed behind bars.

Gov. Hubbard has appointed Charles Seley of Duluth. Frank A. Scott of St. Paul, and J. F. Cushing of Minneapolis, as inspectors of steam boilers. All three of these appointees are vouched for by the governor as capable of performing their new duties satisfactorily. As a commission to locate a third hospital for the insane, the governor appointed Dr. C. R. Bartlett of St. Peter, Secretary Hart of the state board of charities, R. B. Langdon, H. G. Stordock and F. S. Christensen.

Nic Munck of Winona will build the new convent in that city for $30,961.

John R. Krom, a commission merchant of Minneapolis, dropped dead in the street from heart disease.

Burglars have visited several residences at Hastings. At R. G. Henlon's, cash and papers were taken, but were recovered in a box, when they had been left by the thieves. G. W. Noesen's residence was visited, the thieves taking a gold watch and chain from his vest pocket and stripping the bureau drawers of his wife's jewelry and other valuables, the whole amounting in value to $125.

H. Glaisyer's drug store, at Hawley was burglarized recently, and about $50 worth of jewelry and notions taken.

Brainerd has a cooking club, and its twenty members entertained their masculine friends at a specimen feed last week.

Internal Revenue Collector Bickel of St. Paul, received a communication from Commissioner Miller at Washington, directing the discharge of one of the two gaugers employed in St. Paul and Minneapolis. In the future one gauger will do the work for both cities, working in Minneapolis in the morning and St. Paul in the afternoon. Of the two gaugers, Adam Bohland of St. Paul will be retained and J. G. Peltier of Minneapolis will have to go.

The Minnesota Thresher company failed to get its order to sell the assets of the Northwestern Car company.

Rolla Levey, a clerk in the Brunswick bakery at Litchfield, which was set on fire recently, has been arrested, and confesses that the proprietors, Johnson & Hanscom, hired him to burn the building. They were arrested at Willmar and taken to Litchfield. Their preliminary examination was continued.

Dr. Norman Seaver of Syracuse is coming to the Park Congregational church, St. Paul.

A man and a horse between them killed Albert Nelson, in a St. Paul livery stable, at St. Paul. The man Ed Bicker is under arrest.

Mary Moore of La Crescent, Houston county, died recently, aged eighteen. Friends say she has lived sixty-four days without food. During the early part of her sickness she ate food but her stomach rejected it, and it was vomited in a short time so completely that none could pass into the system as nutriment. During the last half of her sickness no attempt was made to give her food, but water only. Cancer of the stomach is the supposed cause of her death. She was the merest skeleton, being emaciated beyond anything the local doctors had ever heard or read of.

The late legislature passed an act for regulating co-operative insurance societies and placing them under the supervision of the state insurance commissioner. Insurance Commissioner McGill says that he has ordered the necessary blanks, etc., printed, and that it will probably be a full month before the provisions of the law can be carried into effect.

Young Haffer, who was arrested in Alma City, for the seduction of a young girl, and brought to St. Paul for trial, was released by order of the county commissioners, on the payment of $200 to cover expenses and provide for the girl, to a certain extent.

The Unitarians of Minneapolis are to build a $35,000 Church.

The Red Wing & Iowa elected the following officers at its annual meeting: S. B. Foot, president; C. Betcher, vice president; W. C. Williston, secretary; J. C. Pierce, treasurer; directors, S. B. Foot, C. Betcher, W. C. Williston, J. C. Pierce, T. K. Simmons, E. H. Hoard, G. R. Sterling, E. W. Brooks, T. B. Sheldon, J. M. Hodgman.

M. G. Russell of Lake City, is securing pilots for the British government for service on the Nile.

The residence of W. H. Veazie at Marine was burned.

The New England house, Winona, burned recently. It was owned by O. C. Tucker; no insurance. The contents were owned by Mrs. Anna Heatz, and insured for $1,000.

J. F. Meagher of Mankato is mentioned to succeed ex-Gov. Ramsey as a member of the Utah commission, and Dr. Hernan of Morris is being pressed for a foreign consulate.

Burglars raided the residences of Mrs. C. D. Putnam and Rev. Dr. John in Winona. From the latter they stole Mr. John's gold watch and what money he had in his pants. They answer the description of the same parties who went through Hastings.

A telegram from Duluth states that one Bill Varley in a difficulty at Shell Lake shot a saloonkeeper, and escaped, but was captured at Spooner by officers after a desperate staggle. Varley is a well known character in St. Paul, of unenviable notoriety.

The residence of William H. Veazie at Marine was discovered to be on fire recently, and in about two hours the structure was consumed, together with some of the contents. When discovered, the flames were bursting from the woodshed, where the fire was probably set by an incendiary. It was the finest residence at Marine costing $10,000. It was insured for $6,000 in the Ætna of Hartford. The contents were insured for $500. The residence of Samuel Judd at that place was recently burned, and it is suspected that both residences were fired by certain creditors of Walker, Judd & Veazie, who think that the private property of the firm should have been included in the list of assets. Mr. Judd and another gentleman were riding through the streets at Marine, when a number of men congregated together on the side of the street, hooted at Mr. Judd.

A tramp entered the house of J. Tilden, Owatonna, and drawing a revolver on Mrs. Tilden demanded her money. The lady raised an alarm and the villian fled.

Rolla Sovey, a boy of eighteen, confessed in court that he set the Brunswick bakery, at Litchfield, on fire at the instance of its proprietors, O. M. Hascom and A. E. Johnson, their object being to secure from the insurance returns the business was not bringing in, legitimately conducted. Both were bound over.

Louis Bean, son of a wealthy brewer of Owatonna, has been arrested on complaint of Mrs. Jacoby, who alleged that young Bean outraged her, during the absence of her husband.

D. O. Erwin has received his commission as postmaster of Lake City, and has assumed the duties of the office.

Rolla Sevey of Litchfield has confessed to setting fire to the store of Hanscomb and Johnson at the instance of the proprietors to get the insurance.

W. D. Washburn & Co., have concluded to rebuild their Lincoln flouring mill, destroyed by fire last August at Anoka. The mill will have the latest improved machinery.

Herman Griebenou, living near Alexandria, while handling a loaded gun accidently discharged it, the load entering his forehead and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and 11 children.

R. H. Monroe of Minnesota Falls lost his house and contents by fire. Only a cabinet organ was saved by Mrs. Monroe.

JOURNAL.

ck over the eight years mber closes it does not hat THE JOURNAL is eight y,—so brief seems the decade and yet how ms! But what great events spired in that brief time! HE JOURNAL entered upon its , a little six column folio, one- rinted over one hundred miles Crookston and the other half 300, ston was a mere hamlet, con- g not over 150 souls and the total tion of Polk County could now heltered and fed in the Crookston to-day. This was in the spring of 1877. Coming to this city in 1878 and thereafter printed and published here the city of Crookston, THE JOURNAL has seen this little city grow and thrive until she is one of the most flourishing ities of the Valley with a busines eputation second to none, and the county has kept pace in due ratio. We have seen its crops grow from a few ousands of bushels of wheat into illions annually. We have seen her ive stock interests increase from nothing into one of the best stock-growing counties of the State—and when we say best we do not mean best as to the amount of stock now raised but more strictly speaking as to QUALITY. She as not as many cattle, horses, sheep nd hogs as many older counties but she has a most excellent start in the quality of those she has, for she has representatives of almost every known breed of thorough-breds among cattle; she has Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Chester Whites and Duroc, or Jersey Reds, among swine; Southdown sheep; Norman Percheron and many other esirable breeds among horses, and it by no means an idle boast to say that within the next decade the effects of these thorough-bred animals will be manifested in as fine flocks and herds as any county in the State can boast. THE JOURNAL has ever faithfully endeavored to watch over the varied and important interests of this large county and while it has sometimes erred it has always diligently striven to subserve the best interests of its patrons and the county it represents. If it has made some enemies it is not urprising; that it has made many arm friends our large and constantly wing subscription list attests in a nner truly gratifying to us. It has en our intention to change our size an eight column folio with the beginning of Volume 9 but owing to circumstances beyond our control we hall not be able to make the change immediately. We have however many new features by which we expect to make THE JOURNAL more of a household necessity than it ever has been, and among these we have made arrangments to present, from time to time cuts of some of the best thorough-bred animals in existence. Recognizing the fact that our great county is adapted to something besides simply wheat-raising we shall endeavor to give our readers all the aid in our power to enable them to choose such stock as shall best be adapted to their needs. We desire at this time to return our sincere thanks to our many readers for their hearty support, knowing well that the trying vicissitudes incident to the settlement of a new country has ade it up hill work for many of them o contribute to the support of a newspaper. We appreciate their kindness nd shall do our best to merit their nfidence and patronage. While they ve already done much for us we would like it if each one would be instrumental in adding one new name to ur list as we would like very much to ouble our list in this year and thus e able to do far better for our county nd city.

About Ourself.

is is our eighth birth day we pardoned if we say more about self than seemeth consistent with the well-known modesty of all newspaper men. We wish to say to our readers that we have been putting in ood, honest work for them and when e commenced printing an all at home seven column folio, with supplement, we did just what we promised to do . e. we printed THE JOURNAL,

ALL AT HOME

We have sometimes added a supplement, in times of important county election, during the sessions of Congress or the State Legislature and this supplement we have obtained through the best agency for such business to be found in the United States. We have set all of the reading matter for the JOURNAL in the JOURNAL office although we could have done what many a (so-called) "all-at-home" sheet has done i. e. we could have bought stereotyped matter at far less then the cost to us of setting our own matter and palmed it off on our readers as "all at home" matter! Another thing, too, we have done and that is to hold our advertising rates equal to everybody. We see in some of our exchanges foreign advertisement appear on terms of loving intimacy with advertisements of home merchants and other advertisers and we know that the foreign ads go in at sometimes

LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH

the rates the paper charges its merchant and other home advertisers. We have had hundreds of these advertisements offered us and will never accept them save on just such terms as our home rtisers pay us. If we should allow eign advertises space at one-fourth e rates we charge home advertisers we should expect every home advertiser to go back on us at once and we should richly deserve such a fate. Another thing we have been particular to exclude every advertisement for which we could not vouch, and we have never admitted into our home columns an advertisement of any fraudulent scheme, lottery or any quack of what kind soever. We are led here to say that this applies only to our home columns as we did not control the advertising space in the supplement wholly and this is the only obnoxious feature of the supplement plan. The policy that we have thus briefly outlined we shall continue to pursue as we wish THE JOURNAL to be in every particular, upright, sober, honest and reliable.

On our first page will be seen a picture of some grade Friesian calves, the living embodiment of which may be seen on the farm of Wilcox & Leggett, Benson, Minn., or the Northwestern Stock Breeder's farm at Kirkhoven. They look no better than those we saw upon this latter farm in August 1884. The Dutch Friesians, (or Holsteins as they are sometimes improperly called) are coming to the front as a dairy cow in America while in Holland, their native heath, they have long been celebrated as butter cows. Instances have recently been given wherein they rival the best of the Jersey cows as butter makers. At the Onendaga County Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., in the fall of 1883 the first prize for the best package of not less than 20 pounds of dairy butter was awarded to the Lakeside Herd, Friesians, or Holsteins. This is claimed to be the best county fair in the State of New York, in the very heart of the dairy district, and the competition is said to have been very sharp several noted Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire herds being in competition. The butter was all judged solely upon its merits, the maker's name being withheld, and great was the consternation among the representatives of the other herds when it was found that the Dutch Friesians had captured the prize. As a general purpose cow they beat the world. They weigh equally as heavy as the best beef breeds and on ordinary fare will yield from 60 to 75 pounds of milk per day, while they have been made to yield 90 lbs per day by judicious feeding. That they are the coming cow for the farmer who does not believe in putting his eggs all in one basket, or in other words who desires to obtain the best breed for general purposes, is becoming a well established fact. The Jerseys, beyond question, are excellent butter cows, but the males, owing to their small size are almost worthless for beef. So with the Ayrshires and Guernseys, while the noble Dutch Friesian cow not only matches these celebrated butter makers in their golden products but when she has thrice paid her owner in milk and butter and is ready for the shambles her carcass for beef will bring as much as a dozen Jersey cows or more. Our readers can obtain all the information they desire by addressing Maj. A. G. Wilcox, Minneapolis, or the farm at Benson, Minn.

Amber cane is said to be better feed for milch cows than sowed corn, in fact fact it is said to be the best forage crop in the world for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. It contains more sugar and consequently more fat-producing qualities than any other feed, green or dry. Coming as it does at a season when natural grasses are all dried up renders it peculiarly valuable for dairymen.

NATIVE STOCK.

There is a class of old farmers who cling to old ideas and methods and fashions, says the New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer. They long for the "old-fashioned" sheep; declare that the old "native cow" is the best they ever had; that common hens are the best layers, and so on. Now perhaps it would be an eye-opener for them to start out and try to find a cow, sheep, hog or even a hen that had not some of the blood of one or more of the new and improved breeds. In many instances, all kinds of stock are bred carelessly, whatever is the nearest being used, or, on account of some point or color in the individual, without asking what the breed is, a selection is made. But the fact still remains that the blood is there. A good strain is scattered far and wide, and often gets into the hands of persons who know nothing about it, and call it "native." Several strains of improved blood may be combined in one animal, so that it is hard to distinguish either, and natives get the credit for all the good there is. Let farmers think this thing over, and see if they are not working against their own interest in decrying blooded stock, even if they cannot buy it.

There has been exported from Polk County out of the crop of 1884, something over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat. Should the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad raise the price of wheat one cent per bushel, it would add $20,000 to the revenues of the county. Should Polk County bond herself for $200,000 at 5 per cent for 30 years, the interest would be $10,000, which taken from the $20,000 additional revenues stated above would leave $10,000 each year for a sinking fund to help pay the bonds which, in 17 years would liquidate the debt, and before the 30 years for which the bonds are issued will give a credit to the railroad of over $200,000.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

"Because—"

Some drink to make them wide awake,
And some to make them sleep;
Some drink because they merry are,
And some because they weep.
Some drink because they're very hot,
and some because they're cold,
Some drink to cheer them when they're young,
And some because they're old,
Some drink to give them appetite,
And some to aid digestion;
Some for "doctors say it's right;"
And some without a question.
Some drink when they a bargain make,
And some because of loss;
Some drink when they their pleasure take,
And others when they're cross.
Some drink for sake of company,
While others drink more sly;
And many drink, but never think
About the reason why.

—Boston Globe.

"And the Lord said unto Moses, Go, get thee down; for thy people which thou broughtest out of the land of Egypt have corrupted themselves." And Moses went down from the mount and found them worshipping a golden calf. Then Moses stood in the gate of the camp and said, "Who is on the Lord's side? Let him to me." Verily OUR PEOPLE have corrupted themselves. Our law-makers have sold themselves to the rum power. Truly, when we consider this age of reason and age of boasted Christian civilization, and then read the daily calendar of crime caused by the whiskey trafic, it makes our blood run cold. Surely there must be great weakness somewhere, and Christian people must be either blind or indifferent to the cause or they would be up and doing something to stay the tide of this great evil which is filling our land with poverty, crime and shame. Surely the responsibility must rest somewhere! Let no one think that he does not bear a share of it. Is the man who can abstain from the intoxicating cup to make no effort to save his fellow brother? But you say "Am I my brother's keeper? Am I responsible for others?" Yes! The voice of your brother's blood cries unto God from the ground. But here the question is often asked: What shall we do? How can we save them? The only consistent and effectual way is to deny yourself and stop putting the temptation in his way. But you say: This is a free country. We have a right to eat and drink what we like, and no one has a right to interfere with our personal liberty; Yes, so long as your personal liberty does not infringe upon the rights of others. But when a man uses his liberty to tyranize over his wife and children, and bring crime, pauperism and disease upon the community, then the state has a right to interfere. And not only has it a right, but it is the DUTY of the state to protect the innocent and helpless and to prevent crime, pauperism and disease. But how does the state protect the innocent and helpless? Perchance when the mischief is done, by giving them a place in the poor house, asylum or state prison—to that extent do our laws as they now are, protect innocence, prevent pauperism and crime, and to no other extent. But you say: "We have a law which prohibits selling to the drunkard." What a beautiful law! Just think of it! A law that allows one man to make a physical wreck of another, and, when the drunkard is at the very brink of ruin, and at death's door, says, "Stop!" when the poor wretch, with his shattered nerves and delerious brain has no power to stop, and so will, if he cannot get it himself, get some friend to get it for him. This friendly action, however, is hardly ever necessary, as the saloon keeper is not so scrupulous about keeping the law. And for proof of this assertion, we can find plenty of such cases right here in our own city. But if it is right to prohibit saloon keepers from selling to the drunkard, would it not be more sensible to prohibit them from making more drunkards? Surely, a man is worth more to his family, his friends and the community before he becomes a drunkard, than after, to say nothing of the sorrow and misery he brings upon others while the habit is fastening itself upon him. If it is desirable, as stated in the Pioneer Press, to have one State on earth free from this curse, how much more would it be to have our whole land free from the contaminating influence of this traffic. To that end let us work and pray, mothers, wives, sisters and friends of the cause, and the day shall not be far distant when saloon keepers and politicians in their avarice shall tremble under the righteous indignation of an outraged people, and Minnesota shall ring with the glad shouts of prohibition.

DIO LEWIS IN IOWA.

The prohibitory law in Iowa has been in force since July 4th. From the first this law has had several features quite favorable to its enforcements. It is a stringent law which makes not only the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks criminal, but also the giving away for a consideration, the keeping with intent to sell, the building or keeping a house in which to sell, the sale to minors and men intoxicated as well as men who are in the habit of drinking to intoxication, and it makes intoxication itself a misdemeanor. The law imposes heavy penalties; for intoxication ten dollars; for manufacturing, two hundred dollars for the first offense, and five hundred dollars for every subsequent offense; for selling not less than fifty dollars for the first, and for every subsequent offense not less than three hundred dollars. This law makes the importation of intoxicating drinks a criminal offense. In keeping with this all our principal railroad lines with commendable promptness prohibited shipments. Another favorable circumstance for the law in Iowa is our State Temperance Alliance, organized in every county and many townships of each county in the State for the purpose of enforcement. It is virtually one great law and order league with representative organizations all over the State.

But how does the law work? We live twenty-five miles west of the Mississippi in a portion of the State where there is a large foreign population. A man with a team can make in one day a return trip to Wisconsin and clandestinely import a load of the coveted beverage. This immediate region, therefore, is hardly a fair test of what prohibition is doing in the larger portion of Iowa. But even here the law is at this time better enforced than the most sanguine of us had expected. In every town under 10,000 population the saloons are closed. The brewery in our town has closed up its business entirely. Four saloon keepers out of five have gone into other business. The fifth one has ostensibly closed. In some of our neighboring towns the change is even more complete. Of course liquors are imported and liquor is sold in these towns, but it is done so cautiously that it is almost impossible to get evidence. Habitual drunkards seldom get a drink and minors are not let into the secret, and the social custom of treating is hardly known. A man who employs on his farm continually from twelve to fifteen men mostly foreigners, tell me he can see a vast difference in his men since we have this law. These same men opposed bitterly its adoption, but now as they see the benefit of it upon their homes, speak favorably of it. Such you will find in every community. I could give you the names of men, and their statements to this effect.

So much for the operation of this law in this region, but in the interior of the State, especially in the rural districts, the showing is more favorable. Said a gentleman just the other day, a man who previous to the establishment of our law had an interest in two saloons, 'No one need tell me that prohibition does not prohibit; there is not one-tenth as much drinking in Iowa as there was before the adoption of this law. I have traveled over most of the States, and I know what I am talking about.'

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD, PRESIDENT N. W. C. T. U.

We are now witnessing the "great temperance set-back" so generally predicted by our Republican friends after the fateful 5th of last November. This retrograde movement was inaugurated by the Legislature of Oregon, which recently passed our Scientific Temperance Education bill, enacted a Local Option law and submitted a Prohibition Constitutional Amendment. It was followed up by Alabama's Local Option enactment and Scientific Temperance Education bill. This was succeeded by the passage of the same bill in Maine, Kansas and Nebraska, with one in modified form for New Jersey, Missouri and Wisconsin, while within the last week Pennsylvania has adopted the best bill for temperance education in the public schools of all the fourteen States now under that form of legislation; and Tennessee and Rhode Island have voted to submit the Prohibition amendment to the people—the last State doing this by unanimous vote of its Legislature.

Meanwhile, in Kansas the most iron-clad law known to the statute books has just gone into operation, carrying terror to the liquor interest, and in Iowa the recent decision of the Supreme Court has plaeed the long arm of the legal lever in the hands of the temperance people.

Note this statement from the Washington Sentinel—the Brewers' National organ, edited by their hired attorney, Louis Schade: "Indeed, we think that at no time have matters looked more gloomy than at present. (For whom? The BREWERS please take notice!) North, West and South the enemies of personal liberty are actively engaged in enslaving the people by high license laws with prohibition features, or by outright prohibition. Iowa and Kansas seem to be entirely subdued, and even here at Washington we have reason to look with apprehension into the future." In short, no winter's work compares with this in results, since the temperance reform came into being. A few more years of just such setting back and the millemium would be in sight.

To be sure, in many local elections this spring, Republicans have voted to legalize the liquor traffic "as a measure of retaliation upon the St. Johnites," thus showing how deep was their actual interest in prohibition, and making the issue more clear than ever to those who had looked for help from that quarter; but in spite of this bit of spitefulness, more than half the towns of Massachusetts declared against the liquor traffic, and the prohibition vote on the whole shows gains both East and West, while in the South, as I found on my return trip, a NON-SECTIONAL PARTY is far more popular than a NON-PARTIZIAN SOCIETY.

What brought this prohibition movement into the field in the Chicago local election? "The existing party competition for the liquor vote," Carter Harrison was "solid with the saloon element," Judge Sidney Smith was "entirely satisfactory to our German friends." One candidate posed before the voting population with a glass of whiskey as his emblem, the other with a mug of lager beer. Both parties were held by hoops—only one set was on a whiskey barrel and the other on a beer keg.

High License a Failure.

Ex-mayor Hardy, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who is said to be the father of the high license law of that State, gives the following testimony which should be read: "After six years experience under the high license law, there has been no improvement in our saloons, save in their numbers, which are less. Gambling and prosecution go hand in hand with them as before. There are the same stabbing and shooting, the same destitute families and ragged children. High license has done nothing toward waking up temperance sentiment. Drunkards have no trouble in getting liquor. The worst ones get drunk. Saloon keepers violate law, just as they always have, and none dare raise a finger to enforce the law."

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

LOTS

For Sale Separately, or in BLOCKS.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY!

Drink LePage's

35c Tea and 35c pure Java Coffee

..........AND SMOKE MY NICKEL PILGRIM CIGAR..........

HOW TO BE WEALTHY!

COME TO THE RED STAR GROCERY

And Save Money on everything you buy.

AND IF YOU ARE WISE

You will buy only Pure and Fresh Groceries. THE RED STAR GROCERY is place to get them and there you will find Prices the Lowest. Farmers and [illegible] bring in your Butterand Eggs and get highest prices for them. Remember the RED STAR, onedoor southof Montreal House.

E. LEPAGE, Broadway, Crookston, Minn.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

The Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year - - - - - - - - $6 00
DAILY, per Month - - - - - - - - 50
SUNDAY, per Year - - - - - - - - 1 00
DAILY and SUNDAY per Year - - - - 7 00
WEEKLY, per Year - - - - - - - - 1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, April 23, 1885

City and County Directory.

☞We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Asker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hatlestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hanery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. M. Walsh.
Recorder	W. D. Hurlbut.
Treasurer	A. G. Gallasch.
Justices	G. W. Lewis, J. W. Lilly.
Ald.—1st Ward	Ole Bang, L. Fontaine.
—2d "	Henry Nolan, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	N. P. Stone, W. Walker.
—4th "	S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	R. Houston.
City Attorney	J. N. Ives.
City Engineer	W. D. Hurlbut.
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Deputy Marshal	J. B. Fillatrault, Ole Bjoin.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette. Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 8:00 p. m.

GERMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.

C. H. MIX, M. W.

F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.

T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.

O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.

F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.

R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.

T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.

JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.

W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.

GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.

C. W. BARNES, C. C.

W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green sages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes, at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice, and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

Notice

Frank T. Haseltine, sole proprietor of the Old Crookston Nurseries, has made arrangements with Hack & Gallasch to sell trees, seeds, and plants for him. Please call and leave orders with them before spring opens. [48-tf]

GOOD ROADS.

A Brief Outline of what Polk County Has Done in the Past Two Years.

Grand Forks Plaindealer.

In the matter of good roads and draining Polk County, Minnesota, is a striking example for every county in the Red River Valley. It has done work which it should be proud of and which we hope our Dakota farmers will not be slow to copy. Polk County has made an effort to build a road on every section line, and as a result has about 2,900 miles of ditches which every person will at once see must drain the lands of the county.

Polk County, Minnesota, two and three years ago could not boast of a single mile of good road in any part of the county, but to-day we are pleased to know that Polk County contains more miles of road and ditches than any three counties in the Valley, all of which they accomplished with a very slight cost to the present settler. This they done by issuing bonds for from 5 to 20 years time for which the present settler pays only the interest which does not figure more than 70 to 80 cents a year on each quarter section of land within each township; the money raised from the sale of said bonds was used in the purchase of a New Era Road Grader, which grader we know from experience cannot be equalled by any known machine yet invented for the purpose of grading and ditching.

This machine is sold for the sum of $1,000 and handles at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 cubic yards of earth per day, which amount will complete from one-third to one-half mile of good substantial road, at the same time leaving a large and regular ditch on either side of the grade which ditch leaves the road always dry and free from water at the same time carries off and completely drains the adjacent farms of the usual large amount of surface water coming from the snow and frosts as well as spring rains.

By so doing the farmers in the improved sections of Polk County have been able to seed from 23 to 30 days earlier than ever before. This as well as the much needed road throughout our several townships, certainly ought to be an example for our energetic farmers who usually are awake to any and all improvements which are beneficial to every one in Dakota whether farmers or merchants. Polk County has not only been benefitted by the use of those roads and ditches but it has caused a great portion of what seemed useless swamp lands to be cultivated and a good crop raised thereon.

Improved stock has solved the problem of how to make the farm pay. Raising such crops as can best be fed to stock, and to thus market our farm crops brings the best profit with the least labor. Prominent among such crops is grass. Let us have more grass pasturage; take better care of it; don't pasture it to death, give the grass a chance, and it will pay better than any other crop for the stock farmer. Many farmers in Polk County are realizing this fact and hence you see more and more good stock brought into the county every year.

Let a man resolve and determine that he will advance, and the first step of advancement is already made. The first step is half the battle. In the very fact of advancing himself, he is in the most effectual possible way of advancing others. He is giving them the most eloquent of all lessons—that of example; which teaches for more emphatically than words can teach. He is doing what others are by imitation incited to do. Beginning with himself, he is in the most emphatic manner teaching the duty of self-reform and of self-improvement; and if the majority of men acted as he did, how much wiser, how much happier, how much more prosperous, as a whole, would society become! For society being made up of units, will be happy and prosperous, or the reverse, exactly in the same degree as the respective individuals who compose it.

Save Money!

All wool spring and summer suits, well made, for $25 and upward, by

GJERRESEN BRO'S,

50-52] Broadway, near P. O.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see the before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider, old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye, Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,

[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Borgland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

NEW

DRUG STORE

AT GARFIELD

DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

—o—

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Margaret S. McLaughlin and John A. McLaughlin her husband mortgagors, to D. H. Beecher, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained, in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 519, which said mortgage authorized the holder thereof in case of such default to declare due and foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the amount of fifty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, being the amount secured to be paid and still unpaid, together with the sum of two and 80-100 dollars taxes due and unpaid, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and whereas by such default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become and is operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of such power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy of the County, on Saturday the 30th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale and twenty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage and allowed by law in case of foreclosure. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lots, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot (28) of block one (1) in McManus' subdivision of out-lots nine (9,) ten (10) and eleven (11) of Hurlbut's addition to the City of Crookston according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota.

Dated Crookston, Minn., April 15th, 1885.

D. H. BEECHER,

Mortgagee.

A. P. BOND,

Att'y for Mortgagee. [51-5]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and seventy-one and 37-100 dollars, ($571.37-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Luc Dumas to John Cromb, bearing date the 24th day of October A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of October A. D. 1882, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 345, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section No. twenty-two (22,) in Township No. one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range No. forty-five (45) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the west front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,

Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,

Atty's for Mortgagee. [48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First Publication April 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and sixteen and 68-100 dollars ($1,916.68-100.) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Pollina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 439, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 22d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: lot number nineteen (19,) block number sixteen (16,) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 23d day of May A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April, 2d, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.

[49-5] Pro Se.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court.

Ernest Buse, Plf.
vs.
Mary R. Bottineau, Def't.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 4th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Hennepin upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Ernest Buse and against Mary R. Bottineau, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, all the right, title and interest of Mary R. Bottineau, on the 7th day of August 1884 to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots four (4,) five (5) six (6,) ten (10) and eleven (11,) of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) And that I shall, on Saturday the 23d day of May A. D. 1885, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Mary R. Bottineau in and to the above described property, to satisfy said Judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred fifty-eight and 07-100 dollars ($258.07-100) and 07-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 26th day of July, 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

W. F. ZWICKEY,

Sheriff of Polk County.

DAVID R. JOHNSON,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated, Crookston, Minn., April 2d, 1885.

[50-4]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver J. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) and the northwest quarter (¼,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the twenty-ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.

OLIVER J. BLACKWELL,

Mortgagee.

BEN'J. W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [51-5]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., March 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 5th, 1885, viz: ELIE AESELIN, Pre. D. S. No. 9128, for the lots 6 and 7 and the e½ sw¼ S. 6, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adelard Croteau, Joseph Page, Cezer Veandrin and Stanislas Page, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[48-1] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, April 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Friday May 22d, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

List of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's Office for ten days prior to the sale.

W. W. BRADEN,

[50-4] Commissioner of the State Land Office.

For Sale or Trade,

One well-boring outfit. Address the JOURNAL office, Crookston. [51-2]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seventy-seven and 22-100 dollars, ($277.22-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by J. Spencer Kimball and Eva Kimball his wife mortgagors to Fred Deitz mortgagee bearing date the sixth day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the eleventh day of December A. D. 1883, at 10:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nine (9,) in block number ten (10,) in the Village of Carman, according to the map or plat of said Village duly recorded and on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the second day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 13th, A. D. 1885.

FRED DEITZ,

Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,

Att'ys for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 19, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and five and 66-100 dollars, ($705.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by John Quesnell and Sarah Quesnell his wife, mortgagors, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February A. D. 1882, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 156, 157, 158 and 159, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number thirty-one (31) Township number one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range number forty-three (43) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $15.37-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises for the year 1883, and $17.65-100 taxes on said premises for the year 1884, and forty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin,

Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,

Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 26th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of three hundred thirty-three and 11-100 dollars, ($333.11-00,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Friedsam and Anna Friedsam, his wife, mortgagors to Emma Rindskopf, mortgagee, bearing date the first day of May A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of May A. D. 1884, at 8 oclock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 428, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot No. eighteen (18,) in block twenty-three (23,) in Traills' Addition to East Grand Forks, according to the recorded plat on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 25th A. D. 1885.

EMMA RINDSKOPF,

Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,

Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.

[48-2]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 19th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven and 80-100 dollars, ($487.80-100,) which is claimed to be due to the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Leblanc, (unmarried,) of Terrebonne, Minn., mortgagor, to The Hekla Fire Insurance Company, of Madison, Wis., a corporation duly organized and existing by virtue of the laws of the State of Wisconsin, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of March A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 320, 321 and 322, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section number twenty-six (26,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, Range forty-three (43) west, and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and $13.65-100 taxes, paid by the mortgagee herein on said premises, for the year 1882, and $10.31-100 taxes for the year 1883 and $7.87-100 taxes for the year 1884, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 19th, A. D. 1885.

THE HEKLA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Madison, Wisconsin.

Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,

Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., March 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 2d, 1885, viz: ALEXANDER ROBERG, H'd No. 3765, for the s½ se¼ and s½ sw¼ S. 10, T. 151, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Louis Huot, David Coe, Camille Brouillette and Peter Columbus, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[47-52] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., April 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 14th, 1885, viz: DEWITT C. HALLOCK, Pre. D. S., No. 6,528, for the e½ of se¼ S. 8, T. 147, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. D. Peasley, F. M. Peasley, Joseph Gilmour and George Sankey, all of Edna, Polk Co., Minn.

[50-3] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCH than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs, Valencia raisens for	1.00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
—CANNED GOODS—	
12 cans plums	1.00
12 cans corn for	1.45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.

Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY;

ROBERT STREET.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybod to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.

Coffee the best and purest in the market.

Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fre

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

MISSING ISSUE

DATE Apr 30,1885

MISSING ISSUE

DATE May 7, 1885

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MAY 14, 1885. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 3

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	12 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

HOLSTEINS VS. JERSEYS AGAIN.

Breeders' Gazette.

We notice in your issue of April 16th the milk record reported of the two-year-old Jersey heifer Fawn of St. Lambert 27942, and the request of her owners, Messrs. Miller & Sibley: "If any Holstein breeder has a two-year-old that has beaten this record we shall be glad to hear from him."

Permit us to favor them with the records of nine two-year-old Holstein heifers of our herd which have exceeded the record of Fawn of St. Lambert (10,118 lbs. in one year):

Aggie 2d (1360), 17,746 lbs. 2 oz., in one year.

Sadie Vale (958), 14,609 lbs. 5 oz., in one year.

Superb (961), 13,373 lbs. 12 oz., in one year.

Georgie (944), 13,209 lbs. 9 oz., in one year.

Ida May (947), 10,958 lbs. 2 oz., in one year.

Aggie 3d (1076), 10,810 lbs. 2 oz., in one year.

Oatka (945), 10,661 lbs. 15 oz., in one year.

Nellie Grant (943), 10,476 lbs. 4 oz., in one year.

Lily (964), 10,217 lbs. 14 oz., in one year.

We will also give the records of a few other two-year-old Holsteins which we have in mind.

Netherland Queen (414), 13,574 lbs. 8 oz., in one year.

Netherland Baroness (2635), 10,625 lbs. 9 oz., in one year.

Netherland Consort (2639), 10,238 lbs. 7 oz., in one year.

Aggie Constance (2629), 13,724 lbs. 13 oz., in nine months and nineteen days, to March 1, 1885.

Trijn (8025), 10,334 lbs. 8 oz., "in less than nine months, to March 1, 1885."

Nundine (2845), 14,953 lbs. 11 oz., in one year.

Rosa Bonheur (890), 13,411 lbs. 4 oz., in one year.

We could extend this list had we the time, but trust the above will be a satisfactory compliance with the request.

Now the question naturally arises in the minds of those not conversant with the wonderful butter records made by choice-bred Holsteins during the past two or three years: "What is the quality of this milk and what amount of butter will these cows make which give such enormous quantities of milk?" Only six of the nine heifers named of our herd have ever been tested for butter; of the six tested, five have made records, at five years of age, of 21 lbs. 4½ oz. up to 26 lbs. 7 oz. in a week. Aggie 2d (1360), with the largest milk record ever reported of a two-year-old (17,746 lbs. 2 oz. in one year), has now, at five years nine and a half months, made, we believe, the largest butter record of any cow, of any breed, for sixty days, viz: 207 lbs. 8¼ oz. The record of the remarkable Mary Anne of St. Lambert is 209 lbs. 2¼ oz. of salted butter, or 199 lbs. 1¼ oz. of unsalted butter, for sixty-two days.

In all our tests the butter is thoroughly washed with water in the churn, then taken out in granular form and worked into a solid mass, and weighed before salting. We have trespassed thus upon your space because we notice a disposition on the part of some to assume that Holsteins are not good butter makers. The careful reader will perceive that our large milkers are large butter producers, and the largest milker (Aggie 2d) is a most remarkable butter cow. Our records are all made with the ut[illegible] to insure accuracy [redacted]

clover, and may be considered as a large variety of that class. Its advantages are its perennial or permanent character, its hardiness, as no winter seems to kill it, its capability of resisting extremes of drouth and wet, its greater weight or herbage during an entire season with a certainty, when some other kinds fail. Its power of production is great, and it is adapted to some soils that are not fitted to other clovers at all. It should be sown in the spring like other clover, at the rate of four pounds of seed per acre, when sown with wheat or barley. It is not as coarse for hay as red clover, yields well, and seems to give satisfaction to those who have grown it. As a honey plant it is unrivaled.

HOW A PASTURE IS MADE.

In Great Britain, Holland, and in some of the best dairy districts of this country, land is selected for a pasture as it is for any particular crop. Regard is paid to its adaptation to produce a large amount of fine rich grasses. The soil or sod is prepared to receive the seed, which is selected with special reference to the production of grass to be eaten while it is in its green state. Great pains are taken to render the soil as productive as possible. Water is supplied or drained. Weeds and bushes are exterminated or kept in subjection. Most farmers, in this country, however, neglect all these things. Land is not selected for a pasture. If it is too rocky, broken, or difficult to cultivate; if it is too wet or too dry to produce good crops of corn, grain, potatoes or roots, it is devoted to pasturage. Land is selected for other purposes, but the land pasturage is what was rejected as unsuited for any other use.

The above from the Canada Journal of Agriculture is equally true of the West, and when we do have a pasture, we graze it to death. We want more good grass pasture as we get more good stock. Good grass, good water and good stock will bring the greatest wealth without impoverishing the soil.

THE BENEFITS OF BLOOD.

Life is too short to waste years of valuable time in the attempt to get the best stock by selection and seeding. Let us profit by the life work of others and the skill of nations in developing superior breeds. Let us procure the best breeding animals of these established types and come at once into the benefits of the improved blood. If the full blood animal does cost a few hundred dollars outlay at first, it is cheaper and more profitable in this short life to thus bound into the benefits of blood, and we will soon sell young stock at advanced prices to repay the first outlay and a handsome profit. A man can't afford to walk to Chicago or New York nowadays when he can go by railroad so much quicker. So it is in breeding improved stock. All enterprising farmers who think at all about making money, want some good stock. How best to get it is the problem. Their prejudices formerly arrayed them against the fine stock breeders, but the breeders of improved stock have won a universal victory over this prejudice. Improved stock is now finding every Western farm and the advocates of scrub stock is an exception.

THE FARMER'S HOG.

The Breeder's Journal says the different breeds of hogs have their fast friends, and no doubt they each have what their friends admire in them, but the average feeder who does not care to raise pigs to sell for breeding purposes, should strive to get a hog that will make him the most money for the feed put into it. In the first place a hog should have a good coat of hair; not bristles, but hair. A black hog will not get scurvy on his back; the sun will not blister him. A hog should have a good constitution, with round sprung rib and good girth around the heart, short neck and head well put on, short face and nose, tail put on not way up his back nor yet too low down, hams round and well filled, not too sluggish disposition nor yet too wild. By the purchase of a right kind of a male pig, the feeder can raise just such pigs as he wants to feed, and have much more profitable and healthy animals than he can buy. The brood sows can be run on clover pasture in summer at very little expense, and if provided with some good clover hay in winter, it will reduce their feed bills. Not enough attention is paid to providing good pasture for the pigs; they are generally kept in a barren lot with a [illegible] mud hole in it, in which [illegible] so foul that just the smell [illegible] sickening, let alone having to [illegible] for a change of pasture, it [illegible] thought of on account of the [illegible]. The sensible way [illegible] provide for them, is to have enough [illegible] to their use so that the [illegible] a good and [illegible] pasture of [illegible] time. Do not keep them [illegible] old poisoned ground for [illegible] when the grass gets run [illegible] plow it and take off a couple of [illegible] then reseed to clover, and then let their hogships take fresh comfort, health and fat, from the new, fresh ground and grass. This ground will then supply the living for the pigs, while in the other way of doing, the pig lot is full of weeds, bare of grass, and the bare ground covered with mud and hog wallows.

ARTICHOKES.

Analysis of artichokes show them to contain more fattening power than potatoes. They cannot be kept out of the ground over winter, but should be left undisturbed until the ground thaws in spring. Hogs, after living all winter on dry feed, can be turned on them to dig for themselves until after corn planting. Then turn the hogs off; harrow down smooth and mellow, and the plants will come up thick. Cultivate in rows as before, and the same ground can be kept on artichokes for years with no replanting. Cultivate the same as potatoes. A common yield is 500 to 1,000 bushels per acre. One writer claims to have had 2,000 bushels. They are excellent for brood sows in spring, as also for poor run-down shoats, to give them a start in growing.

CATTLE RAISING.

An average profit of about thirty-four per cent. is figured for cattle raising in a recent and carefully written article of Harper's Monthly. The Chicago Tribune in commenting upon the article says: "This is doubtless not far from the average results of cattle raising on the plains. It is quite possible, of course, that some have realized greater profits from growing and grazing cattle on the plains. But even at thirty-four per cent. per annum upon an investment in a business so safe and permanent as cattle raising on the plains has been, a man of contented disposition might be quite well satisfied."

THE DAIRY COW.

The dairy cow must be good for milk, butter, cheese and beef. To get her, we need a grade Holstein heifer—the higher the grade the better. She must be so fed and cared for as to produce a good growth of frame without excess of fat, and bred so as to drop her first calf at about two years old, the calf to be soon taken from her, and she milked by hand, and kept in milk as long as possible. Her pasture should be well drained and supplied with an abundance of good grass and pure water. Her stable should be warm and clean, and her feed liberal, corn meal, bran, oil meal and early cut hay are excellent for this purpose. I am not certain but that feeding grain lightly the entire year would be profitable. A better quality of her product may be made on the farm than in the miscellaneous creamery. Increased fertility to the soil is an incentive for keeping her on the farm, and, finally, keeping such a cow is continually a source of pleasure and profit to the owner.

PURE BRED ANIMALS.

Every dairyman who desires to make his business as profitable as possible, should turn his attention to securing pure bred animals of what he considers the best dairy breed, at the earliest possible moment. It is an exploded idea that a half scrub is better than a pure bred animal. In breeding your cow select the very best pure bred male to be found, no matter if you have to pay a good price for his service when you could get that of a scrub for nothing. Follow this plan each year, taking care that the male possesses merit and blood calculated to produce progeny fitted for the dairy, until you are ashamed to remember that you were ever satisfied with your old mongrel herd.

MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

An exchange truly asserts that the gap between the prices of fine butter and low grades has been gradually widening for several years until it has now become apparent to the most casual observer that poor butter must go. Dairymen and farmers who wish to be on the winning side should put their best foot forward now, and determine to produce gilt edge articles and no other.

The whole operation of butter making, from the taking of the milk to the delivery of the butter to the consumer, is entirely mechanical; but it is a branch of mechanics that tolerates no mistakes; for the least failure to perform the operations at the proper time results in an inferior article; and perfect butter only commands the highest price.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] [illegible] E. W. HASELTINE.

For Sale or Trade,

One well boring outfit. Address the JOURNAL office, Crookston. [51-2]

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES SOLICITED

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

Crookston Tonsorial PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED NORMAN STALLION

HIGHLANDER

Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.

—PEDIGREE.—

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.

TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT —AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DEALER IN REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE, OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

THOUSANDS GIVEN AWAY

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER gets a Present valued from 35c. to $500, and no favoritism shown.

AMERICAN RURAL HOME, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

AMERICAN RURAL HOME, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

N W H E S

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

The AMERICAN RURAL HOME is the Best $1. Weekly in the country. This offer is good until Dec. 31, 1885. If every thing is not as we represent, the

IF NOT AS REPRESENTED THE

THIS Unequaled Advertising Method is guaranteed to be free from even suspicion of trick or double dealing. It is straight business.

Send $1.00 and your name goes on the books, and your present will be forwarded. Write for Sample Copy with List of Presents. Everything goes

WITHOUT RESERVATION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Rochester, N.Y., Mar. 21, 1885.

I am acquainted with the publishers of the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, and I believe they will fulfil every guarantee they make to the public.

Cornelius R. Parsons

(Mayor of Rochester for ten years past.) Mayor.

RURAL HOME CO., Limited, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WALL PAPER.

Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store--Medical Hall!

A full line direct from the East. No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.

No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call-YOU!

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "s	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 33 "	Felton	6 45 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 28 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 06 "	6 18 "
9 40 "	10 25 "	Kittson n.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston.	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 36 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 19 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
2 30 }	2 30 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 26 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 15 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 36 "
12 22 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 00 " } D
1 42 "	Larimore	1 42 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

ARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

M. M. VANDYKE,

Physician and Surgeon.

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, [illegible]

Will attend to all professional calls [illegible]

olk County Journal.

Crookston, May 14, 1885

'ROUND HOME.

Tom Bjoin is building a large machine shed.

Stone & Pinkerton have received several carloads of goods.

Mr. Linblad is building a residence on Sampson's Addition.

The Germania House sports a pioneer bar since the fire.

Mr. I. Tharaldson is up from Chippewa Falls for a short visit.

The new bridge will soon be ready for the building of the approaches.

Conductor J. B. Copeland went to Barnesville on Monday night to take his train.

Fine growing weather this week and wheat and grass is starting upwards right smart.

Judge Reynolds has moved into Jim Brower's residence, on the hill, opposite the court house.

New house in Sampson's Addition with 4 rooms to rent for $6.00, apply to Fontaine & Anglim. [2-3]

W. L. Sargeant went north to see about some cases of glanders that had been reported. Found it a false alarm.

The Crookston Improvement Co. have given ten acres in South Crookston to a party who intends to build a large saw mill.

The fire-bell called out the department last Friday night, all owing to a chimney at Ben Clements' that was trying to burn out.

The Crookston Improvement Co. have decided to grade Minnesota street through South Crookston, and also Castle avenue to Polk street.

W. W. Mitchell walks about like he was walking on eggs, all on account of twelve pounds of little girl who came to live at his house on Friday last.

Fred Puhler, of the Journal, Ada, was in the city last week. This is Fred's first visit in over three years and he notes many improvements in our city.

Dupuis & Laframboise have obtained a 500 barrel well at the N. W. elevator at Edna in a few days work. They are now at work on another on D. T. Herriot's farm.

W. W. Campbell was up from Ada last Saturday. He reports another fire in Ada of an incendiary origin. An attempt was made to burn a billiard hall, but it was nipped in the bud.

Ada Index: The Polk County Journal entered upon its ninth year last week. It is one of the oldest and best newspers published in this section and is always on the people's side. We wish the Journal a long and prosperous career.

Gus Aubol has changed his bar to the south side of the room, washed and painted up the wood-work and added a number of fine pictures, which makes his billiard hall look neat and inviting.

Many farmers have improved the opportunity to get seed wheat from the P. & H. elevator. There was about 33,000 bushels, much of which was not injured, for seed. What they do not take is being shipped to Milwaukee.

Bear tracks were discovered on the farm of M. E. Bartlett one day last week, but Mart says he don't care, if the land the bear walked over will bear 20 bushels per acre No. 1 Hard, and the Bear and the Lion cause it to go to $1.25 and upwards! In that case he thinks he can grin and bear it.

The Katie Putnam troupe played the "Mad Cap" to a poor house on Saturday evening last, but gave perfect satisfaction. The action of the Claxton crowd of the week before injured the business of the Putnam troupe very materially. This troupe may appear again on its return from Winnipeg.

Middleton has had another fight with Riel's forces and it seems to be a stand off which licked. If those fellows keep on fooling down there it will create the boss oat market for us next fall. If Russia and England should—well, we don't like war, anyhow, but we can't help looking on the bright side of all disagreeable things.

Grand Forks Herald: "Mine host" Topping, of the Richardson House with pride exhibits a collection of mineral specimens sent him by his brother-in-law, D. J. Roop, treasurer of the Ballard mines, located in San Miguel county, Colorado. The specimens are gold quartz in which the precious metal is quite prominent. They are said to assay from $60 to $20,000 per ton. They are but the ordinary run of the rock and indicate great wealth.

Lawyer Havrevold, formerly of Ada, but now a leading citizen of Grafton, D. T., was in the city on Saturday to see a man who is detained here by the county for a few days until he can explain how he came to whittle up a man in Fisher last winter. Mr. H. had business relations with this man last fall of a very comical nature. He went to the man's house to serve some kind of legal papers and after having served said papers laid down on a bed to rest and refresh himself in sleep. While sleeping, the party of the second part, with dire intent (and a sharp razor), did proceed to cut from the aforesaid Havrevold all of his wearing apparel, leaving him destitute, and then vamoosed the ranch. He has not had an opportunity to in- [illegible] the [illegible] of that act until Sat- [illegible]

No. 1 Hard wheat 77 cents.

The new bridge is being painted.

August Wentzel has rented the old Dew Drop saloon.

Splendid growing weather. Grass and wheat are on the jump.

Rev. C. Saugstad is building a residence on Sampson's Addition.

Gilbert Meckelson is building a residence on Sampson's Addition.

Barlow & Wilson's Minstrels have secured the opera house for June 15th.

The new water sprinkler is a dandy. It made its first appearance on Wednesday.

Charboneau & Brown are putting up an office on Main street, just south of the C. O. D. store.

Preparations are being made to celebrate St. John's Day in Crookston. A big time is expected.

Filiatrault has not heard from Katie Putnam Co., as yet but expects if they come it will be Monday or Tuesday next.

The Crookston Improvement Co. have given ground for a church and efforts are being made to secure the building.

J. K. Arnold will lecture in the opera house on the 23d. Subject "Personal recollection of the Sioux War." Capt. is a good talker.

A scissors-to-grind man was in the city last week. It is thought to be the one that belongs to Kate Claxton's two orphans; leaving in such unseemly haste she must have forgot to take it along with her.

They tell a good story on Dune Terry. It is said that he has a fine pair of Guineas and thought he had the only ones in the city. Not long since he saw them (as he supposed) in a neighbor's yard and at once laid seige to capture and take them home. After several hours hard work and failing to capture his birds he went home to learn that his own Guinea hens were safe in their own coop. Dune didn't tell the story.

Bray & O'Brien received their stock of hardware on Monday and are temporarily located on Boradway in the place recently occupied by L. Couvrette as a meat market. They have been crowded with work in the tin shop since they opened their doors but still they say bring on the work, they will try to keep up with it. The boys are both sober and industrious hard workers and will doubtless do well. Good luck attend them.

Again The Fire Bell.

At about a quarter to one on Wednesday morning the fire bell sounded its notes of warning owing to a fire breaking out in the ruins of the old P. & H. elevator. The fire department soon turned the river into the incipient blaze which discouraged the young blaze in short order.

Fertile Items.

FERTILE, May 9, 1885.

Seeding around here it nearly finished and much of the grain is up. The acreage is as much as last year and farmers are taking more pains than ever before.

Our community is as prosperous as any in the county.

Four good schools running in Garfield township. The one in Fertile is under Miss Vedla Cartright.

Messrs. Sohler & Co., have made a contract with Mr. Gunn, of Minneapolis, to put into their Sohlerville mill a 100 barrel roller mill machinery, guaranteed to make as good flour as any in the State. They will commence work at once.

The roads between here and Beltrami are well nigh impassable, and we hope the people along that route will put their road graders at work this summer.

Considerable ground is being seeded down to grass this spring and every farmer seems to be trying to get hold of stock.

We want some party with the requisite capital to start a creamery here and feel sure of 400 cows within a radius of eight miles. Roads and water are both good. No use of sending below for butter. Any party wishing to look this matter up can write to La Due & Co., of this place.

Eric Erickson's house, just about completed, was destroyed by fire last week. We are sorry for him.

Mrs. Sohler and her sister, Mrs. Barholz, who have been ailing for some time, have gone to Ada to consult Dr. T. Stewart. We hope both ladies will soon recover their usual health.

Mr. Gunn while here making plans and estimates for Sohler & Co's roller machinery said the new mill was as well put up as any mill he knew of, and everything was adapted for what he proposed to make, viz: a first-class roller mill. Mr. Sohler, or, as he is familiarly called, "the old man," may not be a Bismarck, but for good, substantial, money making mill-wright he cannot be beaten. He has built some twelve mills in this State.

Mr. A. Solene, of Lake Park, is clerking for La Due & Co.

Trade is keeping up quite well here. La Due & Co. will commence work on their Sohlerville store soon.

We are sorry to learn that uncle Damon Dodge has injured his knee quite severely.

We notice several fine looking horses on our streets, which looks as though our stock should improve.

COUNTY NEWS.

Red Lake Falls Messenger.

Surveyor Arnold arrived Monday and has since been busy surveying the approaches to the new Clearwater bridge and making profiles and estimates for the grading. Contracts will be let on Saturday.

Matters at the Roller Mill Co's. dam and race are terribly quiet. No one knows who does or will own it and consequently nothing is being done to improve or protect it.

The steam chest and some of the heavy shafting of the Detling mill which were lately sent to Morrisey Bros., Crookston, for repairs, have arrived, and only wait the completion of the bridge to be put in place in the mill.

Mr. Detling will at once put a bridge across the sluice way of the Kretzschmar dam to replace the one carried out by the runaway ice breakers. This with the remainder of the movable spans will complete the bridge over the Red River.

T. B. Walker's first drive of about 2,000,000 feet, mostly scattered lots, will reach Terrebonne about the last of this week, and Red Lake Falls about ten days later. The main drive, about 8,000,000 feet will follow in about two weeks.

Parties wishing white Brahma eggs for setting will call at the Journal office for particulars. [2-3]

The Polk County Journal has just entered its ninth year, with continued financial success, and improving appearance. We congratulate friend Cooke, for while he does slop over sometimes, he has done good service for Crookston and deserves success.

F. J. Detling is making all possible preparations for early resumption of work at his saw mill. He now has men at work overhauling the machinery and regulating things in the mill and yard. The carrying away of the centre span of the bridge over the Kretzschmar dam may delay work some but the mill will probably start up soon.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Remember that a penalty of TEN per cent. will be added to the Real Estate taxes for 1884 if not paid THIS MONTH.

Persons sending taxes by mail should give FULL description of property and remember that the money MUST be in the hands of the Treasurer BEFORE June 1st in order to save the penalty.

Crookston, May 12th 1885.

O. H. LUCKEN,
[3-4] Treasurer Polk Co., Minn.

Steam Threshers.

The failure to call a meeting of the steam threshers is on account of a delay in a correspondence with St. Paul officials.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1,400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [3-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

Hail Insurance!

The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, with capital and assets of $5,000,000, now offers to farmers unquestionable indemnity against damage by hail at reasonable rates. Losses paid promptly on day of adjustment. Apply to MOSER & MOECKEL, agents at Crookston, Minn. [52-7]

Eugene Besse believes in good stock. He has a fine young Clyde horse which from May 10th, till July 10th farmers may see as follows: Saturdays until Mondays on the farm in Lowell; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Joe Daoust's stable in Carman; Thursdays and Fridays at Julius Wagner's place one mile east of Fisher. The prices are reasonable. $8 to insure. [1-8]

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn, and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office. [49-tf]

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eigh years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

FOR SALE.

Pure Saskatchewan Fife wheat, Beauty of Hebron Potatoes; two fine residence lots on Hurlbut Street.

[51-2] G. L. GRAY, Crookston.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending May 11th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anson, John
Botilm, Mary Larson
Halm, Edward
Harrison, Farry
Millar, John E
Madesen, Fred
Pilin, Miss Maggie
Sandin, Charles E
Skarpled, O t—2
Smith, Jacob
Tomlinson, Oliver M

A. McKINNON, P. M.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 12th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., May 21st, 1885, viz: INGEBOR LARSON, H'd No. 8151, for the w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼ S. 18, T. 149, R. 47. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: I. Hilda, C. Mattson, M. Finseth and John Pederson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

Commercial Hotel,
S. P. NORTON Proprietor.
SECOND STREET, - - CROOKSTON MINN
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - 5,575
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me.
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

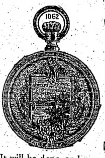
DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

NEW
DRUG STORE
IN GARFIELD
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.
DR. A. NELSON.

NEW YORK STORE!
HAVING MADE A LARGE PURCHASE IN
CRASHES,
TABLE LINENS
and COTTONS,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 9-4 in width, in Bleached, Half Bleached and Brown, much below their market value, and
WILL MAKE IT INTERESTING
FOR ANY PERSON IN NEED OF THESE GOODS.
We also show a new line of medium priced DRESS GOODS in plain, colors and broken plaids.
Strible & Co's Walking Slippers,
Grey Bro's Fine Shoes.
GEO. G. MACDONELL.

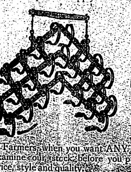
JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands.
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH,
—OR IF YOU HAVE A—



Watch that you Value
Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to
C. H. SAAKE,
Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,
It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALARS IN
Farm Machinery.
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated
Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond To[illegible] Harrows, an[illegible]
Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder
Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call [illegible] examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit [illegible] price, style and quality.
Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

FOR SALE
20 NEW Milch Cows, 20
—ALSO—
5 Yoke of Steers. 5
The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns, good milkers, and will be sold
Cheap for Cash.
Call on or address
B. SAMPSON,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN.............Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS.......................Cashier, Crookston, Minn.
CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.
Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

NEW LIVERY,
Feed and Sale
STABLES.,
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.
[redacted]

Grand Forks Herald: In view of the lack of water supply, the JOURNAL wonders that there is anything of the city left after the recent fires.

We cannot imagine what authority the Herald has for making the above remark, for the JOURNAL never said any such thing, even by inference, but did distinctly say that again the city owed its existence to the water-works. The exact words we used were: "Again the salvation of the city may be credited up to the 'inefficient' water-works." If the Herald or any other man is blessed with good common-sense, they should be able to understand that, but as the Herald does not seem to, and there may be a few more feeble-minded idiots who do not, we will explain what we meant. The Herald is doubtless well aware that there exists in every enterprising community a few tender-foot croakers who never can see any good in any public works until it is pounded into them with the hard club of experience, and hence it is that in Crookston a few antiquated frogs have always croaked against the "inefficient" (the Herald will please notice that "inefficient" is QUOTED, and is what the FROGS say and NOT what THE JOURNAL says. Is that plain enough for your understanding?) water-works and at every little break the aforesaid frogs swarm every mud-puddle and in chorus croak, "I told you so! The water-works are inefficient!" The fact is that this entire city has been saved several times from total destruction by fire by these same water-works, and there is not a tax-payer in Crookston who would consent to have what taxes he pays to support them refunded and be without the protection afforded by them. Does it look like "a lack of water supply" when for nearly one hour our fire department were able to save a livery stable filled with hay, straw and other combustible material from total destruction in all the fierce heat caused by the burning of a large elevator not over

FOUR OR FIVE RODS

away, with fire brands just raining upon the roof of the barn and the wind blowing square from the fire to the barn? So fierce was the heat that it was impossible for any man or any animal to live a moment between the barn and the burning elevator! So fierce was the heat that the roof of the barn smoked like a tar kiln, and the water poured upon it in floods, dried up in a second, and clouds of steam arose constantly. It was a fierce fight and even the aforesaid croakers were forced to admit that only for the water-works the city must have gone for it under that terrible heat and clouds of floating fire-brands. If this had been the first fling indulged in by Grand Forks papers we might, perhaps, conclude that it was a misapprehension, but as it is, it looks like petty jealousy. We don't know what kind of water-works Grand Forks has; We don't care a continental, but we have this much to say, that if they have one-half as good a system as Crookston has they have a most admirable defense in case of fire. Since we have had them Crookston has not had one as disastrous fire as was the Plaindealer fire in Grand Forks last winter, neither one as expensive, but she has several times PREVENTED worse ones. In the burning of the Wilson building, on Robert street, when the fire was not discovered until the building was nearly destroyed, we have an illustration. That building was a regular tinder-box, was surrounded on all sides with pine buildings, dry and eager to burn, but that fire was extinguished with but the loss of the one building with hardly a feather scorched upon the surrounding buildings! The Herald need give itself no uneasiness as to the condition of our water-works. If the Herald is as well protected it is in luck and is as safe as it is possible to be under the circumstances.

Small Pox at Crookston.

Grand Forks Herald, Saturday, May 9th.

A report was brought over to-day of [illegible] cases of small pox in Crookston. Any of our people who have business over there will do well to be vaccinated before going there.

That Grand Forks Herald does seem to love to say "nice, pretty things" about Crookston, and judging by the eager manner in which it picks up every floating rumor it would like to see the city wiped out by small pox. This is not the first silly rumor it has helped to spread. A few days ago it had "six cases at one hotel in Crookston!" As there has been much said about this matter THE JOURNAL deems a short history of the whole business not inappropriate. A few weeks ago a man came from one of Walker's camps and put up at the Merchants hotel and complained of not feeling very well. A doctor was called when it was discovered that he was broken out with a rash of some kind or another. It was pronounced by several doctors to be a mild case of small pox, while a few doubted it. In order to be perfectly sure a pest house was provided the man moved into it and the hotel thoroughly disinfected. In due time another case occurred that of a man [illegible] business as usual. The second case was removed to the pest house as before and the house again thoroughly disinfected and closed up [illegible] single case in the city and no danger whatever from the cases that have been. The State Board of health sent a doctor up to the camp where the disease first appeared and he has quarantined the camp so that there is but little danger from that quarter. Grand Forks is in as much danger from that source as we are as the men are just as liable to go there as to come here. There has been rumors on our streets that Grand Forks has had several cases but we have not, like the Herald, caught on eagerly and did our little best to spread the rumors. The Bulletin man did repeat the rumor in our case but had the manliness to say that such rumors were always unreliable. We can interpret the Herald's action in this case only to the wish that the rumor was true and that the half had not been told, for these vicious attacks can come from no other source, and the Herald is well aware how true such rumors are apt to be. It certainly has not shown good judgment in the matter nor has it shown much charity had there been any truth in the reports. The Herald has ever belittled the Plaindealer but we must say we have never caught the Plaindealer indulging in such weak little attempts to injure Crookston as the two which the Herald has been guilty of within the past week.

Red Lake Falls Times: THE JOURNAL starts out on its eighth year and goes along the even tenor of its way, as good as the best.

The Times is in error slightly as to our age. THE JOURNAL has completed its eighth year and entered upon its ninth. We trust that our friends and the Times will never have occasion to change their good opinion of us.

Duluth News: Both Judge Stearns and Judge Reynolds have been busy trying cases this week and rushing the business on the docket. Court will probably adjourn next week. Judge Reynold's has won the esteem of the members of the Duluth bar during his stay here.

WARLIKE RUSSIA!

A Strong Party Organized for Trouble Crowding England to the Wall!

Lumsden Accused of Writing the Natives and Causing the Penjdeh Affair.

The Vote of Credit—Gladstone's Enemies Russia Continues to Arm Herself.

Evening Journal.

LONDON, May 11.—The conservative papers generally do not wish to vote adversely to the government on the war credit, but consider that the government ought to give the opposition more information as to the present state of affairs. All the telegrams from India deny the reported resignation of Lord Dufferin. The military party in Russia continues to spread reports to the discredit of England. The latest is that the Russians captured at Penjdeh some of Sir Peter Lumsden's dispatches proving that he encouraged the Afghans to invite a collision with the Russians; that copies of these documents were sent to the English cabinet and that therefore Lumsden was recalled. St. Petersburg advices report that quantities of gunpowder and dynamite have been stored at the several coaling stations. Work continues at Cronstadt. Odessa telegrams state that the troops which passed there just mobilized from the reserves were a horde of unkempt peasant youths, ignorant of the use of rifles, which some of them were hardly able to carry. Hungarian papers report that Peter, son of the Prince Karageorgewitz, has gone to St. Petersburg to endeavor to obtain Russian support should he issue a manifesto asserting his right to the throne of Servia. He also hopes that his father-in-law, the prince of Montenegro will support his claim by force of arms. The Vienna newspapers are agreed that the prince is a possible tool of Russia, and must be closely watched. A Belgrade official paper denies his hereditary right to the title of prince.

Brainerd Dispatch: The surveying party of the Brainerd & Northwestern road has by this time reached Leech Lake. The route has been comparatively easy thus far, though it is expected that the route between Leech Lake and Red Lake Falls is a little more rugged and possibly some difficulties may be met with. It is expected that at least fifty miles of grading will be done this summer and quite probable that the iron will be laid for some miles out of Brainerd. The country that the road goes through is almost entirely destitute of railroad facilities. About sixty miles north of the N. P. road there are a good many wheat growers and 200,000 bushels of wheat annually has to be hauled to the railroad, a two days trip for transportation. The great pineries are north of that still, and with the fine water power at Red Lake Falls, which when developed will take all saw mill and lumber interests from Crookston. We shall derive a large amount of business in this line. That is why the Crookston people are so opposed to the Brainerd & Northwestern. Will the Dispatch kindly inform us how the B. & N. W. road will manage to get control of Mr. Walker's mills and lumber. It generally takes two to make a bargain [illegible]

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

Is it possible that there are any WOMEN in Crookston that have not signed the pledge? Are you so indifferent to a possible influencing of your brother, your father, your friend? Do not, I beseech you, let neglect fix your position in the matter. Do not let the hesitation of another, a foolish speech, a joke, the criticism of anybody, stop your action. It might as well be a cannon that deters you, as far as the result is concerned. What shall we call her who has not the courage to do a right action for the sake of her friend.

In our better moments, when our higher nature has been stirred, and we long to be a power for good to others, we think, "O, if I could only do some great and noble action, if by self-sacrifice I could save hundreds of lives, or influence hundreds of lives to turn from seeking the wrong to seeking the right!" But such an opportunity never comes to us, we think. Is not this somesuch opportunity as you have been wishing for, dear friend? and such as does not very often come to us? By this simple action to publicly enroll yourself on the side of the right? Suppose your decision were to influence ONE to the same step. Suppose that one were to influence one or more to the same choice. Suppose the circle to go on extending. Is the supposition without a basis of probability? Ask the blessing of the Lord who giveth the increase, upon your deed, and He may multiply it to the thirty, the sixty, or hundred fold.

An Old Temperance Pledge.

The following is a pledge taken from an old almanac of the year 1837:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the people of the United States, and especially all the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.
ANDREW JACKSON.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

BY GEORGE H. SCOTT.

A few years ago the king of a heathen government caused the slaughter of two hundred maidens, that he might mix their blood with the mortar that was being used in the erection of an idol's temple. When this fact became known, the civilized world stood aghast contemplating the horrible deed with commingled disgust and indignation.

The above paragraph has been sent me by a friend living in New Jersey, and is an extract from the Christian Standard.

Mark the expression, "the civilized world stood aghast." Mixing up mortar with the blood of young maidens is enough to make, not only the Christian portion of society, but also what is known as the moral part of the community, fairly shudder. The terrible deed was committed for the purpose of building a temple for an idol, and by the order of one who represented governmental authority. For the lack of proper education, I suppose the people of the country where it took place gave assent to the crime. In this country, not many years ago, husbands and wives were separated on the auction block for the purpose of gratifying the avarice of King Cotton. "Awful!" you say; but too true. In the effort to do away with that crime churches were rent assunder;; brother fought against brother; the air was filled with smoke, and the soil drenched in blood.

Another tyrant, called King Alcohol, yet remains in the land. Ask him if the blood of two hundred maidens will satiate his appetite? "Too small a meal," will be the answer. Look at the temples erected for the purpose of congregating together the regiments that help to make up the army of King Alcohol in New York city, for there are at least eight thousand of them. Every brick in their walls represents part of human bodies; and the mortar that holds them together would be red with blood if the crimson life fluid, that has been poisoned, as the result of "drink's doings," could be gathered together and applied to the mortar. The slaughter of two hundred maidens by a heathen ruler, is insignificant compared to the yearly slaughter going on in this great metropolis to build up the temples of the drink curse, and the gambling houses and brothels connected therewith. Ask yourselves the question, How many victims do eight thousand saloons require in a year to make good their financial wants? The "dead-heap" is not composed exclusively of males, but bodies with long streaming hair make up a part of the pile. They were once called women [illegible] ful death the death-record calls them "unfortunates."

I once saw a young woman take a glass of liquor, with the remark, "ANOTHER NAIL IN MY COFFIN;" and to her sentence a half intoxicated bystander added; "You have not many more nails to drive in."

The slaughter of the innocents is awful; that is, among those who have to suffer for the wrong-doings of others.

I was asked not long since if correct statistics of the evils of intemperance could be had if a commission was appointed by Congress to see to the matter. My reply was, "If the residents of a single city cannot collect evidence enough within its borders to forever after brand the liquor traffic as the crime of crimes, it is because the people of that city are blind to all that is bad, and won't see."

Two hundred maidens slaughtered, and "civilization shocked!" Go count the liquor-killed victims that inhabit Potter's Field, and what will be the result of your investigation? You will find them by thousands. And all sent there by a legalized system that the average voter says by his ballot is RIGHT; or at least that he will not vote against.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F St., Washington, D. C.

PUBLICATION OF NOTICES.

Registers must designate paper nearest land having general circulation; but where two or more are published in same town, may elect the one which will best subserve the purpose of the law. (Sec'y, April 21st, 1885.)

PRACTICE.

Upon presentation of relinquishment of entry after withdrawal of contest against same, such entry shall be canceled by Register and Receiver and land held subject to settlement. (As't Com'r April 14th, 1885.)

2d. It is not competent for Commissioner to rescind an order allowing an appeal to Secretary. (As't Com'r, April 14th, 1885.)

3d. Notice of review dismissed for the reason the applicant was a stranger, to the record, contestee, but not a stranger, may set up an equitable defense recognized by practice in force when contest was initiated. (Exparte. Holating-Review. Acting Sec'y, Jan. 5th, 1885.)

SWAMP LANDS.

Commissioner's duty to review testimony taken at hearing regardless of appeals, and field notes of survey may be consulted to ascertain facts as to the character of the land, (Oregon vs. Seiger, et. al. Sec'y, April 9th, 1885.)

2d. Lands returned as subject "to periodical overflow" not swamp and overflow lands. (California vs. Hemington. Sec'y, May 1st, 1885.)

CITIZENSHIP.

Applicants for homestead and timber culture entries, should state in their affidavits that they are native born or naturalized citizens, or have filed their declarations, and if naturalized record evidence required. (As't Com'r, April 17th, 1885.)

TIMBER CULTURE.

Contest against timber-culture entertained where application to enter was filed subsequent to contest affidavit, but prior to notice of hearing and before intervention of rights of third parties. Only in extreme and extraordinary cases should special agents reports or other exparte testimony be substituted for evidence taken at hearing. (Drake vs. Schupp. Sec'y, April 15th, 1885.)

RAILROADS.

A homestead entry made by an agent segregated the land embraced therein and excepted it from railroad withdrawal, although homestead affidavit was made before claimants commanding officer and set forth that he was a single man in the naval service of the United States. (St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co. vs. Forseth. Sec. March 12th, '85, and same Co. vs. Hoef. Sec. April 30, '85.)

2d. Homestead entry having been allowed, it was prima facie valid, and being of record at date of railroad grant, it excepted the land from the grant. (Hastings & Dakota R. R. Co. vs. Holden et. al. Sec. April 27th, 1885.)

3d. Withdrawal does not operate upon land embraced in a pre-emption claim of record at date of such withdrawal. No claim to land as indemnity can be asserted prior to selection. (St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co. vs. Blad. April 14th, 1885.

Peterson's Magazine for June comes to us, a paragon of beauty, ahead of all others. The principal steel-engraving alone is almost worth the subscription price. "No other magazine," as we often hear said, "has such steel-engravings." A charming story, by Frank Lee Benedict, illustrates this pretty picture. The colored steel fashion-plate is also unusually brilliant, even for "Peterson." Most of the other illustrations—some fifty in number—are devoted to the fashions, to patterns in embroidery, etc. The "Story of Louisiana Pine Lands"—one of rare merit—is finished in this number. But all the stories and novelets in "Peterson," as is well known, are exceptionally good. Considering the low price of this magazine, and its very great merit, we wonder it has not [illegible] ought to take it. The terms are but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs, and costly premiums to those getting up clubs. Now is an especially good time to subscribe: for a new volume begins with the July number, when those who do not wish back numbers can commence. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for, to persons wishing to get up clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stock Improvement.

Detroit Record.

The farmers of this section realize the advantages of an improved grade of cattle, and the action of Messrs. J. W. Dunn, M. S. Converse, Ove Voight, Jas. Hickey, J. O. French, Geo. W. Taylor and John Alair is deserving of the highest commendation. They have organized under the name of the Becker County Holstein Association, and have purchased one of the best thoroughbred Holstein bulls in the country, which reached Detroit last Sunday in charge of Mr. Dunn, who brought him up from St. Paul. This bull which is only two years old weighs 1500 pounds and was imported from Holland in May, one year ago. He is pronounced by all who have seen him, a perfect beauty. He was bought of Geo. E. Brown & Co., importers of Holstein stock, of Aurora, Ill., for $400, and is now on the farm of Mr. Dunn in this village. The association has named this fine animal Becker County Prince, and it is the intention to use him in raising the grade of their own herds, and also to place his services at the disposal of a limited number of outside parties at a reasonable price. These gentlemen are certainly deserving of success for their enterprise in this matter.

John Crawford & Son

Proprietors of

Crawford's

Bakery,

SECOND STREET,

Crookston Minn

CONFECTIONERY

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Biscuits. All Articles in the Fancy Baking Line.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. - - - MINNESOTA

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

—MAIN STREET,—

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. HAUSENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON, MINN.

[illegible] ready for the Spring trade with a full supply [illegible] Work and Light Harness, Single and Double [illegible] Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give [illegible]

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT

Has decided to Put on the Market his

ADDIDION

TO THE

CITY OF CROOKSTON

Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase

CHOICE LOTS,

NOW IS YOUR TIME!

Lots for Sale Separately or in Blocks.

TERMS EASY!

Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, May 14, 1885

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb..........Register.
L. K. Aaker..........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

ute Nelson..........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge..........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson..........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning..........Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague..........Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh..........Clerk of Court.
John Paterson..........Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire..........Auditor.
O. H. Locken..........Treasurer.
D. H. Hatlestad..........Court Commissioner.
John Leo..........Attorney.
V. D. Carruth..........Supt of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey..........Sheriff.
H. Shephard..........Coroner.
Ole Hamery..........Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist..........Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "..........Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "..........Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "..........Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "..........East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor..........R. J. Montague
Recorder..........John Moser
Treasurer..........J. C. Cowing
Justices..........G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constable..........E. Charboneau
City Attorney..........Wm. Watts
City Engineer..........E. C. Davis
Marshal..........J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward..........L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "..........Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "..........Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "..........R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large..........J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

GERMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEELMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LOCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for...	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for......	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for...	1.00
26 lbs steel cut oat meal for.........	1.00
25 boxes of matches for...............	25
50 cent Japan tea for..................	35
Best keg syrup for.....................	1.75
1776 washing powder for............	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for..........	1.00
20 bars of soap for.....................	1.00
15 bars soap for.........................	1.00
10 cans blackberries for..............	1.00
10 cans string beans for.............	1.00
10 cans lima beans for................	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for...............	1.00
10 cans green gages for..............	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for...	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples...	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs..	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for.....	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for.....	1.00
Maple syrup per quart..............	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for.........	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for..............	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel..................	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $50 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address
[illegible], Att'y at Law,
Crookston, Minn.

THE STATE DAIRYMEN.

The Summer Meeting of the Association to be Held on the Largest Scale.

St. Paul Dispatch.

Preparations are in a forward state for the forthcoming meeting of the Minnesota State Dairyman's Association, which takes place at Moorhead in June, presumably the third week. It is anticipated that not less than one thousand persons interested in dairy matters will be in attendance. About thirty leading dairymen and agriculturists of this and other States have been invited to present papers on important topics, among them Prof. Knapp, of Clinton, Iowa, professor of agriculture at the Iowa State university; Col. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, Ia., Orange Judd, late of the American Agriculturist, and other men of like prominence in the agricultural world. One object in fixing so late a date for the summer meeting is that many who have never yet visited the Red River Valley may do so when it is in the bud and blossom of its natural beauty, and therefore get a correct impression as to the wealth and fertility of that entire region. At the Faribault meeting in the winter there was an attendance of eight hundred or over, and the summer meeting is expected to attract a much larger number.

Why Some Farmers Do Not Succeed.

They are not active and industrious.

They are slothful in everything.

They do not keep up with improvements.

They are wedded to old methods.

They give no attention to details.

They think small things not important.

They take no pleasure in their work.

They regard labor as a misfortune.

They weigh and measure stingily.

They are wasteful and improvident.

They let their gates sag and fall down.

They will not make compost,

They sell hay, grain and straw off the farm instead of turning them into meat, cheese and butter, and increasing their supply of manure.

They let their fowls roost in trees.

They have no shelter for stock.

They do not curry their horses.

They leave their plows in the field.

They hang the harness in the dust.

They put off greasing the wagon.

They starve the calf and milk the cow.

They don't know that the best is the cheapest.

They breed to and from scrubs.

They have no method or system.

They have no ears for home enterprise.

They see no good in a new thing.

They never use paint on the farm.

They prop the barn door with a rail.

They milk the cows late in the day.

They have no time to do things well.

They do not read the best books and newspapers.

They think one dollar is better invested in whisky and tobacco than in a subscription for a good weekly, home and agricultural paper.

They think the buyer of a successful neighbor's stock at good prices is a "fool," and the seller very "lucky."

A story is told of an old fashioned farmer who had an old axe and saw stolen from his shed. At first he was disconsolate, as he had the tools in use nearly fifteen years, but necessity compelled him to purchase new ones in their place. He was so much surprised at the ease with which the new tools worked that, of his own accord, with no agent urging, he went to the hardware store and purchased a new kit of all tools that he wanted and threw the others away. He had lost more value in time working with poor tools than would buy new ones twice over.

There are not so many good plowmen now as formerly, in part, doubtless, a result of using the sulky plow, with which extra skill in plowing does not count. Another reason, probably, is that few hired men now understand the art of setting a plow so that it will run easily for both team and holder. The plow should run level, the point neither digging downwards nor turning up. It is but the work of a minute to set the plow right for one who understands the business. Good plowing is an art; bad luck to the country should it become one of the lost arts.

Says the Western Agriculturist: "Our leading breeders and importers have drawn from all European countries whatever promised to improve what we had. Francis Galton says nature is more potent than nurture. The successful dairyman or stockman means the same thing when he says that breed is better than feed. The best management is largely wasted unless you have well bred stock to care for. This acknowledging the merits of blood has placed our Western country in the lead of every civilized country for the best of all breeds.

The following are the points desirable in a practical farmer's hogs: Fine short nose, dished face, fine ears, good width between eyes, eyes not too prominent, a straight, broad back of uniform width from shoulders to ham, short legs and fine bone. He should stand well up on his pins, fat at any age, and if well reared, make a weight of 250 to 325 pounds at 11 months. Now, does the foregoing description of a model farm hog fully describe the well bred Berkshire? I think all will agree that it does, and I am satisfied that if the reader will notice the character of all the various breeds of swine he will find that the most popular ones are those which come nearest to the model farmer's hog presented above.—[Cor. Farmer's Review.

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication May 14th, 1885.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-two and 90-100 dollars, ($642.90-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Engebrigt Gudvangen (unmarried) to the New England Mortgage Security Company bearing date the first day of July A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of July A. D. 1884, at 7 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages on pages 225, 226, 227 and 228, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 dollars bearing even date with said mortgage, and due the 1st day of July A. D. 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note, with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Blandin and Justin Blandin, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the tenth day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 39, 40 and 41, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 10th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date, until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that if the maker thereof should fail to pay any of said interest when due, such interest should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-9]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Victor Schreader against Toussaint Benoit, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,527, dated April 28th, 1882, upon the se¼ S. 33, T. 150, n R. 40, w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Toussaint Benoit has not broken ten acres of said tract or caused the same to be broken or any part of ten acres, and he has not planted or caused to be planted five acres of trees, tree seeds or cuttings, and there is not now any of said tract broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 20th, 1885, viz: NIELS E. PEDERSON, H'd No. 4,073, for the ne¼ S. 32, T. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. E. Lommen, Ole Christianson and Soren Johnson, Lowell, Nels Olson, Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[2-7] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 21st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim; and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 29th, 1885, viz: JACKSON S. CHAPIN, H'd No. 9544, for the se¼ S. 24, T. 153, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. E. Mismer, Lewis Collet, Wm. Brandt J. A. Mead, all of Euclid, Polk Co. Minn.

[52-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 14th, 1885, viz: DEWITT C. HALLOCK, Pre. D. S., No. 6,622, for the e½ of se¼ S. 8, T. 147, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. D. Peasley, F. M. Peasley, Joseph Gilmour and George Sankey, all of Edna, Polk Co., Minn.

[50-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred four and 76-100 dollars, ($604.76-100) which is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeau and Arsena Beullargau his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 30th day of March A. D. 1883; and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of Section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 59-100 acres, (160 59-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 4th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [2-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred twenty-three and 33-100 dollars, ($423.33-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 630, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 2[illegible]th day of June A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year form the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 4th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [2-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 7th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred seventy and 14-100 dollars, ($570.14-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zepherin Bruneau and Georgina Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin, bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 6th A. D. 1885.

ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys
for Mortgagee. [2-3]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Charron and Philomene Charron, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the 25th day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 90, 91 and 92, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 20th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be imediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said note, and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law, or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 13th A. D. 1885.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [2-9]

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, April 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Friday May 22d, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

A List of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's Office for ten days prior to the sale.

W. W. BRADEN,
[50-4] Commissioner of the State Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE

First Publication April 2d, 1885.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and sixteen and 68-100 dollars ($1,916.68-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Pollna Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 400, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 23d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April 2d, 1885.

JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee,
Pro Se.

[49-4]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk.
Ernest Buse, Plff.
vs.
Mary R. Bottineau, Def't.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 4th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Hennepin upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Ernest Buse and against Mary R. Bottineau, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, all the right, title and interest of Mary R. Bottineau, on the 7th day of August 1884 to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots four (4,) five (5,) six (6,) ten (10) and eleven (11,) of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44,) And that I shall, on Saturday the 23d day of May A. D. 1885, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Mary R. Bottineau in and to the above described property, to satisfy said Judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred fifty-eight and 07-100 dollars ($258.07-100) and 07-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 25th day of July 1881, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

DAVID B. JOHNSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated, Crookston, Minn., April 2d, 1885.
[52-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver J. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) and the northwest quarter (¼,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned; and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the twenty-ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.

OLIVER J. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.

BEN'J. W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for
Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [51-5]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Margaret S. McLaughlin and John A. McLaughlin her husband mortgagors, to D. H. Beecher, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained, in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 519, which said mortgage authorized the holder thereof in case of such default to declare due and foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the amount of fifty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, being the amount secured to be paid and still unpaid, together with the sum of two and 80-100 dollars taxes due and unpaid, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and whereas, by such default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become and is operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of such power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy of the County, on Saturday the 30th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale and twenty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage and allowed by law in case of foreclosure. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are the lots, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot (28) of block one (1) in McManus' subdivision of out lots nine (9,) ten (10) and eleven (11) of Hurlbut's addition to the City of Crookston according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota.

Dated Crookston, Minn., April 15th, 1885.

D. H. BEECHER,
Mortgagee.

A. P. BOND,
Att'y for Mortgagee, [51-5]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, on June 5th, 1885, viz: NICK ENGEL, H'd 8,852, for the sw¼ S. 30, T. 152, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. K. Kirsch, Michael Biver, J. P. Salenting, Nicholas Becker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[52-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.,
Dobson's Block, Second street.

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1 00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs, Valencia raisens for	1,00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
CANNED GOODS	
12 cans plums	1,00
12 cans corn for	1,45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.

Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

Call in and examine our goods and prices.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER CO[illegible]

Are Repr[illegible]

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MAY 21, 1885. NO. 4

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ Inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6.00
1 Inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
Inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

CROP PROSPECTS.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Enough is already known concerning crop prospects for the season to justify the advice of the Pioneer Press that the Northwestern farmer should not decrease his wheat acreage, and to make glad the hearts of such as have followed it. Of course, if there should be a foreign war the enhancement of prices would ensure a liberal profit to the farmer, no matter what the general condition of the country's wheat crop [illegible]. But, entirely aside from considerations of war or peace, the indications are that this will be a comfortable year for the man who harvests a liberal wheat crop of good quality. Advices at this season are little better than guesses, and even these are so frequently manipulated for speculative purposes before they reach the public as to make them notably untrustworthy. But a few things are certain. One of these is that there has been vast and now irredeemable injury done to the winter wheat crop. Reports from one winter wheat-producing State after another repeat the same story of wheat winter-killed, of large areas turned under this spring, and of a certain falling off, even at this early date, of from 25 to 75 per cent. in the yield. All the other dangers of the crop, drought, rust, storm, bad growing weather and bad harvest weather, are still before the wheat plant. But without counting at all, terrible injury has been done by the changeable severity of this stern winter, and the source from which the bulk of our wheat yield is derived is sensibly diminished. There is no telling as yet whether the cold snap of the past week has or has not done much injury to spring wheat. The latter is the more probable, since the greater portion of the crop in the Northwest was hardly far enough advanced to suffer, and since the few days of rain and frost were immediately succeeded by pleasant weather. But taking the most favorable view of this, and supposing that the season from this time on should present none but favorable conditions, there would still be probable a very considerable shortage in the aggregate wheat crop. This is what was to be expected with certainty enough to justify prediction. Years of extremely bountiful yield do not succeed each other directly many times in a century, and it would be strange did we not soon strike the shortage that is due. It is safe to hazard an opinion that wheat will not sell again for many a day at the price paid a few weeks a[illegible] The advantage of the enhanced price which seems now reasonably well assured will remain with those farmers who have kept up their acreage and upon whom the season smiles. The Northwest has the best of it in both respects. The advice of the Pioneer Press has been generally followed, and there will be little if any decrease in the acreage of Minnesota and Dakota combined. And the Northwest is the only section of the country where a great diminution of the yield per acre is not already assured. Our farmers are on the brink of better times.

GRAIN AND MEAT.

The following very just remarks are from the National Live Stock Journal:

The production of grain and live stock is, with us, really one industry, for the two products are so mutually dependent that one could hardly exist without the other. I[illegible] then a question as to whe[illegible] cease raising grain and [illegible]ead; this would be [illegible]nes because [illegible] The farmer [illegible] get his grain [illegible]ef, pork or m[illegible]e, what [illegible]

[illegible]tion, until the general farmer came to regard his wheat as the staple crop.

The result has been to denude many farms of their original fertility, and, in spite of the vast extension of wheat growing in the new northwest, to leave the average yield just about where it was ten years ago. In the meantime a vast increase of competition has taken place in the wheat market of the world. India has appeared as a competitor, and all England's power has been directed to enlarging that score of supply. South America and the Antipodes are in the field, and our farmers have at last unmistakable evidence that their staple is a treacherous venture after all, affording no certainty save as to the exhaustion of the soil. In spite of low prices of wheat, however, a comparison of prices for the last thirty years will show that, in spite of occasional fluctuations, there has been a steady rise in the price of wheat.

Grain fed to the right kind of animals results in better land and conversion into more valuable form, and one for which there is a growing and permanent demand. Neither in Europe nor America, as we have shown in former issues of The Journal, has the increase in live stock kept pace with the increase in population, and this too, with a growing taste and demand on the part of the middle and laboring classes for meat viands, which steadily increasing wages enable them to supply. By putting the grain into the meat, the farmer is multiplying his profits. He makes a saving in transportation, and concentrates his time and energies. He goes to market, not with one grain or a sack at a time, but with live carloads which are sure of ready purchasers.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

SOME AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Ben Perley Poor, in a series of admirable articles in the American Cultivator, has done good service to the cause of agriculture. In his last paper he says: The summing up of American agriculture is gratifying. We have 4,008,907 farms, comprising 536,081,735 cultivated acres, valued at $10,197,096,776. The annual value of our corn crop is estimated at $694,818,304; of wheat, $186,968,463; of hay $109,505,788; of dairy products, $352,500,500, and of cotton, $271,636,121. The value of the entire agricultural production of the United States for this year is estimated at $4,000,000,000. This unequalled production food shows the real value of agriculture to the public. No other country can show such broad wheat and corn fields, the surplus products of which are sent far and wide to feed those for whom sufficient food cannot be raised at their homes. Our agricultural implements and machinery are the wonder of the world, and they are being adopted by every civilized nation. We have created a breed of fast trotting horses, and our fast runners have taken many racing premiums abroad. In no other land can such herds of cattle be found as those which range on the feeding grounds of our far west, while our breeders send to England, shorthorns and devons for the improvement of the original stock. Our wool has becom noted for weight of fleece and fineness of fiber. And, above all, better than all the rest, the condition of our farmers' wives and daughters has been so ameliorated by factories, sewing machines, washing machines, cooking stoves and kerosene, that their whole time is not occupied in spinning, weaving, knitting, washing, candle making and cooking, and they have opportunities for mental improvement.

THE WEIGHT OF MILK.

The Chicago Breeders' Gazette says that for years there have been numerous discussions about the quantity and quality of milk, some claiming one thing as the standard, others insisting that their standard is correct. The Illinois dairymen's association wrestled with the questian for some time, and finally decided that they would adopt the standard of Mr. Borden, of condensed milk fame, which for quantity is: Eight and five-eights pounds per gallon. This in now quite generally accepted, not only in this country, but in Europe as well. The quality of milk has also been determined upon by the Illinois State dairymen's association, after a number of [illegible], as follows: Water, 87.5, [illegible] in a scale of 100 par[illegible] [illegible]t a few dairy- [illegible] large yield [illegible] of milk, in [illegible] pounds, which [illegible] that they either talk [illegible] or have a breed of cows [illegible]e butter instead of milk. The trouble with such people is that they do not know what they are talking about. The above standards are so generally used that we suppose all are familiar with them.

[illegible] ONLY ONE CANE. [illegible] Samuel Miller in Colman's Rural World, says: Many years ago I saw a White Cap raspberry plant, in a garden of a lawyer who made no pretensions to horticulture, but who took the notion that one cane was enough. In all my observations I never saw more fruit on one plant, yet once saw its equal, in the garden of Major P. R. Feeas, the editor of the Germantown Telegraph. In walking along with him through his garden, we came across a large plant of a most splendid Black Cap raspberry loaded with superb fruit; and when I asked him what new thing it was, he laughed at me heartily, and answered, "That is the Suprise, and the plant was sent to me by my old friend, Samuel Miller, of Calmdale."

So it was, and could be then easily recognized; but was so far ahead of anything that was over seen on my place that at first it was not recognized by me. This, too, had been trained to but one cane pinched at the proper time. Am satisfied that either of the above plants had one-half gallon of fruit on them, which would be 5,000 quarts to the acre.

WATERED BEFORE FED.

Bearing in mind that the stomach of a horse is small in proportion to the size of his frame, he requires feeding often, and, though three times a day is sufficient, four times is better. Unlike human beings, horses should drink before they eat, because, owing to the conformation of the horse water does not remain in the stomach, but passes through it into a large intestine called the cæcum. If a horse be fed first, the water passing through the stomach will be likely to carry with it particles of food, and thus bring about colic. Whatever a groom may say, let a horse drink just as much as he likes. If he be waterd four times a day he will never take very much, or too much to be good for him. A horse, it must be remembered, is fed on dry food, and this, with the strong work done by a hunter, always produces a feverishness, which a sufficiency of water tends to allay.

PARSNIPS FOR FEED.

An intelligent farmer of much experience tells the Indiana Farmer that he has lost faith in both turnips and beets as food for stock, in comparison with parsnips. They are exhaustive to the land far beyond their value to the stock, or for milk production. Parsnips he finds are excellent feed for most purposes, and especially for milk, and they are remarkably productive when properly cultivated. He has taken as many as 800 bushels from an acre.

DAKOTA CATTLE.

The cattle business is rapidly developing in Dakota, the present value being estimated at $8,000,000. The cost of beef production is from $1.25 to $3.50 per hundred pounds, the latter covering corn-fed cattle. Range cattle are figured at from $1.50 to $2.00 a hundred. From information recently gathered it appears that losses in winter vary greatly, according to shelter and care. For instance, in Grant and Pembina Counties, with good stables, there was not 1 per cent. while in Sanborn, with poor shelter, the loss was 10 per cent. It evidently pays to house stock, even in Dakota, in the winter.

New Drng Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co. Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

F. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

Crookston Tonsorial

PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Robert Street, - - - - - - Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED

NORMAN STALLION

HIGHLANDER

Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terr y & Collins during the season of 1885.

PEDIGREE.

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.

TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

DENTISTRY !

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

THOUSANDS GIVEN AWAY

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER gets a Present valued from 35c. to $500, and no favoritism shown.

AMERICAN RURAL HOME, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

AMERICAN RURAL HOME, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

N W H E S

The AMERICAN RURAL HOME is the Best $1. Weekly in the country. This offer is good until Dec. 31, 1885. If everything is not as we represent, the

MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

IF NOT AS REPRESENTED THE

THIS Unequaled Advertising Method is guaranteed to be free from even suspicion of trick or double dealing. It is straight business.

Send $1.00 and your name goes on the books, and your present will be forwarded. Write for Sample Copy with List of Presents. Everything goes

WITHOUT RESERVATION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

(Rochester, N.Y., Mar. 21, 1885.

I am acquainted with the publishers of the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, and I believe they will fulfil every guarantee they make to the public.

Cornelius R. Parsons
(Mayor of Rochester for ten years past.) Mayor.

RURAL HOME CO., Limited, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WALL PAPER.

Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store--Medical Hall!

A full line direct from the East. No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.

No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call-YOU !

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

AND

Manitoba

RAILWAY

WITH ITS

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the,

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Mippeapo's.	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "s	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 34 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 06 "
8 42 "	9 12 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 26 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrama	5 06 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 26 "	Kittson n.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston.	4 09 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 26 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Duclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Augus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 35 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 46 "
2 23 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 53 "	1 56 "	Danaldson	1 05 "	12 19 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 06 } D
2 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } a m
4 03 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 30 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 30 "
12 28 "	Ojita	3 00 "
1 00 } " D		2 25 " } D
1 25 } "	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 48 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 20 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Pasanger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agenf.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

ARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

AND

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

AND

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all [illegible] calls promptly

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, May 21, 1885.

Try mead, at Herb's Branch.

If you want a nice summer drink ask Herb for mead.

The W. C. T. U. will meet on Friday afternoon with Mrs. Marshall, Cor. 5th and Main St.

Call at Herb's Branch and sample the new-fangled drink called mead. It is said to be boss.

A large bear that had been killed northwest of the city was brought in on Wednesday last.

Go and hear Cap. Arnold tell what he knows about the Sioux massacre next Saturday evening.

It is not General Meade but it is Herb's mead that is in general demand these hot days. Go to Herb's Branch for it.

Markham has a limited quantity of the Rhea Indian corn, which ripens in 70 days from planting. Leave orders early. [4-6]

Everybody drinks mead at Herb's Branch.

M. E. Bartlett went out to his government farm this week. He intends to crop it heavily this spring. He says he has the best farm in that country.

The council have passed an ordinance raising the license for selling liquor from $200 to $500. This, of course, does not apply to licenses granted on May 1st.

Mr. E. R. Blanchard has made arrangments to deliver artesian water at your door at the same price as charged for river water. This is an improvement that people will appreciate.

Herb Masen has moved the P. O. News Stand to Second St.

Bro. Rothpletz, of the Red Lake Falls Messenger was doing the city on Wednesday. Rothpletz is not half a bad fellow if he would keep off of stilts and was sound politically. He has got some mitey good ideas on some topics.

The Norwegian celebration on Saturday last, owing to the rain, was not as grand a success as it would otherwise have been. However they had a big turnout and report having had a good time.

Fine refreshing showers last week.

Brother Brown, of the Marshall County Banner and his excellent wife have been called upon to mourn the loss of their only child—a baby boy. They have our heart felt sympathy in their sad bereavment.

Mead at Herb's.

N. B. Harwood, who is so well known as the Minneapolis dry goods merchant who in 1880 failed and skipped, died suddenly in Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday. He had been thrown from his horse [illegible] seriously injured the day before.

Numerous sales of lots are reported on Sampson's Addition to Crookston and nearly every one to be built upon at an early date. The Crookston Improvement Co. have expended a great deal of money in building up their property.

The St. Vincent New Era man suggests an editorial association for the upper counties to meet in Crookston sometime at an early day. The idea is an excellent one and has the hearty approval of THE JOURNAL. What say you, brethren of the press?

J. O. Milne reports one more fine Holstein heifer calf weight 100 lbs. Its dam is a grade short-horn cow purchased from the March—Spulding farm last summer, an excellent milker. He will, ere many years be able to show as fine a herd of milkers as can be found in Polk County.

Fisher Bulletin: The POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has entered its ninth year. The wide influence this journal possesses should lead its gifted editor to take a more prominent stand in regard to abuses than he often does and then we have no doubt there would be fewer of them. We wish our confrere all success.

The Manitoba company are doing a good thing for this country by offering to carry free all members of the Dairymen's Association to the June meeting in Moorhead. All farmers who are interested in the prosperity of this country should join the Association and go down. The membership fee is one dollar.

On Friday last farmer Milne, on Sec. 8, Crookston found a bouncing grade Holstein heifer calf weighing 83½ pounds. Its dam is a light native heifer, three years old, its sire, Everett, a thoroughbred Holstein. The little fellow, looks like a thoroughbred Holstein being a beautiful black and white. J. O. is convinced that "blood will tell.'

Fergus Falls Journal: It's enough to make a glandered horse laugh to see Gen. Jim Baker register at the hotels as from "Oakwood Farm, Blue Earth County, Minn.," and Commissioner Murdock as from "Murdock, Swift County." These horny-handed farmers having planted their dried-apple seed and set out their water melon trees, are now ready to about the State on a grand junket from now till harvest, at State and railroad expense, and listen to "popular" grievances. Their experience in Ottertail County on their present trip will probably teach them that the people are happy and have no complaint to make.

The grass is growing rapidly and stock now find pretty fair feed upon the prairie.

Preparations for sawing at Walker's mill are active. The mill will soon be cutting the lumber at a rapid rate.

Crawford & Son will open their ice cream parlors for the season on Saturday. For a nice dish of cream go to the Second street bakery and interview them.

Fred Reynolds is up from Duluth on a short visit with friends in the city. We learn that he has taken a partner (don't get scared, girls,) in the law business at Duluth.

The city council have given strict orders for cleaning up yards and for keeping them so, but we would like to know how this is to be accomplished when men are allowed to feed hay to their teams in every lane and on the rear lots anywhere in the city they are a mind to. The council should instruct the police force to look into this matter if they expect our citizens to obey the mandate.

The latest from the seat of war in the Northwest is to the effect that Col. Otter tackled Poundmaker, the restless Indian Chief, and after a severe fight captured Poundmaker and a lot of braves. Dumont is still at large but most of Riel's council have surrendered. It is evident that the rebellion is practically at an end as the capture of Poundmaker removes the last force of any importance and will doubtless discourage the Indians.

The firm of Averill Russell & Carpenter, of St. Paul, has been dissolved and re-organized as Averill, Carpenter & Co. The new members of the firm are Frederick P. Wright and Eugene J. Stilwell, two young men who have been with the house for years and who are well and favorably known in the Northwest. Mr. Wright has been in the house and Mr. Stilwell on the road for a long period. Both are hard-workers and excellent young business men and we take pleasure in noting their just promotion. Success.

Fisher Bulletin: After some years knowledge of the gentleman, we have never known Mr. Hugh Thompson to go back on his word, excepting so far as he generally does twice as much as he promises. He promised that if the people would subscribe $2,500, of which the townsite proprietors would give half, he would put up a 75 barrel mill, to be in running order by December 1st. As will be seen in our telegram, arrangements have been made for a hundred and fifty barrel mill and to be in running order by October 1st. The land has been purchased and work will commence at once. How about the stupid rumor spread about by our few misanthropes that the mill proposed was a "license dodge." For all they would ever do for the good of the town it would indeed be only a dodge.

Mr. Joseph Rondeau died at his residence in this city on Monday morning at the advanced age of 88 years. He was born in Lanorais, Canada, on Aug. 31st 1797 and at the age of 16 he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company for a term of years. While he was in the employ of this company he married, coming soon after to Fort Garry. From there he went to St. Paul taking a claim in what is now the heart of that city. He also had another claim then, now Erwin's addition. He came to Crookston in 1876 where he has lived ever since. He was the father of nine children five boys and four girls; eight children and his wife survive him. None of his sons reside in this city; his daughters, Mrs. L. A. Michaud, Mrs. Joseph Barrette, and Mrs. N. C. Barrette are residents of this city and Mrs. J. D. Beaudro, of Black River, this county. Mr. Rondeau was always a hard-working man, was highly respected by all who knew him and even during his later years his life long habits of industry kept him always busy. Full of years and usefulness he calmly sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. Peace to his ashes.

Capt. Arnold's Lecture.

It is needless for THE JOURNAL to introduce the Capt. to a Crookston audience, as he is well known and has many warm-hearted friends, but when we say that we have it upon good authority that he has broken the chains that enslaved him and is now more like himself when in his sober senses, we say something that will carry joy to the hearts of his friends, and even his enemies cannot forbear to say "amen!" As to his lecture it is highly spoken of by all who have heard it, and we feel sure that the Capt. will be greeted in Crookston by a full house. Everybody should turn out to greet him and lend a helping hand of encouragement. That this may be so is the heart-felt wish of THE JOURNAL.

Elected Again by a Small Majority.

J. W. Lilly, Esq., returned from his visit to his old southern home bringing with him a life partner. The lady in question was a resident of Louisville. THE JOURNAL bids the bride a hearty welcome to our Northland and wishes the couple a long and happy life.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

A Very Proper Thing to Do!

The necessity for a larger and more commodius hotel in this city is a fact and has been well understood by our people, and the traveling public generally, for a long time past, and while we have witnessed the erection of first-class hotels in nearly every city of importance throughout the Northwest, and our own city actually fifty per cent. short of the requirements in the matter of hotel accommodations, it would seem a very proper thing to do for our citizens to break ground and cause to be erected a commodious hotel without further delay. That this can be accomplished is a matter of whether we will or not. If we all have a particular locality where such a building must be located, and no other will do, then our efforts will fail as it has in times past, but if we are willing to allow other buildings to be placed anywhere within the city limits where a sane man would be likely to place such a building, I can see no obstacle in the way of getting a first-class hotel this season—and now the reader may ask how this is to be done? I will answer, upon strictly business principles, viz: "for value received I am willing to pay." This principle established and carried out will also build Crookston to a great and important city, but waiting for something to turn up, or for somebody to turn something up, or, for somebody to do what we would not be willing to do, or for an opportunity to get something for nothing, would be simply playing "a game for the scratches" there are in it, and if we are waiting for any chance arrangement like this we are only waiting for disappointment. On the other hand if we encourage and aid the building and establishing of improvements among us we may hope to get them, but if we remain indifferent and unconcerned, we may expect them to give us the go-by.

But to return to the subject I had in my mind when I commenced this article, and that was the building of a hotel, I will say: 1st, let the real estate and town-site owners get together WITHOUT DELAY and make up a block of property from the various subdivisions and additions within the city, and tender it to the party or parties who will supply this necessity for a hotel. This method appears to me to be within our reach, practicable, and a very proper thing to do.

CITIZEN.

Lost.

On the road between Crookston and Gentilly on Monday, May 3d a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving the pocket-book and contents at THE JOURNAL office.

[4-tf] JAMES DUPUIS.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1,400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [3-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Hail Insurance!

The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, with capital and assets of $5,000,000, now offers to farmers unquestionable indemnity against damage by hail at reasonable rates. Losses paid promptly on day of adjustment. Apply to MOSER & MOECKEL, agents at Crookston, Minn. [52-7]

Eugene Besse believes in good stock. He has a fine young Clyde horse which from May 10th till July 10th farmers may see as follows: Saturdays until Mondays on the farm in Lowell; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Joe Daoust's stable in Carman; Thursdays and Fridays at Julius Wagner's place one mile east of Fisher. The prices are reasonable. $8 to insure. [1-8]

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office. [40-tf]

MARRIED.

FISK—CAIRNS.—In Carman, May 8th, 1885, by Frank K. Roberts, Mr. James Fredrick Fisk of Carman, Minn., and Miss Annie Cairns, of the Province of Quebec.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending May 18th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Bentson, John P.
Benson, George
Burke, Patrick
Cyrs, Charles
Hansen, Fanna
Higdem, Inger
Lambert, Frank
Moor, Nellie [illegible]

Peterson, O.
Peterson, Ole
Pratt, J.
Smith, Marion
Smith, T. M.
St Louis, W. E.
Walden, Emma

A. McKINNON, P. M.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Remember that a penalty of TEN per cent. will be added to the Real Estate taxes for 1884 if not paid THIS MONTH.

Persons sending taxes by mail should give FULL description of property and remember that the money MUST be in the hands of the Treasurer BEFORE June 1st in order to save the penalty.

Crookston, May 12th 1885.

O. H. LUCKEN,
[3-4] Treasurer Polk Co., Minn.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.

JOHN McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eigh years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON MINN

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D,
Homoeopathic. Physician and Surgeon,
Rooms corner Main street and Fletcher Avenue, over Eiken Bros. Hardware Store,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Commercial Hotel,
S. P. NORTON Proprietor.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars.
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me.
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly. [illegible]

To Rent!
A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, [illegible] son's Addition. [illegible]

NEW YORK STORE!
HAVING MADE A LARGE PURCHASE IN
CRASHES,
TABLE LINENS
and COTTONS,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 9-4 in width, in Bleached, Half Bleached and Brown, much below their market value, and
WILL MAKE IT INTERESTING
FOR ANY PERSON IN NEED OF THESE GOODS.
We also show a new line of medium priced DRESS GOODS in plain, colors and broken plaids.
Strible & Co's Walking Slippers,
Grey Bro's Fine Shoes.
GEO. G. MACDONELL.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands.
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH,
—OR IF YOU HAVE A—
Watch that you Value
Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to
C. H. SAAKE,
Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,
It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
—ALSO DEALERS IN—
Farm Machinery.
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo S[illegible] Harrow, [illegible] Harrow, Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder.
Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in quality [illegible]
Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

FOR SALE
20 NEW Milch Cows, 20
—ALSO—
5 Yoke of Steers. 5
The Cows are all High Grade Shorthorns, good milkers, and will be sold
Cheap for Cash.
Call on or address
B. SAMPSON,
[48-tf] Crookston, Minn.

MERCHANTS' Bank of Crookston.
H. B. MONTGOMERY........President, St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN........Vice President, Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO........Second Vice President, Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS........Cashier, Crookston, Minn.
CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.
Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.
Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.
Agents for foreign passage tickets.
De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.
WM. ROSS, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop. Crookston, Minn.

The Sun.
An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.
Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:
DAILY, per Year $6 00
DAILY, per Month 50
SUNDAY, per Year 1 00
DAILY and SUNDAY per Year 7 00
WEEKLY, per Year 1 00
Address, THE SUN, New York City.

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
[illegible] STREET,
Crook[illegible] Minn.
All [illegible]

Battoche Fallen.

RIEL CAPTURED.

Such in brief is the reports received from the seat of war in the Northwest during the past week. Battoche was captured after a brief fight by a bayonet charge and the half-breeds driven out and in a few days the report of the capture of Riel followed. Riel will be tried in the country in which his supposed insurrection occured and a conviction is doubtful. The insurgents are said to be coming in to Middleton's quarters in squads and surrendering and the only signs of rebellion yet existing is in Poundmaker's band of Indians who are on the war path, "big as a wolf." The old man gobbled up a supply train last week and is now raging 'round in those parts like a thoroughbred Jersey. It is thought that the old fellow will be corralled at an early day and the insurrection squelched.

England and Russia.

The skies are not so clear in this quarter. The Russians don't seem to be ready to accept the overtures of England and there is more than a possibility of a big war yet. While we depreciate war we shall try and put up with it if it must come.

Plaindealer: When the grass begins to grow and the trees leave, the Richardson House is the most pleasant place in the city and in this beautiful month of May it has assumed its usual delightful appearance. Mr. Topping as landlord of the Richardson House has made a host of friends.

Minnesota State Dairymen's Association.

Moorhead News:

It has been decided by the Minnesota State Dairymen's Association, as heretofore stated in the News, to hold its summer meeting in Moorhead, and the date has now been fixed, to begin on Wednesday, June 24th and continue three days. Great efforts will be put forth to make this meeting the largest and most interesting one ever held in the State.

Mr. Schreiber, who has just returned from St. Paul, where the executive committee of the association held a meeting and decided upon the date and programme of the summer meeting, informs the News that the following distinguished gentlemen will be present and make addresses.

President Gurgh, of the Illinois State Dairymen's association; E. Ostman, of Dundee, Ill., the great silo lecturer; Orange Judd, formerly editor of the American Agriculturist; Col. Milton George, of Chicago, editor and proprietor of the Western Rural and American Stockman; Col. J. H. Saunders, of the Breeders' Gazette; Prof. Knapp, of the Iowa State Agricultural College; Hon. L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin State Agricultural college; Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of New York; Hon. Norman Coleman, commissioner of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Hon. DeWitt Smith, breeder of blooded stock, of Bates, Sangamon county, Ill.; Prof. Lombard, of Chicago, vocalist.

At the meeting held in St. Paul, it was decided to offer $140 in premiums. It is expected 400 or 500 persons will attend from Southern Minnesota alone, and the railroads have agreed to give free transportation to all members of the Association, and as any respectable person can become a member by paying a membership fee of $1, it is probable a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity of a visit to the Red River Valley, as it will be an occasion of extraordinary interest, besides furnishing an unprecedented chance of traveling practically free of cost.

The following programme of exercises executed at the March meeting held at Faribault, will give a good idea of the features of the meeting to be held here, which will be similar.

First day. Meeting called to order by president; prayer, address of welwelcome, by mayor; response, music by the glee club, address, more addresses; "The Cow," by a distinguished lecturer; discussion of the same, more music by the glee club; "Minnesota as a Dairy State;" lecture on "Improved cattle for dairy purposes," and discussion.

Second day. Lecture on "Jersey cow on her native heath," on "Minnesota and its dairies," discussion of the same, address, music by glee club, more addresses, lecture on "Natural adaptability of Minnesota for grasses," discussion of same; "care of milk, cream and dairy stock," "Handling butter and cheese in market," "Making and curing hay," general discussion of above topics and music.

Third day. Report of committee on premiums. The remainder of this day the association were the guests of the city and visited different objects and poi

[redacted]

be a great advertisement for Moorhead and Clay County, and it is hoped and believed all will show that interest and liberality which will make the occasion a grand success in all respects.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

A Liquor Dealer's Views.

Say, Mr. Legislature,
You make an awful fuss,
An' do a heap o'talkin'
Just on account of us;
You sometimes pass a liquor law
To please the temperance crew
But allus leave a loop-hole
Ter let us fellers' thro'.

You know we've got a host of votes.
An' know we've got the cash;
We're kind o'got you in our power—
Yer daren't be too rash.
Yer listen to them wimmen folks
An' meet 'em with a smile,
But the've no votes for you to gain—
Yer know it all the while.

At times yer pass some pesky law,
But soon 'tis done away,
For sich as bear too hard on us
We allus disobey,
'Twould save a heap o'trouble
If our advice were asked,
An' whether we'd obey sich laws,
Before you had 'em passed.

We've only jest two things ter do,
Then rest our happy souls.
The first ter keep the wimmen folks
From votin' at the polls;
We'll let 'em talk just as they please
On every public walk—
In politics the humblest vote
Outweighs the biggest talk.

The other thing we've got ter do
Now, jest 'twixt you an' I,
Is ter keep the two old parties up,
Nor let old issues die.
An' thus divide the temp'rance vote
An' make 'em work agin
Each other, while we hold the power
An' make our own men win.

—Christian at Work.

An Economic View of the Drinking Habit.

Amid the crumbling wall of a ruined palace a wonderful contest was held. The ground was scattered with fragments of monuments and faded laurel wreaths. Broken and decaying trees threw down their withered leaves with a mournful sigh. Moth-eaten parchments rustled in the wind. A ruined temple, dark with the gloom of departed magnificence, enveloped the place in sombre shade, and its tottering walls deepened the effect of desolation, ruin and decay. This was the domain of Waste, and hither he had summoned all his servants, and bidden each give an account of his deeds; and to that one who had served him most effectively a great reward was promised.

First, War advanced, and boasted of the destruction he had wrought. He told of armies put to flight, of conquerors who had fallen by the sword, of many nameless graves where heroes sleep. He showed his bloody hands stained with the blood of innocent victims.

Then Fire came forward, in her hands she bore two flaming torches that lighted up her panic-stricken face with a wild and lurid glare. Waving them high above her head she told of the beautiful palaces she had kindled, of the busy manufactories she had burned, of the accumulated wealth of many years changed to ashes in a day.

Then the Powers of the Air spoke. They boasted that they had destroyed whole villages in a single hour, no workmanship of man could withstand them, without warning and without resistance they ground his hopes and labors to the dust.

Next, hollow-cheeked Famine and wild-eyed Pestilence told of the strength, the money and the lives they had collected for the great King Waste.

Then, with the slow and stealthy step that long custom had made habitual to him, the giant Intemperance advanced, and thus he spoke:

"The work of all your other servants, Oh, great King Waste, is not to be compared with mine. I have gone to every civilized land on the earth, I have entered the palace and the cottage, I have claimed the ignorant and the learned, the debased and the pure, I have strengthened and aided every vice, I have opposed and thwarted every virtue, I go to the reeking haunts of evil, and mingle with the vicious and depraved; and I go into the holy church and from beside the very altar I steal many a victim. Listen a moment to what I am doing. I ruin the individual physically, mentally and morally. I destroy the home. I undermine educational and religious institutions, and finally, if my power is not checked, I will overthrow the State. Each year in America I take the lives of sixty thousand men. Thousands of others die from thirty-five different diseases that I either cause or intensify. But more than this. It is not only the disgusting sot with filthy clothes, palsied limbs and feverish eye, whose strength is wasted. Every drop of liquor taken by the respected and self-confident man diminishes to some extent his vital force. As his love of rum increases, his will-power weakens, his pride changes to self-contempt, his manhood is wasted. His soul, which once was pure and earnest, grows weak and vile. His strength and happiness, his influence and life are sacrificed to [illegible] King Waste. And more than this, for well I know that your sway extends beyond the grave, and reaches even into the pearly gates of the Eternal City and no drunkard shall enter therein. With this [illegible] comes suffering. First, those at home to whom he owes the tenderest care, suffer from his indifference disgrace and abuse. Then the community suffers from his influence and example. The educational and religious institutions which he as an enlightened and free man is bound to support, suffer from his neglect. At last his country shall veil her face and weep that her ignoble sons loved intemperance more than her glory. Is not the prosperity of a State commensurate with the purity of its homes, the truth and devotion of its defenders, the honor and patriotism of its citizens, when I am present no true home can exist. He who loves the wine cup more than his country's welfare is not patriotic. He is like a poisonous draught, that, being within the system of the nation, is more fatal than any peril from without. So as my sway extends, your kingdom shall increase, King Waste, and lands now prosperous shall become desolate like the fallen empires of the past."

For a moment the fiend was silent, while every other agent of destruction sadly sighed as he realized how much greater was the work of intemperance. In a mocking tone the giant resumed: "If the nation should look with unprejudiced eyes on the financial aspect of the Drinking Habit, my power would soon be ended. Seven hundred million dollars is yearly expended in the United States for liquor. All this money not only produces no good results, but fills the hospitals, poor houses, jails and insane asylums, and thus costs the notion millions more to take care of my victims. It is not only the ignorant and poor whom I enslave. I also claim the finest intellects, genious that the country needs to fill its council halls, to invent and guide its machinery, to compose its libraries and to occupy its pulpit, is misdirected and degraded until that which should be the mainstay of the republic becomes only an encumbrance. Which of your other servants can compare his work with mine? The whirlwind can overthrow man' dwelling place, can he also blight the love that makes a home? War causes many tears to be shed, but they are tears of pride as well as sorrow. But those that fall beside the graves I fill have only bitterness in them. Which of your other servants can make a mother steal from her child the last necessities of life to satisfy her own appetite? Which one can kill the honor, the purity and the soul as well as the body of his victim? Oh, great King Waste! you have many servants and they serve you well. But before them all I claim the prise, for in all the world there is nothing so disastrous to the economy of natures forces and to God's beneficent plans for mankind as the Drinking Habit."

The American Agriculturist for June, 1885, is another of the surpassing excellent numbers of this valuable periodical, of which each number is a delightful surprise to the reader. The illustrations are most attractive, highly artistic, and at the same time practically useful. The title page picture, by Bennett, is a striking group of cows and a watering trough. A vignetted plate entitled "June," by Folsom, is a warm and sunny grouping of rural scenes. Three prominent breeds of non-sitting fowls, Leghorns, Crevecœurs, and Houdans, are discussed and beautifully represented. The Polish Swans of the Central Park, form the subject of an instructive article, and of a picturesque engraving. An article on Carrier Pigeons is illustrated by a portrait of the Champion Homing Bird of England, a silver-dun Antwerp. Two fine horse portraits will gratify horsemen. As usual, this number is replete with handy devices for saving labor, and brief but useful hints on hundreds of topics. It contains besides, an admirable Barn Plan by D. W. King; illustrations of flowers and plants, of the highest beauty and accuracy; an article by Rev. E. P. Roe on the "Profit in Small Fruits near Large Cities;" and convenient and tasteful objects of utility or decoration in the household; while for the boys and girls there is a rare treat in a story by R. M. Stewart about water and its Ways. "The Doctor" talks about Indian Corn, and there is a clever conceit in the personification of "Will-o'-the-Wisp." Yearly subscription, $1.50; single numbers 15 cents. 751 Broadway, New York.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

ANOTHER GREAT BUTTER YIELD.

The American Farmer gives the details of a test of another of the wonderful butter-producing cows of Mrs. Shoemaker, of Maryland. The trial was officially conducted by Andrew Banks, for the American Jersey cattle club. The cow is Oxford Kate, 13,046, and her milk yield, in seven days, ending April 8, at 4 p. m., was 248½ pounds, which produced 38 pounds and 2 ounces of unsalted butter, which, when salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound, weighed 39 pounds and 12 ounces ready for the market. She was milked regularly at 4 o'clock twice a day, and averaged 35½ pounds per day. But her milk and butter yield was scarcely less astonishing than her appetite, for she required, in addition to a plentiful supply of good clover hay, beets and carrots, a daily ration of over a bushel of rich grain, viz: Four quarts wheat bran, three quarts linseed-oil cake meal, sixteen quarts ground oats, and twelve quarts pea meal, one of the richest cow foods, and largely used by dairymen who desire to get a big record for their cows. Oxford Kate is a little past six years old. How many tests of this kind she can bear without breaking down or losing her life is, of course, a problem.

GROWING MILLET.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer writes as follows concerning the growing of millet: "I see some inquiries about millet—the manner of growing and feeding it. As I have been growing it for three years I will give you my method. My experience differs somewhat from that of some writers on this subject as to the time of sowing. I find that as soon as the ground is warm it is time to sow millet, that is mostly about the middle of May, but if the ground is good it will produce a good crop if sowed in the middle of June. The first thing to have is good soil, the next, good seed, if you expect to have a good crop. The amount to sow to the acre I find to be one bushel, as a rule, and I find the German millet to produce the most feed per acre. In harvesting millet, the manner that has proved most satisfactory to me is to cut with a mowing machine and let it lie in the swath about one day or until it is wilted on the top, then rake into winrows and shock, and you need not be in a hurry to haul in, as it will stand two weeks in shock without any damage to it. Then you can either stack or draw to the barn, but there is no grain or hay that is as well adapted to stock as millet. As feed for horses or sows, or even calves, it has no superior, if an equal. For horses, I find it sufficient feed when not at work. As for feeding sheep I have never used it in that way, but think it would be very good. As to harvesting it with a reaper and tying in sheaves, I find that it is not a success with me. I have cut it both ways and in the future I shall cut it with my mowing machine. I have had the best success by letting it get about ripe at least the seed should be well formed and begin to color before cutting, and it is more easily cured and I think makes better feed.

THE BEST DAIRY COW.

Says an exchange: "An intelligent correspondent writes for information as to the best 'dairy cattle' to be found. Suppose we possessed the information necessary to furnish convincing proof as to which was the best breed of cattle for the dairy, it would be worth many a fortune to Canada and the United States. The truth of the matter is that farmers, breeders and dairymen all over this continent are trying to solve this very problem, and to-day there is no very well defined consensus of opinion on the subject. It might, perhaps, meet the views of a majority of the dairymen, and cattlemen generally, to say that for butter the Jerseys and the Guernseys are considered to hold the lead, while in the matter of cheese and milk, the Ayrshires and Holsteins are the favorites. And even this disinterested statement as to the respective qualities of our leading dairy breeds will doubtless meet with dissenting protests from individual breeders. If it does, so much the better, for, if a general discussion on the subject of dairy cattle be stirred up, our inquiring correspondent will be able to collect a great deal of valuable data, and possibly be able to answer the question he has propounded, to his own satisfaction, at least.

TREE GROWING IN DAKOTA.

The Bismarck Journal says this of the experience of Colonel William Thompson, the veteran soldier and pioneer, in raising trees on the Missouri slope: "He took up the first tree claim in Burleigh county and that land district, located a mile or so north of the capitol. He filed on it eight years ago and has fourteen acres of trees, mostly box-elder and ash, raising from the seed. On his homestead adjoining he has also cottonwoods, willows, maples and catalpas. He has succeeded in growing evergreen to some extent. The chief obstacle he had to contend with were animals of various sorts. He has in all perhaps a half million trees, some of them a foot in diameter, and has done a good service to that section in showing that compliance with the tree claim law will secure forest trees."

Second Street Bakery.

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
OF ALL KINDS.

ICE CREAM!

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Crawford & Son.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 19th, 1885. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 3d, 1885, viz: JOHANNES O. BORSLIEN, H'd. No. 4007, for the [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andres O. Borslien, Jacob H. Aidal, Simon Knudson and Knud Knudson, all of Aidal, Polk Co., Minn. [illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 21st, 1885.)

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884; and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 6th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 16th A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES,
Mortgagee.

J. P. Dosh & D. H. Fisk,
Attorneys.
[4-10]

Sheriff's Sale or Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

State of Minnesota, County of Polk. } ss. District Court. 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff. vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 27th day of June 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. Steenerson,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [4-10]

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
Crookston, Minn.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

Wentzel & Rauch,
Sample Rooms.
Main Street, Crookston, Minn
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-tf]

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
Main Street, Crookston
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.
☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MAIN STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
[illegible]

Big Bonanza.

JOSEPH BARRETT
Has decided to Put on the Market his
ADDIDION
TO THE
CITY OF CROOKSTON
Next adjoining the Crookston Driving Park. Parties desiring to purchase
CHOICE LOTS,
NOW IS YOUR TIME!
Lots for Sale Separately or in Blocks.
TERMS EASY!
Apply to the undersigned or at the office of C. B. Palmer, U. S. Land Office Building. Both English and French spoken.
JOSEPH BARRETT.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Why Don't You wait?
Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!
Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!
Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!
wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase
South Crookston Property.
But if you have time just drop in and have a chat with
[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, May 21, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire,	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hatlestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hanery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constable	E. Charboneau
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 71, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!
Boots and shoes below cost!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $3,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address [illegible], Att'y at Law, [47-] Crookston, Minn.

State Dairyman's Association.

MOORHEAD, MINN., May 11, 1885.

EDITOR POLK COUNTY JOURNAL: At a meeting of the board of managers of the Minnesota State Dairyman's Association, held at the Merchants' Hotel, in St. Paul, it was decided to hold the coming June meeting at Moorhead, on the 24th, 25th and 26th of June.

Between two hundred and five hundred of leading dairy and creamery men from the southern part of the State will be here with exhibits. The St. P. M. & M. R. R. will carry members of the association to and from Moorhead free of charge, and will run a special train from St. Paul and Minneapolis on the 23d for the benefit of lecturers and members attending the convention. We have favorable replies from some of the best dairy lecturers in the country, with many others yet to hear from. Among the most prominent are Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, Willard, of Chicago, Hoard, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., Orange Judd, the veteran agriculturist, etc.

Membership certificates will be forthcoming in due time, and offered for sale at prominent places. Present indications show that beyond a doubt this will be the most complete and successful dairy convention ever held in this country. I trust the people of the Red River Valley will avail themselves of the benefits to be derived. The Moorhead News will publish a list of the names of lecturers so far as heard from.

Yours, respectfully,
F. J. SCHREIBER,
Vice President Minnesota Dairyman's Association.

DON'T CROAK.

American Rural Home.

The backward spring, low prices of farm produce, combined with other causes, have recently produced an astonishing large crop of croakers. The blue and bilious bipeds are always "around," especially in spring, but this year they are more numerous than ever, for hardly a rural neighborhood has escaped their dolorous and depressing influence. They are worse than the seven-year eczema, for their lugubrious prophecies and "can't-grow-anything-anyhow-this-year" facile expression and action tend to greatly discourage those who would otherwise be hopeful and industrious, and hence more or less successful even under favroable circumstances. Indeed, as we have said aforetime, whatever may be his calling, the chronic croaker is a stupendous nuisance. But the farmer who is forever grumbling and repining, either because the weather is too hot, the season late, wet or dry, or on account of low prices, the failure of a crop, or the loss of an animal which might have been saved but for his own negligence, is the worst croaker in the category. These long-faced gentry are pretty thick about these days and not confined to any section of the country, though it's a great pity they couldn't be colonized in some locality—a sort of Botany Bay or Salt River region, where the congenial souls might enjoy each other's despondency. Even some well-to-do farmers go about their work most lugubriously, as though attending a funeral was the mournful duty of the day,—whereas they ought to go forth cheerfully, to plow, plant and cultivate, with full faith in the promised seedtime and harvest. The husbandman who does his duty promptly and properly, wisely adapting himself to seasons and circumstances, will usually have very little occasion for fault-finding, when his crops are matured and garnered. Therefore go afield hopefully and manfully, leading and directing in person, and thus prove yourself worthy of that success which is usually secured by well-directed skill and industry. In short, whatever you do, leave lamentations to the lugubrious, lazy and lagging legion, and—DON'T CROAK.

INVEST ON THE HOME FARM.

American Rural Home.

Many a ruralist would greatly augment his prosperity by devoting more means to permanent and other improvements upon his farmstead. Somebody has said, and we think sensibly, that one of the greatest leaks on a farm is the practice of robbing it to get money to put into a savings bank. In such a bank of deposit four or five per cent. interest may be secured—if the cashier don't happen to be operating in Wall Street or speculating elsewhere—while the same money put back on the farm in the way of improved stock, machinery, better buildings, underdraining, fences, orchards etc., would, after a very few years, return dividends of fifty per cent. Money in the bank don't usually show until it comes up in the administrator's hands, but in good stock and well cultivated farms it will give returns speedily and with certainty.

There is another way in which some, if not many, farmers "miss it" by investing in the wrong place. For example, many a grasping and ambitious farmer lives penuriously, depriving his family of a decent home and various comforts, in order to purchase more acres. Possessed with the insane idea that he must own all the land that joins him, or as much thereof as possible, he governs himself accordingly. To accomplish this selfish purpose he lives in the old house long after it is unfit for occupancy, makes slaves of himself and family, and neglects the proper education of his children. Were he to invest the money thus hoarded to buy more land (which he does not need) upon his home farm—his rural home and its occupants—himself and family would soon be the gainers in both prosperity and happiness. By expending his hard-earned and miserly-kept surplus in improving his farm, stock, etc., and making home comfortable and attractive, he would not only be quite as prosperous, but enjoy life far better, and keep his children from leaving the roof-tree, disgusted with a slavish, miserly mode of farming, to seek other and uncertain employments.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. District Court.
Eleventh Judicial District.

Henry Cuno, Plaintiff,
against
Friederike K. Cuno, Defendant. } Summons.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the above named court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated May 13th, A. D 1885.
GEO. H. PALMER,
[4-10] Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication May 14th, 1885.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-two and 90-100 dollars, ($642.90-100), which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Engebrigt Gudvangen (unmarried) to the New England Mortgage Security Company bearing date the first day of July A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of July A. D. 1884, at 7 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages on pages 225, 226, 227 and 228, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 dollars bearing even date with said mortgage, and due the 1st day of July A. D. 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note, with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgage. [3-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Blandin and Justin Blandin, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the tenth day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 39, 40 and 41, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 10th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date, until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that if the maker thereof should fail to pay any of said interest when due, such interest should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-9]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Victor Schreader against Tousaint Benoit, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,527, dated April 29th, 1882, upon the se¼ S. 34, T. 150, n. R. 40, w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Toussaint Benoit has not broken ten acres of said tract or caused the same to be broken or any part of ten acres, and he has not planted or caused to be planted five acres of trees, tree seeds or cuttings, and there is not now any of said tract broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 20th, 1885, viz: NIELS E. PEDERSON, H'd. No. 4,096, for the ne¼ S. 32, T. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. E. Lommen, Ole Christianson and Soren Johnson, Lowell, Nels Olson, Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[2-7] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 21st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 29th, 1885, viz: JACKSON S. CHAPIN, H'd No. 9344, for the se¼ S. 34, T. 153, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. E. Misner, Lewis Collet, Wm. Brandt J. A. Mead, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[52-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 12th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., May 21st, 1885, viz: INGEBOR LARSON, H'd No. [illegible], for the w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼ S. 18, T. 149, R. 47. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Matson, M. [illegible] and John Pederson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred four and 76-100 dollars, ($604.76-100) which is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeau and Arsena Beullargau his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 30th day of March A. D. 1883; and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of Section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 50-100 acres, (160 50-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 4th A. D. 1885.
JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [2-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred twenty-three and 34-100 dollars, ($423.34-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 22th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 630, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to the redemption at any time within one year form the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 4th A. D. 1885.
JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [2-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 7th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred seventy and 14-100 dollars, ($570.14-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zepherin Bruneau and Georgina Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin, bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 6th A. D. 1885.
ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN,
Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys
for Mortgagee. [2-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 14th 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-10.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Charron and Philomene Charron, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the 20th day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 90, 91 and 92, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 20th day of January, 1887, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st. day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be imediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said note, and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 13th A. D. 1885.
NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-9]

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, April 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Friday, May 22d, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years. Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's Office for ten days prior to the sale.

W. W. BRADEN,
[50-4] Commissioner of the State Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE

First Publication April 2d, 1885.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of nineteen hundred and sixteen and 68-100 dollars ($1,916.68-100,) which is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, upon two certain promissory notes secured by a mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Polina Angelina McIntyre and H. D. McIntyre, to Morris R. Brown, bearing date the eleventh day of November A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of November A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 400, which mortgage was for a good and valuable consideration on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883 duly assigned to Joseph Kelso, and said assignment duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County on the 27th day of February A. D. 1883, in book "K" of mortgages on pages 260 and 261, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Lot number nineteen (19) Block number sixteen (16) in the original Townsite of Crookston according to a plat of said Townsite, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1885, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of said day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated April, 2d, 1885.
JOSEPH KELSO, Assignee.
[49 4] Pro Se.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. District Court.
Ernest Buse, Plff.
vs.
Mary R. Bottineau, Def't.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 4th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Hennepin upon a Judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Ernest Buse and against Mary R. Bottineau, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, all the right, title and interest of Mary R. Bottineau, on the 7th day of August 1884 to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots four (4,) five (5,) six (6,) ten (10) and eleven (11,) of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-four (44.) And that I shall, on Saturday the 23d day of May A. D. 1885, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Mary R. Bottineau in and to the above described property, to satisfy said Judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred fifty-eight and 07-100 dollars ($258.07-100) and 07-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 25th day of July 1884, at the rate of 7 percent. per annum, at public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.
DAVID B. JOHNSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated, Crookston, Minn., April 2d, 1885.
[50-4]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver J. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) and the northwest quarter (¼,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) of Section number thirty (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the twenty-ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.
OLIVER J. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.
BEN'J. W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for
Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [51-5]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Margaret S. McLaughlin and John A. McLaughlin her husband mortgagors, to D. H. Beecher, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained, in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1884, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 519, which said mortgage authorized the holder thereof in case of such default to declare due and foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the amount of fifty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, being the amount secured to be paid and still unpaid, together with the sum of two and 80-100 dollars taxes due and unpaid, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and whereas, by such default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become and is operative.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of such power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy of the County, on Saturday the 30th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale and twenty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage and allowed by law in case of foreclosure. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are the lots, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot (28) of block one (1) in McManus' subdivision of out lots nine (9,) ten (10) and eleven (11) of Hurlbut's addition to the City of Crookston according to the recorded plat thereof, now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota.

Dated Crookston, Minn., April 15th, 1885.
D. H. BEECHER,
Mortgagee.
A. P. BOND,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [51-5]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, on June 5th, 1885, viz: NICK ENGEL, H'd 2,852, for the sw¼ S. 30, T. 152, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. E. Kirsch, Michael Birer, J. P. Salenting, Nicholas Becker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[52-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MEAT MARKET.

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

[illegible] STANTON & CO.
[illegible] Dobson's Block, Second Street.

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs, Valencia raisens for	1.00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
CANNED GOODS	
12 cans plums	1.00
12 cans corn for	1.45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.

Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Br [redacted]

SEEDER CO

Are Repr

B

STEENERS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. [redacted]

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MAY 28, 1885.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	16 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

The Most Profitable Horses.

Farmers make a mistake when they slight the advantages to be derived from keeping good horses, and from breeding a pair or two of colts every year. A three-year-old colt can be reared as cheaply as a cow of the same age, but while an ordinary price for a young three-year-old cow is forty dollars, at the very least, when a year old, and one hundred and fifty dollars when three years old. If, however, a good thoroughbred sire is used, at the cost fifty dollars, the colt at three years may easily be worth three hundred dollars. Roadsters in the North, and saddle horses in the South (both are really roadsters), are the most desirable animals to rear. The thoroughbred blood is like the steel one puts into a machine; it gives strength, firmness, lightness, durability, elasticity, and vigor into the cold blood. The bone is harder, and more solid, and lighter; the sinews are stronger and more elastic; the muscles are firmer, and have greater tension; the lungs are more capacious; the weight is reduced, and with more strength and vivacity of motion, and less weight, we have swiftness and ease of movement.—[American Agriculturist for June.

What a Dairyman Should Be.

The first requisite for success in the business of dairying, is the dairyman. Not every man can succeed in this business. There are some special needed in a dairyman, just as there are in persons who engage successfully in other pursuits. Success depends very much upon the natural possession of these characteristics, or at least such a natural fund of common sense, perseverance, industry, and tact, as will enable him to train himself for his chosen business. Any man who will make a good farmer, can become a good dairyman, if he so desires, and that, without any special course of education more than he can give himself by the aid of any simple manual, which gives plain but accurate directions for the various operations to be performed. Dairying is regarded to be a science, and the production of good milk, butter or cheese depends upon a close observance of its rules, that the dairyman must train himself.—[American Agriculturist for June.

Beans as a Farm Crop.

"I should think," said the doctor, "that the farmers on the new, cheap land of the Northwest would go into the raising of beans on a large scale." "When I was in Minnesota and Dakota last fall," said I, "the same idea struck me. The soil and the climate are favorable. But possibly there would be a difficulty in procuring the necessary labor to pull the beans."—"If they should grow the crop on a large scale," said the doctor, "they would very soon have a machine to pull the beans, or, possibly, thresh them where they stand. We ought to raise beans enough to supply the world. As matters now are, beans are grown on a comparatively circumscribed area, and any trivial cause may greatly enhance prices and thus effectually stop the foreign demand. Some years, beans are down to a dollar a bushel, and then up to three dollars per bushel. Of course, such extreme fluctuations seriously interfere with foreign trade. But let the Northwest take hold of the matter, and we should have a large area to draw from, and a steadier price and a larger trade would be the result. Beans are the most nutritious of all vegetables [redacted] Agriculturist for June.

Poultry for the Farm.

The continual advocacy of fancy poultry for common farm use is an error. The poultry papers, and most agricultural papers, advise the breeding of certain pure breeds, as if they possessed merits far superior to the barn-door fowls, and common poultry. This is a mistake. No one advocates the use of thoroughbred horses, well bred trotters, pure Percherons or Clydes, pure-bred pigs, or sheep, or cattle, to the exclusion of common ones, but farmers are urged to improve their common stock by breeding-up, by gradually introducing better blood and breeding, with some definite aim. Thus our common mixed sheep, which are regular breeders, good mothers, and have plenty of milk, are crossed with pure rams of one of the established breeds. If size is wanted, with long wool, the Cotswold is perhaps employed; if the wool is to be improved in fineness without so much reference to the mutton, one of the Merino breeds will be selected, while if early lambs of fine quality are desired, one of the Down breeds is chosen by the raiser. This is precisely the course which should be followed by farmers in poultry raising. The advantage of grading up common poultry is, however, not so profitable in most cases of as cross-breeding. This is, properly, the interbreeding of two pure varieties. We have, however, usually no pure breed of fowls upon the farm, and of course wish to utilize those which we have. Therefore the first thing to do is to grade up the flock. After two or three years, when they have the looks and qualities of pure-breds, the hens may be crossed with cocks of another breed, and then most of the advantages of cross-breeding will be realized. In this use of pure-bred cocks which we recommend, no male bird should run with the same flock more than two years. If he is healthy and vigorous, and his progeny of the first year take strongly after him, in form as well as feather, he may well be kept the second year to run with pullets of his own get. After three years the blood of the original flock will be reduced to one-eighth; after four years to one-sixteenth.—[American Agriculturist for June.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

EGGS MORE PROFITABLE THAN CHICKENS.

We make no allusion to those large chicken establishments where raising chickens as chickens for a near city market is undoubtedly a paying buying business. But we address the common poultry raiser, living perhaps a considerable distance from market, who wishes to make the most and the best of his stock. And to such we say raise every pullet your premises will accommodate. Treat them in such a manner that they will make more money than you can by raising chickens to sell for broilers, unless at the fancy prices that such things bring in cities.

Most country breeders have no such market for what they chance to have to sell, and the prices they obtain at the country hotel or the house of the wealthy citizen by no means pays for the extra trouble and care that early chickens cost. Of course, if you have a large number of fowls, there would necessarily be cockerels and old hens to fatten for sale, but do not make your business to sell dead stock, instead of making live hens give you hundreds of eggs every year of their lives.

ANTIQUITY OF POLLED CATTLE.

A correspondent of the Live Stock Journal, England, who has been looking up the history of the polled breeds of cattle, finds that hornless cattle have been known for many centuries. A Greek coin of Mytilene, of the fifth century, B. C., which he has seen, has on the reverse, the heads of two hornless cattle. As far back as about 2700 B. C. the Egyptians had hornless cattle depicted on their monuments, which would give the breed a history more than 4500 years old. Twenty-three centuries ago, there were known to be polled breeds of cattle in Siberia, and it is believed now, that they were kept in that cold climate in preference to the horned breeds, because they could endure the cold far better than cattle with horns. Hippocrates makes mention of "chariots drawn by oxen which had no horns," and says that the "cold prevents them from having any." It is very evident that the polled cattle are in no sense of modern origin, but that they existed beyond the date of any written history.

FEEDING MILK TO POULTRY.

A neighbor of ours, whose hens, to our exasperation, kept laying on when eggs were forty-five cents per dozen, while ours persistently laid off during the same season, on being questioned revealed the fact that his hens had a pailful of skimmed (perhaps clabbered) milk each day, and no other drink. On comparing notes, we each found that our management of our fowls was almost exactly alike, with this single difference—a difference that had put many a dollar to the credit side of his ledger, while our own was left blank during the same period, and this thin had been going on for years, with the results always in favor of a milk diet.

Young chickens should be encouraged to grow as rapidly as possible, both for their own good and the pecuniary advantage of their owner. Sooner grown less feed is a sure rule always. To breeders located in a butter-making district there is no food more of profit for this forcing process than curd made of skimmed milk separated from the whey.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN AND THE DAIRY INTERESTS.

Commissioner Colman has just established in the agricultural department a bureau whose business it will be to investigate all questions affecting the interests of the dairy. It will give its exclusive attention to collecting the latest statistical and other information relative to the dairy industry, and will give especial attention to the matter of the manufacture, sale and consumption of oleomargarine and other spurious articles sold as butter. It is said that the commissioner will probably recommend to the next congress the passage of some restrictive measure which will better protect the farmers and the public from the sale of spurious butter. In connection with this matter, it is stated that one of the scientists of the department has already discovered a simple method of detecting oleomargarine, etc., and it is understood that the commissioner will order a rigid test of the method, and, if found worthy, will give it to the public.

LIST OF PATENTS.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
CROOKSTON, Minn., May 9, 1885.

List of patents lately received at this office and ready for delivery.

Anderson, Ole
Anderson, Thomas
Anderson, Halvor
Aamodt, Hans P
Anvaldsen, Knud
Antrim, Barbara
Anderson, Olef
Brand, John
Berg, Helga P
Brattem, Lars O. deceased, heirs of
Bjornstad, Johannes J
Borek, Ole C
Beaver, Martin O
Baker, Samuel J
Bertholomen, G W deceased, minor orphan children of
Beach, Arthur H
Berg, Embret C
Barsalou, Frank
Beaver, Olams
Beaver, Annie M
Brunell, Henry
Berland, Louis
Bredemeier, Wm H
Campbell, Wm S
Chambers, Geo W
Cowles, Orrin M
Christensen, Iver C
Clow, Charles
Chase, Frank E
Courney, John
Davis, Wm L
Dallun, John
Dalby, Peter O
Dufault, George
Doolan, Lawrence
Dalquist, Erik
Dudrey, Washington
Dahm, John
Emight, Dennis
Erickson, Gunile
Ekstrom, John
Erickson, Christian
France, Frank
Fedderson, Carson
French, John O
Fetzer, Seth
Furna, Ole Hanson
Furna, Hans Elingson
Furna, Hans Hanson
Fee, Mary Ann
Fyrna, Stephen Han
Griffin, Wm H
Gates, Charles
Gobell, Ralph
Gulbrandson, Gulbra
Gjemundsen, Tarjel
Goetzman, John
Gerrity, John
Gullekson, Carl J
Grant, Samuel
Hegeland, Lars E
Housman, Geo W
Halvorson, Knud
Harriman, Carl O
Hoaas, Ole N
Hoff, Ole Nilson
Hanson, Erick
Higbie, Jas heirs of
Helgedalen, Nels H
Hanson, Osten
Joy, Silas S
Jacobson, Matis
Jacobson, Knud
Jerome, Alexander
Johnson, Ole
Johnson, John G
Johnson, Thor T
Jackson, Sidney J
Keye, Ferdinand
Kohler, John
Kohler, John J
Kreeby, Gunerius I
Kubbenutz, Fred
Kelberer, John
Knudson, Guttorme
Kl[illegible]son, Ole deceased heirs of
Kennedy, Terrence P
Lapp, Phillip
Lemna, Wynkoop
Labine, Eugene
Leeing, John B
Lounden, Edward E
Larson, Gustavous
Labine, Eldage
Martin, Thomas J
Muhle, Chester G
Mauk, Solomon
[illegible]anson, Ole
Mevin, Ole Olson
Marchaud, George
McLaughlin, Hugh J deceased
Moen, Nils Olson
Monette, Joseph A
Murphy, Patrick
Miller, James
Menbreult, Charles
Nyquist, Nils S
Nicholson, John
Nix, [illegible]om J, deceased
Ness, Engebret
Nelson, Bergit
Orin, Ingebrit N
Olson, Annie
Oren, John Ingebret
Olson, Peter
Olson, Aslo
Ostrem, Arne
Olson, Lisa
Olson, Gulbrand
Parks, Thomas
Plowman, Henry
Pederson, Nils
Pederson, Johanes
Pagal, Fritz
Proulx, Albert
Perkins, John Geo
Pederson, Johannes
Rogers, Mary
Runnels, John F
Reyer, Fred
Robertson, Sewell
Schey, Henrick
Stowe, Lemuel S
Sullivan, John O
Stephen, Thomas
Siverson, Swan
Skree, Michael O
Swanson, Geo
Shea, Michele
Sanborn, Axro E, deceased
Strand, Ellen Larson
Sabin, Harold T
Svstad, Andrew O
Saderberg, Sven J
Thorson, Paul
Turgeon, Olivier
Thompson, Nils
Tupperud, Ole H
Tamy, Ole
Yandrin, Stanislas
Vaughn, Duane H
Woodward, W H
Wheeler, Charles B
Whitehouse, George
Zech, Julius

New Drng Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.
DR. A. NELSON.

MEAT MARKET.
STANTON & CO., Proprietors.
Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. [illegible]

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CA H SALES
SOLICITED

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Proprietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, - - - - - Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER
Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.

PEDIGREE.

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.
TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY.
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Office Over Merchants' Bank.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physician and Surgeon, Quebec.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

THOUSANDS GIVEN AWAY
EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER gets a Present valued from 35c. to $500, and no favoritism shown.
AMERICAN RURAL HOME, ROCHESTER, N.Y.
AMERICAN RURAL HOME, ROCHESTER, N.Y.
N W E S H
MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.
The AMERICAN RURAL HOME is the Best $1. Weekly in the country. This offer is good until Dec. 31, 1885. If everything is not as we represent, the
IF NOT AS REPRESENTED THE
THIS Unequaled Advertising Method is guaranteed to be free from even suspicion of trick or double dealing. It is straight business.
Send $1.00 and your name goes on the books, and your present will be forwarded. Write for Sample Copy with List of Presents. Everything goes
WITHOUT RESERVATION.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Rochester, N.Y., Mar. 21, 1885.
I am acquainted with the publishers of the AMERICAN RURAL HOME, and I believe they will fulfil every guarantee they make to the public.
Cornelius R. Parsons
(Mayor of Rochester for ten years past.) Mayor.

RURAL HOME CO., Limited, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

WALL PAPER.
Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store--Medical Hall!
A full line direct from the East. No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.
No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call-YOU!

DEEP WELLS!
Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
AND
Manitoba
RAILWAY
WITH ITS
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,
TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 00 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 24 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 03 "
8 42 "	9 12 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 38 "	6 26 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrama	5 08 "	6 18 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 35 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 26 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Duelld	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 26 "	2 35 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 53 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
2 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 30 a m	Crookston.	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 00 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Streets, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
ARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
AND
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
AND
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, May 28, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

Victor Hugo is dead.

Poundmaker wants to surrender.

A short term of court is predicted.

Moorhead has [redacted] at Stewart & Laurence.

The prospects for a big wheat crop are bright.

The P. & H. elevator at Ada will be built at once.

The body of Edward Dupuis was buried on Wednesday.

Attorney Mills, of Moorhead, Minn., was in the city on Wednesday.

Fred and Stewart Chapin received the sad news of the death of their father last week.

Everybody will attend the Dairymen's meeting at Moorhead on June 24th, 25th and 26th.

Stuart & Laurence are tinning Barber's roof. For a fine job of that kind we recommend them.

Mrs. Geo. B. Ellis, of Minneapolis, is visiting with her father and mother Judge and Mrs. Reynolds.

Gene Stilwell writes us that he will be around for the last time in a few days. The boys will all miss Gene.

We keep sash, doors, including transom sash and cellar sash, at Stewart & Laurence's general hardware store Main Street.

The contract for building the approaches to the new bridge was awarded C. Hanson. The work is to be commenced at once.

Joseph Sauve rejoices in the arrival of a fine colt that stands three feet high. Its sire is Joseph Laframboise' horse and is a good one.

Henry Lewis is filling up his dooryard and building a large addition to his dwelling. Long may he live to enjoy all of which.

The First National bank is having some difficulty with water in the cellar and is doctoring for it. Hence those big pile of dirt forninst the bank.

Dupuis & Laframboise procured a 60 barrel flowing well for Mr. D. T. Herriot, at Edna in three days time. They went from there to Ole Anderson's.

The river is on a high. The bridge to Sampson's Addition is under water. Why don't this army move and provide a high bridge to the Addition?

Mr. Joseph Laframboise performed a difficult and delicate operation in veterinary surgery last week which shows him to be a skilled veterinary physician.

W. E. McKinzie has quit the newspaper business and bought out Herb Mason's News Stand on Second Street. We trust that W. E. will coin the sheckels like the sands of the sea or thereabouts.

Tom Bjaia has just received a carload of Stoughton wagons, carriages and buggies, and the new Red White and Blue mowers, said to be the best in the market. Call and look them over when you need a good article of the sort.

Ole Bang has purchased a coal black steed. He (the horse) looks like a regular war horse with "ribs of steel" and "eyes of fire" and if he don't "fire" Ole as soon as he gets a few more quarts of oats into him (the horse) we miss our guess. 2:20 with a possible half is the supposed time.

Prof. A. A. Cameron finishes his first term in bookkeeping this week. He has had about thirty pupils and has given great satisfaction. Some have expressed a desire to have the benefit of a term and from a conversation had with the professor we are led to infer that should enough desire to take lessons to form a good class he will consent to remain for another term.

Dr. W. L. Sargeant has just returned from the Stephen farm, in Marshall Co., where he was employed professionally, and he says that it would do the farmers of Polk County good to visit that farm and inspect the fine stock there to be seen. There are thoroughbred Clydesdale horses, mares and colts and grade colts, thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, a fine Holstein bull and grade Holstein calves, besides a host of thoroughbred hogs. Mr. Sargeant thinks a look over the Ramsey farm would convince the most skeptical of the fact that there is money in stock if properly handled.

Mr. E. H. Fuller, of Leavens & Fuller, commission merchants, Duluth, put up at the Commercial house during his brief visit to our city. Mr. Fuller swears by Duluth; but he recognizes the fact that before she can attain to the greatness to which she is entitled she must put herself in line with the advantages nature has provided for her. When she does this she will become the leading wheat mart of the continent and the greatest flouring city of the world. He did not say it (but we do), however, that Duluth depends upon this country for her greatness, and we also depend upon Duluth for much of our future prosperity. Her interests lies in fostering the interests of this great country, which in time will be the well spring of all of her great industries.

Wheat 80 cents.

The wheat is coming up splendidly.

Our legal lights all seem to be interested in Marshall County this week. Where courting is there will the lawyers be also—sooner or later.

Markham has a limited quantity of the Rhea Indian corn, which ripens in 70 days from planting. Leave orders [redacted] [4-6]

[redacted] ping. He has [redacted] fine two year [redacted] lacks a bit of [redacted] seed for his auburn locks and a pair of stogas for his 7 benigns to be a whole agricultural society. He bought the cow of Joseph Laframboise, of Gentilly which is sufficient guarantee of her value as an A No. 1 butter cow.

Capt. J. K. Arnold gave an interesting chatter on the Sioux outbreak of 1862-3, at the Opera House on Saturday evening last. It had been raining hard all day and the audience was small. The Captain, being a participant in the Sioux business, well understands his subject, and being an interesting talker he was able to make his lecture of great interest to his auditors.

The Becker County Holstein Association feel very proud of their Holstein bull and are talking of buying two or three thoroughbred Holstein cows. This association is doing a work for Becker County the good effects of which will last for all time. Too few of these noble animals are in this upper country, but we expect to see the demand increase very rapidly from this on.

We learn that Mr. D. T. Herriott got badly hurt on Wednesday last. He was holding a team while men were loading Dupuis & Laframboise' well-digging apparatus when the team made a sudden start, throwing Mr. H. to the ground, the wagon passing over him. Our informant said that while his injuries were painful it was thought that nothing serious would result.

A team, attempting to haul a load of wheat up the steep pitch from Sampson's bridge to the top of the bank, slipped and fell and came near being dragged into the river. It had been raining and the ground was so slippery as to make it almost impossible for a team to walk up, to say nothing about hauling a load. What is the matter with that bridge we have read about?

The Crookston bottling works seem full of business filling orders for pop, root beer, birch beer, champagne cider, mineral water of all kinds, which they are sending out by the carload to the thirsty dwellers of the Red River Valley. They use only the best artesian well water in the manufacture of their goods which are of superior quality. For making a fine summer drink they take the cake.

The St. Paul Globe, since it put on its new summer dress seems bound to improve in every other particular as well. In its enterprise for news gathering it is unexcelled and it makes fewer bad breaks such as some of our big brothers are frequently guilty of. If it keeps on this way the other fellows will have to look a leedle, ouid else they will be left entirely.

Somehow we don't seem to see any move made for building the new bridge to Sampson's Woodland Addition. The Crookston Improvement Co. have invested thousands of dollars in buildings in streets, and in securing valuable manufacturing interests to aid in the upbuilding of our city, but somehow when it comes to granting them a reasonable request the thing seems to move wonderfully slow. Why is this thusly?

Wm. J. Bode, who used to be bookkeeper for Hack & Gallasch, writes John Watts that he is now a b-a-a-d cowboy, with spurs on his teeth and hair on his boots, way down in the Indian Territory. He writes that he has recovered from his bad cough, is in excellent health and will soon be off on the drive for Wyoming Territory. His many friends will unite with the JOURNAL in a genuine Minnesota "Ho!"

The Pioneer Press has been listening to somebody's gentle murmer and reports "ten deaths in Crookston and vicinity!" It does seem strange that a great newspaper like our big brother could not have sense enough to know that if that report were strictly true it would have come out before, but it did not seem to. It shows how very easy it is to stuff the P. P. Its capacious maw seems to take in all kinds of stuff and call it very good!

We were permitted to examine many fine paintings, the work of Mrs. John N. Ives of this city and, were we an expert art critic our pen could do justice to her work. Among many fine gems one caught our agricultural eye, being a fine representation of a farm house with a flock of sheep quietly grazing in a pasture field, alongside a winding river, while on the banks, enjoying the cool shade was a fine picture of a noble shorthorn, about a good three-year-old and fat enough for the shambles, while quietly browsing and resting about him was a group of Leicester sheep. The falls of Minnehaha was another fine painting which some would prefer to our choice and it may be a finer one but as we always welcome the introduction of good stock into our country as one of its greatest needs, we shall stick to our lovely rural scene. Mrs. Ives has a class of bright pupils whose work, samples of which we were shown does them great credit. We must confess to a feeling of surprise as well as gratification at thus learning that we have among us so gifted an artist as her works show Mrs. Ives to be.

The saw-mill started up on Monday with a full crew and now the pine logs are being made into lumber by the thousand. The price of lumber remains unchanged from last season's prices.

Detroit Record: Henry Way, of Audubon, made us a call yesterday and left us a sample branch from his apple orchard. It is but six inches long, but contains forty-nine buds, and is budding clear to the tip. Mr. Way will have over one hundred bearing apple trees in his orchard this year, including Baldwin, Duchess, harvest fruit and the various crabs, and he is convinced that, with proper care, apples can be successfully grown in Becker county. He has trees four years old which are 12 feet high, and measure three inches in diameter.

Duluth News: The News has reason to believe that the Duluth & Winnipeg road is not dead. A proposition has been prepared and will soon be submitted to the voters of St. Louis County. This propotition is about as follows: $200,000 in bonds are wanted by the company, to be given them when the road is completed and running; in consideration of these bonds the company will put up shops here costing $200,000, and will make this city the eastern terminus. Senator Jas. Hill, of Wisconsin, will be here in a short time with this proposition.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

On Saturday morning just as Mr. John Fraser and his wife had seated themselves to breakfast, a flash of lightning filled the room, completely blinding them for a few seconds and making an almost complete wreck of the contents of the kitchen. It is evident that the main force of the blow was expended outside of the house only a bolt passing down the chimney through the stove into the floor, shivering the floor into kindling wood and killing a little dog that was lying under the stove at the time. Mr. Fraser's little boy, eleven years old was seated on the floor, less than four feet from the stove but escaped uninjured. Mrs Fraser had her young babe in her arms at the time and was sitting not more than four feet from the stove and Mr. Fraser was about the same distance. Mr. John Nicholson, a neighbor, was summoned and after viewing the wreck he came down to inform THE JOURNAL. When our reporter viewed the wreck his only wonder was that a single inmate had escaped with life. The kitchen part is a lean-to on a story and a half cottage, not over 12 feet square we should judge, in which was at the time, the breakfast table, a large chest, a cupboard nailed against the wall, a parlor stove and dishes, pans and other implements of kitchen warfare. The cupboard had been torn from its fastenings and dishes pitched about promiscuously and smashed up for keeps; the chest had waltzed out about two feet and the table had followed suit while upon the table hardly one dish remained unbroken. Mrs. Fraser had set a bread pan down upon a box beside of the stove "to rise;" just before she sat down to the table. It is needless to remark that as soon as the lightning got into it it "rose." Judging by the way the ceiling overhead was plastered all over with dough we should say that it rose more suddenly than ever bread rose before. Outside of the house, and within four feet of the west end of the lean-to was a great hole gouged into the earth while from it in little rills, spreading like the branches of a tree could be traced the course of the destroyer. A similar hole was found about six feet north. It is quite evident from this that the main body of the artillery passed outside and that it was only a straggler that did the mischief inside—but it was a healthy straggler and the wonder is that no greater damage was done.

A Big Hotel.

For some time a project for building a large hotel has been on foot and parties have been earnestly pushing the enterprise. On Wednesday a committee waited upon Mr. T. B. Walker to confer with him upon the subject. Mr. Walker said that he was very anxious to see a good hotel built and said that he would build a four story, 60 room brick hotel, if the site is given him, or that he would give a bonus of $2,000 to any reliable party who would build such a hotel. We are told that a desirable site can be obtained for $5,500 and that $2,000 has been subscribed already. It does not seem possible that our citizens would let this opportunity to secure such a much needed institution to pass without a great effort to secure it. Let the good work go on.

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday morning, about 7:30, Edward Dupuis was at work about the machinery in Walker's mill and in some way got on a two foot belt and was whirled around the pulley, crushing his life out in an instant. He was a man about 50 years old, having several small children. He had been married on Sunday last. A coroner's inquest was held and the following verdict rendered upon the evidence elicited:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
COUNTY OF POLK, } ss.

An inquest held in the city of Crookston, County of Polk and State of Minnesota on Tuesday, May 26th, 1885, before Henry Shepard, Coroner of said county, upon the body of Edward Dupuis, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed. The said jurors upon their oaths do say that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling upon the drive belt, being carried around the pulley in T. B. Walker's mill, on the 26th day of May, 1885.

O. A. CHIDIQUY, J. T. KNIGHT,
T. MALETTE, NEIL MUNN,
DONALD BALLOU, THOS. BUTLER, } Jurors.
Attest: HENRY SHEPARD, Coroner.

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.

T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH,

—OR IF YOU HAVE A—

Watch that you Value

Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to

C. H. SAAKE,

Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,

It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Special Notice.

We are headquarters for sash, doors, building paper, barbed wire, builders' hardware, iron, steel, nails, stoves, tinware etc. STEWART & LAURENCE.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st.
[5-tf]

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.
[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

Commercial School.

A free public lecture and class exhibition on Monday evening June 1st, at Eriesson's hall. Prof. A. A. Cameron proposes to open his second term by a free public lecture and class exhibition. Showing the proficiency of his class and his new and simplified method of teaching. The exercise will be most interesting and instructive to all willing to learn. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending May 25th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Aplanalp, Andrew
Blohm, F G
Brasure, Levi
Bergquist, Louise E
Fagersand Maren O—2
Farren, Hans A
Johnson, Ama S
" Johan K
Lynne, P A—2
Laugheed, Thomas A
Opttnan, B A
Peterson, Biver

A. McKINNON, P. M.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me

C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

MERCHANTS'

Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO.........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS...........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

NEW YORK STORE!

HAVING MADE A LARGE PURCHASE IN

CRASHES,

TABLE LINENS

and COTTONS,

4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 9-4 in width, in Bleached, Half Bleached and Brown, much below their market value, and

WILL MAKE IT INTERESTING

FOR ANY PERSON IN NEED OF THESE GOODS.

We also show a new line of medium priced DRESS GOODS in plain, colors and broken plaids.

Strible & Co's Walking Slippers,

Grey Bro's Fine Shoes.

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalam[redacted] Ha[redacted]rrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want ANYTHING in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

olk County Journal.

Crookston, May 28, 1885

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
E. K. Asker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lueken	Treasurer.
B. H. Hatlestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hanery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constable	E. Charboneau
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. [redacted] D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath Prayer meeting 7:30.

Epi [redacted] Pastor. Corner Services every Sunday 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School

Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 7?, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening. In K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 8 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green sages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address
JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Lost.

On the road between Crookston and Gentilly on Monday, May 3d a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving the pocket-book and contents at THE JOURNAL office.

[4-tf] JAMES DUPUIS.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1,400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [3-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

Hail Insurance!

The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, with capital and assets of $5,000,000, now offers to farmers unquestionable indemnity against damage by hail at reasonable rates. Losses paid promptly on day of adjustment. Apply to MOSER & MOECKEL, agents at Crookston, Minn. [52-7]

Eugene Besse believes in good stock. He has a fine young Clyde horse which from May 10th till July 10th farmers may see as follows: Saturdays until Mondays on the farm in Lowell; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Joe Daoust's stable in Carman; Thursdays and Fridays at Julius Wagner's place one mile east of Fisher. The prices are reasonable. $8 to insure. [1-8]

For Sale

The N. E. [redacted] 149, Ran six One will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.

[49-tf]

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

The United States Internal Revenue Special Tax is due May 1st. Any information and a full line of blanks can be had by calling on or addressing.

JOHN MCLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

—o—

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Beaudin and Justin Beaudin, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the tenth day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 39, 40 and 41, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 10th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date, until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that if the maker thereof should fail to pay any of said interest when due, such interest should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the [redacted] time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [2-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 21st, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 83-100 dollars, ($772.83-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 6th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 16th A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES, Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys.
[4-10]

Sheriff's Sale or Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 27th day of June 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY, Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney. [1-10]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Victor Schreader against Tousaint Benoit, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,527, dated April 28th, 1882, upon the se¼ S. 35, T. 150, n R. 40, w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Toussaint Benoit has not broken ten acres of said tract or caused the same to be broken or any part of ten acres, and he has not planted or caused to be planted five acres of trees, tree seeds or cuttings, and there is not now any of said tract broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[8-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 20th, 1885, viz: NIELS E. PEDERSON, H'd No. 4,003, for the ne¼ S. 32, T. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. E. Lommen, Ole Christianson and Soren Johnson, Lowell, Nels Olson, Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[2-7] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 19th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 3d, 1885, viz: JOHANNES O. BORSLIEN, H'd No. 4077, for the s½ sw¼ S. 10, and n½ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andres O. Borslien, Jacob H. Aldal, Mons Knudson, and Knud Knudson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[4-9] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication May 14th, 1885.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-two and 90-100 dollars, ($642.90-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Engebrigt Gudvangen (unmarried) to the New England Mortgage Security Company bearing date the first day of July A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of July A. D. 1884, at 7 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages on pages 225, 226, 227 and 228, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 dollars bearing even date with said mortgage, and due the 1st day of July A. D. 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note, with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, Mortgagee

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys for Mortgage. [1-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[redacted] h, 1885.) MADE IN THE of fifty-two 100) which is of this notice upon ted and delivered gina Bruneau his bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State on the 13th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN, Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine and 83-100 dollars, ($659.83-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Charron and Philomene Charron, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the 20th day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 91, 91 and 92, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 20th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be imediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said note, and the mortgage securing the same, and no action, or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 13th A. D. 1885.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [2-9]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } Eleventh Judicial District.

Henry Cuno, Plaintiff, against Friederito K. Cuno, Defendant. } Summons.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the above named court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated May 13th, A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER,
[4-10] Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 13th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., May 21st, 1885, viz: INGEBOR LARSON, H'd No. 8251, for the w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼ S. 18, T. 149, R. 47. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: I. Hilda, C. Mattson, M. Finseth and John Pederson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., April 21st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on May 29th, 1885, viz: JACKSON S. CHAPIN, H'd No. 9544, for the se¼ S. 31, T. 152, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. E. Misner, Lewis Cotlet, Wm. Brandt F. A. Mead, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[52-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seventy-four sixty-six and 66-100 dollars, ($74.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 620, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS, Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred six and 56-100 dollars, ($106.56-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeon and Arsana Beullargeau his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 30th day of March A. D. 1881; and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of Section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 50-100 acres, (160 50-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS, Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 11th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Lebeouf and Mary Lebeouf, his wife, to Oliver J. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of Section number thirty (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) of Range number forty-three (43) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the twenty-ninth day of May A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.

OLIVER J. BLACKWELL, Mortgagee.

BEN'J. W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [51-5]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Margaret S. McLaughlin and John A. McLaughlin her husband mortgagors, to D. H. Beecher, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage, together with the power of sale therein contained, in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of September A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 519, which said mortgage authorized the holder thereof in case of such default to declare due and foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the amount of fifty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents being the amount secured to be paid and still unpaid, together with the sum of two and 80-100 dollars taxes due and unpaid, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, and whereas, by such default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become and is operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of such power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy of the County, on Saturday the 30th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale and twenty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage and allowed by law in case of foreclosure. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold are the lots, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot (23) of block one (1) in McManus' subdivision of out lots nine (9,) ten (10) and eleven (11) of Hurlbut's addition to the City of Crookston according to the recorded plat thereof now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, Minnesota.

Dated Crookston, Minn., April 15th, 1885.

D. H. BEECHER, Mortgagee.

A. P. BOND, Att'y for Mortgagee. [51-5]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., April 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, on June 5th, 1885, viz: NICK ENGEL, H'd 8,832, for the sw¼ S. 30, T. 152, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. R. Kirsch, Michael Biver, J. P. Salenting, Nicholas Becker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[53-5] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MONEY TALKS!

You can buy Groceries cheaper for cash at BUCHANAN'S than any store in the Red River Valley.

Look at Our Prices!

15 lbs. extra C Sugar for	$1.00
13 lbs. best granulated Sugar for	1.00
14 lbs. Turkish Prunes for	1.00
14 lbs. Michigan dried apples for	1.00
10 lbs. Valencia raisens for	1.00
9 lbs. Lard for	1.00
6 lbs. Arbuckle's Coffee for	1.00
CLIMAX TOBACCO	48c
Best white syrup	50c
—CANNED GOODS—	
12 cans plums	1.00
12 cans corn for	1.45
12 cans tomatoes for	1.45
12 cans sauce peaches for	1.45
12 cans Lima beans for	1.45
12 cans green peas for	1.45
10 cans sardines for	1.00
6 cans salmon for	1.00

Teas and Coffees.

We have the largest line in the city and can discount any bills you can get elsewhere.

D. BUCHANAN.

Broadway, between Second and Robert Streets.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BULDIING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt &
SEEDER COMPAN [redacted]
Are Represe

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Riel Rebellion

Seems to be on its last legs. We were a little too previous last week in announcing the surrender of Poundmaker but not much for when the old cus—tomer heard of Riel's capture he weakened and it is now reported that he has surrendered unconditionally. Should this prove true the rebellion is on its last legs as Poundmaker was the most troublesome of the remaining insurgents. Opinions as to how Riel shall be tried differ; some claiming that he can be tried by court martial and some that he cannot. The French Canadians generally protest against his execution.

A resident of Chenango Co., N. Y., writes THE JOURNAL as to the advisability of coming to Polk County to take up a claim with about $700 above expenses of coming. The human race is so various that THE JOURNAL hesitates about advising everybody indiscriminately but we can say this much that if the person has enough of push and ambition to make a living in New York he has enough to succeed here. Our land will produce everything that can be grown in New York, the winters about as long. The thermometer goes lower but we never have the wide range experienced there and even a very slight winter thaw is of seldom occurrence. Notwithstanding the low range of the thermometer a laboring man can work out of doors as many days in the winter in Minnesota as he can in New York on an average. All kinds of small fruits that are grown in New York thrive well here, except cherries and peaches. Apples are successfully grown in Southern Minnesota and we have no doubt but that they will be here. There are but few who have tried them yet but enough have done so to demonstrate the fact that certain kinds can be grown. Our land will grow better and more wheat to the acre than any land we ever saw in New York State and can be had per acre for less than some of those York State farms rent for. Our markets, taken one season with another will average as good as in New York, and if we consider the difference in the cost of land, our markets are better. Stock will do as well here as in New York and seem to thrive and grow fat upon our rich native grasses without grain, and a man can have all the hay he is a mind to put up for the labor of cutting and securing. Yet with all of the advantages which we enjoy we sometimes meet with the ubiquitous growler who would not be satisfied in any country short of the better land, and it is even a matter of doubt if they would not find some chance to pick a flaw with that. As a rule we believe our farmers are as happy and contented as in any country and much more prosperous than farmers in some countries. Some have made the mistake of making wheat a specialty to the exclusion of everything else but the majority of these have discovered their mistake in time to prevent a total loss of everything. Our friend wishes to know if we think he can succeed on a start of $700. Well, that also depends wholly upon himself. If he wishes to do a $7,000 business on a $700 capital it is about ten times too small. If he should take a government claim and be satisfied to walk until he is able to run we should say it was sufficient provided also he has sufficient "sand" to back up his capital. The writer came to this country in '72, has summered and wintered with it ever since and sees no reason yet to change the opinion formed in his first summer's experience that it is a goodly sort of a country to be in. We have some few wrongs to right, a system or two here and there to change when it will be (in our opinion) the best place on the footstool. We would not hesitate to advise our friend to drop in and see us and see how he likes it anyhow.

OUR LATE SEASON.

From the Farm, Stock and Home.

We notice that some of our Northwestern exchanges are fearful that the recent cold snap will have an injurious effect on the growing grain. The cold, instead of being an injury to the wheat crop, will be a benefit to it. A week or so of moderately cold weather after the young crop has appeared above the surface of the ground has a tendency to a beneficial, instead of an injurious result. We do not know why this is so, but in nine years out of ten, our early sown wheat in the Northwest, that is liable to contend with cold weather after it makes its appearance, makes the best crop. We are not a prophet or the son of a prophet, but we believe that in the absence of hail storms there will be a big crop of wheat in and west of the valley of the Mississippi this fall. We believe so by the experience of other years. A cold spring has, as far as we can remember, always produced a good wheat crop the following summer.

We have in a few instances had our [redacted] by May frosts, but crops recuperated One year the was killed, root and the field up, and to rest to late oats. As far as we can judge, we do not think that the recent cold snap was severe enough to damage barley nor do we think that oats were injured to any great extent. Usually the central portions of the Northwest cannot be put down as a frosty country. The month of May is generally free from such severe visitations as the present month has experienced.

Fargo Argus: The Minnesota State Dairyman's meeting will be held at Moorhead, commencing June 24th, and lasting for three days. F. J. Schreiber, a well known farmer living east of Moorhead, called yesterday at the Argus office and announced that there would be about twenty of the most prominent lecturers of the country present, including Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, Colonel Curtis, the celebrated dairyman of Syracuse, and Hiram Smith, of Wisconsin. The railroad companies will carry members free to and from the association. The exhibit of butter and cheese and dairy tools and implements already promises to be very large. Among the persons proposing to display their goods is Mrs. Newell, of Farmington, Minn., whose butter took the first prize at the New Orleans exposition. The meeting will be held at the Opera House, the membership fee being one dollar each, which admits all members of the family under twenty years of age. Mr. Schreiber is one of the vice-presidents of the association. The attendance already promises to be so large that a special train has been arranged for from St. Paul to reach this city on the evening of the twenty-third. Members will be received from Dakota as well as Minnesota, and it is hoped that Fargo will assist in giving the delegates a royal reception, and with a proper effort it is probable that a meeting of the Northwestern Dairyman's Association can be secured for this city, which would be of much benefit if this result could be obtained.

The First Paper in the Country to Print the News of Riel's Capture.

Minneapolis Tribune.

We congratulate our Democratic contemporary in the State capital (the St. Paul Globe), on the lucky accident which delayed the edition so long that it was enabled to utilize a late dispatch announcing the capture of Riel, and thus publishing an account of that important occurrence before any of its contemporaries in the Northwestern field, or in the country, for that matter. The new management of this paper is as bright and enterprising as the most exacting community could desire, and when it has bull luck as a coadjutor it simply eclipses itself. When luck and enterprise are wedded in journalism they form a combination which is bound to carry success along with it, and we felicitate our Democratic contemporary on the possession of these two factors which have been so advantageously united.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

Keep it Before the People.

Keep it before the people that the traffic in alcoholic beverage is a crime, and that God has pronounced a curse upon him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips. Keep it before the people that this crime of crimes is allowed by a law placed upon the statutes by legislators who receive their power from the people, hence the people are responsible for the law and the evils resulting from it.

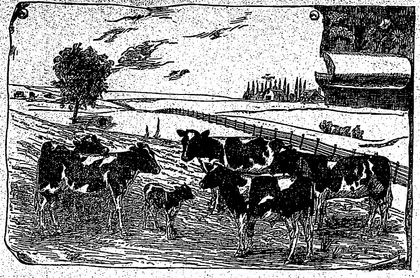
Keep it before the people that the license system, enacted by the people—by their consent—through their servants, the legislators, produces nearly all the crimes (including murder, of which there are over 1,000 cases annually, committed while under the influence of intoxicating drinks, in the United States); produces nearly three-fourths of the paupers; causing the untimely death of one hundred thousand drunkards—and no drunkard can ever enter the kingdom of heaven. Keep it before the people that the 200,000 tippling shops created by the license system, our servants have made by our consent and authority; are sapping and robbing our country of its moral, religious and financial prosperity, corrupting our government, and entailing upon the taxpayer a burden far more oppressive than all other causes combined.

Keep it before the people that in some of our large cities, more money is paid for poisonous drinks than is paid for all other purposes in the way of a legitimate trade in useful articles of merchandise, and that with $2,000,000,000 of money annually paid out by the drunkard (for all are drunkards who drink for the effect of drinks) deprives all other trades, manufacturers, laborers, producers, etc., of the vast sum of money which of right belongs to the whole country, and would benefit the whole country, instead of the small portion of rum sellers and rum manufacturers.

Keep it before the people that the 300,000 slave-holders tried to rule, and then ruin the country—so the 800,000 beer and whisky manufacturers and sellers do rule and ruin the whole country, unless the people rise up, throw off all old party shackles and stop trying to regulate an evil, but to do away with the evil, elect men pledged to the enactment of laws prohibiting the manufacture importation of alcohol beverages; that under the license system the poor are becoming poorer, the wheels of trade and commerce are blocked, the whole country filled with tramps and unemployed laborers.

Keep it before the people that the old political parties propose no remedies for the present financial gloom and ruin that are like ships tossed about in mid ocean, without compass or chart; that the new prohibition reform party propose to steer for the port of temperance and sobriety, abolish the license system and prohibit the traffic in poisonous beverages, diminish three-fourths of our paupers and criminals, empty our jails and penitentiaries, etc., by closing up the doors that lead men to crime, (the 200,000 tippling shops) and turn the trade in drinks $2,000,000,000 annually—into the manufacturers and sellers of useful articles of wear, use and consumption, decreasing the demand of drinks many hundreds of millions, and increasing the demand of useful articles of trade and manufacture many hundreds of millions, which will give employment to every idle man and woman, and hasten on the millennium, which the trade and influence of 200,000 tippling shops never will.—[Bugle Call.

The daily papers of this city and of St. Paul are publishing the statement that high license has lessened the number of saloons in Minneapolis. This is not true. The saloons have been reduced as we have before stated in the [illegible] on account of the prohibitory clause in the license law, known as "the patrol line." This leaves only about one-fifth of the city open to saloons—four-fifths is under prohibition. This is a good move in the right direction, and this, and this only, has caused the reduction of saloons. We made this statement and challenge its successful contradiction.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be s[redacted]ston, (S½ Section 8, town be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. bred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg., Quebec Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON. MINN

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

WENTZEL & RAUCH,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock. [9-11]

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands.
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
—AND—
Dealers in Real Estate!

Second Street Bakery.
FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
—OF ALL KINDS—
Ice Cream,
MILK AND LEMONADE!
Choice Confectionery.
FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
[redacted] with or withou
Always ready at a mo day or night. If you want a Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corne Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.
☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JUNE 4, 1885. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 6

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

SHOOTING AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Pillsbury & Hulburt's Night Watchman Fills a Man With Buckshot.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: Sometime since Pillsbury & Hulburt sent out a circular to their agents, instructing them to employ night watchmen in consequence of so many elevators being burned down. This has been done and the result has been fatal to one man at Michigan City. It seems that a machine agent, named Abrahamsen, was out with a party a Michigan City last Saturday night. He had gone part way home with them and was returning, and passing near the elevator, the night watchman, John Wheeler asked him what he was doing. According to Wheeler's story, Abrahamsen did not reply, but made a movement towards his hip pocket. Wheeler then fired and put a number of buckshot into his left side killing him almost instantly. Abrahamsen is quite well known in this city having been employed by different firms here and by Theo Holton at Larimore. He was still with Holton running a branch house at Lakota. The feeling at Michigan City seems to be in favor of Wheeler, the people holding that he shot in self-defense. A revolver was found upon Abrahamsen.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

FOOD FOR PIGS.

The question of the relative value of buttermilk and skim-milk as diet for the pig has been for a long time mooted, but by a test recently made at the Massachusetts experiment station it was virtually settled in favor of neither. At this test the skim-milk was estimated at 20 cents per hundred pounds, and the butter-milk, which was procured at a creamery, at 13.7 cents per hundred pounds. Corn meal was bought at $28 per ton. Six Berkshire pigs, from forty to fifty pounds each, were used for the experiment. Three of them were fed together with corn meal and skim-milk, and the other three were fed with corn meal and butter-milk, all they would eat in each case. In the first lot 71¼ pounds corn meal and 982 gallons of skim-milk made 617¾ pounds gain live weight; dressed weight gained during the experiment, 510 pounds. In the second lot 717¼ pounds of corn meal and 985 gallons of butter-milk produced a gain in live weight of 619 pounds, and of dressed weight, 514.4 pounds. In the first lot the cost of feeding to produce a pound of dressed pork, 5.8 cents; in the second lot, 4.6 cents. The difference in cost is approximately equal to the cost of the butter-milk and skim-milk, thus showing them to be of about equal value as food for pigs.

THE JERSEY CATTLE BOOM.

The leading aim of the best breeders now seems to be to breed for the butter record. This is so much the case, that the great majority of Jersey cows that have a record below fourteen pounds of butter a week, are comparatively cheap, while those with a record of fourteen pounds a week, upwards to twenty-five and thirty pounds a week, are comparatively high. Those at the top of the scale are sought for and bring fabulous prices, or what would be called such a few years ago. Great emphasis is put upon their butter record, and the condition of the tests, as to rations and previous feed of cows continually grow more and satisfactory. The [redacted] of a given rations, butter, or alone in flush [illegible] made under the supervision of the American Jersey cattle club, or under the direction of such witnesses as secure impartiality and give entire confidence in their correctness. These butter records of the Jerseys are quite remarkable, compared with the average yield of common cows. They are remarkable especially as showing the prepotency of bulls.—American Agriculturist.

DAIRYING STATISTICS.

The capital invested in the dairy business of the United States is computed to be over $200,000,000; and to employ about 700,000 men and nearly 1,000,000 horses. An officer of the Erie milk producers' association says: "The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total product of 6,750,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of this milk at—a total return to the dairy farmer of $810,000,000. Fifty per cent of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes 27 lbs. of milk to make one pound of butter, and about 10 lbs. of milk to make one lb. of cheese. There is the same amount of nutrition in 3½ lbs. of milk that there is in 1 lb. of beef. A fat steer furnishes 50 per cent of boneless beef; but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 lbs. each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual milk product does."

COW WARTS.

Warts on cows' teats are sometimes difficult of cure, but have been removed by applying once a day a liniment composed of equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine. Follow up the aplications for several weeks if necessary. Should the teats become sore have cots made for them, and let them be worn constantly except at milking time. It is said that by touching the tops of the warts with a very little muriatic acid night and morning for several days painless cure can be effected. This is dangerous to handle, however, and should be kept in a glass bottle provided with a ground-glass stopper. It can be applied with the tip of a small feather. Great care should be used not to let the acid touch any other parts than the warts, and the bottle containing it should be kept out of the reach of children. The oil and turpentine is much the safer remedy.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

MERCHANTS'
Bank of Crookston.

H. B. MONTGOMERY.........President,
St. Paul, Minn.
M. R. BROWN,............Vice President,
Crookston, Minn.
J. KELSO........Second Vice President,
Bellevue, Iowa.
Wm. ROSS..........................Cashier,
Crookston, Minn.

CASH CAPITAL, $32,000.
SURPLUS, $16,533.82.

Will receive deposits and allow interest by special contract.

Buy and Sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, make collections, and do a strictly legitimate business.

Agents for foreign passage tickets.

De Skandinaviske Sprog tales her.

WM. ROSS, Cashier.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY, and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me

C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

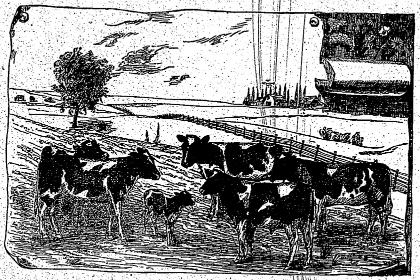
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

Furniture Store
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.—Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

Second Street Bakery.

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,
MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & So.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MRCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

AIME GABOURY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Graduate Doctor in Medicine Laval University Canada. Licensed Coll. Phy. Surg. Quebec. Late of Michigan University, U. S.
Office over Barber's store, Second St.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 4, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

Mr. Anglim is building a fine door yard fence.

Benj. Ellicott was up from Minneapolis last week.

Fine weather for the growing crops, especially wheat.

Mrs. P. A. Dufour went below on Monday evening.

Try a can of Hack & Gallasch' imported May Flower tea.

Everybody seems to be attending court this week.

Court opened on Monday, Judge Stearns presiding.

Knute Nelson was in from Aldal with wheat on Tuesday.

E. S. Corser is up from Minneapolis on a visit to the farm.

Bray & O'Brien are kept on the jump at the new hardware.

Barlow & Wilson at the Opera House on Monday evening, June 25th.

The G. A. R. boys report having had a good time at the Forks last Saturday.

See Max Eriesson's big ad and when in need of goods in his line give him a call.

For dry goods, groceries and provisions be sure and go to Hack & Gallasch'.

R. B. Gates is in attendance at the Grand Lodge ceremonies, I. O. O. F., at Minneapolis, this week.

Considerable wheat coming in during the past week. A great deal of it comes from the Sand Hill country.

The program for St. John's Day is being arranged and will be forthcoming soon. A good time is promised.

Miss Edie Copeland and Miss May Morris spent the Sabbath at Devil's Lake with conductor J. B. Copeland.

E. D. Childs is in attendance on the Holstein sale in Minneapolis to-day. He may bring home something good.

Prices for lumber remain the same as last fall. The mill is doing full work and cutting out piles of lumber every day.

The hotel project bids fair to be successful. There are two sites contemplated, either of which would be unobjectionable.

Everybody says that Hack & Gallasch have a fine lot of goods and sell cheaper than any other store in the city.

Note the change of ad of the New York Store. George is full of energy and push, and what he says he means. Call and see him.

The G. A. R. post of this city desire to return their thanks to all who aided in making the memorial services so grand a success on Sunday.

J. O. Milne will try a patch of German millet for fodder. He intends to sow ten acres. He reports the arrival of two more Holstein grades of the male persuasion.

Wanted—5,000 men, women and children at Hack & Gallasch' cheap store.

Judge R. Reynolds was taken with a severe attack of congestion of the brain on Saturday evening and has been in a critical condition. At latest accounts he was mending slowly.

Maj. H. W. Donaldson went below on Monday. He considers the appointment of John McKenzie as wheat inspector as more than a probability. John would make a good one.

Dan McKinnon is happy. He is feeding the hungry attendants at court by the hundred and is dishing up ample meals at reasonable rates. Try Dan for a good square meal.

Foot races on the sidewalk should be strictly prohibited. Besides the danger of children and pedestrians being run over, we can't afford to build a new walk every hour or so. Distance—about five rods. Time—half an hour.

Harry Attix was in from Maple Lake on Monday, and reports a feeling of confidence among the farmers in that region. They live in hopes of a big crop and a good price. The prospects are that they will not be disappointed so far as the price is concerned.

Highest market price paid for farm produce by Hack & Gallasch.

S. A. March reports six or eight little black rascals on the March-Spaulding place at Warren. They are a combination Galloway-shorthorn from one of the celebrated Jim Hill "little black bulls," and March says they are dandies. He is very much pleased with the little doddies.

The war news for this week is slim. Riel played out and Russia and England hob-nobbing and smiling over a cup o' tea like two elderly dames, agree to patch it up for three years. Old Big Bear is on a tear in the Northwest but he will soon have the wind taken out of his sails, doubtless, and then the fun will be over. And still wheat keeps booming.

If we can do nothing more it would be a good idea to adopt the English custom of having a regular market day—or for that matter several days—some time next fall when the fine stock of the county could be gathered together, and farmers could meet and swap stories about their experience in raising stock and grain, &c. Could also buy and sell animals and transact other business of mutual benefit. That would be a good change.

Artesian lemonade at Herb's Branch.

Wheat took a drop to 72 Tuesday morning.

Call for Studio and take no other. Herb has got it.

Conductor Walter Alexander was in the city last week.

The Studio is the boss nickel cigar. Herb keeps them.

Geo. Reynolds came up from Alexandria to see his father.

Herb's Branch is headquarters for fruit of all kinds as usual.

The largest line of boots, shoes and slippers at Hack & Gallasch.

"Spring chicken" lemonade beats the incubator. Try it at Herb's branch.

Wheat has taken a slight tumble. No. 1 Hard brings 72 cents at the mills.

See Tom Bjoin's big ad and call at his machinery depot and look him over.

Genuine New York maple sugar at Herb's. It is warranted the pure article.

Mrs. A. L. Lindsley, of Chicago, is visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Box.

A. E. Brush has some fine Duroc pigs for sale. The Duroc is a favorite breed east.

Mrs. S. W. Ritchie has been visiting with her brother, Mr. H. I. Hanscome for a week or so.

J. J. Van Tuyl brought in some nice butter last week from Maple Lake. He knows how good butter is built.

The St. Hilaire boomer, J. C. Davis, and a squad of Indians, were upon the streets last Saturday. Uncle Josh says he is courting.

Ice cold mead can be found nowhere except at Herb's. Try it and you will drink no other.

The Dairymen's meeting at Moorhead is going to be the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the State. Everybody interested in dairy matters should go.

Have you tried Herb's artesian, ice-cold lemonade? Call for it and take no other. Found only at Herb's Branch

Bray & O'Brien this week greet our readers with a broad gauge announcement to the public. It will be found in our advertising columns and makes very interesting reading.

Flour, feed and oats at Hack & Gallasch.

John McMahan knows a good horse when he sees him and he says that Terry & Collins' "Highlander" is "put up by the book." He calls him the best horse in the business.

When thirsty call at Herb's Branch for a refreshing drink of soda water or ice-cold artesian lemonade. He keeps none but the best of goods in his line.

Terry & Collins have purchased the building formerly occupied by Johnson & Stephens, moved it up alongside their stables and filled it full of machinery of all kinds. See their big ad elsewhere.

Last week we spoke of a fine colt belonging to Mr. Joseph Suave, of Gentilly. We are told that an error occurred in the item. We gave his height as 8 feet when it was 3½ feet high.

Farmers and all interested in good stock should notice J. O. Milne's announcement elsewhere in this issue and go and see his stock. He talks by the watch for he has something good and knows it.

Artesian lemonade at Herb's.

Mr. T. Lefebvre and J. B. Carle, of Red Lake Falls, gave THE JOURNAL a pleasant call on Saturday. Mr. Carle intends to engage in harness making at the Falls. He is a good workman and should do well.

Ladies, please examine Hack & Gallasch's stock of goods and prices before buying.

Dave Huggard and A. E. Brush came down from Angus on Tuesday. Talking of sowing peas, Dave says it is too late—that peas sowed from now on will not fill well. He says they should be sowed as early as wheat.

Sheriff Jenks, of Grand Forks Co., has bought six three-fourths grade Norman mares and will bring them over to Terry & Collins' thoroughbred Norman Highlander. Jenks knows a good horse when he sees him.

A. L. Jackson reports seeding all done in the Sand Hill country and looking finely. Two little doddies, from the Jim Hill little blacks, on the Fisher. Says the prospects for strawberries are excellent this year. He intends to take in the big doin's at Moorhead on the 24th, 25th and 26th of June.

March & Spaulding are trying a new racket. On Tuesday they took north to their farms a carload of steers which they will fatten on grass, finish off on barley next fall and return to the market when fully ripe. They intend to treat 100 head in this way. We shall watch this experiment with interest.

Try Herb's mead, and you will use no other soda water.

Terry & Collins have the Acme Harrow for sale. The Acme is the most complete and the cheapest pulverizer in the field. You should see this machine before buying any other pulverizer. We have used two of the old style and like them for all purposes better than any other harrow we ever used. It is the boss machine and no mistake.

Barlow & Wilson's Minstrels will positively appear at the opera house on Monday evening June 15th. Further notice next week.

The difficulties attending the procuring of papers for incorporation of steam threshing men's association have been removed and a meeting is called for the 13th inst., at which the 165 pounds cold water pressure will be fully explained. A full attendance of all interested is desired.

Two sites for the new hotel are offered. One on the corner of Broadway and Fletcher is 75x150 and a very desirable one and can be had for $4,750. It is a very desirable property and well located and we learn that the amount necessary to secure it has been nearly all pledged. We hope this project will be carried to success as the benefits of such an institution can hardly be underestimated.

Attention is called to the locals and ad of Hack & Gallasch. This firm, successors to the old firm of Friedrich & Hack, one of the oldest in the city has seen its business increase to mammoth proportions and well deserve their success for the able manner in which their business is conducted. The boys spare no pains to please their customers, carrying everything that farmers require in their line and that of the best. They sell on very close margins and warrant their goods. The farmer who consults his own interest will interview Hack & Gallasch before buying elsewhere.

The new firm of Bray & O'Brien, whose big ad appears elsewhere in this issue, have secured the services of another experienced tinner and are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line on short notice and at the closest figures. They will furnish estimates on all kinds of work such as roofing, cornice gutters, eave troughs, galvanized iron cornices etc., so that you can ascertain to a cent how much a job will cost. Mr. O'Brien makes a specialty of furnishing dairy outfits having had experince in that line. He did all of that kind of work for twelve butter and cheese factories at Elgin, Ill., and thoroughly understands all of the requirements of the dairy farmer. Call at their place, on Broadway and see what they can do for you.

Beltrami Items.

O, gosh! Dick!

Horse-shoe-nails!

The Sand Hill River is tired of its old course and is now making its way over the prairie east of here.

Dr. E. A. Lyman, from Ada, is here, armed with a set of forceps and other instruments of torture.

Mr. Louis Foss passed through here on Monday on his way to Crookston.

Let's go swimming.

Mr. C. M. Ohl made a trip to Ada on Monday.

If you want to take lessons in throwing horse-shoe-nails, call at A. W. Mott & Co's store any time you please; if you wish to buy anything call some other time.

Mr. Daniel Haight and family have returned from Iowa. Dan looks as hale and hearty as he ever did. Iowa must be a pretty good State after all in spite of hertectotalism.

A. W. Mott is the champion horse-shoe-nail pitcher. He won the prize at our last match game.

Iver Ingebrightson, civil engineer from Aldal, is now clerking at A. W. Mott & Co's again. We are glad he has let his cheerful countenance shine upon us once again, and dispel some of our every-day gloom.

Dentist Lyman says he never worked so hard in his life. The timid little lady patient says she had the nicest time imaginable, staying all day at the dentist's office to have two teeth extracted. —Oh!

AUDIVI.

Second Hand

Minneapolis Harvesters and Binders for sale. Inquire at the office of H. M. Pierce. [6-10]

A Good Scheme.

Among the dry details of that tedious lawsuit nothing could be more refreshing than a glass of Herb's Artesian lemonade or his unexcelled soda water. Call at the Branch and try it.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st. [5-tf]

Markham has a limited quantity of the Rhea Indian corn, which ripens in 70 days from planting. Leave orders early. [4-6]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending June 1st, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Daken, O T
Doore, Andres O
Gochla, Nilson
Johnson, J Christina
Leroue, Mary
Larson, Kristina Marie
Olson, Angel Julius
Osborn, C W
Rapp, P
Sullivan, Julia
Sundin, E A
Thomas, Abraham
Toupin, Mary

A. McKINNON, P. M.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., June 2d, 1885.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: HALVOR J. KOLBUSTAEN, H'd No. [illegible] for the [illegible] S. 34, T. 147, R. [illegible]. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Nils O. Paulsrud, John J. Bjornstad, John Olson, Nils Johnson, all of Melville, Polk Co., Minn. [6-11]

JOHN [illegible], Register.

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware,

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

New York Store

The Cash Bargain House!

We invite the attention of Cash Buyers to our unusually large stock of goods for Summer Wear, comprising everything in the

Dry Goods and Notion Line.

Those who are in the habit of dealing in other and smaller towns will advance their interest by paying our store a visit. In the great size and enormous variety of our stock, in the bargains which we are constantly offering and our uniform scale of

LOW PRICES,

they will find we offer inducements than can be obtained elsewhere. Buying and selling strictly for cash, taking advantage of every bargain thrown upon the market.

We do and can offer goods at Attractive Prices.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion Mowers, Champion Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

FINE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO., Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description. Fish and game in their season. Everything of the very best quality and lowest prices. Call and see us.

STANTON & CO.

Dobson's Block, Second Street.

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand, and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.

T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH

—OR IF YOU HAVE A—

Watch that you Value

Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to

C. H. SAAKE,

Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,

It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept In Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be m[redacted] Kalamazoo Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 4, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their repective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb..........Register.
L. K. Aaker..........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson..........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge..........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson..........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning..........Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague..........Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh..........Clerk of Court.
John Paterson..........Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire..........Auditor.
O. H. Lucken..........Treasurer.
D. H. Hatlestad..........Court Commissioner.
John Leo..........Attorney.
V. D. Carruth..........Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey..........Sheriff.
H. Shephard..........Coroner.
Ole Hamery..........Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist..........Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "..........Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "..........Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "..........Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "..........East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor..........R. J. Montague
Recorder..........John Moser
Treasurer..........A. C. Cowing
Justices..........G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constable..........E. Charboneau
City Attorney..........Wm. Watts
City Engineer..........E. C. Davis
Marshal..........J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward..........L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "..........Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "..........Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "..........R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large..........J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

13 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!
Boots and shoes below cost!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,
JOHN McLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Lost.

On the road between Crookston and Gentilly on Monday, May 3d a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving the pocket-book and contents at THE JOURNAL office.
[4-tf] JAMES DUPUIS.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1.400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [3-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.
[1-tf] H. STEENERSON.

Hail Insurance!

The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, with capital and assets of $5,000,000, now offers to farmers unquestionable indemnity against damage by hail at reasonable rates. Losses paid promptly on day of adjustment. Apply to MOSER & MOECKEL, agents at Crookston, Minn. [52-7]

Eugene Besse believes in good stock. He has a fine young Clyde horse which from May 10th till July 10th farmers may see as follows: Saturdays until Mondays on the farm in Lowell; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Joe Daoust's stable in Carman; Thursdays and Fridays at Julius Wagner's place one mile east of Fisher. The prices are reasonable. $8 to insure. [1-8]

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.
[49-tf]

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.
[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous o obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754
Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.
[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eigh years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,111,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,938
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.
MOSER & MOECKEL.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES,

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor,

SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON, MINN

—o—

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Beaudin and Justin Beaudin, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the tenth day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 32, 43 and 41, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $630, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 10th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date, until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that if the maker thereof should fail to pay any of said interest when due, such interest should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 21st, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 86-100 dollars, ($772.86-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Gepereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $750 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 6th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 16th A. D. 1885.
LAURETTA M. BOIES, Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys.
[4-10]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 27th day of June 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY, Sheriff of Polk County.
H. STEENERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney. [4-10]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Victor Schreader against Toussaint Benoit, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,527, dated April 26th, 1882, upon the se¼ S. 23, T. 150, n R. 40, w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Toussaint Benoit has not broken ten acres of said tract or caused the same to be broken or any part of ten acres, and he has not planted or caused to be planted five acres of trees, tree seeds, or cuttings, and there is not now any of said tract broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.
[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 20th, 1885, viz: NIELS E. PEDERSON, H'd No. 4,028, for the ne¼ S. 32, T. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. E. Lommen, Ole Christianson and Soren Johnson, Lowell, Nels Olson, Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.
[2-7] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 19th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 3d, 1885, viz: JOHANNES O. BORSLIEN, H'd No. 4037, for the s½ sw¼ S. 10, and n½ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 41. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andres O. Borslien, Jacob [illegible] Aldal, Mons [illegible] Knudson and Knud Knudson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.
[4-9] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-two and 90-100 dollars, ($642.90-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Engebrigt Gudvangen (unmarried) to the New England Mortgage Security Company bearing date the first day of July A. D. 1881, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of July A. D. 1881, at 7 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages on pages 225, 226, 227 and 228, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $630 dollars bearing even date with said mortgage, and due the 1st day of July A. D. 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note, with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, Mortgagee
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 7th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of fifty-two and 84-100 dollars, ($52.84) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zepheria Bruneau and Georgine Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin, bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 11th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.
ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN, Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Charron and Philomene Charron, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the 20th day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 90, 91 and 92, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $630 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 20th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said note, and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 13th A. D. 1885.
NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [8-9]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. } District Court.
Eleventh Judicial District.

Henry Cuno, Plaintiff, against Friederike K. Cuno, Defendant. } Summons.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the above named court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated May 16th, A. D. 1885.
GEO. H. PALMER,
[4-10] Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 12th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., June 21st, 1885, viz: INGEBOR LARSON, H'd No. 8251, for the w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼ S. 18, T. 149, R. 47. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: I. Hilda, C. Mattison, M. Finseth and John Pederson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.
[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: JOHN C. KNUDSON, H'd No. 1746, for the e½ ne¼ S. 4, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Olson, Gustave Oleson, Hans O. Hanson and Robert Borrenson, all of Crookston, Minn.
[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seventy-four sixty-six and 66-100 dollars, ($74.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 24th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 630, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 27th A. D. 1885.
JULIA P. WELLS, Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred six and 58-100 dollars, ($106.58-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeau and Arsena Beullargan his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 30th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of Section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 59-100 acres, (160 59-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.
JULIA P. WELLS, Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of Section number thirty (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) of Range number forty-three (43) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29th 1885.
OLIVER I. BLACKWELL, Mortgagee.
BEN'J. W. ELLCOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

New Drng Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a speciality. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP,

M. HAUSNBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUL IING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & [illegible]

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 4, 1883.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb..........Register.
H. K. Aaker..........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson..........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge..........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson..........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning..........Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague..........Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh..........Clerk of Court.
John Paterson..........Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire..........Auditor.
O. H. Lucken..........Treasurer.
D. H. Hallestad..........Court Commissioner.
John Leo..........Attorney.
W. D. Carruth..........Supt. of Schools.
W. P. Zwickey..........Sheriff.
H. Shephard..........Coroner.
Ole Hamery..........Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist..........Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d..........Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d..........Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th..........Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th..........East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor..........R. J. Montague
Recorder..........John Moser
Treasurer..........A. C. Cowling
Justices..........O. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constable..........E. Charboneau
City Attorney..........Wm. Watts
City Engineer..........E. C. Davis
Marshal..........J. Dowling
Ald.—1st Ward..........L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
" —2d " ....Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
" —3d " ....Fred Durand, W. Walker.
" —4th " ....R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
" —at large..........J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

GARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. R. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 75, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth, Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 23, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green gages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for the money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

$100,000

To loan on improved farms [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Crookston, Minn.

Lost.

On the road between Crookston and Gentilly, on Monday, May 8th, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving the pocket-book and contents at THE JOURNAL office.
[14-tf] JAMES DUPUIS.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1,400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [8-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.
[14-tf] H. STEENERSON.

Hail Insurance!

The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, with capital and assets of $5,000,000, now offers to farmers unquestionable indemnity against damage by hail at reasonable rates. Losses paid promptly on day of adjustment. Apply to MOSER & MOECKEL, agents at Crookston, Minn. [52-7]

Eugene Besse believes in good stock. He has a fine young Clyde horse which from May 10th till July 10th farmers may see as follows: Saturdays until Mondays on the farm in Lowell; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Joe Daoust's stable in Carman; Thursdays and Fridays at Julius Wagner's place one mile east of Fisher. The prices are reasonable. $8 to insure. [1-8]

For Sale.

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.
[49-tf]

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants, who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.
[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754.
Most Respectfully,
[88-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.
[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,510
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,090,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,089
Milwaukee Mech	1,120,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES,

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Horses and careful driver when needed.

P. A. DUFOUR

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

[illegible]

Crookston, [illegible] Minn.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON, Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, [illegible] CROOKSTON, MINN.

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1883.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Beaudin and Justin Beaudin his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the tenth day of January A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 40, 41 and 42, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 10th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date, until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that if the maker thereof should fail to pay any of said interest when due, such interest should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1883, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23) Township one hundred and fifty (150) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the [illegible] day of June A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [2-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 21st, 1883.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1881, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 21st day of March A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1886, with interest thereon from date, until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1883, and the interest now due on said interest, the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to the redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 16th A. D. 1883.
LAURETTA M. BOIES, Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys.
[4-10]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } District Court,
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steenaland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action, on the 12th day of May 1883, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 27th day of June 1883, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. P. ZWICKEY, Sheriff of Polk County.
H. STEENERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney. [4-10]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 9th, 1883.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Victor Schrader against Toussaint Benoit for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. [illegible], dated April [illegible], 1882, upon the [illegible] in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Toussaint Benoit has not broken ten acres of said tract or caused the same to be broken or any part of ten acres, and has not planted or caused to be planted [illegible] acres of trees, tree seeds, or cuttings, and that there is not now any of said tract broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May [illegible], 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 20th, 1883, viz: NIELS PEDERSON, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Christianson and Soren [illegible] [illegible] Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[3-7] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, [illegible]

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1883.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-two and 90-100 dollars, ($642.90-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Engebrigt Gudvangen, (unmarried) to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the first day of July A. D. 1881, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1881, at 7 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages on pages [illegible], 226, 227 and 228, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 dollars bearing even date with said mortgage, and due the 1st day of July A. D. 1886, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1883, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1883, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [2-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1883.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of fifty-two and 53-100 dollars ($52.53-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zephelin Bruneau and Georgina Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of December A. D. 1882, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "X" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 11th day of July A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1883.
ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN, Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th 1883.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Charron and Philomene Charron, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the 20th day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 90, 91 and 92, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 20th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1883, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be imediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said note, and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1883, at one o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 18th A. D. 1883.
NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY, Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [2-9]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court,
County of Polk. } Eleventh Judicial District.

Henry Cuno, Plaintiff, against Friederike Cuno, Defendant. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the above named court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated May 18th A. D. 1883.
GEO. H. [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.
[4-10]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 15th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., June 21st 1883, viz: INGEBOR LARSON, [illegible] [illegible] She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1883.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seventy-four and 80-100 dollars, ($74.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman, to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 26th day of March A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 630, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 17th A. D. 1883.
JULIA P. WELLS, Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1883.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred six and 58-100 dollars, ($106.58-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeau and Arsena Beullargeau his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 30th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 53-100 acres, (160 53-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1883.
JULIA P. WELLS, Mortgagee.
LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1883.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1883, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29th 1883.
OLIVER I. BLACKWELL, Mortgagee.
BEN'J. W. ELLCOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

New Drng Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night for the practice of my profession. Call or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

DR. A. NELSON.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, [illegible] CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial teeth from one to a full set inserted. Gold, Silver and Artificial filling, used as desired. Regulation of children's teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

[illegible] Proprietor.

[illegible]

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway,
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway,
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street,
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.

Coffee the best and purest in the market.

Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & [redacted]

SEEDER COMPANY

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 4, 1885.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Anker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hallestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constable	E. Charboneau
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Bowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:25. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

JUST FOR EXERCISE

AND

SPOT CASH,

MARKHAM WILL SELL

18 lbs best granulated sugar for	$1.00
14 lbs 2d granulated sugar for	1.00
15 lbs pure New Orleans sugar for	1.00
25 lbs pure buckwheat flour for	1.00
25 lbs steel cut oat meal for	1.00
25 boxes of matches for	25
50 cent Japan tea for	35
Best keg syrup for	1.75
1776 washing powder for	10
14 lbs new currents for	1.00
12 lbs best mince meat for	1.00
20 bars of soap for	1.00
15 bars soap for	1.00
10 cans blackberries for	1.00
10 cans string beans for	1.00
10 cans lima beans for	1.00
10 3 lb cans squash for	1.00
10 cans green sages for	1.00
7 cans oil sardines imported, for	1.00
3 1-gallon cans York State apples	1.00
5 cans best yellow peaches, 3 lbs	1.00
8 cans best tomatoes, 3 lbs for	1.00
6 cans Boston baked beans for	1.00
Maple syrup per quart	25
8 cans Erie strawberries for	1.00
2 lbs Climax tobacco for	1.00
Rutabagas per bushel	25

Boots and shoes at cost!

Boots and shoes below cost!

BOOTS AND SHOES AT HALF COST!

These prices are for spot cash. We are not going out of business, but are giving our yearly benefit to our customers. Take our advice and lay in a stock, as these prices will not last. We cannot replace these goods for this money. Buy before these bargains are gone.

Who is doing all this?

MARKHAM!

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,
JOHN MOLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Lost.

On the road between Crookston and Gentilly on Monday, May 3d a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving the pocket-book and contents at THE JOURNAL office.

[4-tf] JAMES DUPUIS.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1,400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [3-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[1-tf] H. STEENERSON.

Hail Insurance!

The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, with capital and assets of $5,000,000, now offers to farmers unquestionable indemnity against damage by hail at reasonable rates. Losses paid promptly on day of adjustment. Apply to MOSER & MOECKEL, agents at Crookston, Minn. [52-7]

Eugene Besse believes in good stock. He has a fine young Clyde horse which from May 10th till July 10th farmers may see as follows: Saturdays until Mondays on the farm in Lowell; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Joe Daoust's stable in Carman; Thursdays and Fridays at Julius Wagner's place one mile east of Fisher. The prices are reasonable. $8 to insure. [1-8]

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.

[49-tf]

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are, hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.

[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

At Seely's

You can find some extra fine crab-apple cider; old bourbon whisky, eight years old. Maryland Club, pure rye; Jules and G. H. Mum's extra dry champagne; imported Scotch ales and porters for medicinal purposes; also a fine stock of imported cigars. Call and sample. [22-tf]

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,099,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,933
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES,

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Good Turnouts at all times, at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

MAIN STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor,

SECOND STREET. CROOKSTON MINN

—o—

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Beaudin and Justin Beaudin, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the tenth day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of January A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 40, 41 and 41, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $650, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 10th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date, until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that if the maker thereof should fail to pay any of said interest when due, such interest should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 21st, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Gepereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 6th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 16th A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
[4-10] Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure,

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 27th day of June 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [1-10]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Victor Schrader against Toussaint Benoit for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,527, dated April 24th, 1882, upon the se¼ S. 35, T. 150, n. R. 40, w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Toussaint Benoit has not broken ten acres of said tract or caused the same to be broken or any part of ten acres, and he has not planted or caused to be planted five acres of trees, tree seeds or cuttings, and there is not now any of said tract broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 20th, 1885, viz: NIELS K. PEDERSON, H'd No. 4,063, for the ne¼ S. 22, T. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. E. Lommen, Ole Christianson and Soren Johnson, Lowell, Nels Olson, Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[2-7] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 19th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 3d, 1885, viz: JOHANNES O. BORSLIEN, H'd No. 4407, for the s½ sw¼ S. 10, and n½ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andres O. Borslien, Jacob H. Aldal, Simon Knudson and Knud Knudson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[4-10] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred forty-two and 90-100 dollars, ($642.90-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Engebrigt Gudvangen (unmarried) to the New England Mortgage Security Company bearing date the first day of July A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of July A. D. 1884, at 7 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages on pages 225, 226, 227 and 228, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 dollars bearing even date with said mortgage, and due the 1st day of July A. D. 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note, with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st, 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section twenty-six (26) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-8]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 7th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of fifty-two and 24-100 dollars. ($52.24-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zepherin Bruneau and Georgina Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin, bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 11th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys
for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Charron and Philomene Charron, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the 20th day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 90, 91 and 92, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $650, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 20th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said note; and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 18th A. D. 1885.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [2-9]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. } District Court,
Eleventh Judicial District.

Henry Cuno, Plaintiff,
against,
Friederite K. Cuno, Defendant. } Summons.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the above named court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated May 18th, A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER,
[4-10] Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 12th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., June 21st, 1885, viz: INGEBOR LARSON, H'd No. 8851, for the w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼ S. 18, T. 149, R. 47. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: I. Hilda, C. Mattson, M. Finseth and John Pederson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: JOHN C. KNUDSON, H'd No. 1146, for the s½ ne¼ S. 4, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: N. K. Olson, Gustave Oleson, Hans O. Hanson and Robert Borrenson, all of Crookston, Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seventy-four sixty-six and 66-100 dollars, ($74.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 24th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 630, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred six and 58-100 dollars, ($106.58-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeon and Arsena Beullargeon his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 20th day of March A. D. 1883; and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 50-100 acres, (150 50-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼,) and the northwest quarter (¼,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29th 1885.

OLIVER I. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.

BEN'J. W. ELLCOTT, Attorney for
Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUHNBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON, MINN.

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply. Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase elsewhere.

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

Call in and examine our goods and prices.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & [illegible]

SEEDER COMPANY.

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

An Agricultural Fair.

Several prominent farmers have expressed the wish that an agricultural fair be held in Polk County this fall and the idea strikes us very favorably. We know that Polk County is now in shape that she need not be ashamed to show her stock—in fact she has every reason to be proud of her progress in this particular. We believe that if it was all gathered in one place it would open the eyes of more than one man to what is going on in the county. Here to accomplish this is the point. We believe that all who have good stock to show would be willing to show it should the opportunity occur and this should be made the special business of some prominent farmer who would take enough interest in the matter to make it a success. It could be done in that way, and there should be a town organization of farmers in every township to aid in all such matters.

Marshall County Leader: District court closed at noon on Wednesday, after eight days of very successful labor. It was decided the smoothest and most pleasant term of court we ever attended. Judge Reynolds is a pleasant, patient, pains-taking judge, and when he has occasion to sit down on a fellow, he does it in a manner that makes the victim feel as though he ought to say "thank you, sir," instead of finding fault; and his unostentatious and gracious manner of handling his court, at once forbids ill-nature and wrangling among attorneys and litigants, and thus, instead of snarling, snapping, scalping bee, his court moves along more in the order of a dignified business and social gathering. And the attorneys, jurors litigants, and all interested in the business of the term vied with each other in complimenting and praising the new judge.

[illegible]ole: Beautifying door-yards [illegible] the chief occupation of man in this place, and if it goes on there will be few places to be found that will surpass us in this regard. Alderman Chiniquy is a master hand of this art. The newspaper man never gets enough ahead to spare a dollar for this purpose so he is excused:

Say now, you stop! Havn't we raked and raked and scolded in the frantic endeavor to faithfully obey the mandate of our city dads in this particular? And don't every load of hay brought to town go right over that lot and every team eat its rations on that lot and fill our soul with grief and vexation? If there is any one thing we do brag about it is our care for that same lot and we dislike to have you rob us of our laurels so ruthlessly! Come now, neighbor, take it all back, won't you?

MOORHEAD, May 28th, 1885.

Editor Polk County Journal:

Have received a letter from R. C. Judson, Secretary Minnesota Dairyman's Association, saying: "Additional lecturers to those already mentioned have agreed to come. Gov. Hubbard, State Auditor Braden and Gen. Baker have promised to go with us. Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, cannot go with us but will be at Moorhead Thursday night or Friday morning. As most of the members will be accompanied by their wives, we anticipate an unusually pleasant time. We shall probably leave St. Paul by special train after an early breakfast, and make a few short stops on the way up. Now, let me say to you that you want to make calculations for a tremenduous crowd, for we are coming with our families. Seventeen lecturers have promised to attend, and among them the best in the dairy field; in fact, we must have this meeting at your city (Moorhead) the largest and best ever held in the United States; and from the present outlook it will be. We shall get out our circulars as soon as I can see the President and will send you some for distribution. I have secured special rates over the C. M. & St. P., St. P. M. & O., St. Paul & Duluth, West Wisconsin and N. P. railroads to St. Paul express pay one way and return free for exhibits."

So we expect the grandest time ever seen in the Northwest. Yours, truly,

F. J. SCHREIBER.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

The word "district" in acts of March 3d, 1877, and June 9th, 1880, relating to final proofs, refers to judicial and not land districts. (Commr. to W. J. Mooney, April 1st, 1885.)

HOMESTEADS.

A party who knew when he made his entry that his conditions were such as would not ena[redacted] to comply with th[illegible]ds set up such [illegible]rfeiture of his [illegible] Ryan, Ass't [illegible] of entry man [illegible]e the patent should issue to his heirs or devisee. (Augustus vs. Swisher, Comm'r, May 6th, 1885.)

3d. H'd law contemplates residence from date of entry and claimant cannot maintain such residence while residing upon another tract under the preemption law. (Exparte Coward Secr'y, April 30th, 1885.)

ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD.

[illegible] a second additional H'd entry. (Expart Thornton Acting Secr'y. April 30th, 1885.)

PREEMPTIONS.

No inflexible rule can be formulated as to what constitutes good faith in settlement and residence. Condition of party and circumstances in each case considered. (Thornton vs. Ricard. Acting Secr'y. April 30th, 1885.

2d. Occasional visits to land and scant improvements not evidence of good faith. (Cleaves vs. French. Secr'y. April 30th, 1885.)

3. Application of claimant for the cancellation of his filing without prejudice upon the ground of a prior settlement on the tract, rejected because it was only alleged that prior settler had performed a few trivial acts of settlement, were not followed up by residence. (Exparte Birch. Comm'r. May 20th, 1885.)

TIMBER CULTURE.

Contest affidavit against T. C. entry may be made upon information and belief. It should be accompanied by affidavit showing party's qualification, but will not be held defective on this account unless objection made at hearing. (Butler vs. Mohan, Acting Secr'y. April 30th, 1885.)

2d. Work done by entry man's vendor or agent equivalent to work done by himself. (Beeken vs. Martin Secr'y. April 19th, 1885.)

RE-ENTRY.

Credit for fees and commission paid on entry cancelled for illegality allowed to party who applies to re-enter same tract. (Exparte Boyd Ass't. Comm'r. April 27th, 1885.)

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The essential foundation of a recognizable claim, not appearing, it should not be considered. (Peralta Grant. Comm'r. to Sur. General, Arizona, May 2d, 1885.)

RAILROADS.

Land withdrawn for and afterwards relinquished by a R. R. Company, not included in a later grant and withdrawal which took effect to such relinquishment. (Hastings & Dakota R. R. Co., vs. Maxwell, Secr'y. April 21st, 1885.

This circular removes the suspension of a large number of mineral entries and was made on my application in case of Congress lode claim.

MINERALS.

Surveys of mining claims need not be amended to conform to requirements of mineral circular of Dec. 4th, 1884, if entry was allowed prior to receipt of circular at Local office. (Circular May 11th, 1885.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

A HEAVY AND WEIGHTY ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION.

BY GEORGE R. SCOTT.

A lady has asked me to write a lengthy argument in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. I can give her one that is over twelve miles long, without any stretching. Here it is:

It is stated that over 60,000 of the inhabitants of this country yearly fill drunkards' graves. Now if the bodies of these unfortunate beings were laid side by side it would be hard work to pack them so that there would be 5,000 to a mile, and it would therefore require twelve miles to take in the 60,000 dead dodies. Hitch up a good horse and it would consume at least an hour's time riding alongside of this horrible string of dead humanity. If you should try and walk the distance, for three hours you would be passing the slain of King Alcohol. If they were placed lengthways you would be from sunrise till ten o'clock at night in passing by them. What an argument as far as length is concerned!

It is not only a lengthy, but also a heavy argument. Sixty thousand dead bodies would at least weigh six million pounds. Surely no one can find fault with the lightness of prohibition reasoning.

Think of this row of slaughtered humanity, its ghastly appearance. The majority of the bodies barely covered with raiment, and the flesh bruised and discolored by what had caused "the candle of life to go out."

I hate to write about it. The very thought makes me shiver. Yet I am asked for arguments, and I give one that is over twelve miles in length and weighs over six million pounds.

Who compose this pile of decomposed bodies? They come from every grade of society. To make this road-bed (twelve miles long, and averaging over five feet wide) the intelligent as well as the illiterate have been cut down by the monster Drink curse.

Let us walk quietly along this human macadamized road, and see whose bones have been made to pave it. Young men who once were the pride of fond mothers, and women who once were greeted with the kindest kiss that a father could bestow. Here an aged toper whose iron constitution [illegible] poor, half-starved-looking corpse, tha, for a few years, walked around asking to be buried, and further along female forms that even yet bear evidence of past beauty. Heads covered with black hair are numerous, and if the facts could be known of the misery the victims have suffered, it would be wondered that any of them lived so long.

Rags, filth, groans, and curses have helped to harden this road. Tears of bitter anguish that have been shed help to keep down the dust. No electric lights on this avenue of death; it's dark, cold and dismal. The names of the dead are not even known in some cases; but on each body is stamped "L. M." (legalized murder.) How does it sound? Harshly, but true. Cover the victims up from the sight of men, and still the stench arises. And every hour adds fresh bodies to the already terrible row.

But the Government receives a certain amount per head; and this a Christian land!

Should not this wicked and disgraceful traffic in bodies and souls be prohibited? Town after town says "No!" Men claiming to be brave and good declare that the time for putting a stop to having miles of humanity yearly slain has not yet arrived.

Count me out of that class. I don't pretend to be very good; but the way I view it, it does not take a man or woman with an angelic heart to call a halt on such an inhuman trafic.

African slavery was awful; but the loss of life and misery caused by the manufacture and sale of intoxicants takes the prize for incarnate devilishness.

Good men of every Christian denomination and political party must help to put a stop to it.

Don't postpone the time for doing your whole duty. Last year the death-road was over twelve miles long; and unless immediate action is taken the year 1885 will have a still longer one.

Almost every day brings to our ears some new horror caused by drink. One has just reached us from Georgia. A young man married a young lady of a prominent family, carried her to his own home in a distant part of the State. In about a year, a younger sister was betrothed, and the married sister invited her, before her marriage, to spend a few weeks with her. The sister came. Instead of finding her married sister in a happy home, she was shocked to learn that the young husband was already a blasted wreck of a man, had already the delirium tremens. He came home and retired to a room separate from that occupied by his wife. The two sisters slept together. In the night the husband came rushing into the room with a pistol, yelling and declaring that serpants were after him. Springing towards the bed, he fired five bullets into the quivering body of his wife, each one of which was deadly, and then seizing the young sister, dragged her from the bed and sent a bullet crashing through her brain! Is it any wonder that Georgia is wheeling into the ranks of Prohibition?—[Exchange.

A WORD FOR GUERNSEYS.

From the Farm, Stock and Home.

The popularity and usefulness of Jersey cattle in this country are assured. The farmers on the island of Jersey have jealously guarded their cattle for a great many years, and produced a race of cows of which they may justly feel proud. As far back as 1789, the Isle of Jersey—which still retains its ancient privilege of self-government—passed a stringent law, prohibiting the importation of cattle from France, but there has not been, until a recent period, any legal restricions against the introduction of cattle from England or Guernsey and the adjacent islands. There is abundant evidence to show, however, the care that has been taken to produce a pure breed and preserve its purity. Thomas Quale, who wrote in 1812, and is more widely quoted as authority on Jersey cattle matters than any other writer on the subject, says: "The general purity of the breed is guarded by the rooted opinions of the inhabitants, rather better than by the sanctions of law."

The same authority considers the Jerseys and Guernseys essentially the same, although the latter deviates from the common type and presents a greater affinity with the races of Normandy. The breeders in Guernsey, while preserving the quality of richness in milk have had an eye to increased size. The average size is greater than Jerseys, probably from 20 to 25 per cent., which, with not a few dairy farmers, is a point of interest. An American who has visited the Channel Islands and examined the cattle on all of them, informs us that many Guernsey cattle have sufficient size and such form as to make them fair animals for the butcher, are nearly alike in leading characteristics.

The Guernseys may be commended to those who, while liking the Jerseys as especially adapted to butter dairies, prefer larger animals. The Guernseys give very rich milk, and the butter is naturally of high color.

WENTZEL & RAUCH,
Sample Rooms.
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
For a fine mixed or straight drink call on the boys. The choicest liquors and cigars in stock.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINN.

NOTICE
TO OWNERS OF
STEAM THRESHER
ENGINES.

A meeting of Steam Threshing Machine owners will be held at

Ericsson's Hall,

Crookston, on SATURDAY, JUNE 13th, 1885, at 1 o'clock p. m.
IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

G. L. Gray,
Fred Richardson,
T. Wallace,
} Com.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. }
District Court, 7th Judicial District.

Alonzo Potter, Plaintiff. vs. S. H. Wood, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 7th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Otter Tail upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Alonzo Potter and against S. H. Wood, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: All of the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section twenty-two (22,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) and that I shall, on Saturday the 11th day of July A. D. 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant S. H. Wood, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to one thousand three hundred eighty-two ($1382.60-100) dollars and sixty 60-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 6th day of November 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

H. E. RAWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff Polk County, Minn.
[6-12] Dated Crookston, Minn., June 1st 1885.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER
Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.

—PEDIGREE.—

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.

TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

MERCHANTS'
BILLIARD HALL,
FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
J. E. MITTON, Propeietor,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINN.
The new Merchants' Hotel, recently re-fitted and re-furnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public, who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants' when in the city.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
[illegible] MAIN STREET [illegible]

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands.
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

WALL PAPER.
Headquarters at Potter & George's Drug Store--Medical Hall!

A full line direct from the East. No two patterns alike and different from any ever shown in Crookston before.

No trouble to show our samples, and you are invited to call-YOU!

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
[illegible] Collection and Land Office Business made a [illegible]

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
[illegible]

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY.
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,
TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	9 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 53 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 22 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 02 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 13 "	6 13 "
9 40 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 00 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 p m	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 58 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
2 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } am
4 05 "	2 53 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 26 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 15 } D
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 00 }
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 03 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
ARDWAR, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN
Will attend to all professional calls prompt[illegible]

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, [illegible]
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security. Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JUNE 11, 1885. NO. 7

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year.
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 00	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 00	9 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 00	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	20 00
¼ column	3 25	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	25 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	25 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

The sturdy Guernseyman has departed less in his breeding from the original type of his butter cow than the Jerseyman. A century ago her merits were so fully appreciated that it was determined that the introduction of any foreign blood must be undesirable, and in 1789 a law was passed by the Insular Legislature forbidding the importation of any cow, heifer, bull or calf, under a penalty of 200 livres and the forfeiture of the boat and tackle which should bring them, and a further penalty of 50 livres on any sailor on board who should fail to inform of the importation. Since that date it is probable that the cattle of the island of Guernsey have remained as absolutely pure as any breed that is known. The aim that has animated these many years of care has been to produce a cow as perfect as possible for the dairy of luxury—a cow to produce milk and cream of marvelous richness, and butter that in grain, flavor, and golden color excels that of any and all other breeds. The most remarkable characteristic of the Guernsey is the richness of the animal. It is seen in every point. The horn is soft and full of color; the hoofs are usually like tortoise shell; the skin is soft and of a golden yellow tint, and the inside of the ears is still more highly colored, while the same orange hue seems to glow from the bag, as if there were light under the soft skin. In the mature, well-bred animal both eye and hand find evidence that all secretions are rich and of high quality, and a careful examination prepares the mind for understanding why the butter made from Guernsey cream possesses qualities that are not obtainable from the milk of any other animal. The disposition of these cattle is remarkably gentle and affectionate. On the Island their care is usually confided to women and children, whose gentle ways are reflected in the quiet demeanor of their family favorites. Almost all the milk produced by the cattle of Guernsey is made into butter. This butter is carried to the handsome stone market building of St. Petersport, where the matrons sit awaiting their customers with their pats of golden butter daintily displayed in the deep green leaves of the Guernsey cabbage. It invariably commands the highest price on the Island and in England. When Mr. Ledyard was there its price was eighteen cents per pound above that made on the sister island of Jersey. The cattle on the Island are in almost all instances tethered, and have but very little food beyond the grasses that in so moist a climate afford pasturage during nearly all the year. Although little or no grain is fed the yield of butter from a mature Guernsey cow is expected to average a pound a day for the year, and there are many trustworthy statements of cows making 14 and 15 Guernsey pounds of butter, equal to 16 and 18 pounds of our weight, per week, without the forcing food that in this country has ruined many a fine cow by unnatural stimulation for the purpose of making a great butter record.

When I commenced with Guernseys I found that the milk of one, mingled with that of fifteen grade Short-horns and grade Jerseys, gave a fine tinge of color to the united product. Later, with Guernseys only in my winter dairy, the butter has been of rich, golden color, and had at all times the flavor that rich [redacted] cates when natural. at the Guernsey is of a large class of viceable and profitable following reasons: ernsey is eminently eminently a dairy farmer. lity, and especially yellow color of the annot be excelled or r breed. uantity of milk is is well kept up to calving, and that as much (if not more) butter can be made from it as from that of any other breed.

4th. That, being also a substantial good-sized animal, with the tendency to fatten rapidly when dried off, the sources of profit to her owner are increased.

5th. That it is a particularly quiet, gentle, and tractable breed.

6th. That the oxen are large, strong, and intelligent, and fatten readily when put up to be fed, making good beef.

7th. That the calves are of good size and hardy.

8th. That its grades are strongly marked with its characteristics.

L. W. LEDYARD.

I. J. Clapp and N. K. Fairbank, noted breeders of Guernseys, says of this fine breed that is now attracting much attention:

"Our own experience with the Guernsey covers nearly four years. They have been with us through all the vicissitudes of climate. We have brought them direct from quarantine, and they have stood the variations of climate and temperature remarkably well. We have kept them side by side with other breeds of milk and butter cows until we are confirmed in our opinion that they are the best breed of dairy cows for the West. Their fine size, and noble, sturdy look, make them attractive, while their gentle dispositions render them great pets. Their fine flow of rich milk and the high color which they impart to their butter place them beyond competition as butter cows, and their good-sized teats make them free milkers. They are good feeders and will stand feeding remarkably well. They have a great attraction for the general farmer as well as the dairyman.

Cattle Parade.

Minneapolis Evening Journal: The fine street parade of the handsome herd of Holstein Friesian cattle last evening, was seen by at least fifty thousand people, and was the talk of the town last night. The sidewalks all along the route were crowded with people, particularly Washington and Nicollet avenues, and the sight was a very pretty one. The sharp contrast of the clear black and clear white markings of their silky coats, gives this beautiful breed of cattle a wonderful attractive appearance, especially when a number of them are gathered in a herd. To experts in stock the fine breeding of the animals was evident and was very generally remarked. The fact is that no better of this best of all dairy breeds exists in the United States than that to which these beauties belong, and which has been kept for two years in Swift County. The herd of one hundred and sixty head is so well known among the dairymen of the State that men travel hundreds of miles to see it, and we believe it is a part of the programme of the State Dairymens Association which meets at Moorhead this month, to halt their train at Brookside Farm on purpose to get a view of the herd on their prairie pastures. These cattle were brought to Minnesota by Hon. V. G. Hush, Capt. A. G. Wilcox, and Geo. F. Jackson, of Minneapolis, who with Col. W. W. Liggett of Benson, Minn., made up the company known as the Northwestern Importers and Breeders' Association. The annual sale of these fine cattle, the best dairy cattle in the world, will be an immense advantage to the agricultural interests, and the enterprising men who have introduced them to the northwest deserve credit and profit accordingly.

YOUR PATRONAGE.

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me.

C. M. OHL,

Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

Furniture Store,

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. 24

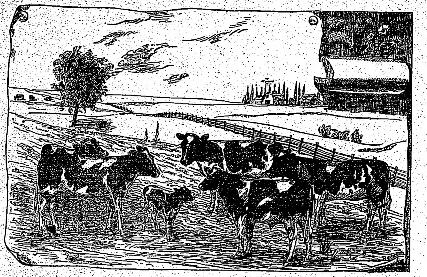
MERCHANTS HOTEL,

J. E. MITTON, Proprietor.

CORNER BROADWAY AND ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The new Merchants Hotel is newly refitted and refurnished is now ready to accommodate the traveling public who are cordially invited to stop at the Merchants when in the city.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.—Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

Second Street Bakery.

FRESH BREAD,

BUNS AND CAKES,

OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery,

FINE STOCK OF

CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & So.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.

CROOKSTON. MINNESOT

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

MERCHANTS'

BILLIARD HALL,

FRED ANDERSON, Proprietor.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 11, 1885.

ROUND' HOME.

Some of that nice New York maple sugar still on hand at Herb's.

For a fine assortment of parasols try the New York store.

The growing crops never looked better in the Valley than at present.

Buy your shoes and slippers at the New York store. Their goods are the best and prices always the lowest.

Herb has just received an invoice of nice lucious bannanas. Try them.

Who can't have a dress? They are selling 12½ yards of dress goods, any color, for $1 at the New York store.

We learn that W. R. Dunn formerly of the Chronicle, has gone to Nebraska.

Saturday, afternoon and evening the popular New York store was jammed with customers. George and his army of clerks were almost flying.

A. P. Bond has gone below. Whether for life or a visit we are unable to learn.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. A. C. Cowing on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Try Herb's ice-cold soda water and artesian lemonade, and you will desire no other.

Mr. O. Tharaldson, formerly a county commissioner of Polk County, is in the city this week.

Dick Hussey and Louis Raeim have gone on an exploring expedition to the Red Lake pine region.

Judge J. P. Nelson, of Warren, is attending court this week. He looks very much improved in health.

When you want to buy a black cashmere dress by all means call and see their line at the New York store. Their prices are always right.

Judge Reynolds is improving slowly. Strong hopes are entertained of his early recovery to his usual health.

Buy your lawns at the New York store.

Peter Cornelius treated himself to a furlough last week and went down into Otter Tail County to visit old friends.

You can find the best 5 cent all linen damask in the city at the New York store.

Barlow & Wilson's Minstrels will appear at the Opera house on Monday evening next. Box office now open.

The largest shipment of trunks ever received in Crookston was received last week at the New York store. One solid carload. They were bought direct from the manufacturers, and they can and of course they will sell them at the same price that small dealers pay for them.

John Erickson, one of the early settlers of Moorhead, was in the city on Tuesday. He says that our city is improving wonderfully.

Wm. Ross and his sister, Mrs. D. Jacobus, left on Monday evening for a trip to their native land, Scotland. They will be away two or three months.

A few more kid gloves left at 65 cents at the New York store.

We have received a neat St. P. M. & M. folder discriptive of the watering places on the St. P. M. & M. R. R. There are more and finer summer resorts on this line of road than on any other in the Union and they are becoming more and more famous each year.

Men's low shoes at $1.25, at the New York store.

W. E. McKinzie has fixed up the Second Street news stand in fine shape where may be found all the leading periodicals, story books, magazines and blank books. He has arranged an ice cream parlor where he dishes up frozen sweetness in chunks. Nice refreshing lemonade and the choicest of fruits always on tap. Drop in and sample Mac's stock.

A new line of ¼ oil cloth, warranted not to crack, at 80 centts, at the New York store.

Ole Bang went out to his farm in the Thirteen Towns last week. At Aldal he was joined by Knute Nelson. They procured the services of A. J. Hamery to drive them out with his team. They saw the survey corps of the B. & N. W. R. R. in Tp. 147, R. 86. Mr. Hamery drove 70 miles on the last day of the rip which, considering the going was pretty good time.

When you visit Crookston and want to purchase any goods by all means pay the New York store a visit.

Hoard's Dairyman: E. W. Daniels of Auroraville, Wis., has a calf half Holstein and native, dropped the last day of December that weighed at two months old [illegible] pounds. Up to this time it had been fed only skim milk and hay. When four months old it tipped the beam at 465 pounds. The last two months it was fed skim milk, a little oat meal with oats and hay.

The people say that they are selling goods cheaper at the New York store than any place in the city.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

No. 1 Hard wheat 77 cents.

Barlow & Wilson next Monday evening.

California fruits every day at Herb's Branch.

The finest pineapples in the market at Herb's Branch.

The artesian lemonade still leads the dance, at Herb's Branch.

Herb will be prepared to take the lead in the flag trade. He has 15 gross fo all sizes.

Charlie Seely has painted his front up nicely and looks as cosy as you please.

The famous Studio and Orange Blossom cigar at the Second Street News Stand.

Herb says he is bound to supply the demand for everything in his line if he don't lay up a cent.

The Mossifins are building a large barn on the alley on block 7, between Fletcher and Loring avenues.

Prof. Thompson believes in a free use of paint. Leastwise he has improved the looks of his shop by its use.

Strawberries received fresh every day at Herb's Branch. The choicest, freshest and largest in the market.

M. R. Brown will move the Merchant's hotel and fix up a farmer's hotel, a place where farmers can find good accommodations at a nominal cost.

Another contest is announced at the skating rink for next Saturday evening Reserved seats $1, admission 75, gallery 50. Don't fail to see the Grand Skating Rink Scene.

M. R. Brown has purchased the Merchant's Hotel building of Felix Fournet and will move it to the corner of Main and Fourth Sts., and fit it up in good shape.

E. D. Childs bought a fine Holstein cow at the sale in Minneapolis last Thursday. Price $200. Mr. Childs says the Holstein is the coming cow for the Red River Valley.

The Barlow & Wilson Minstrel Troupe is said, by our exchanges, to be the best minstrel troupe on the road. They will appear in this city, for one night only Monday evening, June 15th, is their date.

H. M. Pierce received a dozen bronze turkey eggs by express on Wednesday from some unknown source. He will try and develop the whole business into Thanksgiving dinners. Leave orders early.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Dufour arrived home from St. Peter last Saturday evening where Mr. Dufour has been under the care of Dr. McIntyre since his removal from the Hospital for the Insane on the 27th of April. Dr. McIntyre, though a young man, is already experienced, and his skillful treatment tells for the better on our old friend Dufour.

Herb's Branch is headquarters for all kinds of fruits.

W. H. Standish is about to go to Washington in the interest of his pine land bill. We have examined the bill closely and think its provisions more favorable for the settlers than any other methods that have been suggested or that are in vogue at present, and it is certainly more favorable for the government than any other. We trust he may make it win.

Judge Stearns took a drive out to section 8 to see J. O. Milne's fine stock farm and the new creamery there in operation. The Judge expressed great pleasure in what he saw and compliments Mr. Milne very highly upon his able management and the excellent order in which everything is kept. He says that if our farmers are wise they will avail themselves of the opportunity to improve their stock which they now have.

Eugene Stilwell made his farewell round last week, introducing their new traveling man, Mr. John Lloyd. While Gene was one of the most popular boys on the road and all regret that he has decided to remain in the house for the future instead of traveling yet in Mr. Lloyd the house seems to have got as near to Gene's style as it is possible to do—we do not expect to be disappointed and trust that we shall not.

Benton, Waldo & Co's Maxwell appeared in the flesh, (and in good spirits) during our temporrary absence last week. Of course if Max ever would have occasion to visit our city it would be during our absence or some other time, but nevertheless their self-spacing type is the boss. Our space forbids a full description of the aforesaid but we are moved to remark that if you ever need anything in their line B., W. & Co., are the boys to supply it first-class in short order.

MARRIED.

OLAFSON—EIKEN.—At Fisher, on Sunday evening June 7th, 1885 by Rev. A. C. Anderson, Mr. Torwal Olafson to Miss Annie Eiken, both of this city.

The happy couple returned to this city to receive the hearty congratulations of hosts of friends who all unite in the wish that the new firm may be as successful as has been the firm of Bigham & Olafson of which firm Tom is an honored and successful member. They have gone to housekeeping in Andrew Hanson's house on Main Street all the same like old folks.

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

OPEN AIR CONCERTS.

Herb has received a lot of new sheet music for his open air concerts which will be played by the full orchestra at every entertainment. Admission free.

PROGRAM.

HILDA WALTZER..........Von Godbray.
DIE HAST JA DIE EOAONSHN......Schubert.
DER SCHONE FERDINAND....Waltzer, Von Schraeder.
CARMEN POLLKA..............................
TRAMWAY GALOPP..............................
FAUST WALTZER..............Von Gounod.
THE HAPPY BALL NIGHT..Galop, with Chorus.
THE GUARDS WALTZ..........D. Godfrey.
FEUER NEHR GALOPP.........Von Hertel.
WEIN WEIB UND GEZANG...Waltzer, Von Strauss.
LES CLETCHES DE CORNEVILLE.....Valses par O. Metra.

Second Hand

Minneapolis Harvesters and Binders for sale. Inquire at the office of H. M. Pierce. [6-10]

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st. [5-tf]

COURT CASES.

The case of the State vs. G. Penska, brought to Polk from Norman on a change of venue, was the first. Verdict of guilty as charged, was rendered. It was a case of grand larceny.

Jas. Greenhalgh vs. the Crookston Boom and Water Power Co. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,500.

Robt. Nevins vs. Wm. Steege. Continued.

Edward Worth vs. W. F. Zwickey. Dismissed.

Svan Hereiot vs. Anna LaChapelle. Continued.

Michael Doran vs. Pillsbury & Hurlbut. Referred.

Peter Cornelius vs. Crookston Boom and Water Power Co. Dismissed.

Same vs. same. Dismissed.

L. O. Tommerdahl vs. same. Dismissed.

Felter & Johnson vs. Felter & Cliffgaard. Settled.

Village of Red Lake Falls vs. F. J. Detling. Court.

P. A. Dufour vs. Schreader & Lorge. Continued.

J. W. Howes vs. Frank Sterrett et al. Referred.

American B. N. O. and S. M. Co. vs. J. Gleason et al. Dismissed.

H. D. Pinkerton vs. J. P. Nelson et al. Consolidated with No. 33.

D. M. Osborne & Co. vs. John G. Johnson. Judgment for six cents.

C. & G. Cooper vs. W. J. Ellis et al. Judgment for plaintiff.

James Corrigan vs. E. D. Schraeder. Stricken from calendar.

George Crocker vs. M. Williams et al Judgment for amount claimed.

E. Filiatrault vs. W. F. Zwickey. Settled.

Morrison & Ledeboer vs. E. Filiatrault. Settled.

Hugh Thompson et al, vs. L. Freeman. Judgment for defendant.

Plano Manufacturing Co. vs. Erick Jordal. Answer withdrawn.

Thos. Moren vs. L. Freeman. Dismissed on stipulation.

Morrison & Ledeboer vs. E. Filiatrault. Settled.

Frank Higby vs. Edna P. Neff and Isaac W. Webb. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

Louis Brouilette vs. Geo. Brunelle. Verdict for plaintiff for $4.50.

Hans M. Hanson et al vs. Nils P. Johnson. Settled.

E. K. Hanson vs. Hans O. Koppang. Judgment below offered for want of prosecution.

Edna P. Webb vs. W. F. Zwickey. Settled.

Knute Osmundson vs H. Anstadt. Referred.

Ole J. Rosley vs. St. P. M. & M. R. R. Co. Continued.

P. A. Dufour vs. Merchants' Bank of Canada. Continued.

Joseph Nelson vs. Henry D. Pinkerton. Jury waived.

Geo. Stahl vs. Kristofer Sandmoen. Referred.

L. S. Follett et al vs. J. W. House. Referred.

John A. Dowling, administrator, vs. A. A. Ledeboer. Verdict for plaintiff for $202.33. Motion for new trial.

Francis Labissoniere Jr. vs. Charles McCarthy. Continued to Dec. term.

Exchange Nat'l Bank of Pole, Ill. vs. Samuel Currie. Verdict for plaintiff for $140.25.

Louis Berthiaume vs. J. K. Sanders et al. Referred.

E. Hamery vs. M. Leguee et al. Verdict for plaintiff.

Prentice & McClatchen vs. P. B. Champagne et al. Motion for continuance.

Russell & Co. vs Elias Steenerson. Verdict for plaintiff.

Adolph Moldenhauser vs. W. D. Bailey. Referred.

Adam Tait vs. E. T. Morgan. Continued.

C. A. Rude vs. Martin Johnson and Ole Hoven. Stricken from calendar.

Lucien O'Brien vs. P. A. Dufour. Proceedings stayed until guardian is appointed.

D. Bray vs. J. B. DeCory. Judgment below affirmed.

Village of St. Hilaire vs. Red River and Lake of the Woods R. R. Co. Dismissed.

Same vs. W. S. Morse. Judgment affirmed.

State of Minnesota vs. Jos. Patnoude. Continued to Dec. term.

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

New York Store

The Cash Bargain House!

We invite the attention of Cash Buyers to our unusually large stock of goods for Summer Wear, comprising everything in the

Dry Goods and Notion Line.

Those who are in the habit of dealing in other and smaller towns will advance their interest by paying our store a visit. In the great size and enormous variety of our stock, in the bargains which we are constantly offering and our uniform scale of

LOW PRICES,

they will find we offer inducements that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Buying and selling strictly for cash, taking advantage of every bargain thrown upon the market.

We do and can offer goods at Attractive Prices.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion Mowers, Champion Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

A Full Supply of Binding Twine.

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING [illegible] NEW, NEAT [illegible]

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars [illegible]

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MEAT MARKET

STANTON & CO. Proprietors.

Choice meats of every description [illegible]

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.

T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH

—OR IF YOU HAVE A—

Watch that you Value

Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to

C. H. SAAKE,

Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,

It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

—ALSO DEALERS IN—

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have

Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything [redacted] needs. A different a may be mention brate Kalamazoo Spri Harrow, Diam Harr Trowbridge Broa

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

First Sale of This Herd This Side of Chicago.

St. Paul Globe.

The first annual sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and indeed the very first public sale of these fine cattle this side of Chicago, took place yesterday afternoon at the fair ground, under the auspices of the Northwestern Importers' and Breeders' Association. Stock breeders from all over the State were present and the competition ran high for choice heads. J. A. Mason, of Kalamazoo, swung the mallet in approved style and entertained the bidders at the same time. In all there were thirty-six head sold, the total amount paid being $10,414, or an average of $289,30 a head. The highest price for a single head was paid by A. P. & W. R. Tanner, of Moorhead, $605, for Kuperus Namkje, an imported Friesland cow. The sales were as follows:

A. P. & W. R. Tanner, Moorhead—Kuperus Namkje, $605; the Baron, $340; Athena, $250; Wignia, $400; Reinskje, $335; Dora 3d, $400.

A. J. Smith, Osseo—Vincen, $205; Rhea, $145; Melia, $330; Neinke, $330; Psyche, $155; Komaroff, $100.

I. C. Seely, Minneapolis—Juna, $300; Beth, $300; Emmetje, $320; Tulip Konig, $290; Winsumer, $350; Hoxsie, $100.

Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, for the State University—Jennie, $255; Albertje 3d, $255; Blijd, $450; Wietske 5th, $300; Betsey, $430; Valentine, $580.

Walter Coleman, Madison, Dakota—Faust, $225.

John Blaisdell, Minneapolis—Priam, $205.

T. H. Wood, Litchfield—Wilheim, $310.

H. W. Heinen, Jordan, Minn.—Ambrosia, $325.

E. D. Meldrum, Asbye, Minn.—Grover, $325.

E. F. Erwin, Litchfield—Le Claire, $195.

Robert Fotherby, Cannon Falls—Ibsen, $250.

H. C. Butler, Minneapolis—Kathleen, $250.

James Davis, Bloomington—Imogen, $210.

L. A. Caznov, Moorhead—Reitzumer, $235.

B. S. Bull, Minneapolis—Mignon, $250.

E. D. Childs & Co., Carman—Olga, $200.

While some of these figures are high, none are considered especially fancy, and those who purchased were well satisfied with their bargains. The cattle showed up in splendid form, and seem destined to be popular with breeders. The cross with natives is excellent, and for deep milkers the Holstein cows are unexcelled.

Lost His Ear.

Ada Journal: O. H. Myran was in bad luck on Sunday last. He went out with some friends inspecting the country east. The party had two rigs and coming home at a pretty good pace they somehow managed to collide. Mr. Myran was thrown forward like a shot and his head struck the forward wheel of his own buggy and he was thrown in under the other buggy. The horses were unmanageable and the wonder was he was not instantly killed. As it was, when he was thrown from his seat, his right ear grazed the wheel and cut it off slick and clean with the exception of a small part of the lobe. He was also severely bruised about the head and face. His companions afterwards very injudiciously cut off that part of the ear yet hanging on, thus preventing, perhaps, its being sewed back again and all right. No one else was hurt, and Mr. Myran will get an artificial ear put on him which will not be a tin ear either.

Ada Index: While out for a ride last Sunday, out west of Ada three miles and a half on Marsh River, our curiosity was aroused in seeing what is called a wind mill, owned by Peter Nelson. We went over to see it, and were welcomed by Mr. Nelson. It is a good deal like a round water tank, about 20 feet high, its circumferance around the upper story is about 20 feet, and lower story about 40 feet. He has a feed grinder inside, and when convenient puts the canvass on the mill-wings and grinds enough to supply himself and his neighbors. He says, if built large enough and supplied with the necessary machinery, it would make a good flour mill.

Peterson's Magazine comes to us for July, an unusually brilliant number, even for it. There is a beautiful steel-plate; a double-size colored fashion; a double-size colored pattern in embroidery, and about fifty other engravings, mostly of fashion, work table, and things interesting to ladies. The literary contents are even better than usual. They lead off with an illustrated article on the "Moated Mansions of the Olden Time," suggested by Tennyson's well-known poem "Mariana." Then comes a powerful novelet, "The Passway of Peril," by Mrs. M. Sheffey Peters; a weird tale, by Adelaide Merriman; one of Frank Benedict's best love stories, Mrs. Stephens' pathetic novel; other tales, poetry, etc. We know no lady's book that affords so much, and of such high merit, for so little money. The price is but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs, and elegant premiums to persons getting up clubs. Everybody ought to take "Peterson." Now is a good time to subscribe, a new volume beginning with this number. Speciments are sent, gratis, if written for in good faith. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

Opposed to License.

Worcester, Mass., April 21: For the first time in the history of the city, the Catholic clergy appeared before the aldermen, last night, to remonstrate against the granting of liquor licenses. Rev. Thos. Griffin, of St. John's church, said that there were eight applicants for licenses, on the street where his church was located. It was not in the interest of morals, that one should be granted and he would hold the Board culpable, if it was done. There were 6,000 people, including 1,200 children, on the street, every Sunday. Only last evening, a little boy, eleven years old, was brought to the parochial residence, in a state of intoxication. The street is honeycombed with such places.

Rev. Jno. J. McCoy, said the saloons, on that street, sell to the children, as well as to men. He protested against licenses, in the name of over 700 temperance people, because he knew that the souls of his people, were going down to hell with this curse.

Dear Review: Just a word to our sister workers in the Unions and Sunday Schools. The Dakota County S. S. Convention was held in Hastings on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Through the solicitation of Mrs. D. Chamberlain, County W. C. T. U. Superintendent, the Secretary appointed fifty minutes of its time to the discussion of temperance teaching in Sunday schools.

The State W. C. T. U. President was invited to occupy the time and also to speak on temperance, in the evening, at the Presbyterian church.

The time set apart for the consideration of this most important subject, was improved by showing the necessity for temperance teaching in Sunday schools. First: because it is impossible to get the thought of God's word into the minds of children, if the plain practical enforcement of total abstinence is left out. The law of God written in the physical structure of our being is so exactly in harmony with the moral law, that the man of God, or woman of God, to be thoroughly furnished for life's battle and the conquest of sin, outward and inward, must be well instructed in each law.

The time has come when to simply read over the questions and answers to the lesson helps must end. It is not teaching God's holy word. It is not making the children wise unto salvation. It is simply mockery—trifling with most precious and solemn opportunities.

The soul and mind of the teacher must be filled with the love of Christ; with the law of Christ, and with the temperance laws of God, whose observance will preserve the beautiful house of the man wonderful from self destruction and cause him to know that he is his brother's keeper and responsible for his well being, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

No man can be a bible christian in these days of light, who is found on the side of upholding licensed saloons—on the side which is opposed to prohibition, to the work of the W. C. T. U. and to the teaching of temperance wherever it can be properly taught to children and youth.

Mrs. Hobart next enquired where were the young men who ought to be in the bible classes in our Sunday schools? They were not in the places assinged to them. Their seats were vacant. Why? They had, in too many instances, been ensnared by tobacco and tippling. They had been tempted and caught by wily saloon keepers. They have never been taught, when little boys and in the Sunday school, these great temperance truths and laws which would have made them wise unto salvation. By ignorance they are lost.

The evening hour was devoted to an earnest plea for scientific temperance instruction in our public schools.

Dear sisters, in the Sunday School Conventions, in your Counties, speak out on this vitally important theme of teaching temperance to the boys while we have them; of so instructing them that they will not, in their "teens" and early manhood, fall because of their ignorance, into the traps and snares of the destroyer.

By a few kindly, wise suggestions, you may have an hour set apart for the use of the W. C. T. U. in conventions. Improve these occasions. We must teach and influence and scatter seed truths, until the church and the Sabbath schools of our State see and feel and believe that sobriety and obediance to God's moral and physical laws, must be the forerunners of the reign of truth and righteousness. Beloved let us be up and doing, urging by all our tact and zeal, this thought of temperance teaching in Sunday schools and public schools.

Yours, for saving our youth,
H. A. HOBART.

Revival in Georgia.

To the Editor of the Witness.

I have been carrying on a series of meetings in my church, viz., the A. M. E. church, for several weeks, and great have been the results. The church has been revived greatly. Many have been converted to Christ. Ninety-one souls have been brought into the church since we commenced the meetings, and, though we have closed, many more are groaning for redemption, and will possibly be soon brought to the knowledge of the love of Christ. Thre months since we voted whiskey out of this county, and many thought that ministers would suffer because they had taken a stand against the sale of whiskey, but since that time we have waged war against the devil, and he has been trembling before the ark of God. Both white and colored churches have been engaged in the fight. I think that more than 300 souls have been added to the churches since the whiskey question has been settled at the polls. Virtue must triumph, evil must come down; the monster must be destroyed, and the church, I trust, will lead in putting her foot upon the head of the monster.

(REV.) D. J. M'GHEE.

Athens, Ga., May 19.

A Sad Story.

John B. Gough tells the following: "A minister of the gospel told me one of the most thrilling incidents I have ever heard in my life. A member of his congregation came home for the first time in his life intoxicated, and his boy met him on the door-step, clapping his hands and exclaiming: 'Papa has come home!' He seized the boy by the shoulder, swung him around, staggered, and fell in the hall. The minister said to me: 'I spent the night in that house I went out, bared my brow that the night air might fall upon it and cool it. I walked up and down the hall. There was his child dead! there was his wife in strong convulsion, and he asleep.' A man about thirty years of age asleep with a dead child in the house, having a blue mark upon the temple where the corner of the marble steps had come in contact with the head as he swung him around, and a wife upon the brink of the grave! 'Mr. Gough,' said my friend, 'I cursed the drink. He had told me that I must remain until he awoke, and I did.'

When he awoke he passed his hand over his face and exclaimed, 'What is the matter? Where am I? Where is my boy?' 'You cannot see him. 'Stand out of my way. I will see my boy.' To prevent confusion I took him to the child's bed, and I turned down the sheet and showed him the corpse, he uttered a wild shriek, 'Ah! my child!' That minister said further to me, 'One year after that he was brought from a lunatic asylum to lie side by side with his wife in the grave, and I attended his funeral.'

The minister of the gospel who told me that fact is to-day a drunken hostler in a stable in Boston. Now, tell me what rum will not do. It will debase, imbrute and damn everything that is noble, bright, glorious and godlike in a human being. There is nothing drink will not do that is vile, dastardly, cowardly, sneaking or hellish. Why are we not to fight it till the day of our death?"

BARLOW & WILSON'S MINSTRELS.

This popular minstrel company opened a three-nights' engagement at the Opera House last evening with a sample of the audiences it has drawn ever since it has begun its seventh annual tour. The large theatre was entirely filled above and below. The performance was very much enjoyed, as there was not a mediocre act in it, and new songs and sketches have been provided throughout. Every song in the first part was encored, and the skating carnival, which formed the climax, was received with shouts of laughter.—[Cleveland Leader.

COUNTY NEWS.

Fisher Bulletin.

Farmers tell us that their crops are looking better than they ever did before at this time of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stephens, of Crookston, were in Fisher on Saturday and Sunday last, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Freeman.

Mr. Pettit, whose home is in the southern part of this State, arrived in Fisher on Saturday last to visit his daughter, Mrs. A. Stewart. He is 75 years old.

A number of Crookston's young folks were seen driving through the streets of Fisher on Sunday last. It is a nice drive between these two points, particularly at this season of the year, for one can so much enjoy the beautiful scenery that stretches out in every direction as far as the eye can reach.

As a change has been made in the pastorship of the M. E. church at this place, we have been informed by Mr. M. Sanaker that Rev. Mr. C. F. Brown has been appointed to take charge of the church and will locate here permanently. This change has been made on account of the field being too large for Rev. Geo. Merritt to do justice in carrying on the good work both at Ada and Fisher. We cordially welcome Rev. C. F. Brown and family to our midst. They recently came to this country from London, England, where they have spent several years in mission work.

Crookston is very anxious to secure the services of the Rev. Father Lawlor, but we beg respectfully to inform them that all the samee, they cannot get him. We have a slight idea that our Irish friends, and for all that matter all Fisher, would "up guards and at 'em" the moment that the scheme seemed at all like success. Father Lawlor is the first good resident Catholic priest Fisher ever had, and we don't intend to let a good thing go if we know it. We not, however, blame our Crookston friends.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending June 8th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, John
Borsli Emma J—2
Benoit, Joseph
Chase, Fred
Daunehey, Dannel F
Doure, Anders
Gregus, J A
Hendrickson, Thomas
Kelley, Wm
Nelson, Jem
Orsolini, Adriane
Smith, James
Smith, F M
Sogen, Karen Olson
Viden, Oline H

A. McKINNON, P. M.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 11th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty and 83-100 dollars ($1130.83-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas H. Perkins a widower, mortgagor, to Thomas B. Hill, mortgagee, bearing date the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, at 2:25 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 554 to 556, which said mortgage was given to secure a certain principal promisory note of $1,000 bearing even date with said mortgage and due November first A. D. 1888 with interest thereon from date until paid payable annually as per five coupon notes attached thereto and described therein and on said mortgage. Default having been made in the payment of the coupon of $76.75 being the annual interest on said principal note due November 1st A. D. 1884, and the interest due on said coupon since said November 1st A. D. 1884, and there being a provision in said mortgage authorizing the holder thereof in case of default of any of the conditions therein contained to foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas by reason of said default the power of sale contained therein has become and is operative, the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said principal note should become due and immediately payable according to the provisions of said note and mortgage securing the same, and no action or preceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed thereby, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range number forty-seven (47) west, containing 160 acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS B. HILL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN CROMB,
Att'y for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn. [7-13]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) and the northwest quarter (¼,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land, according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.

OLIVER I. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.

BEN'J. W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for
Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 9th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 28th, 1885, viz: PHILIP HENRY, H'd No. 7533, for the n½ ne¼, sw¼ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ s. 27, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wilard Tallerday, A. Bakken, S. Bakken and T. Middleton, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.

[7-12] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 21st, 1885, viz, MATHIAS RIVER, H'd No. 3717, for the se¼ S. 8, T. 152, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz, Michael N. Kirsch, Nicholas Engel, E. J. Haseltine and Peter Barker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[7-12] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk—ss. First National Bank, of Warren, Ohio, Plaintiff, against Edward C. Smith and Ann Eliza Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants. You and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Minneapolis, May 19th A. D. 1885.

WOODS & HAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Minneapolis, Minn.

[7-13]

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MAIN STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands.
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

NOTICE
TO OWNERS OF
STEAM THRESHER
ENGINES.

A meeting of Steam Threshing Machine owners will be held at
Ericsson's Hall,
Crookston, on SATURDAY, JUNE 13th, 1885, at 1 o'clock p. m.
IMPORTANT BUSINESS.
G. L. Gray,
Fred. Dickenson, Com.
T. Wallace.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and [illegible]
specialty. [illegible]
CROOKSTON, [illegible]

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hyslop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Hasseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Hasseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASSELTINE, Prop.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
[illegible] & Co.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,
TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	5 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 56 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 22 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 06 "
8 42 "	9 12 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 28 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson n.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 56 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 18 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 23 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Danaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
2 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 }
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 26 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 25 } D
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 48 "	Larimore	1 48 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passanger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
ARDWAR, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL [illegible]
SURPLUS [illegible]
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security. [illegible] interest on time deposits. [illegible] Collections made promptly. [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 11, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hallestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist.	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	O. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables	H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chinlony.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—P. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 74, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Loser's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKHAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
O. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouse to our former customers and all that are desireus o obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 140, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.
[49-tf]

Eugene Besse believes in good stock. He has a fine young Clyde horse which from May 10th till July 10th farmers may see as follows: Saturdays until Mondays on the farm in Lowell; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Joe Daoust's stable in Carman; Thursdays and Fridays at Julius Wagner's place one mile east of Fisher. The prices are reasonable. $8 to insure. [1-8]

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address

JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Hail Insurance!

The Continental Insurance Company, of New York, with capital and assets of $5,000,000, now offers to farmers unquestionable indemnity against damage by hail at reasonable rates. Losses paid promptly on day of adjustment. Apply to Mosher & Moeckel, agents at Crookston, Minn. [52-7]

Lost.

On the road between Crookston and Gentilly on Monday, May 3d a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving the pocket-book and contents at THE JOURNAL office.

[4-tf] JAMES DUPUIS.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1,400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [8-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.

[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

We have just received another bill of Wall Paper, new and very pretty patterns. Our spring stock is now complete in every department. We buy direct from manufacturers and importers at the lowest possible prices for spot cash, and will give our customers the benefit.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,304,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSHER & MOECKEL.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED

NORMAN STALLION

HIGHLANDER

Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.

PEDIGREE.

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high, and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes, imported Sampsen. For terms call at the stables.

TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

W. L. Sargeant,

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, - CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Beaudin and Justin Beaudin, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the tenth day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 39, 40 and 41, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $500, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 10th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date, until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that if the maker thereof should fail to pay any of said interest when due, such interest should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and state, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 21st, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Bojes, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 8th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption, at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 18th A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOJES,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
[4-10] Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steenaland, Plaintiff. vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 27th day of June 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [4-10]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Victor Schreader against Toussaint Benoit for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,827, dated April 25th, 1882, upon the se¼ S. 35, T. 150, n. R. 40, w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Toussaint Benoit has not broken ten acres of said tract or caused the same to be broken or any part of ten acres, and he has not planted or caused to be planted five acres of trees, tree seeds or cuttings, and there is not now any of said tract broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on June 20th, 1885, viz: NIELS E. PEDERSON, H'd No. 4,098, for the ne¼ S. 22, T. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: E. E. Lommen, Ole Christianson and Soren Johnson, Lowell, Nels Olson, Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[2-7] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 19th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 3d, 1885, viz: JOHANNES O. BORSLIEN, H'd No. 4097, for the s½ sw¼ S. 10, and n½ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andres O. Borslien, [illegible] Simon Knudson and Knud Knudson, All of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[1-9] JOHN CROMB, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 7th Judicial District.

Alonzo Potter, Plaintiff, vs. S. H. Wood, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 7th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Otter Tail upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Alonzo Potter and against S. H. Wood, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: All of the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section twenty-two (22,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) and that I shall, on Saturday the 11th day of July A. D. 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant S. H. Wood, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to one thousand three hundred eighty-two ($1382.60-100) dollars and sixty 60-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 6th day of November 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

H. E. RAWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[6-12] Sheriff Polk County, Minn.
Dated Crookston, Minn., June 1st 1885.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 7th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of fifty-two and 36-100 dollars, ($52.36-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zepherin Bruneau and Georgina Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin, bearing date the 5th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 16th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys
for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Charron and Philomene Charron, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the 20th day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 90, 91 and 92, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 20th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be imediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said note, and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 13th, A. D. 1885.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [2-9]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Polk. } District Court.
Eleventh Judicial District.

Henry Cuno, Plaintiff. against. Friederike K. Cuno, Defendant, } Summons.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the above named court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated May 18th, A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER,
[4-10] Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 12th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., June 21st, 1885, viz: INGEBOR LARSON, H'd No. 8251, for the w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼ S. 18, T. 149, R. 47. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: I. Hilde, C. Mattson, M. Finseth and John Pederson, all of Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: JOHN C. KNUDSON, H'd No. 1746, for the e½ ne¼ S. 4, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: N. K. Olson, Gustave Oleson, Hans O. Hanson and Robert Sorrenson, all of Crookston, Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Registre.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: HALVOR J. KOLBUSTAEN, H'd No. 8816, for the sw¼ S. 34, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nils O. Paulsrud, John J. Bjornstad, John Oleson, Nils Johnson, all of Nielsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

WENTZEL & RAUCH,

Sample Rooms.

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

For a fine mixed or straight drink call on them. The choicest liquors and [illegible] [6-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seventy-four sixty-six and 66-100 dollars, ($74.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 620, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred six and 58-100 dollars, ($106.58-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeon and Arcena Beullargeon his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 30th day of March A. D. 1881, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of Section six (6), in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 59-100 acres, (160 59-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., May 29th 1885.

OLIVER I. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.

BEN'J. W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for
Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor.

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON, MINN.

[illegible] ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JUNE 18, 1885. NO. 8

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$2 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 00	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 00	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
. inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	25 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

THE VALUE OF HOLSTEINS.

Last week we gave an account of the animals sold at the old fair grounds in Minneapolis on the 4th inst., by the Northwestern Breeders' Association. We find this week an account, given by the Farmers' Tribune, which gives the pedigrees of each animal as well as the prices obtained. There are those who will consider the prices paid as enormous when the fact is that those animals all sold at remarkably low figures and every animal secured is a prize to its fortunate possessor. Note the character of those buyers and you will find them to be all men of shrewd business qualifications—men who know the value of those animals. They bought them to make money and they will make big money at the prices paid. We are glad that so many of them were bought for this upper country. E. D. Childs secured a prize in "Olga" which is one of the finest heifers in the herd, worth more than double what he paid for her. "VALENTINE," the fine young bull purchased by Ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, for $580 is the mate to "EVERETT," J. O. Milne's fine bull, which is now on Section 8 in Crookston for the use of Polk County farmers. We append the Tribune's report and comments as follows:

"The Northwestern Importers and Breeders Association's first annual sale of Holstein cattle, at the driving park Thursday afternoon, was well attended and a lively interest was taken in the sale of every animal offered. It was the first public auction of Holstein cattle that has been held west of Chicago, and breeders from all over the State availed themselves of the opportunity to make purchases. Among the gentlemen interested in fine stock who were present were M. D. Hoard and P. B. Nettleton, Montevideo; Isaac Millner, Casselton; S. Beidelman, Sauk Centre; A. J. Smith, Osseo; E. D. Childs, Carman; W. R. Tanner, Moorhead; G. H. Smith, Osseo; L. A. Casanove, Moorhead; John Davis, Bloomington; Robert Fotherby, Cannon Falls; E. F. Irwin, Litchfield; E. D. Meldrum, Aabye; Henry H. Heinen, Jordan; T. H. Wood, Litchfield; Walter Coleman, Madison, Dak.; Ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, H. F. Brown, B. S. Bull, Colonel R. S. Innes, Aaron Neill, William McCague, Wm. Baird, I. C. Seeley, H. C. Butler and John Blaisdell, of Minneapolis.

The Northwestern Importers' and Breeders' Association is composed of Messrs. V. G. Hush, A. G. Wilcox and G. F. Jackson, of this city, and W. M. Liggett, of Benson. The association owns a fine stock farm near Benson, and at present has a herd of 160 Holsteins, all imported or the direct descendants of imported stock. At the sale yesterday thirty-six head were offered, including six calves. All of the cattle over 2 years old were imported, the remainder being stock raised at the Benson farm. At 1 o'clock Colonel J. A. Mann, of Kalamazoo, the well-known stock auctioneer, mounted a box in the big cattle stable and began the sale. Before 5 o'clock the entire herd had been sold. The total amount bid for the thirty-six head was $10,415, an average price of $289.32. The principal buyers were A. P. and W. R. Tanner, of Moorhead, and Ex-Governor J. S. Pillsbury, whose purchases were made for the Agricultural department of the State university. The Messrs. Tanner bought six head, paying $2,330. The highest price bid for a single animal was $605, which was given by them for Kuperus Namkje, a valuable imported cow, calved March 1879. She is a fine breeder, and can easily attain a milk record of eighty pounds per day. The Messrs. Tanner also purchased for $400 Wijnia Wommels, a handsomely marked 3-year old heifer, and one of the finest in the lot. Blijd, a fine yellow-skinned cow, 6 years old, brought $450, and Betsy, a beautiful 2-year old show heifer sold for $480. Both these animals were purchased by Governor Pillsbury, who secured six head altogether. The most important of his purchases was Valentine, a show bull of much symmetry, calved April, 1883, and an animal that has been very successfully tested as a breeder. The sales were as follows:

Vincon—Recorded in next volume of Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved April 1, 1884; bred by Northwestern Importers and Breeders Association; dam, imported Heleen; sire, Thorndale; purchased by A. J. Smith, Osseo, $205.

Faust—Recorded in next volume of Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved June 26, 1884; dam, imported Preciosa; sire, imported Captain Jinks; purchased by Walter Coleman, Madison, Dak., $225.

The Baron—Recorded in next volume of Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved May 16, 1884; imported in dam in 1883; dam, imported Grietje; sire, Kuperus Friesian bull; purchased by A. P. and W. R. Tanner, Moorhead, $340.

Prim—Recorded in next volume of Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved March 28, 1884; dam, imported Afke; sire, imported Mooie; purchased by John Blaisdell, Minneapolis, $205.

Wilhelm—Recorded in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved March 19, 1884; dam, imported Hiske; sire, imported Mooie. Purchased by T. H. Wood, Litchfield, $310.

Ambroi—Recorded in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved March 8, 1884; dam, imported Berber; sire, imported Goudgeld. Purchased by Henry H. Hienen, Jordon; $285.

Grover—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved March 8, 1884; dam, imported Sicke; sire, second lad of Twisk. Purchased by E. D. Meldrum, Aabye; $325.

Kuperus Namkje—Calved March, 1879; bred by K. M. Kuperus Marssum, Friesland, Europe; imported by Northwestern Importers and Breeders' Association in 1884. Purchased by A. P. and W. R. Tanner, Moorhead; $605.

Le Claire—Recorded in the next volume of Holstein-Friesian herd book. Calved March 14, 1885; dam imported Kuperus Namkje; purchased by E. F. Irwin, Litchfield, $195.

Juna—Calved March 25, 1880; imported November, 1882, by J. D. Herklotz, New York city; recorded also in the Dutch Friesian herd book; purchased by I. C. Seeley, Minneapolis, $300.

Rhea—Recorded in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved March 8, 1885; dam imported Juna; sire imported De Watergeus; purchased by A. J. Smith, Osseo, $145.

Ibsen—Calved April 10, 1880; bred by L. S. Sipsma, Roordahuisum, Friesland; imported May 20, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York city; also it the Dutch Friesian herd book; purchased by Robert Fatherly, Cannon Falls, $250.

Beth—1741 H. H. B.; calved April 8, 1880; bred by P. S. deBoer, Oostorwierum, Friesland; imported May 20, 1881, by William Koch, New York city; registered also in Dutch Friesian herd book; purchased by I. C. Seeley, Minneapolis; $300.

Athena—1845 H. H. B.; calved March 14, 1880; imported November, 1880, by John Herklotz, New York city; purchased by A. P. and W. R. Tanner, Moorhead; $250.

Emmetje—1747 H. H. B.; calved March 11, 1880; bred by D. T. Tasma, Ranward, Friesland; imported May 20, 1881, by William Koch, New York city; purchased by I. C. Seeley, Minneapolis; $320.

Wijnia Wommels—570 D. F. H. B.; bred by W. Wijnia, Wommels, Friesland; calved March 1, 1882; imported by Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association; purchased by A. P. and W. R. Tanner, Moorhead; $400.

Melia—1734 H. H. B.; calved April 29, 1880; bred by J. J. Kalma, Britsum, Friesland; imported May 20, 1881, by William Koch, New York city; registered also in the Dutch Friesian herd book; purchased by A. J. Smith, Osseo; $330.

Jeannie—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved March 4, 1883; sire, Angus, dam, imported Preciosa; purchased by Ex-Gov. Pillsbury, for Agricultural department of the State university; $225.

Kathleen—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved January 20, 1883; sire, Angus; dam, Juna; purchased by H. C. Butler, Minneapolis; $350.

Imogen—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved February 12, 1883; sire, Angus; dam, Pusnaes; purchased by John Davis, Bloomington; $210.

Reinskje Second—Recorded in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved February 6, 1884; dam, Reinskje; sire, Mooie Hartog; purchased by A. P. and W. R. Tanner, Moorhead; $385.

Albertje Third—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved April 8, 1884; dam, Albertje Second; sire, Thorndale; purchased by Ex-Gov. Pillsbury for the State university; $225.

Blijd—100 D. F. H. B.; bred by W. S. Hylkema, West Friesland; calved March 1879; imported by Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association; purchased by Ex-Gov. Pillsbury for the State university; $456.

Wietske Fifth—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved February 7, 1884; dam, Wietske Fourth; sire, Kuperus, pure Friesian bull; purchased by Ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury for the State university; $300.

Reitzumer Second—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved March 26, 1884; dam, imported Reitzumer; sire, Kuperus Friesian bull; purchased by L. A. Casanove, Moorhead; $285.

Mignon—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved April 9, 1884; dam, imported Mizpah; sire, Thorndale; purchased by B. S. Bull, Minneapolis; $250.

Dora Third—Bred by J. Oneides Exmorra, Friesland, calved April 8, 1882, imported in 1883 by Northwestern Importers and Breeders' Association; dam, Dora Second; sire, Oneides' Friesian bull; purchased by A. P. and W. R. Tanner, Moorhead; $400.

Betsy—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved March 18, 1883; sire, Angus; dam, Heleen; purchased by Ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury for the State university; $480.

Komaroff—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved April 10, 1885; dam, imported Blijd; sire, Third Lad of Twisk, Maine register; purchased by G. H. Smith, Osseo, $100.

Olga—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; April 1, 1884; dam, imported Wijnia Wommels; sire, Thomas Thorndale; purchased by E. D. Childs & Co., Carman; $200.

Nienke—584 D. F. H. H.; bred by B. L. Bouma, Vrouen Paroche, Friesland, calved March 21, 1882; sire, Johannes; dam, Burkje; imported by Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association; purchased by A. J. Smith, Osseo; $330.

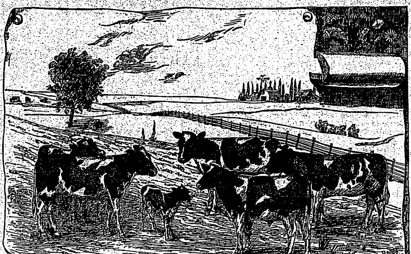
Tulip Konig—156 D. F. H. B.; bred by Jella Duowma, West Friesland; calved May 6, 1879; imported by Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association; purchased by I. C. Seeley, Minneapolis; $290.

Psyche—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian herd book; calved March 10, 1885; dam, Tulip Konig; sire, Second Lad of Twisk; purchased by A. J. Smith, Osseo; $155.

Winsumer—886 D. F. H. B.; bred by K. N. Kuperus, Marssum, Friesland; calved April 16, 1881; imported in 1883 by Northwestern Importers and Breeders' Association; purchased by I. C. Seeley, Minneapolis; $350.

Hoxie—Registered in next volume Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. Calved May 6, 1885. Dam, imported Winsummer. Sire, Taurus. Purchased by I. C. Seeley, Minneapolis; $100.

Valentine—Recorded in the next volume of Holstein-Friesian Herd Book. Calved April 2, 1883. Dam, imported Belize. Sire, Angus. Purchased by Ex-Governor J. S. Pillsbury for the State university; $580.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

WHITE BEANS.

It may not be out of place to remind our readers of the case with which they can grow a small plantation of white beans, at least enough to supply the home with them during the fall and winter to come. They may be planted as late as June 20, and will usually do well. Planted in drills and cultivated thoroughly by the horse hoe or cultivator, very little labor is required. They are well worth the farmers attention.

Second Street Bakery.

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Office Over Merchants Bank

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 18, 1885.

ROUND' HOME.

No. 1 Hard wheat 76 cents per bushel.

Fresh roasted peanuts at Herb's Branch.

The Barlow & Wilson troupe put up at the Commercial.

The fire department will be in the parade St. John's Day.

Judge Reynolds is so far recovered as to be able to ride out daily.

S. S. Clarke, of Park River, D. T. is in the city for a few days.

M. E. Bartlett is fencing a large pasture lot with galvanized wire.

The Congregationalist supper on Tuesday evening was a success.

Try the Second street News Stand for a good nickel cigar. Mack has 'em.

Mrs. Ira M. Underhill is expected this week on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. U. Jennings.

Court has adjourned. Judge Stearns goes to Hallock to open court in Kittson County next Monday.

A. C. Coe, St. Paul, G. F. Whitcomb, Minneapolis, and A. E. Brush, Angus, were guests at the Commercial this week.

Markham has been trying for a well underneath the sidewalk—object, drainage for cellar. It is not a brilliant success.

There will be a temperance meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. next Sunday evening in the Methodist church. All are invited.

G. D. La Vogue, Chicago, W. H. Ganlutt, Minneapolis, C. A. Rankin, Chicago, and Geo. D. Evans, Mass. were at the Linton House this week.

The G. A. R. post will turn out St. John's Day. All members are requested to attend the meeting of the post to-morrow evening and also to turn out.

Billy Doble is stumping this portion of the State for Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul. Whom Billy can't convert is indeed a hopeless sinner.

W. F. Zwickey went over the road with the prisoners sentenced this term. One gets one year, one six months and Zwickey comes back as soon as he gets the other fellows into trouble.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give a festival in the Dobson building, next to Medical Hall, on Second street, next Tuesday evening. A supper on the European plan will be served at six o'clock. Strawberries, ice cream, &c., will be served during the entire evening.

Fresh California fruits received daily at Herb's Branch.

J. E. Mitton, who has for a long time been one of the leading landlords of the city expects to go to Dakota to engage in his pursuit in some new town. J. E. is one of those genial-hearted fellows whom one dislikes to have leave the place. We trust that good luck will attend him.

M. C. Malone has moved his stock into the Jacobus building, corner of Broadway and Robert street. He carries a large stock of hardware, furniture and groceries. Call at his new stand and examine his goods and get prices. A big stock of fresh family groceries, canned fruits, tobacco and cigars on tap.

The Barlow & Wilson Minstrel Troupe held forth at the Opera House on Monday evening to a full house. When we say it was the best entertainment of the kind ever given in this city, we are saying a great deal, for we have had none but good ones. Barlow and Wilson were hosts in themselves and the balance of the troupe did as well in their several parts. The audience was kept in a roar of laughter during the entire entertainment.

An accident occurred at Northcote on Monday, about noon, by which a young man, Ed. Evans, son of Dr. Evans, of Minneapolis, came near losing his life. He was at work on the top of the new elevator and was in some way knocked off of the cupola, falling to the ground, a distance of 60 feet. Both arms and one leg was broken, several teeth knocked out, and his palate split open. His injuries were attended to and he is now in a fair way to recovery.

The celebration of St. John's Day promises to be the biggest time of the kind ever seen in Crookston. The procession will form at 10 a. m. at the Opera House and march to Barrett's grove where the exercises will be held. The Ada base ball club and the Fisher Cornet Band are expected. A grand program is being arranged which will be out in a few days. Let all who enjoy a good time be on deck ready for the grand celebration on the 24th.

Up to the hour of going to press we have been unable to hear anything definite from President Schreiber, of the Dairyman's Association beyond the letters we have already published. As yet the agent has received no notice in relation to tickets and we cannot say anything positive as to what the fare will be. It seems strange that after so much has been done to get Polk County farmers interested in this important meeting we should be thus, apparently, slighted, though we are forced to the impression that it must be an oversight. We should advise everybody who can afford to do so to make arrangements to go, as the meeting promises to be the most important ever held in the State, and if Polk County is well represented we can doubtless secure the next meeting in this county.

Drink Mead at Herb's Branch.

Listen at Herb's open air concert. Don't cost a nick.

The council met on Tuesday evening and passed the usual grist of bills.

Musical instruments till you can't rest at Berthiaume Bro's. Palace jewelry store.

Big stock of guns, revolvers, shells etc., etc., at Berthiaume Bro's. Palace jewelry store.

Tom Bjoin will have a carload of work horses ready for sale about next week Friday.

The Scandinavian House will soon have a large barn ready to accommodate their patrons.

Go to the Second Street News Stand for story papers, blank books, confectionery, cigars or fruits.

Paint your roofs with Terryll's Liquid Slating and thus be prepared to bid defiance to fire and water.

Work on the approaches to the bridge to Jerome's Addition will be commenced this week and pushed to a rapid completion.

F. Y. Yeomans, representing the St. Paul Globe was in the city last week. He represents a good, wide-awake newspaper.

Berthiaume Bro's., have just received a fine lot of jewelry, watches etc., etc. Call at the Palace jewelry store on Robert St., and examine.

E. P., ROCKSTAD, MINN.—The bill you refer to did not become a law and your rights under the homestead, preemption and timber-culture laws remain the same.

Steege is bound to keep pace with the times. He has just purchased a dozen or so head of the fattest beeves we have seen for some time. Look out for some choice steaks and nice juicy roasts.

Berthiaume Bro's. have established a branch jewelry store at Devil's Lake and will open out in fine style in a few days. They have no superiors in their line and that city is to be congratulated on securing them.

F. M. Finch was up from St. Paul last week to see how matters stand on his farms at Euclid. He says he never saw finer crops than he has this year and that he thinks he has the finest stand of trees on his tree-claim in the county. F. M. says Polk County beats 'em all for grain and stock.

Prof. Thompson sports a new sign which is the nobbiest of its kind in the city. A. J. Arnold built it and Date & Co., embellished it. If you want a first-class shave go to the new sign. The Prof. is always on deck to attend to all the wants of his customers in the most approved styles of the art.

Dan Patterson was in from St. Hilaire with the village clerk who had been sentenced to a few days incarceration in the county jug for disobeying the mandates of the village council. After taking counsel, Dan concluded not to incarcerate the clerk at present whereat the clerk feels correspondingly jubilant.

Herb's is the place to go for fresh confectioneries, and fruits.

An individual with burglarious intent entered Wm. Stuart's residence on Tuesday night, through a rear window. Mr. Stuart was awakened by his little dog and saw the chap in the act of going through his vest. He took after the fellow who escaped through the open window and got away. Mr. H. B. Montgomery was in the house at the time and doubtless the burglar thought to make a big stake.

Berthiaume Bros. have secured the services of J. E. Vannatta, a jeweler of large experience of Berwick, Pa., who is expected to arrive the latter part of this week. They will then be prepared to turn out anything that can be done in their line in the latest and best styles of the art. Mr. V. has a watch every part of which he made himself from the raw material and he is capable of doing anything that can be done in that line.

Artesian lemonade at Herb's. Can't be beat.

Somebody perpetrated a great joke on the boys at the fire. After the blaze was all out an inquisitive fireman anxious to have it all right requested a chap with a lantern to investigate more closely. Going into the building the chap aforesaid, opened the door to the ice house and the reflection of the light of the lantern gave the solid blocks of ice the appearance of being all ablaze. Going out the fireman secured help and turned the nozzle full on the ice box and played upon that ice until it was nearly all melted, by which time the joke was discovered and the boys put up the hose directly.

Drop in at the Palace Jewelry Store, of Berthiaume Bro's., and see what they can do for you.

Terryll & Miller arrived last week and will engage in the slate roofing business in our city. The composition that they use is called Terryll's Liquid Slating and is warranted to preserve old shingles and make them as good as new and to protect the roof from fire. They have been at work in Detroit, Minn., during the spring and their work is there very favorably commented upon. They are going to put a slate roof upon THE JOURNAL office and we shall be better prepared to speak of its merits later. By all that we can learn of it, however, we are inclined to think it is a very good thing. A sample of what it is may be seen on this office after to-day. If your roof requires patching or re-shingling don't fail to try the liquid slating. A new roof will be made to last a lifetime by its use.

Arthur Stewart is the happy father of a bouncing baby boy since Wednesday morning.

Henry Lewis returned yesterday from a visit to his old home down river. He reports times wonderfully and fearfully quiet down there and says he is glad to get back where there is something doing. He thinks we might expect a stampede from there if the inhabitants could get away.

ANOTHER FIRE.

About 1:25 Wednesday morning the fire bell gave warning of another blaze, and the department turned out to find a healthy in Couvrette's meat market on Broadway. The fire had gained great headway before the first stream was turned on but it did not do much thereafter. The building adjoining, occupied by Date & Co. as a paint shop was slightly damaged. John McLean owned the meat market building and is part owner of the other one. No insurance on buildings. Mr. Couvrette had just put $500 insurance on his stock of meats, furniture and tools, in the Underwriters. Mr. McLean informs us that he intends to rebuild at once. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Lost.

On the road between Crookston and Gentilly on Monday, May 3d a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving the pocket-book and contents at THE JOURNAL office.

[4-tf] JAMES DUPUIS.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1.400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [8-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.

[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st.

[5-tf]

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending June 15th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Mayerette
Eide, Anderson
Hansen, A
Morgan, Joseph
Peterson, Peter
Robertson, Alexander
Sordal, Mary Olson—2
Salohus, Ole J
Tvedt, Tilde T

A. McKINNON, P. M.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also, all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. W. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices [illegible]
[illegible] HASELTINE, Prop.,
Crookston, Minn.

New Hardware Store!
New Firm! New Goods!
New Prices!
Bray & O'Brien
HAVE TEMPORARILY
LOCATED ON BROADWAY
In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in
Hardware and Tinware
and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.
BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means
BUY YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
At Buchanan's.
He has the Cheapest and Best!
Broadway, next to Engine House.

New York Store
The Cash Bargain House!
We invite the attention of Cash Buyers to our unusually large stock of goods for Summer Wear, comprising everything in the
Dry Goods and Notion Line.
Those who are in the habit of dealing in other and smaller towns will advance their interest by paying our store a visit. In the great size and enormous variety of our stock, in the bargains which we are constantly offering and our uniform scale of
LOW PRICES,
they will find we offer inducements that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Buying and selling strictly for cash, taking advantage of every bargain thrown upon the market.
We do and can offer goods at Attractive Prices.
ONE PRICE TO ALL!
GEO. G. MACDONELL.

TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!
Champion Mowers, Champion Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.
A Full Supply of Binding Twine.
TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof [illegible] Whiskies at wholesale prices. [illegible]
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK

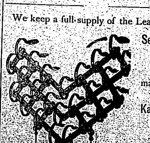
New Machinery Depot!
T. H. BJOIN,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery
I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.
CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.
T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH

—OR IF YOU HAVE A—
Watch that you Value
Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to
C. H. SAAKE,
Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,
It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.
Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.
I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - Crookstun, Min.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALARS IN
Farm Machinery.
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated
Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder
Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.
Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

COUNTY NEWS.

Fisher Bulletin.

The saw mill whistle at Crookston can be heard here in Fisher most any day.

Mrs. Hugh Thompson has been visiting with her numerous friends in Crookston the most of this week.

The public school of Fisher will not close until July 3d, as Prof. Casey thinks the weather will keep cool up to that time.

Mr. Fred D. Krayenbuhl, the former proprietor of Mr. T. A. Dunlava's hardware store, was in town on Monday and Tuesday.

The hundreds of trees that have lately been set out in Fisher are looking nicely. They will add great beauty to the village in about five years.

The lumber for the new roller flouring mill arrived the first of the week, since which time work on the same has been pushed forward rapidly.

Red Lake Falls Messenger.

The grass crop promises to be heavy this year.

Farmers are happy at prospects of good crops and high prices.

Mrs. C. Kretzschmar was taken seriously ill last Sunday while visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. Schreiter, and it will be a week or two before she can be moved home.

BELRAMI ITEMS.

Street crossings.

More rain.

Did you write that?

Oh yes, you bet!

Iver Ingebrigtson visited his dear old homestead at Aldal last Sunday. On his way back he was employed in laying out a road in the town of Liberty.

There was a dance in the new school house at Connery's last Monday night.

Lewis Hanson and Matt Olson, from Ada, were in town last week. What in the world could induce them to leave their beauteous homes and run at large from farm to farm, up here? They are deeply interested in the welfare of our farmers.

Peter Onstad makes himself conspicuous with a new scull-cap. Mr. Mott says Pete loves it so well he keeps it on both day and night.

The elevator company have sunk an artesian well one hundred and forty-eight feet deep, which supplies the whole town with water.

Mr. Geo. C. Reis has been ill for some time. Last week he went down to St. Paul to seek medical advice.

Street crossings and rubber boots are in great demand at present.

Church services in the school house a week ago last Sunday was a surprise. The key to the school house was in safe keeping and the people dispersed before the meeting commenced.

It is whispered that a new elevator will be built here this summer.

AUDITOR.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

Notice of contest sufficient if published once in each week for four successive weeks. (Erickson vs. Anderson. Acting Secretary. May 8, 1885.)

2d. Application for review rejected for failure to file same within the required 30 days, with affidavit as to good faith. (Regan vs. Stevens. Acting Secretary. May 15, 1885.)

3d. Not competent for Land Department to inquire into the authority by which a defacto officer exercised the rights of office. (Exparte. Palmer. Secretary. May 21, 1885.)

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Proof cannot be accepted until payment is made, and residence and cultivation must be shown up to date of payment. (Exparte. Martin. Commissioner. June 4, 1885.)

2d. Lack of good faith shown by short residence and the omission to dig a well and make the usual improvements. (Exparte. Spink. Secretary. May 10, 1885.)

HOMESTEADS.

A party having served four years in the military service will be required to reside upon and cultivate the land for one year before making his homestead proof. (Commissioner. June 5, 1885.)

2d. The residence required is actual, bona fide inhabitancy, and absence of claimant's family from land must be explained. (Commissioner. June 4, 1885.)

3d. The demands of a lucrative business elsewhere is no excuse for claimants non-residence, nor could the residence of his wife for a few weeks at a time be construed as personal residence by him. (Overecker vs. McGovern. Assistant Commissioner. May 19, 1885.)

TIMBER CULTURE.

Land not subject to timber culture entry unless the section is destitute of timber. (Dotson vs. Thomas. Commissioner. May 27, 1885.)

2d. A tenant will not be allowed to take advantage of his own lackeys in a contest against an entryman by whom he was employed. (Williams vs. Price, Secretary. April 14, 1885.)

3d. In case of two simultaneous applications to enter, the land should be awarded to the highest bidder. (Exparte. McCormick. Acting Secretary. May 21, 1885.)

TOWN LOTS.

Entries of town lots analogous to pre-emption entries, and when owner files a D. S. he must be governed by rules in pre-emption cases. No formal transfer necessary to convey title to improvements on government lands. (Lovell vs. Mayne. Assistant Commissioner. May 7, 1885.)

MINERALS.

Land claimed simply as a water right cannot be patented as a placer claim. Exparte. Hale. Acting Secretary. May 9, 1885.)

Not much news of importance from the Northwest this week. Riel has secured counsel and is awaiting his trial. Insanity will be set up in defense of his actions. Gen. Middleton is in hot pursuit of Big Bear but he don't catch on as yet.

Remember that Herl's Branch is headquarters for fruits of all kinds.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

PROHIBITION.

From the Sword and Shield, of Clinton, Miss.

No fact is more clear than that each State has power to make and enforce its own police regulations. This power in the State is as plain as that our supervisors have power over roads and bridges. The liquor men will not controvert this proposition for they all have tacitly acknowledged it in quietly yielding to the law that closes all saloons on election day. Now why is this thing done? Why does the law close saloons on election days? Because it is necessary as a police regulation. To preserve peace when large bodies of men are assembled with open liquor shops, is admitted to be an impossibility, hence it is necessary on those days to close the saloons in order that peace may the more easily abound.

Now, when the saloonist admits the propriety of shutting his saloon on election days, he admits two very important things very damaging to his interest—viz:

1. That liquor shops are disturbing elements, and

2. That the State has the right to close such shops on election days, as a police regulation.

If a man has an inherent constitutional right to sell liquor per se, then the State has no right to shut him up on election day. And if the State has the legal right to close up on any day or days as a disturbing foctor, then the State has the undoubted right to shut him up every day as a disturbing factor and one inimical to the police regulations of the country.

Man has the legal right to do anything not inhibited by the statutes of the State. He could sell slaves so long as the law permitted him to traffic in the article, and deliver the property. This he had a right to do. He could labor on Sunday till a Sabbath law was passed; he could open a gaming shop till the law bounced gambling, and he could open a brothel till society gave itself a higher key of reform music and insisted on a greater elevation of morals, and the interests of the few were subordinated to the welfare of the many and so all of these things were placed under legal interdict.

The liquor saloon still lingers. Law still protects and tolerates it, but nothing else does. The traffic now is antagonized by all the religious and moral forces of the land. Public opinion has outgrown it morally. The old sentiment that prevailed once in Massachusetts where a preacher was jailed for selling liquor on Sunday, and his flock desiring to still have his ministerial services, petitioned the authorities to extend the prison limits so as to embrace the church, so that while legally in jail, he still could preach to them, is gone to return no more. The traffic is throttled, tied up, boy-cotted, hemmed round with too many legal handicaps to live long. The seller has to run a petition, get a majority of signers, then print all his friends' names, then lie over a month, then all names found on both petitions are counted against him, then he must give a $2,000 bond, then pay a big license fee, then can't sell on election days, nor collect his debts by law, nor collect his debts by law, nor sell to a man drunk, or to a minor, or Indian, and yet people who have seen all these restraints around the traffic will argue that they have a constitutional right to sell it.

Why does this constitutional right not allow them to collect their debts at law? No other trade or calling is legally subjected to such ignominy. Will any one please tell us why?

Down With the Drink Habit!

Fellow reader, we believe you are with us in our denunciation of the use of ardent spirits.

Are you not?

Think of it!

In the thirteen leading nations in 1880, there were concumed, 5,659,029,674 gallons of beer, wine and spirits, which on an average of $2 a gallon makes an expenditure of $11,318,059,348 among 329,319,295 people.

It is estimated that the indirect loss from the use of such beverages is equal to the amount directly spent, or a total of over $22,000,000,000!

Moreover, think of unutterable misery produced, the woe, starvation, crime. In the United States alone over $900,000,000 is spent for drink, directly, and an equal sum is indirectly lost by the drinking habit of our people.

We are glad to note that the rural press, as a rule, is in favor of temperance. This movement is taking new ground every day, and it is certain, it seems to us, to sweep through the land.

The Rev. Dr. Cushing, of this city, who has made a special study of the matter, says that in this city, having 100,000 inhabitants, there are about 1,100 saloons to 400 groceries. Probably a similar proportion exists in many cities and towns and vilages!

Think of the ruin such places work! High license may reduce the number, but the evil is not abated.

The beer brewers say they have $250,000,000, more or less, of capital invested, and they demand protection from "fanatics!" But "fanatics" claim protection from them, and in the end the people will be with the "fanatics," and beer, mild and preferable as it is compared with ardent spirits, must go.

Throwing aside the moral considerations, for the time being, on economic grounds the drink habit must be discountenanced. It is a tremendous social evil. As such it is doomed and the day of its destruction hasteneth on apace.

Communicated.

Dr. Stone, of Argyle, Marshall Co., was notified by letter, not to fire up his engine until they, the boiler inspectors, ran up to test it. As there was nothing the matter with the boiler, the doctor told his foreman to fire up and go ahead, and is now grinding feed for himself and the country at large. The letter was the work of some sneak, and the only remedy for such imposition is a thorough organization of threshing machine owners. At the meeting last Saturday of those interested in threshing machines, it was shown that outsiders had been at work to prevent the meeting, nevertheless the meeting was a fair success. Mr. Merrill, of Fisher, was elected President of the organization. We understand that the threshing machine men of Argyle will organize and unite with us.

J. WALLACE.

THE DULUTH & WINNIPEG.

Duluth Herald.

Some impatience has been manifested in different quarters because the managers of the Duluth & Winnipeg road are apparently taking no action and seem not to be in a hurry to begin its construction. But a great deal of effective work can be done without making a fuss about it. The managers of the road are just as anxious to build, as the people of the Northwest are to have them do so, but they do not propose to repeat the original blunder, and begin before they are prepared. The preliminary work must all be done quietly, but after that is settled, it will be rushed along as fast as money and men can do it. The managers are arranging those details which do not appear in picks and shovels and steel rails, but all those things will come in time. The time cannot be delayed much longer, for three years will scarcely be more than enough to complete the road and earn the land grant. It is likely that within the next ten days, probably this week, the managers will be here with a definite proposition to submit to the people of St. Louis County for their consideration and upon the outcome of this will depend the immediate construction of the road. After all the preliminary matters are settled work will begin on the roadway, but whether it will begin at this point or at the western end, is not yet definitely settled. The Herald understands from good and reliable sources that ultimately a great transcontinental line is contemplated, extending from the Pacific, but this will require years for its completion and realization. The Northwest will be satisfied if it connects the Red River Valley directly with Duluth, and is willing that its extension be postponed. Our present need is a direct road to the Red River Valley, and this the managers of the Duluth & Winnipeg propose to give us. They will not begin until they are confident there will be no more breaks or stoppages. Once they start no Belheimer mismanagement will swamp them. It will start for keeps.

State Dairymen's Association.

Pioneer Press: The summer meeting of the State Dairymen's Association, to be held at Moorhead June 24-26, promises to be one of the most successful ever held. The secretary receives advices from Moorhead to the effect that the citizens of that place are making preparations for the occasion, which are simply "colossal." Arrangements are being made for special trains over the Northern Pacific, Manitoba and Fargo Southern railroads. Opportunities will be given for attendants to visit the Holstein farm of the Northwestern Breeders' Association, and the famous Shorthorn farm at Benson. Among those who will be present to deliver addresses will be Gov. Hubbard, Secretary Curtis, of the New York Dairymen's association, and the presidents and secretaries of similar bodies in various other States of the Union.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office. [49-tf]

Eugene Besse believes in good stock. He has a fine young Clyde horse which from May 10th till July 10th farmers may see as follows: Saturdays until Mondays on the farm in Lowell; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Joe Daoust's stable in Carman; Thursdays and Fridays at Julius Wagner's place one mile east of Fisher. The prices are reasonable. $8 to insure. [1-8]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies.

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phoenix	5,919,406
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MORCKEL.

$100,000

To Loan on improved claims in sums of $250 to $2,000. Cash paid for school bonds. Call on or address,

JOHN MCLEAN, Att'y at Law,
[47-tf] Crookston, Minn.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous o obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,
[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Preserve Your Roofs

BY THE USE OF

Terryll's

LIQUID SLATING.

Absolutely Fire Proof.

Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!

TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston. Minn.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED

NORMAN STALLION

HIGHLANDER

Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.

—PEDIGREE.—

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.

TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

New Drng Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

Furniture Store,

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

P. A. DUFOUR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
—MAIN STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINN.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

[illegible] Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice. [illegible]

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands.

—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

W L Sargeant,

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me

C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

[illegible] ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase [illegible]

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Mippeapo's.	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnelville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 32 "	Felton	6 45 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 48 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 28 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrama	5 08 "	6 18 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittso n.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston.	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 23 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Danaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } A
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 26 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojrta	3 00 "
1 00 } " D		2 25 " } D
1 25 } "	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 42 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 18 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 55 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agenf.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

FIRST National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security. Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 18, 1885.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A VETERAN BREEDER'S EXPERIENCE.

L. F. Allen in Country Gentleman.

The Jerseys are well known, the Guernseys less well known in this country. They are a larger race than the Jerseys, less delicate in form, having better beef points, but excellent milkers, and very rich in all their characteristics. These have unctuous heads of rich color, giving very rich milk, the butter of which is deeply colored, and on an average yield, probably, in proportion to their weight, as much milk and butter as the Jerseys. Their calves are larger, they come quickly to maturity, but usually are not bred as early as the Jerseys; hence, a larger size is encouraged, and usually attained. The milk and butter of the Guernsey cows retains its color, which is of a very brilliant yellow, long into the winter, often from grass to grass; while that of the Jerseys frequently or usually loses its color and becomes as pale as that of our native stock within a month or six weeks after they cease to have grass or corn feed. The Guernsey, therefore, is regarded as pre-eminently a cow for the farmer and dairyman, on account of his excellent size—often reaching 1,200 pounds, and sometimes going as high as 2,000 lbs., in the case of the bulls and oxen—the good size of the calves, and her remarkably rich milk and abundant yield.

I, for myself, have a choice in the Channel Island cows, based partly on information from the island where they long have been bred, and partly from many years' experience, both in England and the United States, of those who have bred and used them for dairy purposes. These are the Guernseys. My own experiece with them has been short, and that only in young grade heifers. Four years ago I bought a promising bull, one year old, imported inside of his dam (begotten in Guernsey) who made 16 lbs. of butter per week in her best season, although I am ignorant of what she was fed on to produce it. Bred to good grade Short-horn cows, this bull produced for me about a dozen fine heifer calves, although much to my disappointment there were more bull calves from these cows than heifers, all of which went to the butcher at veal prices. The bull turned out badly after two years' service, beginning his use at eighteen months old. He then grew both cross in temper and lazy in service; so much so in the latter as to be worthless, although my herdsman could have managed his temper if he had proved a successful sire. As a result he was fed off and slaughtered at three and a half years old. Liking the young heifers and still in hope of further success, I purchased another young thoroughbred Guernsey bull, well descended from an imported cow, and have since used him in my herd to the same class of grade Short-horn cows, with equally good results in his heifer calves, of which I now have nearly twenty in number, thrifty and promising in growth.

Now, my reason for breeding these Guernsey bulls to high-grade Short-horns rather than to common cows, of which I have a few very good ones in my dairy herd, is that I wished the dams of my grade Guernseys to be good looking beasts; and as these dams were sired by a thoroughbred Short-horn bull of good milking stock I considered them a surer basis for producing good milkers than from common cows, however good they might individually be from the miscellaneous parentage through which they were descended, besides being more comely in form and appearance.

The heifers descended from the first bull have severally come into use, and proved, without exception, excellent milk and butter producers, coming in at about two years old, and increasing to ages of four or five years, will prove first-class cows. A word as to their flesh in the beef line. With no extra food in either pasture or winter keeping, a butcher looking over my herd in the pasture a few days ago offered my herdsman $50 each for a couple of half-bred Guernsey pregnant heifers for slaughter. Of course he was refused, as a hundred dollars each would not buy them. They are perfect beauties, inheriting the Short-horn shape, with the predominating dairy marks of the Guernsey. This is, of course, a short experience, but so confident am I in its success that if life and health be spared I shall rear a herd of cows in heir progressive grades of Guernsey blood to satisfy all my ambition in the dairy line. These young Guernsey grade cows are every one promising milkers, giving this summer, on grass pasture alone, equal yields of milk in the average, with a much larger percentage of cream upon it than upon the milk of either of their dams or the common cows, although both of the butter classes are good ones, thus showing fully the superior value of the Guernsey blood for butter and cheese. They may not be so productive as cows of other larger breeds in quantity of milk. I speak of them only for butter making, as that is the use I want them for. My heifers, those having their second calves, in several cases have been difficult to dry off. I wish to give them full five or six weeks rest from milking before the next progeny appears. Common cows frequently go dry for two or three months of their own volition, before a successive calf is born.—Breeder's Gazette.

"WHY HE PREFERS GUERNSEYS."

Our correspondent, Mr. I. J. Clapp, of Kenosha, Wis., sends us the following copy of a paper read at a late meeting of the Guernsey Cattle Club, of Chester Co., Pa., by Mr. R. H. Hodgson:

"In answering the question, why I keep Guernseys, I would say that my conclusions are the result of investigation and experiment. I always had a fondness for a good cow, and when a boy with my father I commenced to breed the Durham, and when I started the dairy I stocked up with grades of that family. They were of course large and good milkers for a short season, but were not rich; would go dry one-third of the time. I next bought a few Jersey heifers and a Jersey bull. The heifers were rich, but had small teats and were by no means favorites with the milkmen. They were small in size, delicate in constitution, and not able to care for themselves in the herd; and our grade Jersey bull calves were laughed at by the butchers, and branded as 'tooth-picks' and 'red-lights.' On account of the loss on the veal calves, their objectionably small teats, and their inability to care for themselves, I sold my Jerseys and stocked up again with grade Durhams. But, seeing some Guernsey cows, I was impressed with their general appearance and adaptation for dairy purposes, and I purchased the first I saw offered, and the investment proved very satisfactory. I have always used the best bulls I could get, and have brought up a herd of over thirty head of model dairy cows. They are large and strong, good feeders, carry a good proportion of flesh, are finely developed, with large udders and well-spread, good teats; are deep, rich milkers and milk up well to their calving (frequently have difficulty to get them dry), and the full-blood bull calves fed for veal are fully up to the common average, and the grade calves from common cows are not objected to by the butchers. A neighbor of mine a few winters since took two calves (half bloods) to Penn Station, that weighed over 200 pounds at six weeks old, and they were pronounced by the agent the best two calves that had been received there that winter, and another neighbor of mine told me the other day that he had just sold a calf of Roderick, five weeks old, that weighed over 200 lbs. I doubt, gentlemen, if any of you ever saw a lot of calves of the same age (that were not Durhams) that would excel in size those shown us by friends Kent and Hughes. I have crossed largely by using the Guernsey bull on the native and grade Durham cow, and find the grades a marked improvement on their dams in richness and time of milking. The Guernsey bull has a strong prepotency or tendency to reproduce himself or his ancestors, and a very fine type of the Guernsey is produced on the grade. Hence I do not hesitate to say there are more desirable points in the Guernsey cow and her grades adapted to the wants of the American farmer and dairymen than can be found in any other breed. The Guernsey cow will equal the Jersey in richness and in time of milking, and will excel her in size and constitution. She is as strong and vigorous as the ordinary cow and is able to care for herself in the common herd; will compete with the Durham in beef, as her oxen have weighed over 2,000 pounds, and her heifers under four years old have made from 700 to 900 pounds of dressed meat, and durin gthe year will give as much milk, make more butter and consume less provender than the Durham. My neighbors have used my bulls and I have never been able to buy the calves at anything like an ordinary price, and a high-grade cow will bring at public auction from 30 to 50 per cent. premium."

Mr. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, said that in a drove of Holsteins the best milkers were the ones which had the most white on their bodies. The whites were the milkers and the blacks had the good constitution.

Peas are a cheaper food for pigs than corn. They fatten them very rapidly, although they do not make as solid pork as corn. They have this advantage over corn: They mature early and can be fed as soon as large enough for green peas, the pigs consuming vines and all.

Second Hand

Minneapolis Harvesters and Binders for sale. Inquire at the office of H. M. Pierce. [6-10]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 9th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 28th, 1885, viz: PHILIP HENRY, H'd No. 7533, for the n½ ne¼, sw¼ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ S. 27, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wilard Tallerday, A. Bakken, S. Bakken and T. Middleton, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.

[7-12] JOHN BROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk—ss. First National Bank of Warren, Ohio, Plaintiff, against Edward C. Smith and Ann Eliza Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Minneapolis, May 19th A. D. 1885.

WOODS & HAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Minneapolis, Minn.
[7-12]

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Beaudin and Justin Beaudin, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the tenth day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 39, 40 and 41, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 10th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date, until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that if the maker thereof should fail to pay any of said interest when due, such interest should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 21st, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884; and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 6th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 16th A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
[4-10] Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court. 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff. vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that, under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 27th day of June 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [4-10]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 5th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Victor Schreader against Toussaint Benoit, for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 2,527, dated April 28th, 1882, upon the se¼ S. 33, T. 150, n R. 40, w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Toussaint Benoit has not broken ten acres of said tract or caused the same to be broken or any part of ten acres, and he has not planted or caused to be planted five acres of trees, tree seeds or cuttings, and there is not now any of said tract broken, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 7th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 19th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 3d, 1885, viz: JOHANNES O. BORSLIEN, H'd No. 4007, for the s½ sw¼ S. 10, and n½ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andres O. Borslien, Jacob H. Aldal, Mons Knudson and Knud Knudson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[4-9] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 21st, 1885, viz: MATHIAS BIVER, H'd No. 8717, for the se¼ S. 8, T. 152, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Michael E. Kirsch, Nicholas Engel, E. J. Haseltine and Peter Barker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[7-12] JOHN CROMB, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court. 7th Judicial District.

Alonzo Potter, Plaintiff, vs. S. H. Wood, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 7th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Otter Tail upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Alonzo Potter and against S. H. Wood, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: All of the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section twenty-two (22,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) and that I shall, on Saturday the 11th day of July A. D. 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant S. H. Wood, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to one thousand three hundred eighty-two ($1382.60-100) dollars and sixty 60-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 6th day of November 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

H. E. RAWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[6-12] Sheriff Polk County, Minn.

Dated Crookston, Minn., June 1st 1885.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 7th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of fifty-two and 36-100 dollars, ($52.36-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zepherin Bruneau and Georgina Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin, bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 812, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 16th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys
for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Charron and Philomene Charron, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the 20th day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 90, 91 and 92, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 20th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said note, and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 18th A. D. 1885.

NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE SECURITY COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [3-9]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court. Eleventh Judicial District.

Henry Cuno, Plaintiff, against Friederike K. Cuno, Defendant. } Summons.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the above named court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated May 13th, A. D 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER,
[4-10] Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 12th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., June 21st, 1885, viz: INGEBOR DAHSON, H'd No. 8251, for the w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼ S. 18, T. 149, R. 47. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: I. Hilda, C. Mattson, M. Finseth and John Pederson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[3-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: JOHN C. KNUDSON, H'd No. 1746, for the e½ ne¼ S. 4, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: N. K. Olson, Gustave Oleson, Hans O. Hanson and Robert Sorrenson, all of Crookston, Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: HALVOR J. KOLBUSTAEN, H'd No. 8847, for the sw¼ S. 34, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nils O. Paulsrud, John J. Bjornstad, John Oleson, Nils Johnson, all of Nielsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Crookston Tonsorial PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seventy-four sixty-six and 66-100 dollars, ($74.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 630, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred six and 58-100 dollars, ($106 58-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beaulargeau and Arsena Beullargau his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 30th day of March A. D. 1883; and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of Section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 59-100 acres, (160 59-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 11th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty and 31-100 dollars ($1130.31-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas H. Perkins a widower, mortgagor, to Thomas B. Hill, mortgagee, bearing date the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1881, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1881, at 2:25 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 551 to 556, which said mortgage was given to secure a certain principal promissory note of $1,000 bearing even date with said mortgage and due November first A. D. 1886 with interest thereon from date until paid payable annually as per five coupon notes attached thereto and described therein and on said mortgage. Default having been made in the payment of the coupon of $76.75 being the annual interest on said principal note due November 1st A. D. 1884, and the interest due on said coupon since said November 1st A. D. 1884, and there being a provision in said mortgage authorizing the holder thereof in case of default of any of the conditions therein contained to foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas by reason of said default the power of sale contained therein has become and is operative, the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said principal note should become due and immediately payable according to the provisions of said note and mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed thereby, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range number forty-seven (47) west, containing 160 acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS B. HILL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN CROMB,
Att'y for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn. [7-13]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) and the northwest quarter (¼,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land, according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.

OLIVER I. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.

BENJ. W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for
Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-6]

Why Don't You wait ?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years !

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years !

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year !

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JUNE 25, 1885. NO. 9

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60.00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

WHEAT GRADES.

The following grades were established by the State Board, under the act to regulate warehouses, inspection weighing and handling of grain, passed at the late session; viz:

"Number 1 hard spring wheat must be sound, bright and clean, must contain not less than seventy-five per cent of hard Scotch Fife, and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

Number 1 northern spring wheat must be sound and well cleaned and must contain not less than fifty per cent of of the hard varieties of spring wheat. It is to be understood that the minimum test weight of this grade shall not be less than fifty-seven pounds to the measured bushel.

Number 2 northern spring wheat must be sound, reasonably clean and of good milling quality. This grade to include all wheat not suitable for the higher grades and to weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel.

Number 3 spring wheat shall comprise all inferior, shrunken or dirty spring wheat weighing not less than fifty-four pounds to the measured bushel.

Rejected spring wheat shall include all spring wheat that is grown, badly bleached or for any cause unfit for No. 3 wheat. Wheat containing any admixture of rice or goose wheat will in no case be graded higher than rejected.

All wheat that is in a heating condition, musty or too damp to be safe for warehousing, or has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seeds, or is badly "bin burnt" whatever grade it might otherwise be, shall be pronounced "No Grade," with inspector's notations as to quality and conditions."

In the character of the appointments made and in the results so far accomplished by the Board we can not see any very great cause for rejoicing on the part of the farmers over the results accomplished last session but we may be mistaken and the only way to definitely ascertain that point is to give the law a fair and impartial trial. We trust that the results will be to us a pleasant disappointment.

The Holsteins and Jerseys.

From the Pioneer Press.

The Holstein and Jersey breeds are monuments of the skill of the originators and breeders, not only because the breeders have been enabled to hand down to posterity improved stock superior to that which is native and well known, but because the two breeds have been adapted to special and distinct purposes. The Holsteins, though unknown in this country a few years ago, have displaced the Ayrshires, which formerly stood at the head of milk-producing families. The Holstein possesses many advantages over the Ayrshires, among which are large size, uniformity of color and richness of milk. Although credited with the largest milk records, the Holsteins have rivaled the Jerseys as butter-makers, and at one time a Holstein cow—Mercedes—held the position of champion butter cow in the world. Nor is she an exception, for while the present records of the Jerseys for days and weeks are wonderful, yet the Holsteins have rivaled them when the tests were made for long periods. As beef cattle they are not inferior, and as oxen they equal the Devons. Their great merit is in their ability to give large quantities of milk, in which they excel all other breeds, but they combine so many desirable qualities that they may be regarded as a high rank of "general purpose" cattle, which heretofore has been beyond the reach of any class of stock.

The Jerseys have been greatly improved within the past ten years by a strict system of breeding close to the best butter producing families. The recent feat of Princess 2d, in which she made a record of over forty-six pounds of butter in one week, has placed the ability of the Jerseys beyond any doubt, and as her record is being followed closely by other cows of that breed, we cannot as yet fix any limit which they should not pass. While the Jerseys are admitted to be the best butter producers, yet they do not yield milk largely, which is not favorable to them, as the milk of itself possesses a value in addition to the butter produced from it. A cow that produces twelve quarts of milk, which gives one pound of butter, does better than one that yields six quarts of milk, from which a pound of butter is derived, though the common practice is to reverse these conditions, and give the preference to the cow that produces the largest amount of butter from the smallest quantity of milk. If the Jerseys were heavy milkers such rule would be in their favor, but as they must compete with the great yields of the Holsteins, from which large quantities of butter are made, it is a disputed question whether the future is more promising to the Holsteins or to the Jerseys as butter-producers.

The excellent qualities possessed by both breeds, however, show what may be done by careful selection of the best animals, adhering closely to certain strains that excel in the most desirable characteristics. The originators of the many breeds of improved stock have conferred great benefits on humanity. They have divided and classified our domestic stock into families, or breeds, for certain purposes, and each breed is given its own talent, which it may improve. The Holsteins and Jerseys for milk and butter, the Shorthorns and Herefords for beef, the Merinoes for fine wool, the numerous Downs for mutton, the Berkshires for hams, the thoroughbred horse for speed, the Clydesdales and Percherons for heavy draft, and the various breeds of poultry received their inherent excellence through the agency of the breeders, whose skill and judgment have added millions to the wealth of the civilized world. The value of the milk and butter alone annually produced in this country exceeds that of the capital of the national banks, and is greater than the value of the crops of wheat, or the products of the iron interests; and yet dairying is only in its infancy.

Feeding the Pigs.

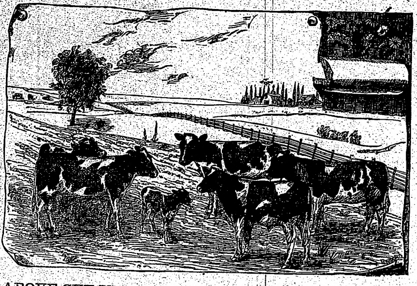
The National Live Stock Journal says: The method of feeding the young pigs in summer depends somewhat on how they are to be disposed of—whether to be fattened for the coming winter, or to be wintered over. In the latter case, and, where the pigs have been late arrivals, this is the best plan: No forcing is necessary, and when they have had their mother's care for ten or twelve weeks, give them good pasture, plenty of grass and clover, and see that they have an abundant supply of pure water. Under such conditions, if they come from a healthy mother, they will probably begin the winter vigorous and hearty. And yet, even with these, moderate rations of grain, skim milk, and any other wholesome food that can be the most inexpensively provided, will help their growth amazingly, and bring them into the winter in capital trim. It has been urged that nothing was necessary in summer for pigs that were to be wintered over but grass. With this view, we are not disposed to agree, except in so far as regards the young sows that are to be kept for breeding purposes, and which, therefore, it is not desirable to fatten; all that is required of them is good healthy growth. But the summer time is the cheapest time to make growth. For this reason many large hog raisers prefer the early pigs that can be turned out as soon as weaned, and crowded steadily up to six or eight months, thus making their growth when they can do so at the least expense and with the least trouble to the owner. In this case no difference of opinion exists as to the method of care and feeding. It is simply to provide, with healthful conditions and give them all the wholesome, nourishing feed they will eat.

Wheat will Advance.

Elmira Husbandman: It seems to be accepted now as a fact that the wheat crop of this country will be much less than in any other year since 1879, yet the price continues low. Speculators complain bitterly at the disposition manifested by farmers to hold their wheat until the price advances. What else can a farmer do if he has just consideration for his own interests? It is true, he may be compelled to sell because of debts but if he is able to hold when the price is below cost of production, that is the wise course. A farmer in one of the best wheat counties of this State remarked a few years ago when he had two or three crops of wheat on hand that the price would be a dollar and a half at least once in three years, and he made it his practice to hold his crops for that price. His generalizing, however, was sound, and will be supported in years to come by prices that will always go higher after a long period of depression. The very fact that wheat has sold low continuously for three years and more is an argument favoring an advance, because low prices have lessened the area of production, while, at the same time, they have increased consumption, thus bringing nearer approach to that even ballance between supply and demand which makes healthful trade. Careful observers of the situation have now settled to the conclusion that wheat will advance within the present year. It may not go to high figures, it probably will not, nevertheless an advance is almost as sure as the harvest.

Profits of Dairying.

Farmers' Tribune: Professor L. B. Arnold says a dairy farm costs 10 per cent less to operate than grain growing or mixed agriculture; second, the mean returns average a little more than other branches; third, prices are nearer uniform and more reliable; fourth, dairying exhausts the soil less; fifth, it is more secure against changes in the season, since dairying does not suffer so much from the wet and frosts and varying seasons, and he can if prudent provide against drought.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

wil' be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

Preserve Your Roofs
BY THE USE OF
Terryll's
LIQUID SLATING.
Absolutely Fire Proof.
Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it.
TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

E. D CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Second Street Bakery.
FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
OF ALL KINDS.
Ice Cream,
MILK AND LEMONADE!
Choice Confectionery.
FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOT

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTO
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually fo und in first-class general store.
☞ Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

A. YVERNAULT
DEALER IN
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
Office Over Merchants' Bank.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 25, 1885.

ROUND' HOME.

Headquarters for California fruit at Herb's.

G. L. Grey has bought a fine phaeton costing $225.

Herb is ragging out in great shape for the ever glorious.

Mrs. I. M. Underhill arrived on Wednesday evening of last week.

Henry Berthiaume has gone east on a fortnight's visit.

Major Mix informs us that the company will sell tickets for the 4th at half-price, good until the 6th.

Cool, refreshing summer drinks, the kind which cheer but do not inebriate constantly on tap a Herb's.

Those blankets which Herb Mason put on the street sprinkler's team are beauties. They advertise Herb's place in good shape.

Herb's place is headquarters for fireworks. Go and see the tons and tons he has on tap.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Walsh have gone to Canada visiting, E. M. intends to take in the grand re-union at Portland, Me., ere his return.

Flags till you can't rest at Herb's. Millions and millions of 'em of every size and description.

Chris Steenerson was in from Beltrami Co., last week. He will represent his tribe (the Chippewas) in the dairymen's convention at Moorhead this week.

Herb has just received an invoice of the famous Studio cigar. Try 'em.

Mr. D. Buchanan was summoned to Toronto by telegram last week, announcing the death of an uncle and the illness of his father. He left on Friday evening and will be gone a fortnight.

Herb is bound not to be out-done. He is fully prepared to furnish you everything you need for a first-class celebration on the ever glorious.

D. Jacobus received a telegram from Wm. Ross on Monday, stating that Mr. Ross and Mrs. Jacobus reached Queenstown on Saturday night at 12:30. They were a week crossing the ocean.

Fireworks for the millions at Herbs at bedrock prices. "Do you tumble?" Do you catch on?"

G. H. Palmer's little boy, three years old, is suffering from a swollen hand. He cut it on a colored cord and it has swollen fearfully extending up the forearm to the elbow. The doctors are puzzled.

Soda water of the very best at Herb's. It is built of artesian water which is the purest in the business. Try it and take no other.

J. E. Vanatta arrived with his family on Monday and hereafter he may be found at Berthiaume Bro's. Palace jewelry store. He is an experienced workman and knows how to attend to your wants as it should be done.

Berthiaume Bro's. have just received a case of castors, cut glass goods. These castors are generally sold for $6 but as they bought by the case they can and sell them at $3.75 each.

W. F. Zwickey returned on Monday with Gunder A. Berland who is wanted on a criminal charge. He had to go down into Filmore Co., after his man but got him. He reports the crops down there very much injured by wet, very weedy and corn looking decidedly sick. He says the crops in the Red River Valley will beat anything he saw all hollow.

Guns, did you say? Well try Berthiaume Bro's. They have a carload or so of every description from the cheapest to the most expensive and shells enough to furnish fifty rounds apiece or so. And as to revolvers they have no end of 'em. If its firearms you want go and see what the boys can do for you.

Andrew Eiken went on a visit to Clay Co., last week. He reports crops there and in Cass Co., D. T., suffering from too much rain. The prairies are very wet, some pieces of wheat nearly drowned out and farmers apprehensive of much damage. So far we have not had too much but do not really need more right away.

Supt. W. H. Fisher has been elected President of the St. Paul & Duluth road and George Copeland is promoted to the position of Assistant Supt. Both are well known here having been formerly connected with this road. Mr. Fisher has a large farm in the northern part of Norman Co., and Mr. Copeland is part owner of the townsite of St. Hilaire.

Last week Mr. James Burt, in Fairfax, in fencing a field ran the fence across a road that had been used as a highway for some time. The town authorities summoned him before Judge Palmer to try conclusions in the matter but failed to prove their point, which was that the road had been in use for six years and hence a legal highway. It seems that at the point in dispute the regularly laid out road runs through a slough therefore it has been customary to take a circle out upon Mr. Burt's land. The town authorities claim that they have tried to purchase right of way, as the slough is impassable and it is impracticable to make a road through it, but that it cannot be done at a reasonable figure. We are told that condemnation proceedings will be instituted. This case will be a test case in the many similar ones that exist in the county.

Peanut day July 7th.

No. 1 Hard wheat remains at 76.

Confectionery and fruits of the freshest and best at Herb's.

Wallack's on Saturday evening, June 27th. Secure your tickets early.

Look out for the big circus on July 7th. A good time for old and young.

The Weldon circus advertising car was in on Wednesday. It is a fine affair. Look out for the big time July 7th.

Many are disappointed at not being able to go to Moorhead to attend the Dairymen's Association meeting there in session.

Try Herb for fireworks of every kind. He sells 'em this year for fun.

The Grand Army re-union at Portland is a big success. It is estimated that 80,000 old soldiers joined in the parade on Tuesday.

Mr. Ira B. Kidder arrived on Friday last for a week's sojourn looking after his interests here. He talks of putting some shorthorns on his farm and engaging in stock-raising.

R. W. Weldon & Co's. circus and menagerie is coming on Tuesday, July 7th. It is said to be one of the biggest shows that travels including in its list some animals never before exhibited in this country.

A fine stock of goods on hand, suitable for presents etc., at bottom prices.

C. H. SAAKE, The Jewelry.

That artesian lemonade at Herb's still attracts popular attention. It is as slick as oil.

A packing-house is talked and the prospects are that it will become an accomplished fact. An institution of this kind as greatly needed and would be a good thing not only for the farmer but for its proprietors as well.

In the case of Horton vs. Weidenhoeffer, for theft, Esq. Palmer found for plaintiff. The article alleged to have been stolen was a $15 fur overcoat. The costs and all amount to $50. The case is appealed.

A carload of Jim Hill's "little black bulls" went through on Monday. They are a portion of the 108 which recently arrived from the old country. Mr. Hill is doing a good work for this country in this matter.

Does your watch stop? Take it to C. H. Saake and be sure to get it right and reasonable. C. H. Saake has the advantage of low expenses and will make thus a benefit to his customers.

The great Wallack Theatre Company, of New York, will be at the Opera House in Crookston, on Saturday evening, June 27th, 1885. Box office now open. In securing this company Mr. Filiatrault shows a spirit of enterprise that deserves ample recognition.

Mr. Pierce also received three choice thoroughbred pigs on Tuesday, that Mr. Kidder purchased for him in Wisconsin. They are but a few weeks old but are the finest we have ever seen in the county. Mr. Pierce is bound to establish a No. 1 stock farm if he don't lay up a cent and his efforts deserve ample recognition by all interested in good stock.

Mr. J. Kidder arrived on Monday with H. M. Pierce's thoroughbred Guernseys and Poland China pigs. He also brought for himself three grade Clydesdale three-year-olds in colt to Blairnaim, No. 1492, one of the best imported thoroughbred Clydesdale horses ever brought to Wisconsin. Two of these colts were raised by imported Robert-Bruce, a noted Clydesdale. They are all fine animals.

E. D. Childs' thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian heifer, "Olga," went through the city on Tuesday, creating a great deal of interest. Hundreds were anxious to see the fine animal, whose high-breeding was easily discernable and many were the favorable expressions we heard. Mr. Childs says the Holsteins are the coming cattle for the Northwest and he has backed up his judgment by purchasing one of the finest of these animals.

Last week Thursday Terryll & Miller commenced to paint the town black with Terryll's Liquid Slating. Their first attempt was made upon the roof of the JOURNAL office which soon assumed a beautiful slate color. For some time we had been troubled with a leaky roof which became so unbearable that we had decided to re-shingle, when Mr. Terryll fortunately came along and said that his liquid slating would save us that trouble and expense. The slating was put on Thursday morning and in the afternoon a severe rainstorm tested its merits. We have had two big rain storms since the work was done and our roof does not leak a bit. Messrs. Terryll & Miller have slated roofs for Mossifin's Hotel and barn, Fontaine & Anglim's stores, the Clement's building (in same block) and Wentzel's saloon building, and are now at work on Dobson's buildings. They find themselves rushed with work and we believe all who try the slating will be well pleased with results. This slating is of such a nature as to penetrate the shingles and render them absolutely fireproof and more durable than before. It has been on buildings in Faribault for 14 years, the roof being seemingly as perfect to-day as the day the slating was put on. Compared with its value it is by far the cheapest roof paint in existence. From our present experience we can recommend it heartily.

I am very glad to be able to announce that my trade is steadily increasing and growing every day, and I here wish to extend my hearty thanks to the citizens of Crookston and vicinity for their large and liberal patronage in the past and hope that by a strict and close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical watchmaker, jeweler and optician.

Another Road.

Another railroad company, has been organized, called the Crookston, Duluth and Minneapolis R. R. with a capital of $6,000,000. President, T. B. Walker; vice president, K. D. Chase; secretary, W. D. Hurlbut; treasurer, Ansel Bates. These together with Geo. Q. Erskine, M. B. Erskine, M. R. Brown, E. D. Childs, Sen. James Hill, C. E. Page and E. S. Corser form the first board of directors. It is proposed to build from Crookston so Leech Lake the present summer and fall.

My prices are at no time higher than those of my competitors, but 99 times out of 100 my pricer are lower.

C. H. SAAKE, The Jeweler.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on city property.
[9-12] JOHN MCLEAN.

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous o obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,
[88-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Lost.

On the road between Crookston and Gentilly on Monday, May 3d a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving the pocket-book and contents at THE JOURNAL office.
[4-tf] JAMES DUPUIS.

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.
[40-tf]

We call the attention of railroad men in regard to our $12.50 railroad watch. This watch is a 4 oz. case, with a fine full jewel, Berthiaume Bro's movement, warranted dust proof cases and accurate time pieces, at BERTHIAUME BRO'S Jewelry Store, Crookston, Minn.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post-Office, for the week ending June 22d, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Bond, Julia
Byrus, John H
Dolan, James
Frantz, Elwin
Jenson, Ole
Koamme, Agata A
Lawrence, A H
Moon, John
Matteson, Mrs John
Nepper, Lewis
Riopelle Pierre
Smith, Miss Cora
Skjeppraaes, Syvert

A. MCKINNON, P. M.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haleltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices [illegible]
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

New Hardware Store!
New Firm! New Goods!
New Prices!
Bray & O'Brien
HAVE TEMPORARILY
LOCATED ON BROADWAY
In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in
Hardware and Tinware
and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware fcr Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.
BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means
BUY YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
At Buchanan's.
He has the Cheapest and Best!
Broadway, next to Engine House.

New York Store
The Cash Bargain House!
We invite the attention of Cash Buyers to our unusually large stock of goods for Summer Wear, comprising everything in the
Dry Goods and Notion Line.
Those who are in the habit of dealing in other and smaller towns will advance their interest by paying our store a visit. In the great size and enormous variety of our stock, in the bargains which we are constantly offering and our uniform scale of
LOW PRICES,
they will find we offer inducements that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Buying and selling strictly for cash, taking advantage of every bargain thrown upon the market.
We do and can offer goods at Attractive Prices.
ONE PRICE TO ALL!
GEO. G. MACDONELL.

TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!
Champion Mowers, Champion Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.
☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜
TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY.
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor [illegible] and Cigars. The purest High Proof [illegible] Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MAIN STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

New Machinery Depot!
T. H. BJOIN,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery
I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.
CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.
T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH
—OR IF YOU HAVE A—
Watch that you Value
Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to
C. H. SAAKE,
Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,
It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and ~~perfect~~ satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.
Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.
I also keep on hand n large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert treet, - - Crookston, Min.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALARS IN
Farm Machinery.
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder
Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price, style and quality.
☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

St. John's Day in Crookston.

The day was ushered in auspiciously howbeit the clouds hung like a sable mantle during the greater part of the day, threatening to distil showers to dampen the ardor. The bands, G. A. R. post, and fire department went down to the depot at 10 a. m., to receive all who might come and immediately thereafter the procession formed on Broadway at the opera house. First came the marshals of the day followed by St. John's car which was beautifully trimmed, in which were three little children and a little lamb; next came the St. John's society of 125 members with a large silk banner, followed by the two Crookston cornet bands, 13 pieces led by L. Mignault in a stunning uniform; next came the G. A. R. post of 60 members; then a diminutive mule, drawing a Red River cart, upon which was a representation of Herb's Branch as it was in 1881 when Herb started in business on a capital of $12; this was followed by a four-horse wagon upon which was a representation of Herb's Branch as it is to-day; this wagon was literally loaded down with fruits of all kinds, nuts, confectionery and cigars the steam peanut roaster and Herb's orchestra playing a variety of music, and Herb himself throwing out packages of his wares to the crowd of urchins which followed in droves. Herb made a grand display. Next came a large wagon upon which Bray & O'Brien had rigged up a complete tin shop with workmen busy turning out the tinware by wholesale. This was a fine display and the boys gave away much tin. Next came a carpenter shop on wheels in which the carpenters were seen busy at their trade. This was followed by a wagon on which were to be seen mason's at work at their trade, plastering and laying brick. Then came a representation of Munn Bro's. blacksmith shop with the workmen pounding iron for keeps; followed by a wagon upon which were seen men hard at work threshing out wheat with flails and winnowing it as in ye olden times. Then came a skiff on wheels in which were seated three old pioneers of 1827, with their guns and dog, skulling their boat along and singing the songs of ye olden time. Next came the Fisher band, dressed in splendid uniform, consisting of 12 pieces; The Crookston fire company, 30 members; followed by the butcher shop of Le Duc & Co.; A bus, gaily decorated, loaded with travelers, represented the Carman House. Mr. Z. Davoust, the proprietor started in business a few years since, a poor man and now has the largest hotel in Carman and has built up a large trade which he amply deserves; a shoemaker shop with the workmen all busy, and a boot-black in one corner finished up this display; then came citizens in carriages. Our reporter counted over one hundred vehicles of every description and did not get them all. The procession marched torough the principal streets and thence up to Barret's grove where the day was happily spent in the usual manner. Taken as a whole the affair was a grand success and heartily enjoyed by all.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to call the attention of your readers to what pluck, energy and invincible determination can accomplish in business. The exclusive feature among your merchants in the grand procession of St. John's Day, on Wednesday, was the novel and attractive display of Herb's Branch store. The beautiful purple, silver-fringed banners borne by the foremost team of his carriage, with the inscriptions in silver letters—"Herb's Branch, Sole Agency for Studio 53 Cigars" and "Artesian Lemonade at Herb's Branch," the tempting display of tropical fruits, the steam peanut roaster and musical attachment, playing sweet melodies, together with the free distribution of fresh roasted peanuts, created much merriment among the juveniles and enjoyed by all.

The novelty of H. A. Mason's display led me to inquire into the reasons of his remarkable success in his business. In 1881 he began with a capital of $12. His store, corner of Robert and Main streets, is cram full of every variety of tropical fruits, cigars, candies and novelties of every description, and by far the busiest, cheapest and the most popular and attractive place in your beautiful city and a credit, not only to the owner, but your town and the Red River Valley. The lessons are

1st. Mr. H. A. Mason is full of pluck, courtesy and personal magnetism, and everybody likes to deal with him.

2d. He buys of the largest and best houses in the East.

3d. He pays cash and saves a large percentage.

4th. He sells for cash and never makes a bad debt.

5th. He keeps no idle clerks to consume his profits.

His place of business is crowded from morning till late in the evening, as all are convinced that they can always get the best goods and more for their money than anywhere else. I predict for H. A. Mason a successful business career. Any man of his grit, energy, courtesy and enthusiasm is sure to rise to the top, in any vocation in life.

A TEMPORARY SOJOURNER.

BELRAMI ITEMS.

Come on boys!

Get ready for the Fourth!

The farmers' commence to cry "too much rain!"

A. W. Mott went down to Wisconsin on a business tour last week. He intended to stay about a week and take in Minneapolis and St. Paul on his way back.

But hush, hark, that heavy sound breaks in once more,
And we are clearer, deadlier than before,
It is, it is, the boys pounding at the Depot door."

Lewis Seger was out fishing last Friday night and caught fourteen large fish. When he goes out again we wish he would take along some of his friends with whom he could divide the fun and the fish, provided he would keep the mosquito bites undivided to himself.

Young man, if you want to be respected, just respect yourself. Others may fail to do it.

It is reported that Ole P. Onstad, of the town of Onstad, has been allotted one of Hill's thoroughbred bulls.

If you should inadvertantly turn a capital joke upon yourself, do not get too choleric, but have the manliness to bear it, and calmly face the results.

Rev. P. Stromme visited Beltrami last Tuesday.

A man from Aldal reported that Mr. Nels A. Bolstad was seriously hurt by a runaway last Sunday and that his five or six months old child had been killed. The man said: "Mr. Balstad had been to church and stopped in front of K. Nelson's house where some of the party wanted to get off. Mr. Balstad jumped out of the wagon and left the lines hanging over the seat. The horses got scared and started to run. Mr. Balstad seized the lines and succeeded in getting into the wagon again but the front end board of the wagon box fell out, and Mr. Bolstad in his struggle to stop the horses was thrown out of the wagon in front and got pretty seriously hurt. The team ran up against the corner of a barn and his child, about five or six months old, was thrown from the wagon and dashed against a log causing almost instant death. His wife and two girls, who were also in the wagon, fortunately escaped any material hurt."

Sunday was a day of gathering.

ANDIVE.

Berthiaume Bro's. mammoth jewelry store is filled to overflowing with every article in their line. Their musical goods can not be beat in style, quality or quantity.

GUERNSEY'S FOR POLK COUNTY.

For some time it has been rumored that H. M. Pierce was down with the Guernsey fever, but all the pumping our reporter could do elicited nothing satisfactory, until on Monday last Mr. J. Kidder arrived with a pair of two year old Guernsey beauties for Mr. Pierce. We shouldered our little pencil at once and put for Pierce's barn where, sure enough, we found them pretty tired from their long trip, but as trim and pretty as pictures. They are PRINCE SECOND—sire Prince 1st, descended from old St. Andrew 1st, one of the most noted Guernseys in existence. The dam of Prince 2d was imported Coralinie, No. 1,790, American Guernsey Cattle Club Herd Book. He was born July 16th, 1883, and is therefore a trifle under two years old. As an individual he is one of the finest of the Channel Island breeds that ever came into the county. LEILA, No. 1,425, A. G. C. C. H. B. is a beautiful spotted heifer, sired by imp. Sir Champlin No. 88, A. G. C. C. H. B., and a granddaughter of Polly of Kenosha, one of the best Guernsey cows ever brought to Wisconsin. She is a regular spotted beauty and will one day show a butter record that will open the eyes of all who see no merit in blood or we miss our guess. H. M. does not say what these beauties cost him, but a price list from Mr. Clapp, (of whom they were purchased) shows us that he did not get them for a song. These animals went up to Mr. Pierce's stock farm, the nw¼ of Sec. 4, Crookston township, on Tuesday afternoon, where they may now be seen. Mr. Pierce deserves great credit for his efforts to improve the stock of Polk County and he should be liberally patronized.

The American Agriculturist for July 1885, contains over one hundred different articles by leading writers, and over seventy illustrations by well known artists. Among the most interesting and important papers are those which treat of the insects just now injuring the crops all over the country. These are illustrated, and furnish the latest scientific investigations as to the habits and extermination of these insect pests. D. D. T. Moore writes upon Small vs. Large Farms. Henry Stewart discourses on Southern Farm Life and Agricultural Interests. Andrew S. Fuller describes a new and most important method for the application of Wood Preservatives. Joseph Harris "Walks and Talks on the Farm." L. C. Root and W. Z. Hutchinson write The Apiary. D. W. King describes the designs for a Queen Ann cottage. Wm. Clift tells about the Peach Borer, and the remedy. M. C. Weld descants upon Famous Families of Cattle. Dr. George Thurber contributes a variety of interesting Horticultural papers. Dr. Edwin J. Howe discusses the Importance of Pure Drinking Water. Elias Thayer describes a new Hay Gatherer. F. H. Hannah furnishes designs for convenient Pig Pen. Numerous other writers are represented. There are two beautiful full-page pictures appropriate to the season. Price, $1.50 a year. Single number 15 cts. Address Publishers American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

The Boiler Inspection Law in the Red River Valley.

CROOKSTON, June 22, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL: A meeting of those interested in steam threshing machines was held in Crookston on Saturday, June 13th. The amendment to the boiler inspection law, which has produced such a bad feeling here, was thoroughly discussed, and the opinion freely expressed that it was the worst piece of legislation ever lobbied through the Legislature. Had it been only a question of taking a few dollars out of our pockets, it might have passed unnoticed, but the mongrels who lobbied the law through had a water test put on, so severe that if the thresher boilers do not give way under the strain, it will leave them dangerous to be run afterwards." The above was sent to the Minneapolis Evening Journal with the intention of bringing it before the mechanics of that city, which is the manufacturing center of the Northwest, and boasts of having as good workmen as any city in the country. It was, therefore, the proper place to open the discussion of this cold water inspection fraud, but the Journal did not see fit to notice it. Had it been a horse race, or saloon fight it might have secured considerable space, but the blowing up of a lot of farmers and threshing machine men is of no importance to that paper. I will now give you a few ideas concerning these cold water inspectors, and I will say right here that they are a beautiful set, and the substitution of cold water for a practical knowledge of boiler making was a brilliant idea to get a fat job. I would rather be guilty of highway robbery than be guilty of that inspection law. I will now come to the practical question that has been so often asked: "How would you test a steam boiler?" I will answer, as I have before, there is no way of testing a boiler except by putting in the necessary quantity of water, then fire it up till you burst or explode it. This has been done repeatedly; but, you ask, "how would you inspect a boiler to know that it was all right?" That you see is another question altogether. To test and to inspect are two entirely different operations. Well, an experienced boiler maker can look your boiler over and tell you precisely the condition it is in, and he don't want any cold water to do it either. Boiler making is a mechanical trade like any other and is obtained only by years of experience. Remember, that experience teaches knowledge and practice makes perfect, and that is what makes the boiler maker argue that boilers were not made for cold water, but for hot water, steam and fire, which are as different in action as chalk is from cheese. Had a threshing machine engine boiler that carries 110 lbs. of steam been subject to about 75 lbs. water pressure, perhaps no objection would have been raised, but this extreme of over 165 lbs. is calculated to strain the boiler and leaves it dangerous afterwards with a hundred pounds of steam. It is a well known law in mechanics that anything once strained is unreliable for strength afterwards. There are many people who seem to think that an engineer is a suitable person to examine a steam boiler because he runs the engine. Well, would a man that runs a bakery wagon be the most suitable person to give instruction in a baker's shop? Oh, no! every man to his trade, is the old saying, and a correct and safe one. I will give another short chapter on this infamous law at another time. As the Evening Journal refuses to notice this it is not likely the other journals will, especially as the Pioneer Press advocated the passage of the inspection fraud.

J. WALLACE.

THE SUPREME EVENT OF THE CENTURY

R. W WELDON & CO'S

New Railroad

Circus and Menagerie

AND TRIPPLE EXHIBITION.

Coming, Rain or Shine, on the Date Specified.

Crookston, Tuesday July 7

WHITE SAGRED CAMEL,

Imported from Siam, where it is idolized by paganistic followers. There never has been another here before.

A very delightful treat in the CONGRESS OF NOVELTIES will be the wonderfully scentific tactics and original maneuvers of the celebrated

OALEAN ZOUAVES

Noted for their dexterous perfection in the manual of arms, and winners of royal praise from enthusiastic notables for the excellence of their famed Bayonet Drill and Sham Battle Combats.

Of more than passing interest will be the first traveling

RELIC MUSEUM

that has cousumed thirty-five years of travel in every clime to collate, and now furnishing geological and historical study for lovers of the rare and wonderful.

Do you know that we alone give a GRAND SPANISH RACING TOURNAment in which Elephants, Ostriches, Camels, Bloodhounds, Bicyclers, Equestrians and Pedestrians all do join. Equally prominent in the Arenic Firmament will appear the Troupe of Royal Japanese and the Wonderful Spanish Female Fire Jugglers and Necromancers,

SINBAD, THE GIANT BLACK CAMEL,

The huge, block "Desert Ship," towering like a temple and dwarfing into ridcule the tallest elephants ever seen. Speaking of giants, there are the TALL AND STATELY EMUES, the very largest of their lofty, featheren kind, and the GIANT ANT BEAR, looking down upon its Abyssinian colleagues from its growing altitude. Then think of an Elevated Stage, upon which Bycycle Experts and Russian Roller Skaters divulge fantastic sciences. There never was the like before. There are a thousand strange sights to be seen in the Menagerie that are totally unlike those usually seen in animal collections. It would be human folly, in this limit of space, to attempt the merest outline of the hundreds of novel and sensational attractions that constitute the claim of excellence for OUR SUPREMELY GREATEST SHOWS. Presented free, in the glare of the noonday sun, will be a

NOVEL STREET PARADE

A cyclone of gorgeous splendor and imperial grandeus upon the streets, eclipsing all previous efforts of the kind ever made, and rivaling in magnitude and romance the Fabled Oriental Splendors of the East. The most surprising fact of all is that One Single Ticket Admits to All.

Crookston, Tuesday, July 7th.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 10th, 1885, viz: MARY K. SMITH, Pre. D. S., No. 8,512, for the ne¼ S. 13, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Brisman, Charles Hatley, J. A. Mead and J. S. Chapin, all of Shirly, Polk Co. Minn.

[9-14] JOHN CROMB, Register.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

New Drng Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

DR. A. NELSON.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED

Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs [illegible] given short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

JOHN KNUPPE,

R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands

—WILL—

Buy Town Bonds,

AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS!

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtai

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

W L Sargeant,

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

9-11

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED

NORMAN STALLION

HIGHLANDER

Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.

—PEDIGREE.—

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.

TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Furniture Store,

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me

C. M. OIHL,

Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP,

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

WM. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	FROM ST. PAUL No. 1. Ex. Sun.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 2. Ex. Sun.	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily.
8 20 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	8 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 50 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 00 "	7 35 "
8 05 "	8 32 "	Felton	6 45 "	7 18 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 53 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 55 "	Danaldson	1 05 "	12 19 p m
3 10	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 D
3 30	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 " D		2 25 " D
1 25 "	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agenf.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHASE SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, June 25, 1885.

Farmers' Meeting.

To the Wheat growers and business men of Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota:

It is hereby announced that a meeting is called at the city of Moorhead on the 7th and 8th days of July next, at the Bruns opera house, at which time and place the State Board of railroad and warehouse commissioners of Minnesota will be present; also the chief grain inspector of the State and as many of the chief deputy inspectors as can conveniently come will be present. Several questions of the greatest importance to the wheat growers and business men of Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota will be considered, among which will be considered freight rates and wheat grades and untrammeled markets. We would suggest that farmers and delegates to this meeting, so far as convenient, bring samples of wheat grown in their respective sections. Will all editors of newspapers of these Northern wheat-growing sections, be so kind as to keep a permanent notice of the meeting in their respective papers until after the event. Also will said editors please consider themselves self-appointed delegates to this meeting.

By order of farmers' committee.

A. M. Burdick, Chairman.

Moorhead, June 5, 1885.

FERTILE ITEMS.

Fertile, June 16th, 1885.

Splendid growing weather.

Never saw finer prospects for crops since we came to this valley.

Very heavy growth of vegetation and unless the rain fills up the sloughs there will be an abundance of hay.

In riding through the county, we notice nearly everyone is fencing for pasturing. This is a great improvement, not only in looks, but adds to the property of the county by giving better facilities for raising stock, which we believe is the corner stone of our future financial prosperity.

Mr. J. F. Brown is turning out a good cheese every day. He thoroughly understands his business and will make a success.

Come and celebrate with us. We are going to have a good time. Speeches, music, lots of fun, good dancing room, Davey's string band and a fine display of fireworks to wind up with. Our hotel keeper will serve an excellent supper for the dance. Those who enjoy a fine drive, through a very beautiful country, on fine hard roads, and a good time generally, are invited to come.

Sand Hill River has never been as high as now since we have known it. The country between here and Beltrami was flooded and roads are in consequence very bad.

Nearly all of the wheat from this section is being hauled to Crookston. Farmers getting better prices, and grading at the mills. Our wheat, raised in the Sand Hill Valley, is superior for milling, but on account of large berry, and light color will not grade No. 1 hard at Beltrami so we must haul to Crookston or Ada.

Miss Mary Sanford, from Illinois is visiting her brother, Mr. Stauly Sanford.

La Due & Co., report a large sale of barbed wire and have sold more grass seed than ever before.

Considerable sod is being turned over. Farmers are intending to summer fallow old fields.

Messrs. Gilmour, Andrews and Englestad, were in Crookston attending court.

Mrs. E. E. Risland is very sick; we hope for her early recovery.

Messrs. X. Sohler, A. J. Hamery and J. J. La Due serve their country on the 4th of July as committee on amusement, from their well known "gay and festive" habits you may confidently look for immense fun.

Both mills are running full blast and in consequence our little berg is quite lively.

Main Street is being graded and leveled, adding much to the looks of our place.

The blacksmiths shops are getting plenty of work.

Yours, L.

Western Farming.

St. Paul Globe: An Eastern gentleman who is largely interested in agricultural pursuits in Dakota, was in the Northern Pacific office yesterday, making arrangements for the shipping of blooded stock to his farm in the West. In his conversation with the railroad official whom he was making arrangements with, he remarked that the Western land owners must pay more attention to stock raising on their farms. Heretofore and at present they are depending entirely upon the outcome of a season's crop, and if it fails, they have nothing to fall back upon. Farming in Dakota is only a matter of a few weeks in the spring and a few more in the fall, and the rest of the time the farmers are idle. They must devote more time to their occupations or the country will not be developed, and the towns and cities in the Northwest, which are largely dependent upon the result of the farming interests, will die. The gentleman gave his own experience which was that for the last few years he had only resorted to wheat growing for the maintenance of his property, and with the idea of obtaining a surplus capital. But he failed to make the farm realize what he anticipated. He is now going to build two barns, one 66x300 feet, and the stock in winter, which he intends putting on his farm. The farmers have not raised any stock in Eastern Dakota, and had to buy in the west, all for their own consumption.

Partial Soiling in Dairying.

National Live Stock Journal: The capital now invested in this great specialty is very large, and a small improvement in the production of its 12,000,000 cows would produce a great result. Every dairyman should provide for full feeding his herd through the entire season. The loss occasioned by scanty feeding after the first flush of grass is gone, is much greater than is supposed. It often happens that the flush yield of milk only continues four or five weeks, and the gradual falling off in the pasture causes the production of milk to fall off one-third—that is, the yield of the herd is reduced from 24 lbs. to 16 lbs. And this loss in never regained.

Every dairyman should be prepared to feed green grass in stable night and morning as soon as the pasture begins to fall off. A clover field will be ready to cut at the right time. Good sized cows will eat of green clover, just before blossom or in early blossom, twenty-five pounds at night and the same in the morning, and then, being turned to pasture by day they will get a full ration, and keep up the flow of milk. This clover can be cut rapidly by a mowing machine. In prospect of wet weather the clover can be put in bar for a few days. A mixture of clover and timothy, or other meadow grasses, can be used in the same way. This is much more economical of land than to increase the pasture, for one acre of good clover will be equal in feeding a dairy herd to four acres of pasture. The pasture will dry up and be rejected as soon as the grass becomes old. For feeding later in the season, oats and peas, or millet, may be raised. If the dairyman has no soiling crop to feed green, then his best way is to feed hay that has been run through a cutter, mixing in about two quarts of good middlings at a feed. Cows will eat this cut hay and middlings with a good appetite and keep up the flow of milk.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holniboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1.400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [3-tf]

Money to Loan.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars to loan on improved farms from three to five years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. Steenerson.

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.

[5-tf] Chris. Houston, Fairfax.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st.

[5-tf]

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] John Cromb, Register.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies.

	Assets
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,804
Phœnix	5,919,402
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Mosher & Morchel.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., June 9th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 28th, 1885, viz: PHILIP HENRY, H'd No. 7033, for the [illegible] S. 27, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Willard Tallerday, A. Bakken, O. Bakken and T. Middleton, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.

[7-13] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Commercial Hotel,
S. P. NORTON Proprietor.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN
—o—
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Beaudin and Justin Beaudin, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the tenth day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January A. D. 1882, at 12 o'clock m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 39, 40 and 41, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600, bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 10th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date, until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 1st day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that if the maker thereof should fail to pay any of said interest when due, such interest should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time said interest became due, and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-three (23,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

New England Mortgage Security Company, Mortgagee.

J. P. Dosh & D. H. Fisk, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [8-9]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 21st, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 6th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 16th A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES, Mortgagee.

J. P. Dosh & D. H. Fisk, Attorneys. [4-10]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court. 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 27th day of June 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY, Sheriff of Polk County.

H. Steenerson, Plaintiff's Attorney. [4-10]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 19th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 3d, 1885, viz: JOHANNES O. BORSLIEN, H'd No. 4007, for the s½ sw¼ S. 10, and n½ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Andreas O. Borslien, Jacob H. Aldal, Mons Knudson and Knud Knudson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[4-9] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., June 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 21st, 1885, viz: MATHIAS BIVER, H'd No. 2717 for the se¼ S. 8, T. 152, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Michael R. Kirsch, Nicholas Engel, E. J. Hasaltine and Peter Barker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[7-13] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk—ss. First National Bank of Warren, Ohio, Plaintiff, against Edward C. Smith and Ann Eliza Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Minneapolis, May 19th A. D. 1885.

[illegible] Woods & H[illegible], Plaintiff's Attorneys, Minneapolis, Minn.

[7-13]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, } ss. District Court, 7th Judicial District.

Alonzo Potter, Plaintiff, vs. S. H. Wood, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 7th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Otter Tail upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Alonzo Potter and against S. H. Wood, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: All of the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section twenty-two (22,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) and that I shall, on Saturday the 11th day of July A. D. 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, S. H. Wood, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to one thousand three hundred eighty-two ($1382.60-100) dollars and sixty 60-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 6th day of November 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

H. E. Rawson, Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY, Sheriff Polk County, Minn.

[6-12] Dated Crookston, Minn., June 1st 1885.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 7th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of fifty-two and 36-100 dollars, ($52.36-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zepherin Bruneau and Georgina Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin, bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN, Mortgagee.

Leo & George, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 14th 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and fifty-nine and 80-100 dollars, ($659.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Charron and Philomene Charron, his wife, to the New England Mortgage Security Company, bearing date the 20th day of January A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 90, 91 and 92, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $600 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 20th day of January 1887, with interest thereon from date until paid, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest, the said mortgagee therefore elected, that all of said sums described in said note should be imediately due and payable, according to the provisions of said note, and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1885, at one o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 18th A. D. 1885.

New England Mortgage Security Company, Mortgagee.

J. P. Dosh & D. H. Fisk, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [5-9]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court. Eleventh Judicial District.

Henry Cuno, Plaintiff, against Friederike K. Cuno, Defendant. } Summons.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the above named court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated May 18th, A. D. 1885.

Geo. H. Palmer,

[4-10] Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 13th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., June 21st, 1885, viz: INGEBOR LARSON, H'd No. 8251, for the w½ se¼ and e½ sw¼ S. 18, T. 149, R. 47. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: I. Hilda, C. Mattson, M. Finseth and John Federson, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[8-8] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., May 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: JOHN C. KNUDSON, H'd No. 1746, for the e½ ne¼ S. 4, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: N. K. Olson, Gustave Oleson, Hans O. Hanson and Robert Sorrenson, all of Crookston, Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., June 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: HALVOR J. KOLBUSTAEN, H'd No. 8847, for the sw¼ S. 34, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nils O. Paulsrud, John J. Bjornstad, John Oleson, Nils Johnson, all of Nielsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, [illegible] Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seventy-four sixty-six and 60-100 dollars, ($74.60-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 620, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS, Mortgagee.

Leo & George, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred six and 58-100 dollars, ($106.58-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeon and Arsena Beullargau his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 30th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of Section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 50-100 acres, (160 50-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS, Mortgagee.

Leo & George, Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 11th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty and 33-100 dollars ($1130.33-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas H. Perkins a widower, mortgagor, to Thomas B. Hill, mortgagee, bearing date the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, at 2:25 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 551 to 556, which said mortgage was given to secure a certain principal promissory note of $1,000 bearing even date with said mortgage and due November first A. D. 1888 with interest thereon from date until paid payable annually as per five coupon notes attached thereto and described therein and in said mortgage. Default having been made in the payment of the coupon of $78.75 being the annual interest on said principal note due November 1st A. D. 1884, and the interest due on said coupon since said November 1st A. D. 1884, and there being a provision in said mortgage authorizing the holder thereof in case of default of any of the conditions therein contained to foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas by reason of said default the power of sale contained therein has become and is operative, the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said principal note should become due and immediately payable according to the provisions of said note and mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed thereby, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range number forty-seven (47) west, containing 160 acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS B. HILL, Mortgagee.

John Cromb, Att'y for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn. [7-13]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the southeast quarter (¼) of Section number thirty (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated: on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by the mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.

OLIVER I. BLACKWELL, Mortgagee.

Ben'j. W. Ellicott, Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

Second Hand
Minneapolis Harvesters and Binders for sale. Inquire at the office of H. M. Pierce. [6-10]

Why Don't You wait?

Wait till Crookston has ten thousand people. Three years!

Wait till Crookston is the largest and most important manufacturing town in the Northwest. Two years!

Wait till Crookston has two more large saw mills, and is cutting 75,000,000 feet a season. One year!

wait till lots in SOUTH CROOKSTON are selling for twice their present valuation (six months) and THEN purchase

South Crookston Property.

But if you have time, just drop in and have a chat with

STEENERSON & McMANUS, Broadway.
JOHN IVES & SON, Broadway.
PALMER & BOND, Robert Street.
CROOKSTON IMPROVEMENT CO., Main Street.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns
STOVES,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAREP,
Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch
—Have just received a new and complete stock of—
DRY GOODS
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.
Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.
☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JULY 2, 1885. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 10

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	18 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

WHY I AM BREEDING GUERNSEYS.

About twenty-five years ago my father purchased his first Guernsey bull and raised all the good heifer calves sired by him, and this was a great majority of them, as he was a very fine, large bull, and appeared to be able to transmit his good qualities with almost unerring certainty to all his calves. When these heifers came in profit their milk was so much richer looking and higher colored than their dams as to at once attract my attention to it. These heifers were served by another Guernsey bull, and this practice continued until I became satisfied that the Guernsey cow was the dairyman's cow par excellence. In 1875 I commenced to breed Guernseys by purchasing a bull calf and three heifer calves; as my means were very limited I was compelled to begin with a few, and gradually increase my herd principally by raising my own stock.

This venture has proved very satisfactory, the only regret being that I have not more of them to-day. I was criticised quite freely by my neighbors for investing in what is called fancy stock, and it was not until I had obtained more money in cash prizes at the Pennsylvania State Fair in 1880 than my stock cost me that they were willing to admit that there was something in it. The heifers raised have uniformly proved to be good cows, a fact which will, I think, not suffer by comparison with any other breed. Their quiet disposition is a great point in their favor, as they waste no material that should go to the pail by any uneasiness or displays of temper. The butter made from Guernseys is of a very rich flavor, and sufficiently highly colored even in the winter season when on dry feed. It appears to be necessary at the present time of adulterated goods that the dairyman make nothing but a first-class article in every particular, and he can do this in no better way than by buying a thoroughbred Guernsey bull and grading up his stock, or investing, if his means will permit, in thoroughbreds at the start.

EZRA MICHENER.

The Buckwheat Crop—Valuable.

Buckwheat can be made a profitable crop, if proper care is given to it. This grain is worth at least seventy-five cents a bushel for feeding, if it is properly fed. It is best ground with corn, as fine as possible, and may be fed with cut hay or straw moistened with water. The seed may be sown early in July. We have found thick seeding the best. At least one bushel per acre should be used. It pays to prepare the ground as well for this crop as for any other, but it is especially useful for the purpose of breaking up an old meadow, and preparing it for reseeding. The sod will be well rotted, and the soil mellowed and made ready for a fall grain crop, if this is desired, to be followed by the grass seed next summer. No other crop, except peas, so well mellows the ground as buckwheat, and this is precisely the effect required in reseeding land. Besides this useful purpose, buckwheat is valuable for grain. It will easily produce thirty or forty bushels per acre if well managed, and a bushel of it is worth two bushels of oats of the light sort usually grown, which is largely husk. The crop, too, is put in at times and harvested at times convenient for the farmer.—[American Agriculturist for July.

Millet or Hungarian Grass.

There are few farms where there is not more or less land that cannot be or is not occupied with the ordinary crops, such as corn, corn fodder, potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, pear or beans. It is too late to plow early enough in the season for these crops, or it may be that the land was planted to corn, or potatoes, or beans, and the frost destroyed them. After the first of July, the only crops that can be sown to advantage are winter wheat, or winter rye, for next year, and for a crop this year, turnips, and millit or Hungarian grall. There is not much difference between millet and Hungarian grass. Sow whichever is most convenient. Perhaps the Hungarian grass makes the better fodder. Any good land that can be brought into a fine, mellow condition, with moisture enough to germinate the seed, will produce millet or Hungarrian grass. On dry upland it is not always easy, during dry, hot weather, to secure the desired tilth. It requires a free use of the harrow and roller, first one then the other, to reduce the hard clods. A good roller is especially needed. You connot roll dry land too much. On moist, mucky, or alluvial soil, it is an easy matter at this season to put in a crop of millet or Hungarian grass. If the land is not too rough, or too heavily covered with grass or weeds, a gang-plow that, with three horses, will turn over four or five acres a day, five or six inches deep, is as good as an ordinary plow and much more expeditions. Then harrow until the ground is smooth and mellow, and sow from three pecks to one bushel of seed per acre, broadcast, and go over it with a light harrow and finish with a roller, and the work is done. The earlier the seed can be sown after the first of July, the better; but a fair crop can be grown if not sown until the first of August. For fodder or hay, cut before the seed gets out of the milk, and as much earlier as you like. If the crop is very heavy, and likely to lodge, cut as soon as the plants are in blossom. We have cut it with a mowing machine, and cured it as we do ordinary grass; and we sometimes cut it with a reaper that throws the crop into bunches. In the latter case, the horses do not trample the grass into the loose soil. The bunches are turned when necessary, and afterwards thrown in good-sized and compactly made cocks which will shed the rain. It can remain in these cocks for several days, or until there is a prospect of settled weather. The crop will well repay all the labor of sowing and cutting it. In fact, few crops in proportion to the time and labor required will pay better. Horses, cows and sheep eat it greedily, either in the green, half-cured or cured state. It is a good crop to sow.—[American Agriculturist for July.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will announce to our former customers and all that are desirous of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,

[88-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1,400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [3-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.

[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

Lost.

On the road between Crookston and Gentilly on Monday, May 3d a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. The finder will receive a reward of five dollars by leaving the pocket-book and contents at THE JOURNAL office.

[4-tf] JAMES DUPUIS.

For Sale.

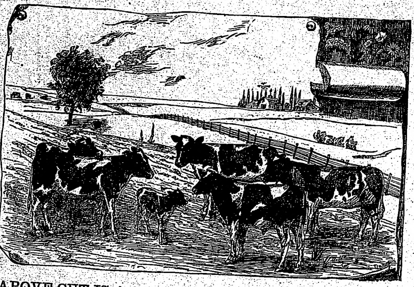
Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office. [49-tf]

My prices are at no time higher than those of my competitors, but 99 times out of 100 my pricer are lower.

C. H. SAAKE, The Jeweler.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

wil' be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For grades of any breed $5 to insure. For native cows and farm, or address me at Crookston. For other particulars call on me at the

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

Second Street Bakery.

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,
MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. - - - MINNESO

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Henry Cuno, Plaintiff, against Friederite K. Cuno, Defendant. } Summons.

State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been filed with the clerk of the above named court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the above named court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated May 13th, A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER,
[4-10] Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., June 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 10th, 1885, viz: MARY E. SMITH, Pre. D. S., No. 8,518, for the ne¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Brisman, Charles Hatley, J. A. Mead and J. S. Chapin, all of Shirly, Polk Co., Minn.

[9-14] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., June 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 21st, 1885, viz. MATHIAS BIVER, H'd No. 9717, for the se¼ S. 8, T. 152, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz. Michael E. Kirsch, Nicholas Engel, E. J. Haseltine and Peter Barker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[7-12] JOHN CROMB, Register.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CROOKSTON - - - MINNESOTA

Commercial Hotel,
S. P. NORTON Proprietor.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

E. D CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 2, 1885.

ROUND' HOME.

Don't fail to see Diplomacy on Monday evening.

Work on the sash, door and blind factory has commenced.

Louise Dainty, in "A Mountain Pink" is booked for August 11th. More anon.

Hon. Jas. Hill, of Warren, Wis., came up on Friday last for a few days' visit.

W. H. Stuart has been on a trip below for a few days. Says times are extremely dull down there.

The Queen City Band will give a ball at the Opera House to-morrow evening. A good time is expected.

Mr. M. R. Brown has gone on a fortnight's trip to Iowa. On his return he will bring a carload or so of horses.

I. M. Underhill, Esq., arrived last week for a few days' visit. He expects to return later for a more extended visit.

Miss Eunie Copeland spent the Sabbath at Devil's Lake with Conductor Copeland and his guest, Mr. J. D. Sprague.

E. D. Childs secured a premium cheese or so and a generous supply of the premium butter at the dairymen's convention.

McManus is incubating a patent. A brilliant idea has struck him but it is thought he will recover. He declines to give it away.

Look out for the big circus next week Tuesday. It is said to carry the best menagerie in existence. Be prepared with the little shillings.

Work on the approach to the bridge to Jerome's addition seems to be making haste slowly. It ought to have been completed six weeks ago.

Polk County was represented at the dairymen's convention at Moorhead by J. O. Milne, E. D. Childs, Harry and John Wyand, Fred Dickenson, Wm. Box, Jr., and H. E. Cooke.

The Merchants' Hotel is scattered about town, part on its new and part on its old site. Excavation for the cellar for the new building to be erected on the old site is going on. The new building will be of brick.

The Wallack Theatre Company will present "Diplomacy" on Monday evening, July 6th. All who had the pleasure of hearing them last Saturday evening will be anxious to hear them again. Popular prices, 75, 50 and 35 cents.

A fine stock of goods on hand, suitable for presents etc., at bottom prices.

C. H. SAAKE, The Jewelry.

E. D. Childs & Co., received a Scotch Short-horn bull last week, one of the lot recently imported by J. J. Hill. He is a fine looking animal, one year old on March 20th and will make a noble animal in time. "Honor Bright."

Among the premiums awarded at the dairymen's convention last week, the Northwest comes in for a generous share, considering that we are so new in the business up here. We are destined to "get there" in the near future.

The Galloway bull that Childs & Co., received of J. J. Hill on June 29th '84 weighed, at that time 860 pounds. On June 1st 1885 he weighed 1329, a gain of 469 lbs. in 11 months. Mr. Child says he will make him kick the beam at a round ton before the four years are up.

The Wallack Theatre Company played to a small house on Saturday evening. Had the company been better known there would no doubt have been a better turn out. The company is one of the best that ever came to this city, and they deserve a full house on their return on the 6th inst.

Don't fail to see the White Sacred Camel, the Orleans Zouaves, the Spanish Racing Tournament, Sinbad, the Giant Black Camel, the Giant Ant Bear and the thousand and one living curiosities with Weldon & Co's. Circus which will exhibit in Crookston, Tuesday next. Everybody should see the only circus we shall have this year.

J. D. Sprague, of Holley, Orleans Co., N. Y., is spending a few days in the city, the guest of his cousin, Conductor J. B. Copeland. Mr. S. has been roaming about in this vicinity viewing the beauties thereof and seems very favorably impressed with the prospects of the country. He has spent some time in Kansas, and says that we are far ahead of all that he saw on a 400 mile pony trip through that much advertised State. He is enthusiastic over our growing wheat crop and the fine stock he has seen here.

J. O. Milne brought us a generous sample of the creamery butter which he is making on his farm, north of the city and when we say that it is the nicest and sweetest we have ever melted in our mouth we say but little—it is like a kiss—it must be experienced to be fully appreciated. Yum! yum!! YUM!!! He has rigged a tank in his milk-house over the flowing well through which the water is constantly flowing, thus keeping the temperature equal at a certain degree. He uses the deep setting method and is thus enabled to keep his cream sweet and fresh up to churning which produces the finest butter that can be made. He supplies butter to his customers by contract, delivering it in quantities to suit, at such times as it is wanted and is now making about 30 lbs. per week more than he has contracts for. If any of our readers find it difficult to get a regular supply of good fresh sweet butter they can do no better than to drop a card to J. O. Milne, city post office, who will promptly respond to such calls.

All summer goods reduced at the New York Store.

Mrs. J. A. C. Terryll and children arrived on Wednesday.

All wool black cashmere, 80 in. wide at 50c at the New York Store.

Sawing was resumed at the mill on Tuesday. The logs are coming down freely.

You can buy goods cheaper at the popular New York Store than any place in the city.

Mrs. John McKinnon and Mrs. Dan McKinnon have gone for a visit to friends in Michigan.

Somebody said something about hot weather! Just the weather for corn and it wont hurt other vegetation.

Another carload of the celebrated Champion Harvesters just receivey at Terry & Collins and are going off like hot cakes. Call early to secure seats.

If you want to buy a silk dress this week you can buy a dandy at $1.00 per yard, former price was $1.40. Brocade satins at $1.10, former price was $1.75, at the New York Store.

The Pillsbury & Hurlbut elevator is rapidly rising from its ashes and will soon be good as new. The Northwestern has not sprouted yet. There's plenty of ashes there and it should grow rapidly when it does sprout.

Dennis Violette, a Frenchman living four miles east of Gentilly, was, on Tuesday evening severely injured by a team of six-year-old mares which he was watering. He had been killing a hog in the afternoon and when he passed between the horses to water them they doubtless got a smell of blood for they both commenced to strike and kick furiously, being perfectly frantic. Mr. V. was knocked insensible, was carried to the house and a messenger sent post haste to summon Dr. Farley who, upon examination found no bones broken. The doctor is of the opinion that with no drawbacks Mr. Violette will be able to be out within a fortnight.

THE FOURTH.

There will be a basket picnic on the Fourth under the auspices of Col. Cobham Post, G. A. R., in which all the Sabbath School children will participate. The Post will assemble at their rooms at 10 a. m. and march along Main street to the Methodist church, where the Sabbath School children will join the procession, thence to the Presbyterian church, thence to the Congregational church, thence to the Baptist church, and thence on Ash street to Sampson's grove. The exercises at the grove will consist of music, reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Robert Stanton, addresses by Hon. H. Steenerson, John N. Ives, Esq., and others, dinner, games, &c.

Pink-a-ton.

Not quite. Only nine pounds as yet, but more precious than a ton to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Pinkerton. Arrived on Sunday entirely destitute from a worldly point of view, and, being well pleased with the New Northwest, intends to remain and grow up with the country. A generous supply of cigars attests H. D's appreciation of the great event, the first boy.

"DIPLOMACY."

The Wallack Theatre Company at the Princess.—A fine Peformance and a Delighted Audience.

Manitoba Free Press.

Another good, thoroughly good, dramatic company has arrived in Winnipeg. This was the unanimous verdict of the audience at the Princess last evening. The company is under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman, and is in good hands. The play of last evening, "Diplomacy," is a new one to Winnipeg theatre goers. It cannot be classed as sensational, althoug thrillingly interesting. Its interest is of a human kind. Its scenes and incidents are strikingly natural, and it was not marred by any departure from its spirit by those who presented it last evening. There was a marked absence of ranting and stage fervor, which was evidently most gratifying to the audience. Winnipeg has too often been afflicted with people who have labored under the impression that passion can only be manifested by improbable tones and gestures not to appreciate those who understand that on the stage it is only good to be natural. The distinguishing characteristic of the Wallack Company is the uniform excellence of its members. If it contains no transcendent genius, it carries with it no "stick." This was made abundantly evident last evening. Mr. W. H. Denny was, as "Henry Beauclere," an excellent "diplomatist." Mr. John T. Sullivan, an old Winnipeg favorite, he having been here with Rhea, displayed the emotions incident to the character of "Julian Beauclere," with a quiet intensity that evinced the possession of the marked talent. Mr. Wilson manifests a disposition to speak so fast as to become unintelligible at times, which he would profit by endeavoring to correct. The parting scene between him and his young wife, "Dora," Miss Louisa Dillon, in the third act, was particularly effective. Both participants are worthy of the highest praise. The applause won by them was well merited. "Baron Stein" was finely presented by Mr. Charles Wheatleigh. The foreign accent of the part was particularly well sustained by him, there being no tendency to overdo. Mr. Rowland Buckstone as "Algie Fairfax," an Englishman of a certain sort, was perfection itself. The play is indebted to him for not a little of its life. Miss Sadie Bigelow made an extremely interesting "Countess Zicka." Miss Dillon, of whom mention has already been made, was all that could be desired as "Dora." The "Marquise de Rio Zares" was well represented by Miss Kate Denning Wilson. Miss Gracie Wilson was a very pretty and attractive "Lady Fairfax." Diplomacy will be presented at the opera house on Monday evening next. Popular prices, 75, 50 and 35. Box office now open.

I am very glad to be able to announce that my trade is steadily increasing and growing every day, and I here wish to extend my hearty thanks to the citizens of Crookston and vicinity for their large and liberal patronage in the past and hope that by a strict and close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical watchmaker, jeweler and optician.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on city property.
[9-12] JOHN MCLEAN.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.
[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication July 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-eight, and 83-100 dollars, ($228.83-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Victor Stoneburg, a single man, mortgagor to Myron Collins, mortgagee, bearing date the 29th day of January A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of February A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 332 and 333, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot one (1,) block forty four (44,) of the townsite of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, thence east along Sixth Street fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence west fifty (50) feet to Birch Street, thence south along Birch Street to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 14th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

MYRON COLLINS,
Mortgagee.
PIERCE & WILKINSON, Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[10-16]

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No. 1 Ex. Sun.		No. 2 Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	0 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 59 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 00 "	7 38 "
8 05 "	8 31 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 48 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 28 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 14 "
9 40 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 "	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 "
3 30 "	2 30 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 "
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	1 78 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 "	[illegible]	2 25 "
1 25 "	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Jacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, [illegible]
Local Ticket Agent.

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine

Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor

Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

A Full Supply of Binding Twine.

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 9th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., July 28th, 1885, viz: PHILIP HENRY, H'd No. 7,533, for the n½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼ nw¼ se¼ [illegible] T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Willard Tallerday, A. Bakken, C. Bakken and T. Middleton, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.
[17-19] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Preserve Your Roofs

BY THE USE OF

Terryll's

Liquid Slating

Absolutely Fire Proof.

Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!

TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.

T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH

—OR IF YOU HAVE A—

Watch that you Value

Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to

C. H. SAAKE,

Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,

It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

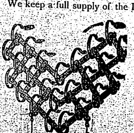
—ALSO DEALARS IN—

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.



Minnesota Dairymen in Convention.

On Wednesday, June 24th, the State Dairymen's Association assembled a Moorhead for the first time in the history of the Northwest. A special train of seven coaches brought about 400 people from St. Paul and Southern Minnesota, while every train on the N. P., St. P., M. & M. and branches, and the Fargo Southern contributed its quota, making a concourse well up in the thousands. The season was one of great profit to all dairymen and inaugurates a new era for the Northwest, for an interest was awakened which will lead to the establishment of creameries and dairies and hereafter the cow will not be of secondary consideration as heretofore. We have not space to give a full and complete report of the many good things that were said, but will append a few. On the subject of "How to make the Dairy Pay," Mr. F. D. Holmes of Owatonna, said: "Dairying is a comparatively new business for the farmers in the Northwest, but the very low price for wheat and the uncertainties of the wheat crop have compelled a great many farmers to turn their attention to some branch of farming more certain of successful results. When he first came to dwell in Southern Minnesota the farmers there were all wheat farmers and no dairying of any account was carried on in that part of the State, though the farmers kept a few cows and made enough butter to supply the family through the year. Wheat at that time was a fair crop and would usually bring $1 per bushel at some time during the year, but the soil was growing poorer all the time, and about six years ago the wheat crop was a failure. Since that time wheat crops had become uncertain and prices more so. Nearly every farmer who depended on wheat was bankrupt. Others who turned their attention to stock raising and dairying had been gaining ground and their farms were getting more productive. As a general thing the Western farmers don't start out right to make a success of dairy farming. They work enough but do not think enough. Show me a good dairyman and I will show you a man who is an intelligent and thinking man. He takes the agricultural papers and keeps posted, and knows whether there is any advantage in a given course before he takes it up. Then, when he goes into a venture he goes with a vim. Until very recently four-fifths of the butter made in Minnesota by the regular farmers has been taken to the country store and traded out for goods at an enormous profit to the store-keeper of from 20 to 50 per cent. Nearly one-half the farmers of Minnesota are doing it to-day, and why? Merely because they don't know better. They do not keep posted. Beside, they have always thought dairying was a humbug. Some of the butter made by the unskilled farmers is not worth over three or four cents per pound. If this same butter was put into the creamery, or made up by intellectual farmers, it would bring 16 to 18 cents per pound. What we want, therefore, is that the farmer shall apply the same intelligence to his business that is given by the manufacturer to his business, for it takes brain to run a farm dairy business successfully as it does in the case of the machine shop. As one of the first requisites for success in dairying the speaker mentioned the proper selection of cows. There were some cows handled by dairymen that wouldn't pay their keep, while others would pay a profit of from $40 to $60 a year, with the same care and feed. Experience had taught him, he said, that heavy feeding paid the largest profit. A cow was like a piece of machinery; it took a certain amount of power to run it. All after that is profit. On the average a good cow will make from 200 to 250 pounds of butter if she is properly cared for. If she has all the good tame hay or corn fodder she will eat, good pure water, and fifteen pounds of ground feed per day, she will pay a handsome profit to her owner, provided her milk is fit for first-class butter. If she won't do this, send her to the butcher. The barn in which the cows are housed should be good, but not necessarily expensive. Build substantial and neat. The speaker urged a following out of the principles of neatness in all parts of the farm, claiming that if the farm home is made attractive the boys and girls will not be eager to leave it for city life. The winter dairying, from his own experience, was more profitable than summer dairying, on account of the better care the cows receive in the winter, the lower price of labor and the higher price of butter and cheese in the winter months. He advised all farmers who propose to start in on dairying to begin with only a few cows, increasing the number as they learned the business. It was a mistake to suppose there was a fortune in the business in one year. Dairying meant hard work if it was to meet with success."

Hon. W. G. Ledue gave a very interesting discourse upon "Minnesota as a Dairy State." He said: "Minnesota occupies the most favorable position of any State for vigorous and healthful development of animal life, and most favorably situated for commercial communication with the entire continent. The peculiarities of location, climate and soil warrant the assertion that Minnesota is and ever will be in the lead of all the world in the manufacture of butter and cheese. It is watered by a regular distribution of moisture throughout the whole year, by an average of forty or fifty inches of rain, which is extremely favorable for the production of grass and grain and animal life, and makes it the most favored place on earth for the production of the highest type of domestic animals, as well as of men, women and children. It is said that all flesh is grass. So we may say as well that milk, butter and cheese are grass. Grass is the important thing in connection with dairying, and Minnesota soil is most favorable for the growing of rich grasses. Each variety has its peculiarities of soil and climate where it best flourishes. Timothy, red top, blue grass, orchard grass, fescue are among the natural grasses and clovers; among the artificial or leguminous grasses, and all will flourish in the highest degree in the calcareous soil, blessed with abundance of sunshine and moisture; and this is the soil that Minnesota offers to the dairyman. England and Ireland are famed for their production of grass, but as compared with Minnesota or Wisconsin, or Dakota, or Manitoba grasses it will be found deficient in quality. No soil of whatever quality, with a damp, cold, foggy atmosphere, can produce grass having the excellent qualities of that grown under the influence of the bright, warm sunshine, clear sky and intensity of electrical and magnetic influence which characterize our section of the world's surface. With location most favorable to market, with climate and soil unsurpassed, what more is necessary to make Minnesota

THE LEADING DAIRY STATE

of the world? We must have a people who can read, write, think and act; educated people to make proper use of these advantages; a people who will bend everything to their purpose. The men of Minnesota, when the races represented here have become blended and homogeneous, will not suffer in comparison with any other race on earth, nor need they fear to undertake any industry in competition with any other race. In my judgment, however, the proper time has arrived to consider seriously if we have not now the right proportion of native and foreign people necessary to secure the best and most prosperous future for our state and nation. With all the advantages I have enumerated it is fitting and proper that our State should take the sweepstakes dairy prize at the New Orleans exhibition over all competitors. This is the evidence of what we may hope for. We are going onward and forward in the utilization of the growing grass, in raising more grass and more cattle and more profits in the same amount of land, and to the ultimate prosperity, independence among the farmers of Minnesota that will entitle them to take high rank among the superior people of the world."

Premiums were awarded as follows:

Creamery butter—Mrs. F. D. Holmes, Owatonna, first; Mrs. A. E. Hall, Glyndon, second; J. A. Sinclair, Fairmount, Dakota, third.

Dairy butter—L. F. Stanton, of Morris, got first and second premiums, and Mrs. Mary P. Kelly, of Empire, third.

Roll and Print Butter—Dr. C. Sill, Hawley, first; Mrs. F. D. Holmes, Owatonna, second; Anton Jensen, Moorhead, third.

Ornamental Butter—Mr. M. P. Kelly, Farmington, first; Mrs. F. D. Holmes, Owatonna, second; Anton Jensen, Moorhead, third.

Eighteen Year Old Girl Class—Jennie Newcomb, Moorhead, first; Clara Belle Watson, Kragness, second; Lillie N. Putnam, Big Lake, third.

Cheese—Diamond factory, Northfield, first; Crystal Springs factory, Bridgewater, second; W. T. Hastings, Graceville, third.

Best Sage Cheese—Diamond factory.

Implement Prizes—C. F. Whitten, Northfield, exhibit of Coolary creamery, Masbley & Pruthart Manufacturing Co., Clinton, Iowa, exhibit Occident creamery; C. B. Kitteridge, Glyndon, exhibit A. Davis' swing churn and Eureka butter worker.

C. F. DEXTER, } Judges.
P. W. CURTIS, }

Two days and two evenings were spent very profitably and will be long remembered by the participants, especially those who live in the Northwest, for an interest has been awakened that will tend to add thousands of dollars to our income, and will do more to solve the transportation problem than anything yet suggested. President Hill did a good thing by placing a train at the disposal of the Association as well as by furnishing transportation free to all those who wished to attend from the upper country. Only one drawback marred the perfect success in this latter particular—the announcement of free transportation was not made until the Monday preceding which prevented many knowing that such was the program.

HOLSTEINS IN GRAND FORKS.

Through the courtesy of Bro. Winship, of the Grand Forks Herald, it was our pleasure to visit the dairy farm of O. S. Freeman, situated about 1½ miles south of the city of Grand Forks, on the Red River. For the encouragement of the faint-hearted, and for the disbelievers in diversified husbandry we will take the liberty to give a bit of Mr. Freeman's experience, showing what "pluck and muscle" will accomplish. Mr. Freeman came to this country in the early day and took a homestead on the river bank, building a small log house. For several years he engaged in wheat raising wholly but soon discovered that wheat-raising alone was not the true road to independence so he bought a few cows and commenced the milk and butter business. This business proved so remunerative, in connection with wheat-raising that he soon found his quarter section inadequate and added three quarters of school land, on the prairie about one mile from his homestead. He now has over one hundred good milch cows, a large barn to accommodate them and as pleasant a farm residence as can be found in or near Grand Forks. And by the way that is saying a great deal for there are many beautiful tasty residences over there. He is making butter on the creamery plan and it was our privilege to go down into his neat cool cellar and drink our fill (no small quantity) of sweet, cool butter-milk and to see the beautiful yellow rolls of sweet rich butter. He milks eighty cows and makes over 100 lbs. of [illegible] butter per week besides running two milk wagons to supply the Grand Forks trade. His butter now brings him 35 cents per lb. and his milk five cents per quart. He employs at this season eight men in the dairy and on the farm. Realizing the necessity of a better class of dairy cows, he last fall went to Iowa and purchased a thoroughbred Holstein bull and some grade Holsteins, and this spring he has sold grade bull calves enough to pay the cost of his bull. His bull, "Lord Northwood" is three past, and is one of the finest specimens of the thoroughbred Holstein ever brought to this country. He does not know his exact weight but we should say that he will not go less than 2,500. When we say that he is a magnificent animal that is as near as we can describe him without his picture to show what he really is. We can only add that it is worth a trip to the farm any day just to see this magnificent animal and we advise all of our friends who have occasion to visit Grand Forks by all means to go and see "Lord Northwood." Mr. Freeman told us that he considers the secret of success in this country lies in diversified husbandry, and after viewing the evidences we are prepared to believe him. We were told that he came to this country without a dollar and he is now independent, with as lovely a home as can be found in the valley. Hail, hoppers or any insect enemies to which the tender wheat plant is heir to has no terrors for Mr. Freeman for he has not all his irons in one fire. He is not dependent on wheat alone. If he makes a good crop it is all margin and if he does not he is only out the seed and labor while the benefit of his stock to his place is incalculable. Mr. J. O. Milne, an extensive Holstein breeder of Crookston, who went with us to see "Lord Northwood," pronounces him one of the finest animals in the country and he is a judge of such things having on his farm, two miles from Crookston a two-year old Holstein, "EVERETT" an animal that has never yet been defeated in the show-ring, and who has proved himself to be an extraordinary stock getter, strong and sure. We have long urged the importance of diversified husbandry and while we have PREACHED, Mr. Freeman has been PRACTICING and has so fully demonstrated our theory that the JOURNAL is proud to have the privilege of being thus highly endorsed. And again we would advise our grain growing farmers to go over and see what Mr. Freeman is doing for himself and this country. It will well repay the time and labor expended.

CARD OF THANKS.

The society of St. John's Day has the pleasure to thank all those who helped in the great success of the celebration of the 24th of June. We thank especially Rev. Father Gamache, of Gentilly, Mr. Montague, Mr. Sirois, Rev. Father Lawler, of Fisher, and the beautiful Brass Band of that place, the Ada and the Crookston Base Ball Clubs, Bro. Montreuil, the G. A. R. Post, and the Fire Department of Crookston, all those who prepared allegoric chariots, in a word all those who participated in our celebration. We hope to see you all next year. [illegible]

Complete Organization of the Steam-Threshers' Mutual Association of Minnesota.

Word having been received here that the articles of incorporation were all right, a meeting was called for the purpose of electing officers for the new organization with the following result:

President—J. B. Merrill, of Fisher.

Secretary—John Wyand.

Treasurer—M. G. Leguee.

Board of Directors, Polk County.—Louis Berthiaume, J. B. Merrill, Wm. Marin, M. G. Leguee, Fred Dickenson, F. Lytle, J. Wallace.

Marshall County—Dr. Stone, A. McKay, Thos. McMahan.

Mechanical Adviser to the Board—J. Wallace.

A false impression prevails that the object of the Association is opposition to the boiler inspection law. As the Board of Directors are the controlling power, the following rule will settle that point. "The board desire a proper, honest, and faithful boiler inspection law. Such a law will be a benefit to the threshing machine interest. The Board will aid the State in enforcing such a law. But it is well known that men appointed to office by the government are appointed more for their ability to get there than from any qualification they may have to fill the office; and as the lives and property of the threshing machine men are at stake it is right and proper that they organize for their protection now and hereafter.

By order of the Board."

It is expected that by the time the next Legislature meets this organization will have spread over the entire State, and as there is not an organized township in Minnesota that has not one or more threshing machine men, it is expected that by that time they will be able to accomplish in that line all that the country needs.

Much interest is being aroused on this subject and the meeting was large and enthusiastic. A special meeting of the Association will be held at Ericson's Hall, Tuesday, July 7th, at two o'clock p. m., to which all threshing machine men are invited.

J. WALLACE, Secretary.

Weekly papers please copy.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., June 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 11th, 1885, viz: SYNNEVA B. ROUGEN, D. S. No. 9174, for the nw¼ S. 26, T. 148, R. 45. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Hauson, Tollef Olson, John Jettfoold, and Knut Amason, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[1015] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. [illegible]

THE SUPREME EVENT OF THE CENTURY
R. W. WELDON & CO'S
New Railroad
Circus and Menagerie
AND TRIPPLE EXHIBITION.
Coming, Rain or Shine, on the Date Specified.
Crookston, Tuesday July 7

WHITE SACRED CAMEL,
Imported from Siam, where it is idolized by paganistic followers. There never has been another here before.

A very delightful treat in the CONGRESS OF NOVELTIES will be the wonderfully scentific tactics and original maneuvers of the celebrated
OALEAN ZOUAVES
Noted for their dexterous perfection in the manual of arms, and winners of royal praise from enthusiastic notables for the excellence of their famed Bayonet Drill and Sham Battle Combats.

Of more than passing interest will be the first traveling
RELIC MUSEUM
that has consumed thirty-five years of travel in every clime to collate, and now furnishing geological and historical study for lovers of the rare and wonderful.

Do you know that we alone give a GRAND SPANISH RACING TOURNAment in which Elephants, Ostriches, Camels, Bloodhounds, Bicyclers, Equestrians and Pedestrians all do join. Equally prominent in the Arenic Firmament will appear the Troupe of Royal Japanese and the Wonderful Spanish Female Fire Jugglers and Necromancers.

SINBAD, THE GIANT BLACK CAMEL,
The huge, black "Desert Ship," towering like a temple and dwarfing into ridoule the tallest elephants ever seen. Speaking of giants, there are the TALL AND STATELY EMUES, the very largest of their lofty, featheren kind, and the GIANT ANT BEAR, looking down upon its Abyssinian colleagues from its growing altitude. Then think of an Elevated Stage, upon which Bycycle Experts and Russian Roller Skaters divulge fantastic sciences. There never was the like before. There are a thousand strange sights to be seen in the Menagerie that are totally unlike those usually seen in animal collections. It would be human folly, in this limit of space, to attempt the merest outline of the hundreds of novel and sensational attractions that constitute the claim of excellence for OUR SUPREMELY GREATEST SHOWS. Presented free, in the glare of the noonday sun, will be a
NOVEL STREET PARADE
A cyclone of gorgeous splendor and imperial grandeus upon the streets, eclipsing all previous efforts of the kind ever made, and rivaling in magnitude and romance the Fabled Oriental Splendors of the East. The most surprising fact of all is that One Single Ticket Admits to All.
Crookston, Tuesday, July 7th.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS!
Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant,
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER
Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.
—PEDIGREE.—
HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sanipson. For terms call at the stables.
TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

P. A. DUFOUR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MAIN STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 2, 1885.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halver Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning,	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire,	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hallestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
R. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
F. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables	H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.

C. H. MIX, M. W.

F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.

T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.

O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.

F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.

R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.

T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.

JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.

W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.

GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.

C. W. BARNES, C. C.

W. R. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

Farmers' Meeting.

To the Wheat growers and business men of Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota:

It is hereby announced that a meeting is called at the city of Moorhead on the 7th and 8th days of July next, at the Bruns opera house, at which time and place the State Board of railroad and warehouse commissioners of Minnesota will be present; also the chief grain inspector of the State and as many of the chief deputy inspectors as can conveniently come will be present. Several questions of the greatest importance to the wheat growers and business men of Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota will be considered, among which will be considered freight rates and wheat grades and untrammeled markets. We would suggest that farmers and delegates to this meeting, so far as convenient, bring samples of wheat grown in their respective sections. Will all editors of newspapers of these Northern wheat-growing sections, be so kind as to keep a permanent notice of the meeting in their respective papers until after the event. Also will said editors please consider themselves self-appointed delegates to this meeting.

By order of farmers' committee.

A. M. BURDICK, Chairman.

Moorhead, June 5, 1885.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,899,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MORSE & MERCKEL.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st. [5-7]

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

JUDGE MARTIN ON LIQUOR-SELLING.

Hon. John Martin, of Kansas, before whom a Pottawatomie County liquor-seller was tried and convicted on twenty-one counts for selling liquor in violation of the prohibitory law, addressed the culprit at length upon passing sentence upon him. We quote as follows:

"Not only for your benefit, but for the benefit of and a warning to others who may be inclined to engage in the business which has led you to your present troubles, I think I may properly make some suggestions at this time respecting this traffic, the effect and influence of which suggestions I hope may not be without good results.

For more than twenty years I have had ample opportunities for observing the working and effect of the business of selling intoxicating liquors, and I have not been able to discover a single feature, circumstance, or result that can commend it to the favorable consideration of any decent, respectable or thoughtful man, and in this conclusion I think that you and all others will agree with me. It cannot even challenge the admiration or approval of ordinary bad men. I cannot conceive of any business or occupation more thoroughly demoralizing in its tendences and effects, or more destructive of public morals, public order, and public decency, than the business of selling intoxicating liquors. I cannot conceive a solitary benefit or advantage to be derived from it by a single human being. I cannot imagine a blessing or a benefit of any kind that it brings or contributes to the welfare of a community. It brings moral and social death to those who engage in it, as well as those who patronize and sustain it. From its very nature it brings you into contact with murderers, thieves, robbers, gamblers, drunkards, and every vicious element and class in society. That such associations can elevate or develop a man's character intellectually, socially, or morally is simply impossible. Tht such associations will inevitably and always drag others down to the level of its own baseness and degradation is absolutely certain, and under such circumstances and with this common knowledge which all men must possess, I am utterly unable to understand how it is possible for any man with any sense of decency or any appreciation of manhood or any sentiment of honor, or anyone having any hopes or aspirations for respectable, social, or moral standing in the community, or having any regard for the confidence and respect of his fellow-men, to reconcile himself to the idea of becoming a common vender of intoxicating liquors. It seems to me that to engage in such a business is to deliberately crush and banish from the heart forever every sentiment, every hope, every ambition, and every element of character that men generally value as being useful and beneficial to the world. It blights and destroys men's intellectual powers, and thus it makes our insane, idiots, and imbeciles. It deadens every sentiment of morality, decency, and honor, and thus men become debauched, corrupt, vicious, dishonest, and destitute of all sense of shame and of every obligation of family relationship, friendship, and citizenship.

It begets recklessness, and an utter indifference to and disregard of the rights, the interests, and the happiness of others. It invites, encourages and necessarily develops all that is base, degrading and dangerous in men, and destructive of good government, good order and common decency. It is a nursery for the development and growth of all those wicked practices which lead to the crimes of bambling (which after all is but another name for different forms of stealing), theft, robbery, arson, perjury, murder and every sort of public crime, social wrong and private indecency. In other words, it is a school-house for the development and cultivation of every species of crime, and an institution for the preparation of men, women and children for the gutter, the poor-house, and insane asylum, the reform schools, the county jail, the penitentiary and the gallows. But this is not all; and while it makes men idiots and imbeciles by robbing them of their reason, and makes drunkards, destroys all self-respect, blights and blasts all manly aspirations, it also despoils men of their property, and makes homeless and hungry wives and children, who shiver and starve in winter, and starve and burn in summer. And, after all, these are but a few of the evil consequences and bad results out of the long list of crimes and miseries that necessarily flow from the business of trafficking in intoxicating liquors. It may be possible that an honest man of ordinary intelligence may engage in such a business, but to me it seems impossible. A man who willingly engages in it deliberately defies the law, and at once proclaims himself an enemy to public order, public decency and every interest, public and private, calculated to benefit the State, and that makest for the welfare of humanity.—[The Prohibitionist.

A COMMON BUT FOOLISH ARGUMENT.

How often in the history of the temperance reformation has the following argument been advanced against total abstinence from intoxicating drinks: "Gluttony is just as bad as drunkenness, and you may kill yourself with eating as well as with drinking, but you do not therefore propose total abstinence from food, or even from any kind of food, such, for instance, as beef, bread, milk, etc." How often have we heard this choice bit of logic propounded as quite new and conclusive! Of course the ingenuity which found it out was rewarded with the complacent smiles of the discoverer. He did not see that the cases are not at all similar. Food is necessary for man and so is drink, but it is not necessary that he should eat poisoned meat or drink poisoned water. On the contrary, it is his bounden duty, laid on him by the Sixth Commandment, to eschew poison in every shape. But all intoxicating drinks are made such by poison. The very work intoxicating means poisoning, and all scientific authorities are agreed upon the point that the alcohol which makes them intoxicating is poison. The argument that is thought so conclusive, therefore has no basis to support it. There is no analogy or comparison between abstinence from wholesome food and from intoxicating drinks. In the one case abstinence would be self murder in the other abstinence would be health, strength, peace and comfort.

Let us look at this favorite argument of drinkers in another light. When did bread or beef or any wholesome food fill police offices, jails penitentiaries, poorhouses, and insane asylums with the victims of over-eating as they are filled by the victims of alcoholic drinks? Surely the dullest apprehension will give up an argument so groundless and absurd as that to which each generation of teetotallers must respond. To make a law against the sale of bread, bacon, beef, milk, or any kind of wholesome food because some alderman had died of surfeit—one in a million—would be the extreme of folly, but to prohibit the sale of putrid meat or unwholesome milk is quite right. And so it is quite right to forbid the sale of poisoned drink, which is English for intoxicating drink, the use of which as a beverage is not only quite unnecessary, as is proved by the experience of millions, but certainly injurious.

It is agreed among the scientists of life insurance companies that the total abstainers from alcoholic drinks have a far better probability of long life than even moderate drinkers, who, by the way, have a tendency to increase their doses of poison drinks. Some put the average teetotallers' lives as ten years, fifteen years, or even twenty years longer than that of the average drinkers. Now, what do you call the great class who are shortening their days ten or twenty years by indulgence in intoxicating drinks? Are they not in a very positive sense self murderers, and consequently under the condemnation of the sixth commandment? It may be answered that there are many instances of men who use liquor freely, such, for instance, as Bismarck, who live to a great age; but Bismarck, though a very strong man, has plenty of troubles, and if he had been a teetotaller all along he would now have a far higher expectation of life than he has.

No, no, no! we cannot compare poisoned drink in any way with wholesome food, except as a contrast; and if we prohibit the sale of the watered milk and oleomargarine and all adulteration or deception, however harmless, surely we can, as a nation, prohibit the sale of the poisoned liquors which are doing more harm than all our other evils put together. There are quite enough of natural temptations to sin and crime without adding an unnatural temptation, which is the worst of all.

A man desiring to make money and not satisfied to engage in lawful, legitimate business, applies to a city government for the privilege of establishing his business is bad. You rob the poor men of their wages, you beggar their families, make their homes desolate, you destroy their happiness, you make of them vagabonds and finally send them to drunkards graves, you fill our jails with criminals, you cause the death of our loved ones, you rob them of their reason, there is no redeeming quality about your business; yet we will give you a chance to ruin our city if you will pay five hundred dollars into the treasury. The city council is no worse than the men who elected them by their ballots. The worst, the darkest and blackest side of this dark picture is found in the support this infamous business has among the pretended followers of Christ, and especially among those ministers who polute the altars of the living God in advocating high license. Sodom and Gomorrah were, but are not, having been blotted from the face of the earth and their location no man knoweth, yet it shall be more tolerable for these places which God has utterly destroyed in the day of judgment than for these men who advocate the licensing of a business that defiles the temple of the living God and brings woe upon the inhabitants of the earth.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court,
County of Polk. } 7th Judicial District.

Alonzo Potter, Plaintiff, vs. S. H. Wood, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 7th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Otter Tail upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Alonzo Potter and against S. H. Wood, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: All of the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section twenty-two (22,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) and that I shall, on Saturday the 11th day of July A. D. 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, S. H. Wood, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to one thousand three hundred eighty-two ($1382.60-100) dollars and sixty 60-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 6th day of November 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

H. E. RAWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[6-12] Sheriff Polk County, Minn.
Dated Crookston, Minn., June 1st 1885.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 7th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of fifty-two and 80-100 dollars, ($52.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zepherin Bruneau and Georgina Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin, bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 26th A. D. 1885.
ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys
for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 21st, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st. 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (159,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 6th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated May 16th A. D. 1885.
LAURETTA M. BOIES,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
[4-10] Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 15th day of Aug. 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

Dated June 27th, 1885.
H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [10-16]

U. S. LAND-OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: JOHN C. KNUDSON, H'd No. 1746, for the e½ ne¼ S. 4, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: N. K. Olson, Gustave Oleson, Hans O. Hanson and Robert Sorrenson, all of Crookston, Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: HALVOR J. KOLBUSTAEN, H'd No. 3847, for the sw¼ S. 24, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nils O. Paulsrud, John J. Bjornstad, John Oleson, Nils Johnson, all of Nielsville, Polk Co. Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk—ss. First National Bank, of Warren, Ohio, Plaintiff, against Edward C. Smith and Ann Eliza Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Minneapolis, May 19th A. D. 1885.
[illegible] & HAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Minneapolis, Minn.
[5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seventy-four sixty-six and 66-100 dollars, ($74.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 630, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made, and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 27th A. D. 1885.
JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred six and 58-100 dollars, ($106.58-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeau and Arsena Beullargau his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 20th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of Section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 50-100 acres, (160 50-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.
JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 11th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty and 33-100 dollars ($1130.33-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas H. Perkins a widower, mortgagor, to Thomas B. Hill, mortgagee, bearing date the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, at 2:25 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 551 to 556; which said mortgage was given to secure a certain principal promissory note of $1,000 bearing even date with said mortgage and due November first A. D. 1888 with interest thereon from date until paid payable annually as per five coupon notes attached thereto and described therein and in said mortgage. Default having been made in the payment of the coupon of $76.75 being the annual interest on said principal note due November 1st A. D. 1884, and the interest due on said coupon since said November 1st A. D. 1884, and there being a provision in said mortgage authorizing the holder thereof in case of default of any of the conditions therein contained to foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas by reason of said default the power of sale contained therein has become and is operative, the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said principal note should become due and immediately payable according to the provisions of said note and mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed thereby, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range number forty-seven (47) west, containing 160 acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1885.
THOMAS B. HILL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN CROMB,
Att'y for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn. [7-13]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78; conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼,) and the northwest quarter (¼,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee, previous to the sale thereof, as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn. April 4th 1885.
OLIVER I. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.

BENJ. W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for
Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

Second Hand

Minneapolis Harvesters and Binders for sale. Inquire at the office of H. M. Pierce. [6-10]

New York Store

The Cash Bargain House!

We invite the attention of Cash Buyers to our unusually large stock of goods for Summer Wear, comprising everything in the

Dry Goods and Notion Line.

Those who are in the habit of dealing in other and smaller towns will advance their interest by paying our store a visit. In the great size and enormous variety of our stock, in the bargains which we are constantly offering and our uniform scale of

LOW PRICES,

they will find we offer inducements that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Buying and selling strictly for cash, taking advantage of every bargain thrown upon the market.

We do and can offer goods at Attractive Prices.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAREP,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JULY 9, 1885. NO. 11

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

Proceedings in a contest not abated by death of preemptor. (Acting Secr'y May 19.

2d. Full opportunity allowed claimants to show all facts in their behalf. Application for review of a decision not based on testimony taken at a hearing does not fall within the rule governing applications for review after issue joined. (Exparte Cayce, Comm. June 14, 1885.)

3d. Motion for continuance, containing no allegation of surprise at opponents testimony, should not be allowed, if filed after commencement of trial. (Hicks vs. Barnum, Acting Secr'y. June 5, 1885.)

4th. Application for a rehearing does not necessarily admit correctness of the decision nor cut off right of appeal. The time between the filing of motion for rehearing or review and action thereon, is excluded in computing the time allowed for appeal. (Withee vs. Martin, Acting Secr'y May 19, 1885.)

HOMESTEADS.

Occasional visits to and staying a few rights on the land do not constitute residence. (Henney vs. Peterson and Gray vs. Gilfillan, Commr. May 2d and June 5th, 1885.)

2d. Where a H'd. entry was canceled for failure to make proof in time and notice of cancellation was not received by claimant, the entry should be reinstated and confirmed upon proof showing full compliance with law in other respects and that the failure was owing to the entryman's ignorance, notwithstanding land had been selected in meantime for railroad purposes. (Broussard vs. Lros. Actinging Commr. May 5, 1885.)

PREEMPTIONS.

Settlement not sustained unless claimant has made some substantial improvements on the tract which would indicate to the world his intention to claim the same. (Teets vs. Campbell. Acting Secr'y. April 30th, 1885.)

TIMBER CULTURE.

Record evidence as to date of filing a prior contest affidavit may be overcome by any other competent testimony and error corrected. (Myers vs. Lydensticker. Acting Sec'y. May 15, 1885.)

Of the characteristics of the Guernseys, Mr. Henry Pierce, of the Yerba Beuna ranch, Santa Clara County, who has the only herd of Guernseys in California, gives the following sketch in his pamphlet:

"The Guernsey, in form, is a rangy, deep animal, with plenty of udder development, and short, clean legs. She has a full, fine eye, clean throat and muzzle, and is a stylish-looking animal. The prevailing colors are orange, red-and-white, but they are to be found in all other colors except roan.

The most remarkable characteristic of the Guernsey is the richness of the animal. It is seen in every point. The horn is soft and full of color, the hoofs are usually like tortoise shell, the skin is soft and of a golden yellow tint, and the inside of the ears is still more highly colored, while the same orange hue seems to glow from the bag as if there were light under the soft skin. In the mature, well-bred animal, both eye and hand find evidence that all secretions are rich and of high quality.

The disposition of these cattle is remarkably gentle and affectionate. On the Island their care is usually confided to women and children, whose gentle ways are reflected in the quiet demeanor of their family favorites. In driving through the green lanes of the Island, the visitor will see many beautiful scenes of children, when scarcely large enough to toddle along, leading cattle to water with one end of the trail string that is sufficient to secure the obedience of the beautiful animal, which really seems fitted to be the guardian.

CATTLE FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.

To the Breeder's Gazette:

Having noticed in The Gazette of a late issue an article from "T. H. S." on "Cattle for Dairy Purposes," and being a friend of the dairy breeds, and a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle at the present time, and having had some experience with Short-horns (was raised on a farm among Short-horn cattl), I cannot refrain from saying something back for our side of the house.

It rather appears to me that "T. H. S." is going beyond his bounds and treading on corns of dairy breeders when he says that the Short-horns are not surpassed as milk and butter producers. I know nothing of the record these cattle are making in the old country (but no doubt they do better in their native country, the same as all other breeds) but will say that the Islington records were made where the Dutch herds are not known to exhibit. Let us try and compare the government report from Saxony, for seven years, and an average number of fifty-five Holstein cows making the yearly average of 8715 lbs. of milk per cow, to that of "T. H. S.," taken from J. O. Morton's work, "Dairy Husbandry," in which the yearly returns of two dairy farms are given. Mr. Wright, of Chipstead, Surrey, reports from fifty well-fed Short-horn cows a yearly average of 750 gals. per cow, and 650 from the second farm, of which we will take the larger, 750 gals. per cow equal to 6,000 lbs. per cow, and allowing 18 lbs. of milk to a pound of butter, according to Mr. George Simpson's report in the same record, we have as a result 333⅓ lbs. of butter per cow.

Now let us take the yearly average of the Holsteins, 8,715 lbs. of milk per cow, which is equal to 1,089⅜ gals. per cow, and allow 25 lbs. of milk to a pound of butter (of course we must admit the Short-horn milk is richer than the Holstein, although I was never able to detect the difference myself.) Twenty-five pounds of milk to a pound of butter is a fair estimate on grass and will make a large estimate for the entire year, for 20 lbs. on grain will make a pound of butter. Allowing the former estimate of 25 lbs. we have 348 3-5 lbs. of butter per cow, which results in favor of the Holsteins of 14 4-15 lbs. more butter per cow a year, 339⅜ more gallons and 1,715 more pounds of milk to make cheese of or feed to the pigs.

We also have a report from Mr. Harding, of Kentuckey, who has published a pamphlet on modern butter-making. He says: "I have written to all the famous breeders of dairy stock in the country to get information sufficient to settle the vexed question as to which is the best butter breed. The result shows the following yearly average of herds of not less than ten cows: Short-horns, 252 lbs. 8 oz.; Ayrshires, 278 lbs.; Jerseys, 281 lbs.; natives, 302 lbs.; Holsteins, 350 lbs.

Now if "T. H. S." has any individual records to report from his own herd we would like to hear them; and allowing me to intrude upon your valuable space, I would like to make a proposition to "T. H. S." We have two Holstein heifers—one twenty-two months old, the other a little past two years old, that are giving an average of 50 lbs. of milk per day each on grass alone that will test twenty-two per cent cream, and if "T. H. S." has a pair of Short-horn heifers in his herd of the same age that will beat them in a contest for milk, butter and general appearance, I will transfer them in the herd book to his name and pay the transportation on them to his farm. C. D. NICHOLS.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication July 2d, 1885.]

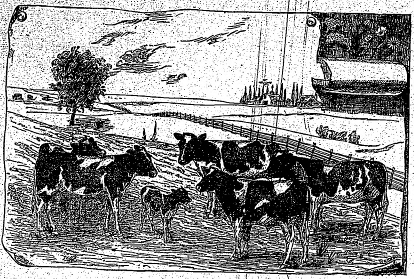
DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-eight and 83-100 dollars, ($228.83-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Victor Stoneburg, a single man, mortgagor, to Myron Collins, mortgagee, bearing date the 29th day of January A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of February, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 332 and 333, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot one (1,) block forty-four (44,) of the townsite of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, thence east along Sixth Street fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence west fifty (50) feet to Birch Street, thence south along Birch Street to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 14th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

MYRON COLLINS, Mortgagee.

[illegible] & WILKINSON, Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.

[7-10-16]



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 10th, 1885, viz: MARY E. SMITH, Pre. D. S. No. 8,512, for the ne¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Brisman, Charles Hatley, J. A. Mead and J. S. Chapin, all of Shirly, Polk Co., Minn.

[9-14] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 21st, 1885, viz: MATHIAS BIVER, H'd No. 2717 for the se¼ S. 8, T. 152, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz. Michael E. Kirsch, Nicholas Engel, E. J. Habeltine and Peter Barker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.

[7-12] JOHN CROMB, Register.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO. Second Street, Crookston.

E. D CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Second Street Bakery.

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESO

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

FIRST National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
E. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 9, 1885.

John McKinnon is putting up a neat dooryard fence.

Don't fail to get rid of that mustard in your wheat field. A stitch in time saves nine—teen.

Kœppe & Swanson have started up business on the brick yard and will burn a large kiln of brick.

Buffalo horns, of all sizes and styles, well polished and trimmed, at Berthiaume Bro's Palace Jewelry Store, Crookston.

Since our last issue a new business place has arisen on Broadway. It was built by Frank Jerome who will occupy it as a meat market. See new ad elsewhere.

Pat Halloran, the man who attempted to eat Dr. Thomas up on the 4th, was bound over to court in the sum of $800; in default of which he was committed to jail.

Berthiaume Bro's will open their Devil's Lake store in a few weeks. One of the firm will leave for the East in a few weeks and will add to their large stock now on hand all the latest designs and paterns that can be found at the eastern markets.

J. O. Milne has a high grade Holstein bull and some grade bull calves for sale. An opportunity is now offered for farmers of limited means to secure a choice animal of this celebrated breed. Will sell for cash or will trade for good cows. Call and examine stock on Section 8, Crookston township.

Wallack's Theatre Company, on their return visit was greeted by a better audience than before. The play, "Diplomacy," was well rendered, showing that each actor and actress was a genuine artist, and it was heartily enjoyed by all. Many and favorable were the comments that were made and the universal verdict was one of approval.

Weldon & Co's circus appeared as per announcement in our advertising columns. The menagerie was not very extensive but the circus was very good, some of the acting being exceptionally fine, as, for instance, the drunken act, which was so natural as to ALMOST deceive the very police! The crowd was not very great but were well satisfied with the performances.

Berthiaume Bro's wish to announce to the citizens of Crookston and vicinity that in a few days they will have a complete outfit of gold pens, tooth picks, pencils and novelty charms. This outfit will be put into an extra case which will contain $500 worth of gold pens and pencils, all the latest designs and patterns; such a case as the boys will have has not been seen west of Chicago, of which fact they will convince you in a few days.

Notwithstanding no particular demonstration or effort was made, the 4th of July came as near being a big day as you could get and miss it. Early in the day crowds began to come in from the country and the meagre preparations that had been made were seized upon with avidity and eagerness, and if nothing more was accomplished, it was clearly shown that if there had been gumption enough to have gotten up a celebration the crowd would not have been lacking. The Sunday Schools, assisted by the G. A. R., got up a sort of a basket picnic in Sampson's grove, while another crowd went to Barrett's Addition and improvised games of all kinds. Fireworks and fun were the order of the day and everybody—i. e. most everybody—seemed to have had a huge time.

On Saturday afternoon, the wife of G. H. Pollard took a half-ounce of laudanum and came very near dying from its effects. After careful inquiry, the facts in the case as stated by the physician are as follows: It seems that G. H. had signed the pledge and had kept it until Saturday last up till seven in the evening. There had been some kind of a row in the afternoon and Mrs. P. had got the idea that it was to be continued up on the beer garden grounds and became fearful least her husband should be led to drink again and become involved, so she went up, arriving about seven o'clock and requested him to go home with her. This espoinage it is said settled Mr. P. who at once went to the stand and drank some beer, but soon after returned home with his wife. The woman was in a very nervous frame of mind and they had some words after arriving home, when Mrs. P. poured about a half-ounce of laudanum into a glass and threatened to take it. Making some trivial remark Mr. P. left the house, and the woman, now desperate, drank the laudanum. Dr. Cable was quickly summoned, who, by a powerful emetic reduced the dose enough to save her life, but he was at work nearly all the night. Mrs. P. expresses great regret over the rash act and does not see how she could have done it. It is said for Mr. P. that he has strictly kept his pledge up to that hour and that he avows his determination to do so in the future. We sincerely trust that he will. There has been so many false and ridiculous stories concerning the affair, that the JOURNAL deems a simple narration of the facts in the case due to all concerned and gives it as learned from the physician in charge. Mrs. P. has almost fully recovered from the effects of the poison and will be all right in a few

Gus Ackerlund is building a dooryard fence.

John Kline was sent up on the hill for sixty days for putting on a suit of clothes that did not belong to him.

If you want sweet, fresh creamery butter that will just melt in your mouth send an order to J. O. Milne, city post office.

Fred Date was in from Maple Lake Wednesday. Says there will be lots of raspberries out there in about two weeks. Let's all go out!

Hugh McIntyre, the Second street shoemaker, and Geo. Campbell started for British Columbia last evening. Hugh intends to stay there and pound sole-leather awhile, and Geo. says he'll never come back until he gets rich.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

Something new in the shape of a watch at Berthiaume Bro's. This watch is a 24 hour watch, a four full jewel movement in a 4 oz. coin silver case. Parties who have never seen a 24 hour watch will please call and examine before they are gone, as we can judge by the way they are receiving goods that watches are selling fast.

B. D. Massey, of the town of Reis, was brought before Esq. Palmer last week, charged with selling liquor without having first secured a license. It seems upon the evidence that Massey obtained a county license on Feb. 10th, and on March 10th the town of Reis voted no license. It having been shown that he had procured the license properly the charge could not be sustained and Massey was discharged from custody.

The genial proprietor of the Crookston Nursery, Mr. Frank T. Haseltine, brought around to THE JOURNAL office a generous sample of the strawberries now growing in the Crookston Nursery. Frank has three acres of the finest strawberries we have ever seen in the State and is now prepared to fill all orders for this luscious fruit. If you wish to see a sample of berries that will make your mouth water send an order to Frank T. Haseltine, proprietor of the Crookston Nursery, Crookston, Minn.

John Sheley, of Ada, has been appointed chief inspector at Duluth, and John McKenzie, of this city, assistant. These appointments will give eminent satisfaction throughout the Northwest wherever these gentlemen are known. They are both eminently capable, honest and upright and no better choice could have been made. While we regret to lose them from our midst we congratulate them heartily and we feel confident that our interests in Duluth will be in as safe hands as could be.

On the 4th, while attempting to get a prisoner to the cooler, Marshall Dowling found it necessary to call in extra aid and Dr. J. H. Thomas, being near, was called on in the name of the people to aid. The prisoner was being conveyed through the lane between the doctor's building and Prof. Thompson's barber shop and was catching hold of every stationary object he saw. The doctor caught his hands and froze him loose and aided to get him in the center of the lane and headed for the cooler, then turned to talk with Pete Misgen. While talking, he heard some one talking in a loud voice, using insulting language; turning to see what it was he met a sledge-hammer blow from a bystander and then the fun commenced. The man who had thus tackled the doctor scratched and bit and chawed like a fury, biting the end of the doctor's thumb off and polishing him up until he looked like he had walked through a sausage grinder, head-foremost. The man has been arrested for mayhem and will doubtless settle the matter in the district court.

WAIT,

Is the Word Which Hollinshead & Shattuck Sent Out On the

INVIGORATING OZONE.

Wait, not "for the wagon," but before purchasing your horses for harvest work, wait for the coming of Isaac Chrisman of Washington Territory, with his one hundred head of mostly large, fine, well broken, young brood mares, which he will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, July 15. Stock can be seen at Hollinshead & Shattuck's stable, Fargo, on and after July 11, 1885. Terms made known on day of sale.

Correspondence solicited.

NOTICE.

If that fellow who aches for fame and makes night hideous by torturing a cornet horn all night will go out into the woods about 99 miles when he wants to toot, I will treat him to a horn that he can play easier and with less noise to disturb his neighbors. Perhaps, if he could live long enough, and his neighbors could fall stand the racket, he might get so he could play in about 100 years.

CHARLES SEELY.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on city property.

[9-12] JOHN McLEAN.

Dan's Little Mistake.

During the ring performance, Tuesday, a drunken man staggered into the circus tent and leaning up against a tent pole commenced to whoop and shout at the performers in the ring. A large portly man occupying a reserved seat was very much annoyed and rising, crustily ordered the poor galoot to "get out of the way so I can see, will you!" The only attention the d. m. made was to approach the ring and leaning on the rope fall headlong into the ring from which he was promptly pitched by the indignant ring master. At this juncture special police Dan McDonald stepped up and clapped his hand onto the VERY DRUNK man, ordering him to "come along with me!" The drunk lifted an innocent gaze into Dan's open countenance and gave the pass word or something, and the way Dan dropped that man like a hot tater, blushed and went out to see how the animals were getting along, was enough to bring down that audience with howls of laughter, and it did. Some of the audience were as thoroughly deceived as Dan and could not see "what the fools were all howling about!" They were undeceived later when the drunken man entered the ring, was helped upon a horse and doffing his citizen's rig appeared in full blown tights—a thorough-bred performer.

Watch Repairing! Watch Repairing!

Watches coming from all directions ever since the arrival of Mr. J. E. Vannatta, their expert workman. Mr. Vannatta can give the best of satisfaction in watch repairing, diamond setting, &c. We make a specialty of repairing French clocks and chronometers, Swiss and English, at Berthiaume Bro's Palace Jewelry Store, Crookston, Minn.

Red Lake Falls Gazette.

Adolph Riechel was in town Wednesday smiling over the arrival at his home this week of a bouncing girl baby.

The Red Lake Falls base ball club practice frequently and will soon be in a position to play outside clubs. The boys are getting up a good nine.

Rev. Fr. LeMay, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's Parish of this place, arrived in town Tuesday from Belle Prairie where he has been officiating since his departure from this place.

Our collar maker, John B. Carl, is rushed with business.

Fred Buse has been busy this week with his steam wood-saw.

Buse & Co's boom broke Monday and let many of their logs go down stream. New pocket-booms were quickly constructed, extra men engaged, and sorting recommenced. As near as can be estimated at present, about five hundred logs escaped.

A large jam that formed at the old bridge and below the dam caused the water to raise considerably, increased the rapidity of the current, and added to the beauty of the scene. In breaking the jam above the old bridge several of the drivers were tipped off the logs and forced to swim ashore.

Lost.

From the barn of T. Bjoin about the 25th ult., one new rubber coat with my name plainly marked thereon. Please return the same to

[11-13] O. H. BJOIN, Crookston.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office. [40-tf]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending July 6th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Callaghan, Mike
Holton, H E
Farden, Miss Caroline
Hog, John F
Leon, A A
Mousey, Adella
Moen, O W
Sligh, Mal
Polsler, Roch
Vollan, J Ole
Valley, Joseph

City Meat Market.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Your children will be served as well as yourselves. Give us a call.

JEROME & ERWIN,
BROADWAY.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 11th, 1885, viz: SYNNEVA B. BOUGEN, D. S. No. 9174, for the SW¼ S. 20, T. 148, R. 45. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Hanson, Toller Olson, John Jellloold and Knut Ameson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[10-15] JOHN CROMB, Register.

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine

Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor

Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

A Full Supply of Binding Twine.

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 9th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., July 28th, 1885, viz: PHILIP HENRY, Hd. No. 7,583, for the n½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼ nw¼ se¼ S. 27, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Willard Tallerday, A. Bakken, O. Bakken and T. Middleton, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.

[7-19] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Preserve Your Roofs

BY THE USE OF

Terryll's

Liquid Slating

Absolutely Fire Proof.

Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!

TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

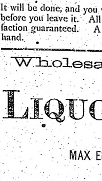
Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.

T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOSTON, MINN

IF YOU HAVE A FINE WATCH



—OR IF YOU HAVE A—

Watch that you Value

Or if you have a WATCH OF ANY KIND that you would like put in first-class order, if you will take it to

C. H. SAAKE,

Main Street, - - Crookston, Minn.,

It will be done, and you will know exactly what it will cost you, before you leave it. All work is warranted and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A fine stock of Watches constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have

Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated

Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

THE CROOKSTON NURSERY.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the catalogue of this flourishing institution, and deeming this a good opportunity for a sort of review of the Crookston Nursery, we interviewed its genial proprietor, Mr. Frank T. Haseltine, who cheerfully submitted to be probed. The Crookston Nursery was established in the spring of 1879, by Frank T. Haseltine, on 10 acres of ground rented of Mr. E. C. Davis. In the spring of 1881 Frank took his brother, Elwin W. Haseltine, into partnership, and in the spring of 1882 Elmer F. Haseltine was taken into the partnership; this partnership continued until June, 1883, when it was dissolved, Elmer selling his interest to his brothers and retiring to his farm. Frank T. and E. W. then divided stock equally, with the stipulation that E. W. was to have until June 1st, 1884, to dispose of his share or to prepare a place to remove it to. Before June 1st, 1884, E. W., having secured a plot on the Red Lake Falls road, in the eastern part of the city, removed his stock and established a new nursery, which he now calls the Northwestern Nursery, Frank T. Haseltine retaining his share of the stock upon the original Crookston Nursery grounds and remaining sole proprietor thereof. He now has, in addition, 12 acres devoted wholly to forest trees on a 40 acre tract which he owns adjacent to the old grounds, the whole of which tract will soon be devoted wholly to nursery purposes. On the original grounds he has three acres in strawberries, two acres in currants and raspberries, and the balance devoted to the growing of large fruit stock, willows, forest trees and vegetables, all in a very thrifty condition. Mr. Haseltine has devoted much time and expense in experimenting with the kinds and varieties best adapted to this country and climate, and will recommend none but what he has thoroughly tested and found to be fully adapted to the uses of his patrons and the country. In filling his orders he uses great care to send out nothing but the most thrifty, healthy trees and plants, and whenever a failure from such cause exists he will always supply the defect. He has labored hard and faithfully to build up a creditable reputation for the Crookston Nursery, and takes a just pride in its future, as he intends to be a permanent institution, and among the leading industries of our young and flourishing city. Our city has just cause to be proud of the Crookston Nursery and if the efforts of its proprietor, Mr. Frank T. Haseltine, will count for anything, she will never have reason to change. We are glad to note that Mr. Haseltine's sales for this year have exceeded by far any sales of any previous year ever made by the Crookston Nursery, and we can only say that it is a just appreciation of the efforts of a worthy man to build up a reputation and to keep up with the times. Success to the Crookston Nursery and its enterprising [illegible] Mr. Frank T. Haseltine, say we.

[illegible]

Dairying Statistics.

The capital invested in the dairy business of the United States is computed to be over $200,000,000, and to employ about 700,000 men and nearly 1,000,000 horses. An officer of the English milk producers' association says: "The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total product of about 6,750,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of this milk at a total return to the dairy farmer of $810,000,000. Fifty per cent. of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes 27 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter and ten pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese. There is the same amount of nutrition in 3½ pounds of milk that there is in one pound of beef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutriment as the annual milk product does."

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION.

Farmers Advocate & Northwestern Stockman.

The officers and executive committee of the Holstein-Friesian Breeder's Association, in attendance upon the recent summer meeting of the State Dairymen's Association at Moorhead, took advantage of the same to hold a business meeting at which a committee consisting of S. M. Emery, president, W. M. Leggett, vice president, and M. J. Myers, secretary, was appointed to procure the incorporation of the Association under the State law, and the following new members elected: A. H. Reed, Glencoe; O. E. Olson, Marsh River; H. E. Cooke, Crookston; J. O. Milne, Crookston; A. E. Henderson, Sabin; F. M. Pond, Bloomington; G. W. Baird, Medina Mills; A. Harington, Rochester; J. M. Underwood, Lake City; A. Doughty, Lake City; Jerre Allis, Isinours; E. D. Childs, Carman. It was voted to hold the next meeting the week of the State Fair, and the annual meeting the first Tuesday in March next, in connection with the State Dairymen's Association. The secretary M. J. Myers, gave notice that he would soon have an indexed list of all Holstein-Friesian cattle in the State, and would hereafter make and report all transfers through the Advocate and Stockman weekly. To assist him in this work, the secretary desires us to request all owners of these cattle to furnish him with complete lists of their stock, male and female, and also to report to him promptly all purchases and sales. Mr. Myers informs us that there are at least 600 head of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the State at this time, and that the herd of Messrs. Wilcox & Leggett at Benson and Kirkhoven, is one of the largest and choicest in the country [illegible]

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

An Address by a Graduate of the State University at the Commencement Exercises, June 1885.

Any system of traffic which directly or indirectly interferes with these three grand institutions of government, the home, the church, and the State, is in direct opposition to civilization and society. The liquor traffic is everywhere conceded to be not only a vice, but the prolific source of all vices, social and national, that effect our race. Why then should it exist? Why should it not be prohibited by law?

Is it said that our personal liberty will be interfered with? What is liberty, without law? And what is law, if it sanction the propagation of vice, misery and crime? There is in our democracy no principal more prominent than that which guarantees to government the right of self-preservation.

When the war-cloud rises in the horizon the nation comes into our homes, it lays hands upon husband and son, it drags them away from friends and family, it places them in the tented field against their will and against ours. This it has a right to do for its own protection. Government just as truly has a right to shut up any shop, interfere with any industry, stop the wheels of any business, do whatever it will to protect itself from degradation and distruction, and no man can stand up and say, "my rights are interfered with." The iron bulwark of the law is set against gambling, lotteries and the sale of poisons in other forms, and why not in this?

But 'tis said, "we cannot afford to abolish a traffic from which we derive the greater part of our revenue." Overlooking the rapidly increasing expenses of jails, prisons and poorhouses, the destruction of life and property thro' which the sale of liquor costs the government ten-fold the whole amount of the revenue.

Disregarding the degradation of manhood and womanhood, the destruction of the best blood of our nation, they consider only this, comparatively, mean and paltry revenue. What argument! Sanction a traffic that annually robs the people of $1,400,000,000, that the government may derive $70,000,000 of revenue therefrom. Marvelous statesmanship!

Again we are told that this method of reform is not practiced. 'Tis never deemed practical in this world to work for truth and righteousness. From the day that that cry drove back the children of Israel to wander forty years in the wilderness to the present it has with temporary efficacy been raised against every reform of existing society.

Dispite this faithless generation (the affliction of every age) great and successful reforms have marked the progress of society and gained for mankind, greater liberty and more wide spread happiness. Who shall say that prohibition can not succeed until it has been tried and proven a failure? And so long as legislatures refuse to submit this question to the people, who shall say that the time is not ripe for such trial? Sixteen legislatures have refused to submit this question to the mass of voters. In one case (Ohio) where the majority had already expressed themselves in its favor.

Finally we are confronted by those who are fully conscious of the extent of this evil and the need of reform are waiting for public sentiment to reach that high standard at which it will be impossible for such evils to exist, a time when virtue shall triumph in society and vice and low passions shall slink away into their native darkness. When will that day come if we sit idly down and wait? Who is it? What is it that creates public sentiment? Does it create itself? Has it not always been aroused by the earnest protest of patriot and statesman? Shall we enlist public sentiment against this evil by throwing the protecting arm of license around the traffic? By giving it the sanction of law and classing it with legitimate and respectable business? This reform is not gaining ground while we by lopping off the branches add strength to the trunk and aid the root to gain a firmer hold on society. Only when we strike at the root of the evil will our efforts succeed. Then, tho' the top may seem for a time to flourish, when the roots are at length cut off, death will be sudden and sure.

Law itself is a national teacher, and tho' the impulses of a particular occasion may raise public sentiment above the standard of legal institutions, the morality of a people cannot be maintained above the morality of their laws.

The voice of history bears witness that the laws of a country may reconcile public sentiment to crime in its blackest forms.

When polygamy is allowed, a plurality of wives is respectable, when gambling houses are licensed that vice cannot be made disgraceful, and so long as we license this traffic a high standard of public sentiment cannot be reached.

The great hope of this reform is that it has had and still has radical advocates. These men have been called enthusiasts, agitators, cranks, cranks. So have all great reformers, and yet their work is manifest. Tho' this movement has heretofore received no recognition, tho' it has been pushed aside again and again by political parties it has now reached a point where it can be pushed aside no longer. The hour has struck for its consideration, and it will never cease to agitate the public mind until this whole system of traffic is proscribed and dethroned.

Tho' the enemy be organized and unscrupulous, tho' untold wealth and powerful influence are arrayed against this reform, we need not diepair. The light whose dawn ushers in a new and brighter morn rarely shines from palace and crown but from the manger and the cross! This movement has with it the moral forces of the race, and "before the aroused conscience of the people, wielding the indomitable will of the State, the ministers of vice, tempters of innocence, and destroyers of humanity shall go down forever!

As we look into the future with eyes enlightened with trust in divine providence by faith in human courage, fidelity and virtue, we may behold our nation, fair to-day, yet fairer by far than now, having added to her crown of virtues, the star of national sobriety. Moving down the solemn pathway of the ages, an image of just, intelligent, benficent power!"

A. M. Baldwin.

Tower City, Dak.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bantin and Bridget Bantin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100,) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.60-100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.

Edward M. Johnson, Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea and Olevieh Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼,) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee,

Edward M. Johnson, Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedee Lusia and Ida Lusia, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee,

Edward M. Johnson, Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.

Edward M. Johnson, Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss

The State of Minnesota to Henry Smith defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 30th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the City of Crookston, in said county, to answer to Felix Fournet in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Felix Fournet, for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 7th day of July A. D. 1885.

[11-18]

James W. Lilly,
Justice of the Peace.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL			TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1, Ex. Sun.	Stations	No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Mippcapo's.	5 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "s	Barnesville	3 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 00 "	7 30 "
8 05 "	8 23 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 20 "	7 08 "
8 48 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 48 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } a
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 23 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 28 } D
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 00 }
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 09 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 33 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. Warren,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul,
C. H. Mix,
Local Ticket Agent.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE,
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS!
Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

W L Sargeant,
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

Crookston Nurseries,
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he has advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial filling done as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER
Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.
—PEDIGREE.—
HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.
TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.
DR. A. NELSON.

THE CROOKSTON NURSERY.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the catalogue of this flourishing institution, and deeming this a good opportunity for a sort of review of the Crookston Nursery, we interviewed its genial proprietor, Mr. Frank T. Haseltine, who cheerfully submitted to be probed. The Crookston Nursery was established in the spring of 1879, by Frank T. Haseltine, on 10 acres of ground rented of Mr. E. C. Davis. In the spring of 1881 Frank took his brother, Elwin W. Haseltine, into partnership, and in the spring of 1882 Elmer F. Haseltine was taken into the partnership; this partnership continued until June, 1883, when it was dissolved, Elmer selling his interest to his brothers and retiring to his farm. Frank T. and E. W. then divided stock equally, with the stipulation that E. W. was to have until June 1st, 1884, to dispose of his share or to prepare a place to remove it to. Before June 1st, 1884, E. W., having secured a plot on the Red Lake Falls road, in the eastern part of the city, removed his stock and established a new nursery, which he now calls the Northwestern Nursery, Frank T. Haseltine retaining his share of the stock upon the original Crookston Nursery grounds and remaining sole proprietor thereof. He now has, in addition, 12 acres devoted wholly to forest trees on a 40 acre tract which he owns adjacent to the old grounds, the whole of which tract will soon be devoted wholly to nursery purposes. On the original grounds he has three acres in strawberries, two acres in currants and raspberries, and the balance devoted to the growing of large fruit stock, willows, forest trees and vegetables, all in a very thrifty condition. Mr. Haseltine has devoted much time and expense in experimenting with the kinds and varieties best adapted to this country and climate, and will recommend none but what he has thoroughly tested and found to be fully adapted to the uses of his patrons and the country. In filling his orders he uses great care to send out nothing but the most thrifty, healthy trees and plants, and whenever a failure from such cause exists he will always supply the defect. He has labored hard and faithfully to build up a creditable reputation for the Crookston Nursery, and takes a just pride in its future, as he intends to be a permanent institution, and among the leading industries of our young and flourishing city. Our city has just cause to be proud of the Crookston Nursery and if the efforts of its proprietor, Mr. Frank T. Haseltine, will count for anything, she will never have reason to change. We are glad to note that Mr. Haseltine's sales for this year have exceeded by far any sales of any previous year ever made by the Crookston Nursery, and we can only say that it is a just appreciation of the efforts of a worthy man to build up a reputation and to keep up with the times. Success to the Crookston Nursery and its enterprising pro[illegible]r, Frank T. Haseltine, say we.

Dairying Statistics.

The capital invested in the dairy business of the United States is computed to be over $200,000,000, and to employ about 700,000 men and nearly 1,000,000 horses. An officer of the English milk producers' association says: "The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total product of about 6,750,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of this milk at a total return to the dairy farmer of $810,000,000. Fifty per cent. of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes 27 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter and ten pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese. There is the same amount of nutrition in 8½ pounds of milk that there is in one pound of beef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutriment as the annual milk product does."

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION.

Farmers Advocate & Northwestern Stockman.

The officers and executive committee of the Holstein-Friesian Breeder's Association, in attendance upon the recent summer meeting of the State Dairymen's Association at Moorhead, took advantage of the same to hold a business meeting at which a committee consisting of S. M. Emery, president, W. M. Leggett, vice president, and M. J. Myers, secretary, was appointed to procure the incorporation of the Association under the State law, and the following new members elected: A. H. Reed, Glencoe; O. E. Olson, Marsh River; H. E. Cooke, Crookston; J. O. Milne, Crookston; A. E. Henderson, Sabin; F. M. Pond, Bloomington; G. W. Baird, Medina Mills; A. Harington, Rochester; J. M. Underwood, Lake City; A. Doughty, Lake City; Jerre Allis, Isinours; E. D. Childs, Carman. It was voted to hold the next meeting the week of the State Fair, and the annual meeting the first Tuesday in March next, in connection with the State Dairymen's Association. The secretary M. J. Myers, gave notice that he would soon have an indexed list of all Holstein-Friesian cattle in the State, and would hereafter make and report all transfers through the Advocate and Stockman weekly. To assist him in this work, the secretary desires us to request all owners of these cattle to furnish him with complete lists of their stock, male and female, and also to report to him promptly all purchases and sales. Mr. Myers informs us that there are at least 600 head of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the State at this time, and that the herd of Messrs. Wilcox & Leggett at Benson and Kirkhoven, is one of the largest and choicest in the country. [illegible]

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

An Address by a Graduate of the State University at the Commencement Exercises, June 1885.

Any system of traffic which directly or indirectly interferes with these three grand institutions of government, the home, the church, and the State, is in direct opposition to civilization and society. The liquor traffic is everywhere conceded to be not only a vice, but the prolific source of all vices, social and national, that effect our race. Why then should it exist? Why should it not be prohibited by law?

Is it said that our personal liberty will be interfered with? What is liberty, without law? And what is law, if it sanction the propagation of vice, misery and crime? There is in our democracy no principal more prominent than that which guarantees to government the right of self preservation.

When the war-cloud rises in the horizon the nation comes into our homes, it lays hands upon husband and son, it drags them away from friends and family, it places them in the tented field against their will and against ours. This it has a right to do for its own protection. Government just as truly has a right to shut up any shop, interfere with any industry, stop the wheels of any business, do whatever it will to protect itself from degradation and distruction, and no man can stand up and say, "my rights are interfered with." The iron bulwark of the law is set against gambling, lotteries and the sale of poisons in other forms, and why not in this?

But 'tis said, "we cannot afford to abolish a traffic from which we derive the greater part of our revenue." Overlooking the rapidly increasing expenses of jails, prisons and poorhouses, the destruction of life and property thro' which the sale of liquor costs the government ten-fold the whole amount of the revenue.

Disregarding the degradation of manhood and womanhood, the destruction of the best blood of our nation, they consider only this, comparatively, mean and paltry revenue. What argument! Sanction a traffic that annually robs the people of $1,460,000,000, that the government may derive $70,000,000 of revenue therefrom. Marvelous statesmanship!

Again we are told that this method of reform is not practiced. 'Tis never deemed practical in this world to work for truth and righteousness. From the day that that cry drove back the children of Israel to wander forty years in the wilderness to the present it has with temporary efficacy been raised against every reform of existing society.

Dispite this faithless generation (the affliction of every age) great and successful reforms have marked the progress of society and gained for mankind, greater liberty and more wide spread happiness. Who shall say that prohibition can not succeed until it has been tried and proven a failure? And so long as legislatures refuse to submit this question to the people, who shall say that the time is not ripe for such trial? Sixteen legislatures have refused to submit this question to the mass of voters. In one case (Ohio) where the majority had already expressed themselves in its favor.

Finally we are confronted by those who are fully conscious of the extent of this evil and the need of reform are waiting for public sentiment to reach that high standard at which it will be impossible for such evils to exist, a time when virtue shall triumph in society and vice and low passions shall slink away into their native darkness. When will that day come if we sit idly down and wait? Who is it? What is it that creates public sentiment? Does it create itself? Has it not always been arroused by the earnest protest of patriot and statesman? Shall we enlist public sentiment against this evil by throwing the protecting arm of license around the traffic? By giving it the sanction of law and classing it with legitimate and respectable business? This reform is not gaining ground while we by lopping off the branches add strength to the trunk and aid the root to gain a firmer hold on society. Only when we strike at the root of the evil will our efforts succeed. Then, tho' the top may seem for a time to flourish, when the roots are at length cut off, death will be sudden and sure.

Law itself is a national teacher, and tho' the impulses of a particular occasion may raise public sentiment above the standard of legal institutions, the morality of a people can not be maintained above the morality of their laws.

The voice of history bears witness that the laws of a country may reconcile public sentiment to crime in its blackest forms.

When polygamy is allowed a plurality of wives is respectable, when gambling houses are licensed that vice cannot be made disgraceful, and so long as we license this traffic a high standard of public sentiment cannot be reached.

The great hope of this reform is that it has had and still has radical advocates. These men have been called enthusiasts, agitators, fanatics, cranks. So have all great reformers, and yet their work is manifest. Tho' this movement has heretofore received no recognition, tho' it has been pushed aside again and again by political parties it has now reached a point where it can be pushed aside no longer. The hour has struck for its consideration, and it will never cease to agitate the public mind until this whole system of traffic is proscribed and dethroned.

Tho' the enemy be organized and unscrupulous, tho' untold wealth and powerful influence are arrayed against this reform, we need not despair. The light whose dawn ushers in a new and brighter morn rarely shines from palace and crown but from the manger and the cross! This movement has with it the moral forces of the race, and "before the aroused conscience of the people, wielding the indomitable will of the State, the ministers of vice, tempters of innocence, and destroyers of humanity shall go down forever!

As we look into the future with eyes enlightened with trust in divine providence by faith in human courage, fidelity and virtue, we may behold our nation, fair to-day, yet fairer by far than now, having added to her crown of virtues, the star of national sobriety, Moving down the solemn pathway of the ages, an image of just, intelligent, benficent power!"

A. M. BALDWIN.

Tower City, Dak.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, That on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bautin and Bridget Bautin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100,) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.60-100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vandue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea and Olevieh Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½,) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼,) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D, 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedee Lusia and Ida Lusia, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. The State of Minnesota to Henry Smith defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 30th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the City of Crookston, in said county, to answer to Felix Fournet in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Felix Fournet, for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 7th day of July A. D. 1885.

[11-18] JAMES W. LILLY,
Justice of the Peace.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON - - MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1, Ex. Sun.		No. 2, Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 00 "	7 30 "
8 05 "	8 22 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 30 "	12 05 } D
2 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } a
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 23 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 25 " } D
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 08 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 23 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX,
Local Ticket Agent.

Crookston Tonsorial
PARLORS.
PROF. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
Shaving, hair dressing and all work in my line promptly attended to in the latest style of the art. Give me a call.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE,
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS!
Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

W L Sargeant,
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. [illegible] call before you purchase.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a Specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER
Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.
PEDIGREE.
HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.
TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 50 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 9, 1885.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson.........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge.........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson.........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning.........Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
D. H. Hallestad	Court Commissioner.
John Leo	Attorney.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
H. Shephard	Coroner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist.	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables	H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglis.
—3d	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st.

[5-tf]

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye [illegible] specialist, will arrive in the city [illegible] esday, June 23d, and may be con[illegible]ted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desireus of obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1,400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [8-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway. [4-tf] H. STEENERSON.

Established in 1879.

Crookston Nurseries!

Frank T. Haseltine, Proprietor.

Catalogue for 1885.

I come before my patrons and others with a new Catalogue for 1885, with an experiance of six years in this northern climate growing Nursery Stock and Small Fruits, I feel with confidence to recommend to the public most of the trees, shrubs and plants presented in this Catalogue, providing they have proper care in planting and cultivation.

PLANTING AND CULTURE.

If soil is not dry, it is best to make it so by proper drainage before planting. Deep and thorough plowing into ridges so as to plant on top of back-furrow, leaving dead furrow for surface drainage, is good. Well rotted manure spread on land where it is new, and plowed under, will help to pulverize and take out the wild grass nature from the soil.

HOW TO PREPARE TREES.

First, cut all bruised roots, in fact all large roots, an inch or an inch and one-half from the ends, with a slant cut from under side. Cut all side branches back nearly one-half; also leader part way, thus giving more sap to start roots instead of supporting such a large top at first. Do not expose the roots to the sun or drying winds. Keep them always covered or moist until planted. Oftentimes success or failure depends upon this little care given at the time of planting.

PLANTING.

On ground thoroughly plowed, holes just large enough to receive the roots of the trees straightened out nicely, will do. But if not plowed, holes dug from 1½ to 2 feet in diameter and just deep enough to set tree from one to two inches lower than it stood in the Nursery, will be sufficient. Spread roots out carefully, sift fine dirt around them, add a pail of water, raise up tree a little so that the mud will stick to the roots; let the water soak away in the earth, then fill up the hole with soil around tree and pack it firmly with the feet. Be sure and stake trees, with matting between, to prevent chaffing. It will protect the small roots from breaking during heavy winds. Protect trees on south side from sun scald with a handful of straw or hay loosely tied along body of tree, or even two pieces or board nailed together and sharpened at one end and driven in the ground a foot or so from body of tree will be a safeguard from sunscald.

All cultivation should stop in July so that trees will more thoroughly ripen their wood before winter. Prune back one-half year's growth of branches in the two last weeks of August, which will help to harden the wood, dwarf the tree and make it stand the winter better. Trees should be dwafed as such as possible, in this climate.

All trees and plants should be thoroughly cultivated while young; they become more thrifty and will yield much better and larger fruit. Young orchards can be seeded down after the fourth or fifth year from planting. Plant trees from twelve to sixteen inches apart each way.

APPLES.

The hardiest varieties and those that have succeeded best in Minnesota, are, first:

Dutchess of Oldenburg.—Large and beautiful apple, striped with deep red background; tender and juicy. Season September. This apple is of Russian origin and has stood the severities of Minnesota winters as far north, and ever farther, than Minneapolis.

Wealthy Apple.—Originated in Minnesota from seed brought from Maine. It is nearly as hardy as the Dutchess of Oldenburg; color deep red; very juicy; good bearer. Season November to January. There are several other kinds, quite hardy, but none I can feel to recommend, and even Dutchess and Wealthy are not sure in Northern Minnesota and Dakota.

Improved Siberian Apples.—I have taken much pains to examine and grow different kinds. They are much safer to plant in this climate than standard apple trees, but none have succeeded very well but Transcendent and Hislop. These have been bearing in the nursery for the past two years.

Transcendent Crab.—This is one of the very best for the climate. Large and beautiful yellow, shaded with bright red, crisp and juicy, excellent in flavor. Season September and October.

Hislop Crab.—Large, deep crimson; excellent for preserving and drying. Ripens some later than Transcendent; will keep nearly all winter.

The last two varieties have been thoroughly tested in Northern Minnesota and in Manitoba, and have proved quite successful.

PLUMS.

Of these I cannot recommend but one variety, Desoto, which will do well in favored localities.

GRAPES.

The hardiest are the Clinton and Janesville. They will grow good fruit and mature if frosts do not come too early in September.

SMALL FRUITS.

These are much safer and more satisfactory to plant in this climate than fruit trees. They will bear an abundance of fruit, with a proper care in planting and cultivation. First on the list are

CURRANTS.

There is no need of excluding varieties; all are hardy and prolific in this northern climate. Small bushes set in my Nursery, only two years old, were loaded down with fruit the following year.

Black Naples.—Similar to the old Black English, but larger and more productive, and every way better.

Cherry.—Largest of red currants. Bush short, vigorous and productive.

Prince Albert.—A new and beautiful robust plant, very stocky and even in size. Somewhat later in fruit than cherry currant; a valuable red variety.

Victoria Currant.—A stocky, large plant, vigorous in growth and one of the best red varieties.

Red Dutch Improved.—This is the earliest red variety, very prolific in fruit of medium size.

White Grape Currant.—This is the best white currant grown. Large, mild, and when fully ripe almost sweet; best for table use; an immense bearer.

I have a large stock of all of the above varieties in Nursery. All kinds have fruited and stood through our severest winters. Plant them in good soil four feet apart each way. Give thorough cultivation and you will have an abundance of fruit in a short time.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is good and quite certain of success. The best are

Houghton Seedling and Downing.—Plant them four feet each way in good rich soil.

RASPBERRIES.

This variety of fruit is always satisfactory, but needs some protection from our severe winters.

Philadelphia.—Medium size, dark red, hardy and an immense bearer.

Mammoth Cluster.—The best hardy black variety. Plant them four feet apart in rows, but rows should be six feet apart so as to have plenty of room for new canes.

STRAWBERRIES.

These are among our best small fruits. I have grown them in Nursery the past five years, yielding large fine fruit and of the best quality. They should be planted on good soil thoroughly prepared, in rows four feet apart, and twenty apart in the row. The best varieties are, first,

Wilson's Albany.—An old, tried variety, very productive and large, and succeeds well on all soils.

Crescent Seedling.—One of the best new varieties, very vigorous and hardy, rich, fine flavor and heavy bearer when fertilized with the Wilson.

Sharpless Seedling.—A large, new variety, pleasant flavor, but not as heavy a bearer as the Wilson and Crescent.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

Asparagus.—Does well. I have fine two year old roots for sale.

Rhubarb.—There is nothing grown that pays better for the same labor expended than pie plant. Once thoroughly set in trenches, one foot deep, and one foot wide, first putting in bottom of trench well rotted manure, two inches in depth, fill trench up with good dirt, set roots in this four feet apar. I furnish roots two years old, sufficient in size to give stalks to use the first season, of the following kinds: I have Strawberry, Linneaus, Victoria and Mammoth.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

Ashleaf Maple.—A rapid, spreading tree, has a beautiful light brown foliage; the best for street planting.

Elm, American White.—Abundant in our forests; nice for streets and lawns.

Soft Maple.—Good shade trees, quite hardy after fourth year.

European Mountain Ash.—A hardy, small-sized tree, beautiful in bloom, covered with great clusters of scarlet berreis from July until winter.

Weeping Ash.—A beautiful, hardy, drooping tree, nice for lawns.

TREE CLAIM STOCK.

I make it a specialty to grow young, thrifty trees, from Ash and Box Elder seeds, one and two years old, to sell by the thousand, for tree claims, also furnish Cottonwood and soft maple trees, White willow cuttings, for wind-breaks, and Ash and Box Elder Seed. I am prepared to fill tree claim orders at lower figures than in previous years.

EVERGREENS.

There are but few I feel to recommend. All have to be protected the first two or three years' growth.

Arborvitæ.—Valuable for hedge and screens; can be sheared to any shape.

Norway Spruce.—Nice for single trees; all kinds have to be dwarfed in this climate; keep roots moist until planted.

SHRUBS.

Lilac, White Persian and Purple.—All well-known, hardy shrubs and very fragrant bloomers.

Snowball.—Quite satisfactory; has to protected in winter.

American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper.—A rapid climber; foliage changes in autumn to purple and scarlet.

ROSES.

Queen of the Prairie.—(Climbing.) A bright rosy red, strong grower and free bloomer.

Double Michigan.—(Climbing.) Vigorous and hardy, two weeks later than Queen, blooms in large clusters, bright red.

Madam Plantier.—Pure white, showy, wonderfully free bloomer.

Harrisoni.—Yellow, quite showy, one of the hardiest roses grown.

Moss Roses.—Princess Adelaide, one of the hardiest and freest bloomers.

Perpetual Roses.—(Blooming at intervals through the season.) Ten or fifteen sorts. Quite beautiful and distinct in form and color. All roses need winter protection.

BULB AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Dicentr Spectabalis. (Bleeding Heart.)—Very beautiful; one of the hardiest bulbs grown.

Pæonia Roses.—Sweet scented, bright rose color; very hardy; free bloomer.

Pæonia Whittlijii.—(Pure white.) very showy; easily cultivated, sweet scented and hardy. I also furnish a fine assortment of Lilies—Japan and Valley.

Phloxes.—Distinct in color.

Tulips.—Choice assortment, single and double.

Gladiolus.—Assorted without names.

I conclude my catalogue by saying that I have a deep interest in the trees and plants I furnish my customers. If they succeed in growing them my business increases and is more satisfactory. I have found that trees bought in autumn and carefully buried for winter do full better than those dug in Nursery in spring. Buried properly they are perfectly safe and are on hand for early spring planting. I guarantee my customers young, healthy trees and plants, in good order when delivered. The firm of Haseltine Bro's was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bro's as he has advertised. I still continue busines on the Old Nursery Grounds. Special inducements given on large orders coming from a number of parties in same neighborhood.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.,
Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, 7th Judicial District.

Alonzo Potter, Plaintiff, vs. S. H. Wood, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 7th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Otter Tail upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Alonzo Potter and against S. H. Wood, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: All of the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section twenty-two (22,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) and that I shall, on Saturday the 11th day of July A. D. 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, S. H. Wood, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to one thousand three hundred eighty-two ($1382.60-100) dollars and sixty 60-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 6th day of November 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

H. E. RAWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[6-12] Sheriff Polk County, Minn.
Dated Crookston, Minn., June 1st 1885.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication May 7th, 1885.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of fifty-two and 26-100 dollars, ($52.26-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Zepherin Bruneau and Georgina Bruneau his wife to Isabelle M. Franklin, bearing date the 8th day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 312, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (¼) of Section number twenty-seven (27,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range number forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land according to the United States government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and thirty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

ISABELLE M. FRANKLIN,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE, Att'ys
for Mortgagee. [5-11]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk. } ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 15th day of Aug. 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

Dated June 27th, 1885.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [10-16]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: JOHN C. KNUDSON, H'd No. 1746, for the e½ ne¼ S. 4, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: N. K. Olson, Gustave Oleson, Hans O. Hanson and Robert Sorrenson, all of Crookston, Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Registre.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: HALVOR J. KOLBUSTAEN, H'd No. 3847, for the sw¼ S. 34, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nils O. Paulsrud, John J. Bjornstad, John Oleson Nils Johnson, all of Nielsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Resister.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURR. 11th Judicial District, County of Polk—ss. First National Bank, of Warren, Ohio, Plaintiff, against Edward C. Smith and Ann Eliza Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants. You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Minneapolis, May 19th A. D. 1885.

WOODS & HAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Minneapolis, Minn.

[7-13]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seventy-four sixty-six and 66-100 dollars, ($74.66-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Arne Moe, a singleman to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of March A. D. 1883, at 5:15 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 630, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northwest quarter (¼) of the northeast quarter (¼) and the northeast quarter (¼) of the northwest quarter (¼) of Section seven (7,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication May 7th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one hundred six and 58-100 dollars, ($106.58-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by George Beullargeau and Arsena Beullargau his wife to Julia P. Wells, bearing date the 30th day of March A. D. 1883; and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of April A. D. 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 458, 459 and 460; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south half (½) of the northeast (¼) and lots one (1) and two (2) of Section six (6) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and sixty and 50-100 acres, (160 50-100) according to the government survey thereof, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston May 27th A. D. 1885.

JULIA P. WELLS,
Mortgagee.

LEO & GEORGE,
Att'ys for Mortgagee. [5-11]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 11th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty and 33-100 dollars, ($1130.33-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas H. Perkins a widower, mortgagor, to Thomas B. Hill, mortgagee, bearing date the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, at 2:25 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 551 to 556, which said mortgage was given to secure a certain principal promissory note of $1,000 bearing even date with said mortgage and due November first A. D. 1888 with interest thereon from date until paid payable annually as per five coupon notes attached thereto and described therein and in said mortgage. Default having been made in the payment of the coupon of $76.75 being the annual interest on said principal note due November 1st A. D. 1884, and the interest due on said coupon since said November 1st A. D. 1884, and there being a provision in said mortgage authorizing the holder thereof in case of default of any of the conditions therein contained to foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas by reason of said default the power of sale contained therein has become and is operative, the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said principal note should become due and immediately payable according to the provisions of said note and mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed thereby, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range number forty-seven (47) west, containing 160 acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 10th A. D. 1885.

THOMAS B. HILL,
Mortgagee.

JOHN CROMB,
Att'y for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn. [7-13]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 11th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) and the northwest quarter (¼,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.

OLIVER I. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.

BEN'J. W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.

[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

New York Store

The Cash Bargain House!

We invite the attention of Cash Buyers to our unusually large stock of goods for Summer Wear, comprising everything in the

Dry Goods and Notion Line.

Those who are in the habit of dealing in other and smaller towns will advance their interest by paying our store a visit. In the great size and enormous variety of our stock, in the bargains which we are constantly offering and our uniform scale of

LOW PRICES,

they will find we offer inducements that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Buying and selling strictly for cash, taking advantage of every bargain thrown upon the market.

We do and can offer goods at Attractive Prices.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPE,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.

Coffee the best and purest in the market.

Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

Call in and examine our goods and prices.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JULY 16, 1885. NO. 12

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year.
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 38	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

MIXED OR SPECIAL FARMING.

For the Farmers Advocate.

The question of mixed or spicial farming is so often discussed in the agricultural papers that I suppose I can say nothing new and yet I feel like adding my testimony in favor of a general mixture of industries on the farm.

A few years ago in common with many owning lands in Southwestern Minnesota, I had an idea that money could be made by wheat growing and having opened a number of farms primarily with a view to sale and which I was renting at the time, I naturall made wheat the principal crop. This was done partly because wheat was the easiest crop to handle with tenants and that the farms were not fitted up with buildings suitable for stock raising, and further that farming was considered secondary to selling the lands. The sequel proved that I could neither sell the lands at a reasonable price nor make the farms pay their way, while on the other hand they ran behind every year. There is a saying that when matters are at the worst if there is a change it must be for the better, and with this in mind in the spring of 1881 I resolved to try stock raising in connection with grain on my home farm. The purchases of 1881 comprised only a short horn bull and about forty cows and heifers. In 1882 the number was increased to seventy-five not including calves dropped by those bought the year before, and since that time, though I have bought a few head, the inrease has been mainly from the calves dropped. The total cost of stock bought has been $2,040, while the sales up to this time foot up $3,720 with 186 head on hand and some fifteen or twenty calves yet to come. The losses from disease and all causes have been very light, scarcely worth mentioning (two grown animals) up to the past spring when five died of disease and one by accident, making a total loss of eight head of animals excepting calves in four years. The plan of feeding has been to stack all the straw grown near the barn in the yards and give the cattle free access to it feeding at the same time all the hay they would eat and giving grain to calves during the winter but not as a rule feeding grain to grown animals. This is the plan at present; at the first we milked the cows and it was then necessary to feed them some grain toward spring and until the grass was sufficient for them. Now, however, the calves are kept in a pasture and the cows turned with them at night. When cows are not milked but kept only for the stock it is not best to have the calves come before May or June as it saves feed and labor, and yet the calf will make sufficient growth by fall to winter well. I have purposely avoided giving a detail or aggregate of expenses but have left that to be figured out by the farmers themselves as any one of them can tell how much it costs him to raise a calf on my plan. My practice has been to sell the best bull calves at a year old, for breeding, the prices ranging at from $20 to $40 each, while the heifers I have kept with the purpose of breeding only from grades, as soon as I have enough of them to enable me to sell all the common cows. I will say in conclusion thus far my experiment has proved successful, and that I think the new road to success is for the farmers to raise both grain and stock but to give the stock as large a place in his plans as possible. I have raised hogs as well as cattle, and done moderately well, but the number kept should be limited, and they should in all cases be given pasture in summer.

This section is adapted to both grain and stock, and he who would get a living from the land is wise if he so lays his plans as to have work the year round, instead of for six months, and to have something to sell more than once a year.

It has been said that the man who is fartherest from market is the man who has nothing to sell but this was changed in the experience of one farmer last year, who found that it was the man with a big wheat crop, that had a cost more than it would sell for. I have given you only an outline of my experience in stock and grain raising, but at a future time I hope to go more into details, particularly for the benefit of those just making a beginning.

Good Advice.

Ed. Hoard's Dairyman:

The present low prices of dairy products, unsatisfactory as they are, should not have the same disheartening influence upon the dairyman and stock grower as the like condition of things in the case of a farmer (?) who makes grain-raising a specialty. Let any one who feels blue over the present condition of dairy farming consider the situation of his Dakota brother last fall and winter; with wheat and oats selling at the same price per bushel—30c for 60 lbs. of wheat, and 30c for 33 lbs. of oats; with abundantly more wheat than oats to dispose of. The dairyman, during the past year of plenty, has, if he is true to his vocation, been enriching his land and laid by of his surplus gains enough to enable him to bridge over such a drouth as we are now experiencing; just as he each fall expects (in this latitude) a severe winter and provides liberally for all that are dependant upon him. He must be a young dairyman who has not lived through a season of depression in prices like the present. And since history is continually repeating itself a change for the better is not far off, indeed the light of better days is already dawning. In this connection I cannot resist the temptation to express my conviction in favor of mixed farming as against making a specialty of any one branch. In doing so it must be noted that there are exceptions to this, as in all other rules. There are individuals, who by their tastes, training, and surroundings must of necessity be specialists. But for the average farmer whose financial success is not already assured I cannot crowd back the belief that it is better for such to follow a more diversified system, which if followed intelligently, will in the end place them in the class where they belong. But it must be clearly understood that there can be no successful agriculture that does not have grass as its ground-work.

C. L. GABRILSON,

New Hampton, Iowa.

GUERNSEY GRADES FOR BUTTER.

I am managing a butter dairy of first quality of that article for private family and hotel use in this city, using a thoroughbred Guernsey bull on high-grade Short-horn cows; and the young cows already produced of this cross, half-bred Guernseys, have thus far proved quite satisfactory milk and butter producers, milking freely and holding out late in milk before producing their next calves. I have now growing up about twenty-five last year's heifer calves of these cows, for butter, intending to keep fifty cows in regular milk.

I have no thoroughbred Guernsey cows, being convinced that good grade Guernsey cows are as profitable for butter-making as thoroughbreds. The young cows so far have proved very kind and gentle and easily managed.

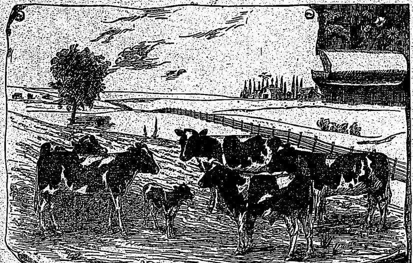
I am glad that you have established a Guernsey journal; it is much needed in our country. Although few compared with the Jerseys, their greater size over the latter adds largely to their value, being good for beef as well as milk, which the Jerseys are not.

I shall take great interest in the success of your paper. You seem to have embarked in the subject with decided zeal and success, a matter much needed in the growing importance of the butter production of the country. My confidence in the Guernsey increases with every day's experience. A young half-bred Guernsey cow brought her second calf a day or two ago, and it was impossible to dry her off before this second calf was born. You say the bulls are not vicious, but, on the contrary, are uncommonly kind in temper. I am glad you find them so, and hope my present young one will so prove. I shall slaughter my four-year-old one soon, as he is ugly. I can't trust him longer, although he has got me very fine calves. I am disposed to work a share of my Guernsey milk into butter without skimming, as they do in Guernsey, and try the experiment.—[Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y., in Guernsey Breeders Journal.

College Holstein-Friesians.

Farmers Advocate and Stockman.

Prof. Knapp says in the Homestead that three years ago last autumn five imported heifers of this breed were purchased for the Iowa Agricultural College farm. They were selected with more than usual care from a large herd. As far as possible uniformity in color, size and milking qualities were secured. During the first year three of the heifers dropped calves, so that they could be tested for comparative value. They each gave over 8,000 pounds of milk and from lowest to highest the difference was less than 100 pounds for the year. Their calves were marked and formed very much alike, and sold at the same price. Each year since, these five cows have increased their flow of milk, and their general excellence has been admitted by all who have observed them. Jessica dropped a male calf the first week in May; on the 22d of May she gave 78 pounds of milk. At calving her udder measured six feet in circumference. To determine what good common and grade cows are doing, we secured the weights of the milk given by 40 cows which dropped calves this spring. Their average was 21 pounds per day. A few gave double this amount, others fell below. It thus appears that the average cow is giving about one-fourth the amount of milk produced by a good cow.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.—Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of P. B[illegible]. 17-tf

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON, Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO. Second Street, Crookston.

E. D CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF

CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESO.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CA

In fact everything usually found first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with gr are and will be sold at

LOW PRICE

FOR CASH.

A. YVERNAUL

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security. Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
E. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 16, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

Parlor sets and furniture of all kinds at Bataglia's.

J. W. Lilly has rented the Stahl house, on Main street, and moved in.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Bates, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The new bridge is a dandy. It is a credit alike to the county and the builders.

Paul Bataglia has any quantity of furniture of all kinds and discriptions at living prices.

Mr. M. Collins returned to his home in Iowa after a brief visit to our city of a few days duration.

There will be a union temperance meeting next Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church.

E. N. Jellum, of Lake Park, arrived on Tuesday with a choice lot of grade shorthorn milch cows.

W. A. Wilkins, of Audubon, was in the city on Tuesday swapping lies with the old Becker County boys.

Mrs. Chas. Churchill came in from the Thirteen Towns last week to visit awhile with friends in the city.

Services in English by Rev. A. C. Anderson in the Norwegian Lutheran church on Sabbath next, at 8 p. m.

The County Commissioners meet on July 20th as a Board of Equalization, and on the 27th as Commissioners.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings has been suffering from an abcess for several days. She is now on the high road to recovery.

The approaches to the bridge to Jerome's Addition are completed and teams commenced to cross on Saturday. It is a fine bridge.

Riel's trial is fixed for the 20th inst. It is the opinion of the best informed that he cannot be punished. He cannot be convicted under the indictment.

J. P. Marcum is going into fine stock. He has purchased the fine thoroughbred Jersey bull formerly belonging to Pierce & Stephens. He has secured a treasure in Jerseys.

Prof. Thompson gives notice of the arrival of a lot of that whisker business, called Dr. Dubois' Celebrated Hubert, warranted to give a luxuriant growth of whiskers in six weeks. As the demand is great it will be better you get there Eli, too quick, if you intend to catch on to the first batch.

Mr. Robert Stanton informs us that the prospects of the building of a packing house are bright and that there is no doubt in his mind but that it will be ready to do business by another spring. He says farmers will not hesitate about raising lots of hogs, as this institution will furnish a ready market at good remunerative figures.

Dr. Thomas desires to take this opportunity of thanking the public for a generous patronage in the past and to assure them that he is rapidly recovering and hopes to be again ready to serve their wants in his line about August 1st. Due and timely notice will be given of the exact date when his office will be re-opened.

Jack Bunnell and family left for their new home at Breckenridge on Saturday afternoon. They will be missed from Crookston society very much. Jack is one of the oldest (and best) engineers on the road, having [illegible] upon this road seven years. While we are sorry to see them go we congratulate the village of Breckenridge upon the acquisition, and we wish Jack all kinds of good luck in his new home.

A drive out to H. M. Pierce's farm showed us one of the finest farms in the county—or perhaps we should say one that is to be for the many improvements, have but just begun. Mr. Pierce has built a comfortable addition to the farm house, put up a good barn, chicken houses and yards, pig pens and has fenced off a sufficient tract for pasturage. He is breaking a large tract this summer and as soon as practicable will have the quarter all under the plow. In the pasture lot we found some fine grade Jersey cows and heifers, and the two thoroughbred Guernseys whose arrival was noticed in these columns a few weeks since. In the barn were some fine grade Norman mares, as fine animals as are to be found in the county. In the piggery we found three full blood Poland China pigs with a squad of grade Berkshires, all in fine and thrifty condition. (They would be better off and more thrifty if they were running in a nice grass lot.) In a small yard, fenced in with lath we saw an immense brooder in and around which were clustered from 150 to 200 young chickens—hatched by an incubator. The chickens appeared to be as healthy and thrifty as though they had come into the world in a legitimate manner. In the house we found the incubator at work on a hundred eggs. This incubator is automatic and needs but little attention to insure success. Butter is made on the creamery plan by deep setting in a patent creamery and is worked by a patent machine which does not break or mash the butter. A churn full ready for working showed that they are making excellent butter from the grade Jerseys. A large number of trees have been set out on the place and are in fine thrifty condition. Upon the whole for a lawyer's farm H. M. makes a fine showing in the start.

All summer goods at cost at Hack & Gallasch's.

There seems to be no lack of rain in July so far.

A carload of furniture just received at Paul Bataglia's.

To close out summer goods we will sell at cost for 30 days.

M. R. Brown has returned from below with a carload of horses.

E. N. Jellum left for Devil's Lake with his cows on Wednesday morning.

The Bulletin says that P. J. LaChapelle's flyer took the cake in the races on the 4th.

Prof. Carruth informs us that he has made arrangements for a teachers' institute to be held in Crookston, commencing Oct. 12th.

Mr. Hack, of Hack & Gallasch is east buying an immense stock of fresh goods, to make room we are selling all summer goods at cost. Come early and you can save money.

Terry & Collins have just received a carload of fine work horses and mules. If you intend to buy a team now is your time and you want to speak quick for they are going with a rush.

The bodies of all of the victims of the Lake Minnetonka accident have been recovered and the funeral of the Rand family—eight victims, occurs today. Minneapolis is in deep mourning.

Hack & Gallasch the cheapest store in Crookston. Dry goods, groceries, crockery, glass ware. The finest stock of boots, shoes and slippers in the city. If you wish to save money come and see us. Cor. Second and Main Sts.

We learn that Dave Williams has accepted the position of yardmaster of the St. P. & D. R. R., with headquarters at Duluth, and will go in about two weeks. We are sorry to lose Dave from this road, but rejoice in his better prospects.

Tom Harris has moved the Christianson drug store and Berg & Olson jewelry shop to photographer Johnson's lot, further down on Robert St. Johnson's photograph gallery building is moved back on the lot to make room for the new business.

Efforts are being made to secure a concert by the Clara Louise Kellogg Concert Co. This can be accomplished if 150 seats at $1.50 can be sold. A treat of this kind rarely happens in this upper country and it should not be a difficult matter to raise the required amount.

Last winter Mr. C. H. Saake came to the city and opened a small jewelry shop on Second St. As soon as he became generally known his business began to grow until he was obliged to come down on Main St., and open out a fine establishment which is growing to that degree that he already finds his quarters limited. See his new announcement elsewhere.

Geo. Crocker and A. C. Rhinehart were in from St. Hilaire on Wednesday and from them we learn that the black cloud which of late threatened to bust up their saw-mill business does indicate much of a shower after all. It seems that after they had bought their timber of the Government agent, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, an agent was sent on to look into the matter to see if there might be a green [illegible] in the outfit. This agent seized the whole business, together with the logs belonging to other parties. Messrs. Crocker, Rhinehart et al. interested in the St. Hilaire mills have given bonds and will go ahead with their sawing business. The matter will doubtless be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all the parties in interest.

The Farmers' Relief Committee.

Gen. J. H. Baker, Gen. Becker and S. S. Murdock, comprising the farmers' relief committee, went up to St. Hilaire last Thursday in a private coach. They had on board a plenty of the good things of this life—lunches, cigars and cards, and one need not go thirsty if one cared to drink. The farmers, doubtless, all felt relieved by this visitation, and the commissioners seemed to have a good time. About 100 farmers met the party on the farm of W. Wylie, on Black River, where they hope to secure a side track, and the commissioners listened to their statements and will probably make a report recommending the railroad to put in the side track. Gen. Baker expressed much pleasure in seeing so many good cows in Polk County.

A Sample Brick.

On Monday Mr. J. F. Brown brought the JOURNAL a sample of the cheese he is making at his factory at Fertile and wished us to sample and tell what we think of it. Having duly sampled we are prepared to say that it is the finest flavored cheese we ever tasted in this Valley, and proves conclusively to us that it is now no longer necessary to send outside for our cheese. No better cheese can be made anywhere than Mr. Brown brought us, and if he can do that every time he certainly ought to find a sufficient market for all he can make. It is no skim milk affair but full cream, rich, delicate and fine. To all lovers of good cheese we can recommend Brown's cheese.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14-] H. STEENERSON.

A Surprise.

A number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hayes called at their residence on Thursday evening last, the occasion being the 18th anniversary of their wedding, bringing along a few choice presents as an earnest of their warm regards. A fine collation was spread under the trees in the front yard and a most enjoyable season was had, and it was late in the evening when the last guest departed with the universal wish "many happy returns."

NOTICE.

As I have established a Nursery in Crookston and propose to continue the business, I will annouce to our former customers and all that are desirous o obtaining trees and Plants the coming spring that I will sell said stock at prices below any competition. Call and see me before making purchase elsewhere. Residence on second block north of Court House, or address P. O. Box 754

Most Respectfully,

[38-tf] E. W. HASELTINE.

Wanted to Trade!

One quarter section of land at Thief River, appraised by disinterested parties at $1,400, for a house and lot in Crookston. Address Ira D. Blanchard for particulars. [3-tf]

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.

[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Ho lmboe, Samson's Addition. [2-tf

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on city property.

[9-12] JOHN MCLEAN.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office.

[49-tf]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending July 13th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Katrine
Brice, Mary Jane
Cochrane, Mrs E W
Colling, Peter
Galliard, Julius
Green, H W
Halvorson, Miss [illegible]
Jahanson, Hal[illegible]
Johnson, Mrs T [illegible]
Lobner, [illegible]
Lewis, Graham
Lewis, Frank
Manny, Mr
Neso, O N
Olson, [illegible]
Olse, Annie B
[illegible]son, Josefina M—2
Ullberg, Miss Brita C
Reed, Miss Ella
Walness, Peder
Walle, Johan J

PACKAGES.

Poris, Rock

ALEX MCKINNON, P. M.

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT.

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried, to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1881, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1880, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 14th, A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES,
Mortgagee.

J. P. Dosm & D. H. Fisk,
[12-17] Attorneys.

City Meat Market.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Your children will be served as well as yourselves. Give us a call. Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

JEROME & ERWIN,
BROADWAY.

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine

Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor

Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

A Full Supply of Binding Twine.

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Furniture Store,

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Preserve Your Roofs

BY THE USE OF

Terryll's

Liquid Slating

Absolutely Fire Proof.

Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!

TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

CALL ON THE

C. H. SAAKE, JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains

—IN—

Watches and Chains.

You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.

T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOSTON, MINN

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

A Fatal Accident.

A fearful accident occurred on Lake Minnetonka on Sunday last by which ten persons lost their lives. A party, consisting of the Hon. A. C. Rand, ex-mayor of Minneapolis, Mrs. A. C. Rand, three children, Miss Mary Rand, aged 16, Harvey Rand, aged 13, Frank Rand aged 10, son of A. B. Rand, Mr. J. R. Coykendall, of Coykendall Bros., Mrs. J. R. Coykendall, their daughter Katie, aged 4 years, Robert Hussey, aged 12, son of W. B. Hussey, of Minneapolis, and Geo. McDonald, engineer of the Minnie Cook were out on the lake when a storm arose and before they could make a landing the boat, a small steam yacht, was swamped and all on board perished. The bodies of Mrs. Rand and engineer McDonald were recovered before dark on Sunday. This sad affair has cast a gloom over the city of Minneapolis where the parties were prominent members of society.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

So far as The Journal's observation goes there is absolutely no general State demand for an extra session of the legislature. Even the re-apportionment of the legislative representation does not attract great attention, and since it is true that that result can be attained only at the risk of unfortunate general legislation, the verdict of the people is that they will wait. The extra session is not wanted. Drop it.

The above from the Minneapolis Evening Journal is a fair sample of how the Minneapolis and St. Paul papers view the proposition of an extra session. Those two cities seem to think that as long as the State remains as it is—with one-half its area practically disfranchised, they can and will hold the balance of power hence they can see no need for an extra session of the Legislature. It strikes us as a very narrow view to take of the matter. The need of re-districting for this new Northwest is apparent to every one conversant with the fact that for several years we must remain without proper representation unless an extra session is had is sufficient to warrant an extra session. St. Paul and Minneapolis realize the importance of the New Northwest in the upbuilding of those cities yet when a question of vast importance to us like this arises they both with might and main oppose it. Is this just or fair? Last year our interests demanded an extra session and St. Paul and Minneapolis opposed it. Again our interests demand attention and their attitude is practically the same. The Northwest is all well enough to them to make money out of but when it comes to giving us any help it is not essential! An extra session is wanted all the same and if Governor Hubbard is what he has pretended to be—a friend of the people he will not be run by a few politicians who wish to retain the balance of power for selfish political ends but he will grant this reasonable request and convene the Legislature.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

Motions for review by Secretary and applications under rules 83 and 84, must be filed with the Commissioner. (New rule, No. 115.)

TIMBER CULTURE.

As claimant's good faith is evidenced by the breaking and planting, the contest is dismissed notwithstanding the requisite number of trees were not growing on the land. Depositions taken under rules 23 and 24 should be expunged from the record by R. and R. where a copy of the interrogations were not served on the opposite party. (Hartman vs. Lea, Acting Sec'y, June 10th, 1885.)

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Patent for the Maxwell grant in New Mexico having been improvidently issued by Commissioner Williamson for more than eleven square leagues of land for each of the two claimants, in contravention to the decisions of Secretaries Cox and Delano in the case, suit is recommenced to vacate said patent. (Com'r to Sec'y, June 10, 1885.)

SURVEYS.

Under the deposit system are permissive not mandatory and applications for the same must be made by a sufficient number of settlers in a township to make the survey a matter of public advantage, and of lands adapted and needed for homestead or pre-emption settlement. (Com'r to Surveyor General of New Mexico, June 6th, 1885.)

RAILROADS.

Lands within the granted limits of one company are not subject to selection as indemnity for another company. (Exparte, Logwood, Com'r, July 1st, 1885.)

STATE INDEMNITY SCHOOL SELECTIONS.

Selection defective in part is invalid as a whole and must not be placed of record. Double minimum land cannot be taken in lieu of single minimum deficiences, even at the rate of one acre for two. (California School Selections, Com'r, July 9, 1885.)

Remarkable Milkers.

The Country Gentleman, in a report of a visit to the Holstein herd of Smiths, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y., says:

Among the individual animals which we examined was the cow Aegis, now eleven years old, and from her ample size and capacious udder, no one could hesitate to receive the statement that she had yielded in a day not less than 88 pounds 5 ounces of milk, and had made in a week 19 pounds 10 ounces of butter. She has given 16,823 pounds of milk in a year, and before dropping her last calf weighed 1,945 pounds. The quantity she gives requires milking four times in twenty-four hours. The cow Aaggie, also eleven years old, is noted for being the first cow that gave 18,000 pounds of milk in a year, and 84 lbs. 12 ounces in a day. Aaggie Ross has a high record, and at her present rate, her year, which ends on July 7, will exceed 20,000 pounds of milk, or 10 tons! In the same field we saw three cows which had exceeded 19,000 pounds each. A two-year-old, for which $2,400 was paid when she was eight months old, came from a dam which made 99 pounds 7 ounces of butter in 80 consecutive days, winning, as we are informed, the silver cup from the Jersey cow Mary Anne of St. Lambert. We saw a large number of two-year-old heifers, thirty-five of which had averaged 44 pounds of milk in a day, and sixteen of them averaged 50 pounds.

Western Rural.

The difference between well-bred stock and the scrub is so marked that we often wonder why farmers will persist in raising and feeding stock which does not give the best returns for the feed consumed, and which when placed on the market is sure to be sold at a discount. The difference in the prices commanded by the two classes of stock should open the eyes of the intelligent farmer of the importance of keeping none but improved animals. In these close times, when the range of profits in every business is very small, the importance of making a change for the class of animals which will pay the greatest returns in growth and in prices which they will command must impress itself on the minds of all thinking men.

Likes the Holsteins.

Hoard's Dairyman.

M. James F. Babcock, a breeder of Holsteins at New Hampton, in a business letter, writes us as follows:

"The Holsteins are the cattle for me, for the dairy and general purpose stock, I have a heifer which calved at thirteen months old, and she is doing finely. I have also a half bred heifer two years old with first calf that gave 38 pounds of milk a day for a week. I made 9¼ lbs. of butter from the cream of a half bred heifer 21 months old in one week. I have not tested the heifer that gave the 38 pounds a day, but it is rich milk and I am confident would test 10 pounds of butter per week. I am milking 32 cows and don't get time to test. Yours,

JAMES E. BABCOCK."

We think friend Babcock can well afford to take a little time to get better acquainted with his cows through a test of their capacity. It costs too much not to know the cows.

Testing Cows.

H. B. Gurler, before Ill. Dairyman's Association.

I commenced to test my individual cows for percentage of cream and weight of milk. I found the weight of milk to range from 18 to 40 pounds, and the percentage of cream to vary from seven to twenty in the different cows. I afterward got an idea that this test was not sufficiently accurate, then I tested all my cows (forty in number) at this time by setting the milk separate and skimming and churning separate. In this test I learned that I had a cow that would pay for the food consumed, and that I had others that would pay a profit of $60 per year, after paying for feed. Up to this time I had worked from necessity, I felt that I must know the good from my poor cows, but from this time on I took much pleasure in this work. I learned that the cow that gave forty pounds of milk per day did not produce as much butter as the one that gave 18 pounds of milk. I commenced to weed out my unprofitable cows, and filled their places with better ones or with heifers from my best cows, I think it very important that a dairyman should know his best cows and raise the heifer calves from them. During this time I changed from summer to winter dairying. By a few years of this work I increased the butter yield of my dairy from 150 to 225 pounds per cow, and increased the profit above cost of feed from $15 to $45 per cow. I believe any dairyman that will commence this work will get interested in it, and he will think better of his business and better of himself.

I found winter dairying more profitable than summer dairying. I would have the cows calve in September or October. Let me say here that this work has outgrown my wife and the dog, and forced myself and a horse, and finally a steam engine into service, the dairy having increased to over sixty cows.

FARM NOTES

From the Nor'-west Farmer.

"Born and raised on a farm." Any boy should thank God for being so fortunate as to be born and raised on a farm. There is no place on this green earth so well adapted to perfectly develop mind, muscle and manhood, as a farm; there a boy has the purest air, the freshest and healthiest food, plenty of unrestricted exercise, the brightest sunshine and the soundest sleep, the very conditions necessary for the highest development. Nine-tenths of the men who have made their mark in any business, profession or pursuit have been born and raised on a farm; this is not so much because there is better blood on the farm as because the surroundings of farm life are better calculated to call out what there is in a boy and develop a full grown, healthy, perfect, self-reliant man.

A WORD TO THE BOYS.

Ashamed to work, boys?—Good, hard, honest work? Then I am ashamed of you—ashamed that you know so little about great men. Open your old Roman history now, and read of Cincinnatus. On the day on which they wanted to make him dictator, where did they find him? In the field ploughing. What about Marcus Curius, who drove Pyrrhus out of Italy? Look him up; you will find him busy on his little farm. The great Cato; you have surely heard of him—how he rose to all the honors of the Roman State; yet he was often seen at work in the field with his slaves. Scipio Africanus, who conquered Hannibal and won Carthage for Rome, was not ashamed to labor on his farm. Lucretia, one of the noblest of Roman matrons, might have been seen many a day at work spinning among her maidens. Better even than the example of noble Romans is the advice of the wise man: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Better than this even are the beautiful New Testament words: "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord!" After hearing of these instances you will surely be ashamed not to work.

In Denmark there is hardly a farmer who is not a member of an agricultural society, and agricultural societies in that and other northern countries of Europe are almost fatherly in their care of the farmers. Especially is great attention paid to butter-making, and the efforts of the society are being constantly directed towards educating every farmer, and every farmer's wife, and son and daughter in the best methods. The result is that their butter is of extra good quality and commands the highest price in the market. Holland at one time had the name of producing the best butter in the world but owing to the neglect of education its butter is now of the worst.

Improve the farm and improve the flocks and herds with equal care. Let no means of higher cultivation of the land and the securing of abundant crops be untried. Let no method, means or system of improving the farm animals go without earnest consideration as to the propriety of adopting it, if it really prove to be an improvement. Crops big in quantity and of the highest quality should ever be the former's ambition. Stock of the most rapid maturity and greatest size compatible with quality only should be tolerated on the farm. The farmer who has no ambition to constantly advancing in his business may be satisfied with a poor farm, poor crops and scrub stock; but the progressive farmer should be satisfied with aiming at nothing less than the best.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant,
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., July 14th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Holm against Fred. D. Farnham for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8,813 dated March 19th 1883, upon the e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 S 30, T 154, R 45, in Polk County Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of September 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[12-17] JOHN CROMB, Register.
K. AAKER, Receiver.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bantin and Bridget Bantin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100,) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.00-100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea and Olevien Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½,) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼,) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedeo Lusia and Ida Lusia, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., July 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug 21st 1885, viz: ANNA A. ANDERSON, Pre. D. S. No. 8,925, for the lot three (3,) S. 5, T. 147, R. 43. She names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Simonson, Andrew Grundy, P. Jonson and R. Christopherson, all of town of Garden, Polk Co. Minn.

[12-17] JOHN CROMB, Register.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor.
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply. Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me.
O. A. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE,
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS!
Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of four hundred ninety-five ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional south-west quarter (sw¼,) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1882. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Stanislaus N. Martinitz and Amalia V. Martinitz, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company, of London (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 274, 275, 276 and 277, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine and 24-100 dollars, ($3,169.24-100,) which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for ($2,800,) bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 12th day of December 1888, with interest thereon from date until paid at eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due thereon January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding has been instituted in law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Monday the 31st day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and one hundred dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-nine (49) west, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres.

Dated July 15th 1885.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, of London, (Limited.)—Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys of Mortgagee. [12-17]

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglin's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED.
Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER
Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.
PEDIGREE.
HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.
TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night for the practice of my profession. Call or leave orders at my drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 16, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halver Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
John Lee	Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hatlestad	Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.
H. Shephard	Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
B. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables	H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets.—Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
G. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKMAN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3. Daily.	No. 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 pm	8 00 am	St. Paul	6 15 pm	7 00 am
9 10	8 45	Minneapo's.	5 40	6 25
7 30 am	6 35	Barnesville	9 40	9 14
7 30	7 50 pm	Glyndon	7 30 am	7 56
7 47	8 08	Averill	7 09	7 36
8 05	8 22	Felton	6 46	7 19
8 17	8 45	Borup	6 30	7 03
8 48	9 15	Ada	5 58	6 47
9 10	9 45	Rolette	5 36	6 23
9 23	9 58	Beltrama	5 06	6 13
9 43	10 25	Kittson n.n	4 38	5 51
10 20	10 55	Crookston.	4 00	5 30
10 55	11 20	Shirley	3 40	4 25
11 30	11 45	Euclid	3 17	3 50
12 10 pm	12 15 am	Angus	2 52	3 15
12 50	12 40	Warren	2 25	2 55
1 45	1 10	Argyle	1 58	1 45
2 25	1 32	Stephen	1 31	1 10
2 55	1 55	Donaldson	1 05	12 10 pm
3 10	2 10	Kennedy	12 50	12 05 D
3 30	2 36	Hallock	12 21	11 40 am
4 05	2 52	Northcote	12 05 am	10 40
5 25	3 50	St. Vinc't Ly	11 30 pm	11 20
6 15	4 00	Emerson	10 55	9 16

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 am	Crookston	5 25 pm
10 55	Fishers	4 45
11 18	Mallory	4 15
11 55	Grand Forks	3 50
12 28	Ojata	3 00
1 00 D	[illegible]	2 25 D
1 25	Arvilla	2 00
[illegible]	Larimore	[illegible]
[illegible]	Shawnee	[illegible]
[illegible]	Niagara	12 55
2 57	Michigan City	12 18
3 18	[illegible]	12 04
3 30	Lacota	11 46
4 40	Devil's Lake	10 55 am

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

Prohibition a National Question.

BY GEORGE R. SCOTT.

Almost every man claiming respectability, will admit that prohibition is a local question; almost every other man will tell you it is a State issue, and one in a hundred will say, without a doubt, it is a national question.

What are you going to to with the ninty-nine? Show them their error, if possible. Now, gentlemen of the ninty-nine brigade, what do you think of my first reason? Here it is:

If you have any doubt that it is not a matter of regulation by the National Government, go into a town and start the business of selling liquor with a State but without a Government license, and you will soon find out (while quietly meditating in jail) that the United States authorities believe it something more than a local matter. I have put it in this way to show you instantly the correctness of the position taken by the prohibitionists. Guess I have got you cornered;—what do you think?

Now I want to tell you something else that may be new, although it is a very old fact.

In 1777 (don't forget the date) the first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, and on the 27th day of February, in that year, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Legislatures in the United States immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented.

What was Congress instituted for? If I am not mistaken it was formed for the purpose of assembling together delegates elected by the sovereigns of the several States to "determine questions and concert measures of common interest."

Last fall it was my pleasure to run as the prohibition candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of this State. Perhaps you heard I did not get elected. Do you know why? My answer is, the people did not believe I represented a National issue. Yet the very principle that I asked them to send me to Congress as an advocate of was considered as far back as 1777 entitled to the respect and votes of the majority of the members of that intelligent and able body of men. That was a prohibition Congress. Perhaps you ask, "What did the passage of the resolution amount to?" Not much; for the Federal party was then in power; but if a prohibition party had at that time been in full blast the historian would have had a different story to tell.

Mr. St. John has made the assertion that Uncle Sam is the boss saloonist, and he is right. If I were a cartoonist I would draw a picture of the well known Uncle Sam, filling his striped pantaloons with thousands of little bags, each marked: "Ninety cents—The price (per gallon) received, as payment for permitting the ruin of American citizens!" And on his broad-brimmed hat painted "What are you going to do about it?"

Only a local issue! What a farce! Go where you will—east, west, north or south—and you will find the existence of this evil. Its local in the sense that it curses every locality in this country.

A school teacher once told me to hold out my hand, and down came the ruler. It struck only on one spot. But its effects were not altogether local, for it doubled up my whole body. Local at first, but the pain spread almost instantly—made my mouth open, the tears flow, and a general queer feeling took possession of feet, hands and body.

The use of liquor being a national curse, it will require a combined national effort to put it down. The Government must get out of the liquor business, and raise all the revenue necessary without the aid of blood-money.

When Congress meets again let it follow the example of the first that ever met in this country, and resolve to do what it can to stop "distilling grain." Improvement in this matter is of more importance than the aid of Congress in cleaning out the beds of rivers that the oldest inhabitants has never seen navigated by a schooner.

Cedarburg News:

Six years ago lots of those weak in faith yielded to the depression, sold out good cows to discerning dairymen, at $12 and $14 per head, and that too after they had spoiled their pastures for reaping a good hay crop, and in September with no cows, the little money they sold for gone for other uses, they had the humiliating thought to encounter that they had made asses of themselves when they saw their more believing neighbors raking in the money derived from the sale of cheese that bounded from 4½ and 5 cents to 9, 10, and finally 13 cents. We distinctly remember we sold that year early summer cheese at 4½ cents, and the same fall sold November and December cheese for 13 cents in Chicago.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's [illegible] still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

Lost.

From the barn of T. Bjoin about the 25th ult., one new rubber coat with my name plainly marked thereon. Please return the same to

[11-13] O. H. BJOIN, Crookston.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st. [5-tf]

Dr. Carl. Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,609,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 7th Judicial District.

Alonzo Potter, Plaintiff, vs. S. H. Wood, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court 7th Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Otter Tail upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Alonzo Potter and against S. H. Wood, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: All of the southeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ and the southwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section twenty-two (22,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151,) Range forty-five (45,) and that I shall, on Saturday the 11th day of July A. D. 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant S. H. Wood, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to one thousand three hundred eighty-two ($1382.60-100) dollars and sixty 60-100 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 6th day of November 1884, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

H. E. RAWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[6-12] Sheriff Polk County, Minn.
Dated Crookston, Minn., June 1st 1885.

The above sale is hereby adjourned until Saturday, July 18th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk—ss. First National Bank, of Warren, Ohio, Plaintiff, against Edward C. Smith and Ann Eliza Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Minneapolis, May 19th A. D. 1885.

WOODS & HAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Minneapolis, Minn.
[7-13]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 11th, 1885, viz: SYNNEVA B. ROUGEN, D. S. No. 9174, for the nw¼ S. 26, T. 148, R. 45. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Hanson, Tollef Olson, John Jettlold and Knut Ameson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.
[10-15] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 9th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., July 28th, 1885, viz: PHILIP HENRY, H'd No. 7,533, for the n½ ne¼ sw¼ ne¼, nw¼ se¼ S. 27, T. 149, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wilard Tallerday, A. Bakken, C. Bakken and T. Middleston, all of Tilden, Polk Co., Minn.
[7-12] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 10th, 1885, viz: MARY E. SMITH, Pre. D. S., No. 8,512, for the ne¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Brisman, Charles Hatter, J. A. Mead and J. S. Chapin, all of Shirly, Polk Co., Minn.
[9-14] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 21st, 1885, viz, MATHIAS RIVER, H'd No. 4,717, for the se¼ S. 8, T. 152, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Michael E. Kirsch, Nicholas Engel, E. J. Haseltine and Peter Barker, all of Euclid, Polk Co., Minn.
[7-12] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., May 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: JOHN O. KNUDSON, H'd No. 1746, for the s½ ne¼ S. 4, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: N. K. Olson, Gustave Oleson, Hans O. Hanson and Robert Sorrenson, all of Crookston, Minn.
[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on July 11th, 1885, viz: HALVOR J. KOLBURDAHN, H'd No. 5847, for the sw¼ S. 34, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Nils O. Paulsrud, John J. Bjornstad, John Olson, Nils Johnson, all of Nielsville, Polk Co., Minn.
[6-11] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea and Olevien Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive; that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually; that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid; that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼,) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range, forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedee Lusia and Ida Lusia, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 154, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication July 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-eight and 33-100 dollars, ($228.33-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Victor Stoneburg, a single man, mortgagor to Myron Collins, mortgagee, bearing date the 29th day of January A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of February A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 332 and 333, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot one (1,) block forty-four (44,) of the townsite of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, thence east along Sixth Street fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence west fifty (50) feet to Birch Street, thence south along Birch Street to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 14th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

MYRON COLLINS, [illegible]
Mortgagee.
PIERCE & WILKINSON, Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[10-16]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 9th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bantin and Bridget Bantin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100,) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.00-100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-second day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [11-17]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 15th day of Aug, 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.
Dated June 27th, 1885.
H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [10-16]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 11th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty and 33-100 dollars ($1130.33-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas H. Perkins a widower, mortgagor, to Thomas B. Hill, mortgagee, bearing date the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1884, and with a power of sale therein contained; duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1884, at 2:25 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 551 to 556, which said mortgage was given to secure a certain principal promissory note of $1,000 bearing even date with said mortgage and due November first A. D. 1888 with interest thereon from date until paid payable annually as per five coupon notes attached thereto and described therein and in said mortgage. Default having been made in the payment of the coupon of $76.75 being the annual interest on said principal note due November 1st A. D. 1884, and the interest due on said coupon since said November 1st A. D. 1884, and there being a provision in said mortgage authorizing the holder thereof in case of default of any of the conditions therein contained to foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas by reason of said default the power of sale contained therein has become and is operative, the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said principal note should become due and immediately payable according to the provisions of said note and mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore; notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed thereby, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range number forty-seven (47) west, containing 160 acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS B. HILL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN CROMB,
Att'y for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn. [7-13]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 4th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage, made and dated the 14th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, by Etienne Leboeuf and Mary Leboeuf, his wife, to Oliver I. Blackwell, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of June 1883, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 75 to 78, conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Being the south one-half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼,) and the northwest quarter (¼,) of the southeast quarter (¼,) of Section number thirty (30,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) of Range number forty-three (43,) containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land according to the government survey thereof, to secure the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars with interest thereon from the date of said mortgage, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum as in said mortgage stated, on which there is due at the date hereof the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-six cents ($582.46-100,) including attorney's fees as in said mortgage conditioned, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said lands therein described at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at the front door of the Court House, in Crookston, in said County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay and satisfy the sum herein claimed to be due on said mortgage, together with all the costs and charges of foreclosure, and such taxes as may be paid on said mortgaged premises by said mortgagee previous to the sale thereof as aforesaid.

Dated at Minneapolis, Minn., April 4th 1885.

OLIVER I. BLACKWELL,
Mortgagee.
BEN'J W. ELLICOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee, Minneapolis, Minn. [6-12]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. The State of Minnesota to Henry Smith, defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 30th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the City of Crookston, in said county, to answer to Felix Fournet, in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Felix Fournet, for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 7th day of July, A. D. 1885.

JAMES W. LILLY,
[11-13] Justice of the Peace.

New York Store

The Cash Bargain House!

We invite the attention of Cash Buyers to our unusually large stock of goods for Summer Wear, comprising everything in the

Dry Goods and Notion Line.

Those who are in the habit of dealing in other and smaller towns will advance their interest by paying our store a visit. In the great size and enormous variety of our stock, in the bargains which we are constantly offering and our uniform scale of

LOW PRICES,

they will find we offer inducements that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Buying and selling strictly for cash, taking advantage of every bargain thrown upon the market.

We do and can offer goods at Attractive Prices.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPE,
Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Hack & Gallasch

—Have just received a new and complete stock of—

DRY GOODS

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. It will pay everybody to visit our store when in need of anything in our line.

Tea Imported Direct from Japan.
Coffee the best and purest in the market.
Canned Goods, Spices, Provisions always fresh.

☞ Call in and examine our goods and prices. ☜

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. | DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. | TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. | CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JULY 23, 1885. | NO. 13

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 30	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	12 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Holstein-Friesian cattle have risen very rapidly of late years in the estimation of the public. In some measure this is due to the efforts of breeders and other admirers of the race to make known the merits of their favorites; but still more largely to the fact that the performances of some of these cattle, as milk and as butter producers have convinced the general public of their great superiority as dairy stock Some of the records of yields of milk have seemed, to these not well acquainted with the race, to be little less than marvellous. Previous to the beginning of the year 1883, the greatest yield of milk in a single year was that of the Holstein cow Echo. It was 18,120¼ pounds; but in the year named no less than six cows of this breed surpassed that record, and the standard was raised to 23,775¼ pounds, with Echo still in advance of all other cows. Several two-year-old heifers have given more than 50 pounds of milk in one day; some have given 60 pounds; and two gave over 70 pounds, one heifer, Aaggie Constance 2,629 having won a record of 76 pounds 6 ounces of milk in a single day. A goodly number of mature cows have given over 90 pounds per day, Ethelka gave 101 pounds, and Jamaica 112 pounds 2 ounces per day......As butter-makers, these cows stand on a par with the best in the world. Many cows of this race have made over 20 pounds per week; several over 30 pounds, and five more than 90 pounds of butter in thirty days......While they are justly considered as unequalled as milk and as butter producers, they are not by any means unworthy of high esteem as producers of beef. As illustrating the rapidity of their increase in weight, the fact may be mentioned that the bull Cuba 3418, weighed 1,550 pounds recently, though he will not be two years old until next October. His sire, Neptune weighed 1,820 pounds when he was two years old; and his sire, Jacob 2d, when three years old, weighed 2,700 pounds.....In color the Holstein-Friesians are pied, or black and white. They are large of frame, with a great development of the hind quarters, giving plenty of room for the milk secreting organs and receptacles. They are reasonably hardy, but require a fair supply of food and attention to help them keep up their remarkable production of milk and butter. It is not claimed for them that they can thrive and pay their owners well if half starved or wholly neglected.

Agricultural Reports.

From the St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Some adverse criticisms of the government's agricultural reports has called forth a statement from Prof. J. R. Dodge, the statistican of the agricultural bureau. He says, in part: It is not the province of an official statistical service either to advance or depress prices, but to tell the truth. It is repeatedly reported that misrepresentation of crop production insures only the advantage of the the speculator or wealthy purchaser. Honesty, then, is the best policy for farmers in crop reporting. With reference to the wheat reports of this department there is some dissatisfaction extremists. There always is. Either they do not want the truth or they cannot see it when materialized. The charge of a reduction of one-half in our indications from April to June by

SOME CRITICS

is a looseness of statement which has no foundation in fact. The first report of winter wheat made on the 1st of April, before growth had commenced, on a part of the area, and when several States were covered in part by snow, indicated a probable reduction of 93,000,000 bushels as compared with the previous crop. This was the lowest estimate ever made in April. It voiced the opinions of the farmers of the apparent status of the crop at that date, but it is said, further, the real status of the crop will be better shown a month hence, when the vitality of the roots has been demonstrated and the character of the spring determined. On the 1st of May, after an unfavorable April, when the plant had

PROGRESSED SUFFICIENTLY

to show the real injury by freezing, the indications pointed to a crop of 240,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 28,000,000 only. On the 1st of June the returns showed that the discouraged farmers plowed up millions of acres of damaged grain in the hope of a more profitable crop of corn, oats or other grain, thus reducing the prospects again, for much of this area would have brought a partial crop. The June returns showed a promise of 207,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 56,000,000 bushels from the April prospect which was fully justified by the fuller revelation of winter inquiries, the bad weather of April and May and the substitution of other crops on an immense area of injured wheat. It is a reduction of 149,000,000 from the winter wheat record of 1883, or almost 42 per cent., of which over 26 per cent. was reported on the 1st of April. Less than 16 per cent. of this reduction is the difference between April and June due to

BAD WEATHER,

the substitution of other crops for half destroyed acreage and a plainer demonstration of the half concealed injury to the roots at this date of the 1st of April, in more Northern latitudes. It is a fair, just and reasonable difference, which proves the inaccuracy of judgment of our observers and puts to shame the efforts for distortion and representation indulged by ignorance and speculative greed. Before dismissing this subject it may be well to say for the information of all honest inquirers as to extent and efficiency of the department system, that it includes more than 2,000 boards of observers, in as many counties, farmers of experience of judgment, representative men of public spirit and promoters of intelligent agriculture in their neighborhoods, and not stipendiaries clamoring for a pittance of official popularity.

Farmers Should be Aspiring.

From the American Rural Home.

Are farmers contented? We fear not; they should be. They embrace the largest class of our population and hold the largest amount of real estate, so they particularly attract the attention of the intelligent traveler. We admit that farming is not so alluring as the bankers, manufacturers, railroad and many other kinds of business and the intelligent or ambitious young men are not attracted to the calling so readily, but when business becomes depressed, manufacturing establishments, bankers and merchants are compelled to close their doors and the mechanic finds but little demand for his labor, then the farmer, with granary full, and with herds of cattle, and sheep and swine, should feel contented with a modest income.

Farmers should be thoroughly educated, and in order to do that there must be combination. He should not be an idiot, but an intelligent man, understanding the processes of nature. Agriculture is an art and a science, and the discovery of chemistry, geology and the kindred sciences are changing the entire aspect of the agricultural world.

Chemistry and geology is to the farmer what chemistry and anatomy is to the medical student. The farmer with chemistry and geology before him is enabled to probe into the bowels of mother earth, and in her everlasting hills, and beside her babbling brooks, and deep down where old ocean's embrace conceals countless tracks of the ages, writing for the hammer and pick of some young man to push aside the rocks and let in the light of our century on the records of the past. The world never offered in any age so much to stir the energy and ambition of the young man as it does to-day.

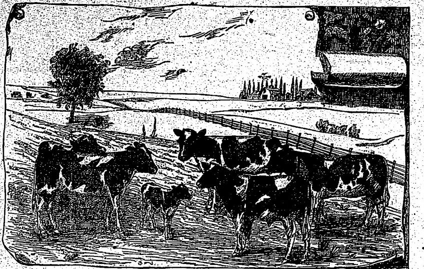
It is often said that the trades and professions are crowded already, and by simply counting poles it looks to be true, but in reality much of it is debris that soon lodges with the driftwood among the willows along the banks of life's busy current, while away out on the bosom where men do gather and measure strength, there is always room. Yes, room, though it may be closed to the timid and indolent, but ever open to the patient and industrious young man.

If we would claim a place in the world's busy life, where honor and emoluments are dispensed, it is but right that the world demand of us that we come with our minds trained to grapple with the living issues of an active age rather than encumbered with the cast-off isms and rubbish of the plodding times of our fathers.

Practically the human family are no longer separated, but like a multitude of bees in a common hive, each doing its individual labor in easy call of the rest, and every one neighbor to the world. There is something of inspiration in the thought that the man of the future is to act his part in no narrow valley, hidden by mountains, nor in the city obscure by the smoke and din of its industy, but out on the broad theater of life. Our coming young men may make themselves famous in the presence of millions, and their excellence be recorded in all of the dialects—of each, and he who enters the race for the attractive things which this age offers, must himself be, like the athletes in olden games, trained to use his mind.

Brother farmers! have we no higher ambition for our sons and daughters than to raise them up as hewers of wood and drawers of water? If we have higher, let us come together with our co-operating powers, and let our highest ambition and our warmest aspirations be to educate them and raise them higher in the scale of intelligence.

Bradley, Ark. J. T. RHINE.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN.

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO. Second Street, Crookston.

E. D CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF

CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESO.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,375

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Prompt attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 23, 1885.

ROUND HOME.

Clara Louise Kellogg, Coming July 29th, 1885.

The bridge to Sampson's Addition went out with the freshet.

The electric lights are taking a rest while the river is on a high.

Mr. Bates, the Carman lumberman, is sinking an artesian well.

The new P. & H. elevator is much larger than was the old one.

M. R. Brown is getting the old Merchant's Hotel fixed up in fine shape.

E. D. Childs & Co. are sinking an artesian well in their barn yard at Carman.

Holsteins, having the most white upon their bodies are said to be the deepest milkers.

M. R. Brown has just received a car load of good work horses. For sal e a prices to suit the times.

Mr. G. H. Pollard received a severe injury at the mill last week which crippled his left arm for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Walsh returned from their eastern trip on Friday last. Mr. Walsh reports a big time at Portland at the reunion.

Chas. E. Sawyer, cashier of the First National Bank, has returned from his visit below last week. He says they are having very hot weather below.

The school buildings are receiving a coat of liquid paint. Messrs. Terryll & Miller have been working every minute but find it impossible to keep up with their orders.

County Commissioner Schmidt reports that most of the water comes in from the Clearwater River, the Red Lake River above the junction being at about its usual stage.

The county board has been in session this week as a board of equalization. It will doubtless finish its labors to-day as our citizens seem to be well satisfied with the assessments as made and corrected.

Reports from different portions of the county indicate too much rain. If, however, the "wet spell" is succeeded by fair weather the damage will not be irretrievable. No great damage by hail has been reported.

It is reported that J. R. Clements contemplates putting up a large three-story hotel by adding one more story to the brick block on Second and Broadway and filling in the space between it and the Commercial. This would make a grand hotel.

Grand Forks pretends that she don't want any Walker mills, but we notice that she eagerly offers to saw all of his logs that may escape from the big jam. Kind, but a little too previous. Those logs are all destined to be sawed in Crookston, we are happy to say.

It is reported that the affairs of the Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Company are about to be adjusted so as to allow business to be resumed at the Falls. This is gratifying intelligence, as this industry is a very important one to the business interests of the county. We trust the rumor will be verified.

Mr. G. H. Pollard informs The Journal that the report that his wife took a dose of laudanum with suicidal intent was incorrect. She has been taking laudanum as a medicine and took an overdose by mistake. She was not sick "nigh unto death all night" as was reported, and did not "repent of the rash act," as there was no rash act about it. We gladly correct the error.

If our farmer friends all over the county would drop us a postal card stating the condition of crops the result would be a deal of useful information that would prove greatly beneficial to their interests. State the EXACT FACTS as they exist, plainly and briefly, with all damages that have been done by rain or hail, with the condition of the crops, prospects, &c. All are cordially invited to respond.

Since our last issue the river has been booming and for a time much apprehension existed least the booms should break and let out the logs. A big jam occurred at the island above the boom and at the boom, but the island relieved the boom of most of the strain thus, doubtless, saving a break. Millions of feet of logs are packed into a space of less than a quarter of a mile in length of the river and the sight is a grand one. The danger is now all past.

Stone & Pinkerton are doing a rushing business in machinery of all kinds. It keeps them on the jump to keep up with orders and their large corps of efficient men are busy every hour. On Tuesday they had a trial of a gang plow of three plows on Sec. 12, in Andover, but owing to the fact that the plow was new and did not scour readily in the wet soil, it was not possible to get the plow to work perfectly satisfactory. They put the business into prairie sod to scour it, and the way it tore up the prairie was a caution. After going a few rounds thus, they put it back on stubble land, but it was not sufficiently scoured up yet. However, it demonstrated the fact that it could do excellent work when properly scoured. Another trial will be had as soon as the plow is put in proper condition. The plow is the "Hapgood," and from what we could learn of it we should say that it is a good one.

Brick for Felix Fournet's new block are being delivered.

The prospects for a drouth are good. No rain for 24 hours!

The total valuation of personal property as returned by the assessors, in 1884, was $1,626,149; in 1885, $1,592,511.

Only a few more weeks until the harvest, but what a world of anxiety are crowded into those few weeks!

Considerable uneasiness existed least the log jam should break and sweep things promiscously. All danger in that direction seems at an end for the present.

It is the general opinion that war in Europe is inevitable. The Russians seem bound to kick up a muss anyhow. Well, if they have got to fight they can't get at it too quick.

We learn that R. B. Gates has the contract for building the Episcopal parsonage. It will be a fine building. The foundations are ready for the superstructure.

Frank Durwin was severely injured at the mill on Saturday. His clothing was nearly stripped from his body and he sustained severe flesh wounds that will lay him up for several weeks doubtless. Dr. Van Dyke, assisted by W. L. Sargeant dressed his wounds and put him in ship shape when he was taken to his home on the avenue.

Mr. M. P. Losey, was in from Euclid, on Monday making arrangments for the grand opening of the Keystone House, at Euclid, which event takes place on Friday evening next. He will spare no pains nor expense to render the affair an enjoyable one and he knows how to get up a good ball. He reports some little damage from hail north of Euclid but not as serious as it has been sometimes. Crop prospects are good.

THE KELLOGG CONCERT.

The Clara Louise Kellogg Concert Company gave a concert at Market hall last evening of rare excellence. This lady has gathered around her a number of superior vocal and instrumental performers, capable of interpreting, in a proper manner, the works of the best composers. The program consisted of thirteen numbers and the large audience was so enthusiastic and felt so kindly towards the great artist that heads the company that it encored ten of the selections, thus nearly doubling the program, which included selections from such composers as Liszt, Flotow, Blumenthal, David, Gounod, Verdi, Gottschalk and De Beriot. Mrs. Laura S. Groves has a sweet, pleasant contralto voice, and in her first number established herself firmly in the favor of the audience. Miss Torbett, though young, has a wonderful command over the violin, and produces a remarkably pure and delicate tone. Mr. Mockridge has a very pleasant tenor voice, but in some way his Salve Dimora did not give full satisfaction. Mr. Morawski has a good, clear base voice which he handles perfectly. His "Deep down within the Cellar" was delightfully rendered, the low tones being reached without effort. Of course Miss Kellogg was the point of great attraction, and whenever she appeared she received an ovation. The greatest selection of the evening was the quartet, from Rigoletto by Verdi, rendered by Miss Kellogg, Miss Groves, Messrs. Mockridge and Morawski. This brought a storm of applause and had to be repeated.—[St. Paul Globe.

This celebrated company will appear at the Opera House in this city on Wednesday evening, July 29th. Tickets now on sale at the Opera House box office. Secure seats early and avoid the rush.

INCREASE OF STOCK.

The following table, copied from assessor's reports, shows a gratifying increase of stock in Polk County:

	1884.	1885.	Inc.
No. Horses, all ages,	6,842.	7,927.	1,085
" Cattle, all ages	11,276.	14,280.	3,004
" Sheep	1,592.	2,068.	476
" Hogs	3,023.	5,821.	2,859

It will be noticed that the greatest increase is in the department of cattle and hogs, as it should be. When we consider that no account is taken of colts, calves and pigs born this year, we may have some approximate idea of the real increase. As to hogs an estimated increase of four to one would not be far out of the way, which would give a total of 12,088 hogs and pigs in the county, over one-half hog to every inhabitant in the county, making an amount to be killed sufficient to supply the needs of the county for next year at least. We predict that the increase in the various departments next year will make a showing that will open the eyes of the oldest inhabitant. When we consider the quality of the stock from which this increase springs, some little idea of its value to the county may be derived. That Polk County will soon become one of the greatest stock counties in the State there can be no doubt.

GRAND OPENING.

The Keystone House, at Euclid, will be opened to the public on Friday evening, July 24th 1885, with a grand ball so which all are cordially invited. Drop in and see us.

M. P. Losey, Prop.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] John Cromb, Register.

Twenty Five Thousand Dollars to loan on city property.

[9-12] John McLean.

The following table of the reports of the town assessors was kindly furnished The Journal by Auditor P. J. McGuire.

TOWNS.	Acres of Wheat. 1884	Acres of Wheat. 1885	Acres of Oats. 1884	Acres of Oats. 1885	Population.
Andover	9103	8433	1388	1126	478
Angus	4846	4607	1057	861	162
Bygland	4010	3936	744	655	281
Branssvald					231
Black River	1978	1583	873	868	262
Badger	86	250	9	60	283
Bristol	2516	3488	488	552	106
Belgium	495	741	420	386	82
Bray	842	398	102	120	103
Crookston	3366	4434	1073	991	274
Crookston—city					4063
Euclid	3380	4018	1208	1084	805
Emardville	45	63	83	80	101
Fairfax	6598	7180	1150	593	219
Farley	3697	4476	684	671	136
Fanny	2569	3085	790	1010	149
Fisher—village					483
Fisher	5040	4360	981	1001	334
Grand Forks	5159	4811	858	730	637
Garfield	1928	2400	45	611	530
Garden	876	1127	187	246	401
Gervais	614	739	183	172	239
Godfrey	1039	1316	836	397	414
Grove Park	697	944	1809	277	293
Gentilly	3920	4406	105	1190	455
Hubbard	4815	4834	848	799	443
Huntsville	7534	7478	1211	1298	466
Hammond	1559	1845	321	289	115
Higdem	3098	3105	613	651	329
Hill River	2	154	1	41	114
Knute		82		15	358
King	141	337	102	223	409
Kertsonville	1786	1771	454	464	250
Keystone	6115	6717	1221	1222	208
Liberty	1515	1534	418	288	240
Lesson	7	221	1	48	259
Lambert	649	866	230	284	284
Lake Pleasant	2517	2227	996	91	298
Louisville	1888	2153	553	557	480
Lowell	5079	4183	974	977	507
Nesbit	3104	3294	625	683	305
North	71	189	16	22	93
Northland	1717	2006	879	286	140
Norden	104	145	28	28	185
Numedal	173	242	58	61	77
Onstad	885	993	182	223	154
Polk Center	453	600	200	191	247
Poplar River	453	600	200	191	295
Parnell	453	600	200	191	186
Queale	1984	2226	474	450	145
Roame	3301	3343	512	696	249
Rosebud	141	237	108	225	376
Res	3252	3167	1162	980	225
Red Lake Falls	2307	2475	753	777	373
" " —village	254	296	116	97	588
Rocksbury	214	445	77	70	297
River Falls	401	570	119	149	237
St. Hilaire	28	43	17	14	142
Sanders	352	645	53	107	281
Sandsville	401	475	54	80	40
Sullivan	4840	5189	711	745	141
Sletten	27	337	11	200	330
Terrebonne	2307	2160	782	615	431
Tabor	650	824	279	283	180
Tynsid	1721	1528	1122	545	231
Tilden	912	1064	274	290	171
Vineland	3839	3863	789	733	394
Wanger	139	248	28	55	297
Wyandotte	60	241	50	50	187
Woodside	140	243	[illegible]	53	207
Tp. 151, R. 41					8
" 150, R. 46					43
" 148 & 149, R. 39					248
3d Ass't District,	*				43
Totals	134349	143859	31334	29997	23485

The Town of Tabor is estimated, as returns are not yet in.

Lost.

From the barn of T. Bjoin about the 25th ult., one new rubber coat with my name plainly marked thereon. Please return the same to

[11-13] O. H. Bjoin, Crookston.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st.

[5-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,270,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Moser & Moeckel.

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending July 20th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Beaty, Mrs E A
Drutan, And.
Galliard, Julius
Haagersen, H C
Huber, A
Mikulecky, Mrs John
Provoncal, Phillas
Prading, James
Salohus, Ola
Sperrehaugow, Peter L

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

Wednesday, July 29th,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

MISS

Clara Louise Kellogg

AND HER

GRAND CONCERT COMPANY,

Consisting of the following Eminent Artistes:
MISS LAURA S. GROVER, Contralto.
MR. WHITNEY MOCKRIDGE, Tenor.
MR. IVAN E. MORAWSKI, Basso.
MISS OLLIE TORBETT, Violinis.
MR. ADOLF GLOSE, Pianist.

Maj. J. B. Pond, - - Manager.

☞ Reserved Seats now on sale at the Opera House Box Office.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT.
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

The Keystone House
EUCLID, MINN.,
Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.
[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

New Hardware Store!
New Firm! New Goods!
New Prices!
Bray & O'Brien
HAVE TEMPORARILY
LOCATED ON BROADWAY
In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in
Hardware and Tinware
and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.
BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means
BUY YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
At Buchanan's.
He has the Cheapest and Best!
Broadway, next to Engine House.

TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!
Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine
Binders. Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor
Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.
☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜
TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.
South Crookston Property.

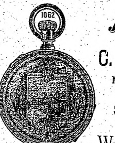
Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Preserve Your Roofs
BY THE USE OF
Terryll's
Liquid Slating
Absolutely Fire Proof.
Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!
TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

HACK & GALLASCH,
The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.
DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.
THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.
Corner of Main and Second Sts.
IF YOY WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

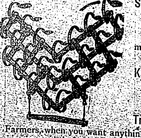
BEFORE BUYING A
WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,
OR ANY ARTICLE OF
JEWELRY,
☞ CALL ON ☜ THE



C. H. SAAKE, JEWELER
Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.
Special Bargains
—IN—
Watches and Chains.
☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.
Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.
I also keep on hand n large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALARS IN
Farm Machinery.
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated
Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder
Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.
☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

"One More Unfortunate."

C. W. Dix' head has falled into the waste basket. S. N. Horneck, one of the faithful, takes his place as postmaster at Detroit, Minn. And so it goes "One by one the roses fall!"

The Minneapolis Journal still continues to say of the extra session question "drop it!" It claims that it has made a careful search of the State papers and can find no expresions in favor of an extra session hence it concludes that the wishes of the people are against one. It quietly ignores the fact that the papers in over one-half of the area of the State are unanimous in the demand for an extra session hence we can but infer that the Journal does not consider that the Northwest amounts to much anyhow. It seems to think that because the south part seems content with the present jug-handled political position that it is all right that it should continue so eight or ten years longer. With all its enterprise it does not seem to realize that this great Northwest has grown within the past few years almost beyond precedent and that its interests imperatively demand an extra session. The Journal can learn something if it will take the pains to investigate this matter a little.

The Farmers' Advocate and Northwestern Stockman, (why could they not have found a long name somewhere?) is the name of a new agricultural paper, published at St. Paul and edited by H. A. Castle, formerly of the Dispatch. It is claimed by some that it is started purely for political purposes, but we have examined it closely for several weeks and haven't caught it at it. We have found, however, a very readable agricultural paper, and if it holds to its present policy we believe there is a field of usefulness for it to fill and that it will fill it. Agriculture is the most important industry in our State—the basis of our past prosperity, as it must be of our future to a large extent, and while other interests have been boomed out of all proportion the most important of all has been almost entirely neglected. It is true we have had one or two so-called "agricultural papers" in this State, but until the Farm, Stock and Home was established last winter no great amount of attention or capital was devoted to the great subject, and now comes the Farmers' Advocate with evidence of money and brains to back it up. The field is wide enough and we wish the Advocate its full measure of success.

Do not be afraid of overdoing the stock business. There is always room on top in any trade or profession and this is especially so in this business. While there is a great possibility of overdoing the matter in producing scrub stock, there is no danger whatever of overdoing in the breeding of thoroughbred stock and the manufacture of a gilt-edged article of butter and cheese. The trouble has been in the production of stock that will barely pay the cost of production. Clear-headed men are realizing this and the demand for thoroughbred stock that will pay a reasonable profit is increasing and will continue to grow, making the breeding of good stock a profitable business. The prices for scrub stock for beef and the tons and tons of grease (called butter) annually produced prove this beyond a doubt, while choice animals and choice butter and cheese will always command a fair living price in the markets of the world. There is always a demand for the best, and this fact will tend to crowd the poorest to the wall. No man need be afraid to go into stock judiciously if he is a man possessing an ordinary amount of brains necessary to success. In all farming operations men should strive to produce nothing but the best of everything, and then we shall hear no more about this overproduction business. No man, however, should stock his farm to its utmost in this country, but with a reasonable number of cows that will make 200 lbs. of butter each, a few good colts every year, a few hogs and a few sheep, a good profit can be realized each year and the presence of this stock on the farm will enable him to raise as much wheat on one acre as he has heretofore raised on two and three, making the grain he raises all clear profit. Some have expressed the fear that Polk County will overdo in the matter of stock-raising, but there is no danger as yet as long as she continues to do as she is doing—get the BEST KINDS. Our prospects were never better than now and the cow—the GOOD COW, is doing it. Let the good work continue.

TO TRY LOUIS RIEL.

Preparations to have Dumont and Dumais at Regina as Witnesses—An Interview with Riel.

REGINA, N. W. T., Special Telegram to Pioneer Press, July 19.—Negotiations have been inaugurated by Riel's counsel to have Gabriel Dumont and Dumais brought here from Montana to give evidence in behalf of Riel. They will be guaranteed the protection of the court during their stay in the territories, and Dumont expresses a willingness to come. Riel's counsel express an intention to push forward Riel's trial, and intimate that it will last but one week. A large number of half-breed witnesses for the defense have arrived from Batoche. Gen. Middleton is here and will be one of the first witnesses examined. Indignation of the Catholics is aroused against Riel because of his refusal to attend mass celebrated at the barracks this morning by Father Dugas of St. Boniface.

RIEL AND HIS COUNSEL.

Regina Special, 10th: Lemieux Greenshields and Fitzpatrick reached here at 3 o'clock in the morning, during a drenching rain. The eminent counsel have lost no time, and at an early hour yesterday visited Riel. The latter was almost overcome when they entered, and in a voice choked with emotion expressed his gratitude for the generosity and unforgetfulness of his friends in the East. He said it was pleasant to observe that each gentleman was of a representative nationality, and declared that he was no longer dubious of the result of the trial. In adjourning to another apartment, the prisoner declined to walk in advance, explaining that he believed in showing deference to what he termed his superiors. He conversed at length on subjects connected with the trial, and gave explanotions which the counsel hoped to turn to great advantage before Judge Richardson. Riel declared his firm belief that his conduct would be vindicated. He had been working fifteen years in a just and humane cause, and had got into his present position while endeavoring to gain the rights of the oppressed half-breeds. On the subject of religion he was greatly disposed to speak, and he said that the Deity had even exerted special protection over him. He was confident that he was destined to occupy the greatest position ni the dominion. Riel also scouted at the idea of ever returning to the States when he gains his liberty. Before the interview was concluded he said that he did not want his trial conducted on a party basis, but desired judgment on his merits. The prisoner also complained that his health was anything but good owing to rigor of prison discipline. His counsel will probably plead a general denial of the charges supposed to be expressed in the indictment, urging various grounds of defense which will be answered later. Riel's jury panel is composed of thirty farmers, four merchants, one contractor and one hotel keeper.

The Kellogg.

From the Sheboygan Times, June 27, 1885.

Concert at the Opera House Wednesday evening, was very largely attended as we had anticipated it would be. The programme was an excellent one and the rendition of it was most satisfactorily given, if the applause accorded it is to be taken as evidence of the fact. Twelve of the thirteen numbers upon the programme were solos with piano accompaniment, a test which none but first-class artists could withstand successfully. They all did this with such eclat, each member of the company being heartily encored, a compliment to which they pleasantly responded in a manner that brought forth still warmer applause. Miss Kellogg's voice has lost none of its youthful freshness, and she still possesses all the art, technique, and power of expression that have given her the exalted position she has so long occupied as Queen of the concert stage. Miss Laura S. Groves, contralto, and Mr. Morawski, basso, were received with great favor by the audience, and worthily so. Miss Ollie Torbett, a young lady of seventeen, took the house by the ease and graceful skill with which she manipulated her violin in the performance of most difficult music. As a pianist Mr. Adolf Glose has few superiors in rendering the compositions of the recognized masters.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

From the Ada Index.

M. F. Williams, representative of the N. W. Manuf'g & Car Co., of Stillwater, has kindly furnished us with information in regard to the inspection of boilers and licensing of engineers, which will prove interesting to engineers and owners of engines. Mr. Scott, the State Inspector, in conversation with Mr. Williams at Stillwater last week said: "That there was a misunderstanding in regard to the law relating to the inspection of steam boilers and licensing of engineers. The law does not prohibit engineers from working without license before the inspector visits the town where the engineer works, nor does it prevent the use of any boiler prior to that visit. The law regulating the licensing of special engineers (thresher engineers) is very liberal, simply requiring that the engineer shall be sufficiently acquainted with the duties of engineer to know how to safely manage his boiler." The law requires that all boilers shall stand a cold water test of 165 lbs which is equal to 250 lbs of steam. Boilers manufactured in the State must stand that test before leaving the shop. It is claimed by all manufacturers that the test is too high as that is about 3 times the pressure usually required while in operation. For that reason, the inspection of old boilers will doubtless be liberal, but new ones must come up to the standard or be condemned. Manufacturers outside of the State who sell their goods here consider it a hardship to make in future a higher grade of boilers for this trade than they use elsewhere or have their goods condemned. The number of accidents which occurred during the past few years with steam boilers made a law of State inspection necessary and while it may cost the manufacturers of our State more money to build their boilers they will certainly be repaid in the end by the increased trade they will receive when it is known that their goods are of a higher grade than those made by eastern manufacturers.

The American Agriculturist for Aug. 1885,

Contains a great variety of original full-page and smaller engravings, illustrating noted farms and farm animals, fruits, convenient implements, domestic contrivances, etc. Rev. E. P. Roe and Mr. A. S. Fuller discourses on Strawberries; Joseph Harris continues his Walks and Talks, and gives hints on the Prevention and Cure of Foot Rot in Sheep, Curing Clover, Hay, etc. Col. Weld writes a description of the La Fe Apiary of St. Domingo, and contributes a notice of the late Wm. M'Combie, and the Angus Doddies. D. D. T. Moore discusses the merits of Small Farms. Dr. Thurber tells about a new Insect Enemy of the Pea, with other horticultural articles. Henry Stewart furnishes a most useful article on Taking off and Treating a Hide; also notes about Labor-saving Implements and Contrivances, and writes about a Southern Stock Range. Joel S. Munson, of Wisconsin, describes a new Hay Derrick. L. C. Root gives his excellent "Bee Notes" for August. David W. Judd contributes various articles. Gen. Armstrong writes an interesting paper About the Farms for the Indian and Freeman, at Old Point Comfort, Va., supported by the Government of the United States and the Legislature of Virginia. Robert B. Roosevelt gives a vivid account of the pleasures of a Day Spent on his beautiful Sharple Yacht. A. I. Thompson furnishes the plans and details of Construction of a Suburban Cottage costing $2,500. Mrs. Welsh shows us a number of pleasant Souvenirs of a Summer Vacation in the Country.—Price, $1.50 a year. Single numbers 15 cts. Address Publishers American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

FARM NOTES.

From the American Rural Home.

In one of the best dairy sections of New York, the average yield from 3,596 cows supplying creameries with milk was only a little over 140 lbs. per cow. This is probably the average for all the cows in the country, good judges placing it at about 125 lbs.

ARTICHOKES FOR SWINE.

The artichoke is said to be gaining advocates in Arizona as a material for fattening pork. As a food plant, the artichoke is generally underestimated. It is really superior to the potato, being richer in albuminous compounds than the latter tuber. It also has the advantage of entire hardiness in extreme northern climates. Freezing does not injure it, and swine may gather the succulent roots for themselves whenever the ground is not frozen.

Concerning the comparative soil exhaustion of oats and Hungarian grass, W. J. Chamberlain, of Ohio, says: "I have raised Hungarian grass and oats side by side. I consider the soil exhaustion less with the former than with the oats, and the soil is certainly in better condition for wheat, and the wheat that follows is better. As for the amount of actual food for cattle by the two, I believe the Hungarian properly managed will produce twice as much per acre as the oats, even if you feed the entire straw of the latter."

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

Effect of Alcohol on Arteries.

Dr. Loomis, of New York, on presenting a case of aneurism to his class, made the following pointed statement touching the causative relation of alcohol to this accident: A man can take two or three glasses of stimulants through the day as he may feel the inclination, and he may continue this habit for perhaps twenty years without any evident harm accruing from it; but, when this man reaches that period of life when the vital powers are on the decline, he suddenly feels himself old before his time, for he has all these years been laying the foundation of a chronic endoarteritis. I believe, gentlemen, that fifty per cent. of all these diseases arise from the use of alcoholic stimulants. The more I see of disease, the more I am convinced that, as a rule, a man is young just in proportion as his arteries are healthy, and old as they are diseased.

An Excellent Movement.

A movement is now in progress requiring instruction to be given in the public schools, as to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. Five States, including New York, have laws requiring such instruction. In no less than nineteen other States, from Maine to Kansas, in the South as well as in the West, similar laws are before the respective legislatures for action. In Pennsylvania the petitions for such an enactment are signed by no less than 700,000 citizens. In Massachusetts the petitions contained about 50,000 signers, including the names of college presidents and professor, physicians, teachers and ministers, and of the representative members of the community. The movement is general and enthusiastic.

The great increase of intemperance among the children of the poorer classes, and the enormous evils which the alcoholic habit works, make this movement most wise and timely. Doctors still discuss certain features of the effect of alcohol on the human constitution; but there is an approaching agreement among the abler physicians upon certain points of primal importance. It is usually regarded that alcohol is not a food. Flint says: "It cannot be regarded as an aliment." "Beer, wine and spirits," affirms Liebig, "contain no element capable of entering into the composition of the blood or the muscular fibre." "That alcoho is incapable of forming any part of the body," says Cameron, "is admitted by all physiologists It cannot be converted into brain, nerve, muscle or blood."

Agreement is perhaps more general as to the transmission of the alcoholic tendency from generation to generation. The alcoholic tendency is a capital example of the law of heredity. "We are omnibuses," says D. Holmes, "in which all our ancestors ride." This inclination for strong drink is transmitted from father to son. "The life of each individual is, in some real sense," remarks Francis Galton, "a continuation of the lives of his ancestors." But it is the testimony of Dr. Willard Parker, "Of all agents, alcohol is the most potent in establishing a heredity that exhibits itself in the destruction of mind and body." Aristotle says: "Drunken women have children like unto themselves," and Plutarch remarks, "One drunkard is the father of another."

Instruction may well be given upon the effects not only of alcohol, but also of opium, chloral hydrate, chloroform, and of tobacco on the human system. The instruction might not cure a habit already formed, but it would tend to prevent the formation of the destructive habit. Not a few boys are led into various forms of self-indulgence, ignorant of their disastrous consequences, or perhaps under the belief that the indulgence is thoroughly healthful. Instruction, removing the ignorance or the error, will prove of advantage in in the development of a strong body, vigorous mind and noble character.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises. Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the JOURNAL office. [49-tf]

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs; also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.

[5-tf] CHRIS. HOUSTON, Fairfax.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 22d. 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 29th, 1885, viz: PAUL MATHEW, H'd No. 8,548, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cyrille Beaushene, Joseph Beauchene, Israel Goyette and Joseph Goyette, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[18-19] JOHN CROMB, Register.

The Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:
DAILY, per Year $6.00
DAILY, per Month 50
SUNDAY, per Year 1.00
DAILY and SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
WEEKLY, per Year 1.00
Address, THE SUN, New York City.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS.

Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars.
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me.
C. M. OHI,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

W L Sargeant,
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-1f

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Etc. Give me call before you purchase.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CA H SALES
SOLICITED
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER
Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.
—PEDIGREE.—
HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.
TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS. Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 23, 1885.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb........Register.
L. K. Aaker........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:00 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning........Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire........Auditor.
O. H. Lucken........Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey........Sheriff.
John Paterson........Register of Deeds.
John Lee........Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh........Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague........Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth........Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hallestad........Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery........Surveyor.
H. Shephard........Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist........Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d........Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d........Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th........Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th........East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor........R. J. Montague
Recorder........John Moser
Treasurer........A. C. Cowling
Justices........G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables........H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney........Wm. Watts
City Engineer........E. C. Davis
Marshal........J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward........L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d........Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d........Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th........R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large........J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette. Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—P. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,460, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
G. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY.
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL. No. 3 Daily.	FROM ST. PAUL. No 1. Ex. Sun.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 2. Ex. Sun.	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	5 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 25 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 38 "
8 05 "	8 23 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 10 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	6 58 "
8 43 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 22 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrama	5 08 "	6 18 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 53 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 58 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 "	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 25 D
3 30 "	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 am
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55	Fishers	4 45
11 18	Mallory	4 18
11 58	Grand Forks	3 50
12 28	[illegible]	3 00
1 00	Ojata	2 25 D
1 25 D	Arvilla	2 00
1 43	Larimore	1 43
2 02	Shawnee	1 18
2 22	Niagara	12 55
2 57	Michigan City	12 18
3 12	Mapes	12 04
3 29	Lacota	11 48
3 40	Devil's Lake	10 55 am

A Circular Letter to the Farmers of Minnesota.

The Minnesota State Farmers Alliance has issued the following circular letter under date of July 6: In view of the recent action of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners regarding the system of "dockage," which has prevailed in this State for the past eight or ten years, which system we are thoroughly convinced has proved decidedly disadvantageous to the farmer in many ways—while it probably has been beneficial in some respects, it has been detrimental in others—after having given the matter a thorough and complete investigation, we are decidedly of the opinion that the system of dockage, as has been practiced heretofore, is wrong in principle and pernicious in practice, and the view taken of it by the board is sound in theory, and the members of the alliance in particular, and all the farmers throughout the State in general should use their utmost endeavors to aid them in bringing about the reform. It is a system that prevails in no other State in the union but Minnesota, the finest wheat country in the world, and which wheat commands the highest price in the world.

First—The farmer gives the offal away.

Second—He hauls it to the country market free.

Third—He pays freight on it from the country market to the terminal or shipping point, say St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth. A calculation made recently reveals the fact that we have paid freight on about 15,000,000 pounds of dirt the past year to Minneapolis alone, saying nothing about Duluth or St. Paul.

Fourth—It is based upon a system of "guess work," and common sense will tell us that when the buyer or elevator man guesses against the farmer as to the amount of dirt in his load of grain, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the buyer is going to make himself safe, and if possible more than safe. It's human nature, and he carries out the first principles of human nature and looks out for No. one every time; and we all know that a business founded on a system of "guess work" is no business at all. Now you have the disease, where is the remedy? This reform cannot be brought about in one day, or one month, or one year. But we can make a start, and by our efforts show that we appreciate the efforts of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, whom we are satisfied have the interest of the farmers at heart. This has been shown plainly by their actions, although all of us cannot see it.

Now what we wish to impress upon the farmer is to ever bear this in mind. If we cannot completely carry out this system of reform, and market clean grain, let us get it as clean as we can. Let every farmer see to it that each threshing machine has its sieve screens on, and insist that this shall be done, and flatly and positively refuse to employ any thresher who has not his screen so attached, see that it is kept clean and free and not clogged up, and thus become useless; also have the screenings thrown back from time to time into the machine, and thus reduce the volume of screenings or offal.

An united and combined effort on the part of the farmers will bring about this result, and will, we think, enhance the value of his grain, and we know, reduce the volume of dirt which he hauls to market free and pays freight on to the railroad companies.

GEO. W. SPRAGUE, President.
GEO. W. HAIGH, Secretary.

WHEAT WILL GO UP.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Special to the St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Prof. Dodge, statistician of the agricultural department, in a carefully-written report on the condition of wheat crops, says to farmers that the wheat harvest of the world in 1885 will not be an average one. Hence, prices will eventually advance, but it should be remembered that it requires a full year to move the crops of the world. Heavy harvests following the deficiency do not depress prices materially for many months after garnering. The culmination of the effect is often in the following year. So the large production of last year now fills the granaries of Europe and America and prices are low in the face of current crop failures. No great advance will occur until the excess of stocks shall be consumed. Let the farmer, therefore, who is not pressed for money, deliver slowly until the commercial stocks are depleted, watch markets and if he can hold until late in the autumn or winter he may profit by the scarcity. But he must not assume the existence of the scarcity, which is prophesied by the bulls of the present hour and head for extraordinary prices, refusing reasonable advances or his ultimate loss of price, in interest and rottage, may prove a sorer calamity than the early autumn sales. This is a true word for the ear of the wise farmer.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. The State of Minnesota to C. R. Plum and Ella Plum, Defendants.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said County, on the 18th day of August 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office in the City of Crookston, in said County, to answer to W. F. Zwickey in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said W. F. Zwickey for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER,
[12-15] Justice of the Peace.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Stanislaus N. Martinitz and Amalia V. Martinitz, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company, of London (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 18th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 274, 275, 276 and 277, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine and 94-100 dollars, ($3,169.94-100,) which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for ($3,200,) bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 12th day of December 1888, with interest thereon from date until paid at eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the first day of January in each year, according to the terms of said note with coupons attached; it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due thereon January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Monday the 31st day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and one hundred dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-nine (49) west, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres.

Dated July 15th 1885.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, of London, (Limited.)—Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys of Mortgagee. [12-17]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 89-100 dollars, ($772.89-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Generaux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1881, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1883, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached; it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 14th, A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES,
Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
[12-17] Attorneys.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 21st, 1885, viz: ANNA A. ANDERSON, Pre. D. S., No. 8,725, for the lot three (3,) S. 5, T. 147, R. 43. She names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Simonson, Andrew Grundy, P. Jonson and R. Christopherson, all of town of Garden, Polk Co., Minn.

[12-17] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 14th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Holm against Fred D. Farnham for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8,513, dated March 19th, 1883, upon the s½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 S. 30, T. 154, R. 43, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of September 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[12-17] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

City Meat Market.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Your children will be served as well as yourselves. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

JEROME & ERWIN,
BROADWAY.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set in- serted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea and Olevien Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually; that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedee Lusia and Ida Lusia, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages on pages 151 to 153, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum; wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of four hundred ninety-five ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 11th, 1885, viz: SYNNEVA B. RONGEN, D. S. No. 9174, for the nw¼ S. 26, T. 148, R. 45. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Hanson, Tollef Olson, John Jeutvold and Knut Arneson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[10-15] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 10th, 1885, viz: MARY K. SMITH, Pre. D. S., No. 8,512, for the ne¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Brisman, Charles Hattey, J. A. Mead and J. S. Chapin, all of Shirly, Polk Co., Minn.

[9-14] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. The State of Minnesota to Henry Smith defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 20th day of July 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the City of Crookston, in said county, to answer to Felix Fournet in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said Felix Fournet, for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 7th day of July A. D. 1885.

JAMES W. LILLY,
[11-15] Justice of the Peace.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } District Court.
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steenaland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 15th day of Aug. 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

Dated June 27th, 1885.
H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [10-15]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication June 11th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty and 33-100 dollars ($1130.33-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Thomas H. Perkins a widower, mortgagor, to Thomas B. Hill, mortgagee, bearing date the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the thirtieth day of November A. D. 1883, at 2:25 o'clock p. m. in book "M" of mortgages on pages 554 to 556, which said mortgage was given to secure a certain principal promissory note of $1,000 bearing even date with said mortgage and due November first A. D. 1888 with interest thereon from date until paid payable annually as per five coupon notes attached thereto and described therein and in said mortgage. Default having been made in the payment of the coupon of $70.75 being the annual interest on said principal note due November 1st A. D. 1884, and the interest due on said coupon since said November 1st A. D. 1884, and there being a provision in said mortgage authorizing the holder thereof in case of default of any of the conditions therein contained to foreclose the same for the whole amount secured to be paid thereby, and whereas by reason of said default the power of sale contained therein has become and is operative, the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said principal note should become due and immediately payable according to the provisions of said note, and mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed thereby, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range number forty-seven (47) west, containing 160 acres of land according to the government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated June 10th, A. D. 1885.

THOMAS B. HILL,
Mortgagee.
JOHN CROMB,
Att'y for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn. [7-12]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication July 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-eight and 33-100 dollars, ($223.33-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Victor Stoneburg, a single man, mortgagor, to Myron Collins, mortgagee, bearing date the 29th day of January A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of February A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 332 and 333, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot one (1,) block forty-four (44,) of the townsite of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, thence east along Sixth Street fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence west fifty (50) feet to Birch Street, thence south along Birch Street to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 14th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

MYRON COLLINS,
Mortgagee.
PIERCE & WILKINSON, Att'ys for
[10-15] Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bantin and Bridget Bantin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100,) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.00-100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk—ss. First National Bank of Warren, Ohio, Plaintiff, against Edward C. Smith and Ann Eliza Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants. You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Minneapolis, May 19th A. D. 1885.

WOODS & HAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Minneapolis, Minn.
[7-13]

New York Store

The Cash Bargain House!

We invite the attention of Cash Buyers to our unusually large stock of goods for Summer Wear, comprising everything in the

Dry Goods and Notion Line.

Those who are in the habit of dealing in other and smaller towns will advance their interest by paying our store a visit. In the great size and enormous variety of our stock, in the bargains which we are constantly offering and our uniform scale of

LOW PRICES,

they will find we offer inducements that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Buying and selling strictly for cash, taking advantage of every bargain thrown upon the market.

We do and can offer goods at Attractive Prices.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPE,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUI DER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.

T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOSTON, MIN N

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JULY 30, 1885. NO. 14

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$2 00	4 50	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 60	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	19 00	25 00
. inches	3 00	4 60	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	20 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Heard's Dairyman.

Quite a number of farmers are complaining because lightning travels along the barbed wire fences, destroying the posts and killing stock. Much damage was done in this way during the recent storms. The remedy is simple and cheap. About every ten rods you should make a hole in the ground with a crowbar, say three feet deep, put in a piece of the barbed wire, and connect it with all the wires on the fence by winding it tightly two or three times around each. You should select the dampest spots for these upright wires; such as little sink-holes and ravines hence they should not be set near fence posts or trees, which tend to dry the ground. Of course you must pack the dirt around the part of the barbed wire in the ground.

DEATH IN THE CAN.

St. Paul Globe.

Chloride of zinc, which is employed in the canned goods trade, is a deadly poison. Ulcers of the stomach and bowels and even perforation is produced by this corrosive poison. It is now claimed that the frightful increase of Bright's disease can be traced to the same cause. It is an utter impossibility to seal a can with chloride of zinc without an appreciable quantity of the poison getting into the can. An experiment was made in the presence of a number of eminent physicians and prominent dealers in canned goods. And yet in each case when the can was opened, after all the care the foreman gave the soldering process, several drops of the chloride of zinc were found in the bottom. Now when this poison gets into the can when all this care is used, what is the probability when the cans are sealed as they are in a rush of business. The public press has opened a crusade against this dangerous method of putting up commodities which the public need and must have. A writer in the Brooklyn Eagle thus describes the process of canning in a large establishment in Baltimore. "A capper receives 10 cents a hundred cans for putting on the caps. He has to furnish his own tools, flux and solder. Instead of carefully painting round the can with a marking brush, the capper has a brush as large as that used by a house painter. His cans are in trays of a dozen of each, he lays his caps on and with one dab of his brush across the top of the can the tops of the whole twelve are rendered acid; then the soldering iron runs around. The central hole is not closed. These cans are then put into an iron crate and lowered into a hot bath, where they stay from five to twenty minutes, according to the stuff that is being processed. The acid left on the top of the can is washed off with this bath, and the bath often becomes so acid that the workmen can solder from the water of the bath as a flux. The longer the bath is used the dirtier it becomes. Now as these goods are lifted from the bath this central vent hole is open, and the can is liable to have this water of the bath admitted. Still further is this liability increased if there is a leak in the can, making two holes for air and water instead of one vent.

Now when fusil of oil in whiskey is known to be the cause of Bright's disease, is it any wonder, at the rate canned goods are consumed in this country, and each can has an appreciable amount of the deadly chloride of zinc, which attacks the kidneys, that the consumption of canned goods and Bright's disease are going hand in hand in this country? Our State laws should compel the canners to seal their goods with resin.

Holsteins vs. Jerseys.

John M. Stahl, in writing to the Farm and Home on the comparative merits of the Holsteins and Jerseys, says:

"The Holstein, or Friesian, is a much larger animal than the Jersey. Its home is North Holland, where the climate is more vigorous and where it does not receive petting or dainty food to such an extent as does the Jersey. The Jersey does not give much milk, but it is very rich. The Holstein gives a very large yield, but it lacks the richness of the Jersey milk. The Jersey milk will make much more butter than the same quantity of Holstein milk; but the tests of the last two years go to show, almost exclusively, that the greater yield of the Holsteins more than compensates for the poverty of the milk, and that during the year a Holstein would make more butter than a Jersey.

Unlike the Jersey, the Holstein will endure considerable hardship—a point of no little importance to the man who cannot shelter all his cattle, even in the climate of the south, and it will eat coarse food, or food of not the best quality—another point that will enhance its value in the eyes of the farmer in any part of the country.

But the chief point of superiority which the Holstein possesses over the Jersey, is its beef quality. While the male Jersey calf must be sacrificed, the male Holstein calf can be fed at a profit. Though not the best beef breed, the Holstein is a good one. For beef it is not so good as the Shorthorn, Polled-Angus, Devon or Hereford, but its superiority over any of these in the matter of milk and butter is far greater than its inferiority to them in beef production, as its superiority over the Jersey in milk yield is far greater than its inferiority to the Jersey in butter production. The beef quality of the Holstein is a valuable characteristic. The specialist will want an animal specially adapted to certain purposes; but the general farmer wants an animal of general excellence. The great mass of farmers cannot keep one pure breed for milk, another for butter, and yet a third for beef. But as they want beef, butter and milk, they will naturally favor a breed that, while it does not excel all other breeds in these points, yet will produce milk, butter or beef as occasion may make desirable, at a profit. Such a breed is the Holstein. As an all-purpose animal it is equalled only by those belonging to the milk strains of the Shorthorn breeds.

How Much Seed Wheat per Acre.

One of the questions to which there is no definite answer is, how much wheat shall be sown to the acre? Much depends on the condition of the soil, the degree of fertility, the time of sowing, the liability to injury from birds and insects, and on the subsequent character of the season. As a rule, less seed is required when sown with a drill, than broadcast; less when sown early, than when sown late. In western New York, some farmers sow only one bushel per acre; still more sow five pecks with a drill, and six pecks, if broadcast. Occasionally two bushels per acre are sown, but probably the average is one and a half bushel. The American Agriculturist has readers in Great Britain, where three bushels are sown; and again, in sections of our own country, where three pecks are the rule. To the inexperienced, we can give no better advice, than to recommend them to ask their neighbors. There is generally some good reason for a prevailing practice. If you think your neighbors are sowing too much, sow a little less; if you think they are sowing too little, sow a peck more. Do not show your independence by halving or doubling up. If you do, you are pretty certain to make a mistake.—[Joseph Harris is American Agriculturist for August.

Small versus Large Farms.

Our own notion is that small farms, well cultivated, are almost invariably the most profitable; and hence, we firmly believe (what has so often been asserted,) that if many a farmer would sell half or two-thirds of the acres he now occupies, and poorly tills and manages, and devote his entire time and energies to the care and cultivation of the remainder, he would derive far more profit from his labor and investment, with much less vexation of spirit. The fact is, as somebody truly asserts, we have too many farmers who are "land poor"—who have so much land they cannot make a living. Paradoxical as this may appear, it applies truthfully to many a naturally fertile and productive locality. When such farmers have learned that it is not economy to own more land than they can till in the most profitable manner, so that it will pay for the money expended in keeping it free from taxes, weeds, and other encumbrances, they will have solved the problem of ease in practical rural life. The happiest and thriftiest farmers we have ever known lived on farms of from of only ten to one hundred acres, every foot of which was made to count. On the other hand, the farmer who has so many broad acres that he cannot walk over them daily—where rods of fence corners are never cultivated or otherwise utilized—lives a life of anxiety and worry. Instead of working like slaves and living in a miserly manner, in order to "run a big farm," or purchase "all the land that joins them," it would be wise for hosts of farmers to sell some of their efforts upon limited areas, and look more to the comfort and happiness of their households, and the proper education of their children. Even if large farms were the most profitable—which we deny—small ones are to be preferred for many and cogent reasons, not the least of which are the comfort, peace, and general welfare of the owners and their families.—[D. D. T. Moore in American Agriculturist for August.

Shoeing Horses.

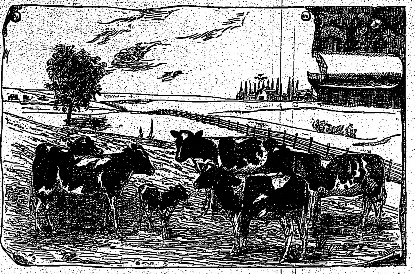
On light soils that are free from stones, horses may generally go unshod without injury. It is probably too sudden an innovation to stop shoeing horses under all circumstances at present, but no doubt a colt which has run without shoes for two years, might still go on without them, and not suffer. A light shoe without calks, to protect the crust of the hoof from breaking, and put on without ever cutting the frog, leaving that to wear naturally, would answer every desirable purpose where shoes are necessary. There are light steel shoes, made with projecting blunt spurs, that give a secure foothold, and are better for the horse than the common, roughly made, heavy iron ones, which are often ignorantly set.—[American Agriculturist for August.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN

First class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. - - - MINNESO

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY.

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 30, 1885.

The County Board met on Monday.

A. J. Bigham is building a new residence.

Ear-rings, breast-pins, bracelets, in all styles, at Berthiaume Bro's.

Miss Ida Dufresne, of St. Paul, is visiting with Miss Cora Fontaine.

The Board of Education have decided to build a new school house in Sampson's Addition.

P. J. McGuire will build a new residence on the corner of Ash street and Houston avenue.

Watch out for the big ad of Berthiaume Bro's shortly.

Johnny Hack has returned from a pleasant trip below and looks as hand some and smiling as ever.

Dr. A. Gaboury rejoices in the arrival of a little miss at his home on Monday morning. Mother and child doing well.

Terry & Collins have received two carloads of binding twine which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and get prices.

Dr. J. H. Thomas announces that he is now ready to attend to all calls in dentistry with promptness and dispatch.

Musical instruments till you can't rest, at Berthiaume Bro's.

Upon receipt of the sad news last Thursday flags were placed at half mast and public buildings appropriately draped.

What the prospects of the weather are we will not attempt to say. It will suffice to say that we could stand a little more drouth.

Rev. Thos. McClary, of Minneapolis, will hold quarterly meeting services at the Methodist church next Sunday morning. All are invited.

Berthiaume Bro's have a large and complete stock of silverware of every description.

Steenerson & McManus have sold all of the real estate they had on their books and are now aching for more—worlds to conquer, as it were.

Rev. A. W. Edwards, of Austin, formerly pastor of the M. E. church in this city, has received the degree of Ph. B. from the Illinois Wesleyan University.

For watch and clock repairing call on Berthiaume Bro's, the Robert street jewelers.

Wm. Box is plastering his new house on Jerome's Addition. He has slicked up and fixed up the door dard and will soon have one of the finest residences in the city.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal still insists that there is no need of an extra session. Well, you hold the balance of power and will use it but we of the Northwest will not forget it.

Frank Montague returned from St. Peter yesterday where he had been to take P. A. Dufour. Mr. Dufour's case is critical yet his friends do not entirely despair.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. D. Burt, of Fairfax, on Saturday, charged with having more wives than the law allows. When the Sheriff arrived to serve the warrant Mr. Burt was "out" and has not returned as yet.

Martin Bang was up from Ada on Monday making change for the boys. He says it don't make much difference what kind of money it is, down there in Ada, only so it is a dollar. Mart's good heart sometimes gets away with his judgment, did at least in this case when he took a bogus $1 just to accommodate a friend.

Berthiaume Bros. have been awarded the contract to furnish 75 alarm clocks for Walker's camp.

John Shely, the new Duluth grain inspector, was visiting in the city last week. He goes at once to Duluth to prepare for business. Assisted by John McKenzie, who has also gone to Duluth, if the farmers cannot get a fair show they never can. Both men are honest and capable and have the interests of this country at heart.

Our log-lined river is a matter of surprise to strangers who do not expect to see such sights in a prairie town. To see the river filled with logs from bank to bank for two miles of its length makes them stare, and when told that this is only a beginning, the most of them being above in pocket-booms, they begin to realize the importance of our lumber business. But few have taken the pains to find out that Crookston is tributary to one of the finest pine tracts yet remaining in the country, and is the natural point for the manufacture of said pine into lumber, so when they see that fact demonstrated they are naturally surprised.

Sleeve buttons in every variety at Berthiaume Bros.

H. J. Kertson advertised that on the first Monday of each week in July he would capture the counterfeit presentment of every infant brought to his studio, free of charge and all for nothing but fun and mutual improvement. On every Monday the sight at the studio and on the sidewalk fornenst it has been a sight for an artist. Nineteen million babies—more or less—have thronged that studio, and their cabs, carriages and coupes have lined the sidewakl for blocks, until it was next to impossible to get to the post office or anywhere. May be not, but if H. J. has any reason to complain of neglect or lonesomeness, we have not heard of it.

A washout delayed yesterday's noon train an hour and a half.

$300 to loan on good security. Short time. Steenerson & McManus.

The Pioneer Press says that President Hill has disposed of 90,000 shares of Manitoba stock to the C. B. & Q. Railroad Co.

$100 to $1,000 to loan on good real estate or chattel security, for one year or less. Steenerson & McManus.

It has been decided that the remains of the hero, General Grant, shall rest in Central park, N. Y. The funeral obsequies commence on Tuesday next.

We will loan $200 for three or four months on chattel security.

[14-16] Steenerson & McManus.

Have you seen that new case at Berthiaume Bros., filled with gold pens, pencils and tooth picks? It will pay to look it over Berthiaume Bros., are still on deck with the largest and most complete stock of jewelry in the city. Call and see.

Do you want to borrow $100 for a few months? Call on Steenerson & McManus.

Mr. W. H. Jennings has secured the agency for the sale of Gen. Grant's new book in Norman, Polk, Marshall and Kittson Counties, and has commenced canvassing for it. This book, written by the General during his last hours of life is possessed of peculiar interest to the American people and will be in great demand. As it will be sold only on subscription all who want it should be prepared to subscribe when Mr. Jennings calls.

Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars to loan on city property.

[9-12] John McLean.

JAIL DELIVERY.

On Tuesday evening about 10:30 the jail was broken open and four of the six prisoners therein confined escaped. The four who got away were the tramps who were sent in from East Grand Forks awhile ago; the two who remained were Scott and Halloran, the former serving out his sentence for stealing an overcoat and the latter held to the next term of the court under a charge of mayhem. The jailor, Ole Hanson, is out in the Thirteen Towns on business, leaving the jail in charge of his brother-in-law, deputy jailor Larson. During Larson's temporary absence down town the prisoners cut the bars to the window and lit out. Mrs. Hanson, the jailor's wife, discovered what was up and notified John Barnes, who in turn reported to others, among them V. D. Carruth, who at once notified Sheriff W. F. Zwickey, who, after finding the deputy at Utzinger's saloon, went at once to the jail and secured the remaining prisoners and at once took measures to capture the birds. The cause of this escapade seems to be a very defective jail and the carelessness of the deputy. The jail is provided with three steel cells and the Sheriff's orders to the jailer have been positive to keep his prisoners incarcerated in the cells during his absence, and to lock them in every night at seven o'clock. During the hot weather they have been allowed to remain in the corridor while the jailer was on the premises, but with positive orders that they should be locked in whenever the jailer was obliged to be away from the jail. This order was disregarded and the prisoners took advantage of it to skip, the construction of the jail and the disregard of orders on the part of the jailer rendering their task an easy one. That Polk County needs a jail has been apparent to everybody who has seen the dry-goods box, yclept jail, that has served for this purpose. It is a laughing stock and will only hold such as are a mind to stay. The means of escape in this case were evidently furnished by friends of the prisoners outside and there is nothing to prevent a repetition of the same in the future. If we cannot build a new jail at once a high board fence enclosing the yard would answer for the present and prevent future escapes in this manner.

Woodman, Spare That Tree!

No wonder the Messenger howls at the spoliation of the timber in the Thirteen Towns if it is all as valuable as the one tree that a resident of the aforesaid T. T. recently cut and was fined $18 and costs. (amounting to $50) We don't blame good brother R. for vain regrets that he had not caught on to such a claim in time. But perhaps he could not have disposed of trees to as good advantage. In this case the party was cutting on a railroad grant and he has appealed his case to the District Court.

$2.00 of Law for 5 cents.

Our readers will be interested in seeing and reading the new and very extensive Drainage Laws of Illinois, which provide for simple, just co-operation in draining farm lands, village lots, draining for coal and other mining purposes, etc. It will pay for all to read and study these laws. Though they cover about 50 large octavo pages of the Session Laws, they are printed complete in the "Prairie Farmer," of July 25th, a postpaid copy of which can be had for only 5 cents. Send for it at once, addressing the "Prairie Farmer," Chicago, Ill.

Pigs for Sale.

I have for sale 60 or 70 Poland China and Berkshire, mixed, pigs, also a few pure bred Chester White pigs. Prices reasonable.

[5-tf] Chris Houston, Fairfax.

DIED

ROBERTS—In this city, July 27th, 1885, of diphtheria, Georgie Roberts, aged 6 years, 1 month and 20 days.

Deceased was the youngest son of Mr. Allen P. Roberts, of Wabasha, and a nephew of Mrs. Ellen M. Pierce, of this city. He had been in Crookston but a few days visiting relatives and friends, when he was attacked by that dread disease, diphtheria, which terminated his young life.

A short time it has been, dear Georgie,
That they laid your gentle form to rest,
Your spirit's flown to meet your mamma,
Who went before to join the blest.

It was so sad to see you die,
For brother and for papa dear,
Now on the grassy hill you lie,
And oh! to them the world is drear.

No more your loving face we'll see,
Nor footsteps hear; no more they roam
Nor see your eyes so full of glee;
No more at home we'll speak to thee.

It was so sad for your true friends,
While watching at your bedside,
And to hear you say before you died,
"Tell all my friends good by!"

Sleep on, dear Georgie, take your rest,
You're happy in that land so fair,
Your lovely spirit's with the blest,
While we but long to meet you there.

For Sale

The N. E. ¼ Section 12, Township 149, Range 46, (town of Fairfax) situated six miles from the city of Crookston. One hundred acres cultivated, house and good barn and well on premises Will be sold at a bargain. For terms and further particulars address Peter Cornelius, or call at the Journal office.

[49-tf]

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] John Cromb, Register.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st.

[5-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech.	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Moser & Moeckel.

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending July 27th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Galiard, James
Lee, Carrie O
Munroe, George
Pelland, Frank B
Petterson, J H

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 30th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Evan Erickson and Bill Erickson, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company of London (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 14th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of June A. D. 1880, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 45, 46, 47 and 48, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and eighteen and 95-100 dollars ($418.95-100,) which said mortgage was given to secure one note of $400, bearing even date therewith and due and payable June 14th A. D. 1885, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum as per coupons attached, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 11th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes, if any, and forty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34.) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-seven (47) west, containing eighty (80) acres.

Dated July 30th, 1885.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, of London, (Limited.)—Mortgagee.
J. P. Dosh & D. H. Fisk,
Attorneys of Mortgagee. [14-19]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk.

Erick Benson, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Olson, Defendant.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest on the same from the 29th day of December 1883, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated July 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN N. IVES,
[14-20] Plaintiff's Att'y, Crookston, Minn.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

New Hardware Store!
New Firm! New Goods!
New Prices!
Bray & O'Brien
HAVE TEMPORARILY
LOCATED ON BROADWAY
In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in
Hardware and Tinware
and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.
BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means
BUY YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
At Buchanan's.
He has the Cheapest and Best!
Broadway, next to Engine House.

TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!
Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine
Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor
Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.
A Full Supply of Binding Twine.
TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.
South Crookston Property.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Preserve Your Roofs
BY THE USE OF
Terryll's
Liquid Slating
Absolutely Fire Proof.
Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!
TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

HACK & GALLASCH,
The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.
DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.
THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.
Corner of Main and Second Sts.
IF YOY WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

BEFORE BUYING A
WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,
OR ANY ARTICLE OF
JEWELRY,
☞ CALL ON ☜
C. H. SAAKE, THE JEWELER
Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.
Special Bargains
—IN—
Watches and Chains.
☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.
Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.
I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALERS IN
Farm Machinery.
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows, and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder
Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.
☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

THE GREAT SOLDIER DEAD.

On Thursday morning, July 23d, the electric wires flashed across this continent and throughout the civilized world this brief sentence: "Gen. Grant died at 8:5 this morning." Although not unexpected, the news sent a thrill of pain through every loyal American heart, with the feeling that it is well with the noble dead. Afflicted with an incurable, painful disease, it is well that he has passed into rest, while on the broad page of history his name will ever live beside that of a Washington, Lafayette and Lincoln. His death was painless and tranquil, and he died surrounded by his loved ones, for whom his last earthly efforts were put forth. It is said that his anxiety to provide for his wife kept him alive until he had completed his memoirs, a book that he has personally written and finished. While Gen. Grant may not be said to have been the greatest statesman who ever lived, yet as a great soldier and a true man, he is one of the greatest men who ever lived, and his death is sincerely mourned by every true American. His life-work is done and well done, and his name will ever live in the annals of history. "Let him have peace!"

The Red Lake Falls Messenger has found a mare's nest again. This time it is not a dam by a mill site nor a mill by a dam site, but he has a big saw log in his eye and smells a b-a-d pine land ring and is dressed in mourning because he did not "catch on in time." He says that somebody "gobbled up all of the pine on the Thirteen Towns before anybody knew there was any pine on it!" "They had it all taken, proved up and deeded to somebody else before it was in the market at all?" And if it had not been for an ACCIDENT (the election of Cleveland) "nobody would never have known nothing about it!" Too bad, No. 2. But somehow Bro. Rothpletz' statements seem to be a bit misty and a little out of joint. In the first place, in the Thirteen Towns proper, there is not enough pine to build a hen-coop except on two townships that were recently surveyed by O. L. Hamery. This land was just as much subject to entry under squatters rights to Rothpletz as to any other man, only he did not see far enough beyond his nose to see it, hence his cry of "phraud!" But Bro. Rothpletz claims to be in possession of some evidence in this matter and of course in the interest of "Reform and tother fellow" he will trot it out. We await his trot.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The only argument worthy of consideration against an extra session is advanced by the Moorhead News when it says that it would be impossible to obtain what we need from the present Legislature. It is, of course, controlled by that portion of the State that would not be benefitted by re-apportionment and for that reason alone an extra session would not avail us. If there was a reasonable chance for obtaining a much needed apportionment the mere expense of the session should not be allowed to cut any figure and we imagine that were the southern part of the State, or St. Paul and Minneapolis interested in some little scheme of a few dollars advantage to them the cost to the State would be a mere bagatelle. In our case they would unite to prevent our obtaining our just rights and the probability is that such will be the case until they are forced to grant them. The right and the wrong in such cases cuts but little figure. The power to hold control is the secret of it and our opponents hold that, so that it seems that all that is left for us to do is to grin and bear it as best we may may until the national census forces a change.

WHEAT PRICES.

Monday's Pioneer Press contains a long article on the future prices of wheat derived from interviews with prominent wheat buyers and millers in Minneapolis and St. Paul in which it is figured out that there will be a rise in the price but not to any great degree before Jan. 1st. In arriving at this conclusion no account is taken of the possible shortage on spring wheat caused by wet weather. A shortage of 150,000,000 bushels of winter wheat is allowed but the spring wheat crop is estimated at nearly if not quite as as much as in past years while the fact is that the crop in the Northwest is now in a very critical condition and much loss will result. Should the present unfavorable weather last a week or ten days longer the entire crop will be ruined. Already reports begin to reach us of great damage having already been done and unless there is an immediate change for the better the result will be a total failure. Our wheat is mostly in that stage where it is most susceptible to injury and while we hope for the best we cannot but view the situation with alarm. It is impossible to harvest anything near such a crop as we had last year but this shortage added to the 150,000,000 bushels winter wheat shortage ought to have a beneficial effect on prices and should make difference enough to cover the loss in quantity. If we should get, from one-half to two-thirds what is estimated for us the difference in price should be enough to compensate for the loss and we think it will. We do not think that the true condition will be realized in time to have much effect upon the early market but the farmer who can keep his wheat has a good prospect for a bonanza.

EXTRA SESSION.

From the Moorhead News.

A number of the newspapers published in the northern part of Minnesota are advocating an extra session of the legislature next winter for the avowed purpose of passing a bill to reapportion the representation in the State Legislature, to be based on the State census just taken. The papers generally claim that the large increase of population in the northern portion of the State entitles the people herein to a much larger representation than they now have, which is based upon the United States census of 1880. The News has not up to this date taken any part in the discussion, but has carefully noted what has been said in the newspapers that have discussed the question. The reasons advanced by them are mostly sound, and admit of little opposition. But there is large room to doubt that the extra session would effect the result desired. It is more than probable—it is almost a certainty that an apportionment bill, based upon the figures of the census now being compiled, would be defeated. Under the census the northern part of the State, including Hennepin and Ramsey Counties would be entitled to increased representation, and in a much larger ratio than the rest of the State. That moiety (the southern part) of the State greatly outnumbers the other moiety in the legislature as now existing. Is it at all probable that the majority is going to vote to reduce their power until they are compelled to by inexorable custom and the force of public opinion? No apportionment has ever been made in this State based upon a census taken under State authority, but all have been made on the United States census. This fact would be a sufficient pretext for the southern members to vote down any apportionment bill offered in special session, and there would be no help for it. Thus the State would be saddled with the burden of a debt of $100,000 more or less, which an extra session would cost. This would be the bitter fruit of an immature and inconsiderate clamor started by selfish and ambitious patriots. We want no extra session of the legislature next winter.

Duluth & Winnipeg.

DULUTH, Special Telegram, July 23.—Oliver W. Barnes of New York city, one of the capitalists who is reported to be interested in the purchase of the Duluth & Winnipeg branches and road beds, has sent here J. Opperman, the civil engineer of Buffalo, N. Y., and formerly of the engineering corps of the Lehigh Valley road, with instructions to personally go over the line of the road and examine its location, report on the value of the work already done on line and what changes should be made, etc. Mr. Opperman arrived to-day and in company with two woodsmen leaves for his work on Saturday. He will be two months in making the examination.

Marshall County Leader: We took a run to Crookston Monday. The Gem City, though not so lively as we have seen it, is moving steadily along to greatness. Judge Reynolds is rapidly recovering from his recent severe illness, and will soon be able to take hold of official work again. The attorneys all seem to be busy protecting the rights of the innocent and other labors of love. Bros. McGrew and Cooke, of the Chronicle and JOURNAL, both mutter just a little bit about dull times, but continue to wear good clothes and enlarge their bank accounts. Judge Cromb seems just as happy as though he had never seen the returns of 1884, and when his term of service in his present turbulent position expires, he will gracefully dump himself into his easy chair as president of the Merchants' National Bank and smile on serenely.

Fisher Bulletin: Gunder L. Olson, a lad about 15 years of age, who has been working for the past six years for Tollef Tollefson, of Sand Hill, met with his death under somewhat peculiar circumstances on Saturday last. It appears Tollef was cleaning out an old well and Gunder in the evening thought he would go down. He did so unasked, and he was evidently overcome by an accumulation of gas, for without making any cry for help he fell into the water which was some fifteen feet deep and his body was not recovered till life was extinct. What makes the case remarkable was, that another boy went down the well early in the day, and the only explanation we can give is that water, which was exceedingly putrid, had been drawn up and the accumulated gas thus evolved, proved fatal in Gunder's case. On Tuesday last the deputy coroner, Dr. Lankester, held an inquest on the body at the house of Tollef Tollefson, when the following verdict was recorded:

That the said Gunder L. Olson came by his death on the 18th day of July, 1885, from going down to clean a well on the property of Tolef Tollefson; that whether he died prior to falling into the water we are unable to say, but it is our opinion that the foul air caused him to become unconscious and fall into the water and thereby he was drowned, or that the foul air itself caused his death, he having according to the evidence a weak heart, and we further state that no blame is to be ascribed to any party or parties. Frank Hansen, foreman; Jorgen Jorgenson, Aslak G. Dale, R. T. Plumb, Benedik O. Brelland, Sven G. Haregesen.

Red Lake Falls Gazette: The storm of last Friday night was more severe than anticipated. At this point, the wind was not severe, but further south it wrought considerable damage. The wind was from the west, and was the heaviest a couple of miles north of Gentilly, where it unroofed the residences of Phileas Derwin and Henry Bourdon, and completely destroyed the frame building of Albert Chiniquy. The wind was also severe in the southern part of Terrebonne, where it unroofed Napoleon Fontaine's residence and damaged several other buildings. Some grain was blown down, but the injury to crops is slight.

GENERAL GRANT'S BOOK.

NEW YORK, July 1, 1885.

In response to numerous inquiries from all sections of the country in regard to the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," we would say: The work will be issued in two volumes to be published separately, about the first days of December and March next, respectively. It will be sold exclusively by subscription and will not be found at the book stores after the active canvass has ceased, as is the case with many subscription books. Extraordinary precaution is being taken to keep this book out of the book trade. Private marks are placed in each copy, and any agent detected in supplying the first volume to the book-stores will be at once discharged, and prosecuted under his contract; and the second volume will be delivered to the bona-fide subscribers by special deliverers appointed by us. Some unprincipled book-sellers, who cannot obtain the work, are advertising it for sale and at a reduced price, thus attempting to rob Gen. Grant of a portion of his hard-earned profits, by reducing the price and discouraging our agents. This is simply mischievous and intended to embarrass our agents and the subscription trade. In the end it can result in no profit to them. Other scheming publishers are advertising works whose titles are so ingeniously arranged as to resemble Gen. Grant's Memoirs, purposely withholding the author's name, and in various ways imitating that work with the evident intention of deceiving the public and inducing them to purchase a book that they do not want—a work with which General Grant has had nothing to do, and from which he derives no benefit whatever, and which works have little more value than the paper upon which they are printed. Such unprincipled publishers and dealers deserve the execration of their countrymen. They seek to snatch the budding fruit of hard-earned toil from the man, who, above all living men, has done so much for his countrymen, and who has worked so long and patiently, under trying circumstances, in a last effort to supply a competence in his declining days, for himself and family—the only legacy he has to leave them, except his name, which belongs to his country. If, by any chance a few copies of the first volume appear in the trade, the agent selling them will at once be detected and prosecuted, and people buying that volume will not be able to get the second volume. Our agents will not fill orders for the second volume except to those who subscribe for the first. We have decided to manufacture only sufficient copies to supply the orders of our subscribers, as our agents report them from time to time. In view of this, we hope every one who desires the work will subscribe early. Justice to both General Grant and ourselves demands this course, as the profits must not be reduced by a large stock of unsold volumes. No one is authorized to take orders except our regularly appointed agents, who are all supplied with sample books and certificates of appointment; and dealers who advertise this work will sadly disappoint their customers, especially in the delivery of the second volume. We say to all who wish the complete work promptly on the issue of the respective volumes, that the only way to obtain it is to subscribe with one of our authorized agents. And by so subscribing, we assure the public that General Grant himself receives the full return for his labor, as his remuneration is on a basis of the profits on the book, and his share comprises the great bulk of the profits. We make this statement that the public may not be deceived, and with the feeling that the General's countrymen wish to place their subscriptions where they know he is receiving the full benefit of them. Yours respectfully,

CHAS. L. WEBSTER & Co.,
Publishers.

Ada Index: Ed. Ashelman, Charlie Dunckon, Gus. Bowman and Jos. Martinson went out to Maple Lake on a fishing excursion last Saturday, returning Monday. They were entertained by W. N. Godfrey. The boys had good luck and lots of fun.

A Good Thing for Every One,

At trifling cost. Not only farmers but city people, indeed those of all occupations, and particularly housekeepers, will find much most valuable, practical information in the Prairie Farmer, as now edited by Orange Judd, whose writings and teachings have been read and appreciated for 32 years past. The paper is neatly printed, finely illustrated, and has a most valuable housekeepers' department. To enable all to become acquainted with this paper, as it is now, it is offered at half price, for six months (26 weekly issues) or, for the nominal price of 50 cents. No other investment of so small a sum will bring returns so ample. The number for July 25th is alone worth a full year's subscription price. Send fifty cents for the half year, or at least send for a specimen copy. Address Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.

WHEAT AND BUSINESS.

Philadelphia Press.

The wheat crop of 1885 may now be considered as determined within certain limits. It may fall as low as 331,000,000 bushels (Tallmadge's estimate,) rise to 361,000,000 (agricultural department estimate,) or at the very best reach 381,000,000 (various exchange estimates.) The strong probability is that the second estimate will prove correct, unless some serious disaster overtakes spring wheat which is now going through the closing stages of its most critical month.

Taking 361,000,000, as the basis of calculation, it appears that the crop is the smallest since 1876, and almost precisely equal to 1877. The population then was one-fifth to one-fourth smaller than now, and the area only five-eighths as large as now. To put it in another way, when a crop of this size was last produced it was grown for a population of 75 to 80 per cent as large as now, and to grow it five acres were cultivated where eight needed plow and reaper to harvest this year's meagre crop. It has cost 60 per cent more to produce this crop—for acreage increases; cost of production—and the consumption, measured by population—has increased one-third to one-fourth. The crop of 1877 left to a population of 45,000,000 an export of 90,000,000 bushels, 274,000,000 being retained for surplus and consumption. The population to be fed from the crop of this year is at least 58,500,000, and in our judgment approaches 60,000,000 for it is idle to suppose that the prosperous years years 1879-'83 have not accelerated the growth of population. Nor is there lacking strong corroborative proof that the increase has been rapid. In 1877 the farmer raised 18.0 bushels by cultivating an acre; he has now only 9, yet an acre has cost most farmers more now than then.

Turning to consumption, if this is proportionately as large as in 1877-8—a period of depression and of strikes much like that now in progress—the entire crop of 1885 will be exhausted in meeting domestic demands for feed, seed and the arts. Nor at the widest extremes can our per capita consumption for all purposes be placed at less than 5.50 or more than 6 bushels. The personal consumption per inhabitant is not less than 4.5 bushels, seed requires in the coming year 44,000,000 bushels at least, and other demands raise the total consumption per person to the amount just indicated, and the total domestic demand of the least population the United States now has must be 320,000,000 bushels, or at the largest 360,000,000 bushels. The margin for export on the present crop cannot, therefore, be over 45,000,000, and may be all, with the chances, if any, in favor of the theory that the present crop will all be needed at home, or so much of it that the remainder for export will drop as low as after the crop of 1865-6, when the exports were only 4 per cent of the crop.

With the current crop all or nearly all absorbed by consumption at home, the only remainder left for export is in the surplus. This is fortunately large. The deficiency is now 140,000,000 bushels upwards. In 1883 when the decrease from 1882 was 80,000,000 bushels, the surplus from 1882 at home and abroad was so large that prices fell the year through, and in 1881, with a deficiency of 120,000,000 bushels, the surplus again left 123,000,000 for export; but the increase in domestic demands since 1881 is 30,000,000, and since 1883 half this, and the practical result is that the effective deficiency is thus much larger and the exportable supply from last year's deficiency is proportionately diminished. The surplus last year is, however, fortunately larger than before in our history. The inquiry made by Bradstreets' discovered 58,000,000 bushels of visible supply, which it enlarges by various hypotheses to 105,000,000 bushels. Deducting from this the amount sure to be carried over of from 25,000,000 to 34,000,000 bushels, and it will be seen that 70,000,000 remains as the outside of probable exports in the approaching year. All things considered, it may be doubted if even this is not an over estimate of our possible exports, although we must go back to 1875-6 for wheat shipments as small.

These small exports will, however, play no such part in the world's wheat supply abroad as ten years ago. In 1877-8, when our wheat product was as small as now, the world's production was, roughly, 1,500,000,000 bushels; it is now at least 2,000,000,000, and in considering the effect upon price of our present supply, it must be remembered that for the first time in many years the United States is growing a bare sixth of the world's wheat, instead of a full fourth, as in the past. The practical result must be that it is unsafe to reckon over-much on an advance to high prices on the basis of our supply alone.

Corn, above all, seems likely to do much to retrieve our short wheat crop. If, as reported, condition is up to 1880, and acreage is 74,000,000 acres, or 10,000,000 over that year, a crop of twenty-eight bushels to the acre, or 2,100,000,000 bushels is possible. Of the wheat deficit, from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels, or over one-fourth of the whole, is due to reduced acreage transferred from wheat to corn, and represents an increase, not a decrease, of our gross food resources. Given good weather, and a good corn crop on the scale indicated, and our total food exports will equal the average of recent years, and food remain cheap. Add to this the enormous cotton crop before us, and the short wheat crop may work less evil than is now feared by many.

The August number of Dorcas contains more than the usual amount of technical matter. The magazine is growing in favor with the ladies every month. There is a great variety of general information which is invaluable to the worker. No one interested in fancy work will fail to find in this number something especially useful. Embroidery, knitting, netting and crochet are all introduced, giving directions and suggestions for summer work. The patterns are selected with taste and judgment, and are described in the plainest and most concise manner possible. No well regulated household should be without the Dorcas. Send ten cents for sample copy. Address "Dorcas" 872 Broadway, New York City.

City Meat Market.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

JEROME & ERWIN,
BROADWAY.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands

—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS.

Having one of the Best

AMERICAN PATENT

Hydraulic Drilling Machines

I AM NOW PREPARED TO

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,

Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON - MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS,
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

W L Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Diseases of hor ses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. HAUENBUHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, also Robes, Whips, Blankets, &c. Give me a call before you purchase.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

Frank M. Brown,

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED

Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

THE FINE THOROUGHBRED
NORMAN STALLION
HIGHLANDER
Has arrived and may be seen at the Sale Stables of Terry & Collins during the season of 1885.

—PEDIGREE.—

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful jet black, six years old May, 1883, stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,650 pounds. Was sired by French Emperor, imported by M. W. Dunham, of Du Page Co., Ill. Dam sired by Sipes' imported Sampson. For terms call at the stables.

TERRY & COLLINS,
Crookston, Minn.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 50 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, July 30, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m.; and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
John Leo	Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hallestad	Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.
H. Shephard	Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables	H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. Houre, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—P. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BRIHLER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through
the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No. 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	8 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 31 "	Felton	6 40 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 23 "
9 21 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 33 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 33 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 58 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } am
4 05 "	2 53 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 23 "	3 30 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 20 p m	11 20 "
8 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55	Fishers	4 45
11 18	Mallory	4 18
11 55	Grand Forks	3 50
12 28	Ojata	3 00
1 00 }	[illegible]	2 25 }
1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 00 } D
1 43	Larimore	1 43
2 02	Shawnee	1 18
2 22	Niagara	12 56
2 57	Michigan City	12 18
3 13	Mapes	12 04
3 29	Lacota	11 46
3 40	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

THE LAW IS THE CRIMINAL.

To the Editor of the Witness.

As you will see by my place of residence I am having an excellent opportunity for sensible thoughts upon the subjects of total abstinence and prohibition, seeing that I am now a sober man, and with your permission, I will say what is upon my mind to your readers.

I am thirty-seven years of age; the son, grandson, and great-grandson of drinkingmen, whose vitiated appetites have been handed down to unfortunate me. Even as I write these words, the desire for a glass of whiskey runs riot through brain and stomach. So much for heredity.

As a boy, my tastes were abnormal. I succumbed to them, and consolidated upon tobacco, and have been a steady user of it ever since I was ten years old. However, having the terrible example of my father before me, I did not yield to rum until 1877, when I drank my first glass, upon the solicitation of a young lady at her New Year reception: "You gentlemen have a cold day for making calls; take something that will keep off the cold."

Well, to make a long story short, the living devil within me was unchained. Oh yes, I could "take a drink or two and stop," but found it harder to do every time for three years—never dreaming that rum would eventually become the master. Meantime, meeting a sweet, lovable girl, I married, and for several months did my drinking secretly and methodically, so that she knew nothing of it until our babe was some few months old. Then I became, through indulgence, an habitual daily drunkard; broke clear through; came home from daily toil either drunk or plainly showing I had been drinking. This was nearly five years ago. Since then from bad to worse; the old, old tale of suffering, semi-starvation for the dear ones at home, and ruin for myself, and through all this my poor wife has been patient with me—faithful in everything, hoping ever. What a hopeful thing a woman's heart is! Here I am to-day in jail on a criminal charge and guilty (or at least guilty in the law's eye—morally not, for I was drunk when I broke the law;) my wife and babes—never so appreciated as now—in their blighted home weeping for the husband and father who might be with them today but for the accursed thing and his infernal hereditary appetite for it. How they will live God alone knows, for I expect a severe sentence for stealing.

If God lets me live through my term, I am resolved that die I will before I will again let whiskey or any of its congeners ever again down my throat; moreover, if I can find chances to do so I intend making my voice heard loudly, beseeching my fellow men to put a sure stop upon the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants.

Oh! men of this land, who have the means, and gifts of mind and education, who are passive in this question of prohibition, why don't you wake up and lend your time, money and talent to put an end to this drunkard-making, family-ruining, hell-sending, eternally damning traffic? Of seven semblances of manhood in this jail there are six who are here directly from the saloon. Four of these will in all human probability reach the penitentiary. Two boys, the oldest not twelve, are here, their father a drunkard, their mother dead through heartbreak.

I want to lead a new life with my family when my time is out. I will have to go to Iowa or some other prohibition State, for I will not take any risks. I am fully determined on being a different man, God being my helper. Readers of the Witness, remember my family and myself in your prayers. Throw yourselves into the breach, and agitate for prohibition until it is a fixed law in every part of this country. I ask this as a dying man would ask mercy of his God. Think of the victim of the rum power, his wife and children; he is everywhere.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE STING.

In Jail, July 4th.

Prevention Is Better Than Cure.

Nine-tenths of the miseries by the domestic animals are preventable. Horses suffer from the mistakes of their owners. The feet suffer most from disease, the eyes next, the lungs after the eyes, and the feeding produces most of the intestinal disorders. Bad shoeing causes almost every prevalent lameness; even spavins and ringbones are due to bad shoeing, and the use of calks, which throw the foot out of a proper level, and cause straining of the joints and ligaments. The cutting away of the frog exposes the tender interior of the foot to bruises, and causes disease. Foul stables with pungent odors, which cause the harness to rot, and destroy the varnish upon carriages, may well be expected to injure the eyes and the lungs and air passages, and over feeding, or irregular feeding and watering produce indigestion and colic, and encourage the multiplication of worms. It is of far greater importance to avoid all these causes of trouble, than to seek remedies for them.—[American Agriculturist for August.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 81-100 dollars, ($772.81-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 14th, A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
[12-17] Attorneys.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss.
The State of Minnesota to C. R. Plum and Ella Plum, Defendants.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said County on the 18th day of August 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office in the City of Crookston, in said County to answer to W. F. Zwickey in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said W. F. Zwickey for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER.
[13-15] Justice of the Peace.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 29th, 1885, viz: PAUL MATHEW, H'd No. 6,548, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cyrille Beauchene, Joseph Beauchene, Israel Goyette and Joseph Goyette, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[13-19] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he, been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

The Keystone House
EUCLID, MINN.,

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[15-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT.
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea and Olevien Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedee Lusia and Ida Lusia, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of four hundred ninety-five ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 11th, 1885, viz: SYNNEVA H. RONGEN, D. S. No. 9174, for the nw¼ S. 26, T. 148, R. 45. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Hansen, Tollef Olson, John Jeutvold and Knut Arntson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[10-15] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on August 10th, 1885, viz: MARY E. SMITH, Pre. D. S., No. 8,512, for the ne¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Brisman, Charles Hatter, J. A. Mead and J. S. Chapin, all of Shirly, Polk Co., Minn.

[9-14] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 14th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Holm against Fred D. Farnham for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8,518, dated March 19th, 1883, upon the e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 S. 30, T. 154, R. 46, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of September 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[12-17] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 15th day of Aug. 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

Dated June 27th, 1885.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [10-16]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication July 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-eight and 33-100 dollars, ($228.33-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Victor Stoneburg, a single man, mortgagor to Myron Collins, mortgagee, bearing date the 29th day of January A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of February A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] and [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot one (1,) block forty four (44,) of the townsite of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, thence east along Sixth Street fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence west fifty (50) feet to Birch Street, thence south along Birch Street to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 14th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

MYRON COLLINS.
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON, Att'ys for
[10-16] Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bantin and Bridget Bantin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100,) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.00-100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Stanislaus N. Martinitz and Amalia V. Martinitz, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company, of London (Limited), mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of January A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 274, 275, 276 and 277, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine and 24-100 dollars, ($3,169.24-100,) which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for ($2,800,) bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 12th day of December 1888, with interest thereon from date until paid at eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due thereon January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Monday the 31st day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and one hundred dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-nine (49) west, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres.

Dated July 15th 1885.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, of London, (Limited.)—Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys of Mortgagee. [12-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 21st, 1885, viz: ANNA A. ANDERSON, Pre. D. S., No. 8,925, for the lot three (3,) S. 5, T. 147, R. 43. She names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Simonson, Andrew Grundy, P. Jonson and R. Christopherson, all of town of Garden, Polk Co., Minn.

[12-17] JOHN CROMB, Register.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES
For Ladies', Misses',
Children and Gentlemen.

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.
Geo. G. Macdonell.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

New Machinery Depot!
T. H. BJOIN,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.
T. H. BJOIN, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. | DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. | TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. | CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, AUGUST 6, 1885. | NO. 15

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address in Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year.
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	[illegible]	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	[illegible] 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 30	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Fargo Daily Argus, July 30th: At Moorhead the storm yesterday morning was very severe, a number of small out-buildings being blown down, part of the roof taken off the county jail and nearly all the east roof off the foundry, from which some 20,000 feet of lumber were removed together and dashed to the ground, making kindling wood of the entire mass. At the Grand Pacific Hotel a chimney on one of the towers was struck by lightning and collapsed, falling on a portion of the roof some fifteen feet below and breaking in a space about twenty feet square of the roof, where it struck on mattresses and storm windows stored in the attic, then went through the floor and ceiling into a bedroom below, making a hole some four by eight feet in size. The debris descended on the bed occupied by Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Thompson, breaking down the bed and covering them to a depth of from one to two feet with brick and mortar. A cry of fire was raised, the hose brought out, and just as the water was about to be turned on it was ascertained that there was no fire in the building. After sometime and considerable hard work Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were removed, and strange as it may seem, not a bone was broken so far as could be learned, but they were bruised and cut from toe to skull, while between their heads, on the bed, rested a solid mass of brick and mortar about a foot square. All the while they were being removed the rain descended in torrents through the roof and added to the discomforture of the work. The damage at the hotel will reach some $500. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg occupied the room beneath the suite of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and the plastering was shaken off; she was greatly frightened and rushed into the hall in her night robes, and it was some time before she could be quieted.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

THE CHEAPEST FOOD FOR COWS.

Most dairymen suppose that hay is the cheapest food for their cows, and think it a misfortune to be short of hay—which is in a sense true, for every-one should try to produce all the hay required by his stock—but it is seldom true that the market price of grain is higher than hay. If we consider the relative nutritive value of hay and grain, or product of grain, we find that good meadow hay or clover is no cheaper at $13 to $14 per ton than good wheat or bran or middlings at $20 or $21 per ton or corn meal at $22 or $23 per ton, or linseed cake or meal at $32 to $38 per ton. Now this does not mean that corn meal, middlings or oil meal, would be just as appropriate for the complete food of a cow as hay. We know that such concentrated food would be quite dangerous to feed a cow without some coarse fodder, but it means that the nutriment in these foods will be as cheap to make up any deficiency in the ration at these prices as hay at the price mentioned. Therefore, when hay is dear in the dairy districts, instead of buying hay the dairymen should by grain in some form to help him out. The grain will be cheapest, and his cows come through in much better condition for the milking season than if they had all the good hay they could eat. All a cow requires over twelve to fifteen pounds of hay should be made up in grain food. Twelve pounds of hay and eight pounds of middlings per day will winter a 1,000 pound cow much better than thirty pounds of hay per day. But the ground feed should be mixed with cut hay moistened, so the ground feed will adhere to it, and must be eaten with the hay, and raised and remasticated. Fine feed fed alone is not raised and remasticated, but goes on to the fourth stomach without further mastication.

HOW TO BUILD THE STACK.

The great point to be secured in stacking hay is to keep the center the highest. If this is done, water cannot penetrate into the stack, but will find its way to the outside under the most unfavorable circumstances. If, on the other hand, the center is hollow, the water must drain into the center, and so ruin the stack. An excellent way to build a stack is to set a tall sapling firmly in the ground, with a foundation of rails around it; then begin in the center and place the hay around the pole, gradually spreading, until the edge of the base is reached. Continue building up the stack, the highest in the center around the pole, the builder standing in the center, so as to tread the hay firmly there. As the stack settles, the outside sinks more than the center, and helps to make the stack better. The top of the stack is finished by fastening a covering of hay to the pole, with hay bands wound firmly around it. A stack so made will not leak, and even clover hay may be safely stacked in this manner, because the water must make its way to the outside by the force of gravity, and escape there by dropping to the to the ground clear of the stack.

WILD SPEAR GRASS.

The Webster (Dak.) Herald says: What is to be done to exterminate the wild spear grass so destructive to stock, sheep especially? is a frequently asked question. Quite two-thirds of the grass growing upon the uplands this year is of this worthless variety; it is entirely unfit for feed for cattle once it is headed out, and when it ripens the heads or spears fasten themselves in the wool and hide of the animal and in many instances penetrate the vitals, causing death. A gentleman who has had a considerable experience with the above nuisance says: "If the prairie is not burned over for a year or so and then burned off in June, the nature of the grass will be entirely changed, and instead of a worthless, injurious spear grass, rich nutritious, blue-joint and blue grass will grow forth in abundance, the pest being forever obliterated. If such is the case farmers would profit much by making a combined effort to try the receipt and if possible effect the desired change.

CHEAP FOOD FOR HOGS.

Colonel Curtis, the apostle of free pasture range as the essential condition of well grown and healthy pork, gives this as his experience: "I have tried all sorts of experiments to grow cheap food for hogs, and have at last settled down upon sweet corn and peas for summer use, and roots and corn for winter, coupled with brans of different kinds. Of course pasture comes in as steady diet, and the best of this is orchard grass for the earliest green food and clover next. My order is to turn the hogs into a field of orchard grass as soon as there is any growth, and to supplement this food with some grain, more or less, according to the condition of the hogs. The old apple orchard is the early spring pasture. This has been seeded for seven years, and pastured all the time with hogs. Every year the grass is better, and the orchard grows faster and produces better fruit. It is a bother to keep the hogs rung, but it pays."

BARLEY AS GREEN FEED.

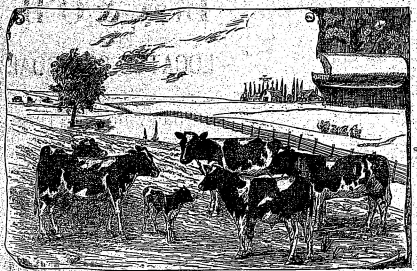
The young shoots of barley are particularly rich and succulent. They are greedily eaten by cows, and it is a good plan to sow a patch near the barn to be cut for soiling purposes. In lieu of this, barley from the field may be cut for this use. For forage barley ought to be sown much more thickly than is advisable for growing grain. At least three bushels per acre may be sown with advantage. For a grain crop two bushels is usually enough per acre.

Blue grass for pastures is being introduced all over this northwest. Stock of every description is very fond of it, and as it comes in early in the spring and remains green until the snow comes in early winter, it is no wonder that it is becoming a favorite with the farmers.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Chicago Times.

"The Mountain Pink" was witnessed last evening by a large audience, and as the performance was the occasion of the dramatic debut here of Miss Laura E. Dainty, the well-known reader, it was an event of considerable interest to Chicago theatre-goers. Miss Dainty's friends accorded her a most cordial welcome and it is no small praise to say that she deserved all the applause bestowed. She played the part of Sincerity Weeks, the mountain pink, and the excellence of the performance must have been a thorough surprise to her most sanguine friends. Although accustomed to public appearance as a reader, she has been on the stage but about five months, during which time she has appeared only before rural audiences, she showed last night no traces whatever of the amateur, but on the contrary, played with perfect ease, self-possession, and confidence. She exhibited, too, a thoroughly correct conception of the character, portraying its hoydenish side with spirit, freshness and vivacity, and proving adequate, also, in the passages requiring emotional treatment. "The Mountain Pink" will appear at the Opera house, in Crookston on Friday evening, Aug. 7th 1885. Popular prices.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

List of patents lately received in the U. S. Land Office, Crookston, Minn., July 31st 1885.

Benneth, Benjamin E.
Bassler, George
Blowett, Wellington
Blankholm, John P.
Blondo, Louis
Barbeau, N.
Burton, Willard
Cooper, Nathan L.
Dunn, Samuel F.
Griewe, Wilhelm
Hes, John A.
Halvorson, Jens M.
Hillerdahl, Bendt O.
Hayes, T J.
Jakobson, Peter R.
Jensen, Ole
Jennings, Milton G.
Kraggerud, Peter
Lysne, Henrik H.
Lafond, Joseph Jr.
Leduc, Damase
LaGuerre, Odnias
Labounty, Nelson
Moire, Stephen
Mayhew, Thomas
McKinley, Squire S.
Mix, Orison V.
Miller, Robert
Nott, Edgar W.
Nelligan, Michael
Ormond, Thomas
Overgaard, Iver N.
Olson, Nils
Pritchard, James
Robert, Frank
Ramsey, James R.
Shutze, Maria K.
Stackelhaus, August
Stilwell, James
Sweeney, Louis
Sylvester, J. H.
Sumner, C. H.
Tiff, Joseph
Trudell, Gascow
Tanner, J. O.
Ueland, Michael K.
Valley, Joseph
Weston, James
Wright, John H.
Wagner, William
Wilsen, John
Wagoner, Frank W.
Wohlwend, Casper
Whaley, Theodore
Walston, Svend
Weis, Carl
Wallace, Thomas
Wood, William H.
Yates, Joseph E.

How to Build Up a Town.

The West Merrill (Wis.) Herald give the following rules for building up a town:

Talk about it.
Write about it.
Help to improve it.
Beautify the streets.
Patronize the merchants.
Advertise in its newspapers.
Elect good men to all its offices.
Pay your taxes without grumbling.
Be courteous to strangers that come among you.
If you think of no good thing to say about it, say nothing bad.
Remember every dollar you invest in a permanent improvement is that much money at interest.
Never "kick" against any proposed necessary improvement, because it is not near your own door or for fear that your taxes will be increased 15 cents.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,
MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
E. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, August 6, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

W. S. King has won in the famous King—Remington suit, a suit involving title to real estate worth a million and a half.

Mr. Knute Steenerson, mayor of the city of St. Hilaire was in on Saturday to attend the marriage ceremonies of his brother Elias.

A. J. Bigham took a tumble to himself from off the roof of his new house on Saturday of last week. He escaped without any serious injury.

Lovely weather again. Since Thursday of last week the weather has been such as to inspire hope and confidence in the hearts of the anxious farmers.

J. M. Palmer writes the JOURNAL from Angus, (card received July 31st) that "crops here have all the wet that they can possibly stand and still it rains hard every 24 hours."

Mr. Wm. Heidrich and family had a narrow escape on Sunday. They were riding when the team, becoming frightened, ran away and spilled the occupants of the carriage out. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer announces that it will take the morning field this week. The Plaindealer is a plucky newspaper and does not seem to fear blight nor any of the ills that tender plants are subject to. Success, neighbor.

Opinions as to the damage from the unpropitious weather are greatly mixed. Some aver big damages, while others stoutly maintain that there has as yet been no damage of any extent. We think the thresher will show considerable shortage in the general average for the Valley.

We will loan $200 for three or four months on chattel security.
[14-16] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

The Canadian government seems determined to add to the abuses they have already heaped upon their subjects in the Northwest a judicial murder, in the hanging of a reilgious crank, Louis Riel, which event is set for the 18th of next month. That's business! Hang your crazy men and let your rascals go free!

By postal from J. T. Beaudry, of Beaudry Post Office, under date of July 31st, we have the following report: "Owing to so much rain, succeeded by hot weather, our wheat is not filling properly. We shall probably get 75 per cent. of last year's crop in this town. Oats look well; not many sowed; potatoes turning white and wilting; about 50 per cent. destroyed."

Sheriff Zwickey went to St. Peter on Monday evening with Torkel K. Osse a crazy man. Mr. Knute Osse brought his son to Crookston on Monday and had him duly examined in Probate Court with the result as above. The young man was at Bjoin's office in the afternoon and was very violent. He has been crazy more or less from his birth.

H. F. Attix, writing from Mentor, under date of Aug. 1st, says: "Crops in this part of the country look hard—rusting, smutting and blighting. In one field I gathered 11 stalks in my hand and found six smutty and one blighted; balance healthy. A very poor outlook. Grass land is mostly submerged in water. Stock looking fairly well but summer packed butter is suffering from hot weather and damp cellars."

$300 to loan on good security. Short time. STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

A serious accident occurred on Sunday evening. While Henry Hennemuth and Tom McDonald were riding south along Ash street their horse in turning on the corner of Ash street and Fletcher avenue, upset the buggy and the two were thrown out upon the sidewalk. Tom escaped with a few scratches but Hennemuth struck the walk on his head rendering him insensible, from the effects of which he had not recovered on Monday night, and it is feared that he cannot live. His brother at Red Lake Falls was summoned on Monday as it was thought he had not many hours to live. LATER.—Mr. Hennemuth expired on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. He never recovered consciousness after the accident.

$100 to $1,000 to loan on good real estate or chattel security, for one year or less. STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

The excursing passenger agents reached this city on Thursday last and were welcomed at the depot by the mayor and many prominent citizens, after which they were conveyed about the city in carriages and shown a little of what we have. They expressed surprise at what they had seen and elsewhere in their card of thanks for the kind hospitalities extended will be found their opinions of us and our city. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Warren, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. McNally, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lawrence and daughter, Chicago; A. W. Browning and Miss Browning, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Moreland and daughter, Detroit; Wm. Abel, Milwaukee; Ed. Fishback, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. M. Huskens, Toronto, Ont.; E. G. Jaffray, DesMoines, Ia.; Ray. Allen, Harrisburg, Pa.; E. P. Allen, Albany, N. Y. They left by the night train for the north on Thursday evening, intending to go as far as Kennedy.

Mr. Levi Myers came up to see the knot tied on Saturday.

A refreshing shower on Tuesday is duly acknowledged.

The inspectors at Duluth have entered upon their duties.

Have you noticed the sign on the new wagon bridge, leading to Jerome's Addition?

Wm. Ross and Mrs. D. Jacobus, his sister, will sail on their return voyage on Saturday next. The journey will occupy about two weeks.

Binding twine is way down this year. Farmers should be thankful for small favors which, no doubt they are.

Elias Steenerson, one of Fisher's talented young business men came up to the city on Saturday evening and carried off one of our fair daughters, Miss Oleanna Ilag. The knot was securely tied by the Rev. A. C. Anderson, of Fisher, at the residence of the groom's brother Mr. Andrew Steenerson. We unite with the many friends of the happy couple in a hearty wish for a long and prosperous life for the happy pair.

From a perusal of the premium list of the State Agricultural Society handed us by Secretary Judson, we should judge that the fair to be held on the new grounds next month from the 7th to the 12th inclusive is to be one of the grandest ever attempted in the State. From other sources we learn that the display will be grand. It will pay everybody interested in agricultural pursuits to go.

On Tuesday morning at three o'clock, Geo. Mathews died at the residence of his cousin, Joseph Mathews, aged 26 years. He had been in this county for a number of years in business in this city for the most part having however, spent a year or so of the time in Argyle, Marshall Co. He was an ambitious, hard-working young man highly respected by all who knew him. His funeral on Wednesday was largely attended.

IN HONOR OF GRANT.

Proclamation of the Mayor to the People of the City of Crookston:

On July 23d, 1885, at Mt. McGregor, New York, Gen. Grant, ex-President, and late Lieutenant General of the Armies of the United States, died. The nation has rejoiced at his victories, has honored him for his illustrious deeds, has sorrowed in his sufferings, and now in his death the nation mourns.

As a tribute of respect to a great soldier and eminent citizen, a public funeral procession and appropriate services will be held in this city on Saturday, August 8th, under the direction of the Col. Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R. The city council and all city officers and organizations of the city are recommended to take part in the funeral procession and services. It is further recommended that all ordinary business pursuits cease in the city at one o'clock p. m. of that day, and that business remain suspended until 5 o'clock p. m. that all people of the city may participate on that day and render suitable honor to the nation's illustrious dead.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Aug. 5, 1885.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Mayor.

GRAND MEMORIAL SERVICE.

At a meeting of the general committee of arrangements for the Grant memorial services, the following program was prepared:

PARADE.

Band.
Col. Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R.
Mayor and City Council.
Fire Department.
Secret and Social Organizations.
Citizens in carriages.

The services will take place in the grove near the Baptist church, if good weather, otherwise in the Skating Rink, on Saturday, Aug. 8th, at 2 o'clock p. m., as follows:

1. Prayer.
2. Music.
3. Sermon.
4. Music.
5. Post salutes the dead.
6. Benediction.

Thirteen guns will be fired at sunrise and minute guns every half hour during the day, till sundown.

The committee, acting under Col. Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R., cordially extend invitations to participate in the funeral parade and services to the Mayor, city and county officers, the clergy, the school board, the fire and police departments, all secret societies, social organizations, and all citizens with their families.

All organizations and societies accepting this invitation are requested to report at once to the chairman for arrangement in the parade.

By order of the Committee.

MAJ. MIX, Chairman.
K. D. CHASE,
V. D. CARRUTH.
JOHN MCLEAN.
J. G. MCGREW.
B. F. ZAHRACHER.

NOTICE.

Everybody is hereby cautioned not to buy a certain promissory note for $100 given by me to O. C. Rasmuson in 1880. The said note is a fraud as the property for which it was given was never delivered to me, and on demanding the note back it has been with the intent to defraud, withheld from me and tried to be disposed of. A similar notice was put in the Ada paper about two years ago by me.

[15-17] DR. A. NELSON.

A Mountain Pink.

The story of "A Mountain Pink" possesses novelty and attractiveness. It has all the elements of vitality peculiar to the popular "Western" drama, but partakes of the local colorings of the South. The scenes are laid in Black Mountain, North Carolina. Prominent among the characters are Col. Mark Trafton, a choleric gentleman of the "old school," whose high sense of honor comes from ancient lineage; Jack Weeks and Symantha, his wife, strong character-parts, chosen from among the mountain people, as the opposites of the "first families," and typical of a peculiar class; Belle Trafton, the sparkling and liberal-minded daughter of the Colodel; Harold Wilmot, a young man of birth and fortune, who is in search of a girl who was abducted when an infant, and to whom he was betrothed, while he was a lad, by the parents of himself and the missing Nondas; Felix Bonnory, Captain of the Moonshiners, a man of crime; Nondas Bonnory, daughter of the Captain, a beautiful but erring woman; Sincerity Weeks, whose native purity and simplicity has has earned for her the sobriquet of "a Mountain Pink;" Scip, a negro body-servant, who "ain't no spy on dem 'Shiners, no sah!" Opera House, Crookston, Aug. 7th. Popular prices. Box office now open.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, Aug. 4.

Crops are generally looking well in this vicinity.

Farmers are improving this good weather putting up hay.

The M. & N. Elevator Co. have their new elevator completed and are prepared to handle the new crop.

The traveling passenger agents (whose names appear elsewhere in this issue) registered at the Keystone and after a good warm breakfast took carriages for the Keystone farm where they were welcomed by Springer Harbaugh, who showed them over the place. They were highly pleased with our village and surrounding country and their visit cannot fail to work great good. More anon. X.

Pasturing.

Parties desiring to pasture stock during the season will do well to consult Frank Jerome. Ready on June 1st.
[5-tf]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending August 8d, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Burns, Mat	Pellard, Frank B
McCallum, Miss Louisa	Rudland, John
Moraw, Miss Carl A	

ALEX MCKINNON, P. M.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Anders Olberg and Jorgine Olberg, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 555 to 557, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-four and five one hundredths dollars ($734.05-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-three and (10-100) dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) Range forty-three (43,) containing 160 acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 5th, 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jens Halverson and Johanne M. Halverson, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1883, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 575, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and eighty-five and twelve one-hundreths ($585 12-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty and 93-100 dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34,) and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots nine (9,) ten (10,) of Section thirty-five (35,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-three (43,) containing 164 50-100 acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 4th 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Aug. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 12th, 1885, viz: HENRY BOURDON, H'd No. 6093, for the se¼ S. 26, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Parre Megre, Isaic Normanden, Francois Laboute and Cause Ayotte, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[15-20] JOHN CROMB, Register.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

New Hardware Store!
New Firm! New Goods!
New Prices!
Bray & O'Brien
HAVE TEMPORARILY
LOCATED ON BROADWAY
In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in
Hardware and Tinware
and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.
BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means
BUY YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
At Buchanan's.
He has the Cheapest and Best!
Broadway, next to Engine House.

TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!
Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine
Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor
Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.
A Full Supply of Binding Twine.
TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.
South Crookston Property.

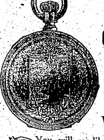
Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

Furniture Store,
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Preserve Your Roofs
BY THE USE OF
Terryll's
Liquid Slating
Absolutely Fire Proof.
Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!
TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

HACK & GALLASCH,
The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.
DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.
THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.
Corner of Main and Second Sts.
IF YOY WISH TO SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

BEFORE BUYING A
WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,
OR ANY ARTICLE OF
JEWELRY,
CALL ON THE
C. H. SAAKE, JEWELER
Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.



Special Bargains
—IN—
Watches and Chains.
You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.
Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.
I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
MCKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALERS IN
Farm Machinery.
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have

Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated
Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder
Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.
Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

The Ada Index says: "Strictly speaking, there is not a ring banded together like a gang of robbers," &c., &c.

Why not. What is the matter with the Millers' Association? Are not robbers banded together for the purpose of plunder, to make their operations more effective, and are not the Millers so banded together to make their efforts to get the wheat at cut-throat rates more effective? Do they not use the power they acquire by "banding together like robbers" to force the farmers of the Northwest to dispose of their wheat for less than the cost of production? We suppose it sounds "tough" to the honorable (?) men who compose that crowd to be called "robbers," but is it any tougher for them to hear their true name occasionally than it is for the hundreds of poor struggling farmers in the Northwest, whom by their develish schemes they have plundered, to be robbed of the results of their toil? You may call it what you like for the sake of politeness, but their robbery grinds the faces of the poor in the Northwest just as hard!

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The argument used by the Moorhead News and POLK COUNTY JOURNAL to the effect that even if an extra session was called the legislature would refuse to redistrict the State seems to us absurd. There are very few counties in the State which would suffer in representation even if the number of senators and representatives remained as at present.

* * * * *

There will be enough objections raised against the extra session without having the press of the northern part of the State put anything in its way.—[Ada Index.

We realize the importance of an extra session to the northwest providing the object sought could be gained but are we SURE it can? We know that the balance of power lies with those who oppose an extra session and is it not reasonable to suppose that the project will be fought and our object frustrated in the Legislature providing the govenor convenes it? This matter must be attended to after the U. S. census but it is optional with the Legislature to do it now or not as they choose. While it is true that the status of the south part would not change much our position would change very much and that is just what they fear. They do not intend to give up the balance of power until they are forced to and we cannot help ourselves. We may read what the verdict would be in the replies of the members of that body to the Evening Journal inquiries, and we think it policy to let well enough alone. If there was a ghost of a show for us it would be wise to incur the expense, but as there is not, we do not see the sense of adding to the burden of taxation already burdensome enough. THE JOURNAL does not oppose anything that will tend to the advancement of the interests of this great Northwest, but we do object to this expense of getting together that body of men when we can plainly see that it would be of no earthly avail. We will have to give it up, boys, and may as well do it gracefully.

RIEL CONVICTED.

The Leader of the Canadian Rebellion Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Hanged September 18th.

Pioneer Press.

REGINA, N. W. T., Special Telegram, Aug. 1.—Riel's trial concluded to-day. Four hours were occupied by the Judge reading over the evidence to the jury and charging them. He pointed out the duty of the jury to find the prisoner guilty unless thoroughly convinced that he was irresponsible and insane during the commission of his acts. The jury retired at 2:15. During their absence prisoner kneeled in the box and prayed audibly and fervently. He has scarcely eaten anything the past three days and nothing to-day. He was in the jury room during the recess to-day, sat on every one of the juror's chairs and prayed fervently on each, then sprinkled them with holy water. The jury was absent an hour and returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The foreman cried like a child when he announced the verdict. Riel remained on his knees praying until the verdict was announced, then jumped up, looking pale, but calm.

SENTENCED TO DIE.

After the verdict was rendered Riel was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed. He spoke two hours, showing the half-breed grievances since 1869, and asked that a commission be appointed to try him; also a commission of doctors to sit on him and see whether he was insane or not. The judge said none of the reasons offered had any weight, and advised the prisoner to prepare for the end. He then sentenced him to be hanged on the 18th of September next at Regina. Riel's counsel proclaim an intention of appealing the case at once.

NO HOPE FOR RIEL.

There is no doubt that the sentence will be executed, as Sir John Macdonald has frequently declared his intention of not interfering with the sentence, as in the Conner's murder case. He will likely swing before his counsel have an opportunity of bringing the case before the appeal courts. Sir John Macdonald will lose nothing politically by permitting the execution of the sentence. It has been contended that he would lose the support of a section of the French Canadians of Quebec if Riel is executed, but if so he will strengthen himself in Ontario by bringing to justice a man who is hated and despised through that province.

GEN. MIDDLETON,

when he was examined, took his position in the box with an air of importance, as if he were the great "I am" and everybody else was small potatoes and a few in a bill. He spoke sharply to the judge, snubbed one lawyer, told another he was talking nonsense, related how he had managed the campaign, took all the credit for the charge at Batoche and its capture, told how he had cussed his inferior officers for not obeying him at Batoche, spread on his judicious management of Riel, and finally strode out of the box with head to one side, and looking as proud as Cæsar must have felt after he had conquered Gaul. Riel's counsel, early in the trial, abandoned all efforts to cast any reflection upon the evidence of crown witnesses or seek to break it down in any way. The evidence was too direct and overwhelming, and the counsel for the defense, perceiving this, resolved to work the insanity plea for all it was worth.

A BAD CASE.

Ada Index.

Last Friday Drs. Stuart and Narum had some trouble in the latter's drug store on the West Side, during which Dr. Stuart either pushed or struck Narum so violently that he fell heavily. Dr. Narum, who was a cripple, sustained such injuries that he had to be taken to his room, where he sank rapidly, although under the care of three physicians. Death occurring Wednesday evening. Last Saturday Dr. Stuart was arrested on the charge of assault, plead guilty and was fined $25 and costs. The case terminating fatally he was arrested again on Thursday on the charge of murder, and is now in custody. A post mortem examination was held to-day by Drs. Buckley, of Fargo, Kurtz, of Moorhead, Just, of Crookston and Putnam and Koyl, the following being their report:

POST MORTEM

Held at Ada, Norman County, Minn., July 31, 1885, on Evan L. Narum, age 37. Autopsy 36 hours after death. Rigor mortis well marked. Considerable discoloration of abdomen and distension. Cademic ecchymoses very general over back of neck and most of dorsum. Froth at mouth. Head bent slightly to left and forwards. Neck enlarged on right posterior more than left. Left leg and thigh somewhat atrophied. Left knee anchylosed and bent at an angle of about 135 degrees. On turning body over on right side about 2 ounces of coffee-colored fluid ran from mouth. On removing brain no fracture of skull was found. Brain found normal in color, and general appearance. Right lateral curvature of upper part of spine was noticeable. Muscles of back and neck much congested. On section of same dark blood flowed freely. A fracture of the sixth cenical vertebre was found extending entirely through the bone. Complete anchylosis of cenical vertebre was found and partial of dorsal.

This afternoon an inquest is being held at the village hall. The jury are Chas. E. Cragin, Knut Larson, Henry Buss, S. A. Farnsworth, W. B. Sheffield and H. Harvey.

COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The County Board met at the Auditor's office and resolved itself into a Board of Equalization in due form, on July 20th, with M. R. Brown as chairman, and P. J. McGuire as Secretary of said board.

Decided that 4 horses and 2 cows assessed to Wm. Cunningham in Crookston, should be changed to town of Fanny. So ordered.

Assessment of Wm. Cronkshite, corrected by striking out three horses; also a similar correction in case of M. Biver and Robert Teal, all of Euclid.

July 21, 1885.

D. Jacobus objected to the valuation placed upon his electric light apparatus and explained that it was not appraised by the assessor but was placed upon the book by the city board. Laid over without action. The time until noon adjournment was taken up examining the assessment returns. Afternoon occupied same way.

July 22.

On motion the following parties were notified to appear before the Board on July 23d, at 9 a. m., viz: Felix Fournet, Rosenthal & Wile, Geo. Macdonell, W. B. Main & Co., S. F. Markham, M. Rauenbuchler and A. McKinnon. Examination of returns continued during the balance of the day.

July 23.

The parties notified to appear duly appeared and each and all protested against any special raise, insisting that their assessments were returned at as high rates as should be and no lower than seemed to them equitable and just as compared with other assessments on file with the Board.

On recommendation of P. C. Schmidt and E. A. Bradish, Messrs. Fontaine & Anglim, the Red River Lumber Co., and E. Hamery were notified to appear before the Board on Friday, July 31st, 1885, and after further examination of assessors reports, Board adjourned until Friday, July 31st, 1885.

July 31st.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, all members present. A clerical error in the assessment of C. S. Spendley was corrected.

Item 22 in the assessment of Fontaine & Anglim was stricken from the list as the entry was a clerical error.

The personal assessment of R. M. Davis was corrected by striking out seven horses that had been assessed in the town of Crookston.

Messrs. Fontaine & Anglim and E. Hamery appeared before the Board protesting against a raise in personal assessments.

The Board took the individual cases into consideration, fully discussing the same and as no grievances had been presented by any non-resident and no appeal seemed to have been made from the decisions of the town boards of review, it was decided that no special changes be made in the personal assessments of individuals; Messrs. Bradish and Schmidt voting against the motion.

The following changes were made in the valuation of buildings erected since the last general assessment, to-wit:

Lots 1 and 2, Block 1, Fletcher & Houston's Addition to Crookston raised to $1,000. Lot 7, Block 5, raised to $1,000. Lot 13, Block 3, raised to $1,000. Lots 6 and 7, Block 37, raised to $3,500. Lots 1 and 2, Block 2, South Crookston, raised to $1,000. Lots 10 and 11, Block 53, Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls, raised to $1,800.

The water power used by Lee & Herrick, which had been omitted by the assessor, was placed on the list at $1,250, Mr. Herrick being present and consenting. The water power used by the Crookston Roller Mills having been also omitted, was placed on the list at a valuation of $1,500.

A correction in the assessment of the Terrebonne Mills property of $7,000 was made for buildings destroyed by fire since the assessment.

M. R. Brown corrected an account of double assessment of $100 stock in the Northwestern Elevator Co.

The assessment of the sw¼ sw¼ Sec. 27, Fisher, raised $150 an account of building erected since May 1, 1884.

The average value of the following classes of personal property was placed as follows:

Horses 1 year old and over	$ 19
" 2 " "	35
" 3 " "	60
Cattle 1 " "	5
" 2 " "	10
Cows	16
Other cattle 3 years old and over	20
Working oxen	35
Sheep of all ages	1.50
Hogs	2
Organs	30
Pianos	100

Household furniture was raised 25 per cent. throughout the county.

Item 26 (relating to whiskey in bond, stock and furniture of sample rooms, &c.) was raised 33⅓ per cent.

Goods and Merchandise in the city of Crookston raised 20 per cent., excepting hardware.

The assessment of farming lands becoming taxable this year was equalized to correspond with the assessment for 1884.

The personal property of K. D. Chase and Eiken Bro's and A. E. Eiken, of the city of Crookston, which had been omitted by the assessor, was duly listed and placed on the assessment roll of said city.

On motion adjourned.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Clerk of Board.

Stewart in his "Cattle Feeding," comes to the aid of the dairyman, giving a number of different rations, all well adapted to milk production, based upon an analysis of the different foods, to determine their nutritive value and digestability. We give some of them below, with the cost, which latter, however, would vary in different localities:

Ration.		Cost cents.
No. 1	10 lbs. clover hay	4
	10 lbs. straw	2
	4 lbs. linseed meal	6
	2 lbs. cotton seed meal	2 5
	4 lbs. corn meal	3
	Cost of ration	20 5
No. 2	16 lbs. meadow hay	6 4
	8 lbs. wheat bran	6
	2 lbs. linseed meal	3
	6 lbs. corn meal	5
	Cost of ration	20 4
No. 3	18 lbs. corn fodder	4 5
	8 lbs. wheat bran	6
	4 lbs. cotton seed meal	5
	4 lbs. corn meal	3
	Cost of ration	18 5
No. 4	15 lbs. straw	8
	5 lbs. hay	2
	4 lbs. cotton seed meal	3
	3 lbs. malt sprouts	2
	Cost of ration	18
No. 5	10 lbs corn fodder	2
	10 lbs oat straw	2
	2 lbs linseed meal	3
	4 lbs malt sprouts	4
	10 lbs oat and corn meal	10
	Cost of ration	19
No. 6	60 lbs. corn ensilage	7½
	5 lbs hay	2½
	2 lbs linseed meal	2¼
	4 lbs bran	3
	Cost of ration	15¼
No. 7	60 lbs clover ensilage	9
	4 lbs corn meal	4
	Cost of ration	13
No. 8	40 lbs corn ensilage	5
	40 lbs clover	6
	8 lbs bran	3
	Cost of ration	14
No. 9	40 lbs corn ensilage	5
	40 lbs clover	6
	40 lbs millet	6
	Cost of ration	17

The last three are, of course, summer rations, the clover and the millet being fed green. These tables are worth preserving by every dairyman who is not the owner of Mr. Stewart's book or some other work of equal value. Mr. Stewart says of them: "Any of these rations would produce a large flow of milk and fully keep up the condition of the cow, adding to her weight, if her live weight were not more than 1,000 pounds. All of these rations would also produce a good quality of butter in winter. The esilage rations are the cheapest and would produce the largest flow of milk." The rations of Mr. C. R. Smith's noted cow, Mink, upon which she made a record of 96 pounds, were 6 quarts of corn meal and 6 quarts of oat bran, while on pasture.

GOOD POINTS IN THE HOLSTEINS.

In the Holstein the average farmer has a cow that will give him on an average from 6 to 10 gallons of milk a day, and from 10 to 20 lbs. of butter a week. And the texture and color of the butter is first-class. After the Tri-State fair, held at Toledo, Ohio, September last, embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, Mr. J. W. Rogers, of Pittsfield, O., said: "I made entries of one tub of factory and one of dairy butter, made from my Holstein full bloods and grades, and the committee awarded me first prizes on both. They claimed the butter was firmer and a better grain than any other exhibitee, and there was a large show of butter of good quality from Jersey and other milk stock."

I don't deny that the Jerseys will make more butter from a given amount of milk, but the larger flow of the Holsteins will more than make up the difference, and, contrary to the generally expressed opinions, I consider this an important item in favor of the Holsteins.

The Holstein milk, containing as it does a large per cent. of casein and other solids, is still worth half the price of new milk for making cheese and feeding new stock; and will largely help toward the keeping of the cows. Calves can be fattened on skimmed Holstein milk. A high authority states that he has produced a growth of 100 lbs. per month on calves fed only on Holstein skim milk after the cream had all been taken off. It is notorious that the small amount of skimmed milk left from the light yield of the noted butter breeds is almost entirely worthless for cheese or feeding young stock.

In all the leading cheese districts of the North, notably Northern New York, Northern Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and a large district of Indiana and Illinois, the factorymen are introducing the Holsteins."—[C. W. Carlton, in Ohio Farmer.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,120,375
Germania	2,700,720

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS JAMES NASH DID ON THE 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, execute and deliver to Louis Berthiaume a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, aforesaid, to secure the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00,) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, therein mentioned, whereby he did grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said Louis Berthiaume, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises and real estate, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four in block five—being all of block five—in Bottineau's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, which said indenture of mortgage duly acknowledged, was on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1883, at one o'clock and thirty minutes p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 161 thereof.

And whereas said indenture of mortgage and the notes thereby secured were duly assigned and transferred by said Louis Berthiaume to George Clement by an assignment duly executed by said Louis Berthiaume bearing date on the 18th day of May A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds for said Polk County on the 18th day of May A. D. 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "V" of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551 thereof.

And whereas, said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) as attorney's fees.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and there is now claimed to be due thereon the sum of seven hundred and seventy-eight 23-100 dollars ($778.23-100,) and twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) attorney's fees, as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such case made made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Polk County, in Crookston, in said county, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and charges of this foreclosure allowed by law.

Dated August 4th, 1885.

GEORGE CLEMENT,
Assignee for said Mortgagee.

OLIVIER & FARWELL,
Atty's for said Assignee, 336 Wabasha Street St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

City Meat Market.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

JEROME & ERWIN,
BROADWAY.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON - - MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE,
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS.

Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines
—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—
Sink Wells to any Depth
Desired to obtain
Flowing Water
Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

W L Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Frank M. Brown,
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALE
SOLICITED
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN,
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

The Keystone House
EUCLID, MINN.,
Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.
[18-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,
S. P. NORTON Proprietor.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, August 6, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb....Register.
L. K. Aaker....Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson....Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge....Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson....Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning....Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire....Auditor.
O. H. Lucken....Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey....Sheriff.
John Paterson....Register of Deeds.
John Leo....Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh....Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague....Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth....Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hatlestad....Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery....Surveyor.
H. Shephard....Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist....Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d " ....Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d " ....Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th " ....Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th " ....East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor....R. J. Montague
Recorder....John Moser
Treasurer....A. C. Cowing
Justices....G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly
Constables....H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney....Wm. Watts
City Engineer....E. C. Davis
Marshal....J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward....L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d " ....Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d " ....Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th " ....R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large....J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. Houre, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,409, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 00 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 33 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 53 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrama	5 08 "	6 13 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Duell J.	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 33 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 } D	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 10 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D	[illegible]	2 25 } D
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 00 }
1 48 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 03 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 20 "	Lacota	11 46 "
3 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

A. C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

CARD OF THANKS.

To Mayor Montague and the citizens of Crookston:

The Traveling Passenger Agents of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway take this means of thanking you for the very kind and hearty manner in which you welcomed them on their second trip to your beautiful city.

The drive over the city enabled us to form an estimate of the growth and prosperity you are enjoying. On all sides we noticed evidences of progress—new buildings being erected, manufacturies thriving, and merchants plying a lucrative business.

Few places indeed in the Northwest can boast of the advantages that nature has bestowed upon you. The magnificent water privileges that drive the machinery of your mills, your lumbering interests, and last, but not least, the rich and fertile country surrounding you in all directions place you in an enviable position. It is the diversity of resources that gives you the substantial growth that must bring permanent prosperity; it is this condition of affairs that is placing you in the front rank among the many thriving towns of Minnesota.

We note with pleasure, too, your many handsome private and public buildings—standing monuments of the enterprise of your people, who seem to be imbued with that spirit which brings success in a very large measure.

Again thanking you for your kindness, and wishing Crookston and her people all possible success, we are

Yours very truly,
TRAVELING PASSENGER AGENTS,
St. P., M. & M. Ry.

Crookston, July 30th, 1885.

Boiler Inspection.

The views of Mr. J. Wallace, as expressed in the JOURNAL of June 25th, are endorsed by Minneapolis boiler makers who forwarded the article to a leading St. Paul daily, requesting its insertion, with their hearty endorsement. They also pay Mr. Wallace a deserved compliment, saying that "he is a man of large experience and well knows whereof he speaks."

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

The privilege of oral argument before the Secretary is a matter of discretion and not of rights. (State of Oregon vs. U. S. Acting Sec. June 19, 1885.)

2d. A subject once disposed of by the proper Executive Department will be treated as finally settled, except under exceptional or anormalous circumstances. (Exparte. Carrick. Secretary. May 25, 1885.)

RAILROADS.

The matter of enforcement of the forfeiture of this grant having become a subject of Congressional consideration, selections by the company will not be authorized pending the determination of the question by Congress. (California & Oregon R. R. Co. Com'r. June 26, 1885.)

2d. The withdrawal of indemnity lands for the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. was unauthorized and is no bar to settlements on such lands. (Guilford Miller vs. N. P. R. R. Co. Com'r. July 13, 1885.)

TIMBER TRESPASS.

The measure of damage for boxing trees is the present and prospective injury to the trees caused thereby. (Acting Secretary. July 1, 1885.)

TIMBER CULTURE.

Officer before whom applicant is sworn to must certify that it was made within the land district wherein the land is situated. (Com's. June 16, 1885.(

DESERT LANDS.

The purpose of the law is to secure the actual and permanent reclamation of land which in its natural state is unproductive. Claimants must show that crops have been raised and that they were the result of the reclamation. (Court to Chas. Bradbury. July 23, 1885.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,379,676
Underwriters	3,690,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSES & MOECKEL.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants, who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.81-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Generenx, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached: it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 14th, A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES, Mortgagee.

J. P. Dosh & D. H. Fisk,
[12-17] Attorneys.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. The State of Minnesota to C. R. Plum and Ella Plum, Defendants.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said County on the 18th day of August 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office in the City of Crookston, in said County to answer to W. F. Zwickey in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said W. F. Zwicker for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July A. D. 1885.

GEO. H PALMER,
[13-15] Justice of the Peace.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 29th, 1885, viz: PAUL MATHEW, H'd No. 6,518, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cyrille Beauchene, Joseph Beauchene, Israel Goyette and Joseph Goyette, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[13-19] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk.

Erick Bonson, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Olson, Defendant.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest on the same from the 29th day of December 1883, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated July 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN N. IVES,
[11-20] Plaintiff's Att'y, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-seven dollars, ($37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Leonard Beauchaine, an unmarried man, to John Cromb, bearing date the 4th day of September A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1882, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 243, that there is now due on said mortgage $37, that there is yet to become due thereon $383, and no action or proceding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section fourteen in Township one hundred and fifty north, of Range forty-six west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres according to the United States Government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., July 29th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB, Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & WIGHT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [15-21]

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT.

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea and Olerion Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedee Lusia and Ida Lusia, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of four hundred ninety-five ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., June 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on August 11th, 1885, viz: SYNNEVA R. RONGEN, D. S. No. 9174, for the nw¼ S. 26, T. 148, R. 45. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Hanson, Tollef Olson, John Jeutvold and Knut Arneson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[10-15] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 14th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Holm against Fred D. Farnham for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8,513, dated March 12th, 1884, upon the e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 S. 30, T. 154, R. 46, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of September 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[12-17] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } District Court,
County of Polk. } ss. 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 15th day of Aug. 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

Dated June 27th, 1885.
H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [10-16]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication July 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-eight and 33-100 dollars, ($228.33-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Victor Stoneburg, a single man, mortgagor to Myron Collins, mortgagee, bearing date the 29th day of January A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of February A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 332 and 333, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot one (1,) block forty four (44,) of the townsite of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, thence east along Sixth Street fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence west fifty (50) feet to Birch Street, thence south along Birch Street to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 14th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

MYRON COLLINS,
Mortgagee.

PIERCE & WILKINSON, Att'ys for
[10-16] Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bantin and Bridget Bantin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100,) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.00-100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Stanislaus N. Martinitz and Amalia V. Martinitz, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company, of London (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 274, 275, 276 and 277, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine and 24-100 dollars, ($3,169.24-100,) which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for ($2,800,) bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 12th day of December 1888, with interest thereon from date until paid at eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached. It being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due thereon January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Monday the 31st day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and one hundred dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-nine (49) west, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres.

Dated July 15th 1885.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, of London, (Limited,)—Mortgagee.
J. P. Dosh & D. H. Fisk,
Attorneys of Mortgagee. [12-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 21st, 1885, viz: ANNA A. ANDERSON, Pre. D. S., No. 8,925, for the lot three (3,) S. 5, T. 147, R. 43. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Simonson, Andrew Grundy, P. Jonson and R. Christopherson, all of town of Garden, Polk Co., Minn.

[12-17] JOHN CROMB, Register.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies', Misses', Children and Gentlemen.

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.

T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY,

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, AUGUST 13, 1885. NO. 16.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	3 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	85 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second-Class matter.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' MEETING
JULY 27TH, 1885.

Board met in regular session at 2 p. m., all members present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The petition from citizens of the western portion of the county asking aid to construct ditches between the towns of Roame and Vineland and up to the town line between the towns of Andover and Hammond, was duly presented to the Board, and on motion the sum of five hundred dollars appropriated to aid said towns of Andover, Hammond, Roame and Vineland in constructing a ditch from the west line of the town of Andover and Hammond westerly between the towns of Roame and Vineland to the east line of Sec. 31, town of Roame.

On motion the sum of $8 per month was allowed Alex Pillou, Jr., for board and care of a pauper girl, residing in the 4th Commissioner District.

A petition from the citizens of Reis, praying that the liquor licenses granted in said town be revoked was presented, as also a numerously signed remonstrance against said revocation. The matter being duly considered, and it appearing that no charge was made against the parties so licensed for any violation of law, it was decided to take no action in the premises.

The claim of F. J. Rothpletz for court calendar and stationery was allowed.

The bond of Geo. J. McManus, as Surveyor General of logs, was duly approved.

The petition of Ole Christianson, of Lowell, asking that poor aid be granted Hans Paulson and wife and the sum of $12 per month was voted for that purpose.

The Auditor was ordered to request C. P. Jones to send a man to Red Lake Falls to tighten the braces on the new bridge at that point.

July 28th.

Fractional Tp. 150, R. 40, was attached to School District No. 131.

The claim of Ole I. Hoguick amounting to $25 was audited and allowed at $3.

Mrs. E. Sankey appeared before the Board and made application for compensation for board for a pauper. Rejected.

The application of J. C. Terryll to paint the roof of the court house with liquid slating at $1.25 per sq. was accepted and the chairman was authorized to superintend the work.

The sum of $6 per month was voted Tollef Halvorson for board and attendance for sick child. The amount to be drawn from the poor fund and the allowance to continue until countermanded by Commissioner Bradish.

The sum of $3 per week was allowed Mr. Dawley for boarding pauper, in the 4th District, also the sum of $6 per month for 3 months was appropriated for the support of Mrs. Alex. Larson and family in the 4th Dist.; also $10 per month for the support of Johana Pearson.

Request of John Paterson for privilege of keeping private abstract book in safe, granted. Hon. R. Reynolds, District Court Judge, was tendered the use of the room, in the northwest corner of hall of court house for office purposes.

The janitors salary was fixed at $45 per month.

The purchasing committee, (the Chairman and Auditor) having requested tenders from blank book manufacturers, for furnishing record books, submitted bids from Pioneer Press Co., and Geo. D. Barnard & Co. Refered to Schmidt and McGuire who reported in favor of the P. P. for record books and Geo. D. Barnard & Co. for the balance. Report adopted.

July 29th.

After deliberating on the expenditures needed for road and bridge purposes for the year, it was decided that the road and bridge tax shall be expended in the District in which the same shall be collected.

A petition from taxpayers of the 5th Dist. asking aid to build the approaches to the county bridge at East Grand Forks was presented, duly considered and $600 appropriated for said purposes, Com'r Sullivan to have supervision of the work.

On recommendation of Com'r Goodrich $50 was appropriated to aid in building a bridge in Liberty near the ½ stake on the north line of Sec. 28, order not to be issued until work is done and accepted by Com'r Goodrich. Com'r Schmidt offered the following resolution:

Resolved—That Dr. Philip Beaupre be requested to file with the clerk of the District Court his diploma, license, or certificate, authorizing him to practice medicine within the State, within 30 days from date as required by law, and that he shall draw no pay as county physician until he complies with the requirements of this resolution. Adopted.

The bond of B. Firan was directed to be filed with Justice G. H. Palmer.

A petition, asking for a change in the Sand Hill county road, was referred to Goodrich and Schmidt with instructions to inspect the proposed change and report at next meeting.

Petition for change in the boundaries of School Dist. No. 12 received and hearing set for next session.

Motion of Com'r Bradish to allow compensation to the editor of the Bulletin was lost.

Liquor license of Geo. Peterson granted, and bond approved.

Offer of Geo. H. Skuse to furnish complete maps with full notes of each town in the county laid on table.

T'p 147, R. 49 organized and named "Hendrix," first meeting to be held on August 19th at the house of John A. Ostlund; John Anderson, I. Shystad and John Ostland, judges, and Chas. Lindell and John Olsen clerks of election.

Liquor license granted to Andrew Bakken, of Tilden, and Petter Gilly, East Grand Forks. Bonds presented and approved.

A road petition from St. Hilaire was laid over.

A petition from Bygland, asking for a bridge was rejected.

A hearing having been given in the matter of a petition of S. Shultz, praying that his farm be detached from School District No. 130 and attached to School Dist. No. 124, and no objection being found the petition was granted.

The school petition of Jas. McDonald was rejected.

A petition for changing the boundaries of school districts No. 56 and 84 was presented and hearing ordered at next regular session.

School district No. 139, comprising Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in Tp. 148, R. 41, was organized.

A hearing having been given all parties interested in the matter of the division of school district No. 55, it was ordered that Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in Tp. 149, R. 46, and all of Sections 35 and 36, in Tp. 150, R. 46, lying south of Red Lake River, be detached from said District No. 55; further ordered that all of said territory so detached, together with all that portion of Section 25 lying south of Red Lake River, in Tp. 150, R. 46, be organized into a new district, No. 140.

Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18, in Tp. 150, R. 42, were organized into a new school district, No. 142.

School district No. 143 was organized comprising the s½ of Sections 7, 8 and 9, all of sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, and n½ of Sections 16, 21, 28 and 33, in Tp. 154, R. 48.

School district No. 144 was organized, comprising the s½ of Sections 10, 11 and 12, and all of Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, 27, 34 and 35, and the east half of Sections 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33, Tp. 154, R. 48.

July 30.

School district No. 145 was organized comprising Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, Tp. 148, R. 40.

The northeast quarter of Tp. 149, R. 42 was organized into a new school district, No. 146.

School district No. 147 was organized comprising the s½ of Sections 11, 12, and all of Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, Tp. 154, R. 45.

School district No. 148, comprising Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, Tp. 152, R. 42.

The individual school petitions of the Angus Stock and Farming Co., and W. H. Winchester, were received and a hearing set for next session.

School district No. 149 was organized comprising sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18 in T'p 153, R. 44 and Sections 1, 12, and 13 of T'p 153, R. 45.

Sections 14 and 23 and the s½ of Sec. 11 in T'p 154, R. 50, were attached to school district No. 50.

The school petition of E. E. Anderson and others from River Falls and Roxbury for changing the boundaries of a school district received and a hearing set for next regular session.

School district No. 150, comprising Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 T'p 149, R. 46.

The school petition of John E. Dahl and others, praying that a new school district be formed of portions of Rosebud and Sletton townships was rejected owing to the disapproval of the Superintendent.

A petition for detaching the w½ of Section 31, T'p 152, R. 49, was rejected.

The following names selected for jury lists:

GRAND JURORS.

Thomas Nesbit.
Robert Anderson.
Jas. T. Sullivan.
John Enright.
R. H. Bryson.
Henry Spencer.
B. Sampson.
John Tenney.
Harry Wyand.
Moses Bray, Jr.
George Crocker.
J. W. Dillon.
A. W. Mott.
F. S. Hayes.
Thos. Wilcox.
A. R. Erwin.
Hugh Galbraith.
Christopher Houston.
Wm. Campion.
Frank Bivins.
Jas. C. O'Brien.
Charles Misner.

PETIT JURORS.

Wm. Gunness.
John Driscoll.
George Barlow.
E. Fallen.
Thomas Patterson.
Daniel Johnson.
F. G. Sanden.
Earl Fosten.
Fowler Middleton.
H. J. Hanson.
Ole Hanson.
Henry Toussaint.
W. Lemmon.
Benjamin Way.
Wm. Smith, Jr.
Eugene Winslow.
Tarra Johnson.
Dexter Overholt.
John Chilbach.
Christopher Hanson.
Fred Stevens.
M. H. Franklin.
Moses Allard.

On motion the chairman was authorized to make such changes in the court room as he deems advisable.

On motion the Auditor was authorized to advertise in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL for tenders for fuel for court house and jail and boarding paupers, and in the Red Lake Falls Messenger for furnishing medicines and medical attendance, including surgery, to the poor in the 1st and 4th districts, including the 13 Tps.

The delinquent personal taxes for 1881 were cancelled except the following: C. F. Gunnis, Richard Huot and Andrew Walker, of Keystone. For the years of 1882-'83.

Stork Anderson, Andover	'82
Ole Vold, of Andover,	'82
Knut Ormundson, Bygland	'83
Jas. Greengalgh, Crookston	'82
H. Pire, Crookston	'82 and '83
P. A. Dufour, Crookston	'82
August Koeppe, Crookston	'82
John Poners, Crookston	'82
Chas. Truax, "	'83
Louis Touchette "	'83
Frank Ives "	'83
J. O. Mathews "	'83
T. H. Perkins, Euclid	'82
Fred Cronkhite "	'83
Geo. Messick, "	'83
Peter Genereoux, Fairfax	'82 and '83
Benjamin Milette, "	'82
I. B. Kidder, Fanny	'82
A. J. Adams, "	'82
N. S. & R. L Dunbar Fanny	'82
Chris Nelson, Fanny	'83
J. B. B. Sprague, Fanny	'83
Gunder Danielson, Fisher	'82
Wm Torgenson, " for	'83
H. B. Haney, Fisher, for	'82
Richard White, Fisher, for	'83
T. B. Welsh Fisher, for	'83
Warren Sanford, Garfield, for	'82
C. Montcalm, Gentilly, for	'83
Tolef Olson, Grand Forks	'82
Peninger & Anderson, Grand Forks	'82
W. H. Penninger, Grand Forks, for	'83
Thos. White Grand Forks, for	'83
John Bashea, Huntsville, for	'83
James Cumings, Huntsville, for	'83
W. C. Parker, Huntsville, for	'83
Geo. Furror, Keystone, for	'83
Geo. Rutherford, Keystone	'83
John Scott, Keystone, for	'83
Andrew Walker, Keystone	'83
Celina Parquereo, Gentilly	'82
Toussaint Beaudry, Gentilly	'83
Eugene Clark, Lambert	'83
James O'Neill, Lambert	'83
M. Comery, Liberty	'83
Joseph LaPlante, Louisville	'83
J. C. Davis, Lowell and Fairfax,	'82 a '83
E. Demaris, Lowell	'83
Alfred LeBebvre, Lowell	'83
Alex Dillon, Jr., Polk Center	'82
Alfred Bresette, Red Lake Falls	'82, '83
E. J. Bischoff, "	'82
Ole Anderson, Reis,	'82 and '83
Carl Swenson, Rocksbury	'83
G. A. Palmer, Rocksbury,	'83
Engebrit Goodvarg, Roame	'83
Lyman Soule, Russia	'83
Henry Rayment, Terrebonne '82 and	'83
Nere Goudette, " '82 and	'83
Joseph Vali, Terrebonne	'82
John Hanson, Hubbard	'82
Philip Henry, Tilden	'83
Napoleon Fontaine, Tilden	'83
T. J. West, Woodside	'83
T. Schaontzsen, 3d. dist	'82
Louis Derorin, 4th dist	'82
Ole Jorgen, Sandsville	'82
M. Ingdofsky, Northland	'82
P. B. Jewell, 5th dist	'82
Antoine Kluzack, Tabor	'82
Jennie Miller, 5th dist	'82
W. Mickelucky, Northland	'82
F. M. Aldrich, Huntsville	'82
Victor Bowen,	'82
M. Collins,	'82
Bender, Freed & Hammel, Crookston	'82

The following amounts were levied as a tax on the taxable property of the county for the year 1885, to-wit:

For general county expenses	$32,500
For support of the poor	2,500
For roads and bridges	6,000
For int. on bonds & sinking fund	8,000

and one mill general school tax.

C. M. Ohl, of Beltrami, and T. S. Davison, of Mallory, were appointed text book agents, with bonds fixed at $500.

A petition from the citizens of Godfrey was presented, asking that aid be given to repair the Maple Lake road. After due discussion the Board decided not to grant the petition at present.

On application of Jas. Hill the penalties were abated on the taxes levied and unpaid against the ne¼ Sec. 8, Tp. 150, R. 47.

The claim of Terry & Collins for conveying a petit jury in a civil case, was rejected, as it was not a legal charge against the county.

Commissioner Sullivan was authorized to purchase a ticket for sending a poor soldier to the soldiers' home, and the auditor was instructed to issue a warrant for the amount so expended.

The application of I. U. Jennings for correction of assessment on certain lands in Fairfax Tp., was laid over for further consideration.

The several claims for expenses in small pox cases in the vicinity of Fosston were, upon recommendation, referred back for correction.

John Ives, Esq., was employed to prosecute the collection of the personal tax of Messrs. Bender, Fried & Hammel for the year 1883, as Mr. Leo, the county attorney, is the attorney for said firm at the time action was begun by the county by Wm. Watts, the then county attorney.

On application of W. B. Roberts the sum of $37.25 was ordered refunded for 1883 taxes erroneously paid on some railroad land in Nesbit.

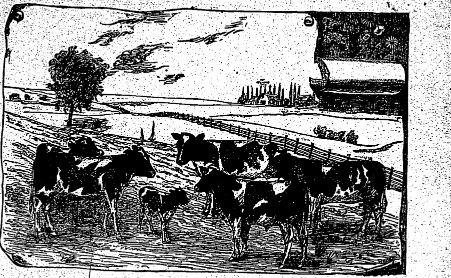
The taxes on e½ nw¼ and lot 1, in Sec. 21, Tp. 151, R. 44, for years prior to 1884, were ordered refunded as said land was not taxable for said years.

The personal tax of W. B. Roberts, in Nesbit, for the year 1884, was abated to $4.98.

Sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, Township 150, Range 41 were detached from Dist. No. 76 and organixed into a new school district No. 151.

The se¼ of Sec. 31, and the s½ of Sec. 32, Tp. 152, R. 49, was detached from school district No. 85, and attached to Dist. No. 31.

Sections 16, 17 and 18, Tp. 152, R. 49 were detached from Dist. No. 31, and sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18, Tp. 152, R. 49, organized into a new district, No. 152.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

WM. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, August 13, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

A fine thunder shower on Tuesday evening.

Hon. B. Sampson commenced cutting barley on Monday.

Grand Forks is in the throes again over the Walker mill project.

Remember the Silver King, at the Opera House, Crookston, Monday evening, Aug. 17th.

Don't fail to contract for your coal at McKinnon Bro's, who will guarantee prices until spring.

The Episcopal parsonage is up and nearly enclosed and when finished will be a fine building.

The Mountain Pink Co., greeted a good audience on Friday evening and gave general satisfaction.

Order your coal from McKinnon Bro's before the raise. Contracts made for the season at to-day's prices.

Our boys were not satisfied with the awards made by the Grand Forks turnament, by all we are able to find out they are right.

Don't fail to take your best girl to see the Silver King, Monday evening, August 17th, at the Opera House. Its worth the time and money.

G. M. Barber is adding 10x20 feet on the back of his building on Second street, occupied as a clothing store. He will also put in a new front.

C. H. Saake has painted his store up in fine shape, outside and in, and has also received a fine stock of jewelry. Call on Saake and give him your order.

The past week has been a trying one for the crops. A devastating hailstorm, rainstorms innumerable together with very hot sultry weather makes the outlook very blue.

The Silver King Combination on Saturday night drew a good housn and were well liked, some claiming the best in the business. They will reappear on Monday evening next.

Memorial services were observed in Crookston as per program published last week and well attended. The parade was a fine one and balance of the services appropriate.

In consequence of the war among coal dealers, prices are lower than heretofore. Now is the time to place your orders with McKinnon Bro's for the best and cheapest coal.

The tedium of our sick room was relieved by a beautiful boquet of bright flowers, sent us by the kindness of Mrs. C. P. Hathaway, who has our sincere thanks.

S. P. Norton, of the Commercial Hotel, reports a good business in his line. When in the city call at the Commercial and get a good square meal. S. P. knows how to get one up.

The hail storm which visited this section on Friday last broke a large number of window glass on the hill, some of the houses losing nearly all the lights facing the south and east.

The residence of Jack McLaren, in Carman, took fire Sunday afternoon and was totally destroyed, together with most of its contents, only a few things in the lower story being saved. We did did not learn how it took fire.

W. R. Dunn, formerly editor of the Chronicle, but now of Fredonia, in Southern Kansas, at which point he is about establishing a paper, is spending a few days with his many friends in this city. W. R. looks as good as new.

Don't you forget it! Harry Miner's Silver King, Monday, Aug. 17th. Reserved seats on sale at the Opera House box office, Saturday and Monday. Go and see little Winnie Shanon and little Lillie Farren. It is worth your time.

Bray & O'Brien have received a large supply of belting, packing and machine oil. They are also prepared to make new smokestacks and repair old ones. The boys have all they can do, but do not be afraid to call on them if in need of anything in their line.

Ole Bjoin came up from the Thirteen Towns this week where he has been on his claim for some weeks past. He brought in a sample of wheat from the town of Sletten the heads of which were some 4 inches long. Ole says crops out there look fine.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the Baptist chapel next Thursday, Aug. 20th, at 3 o'clock p. m. All the members are earnestly requested to be present, it being the annual election of officers. All the ladies of the different churches who are not members are cordially invited to be present.

The Chicago Inter Ocean has this to say of "the Silver King" which is to be produced at the Opera House, in this city, on Monday evening, Aug. 17th:

"It has much genuine sentiment. It has a great deal of that level of human nature that makes the whole world kin."

Box office open Saturday and Monday.

MENTOR, Aug. 5, 1885.

ED. JOURNAL: Prospects of the crops do not seem to improve. The rust seems to be developing in places. Roots are nearly all dead, some of them being entirely rotten. Heavy frost last night. Haying has just commenced. Some wheat will be cut this week. [illegible]

H. S. ATTIX.

Terrific Hailstorms.

On Friday this vicinity was visited by a terrific hailstorm, the first of the season. It had been a hot, sultry day up until the afternoon when threatening clouds appeared and it was evident that a large sized thunder and lightning storm had started for this vicinity, and appearances were not deceiving, for one of the biggest storms of the season was upon us, accompanied by rain, wind and hail. Great damage was done in a very few moments, the most serious being along the river. Of those who have lost from a trifle to all are reported: Chris Houston, a few acres; H. Steege, a few acres; Sam Greenhalgh, considerable; James Greenhalgh, Jr., all; Chris Sathre, considerable; Phil Porger, all; A. J. Kelley, serious loss; A. N. Hopkins, serious loss; J. T. Moore, 500 acres pounded into the ground; the Wyand boys considerable damage; E. O. Flanders, severe loss. There are doubtless many others of whom we have had no report as the storm went N. N. E. from here, although it is impossible to tell what it did as its course here was very erratic and zig zag—fields that were apparently directly in the track of the storm escaping without damage, while others out of line were struck. These visitants have been altogether too numerous this summer to be altogether pleasant. The Kittson County Enterprise, in its last issue, gives an account of a fearful storm on August 2d, accompanied by hail, wind and rain, destroying thousands of acres of wheat. Capt. H. W. Donaldson writes that paper in relation to his own share as follows:

"Our loss at Two River farm is fully 1,200 acres of the choicest wheat then growing in Kittson County, 400 acres of choice oats, 75 acres of choice barley, and the entire garden. Nearly the whole crop is irreparably lost. Out of 1,850 acres of grain growing I do not expect to run the reaper over more than 300 acres. I consider our loss at fully $25,000. We have been very fortunate for the last five years, not having met with any misfortunes, but at last we got a blow 'below the belt.'"

"The Silver King."

New York Music and Drama:

"The Silver King" is a strong, forcibly written and well-knit drama, full of human interest and feeling. Instead of depending as in "The World," on the stage scenery and effects (although very fine), or as in "The Lights 'o London," on the portrayal of eccentric characters, "The Silver King" relies for attractiveness on incidents which arouse human interest in the hero and his family. Everybody who sees either of the two current attractions at Wallack's and the Union Square will want to see the other, if only to note the admirable contrast between the two in constsuction and treatment. And every one who sees "The Silver King" will note the great difference of interest and feeling excited by its story from the sensations which were produced on the mind by "The World," and "Lights 'o London." Admirable as these dramas were, they do not compare in strength with "The Silver King." The piece has more material, with literary and dramatic merit, than any play for the last century.

By special request Harry Miner's Silver King Company will return and give a performance at the Opera House on Monday evening, Aug. 17th. They are all good artists. Little Winnie Shanon and Lillie Farren are grand. Box office open on Saturday and Monday. Secure your seats early.

$300 to loan on good security. Short time. STEENERSON & McMANUS.

The French Canadians of Crookston have organized a permanent association under the name of "Association St. Jean Baptiste de Crookston," and the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President—Lewis Fontaine.
1st Vice President—Frank Jerome.
Recording Secretary—F. E. LePage.
Ass't Rec'd Secretary—Damase Bray.
Corresp. Secretary—Frank Benoit.
Treasurer—Auguste Munn.
Ass't Treasurer—W. A. Lanclot.
Col. Treasurer—Louis Dalaire.
Marshalls—Abraham Munn.
—Ambroise Emond.
Private Comite—Arthur Dufresne.
—Edmond Brousseare.

$100 to $1,000 to loan on good real estate or chattel security, for one year or less. STEENERSON & McMANUS.

The following report from Dist. No. 61, shows the average scholarship of those who attended the final examination of the term ending August 1st. School closed with a picnic dinner and a few appropriate exercises, which were enjoyed by all present.

A CLASS.	
Myrtie Stoddard	93
Minnie Smith	92
Edith Benjamin	85
Archie Smith	71
B CLASS.	
Olive Snedeker	87
Emma Attix	82
Eddie Tice	81
Charlie Hayes	79
Ina Van Tuyl	78
C CLASS.	
Tommy Magee	89
Louie Attix	89
Lettie Brown	88
Florence Snedeker	87
Lillian Robinson	85
Willie Tice	76
PRIMARY.	
Cassie Smith	85
Nellie Van Tuyl	93
Nellie Attix	90
Edna Benjamin	89
Henry Overholt	88
Bertie Van Tuyl	81
Scottie Magee	80
Nellie Overholt	80

HELEN E. STODDARD, Teacher.

Skating Race.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: There was a very exciting race at the rink last night between Carruth, of Crookston, and Walker, of Winnipeg. They started at the ring of the bell from opposite corners. Walker gained about 30 feet in the first few laps and both men were skating like the wind. Walker held his advantage for about six laps but the terrible strain began to tell on him and the Crookston man began to gain. The vast assemblage in the rink went wild and the cheering was great and continued until Carruth was following his man within a few feet. Watching his chance he passed him on the corner and again the loud cheering of the audience encouraged him. Walker was rattled and fell down and in a little while Carruth was at his heels again. The Winnipeg man was hot, done some swearing, but it was no use, as Carruth won the race easily by a lap and a half.

Sealed Proposals for Coal.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 3d, 1885.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Polk Co., Minn., on the 15th day of September 1885, for furnishing coal at the Court house in said city.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

[16-18] P. J. McGUIRE, County Auditor.

We will loan $200 for three or four months on chattel security.

[14-16] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

Sealed Proposals for Wood.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 3d 1885.

Sealed propcsals for furnishing 20 cords of green body wood at the county jail, will be received by the Board of County Commissioners on the 15th day of September 1885.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

[16-18 P. J. McGUIRE, County Auditor.

To Boardinghouse Keepers.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 3d 1885.

Sealed proposals for boarding county paupers will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Polk Co., on the 15th day of September 1885.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

[16-18] P. J. McGUIRE, County Auditor.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday evening August 19th, 1885, at the Chamber rooms for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the River Improvement Convention, to be held at St. Paul, Minn., on the 3d day of September 1885.

JOHN McLEAN, Secretary. JOHN CROMB, President.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

NOTICE.

Everybody is hereby cautioned not to buy a certain promissory note for $100 given by me to O. C. Rasmuson in 1880. The said note is a fraud as the property for which it was given was never delivered to me, and on demanding the note back it has been with the intent to defraud, withheld from me and tried to be disposed of. A similar notice was put in the Ada paper about two years ago by me.

[15-17] DR. A. NELSON.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending August 10th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say, "advertised."

Dunn, Mrs John
Flanders, Charley
Johns, Wm
Rosster, Andreas M
Thelsen, P
Wittscarw, M
E K Edward
Ole C Johnson
Rogers Fletchers

ALEX. McKINNON, P. M.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers,

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, - - - MINN.

Cash advances on consignments.

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine

Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor

Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

A Full Supply of Binding Twine.

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Furniture Store,

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Preserve Your Roofs

BY THE USE OF

Terryll's

Liquid Slating

Absolutely Fire Proof.

Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!

TERRYLL & MILLER,

Crookston, Minn.

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOY WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

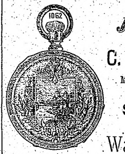
OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

CALL ON THE

C. H. SAAKE, JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.



Special Bargains

—IN—

Watches and Chains.

You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have

Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated

Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

THE PRIDE OF THE FARMERS.

A Glance at the Busy Scenes at the Fair Grounds, Where Six Hundred Workmen are Employed—The Exhibition Building Approaching Completion—Owners of Fine Stock and Others Taking Great Interest.

Pioneer Press August 6th.

A busy scene met the eye of a Pioneer Press reporter Saturday as he surveyed the rapidly progressing work at the State Fair grounds, where 600 toilers under an energetic management are rearing a monument to the enterprise and liberality, and weaving fresh laurels for the pride and glory of the North Star State. Order has risen out of the chaos of preparation, giving intelligible promise of the results of the next five weeks. Some of the numerous buildings are nearly finished and all have reached the point which assures the timely completion of all the contemplated arrangements by Sept. 7th, the date set for the opening of the Minnesota State fair. That the exposition will be a grand success the energy displayed by the manage and the interest developed among the stock interests of this and adjoining States leave no room for doubt. The situation of the grounds is all that could be desired, both in point of accessibility and in the extent and lay of the grounds. One of the first points that strikes a critical observer upon a survey of the two hundred acre tract is the opportunities for pleasing effects in landscape gardening. The north, east and south sides are high and undulating; the center is low; while on the west is a prominent knoll, presenting a fine view of the grounds and surrounding country. But comparatively little will be done toward laying out the grounds this year, the expense and lack of time forbidding. The projected boulevards from the two cities are as yet in an unsettled state, leaving the one good road from Hamline, the only route by carriage. The St. Paul & Northern Pacific road will establish a depot near the grounds, and the Manitoba has already entered the grounds with three tracks, at the end of which will be added a depot and turntable.

THE BUILDINGS.

Turning to the buildings, the main hall, 30x242 feet, situated near the eastern side of the grounds, fronting the St. Paul entrance, makes a striking impression upon the visitor. It is of pleasing and graceful proportions, but not imposing. Like most wooden buildings, it belongs to no particular style of architecture, though savoring somewhat of the Reaissance. It is cruciform in shape, the center being surmounted by a dome eighty feet in diameter, with 100 feet of clear space between the floor and the interior apex, and rising to the height of 150 feet from the ground to the top of the lanteen. It will be sheeted with tin and pierced at its base by sixty-four windows. No lookout will be provided, through a most magnificent view of both cities could be obtained from the top. Each wing consists of a nave and aisles, the former thirty feet in height, and lighted at the top by a continuous row of windows on each side. The aisles on each side are fifteen feet in height, with walls of brick, surrounded by a continuous row of windows, the pandrels of which consist of rough-cast plastering.

The flooring in this building is mostly laid, the windows are all in, and the dome will in a day or two, again rear its skelton shape against the sky, it having been blown over during the recent storm. Altogether it is very attractive and a success, both as to design and construction. Like the rest of the building it has been built with a view to stability and permanence. It is strongly bolted and bound together, all objectionable material eliminated, and every step in its construction has been closely watched by the architect, Mr. Brodie, of Minneapolis. A little to the north stands the machinery hall, similar in design and construction to the wings of the main exhibition hall. It is 64x128 feet in dimensions, and is now under the hands of the painters. Ranged on one side, close by, will be three machinery sheds, 54x200 feet each. In this vicinity also will stand the dairy and poultry buildings, of smaller dimensions, and planned with reference to their general uses.

FACILITIES FOR SPEEDING.

On the north side of the grounds is the center of attraction for the friends of the turf—the arena within which equine blood will win fame. The track, which will be turned over to the speeders in a day or two, is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best in this part of the country, as far as they have yet had an opportunity to observe. It is an exact mile, sixty feet wide, drained with tile, with a slight downward grade on the home-stretch, and in construction consists of a bed of sand, topped by a foot of black soil, giving it the elasticity which is such an important requisite. Along the south side of the track, and set at a slight angle to the home-stretch, is the amphitheatre, 592x60 feet, seating capacity 15,000. It is two stories in height, with the center and end sections of three stories, and will contain seventy-four private boxes, arranged along the front of the second story. On the same side of the track and to the south, are the trotting stables, six in number, 224x72 feet each, thoroughly ventilated, containing sixteen stalls, with twelve-foot posts, and roof projecting six feet. On the south side, and to the east, are located the exhibition stock barns proper. Of these, four are for the display of horses. They are 54x144 feet, side posts 70 feet, center posts 78 feet, with 28 feet passage way. Each barn is well lighted and ventilated, and contains fifty-two stalls, the height at the head being 10 feet. The four cattle barns are 68x142 feet, posts 9 and 18 feet at side and center respectively, with a passageway of 16 feet in the center and 10 feet along the sides. Each building contains 44 double stalls, 81 feet long, well lighted and ventilated. Some distance in the rear will be found the sheds for the sheep and hogs, built like the others, in the most approved style. All the buildings are plentifully supplied with water, the water system consisting of three 50,000 gallon tanks, with windmills, connected by underground pipes with the various buildings.

THE EXHIBITS.

Probably the principal, though by no means the exclusive, interest will center on the stock exhibit, both racing and fancy. The stockmen of adjoining States have many of them expressed an intention to enter herds, some coming from Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska as well as nearer States. This feature of the exposition will be of great value to the stock interests of the State, now in their infancy. The main building, which will contain the miscellaneous exhibits will number among its attractions the displays to be made by the Omaha, St. Paul & Duluth and Minneapoles & St. Louis railway companies, and also the State exhibit which attracted so much attention at New Orleans last winter. About two-thirds of the latter will be on hand, the perishable nature of a part of it and the great cost forbidding the reproduction of the entire display. A large part of the exhibit is now stored on the grounds, and the supplementary portions will soon be on hand. The exhibit is in charge of D. E. Bailey, who was secretary of the State commission at New Orleans during the late exposition. There is some probability of the display going to the Crescent City again on the reopening of the exposition, and it will probably visit London on the occasion of the great American exposition there next year.

The principal features to appear here are Pillsbury's, Washburn's & Crosby & Co's flour exhibit, the State Fish commission's exhibit, and the newspaper, amber cane sugar and syrup, wine, educational and lumber exhibits. Many other features of smaller extent will appear, and the State's exhibit will prove one of the main attractions of the main hall. All the railroads centering in St. Paul have made a half-rate on all displays from outside the State, and will give free transportation both ways to consignments from points within the State.

PROLONGING THE LIFE OF A COW.

A writer in the Agricultural Gazette (Ireland) says the actual average life of a cow is eight years, yet her productive life may be prolonged to twenty years The best cow he owns is the 13th calf of her dam. He knows of an Ayrshire cow that gave 13 quarts of milk in a day when with her 18th calf, and when she was too old for age to be indicated by her horns. He asks in view of these and other similar instances, why are cows useless at eight years old? A cow properly cared for is then at her prime, and may compare with a man forty years old. At such an age a man has twenty years of vigorous, useful life at least before him, and by husbanding his powers ten years more may be added. A cow may just as well add six years more to her eight, and will beyond a doubt if she is well used, and still yield a better profit to her owner than a four-year-old cow. Thus the productive life of a cow may be actually doubled by good care and usage. But how is this lengthened period of usefulness to be gained? In the first place, longevity is a hereditary characteristic, and careful selection and breeding are required to secure it. Then constitutional vigor favors it. This is secured by thorough breeding and early training. The sound, healthy calf must be well cared for, well fed, and when she becomes a cow, the training and care must be continued and the cow's vital forces well nourished and husbanded. Exposure and irregular feeding not to mention actual semi-starvation during the winter season, which is far too common, tend greatly to shorten the useful and productive life of a cow. It pays better to preserve a good cow than to rear a second one, and if one lives sixteen years and has twelve productive years, she will have been worth more to her owner in the end than three cows eight years old would have been; for there will be ten fully productive years in the old cow's life against ten partially productive years in that of the young ones.

We have received from the publishers a copy of a new and handsome publication called Youth, evidently a high-class periodical, and intended for the entertainment and profit of boys and girls, and the older ones of the family as well.

The first article is a story, continued, in which it is not difficult to recognize the terseness, humor and cleanliness of one of the best writers of short fiction and essays in this country, the "Deane Monahan" of a dozen years ago, who has undertaken the editorship of Youth. All the articles published in this number show the exercise of taste, care, and a due regard for that cleanly tone and style that we want in the family circle. We notice that there is no attempt at coarse and doubtful humor, and that curious and useful odds and ends of history and information, grouped under appropriate heads, appear from all corners of the world.

The price at which Youth is supplied (fifty cents per annum, with club rates) is a new departure in journalism. It is evident that the paper intends to gather a large circulation, with a very small profit on each individual subscriber. This is the plan that has long been wanted to place in the hands of families a publication that can be afforded by everybody, yet of the most desirable quality.

"Peterson's Magazine" for September opens with a very beautiful steel-engraving, from a picture in the last Paris salon, "The Drink at the Spring," but contains, in addition, a mammoth colored fashion-plate, besides some fifty other illustrations, chiefly for the fashions, the work-table, etc., etc. The stories are remarkably good, even for "Peterson." Notably among them are: "Thimble," "A Long Half-Hour," "The Passway of Peril," and a powerfully interesting novelet by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the sequel to "The Motherless Girl." That inimitable writer, the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife," also contributes the first part of a sketch, "How the World was Burnt Up," the conclusion of which is to appear in the next number, and which will be anxiously awaited. We cannot recommend this magazine too highly. It seems, to us, to fulfil all the requirements of a lady's book, and at a price that places it within the reach of all—viz: two dollars a year for a single copy, with great reductions to clubs: it is, by all odds, the cheapest and best. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for, to those really wishing to subscribe. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"What is the best thing for potato bugs?" asks a rural subscriber. Up to the hour of going to press nothing has been found more satisfactory than potatoes.

Wet hay put in the stack or mow to equalize with the dry may be called the wisdom of fools. It is a bad sort of ensilage while yet wet, and dry is worth just so much manure.

It is said that 955 farms in Iowa are owned by women, and that twenty dairy farms are managed by women. There are 122 women physicians and five women attorneys at law in the State.

Prof. M S. Kern, of Columbia, Mo., a landscape gardener of high ability and a writer on rural art and taste, has been appointed forestry agent of the department of agriculture at Washington.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	8,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,720

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Aug. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 12th, 1885, viz: HENRY BOURDON, H'd No. 6693, for the se¼ S. 26, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Parfo Megre, Isale Normanden, Francois Laboute and Causo Ayotte, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[15-20] JOHN CROMB, Register.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a speciality. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT.

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

W L Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

A. A. JUST, M. D,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite
Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Second Street Bakery.

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,
MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESO

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL	$100,000
SURPLUS,	5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

City Meat Market.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

JEROME & ERWIN,
BROADWAY.

R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands

—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS.

DEEP WELLS.

Having one of the Best
AMERICAN PATENT
Hydraulic Drilling Machines

—I AM NOW PREPARED TO—

Sink Wells to any Depth

Desired to obtain

Flowing Water

Will dig by the day, foot, or by the job. Address

IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Crookston, Minn.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop's,
Main Street, Crookston.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he, been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me.
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

Frank M. Brown
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

The Keystone House
EUCLID, MINN.,

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us,

[12-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,
S. P. NORTON Proprietor.
SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block,
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, August 13, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m.; and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
John Lee	Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hatlestad	Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.
H. Shephard	Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist.	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables	H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. R. L. Adams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No. 1 Ex. Sun.		No. 2 Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	5 55 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 38 "
8 05 "	8 38 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 42 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 28 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 13 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 p m	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 28 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 "	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 D
3 30 "	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 "
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 30 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55	Fishers	4 45
11 18	Mallory	4 18
11 55	Grand Forks	3 50
12 23	Ojata	3 00
1 00	[illegible]	2 25
1 35 D	Arvilla	2 00 D
1 42	Larimore	1 42
2 08	Shawnee	1 18
2 22	Niagara	12 55
2 57	Michigan City	12 18
3 13	Mapes	12 04
3 30	Lacota	11 46
3 40	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

THE SALOON.

New York Tribune.

The saloon is an insritution which makes the poor poorer continually. If only half the annual expenditure of the wage-earnings classes upon drink were saved, the elevation of those classes would proceed by leaps and bounds. The saloon, however, is ever lying in wait for the weak or the social wage earner. In this great city, on any of the main avenues, he cannot walk a block without passing a manufactory of misery. At every turn the purveyor of drink entices him, gets him between him and his family, between him and his manhood, between him and his happiness. The pervading influence of rum pursues the slaves of appetite unceasingly, and makes their lives a constant struggle or a succession of disastrous falls. This subtle prevalent influence is the bitterest curse that rests upon modern civilization, and it will destroy civilization if it is not itself destroyed. For the discontent, the anarchic tendencies, the seditious doctrines, the dangerous dispositions that are manifesting in centers of population, together with the vices of administration which alarm the thoughtful, and the difficulties in the way of reform which are due to the intractibility of the material dealt with—all have their spring and origin in that habit of drinking, that potent drink influence, which baffles the enthusiasm of the reformer and laughs to scorn the appeals of religion, of reason and of self-respect. This evil influence is degrading and brutalizing society, and progress will be slow and unsatisfactory until a public opinion is formed which refuses to palter with the abuse longer.

The above is an article from one of the leading journals in the land,

NOTE CAREFULLY WHAT IT SAYS,

then decide for yourself if it is right. If you say it is, then tell us why you wish to keep such arch-enemies alive. It says, "unless this traffic is itself destroyed it will destroy civilization." The editor sees the enormity of this traffic. He does not talk of regulating it, but says "a public opinion must be formed that shall refuse to palter with the abuse longer." Does the editor not clearly show that prohibition must be the issue?

Yet prohibitionists are called fools, fanatics, &c., for doing just what this editor says must be done in order to save our country.

Well, it is easy to cry fools and fanatics, but those are not arguments and will not count much in this age of reason and fair play. Besides, that cry has gone up against every reformer and inventor since the world stood, yet the world goes on.

When Columbus first proposed to reach the east by sailing west, wise men laughed and said it was preposterous. Again, when it was first proposed to send a steamer across the Atlantic, those whose minds were disturbed by the project, said it was impossible. No steamer could ever be built that would carry fuel enough for the trip from England to America.

Now, to those whose minds are disturbed by the project of prohibition let me say: Just wait a little. The people are just beginning to wake up, and we are ringing the bell. When the people are thoroughly awakened, then let those who have ROBBED them, look out.

The cry is constantly going up that prohibition is a failure in Iowa, Maine and Kansas, that more liquor is consumed than before the law went into effect; that all it does is to deprive the State of the revenue. Well, if that is true, why don't the saloon keepers go in for prohibition? Why all this cry about the Iowa prohibitory law?

But it is not true that prohibition is a failure! It does prohibit, as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

The brewers and distillers statistics say that the only States where their traffic has fallen off is where they have absolute prohibition.

But is license a success, high or low? Can any one tell where this traffic was ever successfully regulated? Does the customer care what the saloon keeper pays for his license? I think not. The whole license business is a fraud and an abomination before God. It is simply a permit to license crime, pauperism, suicide and social disorder, and so long as this traffic is licensed, it is not one straw in the interest of temperance, whether the license is high or low, and there is no consistency in temperance men praying for temperance, denouncing the saloon keeper and the traffic for which they grant him the license to sell.

Oh, Consistency, thou art a jewel!

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jens Halverson and Johanne M. Halverson, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1883, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 575, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and eighty-five and twelve one-hundreths ($585 12-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty and 95-100 dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34,) and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots nine (9,) ten (10,) of Section thirty-five (35,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-three (43,) containing 154 80-100 acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 4th 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 14th, A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES,
Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
[12-17] Attorneys.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-seven dollars, ($37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Leonard Beauchaine, an unmarried man, to John Cromb, bearing date the 4th day of September A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1882, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 218, that there is now due on said mortgage $37, that there is yet to become due thereon $335, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section fourteen in Township one hundred and fifty north, of Range forty-six west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres according to the United States Government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., July 29th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & WIGHT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS JAMES NASH DID ON THE 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, execute and deliver to Louis Berthiaume a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, aforesaid, to secure the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00,) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, therein mentioned, whereby he did grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said Louis Berthiaume, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises and real estate, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four in block five—being all of block five—in Bottineau's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, which said indenture of mortgage duly acknowledged, was on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1883, at one o'clock and thirty minutes p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 164 thereof.

And whereas said indenture of mortgage and the notes thereby secured were duly assigned and transferred by said Louis Berthiaume to George Clement by an assignment duly executed by said Louis Berthiaume bearing date on the 16th day of May A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds for said Polk County on the 16th day of May A. D. 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "V" of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551 thereof.

And whereas, said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) as attorney's fees.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and there is now claimed to be due thereon the sum of seven hundred and seventy-eight 23-100 dollars ($778.23-100,) and twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) attorney's fees, as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Polk County, in Crookston, in said county, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and charges of this foreclosure allowed by law.

Dated August 4th, 1885.

GEORGE CLEMENT,
Assignee for said Mortgagee.
OLIVIER & FARWELL,
Att'ys for said Assignee, 320 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Anders Olberg and Jorgine Olberg, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 553 to 557, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-four and five one hundredths dollars ($734.05-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-three and (10-100) dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) Range forty-three (43,) containing 160 acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 5th, 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea, and Olevien Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½,) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼,) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage, will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedee Lusia and Ida Lusia, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of four hundred ninty-five ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 14th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Holm against Fred D. Farnham for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8,518, dated March 19th, 1883, upon the e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 S. 30, T. 151, R. 46, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of September 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[12-17] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 29th, 1885, viz: PAUL MATHEW, H'd, No. 8,548, for the e½ no¼ and e½ se¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cyrille Beauchene, Joseph Beauchene, Israel Goyette and Joseph Goyette, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[18-19] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk.
Erick Benson, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Olson, Defendant.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest on the same from the 20th day of December 1883, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated July 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN N. IVES,
[14-20] Plaintiff's Att'y, Crookston, Minn.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss. District Court.
County of Polk. } 11th Judicial District.

Halle Steensland, Plaintiff, vs. Christian O. Rude and Martin Johnson, Defendant.—Notice of sale under Decree.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 12th day of May 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 15th day of Aug. 1885, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: One tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northwest ¼ of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-six (46) west, containing 160 acres.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.
Dated June 27th, 1885.
H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney. [10-16]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication July 2d, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred twenty-eight and 83-100 dollars, ($228.83-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Victor Stoneburg, a single man, mortgagor to Myron Collins, mortgagee, bearing date the 29th day of January A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the first day of February A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 332 and 333, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of lot one (1,) block forty four (44,) of the townsite of Crookston, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county, thence east along Sixth Street fifty (50) feet, thence north one hundred and fifty (150) feet, thence west fifty (50) feet to Birch Street, thence south along Birch Street to the place of beginning, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 14th day of August A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

MYRON COLLINS,
Mortgagee.
PIERCE & WILKINSON, Att'ys for
[10-16] Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bantin and Bridget Bantin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100,) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.00-100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Stanislaus N. Martinitz and Amalia V. Martinitz, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company, of London (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of January A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 274, 275, 276 and 277, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine and 24-100 dollars, ($3,169.24-100,) which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for ($2,800,) bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 12th day of December 1888, with interest thereon from date until paid at eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due thereon January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Monday the 31st day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and one hundred dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosue.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-nine (49) west, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres.

Dated July 15th 1885.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, of London, (Limited,)—Mortgagee.
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys of Mortgagee. [12-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 21st, 1885, viz: ANNA A. ANDERSON, Pre. D. S., No. 8,925, for the lot three (3,) S. 5, T. 147, R. 49. She names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Simonson, Andrew Grundy, P. Jonson and R. Christopherson, all of town of Garden, Polk Co., Minn.

[12-17] JOHN CROMB, Register.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES
For Ladies', Misses', Children and Gentlemen.

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.
Geo. G. Macdonell.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
Etc., Etc.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

New Machinery Depot!
T. H. BJOIN,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.
T. H. BJOIN, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE W[illegible] OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, AUGUST 20, 1885. NO. 17

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	2 00	2 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	15 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	16 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	8 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Farmers Advocate.

From a paper read before the eleventh annual meeting of the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association, by Thos. B. Wales, Jr., of Iowa City, the following extract is taken:

"The cow, Echo H. B. has made in three hundred and sixty-five days, 23,775 pounds, 8 ounces; Violet, 28,677 pounds, 4 ounces; Aggie, 18,001 pounds, 15 ounces; and others nearly or quite as great. The monthly milk records have been as high as 2,023 pounds, by Jantje, [2221]; 17,756 pounds, 2 ounces, has been made by a two-year-old, owned by Yeomans & Sons, of New York, and 2,062 pounds and 6 ounces, by a two-year-old in Iowa, and 74 pounds and 8 ounces, in twenty-four hours by the same heifer owned by myself. No one questions that the Holsteins as a breed are the greatest of all milkers. Next let us look at them as butter producers. It has been found that the milk of the Holsteins yield large per centages of butter, and what is equally gratifying, that is quality is not only very superior, but that it has better qualities than any other. Holstein butter has for two years received the first prize at the New York State Fair, and this year the sweepstakes prize was awarded to Holstein butter at the Iowa State Fair. Col. Littler will tell you that when he went to Europe with the butter display from the United States, and where he won so much glory for Iowa, the only butter he could not beat, was butter from Holland, where our Holsteins come from. In Friesland, the first interest of the farmers is his butter, and has been for many hundred years."

DOES IT PAY?

It is the one deep-rooted heresy that possesses the dairy farmer of the whole land—that liberal or high feeding does not cover its own cost—when it is the only thing that will give dairy farmers day wages for their toil, to help them from bankruptcy.—[American Dairyman.

Truer words were never spoken and yet, if a farmer is asked to show why he thinks generous feeding does not pay, not one time in a thousand will he be able to show you from experience, that he has the figures for what he believes. The fact is, our knowledge of dairy and cattle management is very crude. It is a line of effort that calls for a close record in order to thoroughly know what we think we know. The men who engage in it have never been accustomed to the keeping of records, or figuring results to a fine point. When they have wasted time and money enough to have made them rich, they will probably institute a reform in this particular. The better way is slowly making progress however. In every dairy community can be found a few dairymen who are students in their business, and who are applying sound business methods to the same. They recognize the botton truth that they, are, in fact and deed, manufacturers and that no manufacturer can afford to go along without a clear understanding of what his goods cost him, whether the machine that he works with is paying a profit on what it costs to run it, and whether it is fed sufficiently to bring out its full capacity. The cow is a living machine—more complex and wonderful than any human invention. Does it stand to reason that an ignorant man who has studied but little, and read less, concerning her, should do successful and profitable work with her? Mr. J. G. Flack, of Elkhorn, Wis., makes his dairy of 27 cows pay him an annual profit of $40.00 a head. He has neighbors who don't get an annual profit from their cows of even $20.00, and ten to one no living man can convince those neighbors that they, and they alone, are to blame for their lack of success. They know, in reality, but little about profitable dairy management. They have lived within sight of Mr. Flack for years; they have seen him get rich managing as he does, but still they say "it don't pay." If he fills his house with dairy reading and spends considerable time studying what other men have to say they still remark "it don't pay." If he attends conventions, where a large number of the best posted men in the business come together, still they say "it don't pay." If he is not satisfied with common native cows and introduces a strain of Jersey blood so he can get more butter from the same outlay of feed, they repeat, "it don't pay." If he buys mill stuffs and feeds his cows all they can digest of good feed, they still say "it don't pay. If he is sure to cut his hay from 10 to 20 days earlier than they do, in order to secure a better butter producing forage, still they claim "it don't pay." And so it goes clear through the chapter.

Mr. Flack, makes money and they don't; still they say his methods "don't pay." Every community in the northwest has its Flack, its Fowler, its Gurler, its Smith, or Curtis, and yet the very methods these men have instituted for their own education are the secret of their success. Unlike the great body of men about them, they believe that it is the man that makes the business, so they have gone at work at themselves first. They did not despise knowledge, nor begrudge the little expense of getting knowledge. What do you think neighbors—does it pay?

FARM NOTES.

Pioneer Press,

WEEDS IN GRAIN CROPS.

Not long ago a good farmer, referring to a wheat field belonging to a slovenly neighbor living opposite, remarked: "That field has not had in twenty years a crop which I would take as a gift, if obliged to bring and thresh on my side of the road. Every crop has been so filled with weed seeds that it would only curse any decent farmer's land to bring them on it." Yet twenty years ago this land was comparatively free from weeds. The fact shows how quickly and certainly the value of land will decline if weeds are neglected and allowed to seed.

HELP IN HARVESTING.

Next to the best labor-saving machinery the essential point in successful harvesting of crops is to have an abundance of good help. In catching weather the saving by hurrying in crops before injury by rain will save many times the wages required by needed help. It should be remarked that nothing is gained by delaying cutting so as to escape rain. The farmer who protracts haying and harvesting two or three weeks longer than he needs, not only loses part of the crop, but is sure to get all the bad weather that falls to his neighborhood during the summer.

SOWING GRASS SEED IN AUGUST.

If a crop of hay is desired next year from land now bare, no time should be lost in setting a mellow seed bed two or three inches deep and preparing to sow grass seed early in August. We usually have more or less catching weather in harvest time which is sufficient to make newly plowed land moist. Frequent cultivation will keep it so. But where the grain succeeds, winter wheat or rye will probably, in most cases, prove a more profitable crop than grass alone. The grass seed may be sown with the grain in the fall or a little later, and will make a good sod the second season.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

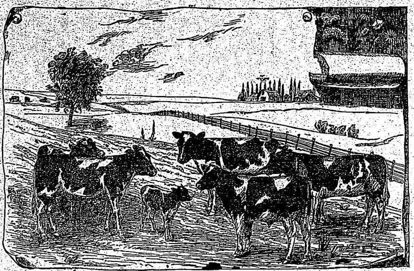
There is abundant proof, says the Ohio Farmer, from practical experience, careful experiments and scientific investigations, that cooked food is more nutritious and more palatable for any live stock than uncooked.

Many horses have the habit of sleeping standing up. It is a very injurious habit, and the horse should be broken of it if possible. The narrow stalls in which horses are often placed makes a recumbent position very difficult. It is cruelty to the animal to place him in such a stall after doing a hard day's work.

Perfectly dry soil will absorb from 15 to 50 per cent of moisture—sand the lesser, and clay the greater quality. The amount of water required to sink to a given depth will therefore be easily estimated when we reflect that an inch of water, evenly distributed over an acre, weighs nearly 113¼ tons.

Within a few years sheep husbandry has declined in France to the extent, as reported, of 11,000,000 head. The French, however, import about 14,000 mutton sheep for consumption weekly, and live mutton sheep sell higher than live weight cattle. The mutton supply comes chiefly from Germany, Eastern Europe and Algeria.

A census of successful farmers would not include many of the class that change from one branch of agriculture to another whenever the price of their product is unsatisfactory. The change brings a double loss—a sacrifice in the stock sold and loss in the high price paid for the new class of stock purchased



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

wil' be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.—Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON - - - MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly

W L Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT SHREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House
EUCLID, MINN
Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.
[18-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,
S. P. NORTON Proprietor.
SECOND STREET, - - CROOKSTON MINN.
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING ——— NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - 5,575
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.
☞ Our goods are bought with great care, and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON - - MINN. 11c

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, August 20, 1885.

ROUND HOME.

Splendid nights for buggy rides, these.

Sash and doors, all sizes at Stewart & Laurence.

Mr. G. W. Lewis has returned from a pleasant visit below.

Ed. Barrette and A. Dufresne have gone to Montreal on a visit.

The Silver King was not well liked on its return show, Monday evening.

Miss Alice Van Dyke arrived last week on a visit to her brother, Dr. M. Van Dyke.

The Hessian fly has appeared in Clay County and is reported to have done much damage.

J. B. Berthiaume has gone to Chicago for more goods. He expects to be away about three weeks.

Mrs. Bazille and daughter, of St. Paul, are visiting friends in the city, the guests of Mrs. E. M. Walsh.

Wm. Van Dyke, son of J. W. Van Dyke of Alexandria, has come to study medicine with his uncle, Dr. M. Van Dyke.

Dr. L. B. Tooly and lady returned on Monday from a lengthy visit to friends in New York. The doctor looks as fat as a fool.

Frank Roome's team took a lively spin last Saturday. Aside from breaking the buggy somewhat no damage was done.

Machine oils, linseed oil, rubber and leather belting, rubber hose, packing, etc., at bottom prices, Stewart & Laurence.

There will be a union temperance meeting in the Congregational church next Sunday evening, no services in any of the other churches.

A pleasant social party was given at Fortier's Hall on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Emma Langevin, of St. Paul. It was a most enjoyable party.

R. C. Brophy, a glyndon old-timer gave us a pleaspnt call on Tuesday. He represents the Lenham Elevator Co., whose ad appears elsewhere in this issue. This is a thoroughly reliable company.

J. E. Mitton was over from Park River, D. T., this week. He has a large hotel at that point and is doing first-class. J. E. knows how to keep hotel and with half a chance will do well anywhere.

During a recent storm, Mr. C. H. Bruce had three cows killed by lightning in a singular manner. There were six cows in the stable and a man was milking one. Every alternate cow in the stable was killed and the man uninjured save a shock.

The firm of G. S. Barnes & Co., whose card may be found elsewhere in this issue is one of the oldest in the wheat business in the Northwest. Shippers need have no fears in making consignments to them as they are perfectly reliable and responsible.

Mr. G. W. Lewis has purchased the C. A. Chiniquy residence on the avenue. He has now the handsomest house and grounds in the city, to our notion, by all odds. We are glad the old gentleman has secured so delightful a residence in his old age. He well deserves it and will take great comfort there.

Quite a runaway occurred on Second street on Tuesday. A horse, attached to a democrat wagon, in which were two ladies, took a lively spin up the street, running on the sidewalk near Potter & George's drug store the ladies were pitched out. Save a few serious bruises the ladies were not seriously injured.

E. M. Walsh and W. F. Zwickey have bought Terryll's liquid slating business and will now proceed to blacken the fair fame of the great Northwest in good shape. Terryll & Miller did about $2,000 worth of business during the short time they were here and everybody who used the stuff seems to be well satisfied with it. The boys have got a bonanza.

A great hue and cry has gone abroad to the effect that we are all drowned out in Polk Co.—too wet and soft to cut wheat with machines—must rock the cradle over all of it. This would be bad if true. While it is true that there is some wet land, a little that will have to be cradled in spots this does not apply as a rule. We are told that Mr. E. D. Childs will use 30 or 40 cradles and that aside from this there has been sold from 80 to 100 in this city. If the grain in Polk County all had to be cradled it would require over 100 times that number to cut it. As a rule the harvester will do its usual work, as the exception it will not.

Elsewhere will be seen Mr. Knuppe's invitation to everybody to aid in getting a grand display for the State fair. If we care a cent about having men of capital come in to settle among us we will heed this invitation and will roll up a better showing for Polk Co., than she ever had before, for we have the grains and vegetables with which to do so. It is at these big State fairs that capitalists are attracted to a locality by the character of its displays. If every farmer in the county felt the true importance of making such a display as we can Polk Co. would make the most creditable display on the grounds. A very little effort is requested. Will it be put forth?

The hum of the reaper is heard in the land. Thousands of acres of wheat will go into the shock this week and next week will doubtless see it all there. The yield for the county will be reduced at least 50 per cent. from its first promises, but what we do save will be universally, we think, No. 1 Hard.

Elsewhere will be seen the card of Christianson & Milgaard, two Fargo gentlemen who have opened up a loan office in our city. Mr. Christianson is a Polk County old-timer and needs no introduction. Everybody who knows him knows that his word is as good as gold and that everything he says he will do will be done as promised. The boys will no doubt do well here.

Dept. Register of Deeds, Clark Van Housen, has gone for a visit with the old folks at home in old Steuben Co., N. Y. If any of the boys, by a faithful discharge of his duties has well earned a bit of a respite, Clark has, for he has been one of the most faithful, and Register Paterson says it is like losing his right hand to have Clark gone. May he well enjoy his visit and return refreshed for his labors.

A Little Anecdote.

A good looking young couple took a pleasant ride in the country on Saturday evening. It was in the gloaming—and a top buggy. They rode north. Pretty soon, when the gloaming had become somewhat more gloamy—a good looking horse came into the city from the north quite hurriedly. He had a pair of shafts, two wheels and a colt at home. Hence the haste. The top, the box, the afterwards wheels and the young couple not arriving on that run an extra was sent out post haste which in due time came in reporting everything serene. MORAL. It is always better to take the colt along than to return so suddenly after it.

Elsewhere will be found the new ad. of the Lenham Elevator Co. To give our readers an idea of what they mean to do we quote from their circular as follows:

DULUTH, Minn., May 1, 1885.

We solicit consignments of grain shipped from any locality to Duluth or Minneapolis. Country shippers will find us protecting their interests in either market, and can rely on getting the best grade and price for the grain sold through us. Our own purchases at the stations where we operate elevators, enables us to control large receipts thus securing for our house direct orders from millers and others at the top of the market. Any grain consigned to us will be received strictly on commission; our rates will be as low as that accepted by any responsible house.

We shall have competent private inspectors to follow every car, to see that we get the correct grade and weight. The State inspector's report will be duplicated and mailed to the shipper, on all cars; this will be a new order of affairs which we shall introduce. The report when received will enable you to know the reason why your wheat has not graded one hard, if it should happen to be reported below that standard.

Upon the receipt of samples of grain, we will quote the price you can sell the same at on delivery in cars.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments, and prompt account sales rendered. Parties desiring to store and hold wheat, and borrow money upon it, can do so through us at the lowest rates.

We shall handle wheat, oats, barley, corn, and all kinds of grain.

We believe we know how to give satisfaction to the "country shipper," and respectfully solicit a trial.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

Euclid Items.

EUCLID, Aug. 11, 1885.

Farmers have commenced harvesting in this vicinity.

The Ladies' Aid Society will give an ice cream sociable at the church tomorrow evening. All invited.

Charlie Schcay returned home Saturday from a visit to his old home in Wisconsin.

Mr. Elwood and family, of Grand Forks, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Curry.

Mr. H. C. Misner is building an addition to his residence.

E. C. Murray has purchased a lot of M. P. Losey and is putting up a blacksmith shop.

Mr. McGrew and wife were up from Crookston on Friday last. They seemed well pleased with our thriving little town.

The Keystone Farming Co., on Saturday last, received a carload of binders to be used this season on their farm.

The entertainment given by the Euclid amateur minstrels, Friday evening last, was in every way a grand success. The large dining room of the Keystone House was crowded, and for a time everyone forgot the rainy weather and the note coming due in the fall, and partook of a free and easy laugh.

Mr. Geo. Harris, of Warren, came down Friday evening to take in the minstrel show.

Harvester experts are almost as numerous as mosquitoes, and mosquitoes are awful.

OSCAR.

Proposals for Building a School House.

RUSSIA, August 15th, 1885.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock on Thursday Sept. 10th, 1885, for building a school house and hauling the material therefor from Crookston, Minn., to be built on Section 12 town of Russia, according to the plans and specifications, one copy of which can be seen at Frank Ives office, Crookston, and one at my office on Section 12, town of Russia. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

O. S. JOHNSON,
[17-19] Clerk of School Dist. 75.

Piano Tuning.

Prof. B. Kathain, of Bay City, Michigan, an expert and experienced Tuner, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Crookston that he will stop here a few days. He has been in this business for the last 35 years, also has worked in the factory. Recommendations can be shown. Orders left at Box's Hotel will be promptly attended to. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.

LOST.

A locket for which a liberal reward will be given if returned to W. J. Stevenson over Merchants' National Bank.

List of patents lately received in the U. S. Land Office, Crookston, Minn., August 1st 1885.

Allen, John H
Burton, Z J
Bjerk, George J
Berland, Thor A
Bukolt, Frank
Christopher, Nells deceased heirs of
Duval, Louis
Austrom, Hans
Elton, Nels N
Eugebretson Andrew
Erickson, John
Rmbritson, Beret
Hanson, Thorville
Habedank, Friederike
Hegestad, Jens P
Helgesen, Norve
Hanson, Sevrin
Harthun, Ernest
Hubbard, Ellen M
Judd, Mattie A
Jacobsen, C deceased heirs of
Lundgren, Nils E
Earson, John O
Mathews, John A
Montreuil, Octave
Meinke, Fritz
Mercer, John W
McLennen, Farguhar
Norland, Erik
Nelson, Christopher
Olman, Hans S
Opgrand, Ole A
Opthun, Thomas N
Olson, Gunder
Perrault, Olivier
Perreni, Alexander
Rafferty, Benjamin
Richter, Ottelie
Skinner, Wm
Schuldt, Johan
Shaw, Abner M
Stephens, Thomas
Tenney, John G
Tremblay, Joseph
Torkildson, Ludvig
Troanes, E C A
Wecher, Sabina
waugberg, Ole J
Wilson, Andrew
Yanneck, Johan

Sealed Proposals for Coal.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 3d, 1885.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Polk Co., Minn., on the 15th day of September 1885, for furnishing coal at the Court house in said city.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

P. J. MCGUIRE,
[16-18] County Auditor.

Sealed Proposals for Wood.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 3d 1885.

Sealed propesals for furnishing 20 cords of green body wood at the county jail, will be received by the Board of County Commissioners on the 15th day of September 1885.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

P. J. MCGUIRE,
[16-18 County Auditer.

To Boardinghouse Keepers.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 3d 1885.

Sealed preposals for boarding county paupers will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Polk Co., on the 15th day of September 1885.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

P. J. MCGUIRE,
[16-18] County Auditor.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

NOTICE.

Everybody is hereby cautioned not to buy a certain promissory note for $100 given by me to O. C. Rasmuson in 1880. The said note is a fraud as the property for which it was given was never delivered to me, and on demanding the note back it has been with the intent to defraud, withheld from me and tried to be disposed of. A similar notice was put in the Ada paper about two years ago by me.

[15-17] DR. A. NELSON.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending August 10th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Charley Carl
Brown, Geo D
Belsky, A
Crewl, W
Charpantier, Luzaine
Donnelly, Mrs A W
Grant, Rock
Haven, E L
Maranger, Anesime
Mickelson, Mike
Martt, Charles H
Olson, Lina
Rudland, John—2
Steward, Joseph
Turin, Carl
Mortinson, Ellen

ALEX. McKINNON, P. M.

CHEAP—MONEY—QUICK,

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn.
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

WM. DUNN. A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & Co., Montreal.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine

Binders, Massillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor

Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

A Full Supply of Binding Twine.

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

Stewart & Laurence are headquarters for all kinds of hardware, iron, steel, etc. A full line of sash, doors, building paper, belting, packing, rubber hose, machine oils, linseed oil, white lead and mixed paints on hand. We would call attention to our line of guns, a large stock of shells and ammunition just received. We are prepared to do all kinds of work in the tinware line and will guarantee satisfaction. Call and get our prices and examine goods.

Stewart & Lawrence at E. M. Walsh's old stand.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,670
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. BAUHNBUEHLER, Proprietor.

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Preserve Your Roofs

BY THE USE OF

Terryll's

Liquid Slating

Absolutely Fire Proof,

Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!

TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers,

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, - - MINN.

Cash advances on consignments.

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,

BUNS AND CAKES

OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF

CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

CROCKERY,

and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOY WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have

Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated

Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

There seems to be some good in the farmers law, if we may judge by the number of grain firms advertising to handle wheat. This suggests that it would be well for farmers to ship their own wheat unless their home market affords just as good prices. We notice that the elevator charges at Duluth have been reduced from 2¼ to 1¼ cents which augurs well for a starter. Now, if those who buy wheat here will not give satisfactory grades and prices then the farmer should ship his wheat to some trustworthy firm at Duluth. As it is necessary for the shipper to load his car within 24 hours it would seem like but few could ship their own wheat but why could not several farmers combine to help each other? This could be done and would prove mutually beneficial. In some cases, storage room in the city could be had for a carload or two at a time. There are many ways in which one could manage to ship his wheat to Duluth if this proves the better way and our merchants and business men are so directly interested in seeing the farmer get the highest price for his wheat that many of them could provide the way to good advantage. Some would find it to their advantage to put up a small warehouse from which to ship wheat for their customers. The prospects certainly seem better this fall in this particular at least, the privilege of every man being his own shipper. He cannot now say that there is no way of escape for him.

Poisoned by Canned Salmon.

Fargo Argus.

A family at Davenport, Ia., named Hollon, composed of husband, wife and four children, partook of canned salmon for breakfast, and in a few hours all were taken sick, four of them seriously, while two were critical at a late hour to-night. The symptoms are retching, purging, vomiting, a burning sensation, and in the case of a boy 11 years old, the convulsions. The salmon was taken from the can at 6 o'clock last evening and placed in a china bowl. The doctors who examined the fish this evening found well developed traces of bacteria. This not accounting for all the symptoms of the disease, a further examination showed that arsenic had been used, probably in the solder, and it was also found that the inside of the can had begun to rust.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS.

By the kindness of T. G. Yeomans & Sons we are able to present our readers with the record of "Aaggie 2d," one of their fine herd of Holstein Friesians. This noted breed is bound to take the lead of all others in the production of beef, milk and butter:

AAGGIE 2D.

(H. H. B., No. 1,360.) This remarkable Holstein Friesian heifer (imported by us when a calf) made the following wonderful records, which have never been equaled by any two-year-old, viz.:

17,740 lbs, 2 oz. milk in one year.

13 lbs. 6 oz. butter in one week, when 8½ months in milk.

11 lbs. 3 oz. butter in one week, when 10 1-5 months in milk.

Indicating an average of 640 lbs. butter in one year.

At 5 years 9½ months, she again comes to the front with the largest butter record ever reported of any cow of any breed for some length of time.

Beginning her record during the extremely cold weather in February, she made;

11 lbs,	12	oz.	butter	in	3	days.
15 "	6	"	"	"	4	"
26 "	7	"	"	"	7	"
105 "	10½	"	"	"	30	"
207 "	3¼	"	"	"	60	"
304 "	5¼	"	"	"	90	"

The average for the entire 90 days, is 1 lb. butter from 20.74 lbs. milk.

The butter was thoroughly washed with water in the churn, then taken taken out in granular form and well worked into a solid mass, and weighed before salting.

Her weight at date of making this record was 1,235 lbs.

Her daughter, Aaggie 3d, at 2 years 8 months, made 19 lbs. 1 oz. butter in a week.

T. G. YEOMANS & SONS.
Walworth, N. Y., Aug. 1st, 1885.

Cheapest First-class Music in the United States.

Look at this list of some of the most popular music published. Printed on the best heavy music paper, good clear print; full sheet music size, and the same as generally retailed all over the United States at thirty to seventy-five cents per copy. Our price is FIVE CENTS per copy, or by mail one cent added for postage. We give the retail price, but remember our price is but FIVE cents. We will send catalogue of 1,000 best selling pieces published, free. Don't pay high exhorbitant prices when you can get the same music for about one-eighth the price. See the following:

SONGS.

Alice, Where art Thou	Archer	30c.
Angels Ever Bright and Fair	Handel	25c.
Answers	Blumenthal	50c.
Blue Alsatian Mountains	Adams	40c.
Bridge	Carew	50c.
Bridge	Lindsay	35c.
Brook	Dolores	35c.
Cherry Ripe	Horn	35c.
Clang of the Wooden Shoes	Molloy	40c.
Dream Faces	Hutchinson	35c.
Esmeralda	Levy	35c.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Chop Sticks, Waltz	De Lulu	25c.
Black Hawk, waltz	Walsh	50c.
Corn Flower, waltz	Cooke	50c.
Queen's Lace Handkerchief	Strauss	40c.
Raquet, galop	Richards	40c.
Home, Sweet Home	Slack	50c.
Sheperd Boy	Wilson	40c.
Warblings at Eve	Richards	50c.

And 1,000 other songs and instrumental pieces equally as good as the above only six cents per copy, post free. Send for a copy of our Musical Journal, $1.25 per year, sample copy 12 cents. In sending orders, always send cash, post-office order, or postal note, as we get so many stamps we cannot use them also in all cases mention the paper you saw our advertisement in, so that we may do justice to those papers that furnish us business. J. H. THOMAS, Publisher, Albany, N. Y.

The 25th great St. Louis Fair opens Monday, October 5th, and continues for six days. The revision of the premium list, which has just been completed, contains 24 departments and $73,000 is offered in premiums. The management are erecting 700 new horse stables 500 cattle stalls, 800 sheep and swine pens, a poultry house for 3,000 fowl and nineteen exhibition halls in addition to those already upon the ground. The Veiled Prophet will parade Tuesday, October 6th, and the Trades Procession Thursday, October 8th. The streets will be illuminated by electric and calcium lights together with 150,000 gas jets. $400,000 has just been expended on improvements and 65 acres added to the ground. Races will be given over the new mile track every day during Fair week. Two carloads of lions, tigers, monkeys, tropical birds, herbivorous animals and venomous reptiles will be added to the Zoological Garden as a special attraction to the Fair. A rate of one fare for the round trip has been made by all railroads running within 500 miles of St. Louis. Any of our subscribers desiring a copy of the premium list will receive one free by addressing Festus J. Wade, Secy., 718 Chestnut St., St. Lous, Mo., and stating they are subscribers of this paper.

COPP'S SETTLER'S GUIDE.

Henry N. Copp, the Land Lawyer of Washington, D. C., sends the ninth edition of Copp's Settler's Guide, an indespensable book to all who are interested in public land. A chapter, illustrated with numerous cuts, shows how to tell Township, Section and Quarter Section Corners, and explains the system of Government Surveying. It gives the latest rulings and instructions under the Homestead, Preemption, Timber culture, Desert Land, and other laws. The price of the book is only 25 cents.

It will tell you who is entitled to enter land; how continuous your residence must be; what improvements you must make; what affidavits you must swear to; all about contests, and on what grounds they can be commenced; also about State Lands, Stone and Timber Lands, Mineral Lands, Desert Entries, Saline, Railroad, Coal, Townsite, and other lands; Scrip, Warrant, and other entries. Its purchase will save money and trouble, as erroneous statements circulated by conversation among settlers may, if acted on, cost you a contest, perhaps your land and improvements.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

Water

GUARANTEED.

Address

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

The State Fair. Notice to Farmers!

Crookston, Minn., August 17th, 1885.

Dear Sir:

You have undoubtedly seen in the papers that this year will be the first time that the State Fair is held on its own grounds, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, devoted exclusively to annual exhibitions. Very large permanent buildings have been put up and the contributions from various States as to blooded stock, etc., warrant the supposition that this Fair will offer attractions never before attempted. As a result, an immense concourse of people from neighboring States is expected, and a number of railroads are making unusual efforts for a grand display. In order to counteract the exaggerated and damaging reports circulated by rival interests in regard to our rainy season to the effect that no good crops can be raised in POLK, MARSHALL or KITTSON Counties in a wet season like this, it is the intention of the Land Commissioner to add to the display of this Railroad as a special feature an

EXHIBIT OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE RED RIVER VALLEY, ALL BY ITSELF.

I have been instructed to solicit contributions for this purpose. Will you kindly assist me in carrying out the program? If the farmers in the Red River Valley will contribute a little of the best their farms produce we can get up an exhibit that will astonish the people and will demonstrate beyond a doubt, that, FIRST, we can raise good crops if we do have as much rain as would ruin the crops in any other country, and, SECOND, that if we can get up a show like this, after so much rain, the products of THE RED RIVER VALLEY in any ordinary kind of season, can

BEAT THE BALANCE OF THE WORLD STONE BLIND.

The crop of '83 has shown how much drouth the soil can stand, the crop of '85 will show that the soil can absorb more water than any other country. The farmers of the Red River Valley can furnish the proof at the coming State Fair if they want to. Will you help me do it?

What is Wanted for the Exhibition.

Samples of wheat, oats, barley and rye, pulled up by the roots, selecting long, clean straw with long heads, in bundles about six inches in diameter. Grain pulled up by the roots is preferred; if the grain is cut the bundles to be four to six inches in diameter. We also want to exhibit flax, wild and tame grasses. (GRASSES ARE VERY EARNESTLY SOLICITED.) Also vegetables of all kinds, corn in the ear or stalk, wild fruits; in short anything that will show up well.

Contributors are requested to mark their exhibits with their NAME and POST OFFICE, or the name of the nearest station on the Railroad, and to leave them with the nearest station agent who will take care of them until they are collected.

Farmers near EAST GRAND FORKS may leave their samples at the house of Mr. W. C. Nash.

People in the vicinity of CROOKSTON will please call with their samples at my office over the Merchants' National Bank. I have provided a storage room near the station.

For the collection of the contributions I shall visit the following places with a special baggage car at the dates named. You are requested to bring your samples NOT LATER THAN THE DAY PREVIOUS: Samples will be received any time between now and that day except Sunday. The car will be

At ST. HILAIRE—Saturday, August 29th.

At EAST GRAND FORKS AND FISHER—Monday, August 31st.

At HALLOCK, KENNEDY, STEPHEN, ARGYLE, WARREN, ANGUS, EUCLID, BELTRAMI AND ROLETTE, on Wednesday, September 2d, and will go from Rolette with the passenger train to St. Paul and thence to the Fair grounds.

People in the vicinity of Crookston will please deposit their contributions any time before the 1st day of September.

In conclusion, I will say that if you will devote a little time to select and contribute some nice samples of the best productions of your farm we can make an exhibit which will do the Red River Valley more good, and will counteract the unfavorable reports of rival interests far better than thousands of dollars spent in advertising pamphlets. Will you help me to get up a big show?

Yours very truly,
JOHN KNUPPE,
Gen'l agent of the St. P. M. & M. Land Department for Polk, Marshall and Kittson Counties.

The station agents are supplied with labels to mark your exhibits. Please show this to your neighbors who did not receive a circular. Let us all pull together.

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

JOHN KNUPPE,

R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands

—WILL—

Buy Town Bonds,

AND SCHOOL BONDS.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - - - - - $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me

C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

Frank M. Brown

COMMISSION

STORE,

Main Street, - Crookston.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

Consignments of Goods for

QUICK CASH SALES

SOLICITED

☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS. Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE,

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronag

OF ALL.

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer allcalls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, August 20, 1885.

City and Couty Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb....................Register.
L. K. Aaker....................Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson....................Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge....................Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson....................Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning....................Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire....................Auditor.
O. H. Lucken....................Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey....................Sheriff.
John Paterson....................Register of Deeds.
John Leo....................Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh....................Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague....................Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth....................Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hatlestad....................Court Commissioner.
Ole Hanery....................Surveyor.
H. Shephard....................Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist....................Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "....................Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "....................Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "....................Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "....................East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor....................R. J. Montague
Recorder....................John Moser
Treasurer....................A. C. Cowing
Justices....................G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables....................H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney....................Wm. Watts
City Engineer....................E. C. Davis
Marshal....................J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward....................L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "....................Duncan Terry, P. Batsglis.
—3d "....................Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "....................R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large....................J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
F. M. SCHWARK, N. G.
R. B. GATES, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,460, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROA,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No. 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	5 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 80 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 32 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 10 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 28 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 13 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 30 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 Am
4 05 "	2 53 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 25 } D
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 00 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	[illegible]	1 13 "
2 29 "	[illegible] City	12 55 "
2 57 "		12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
3 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Ada Index: Four weeks ago Wednesday a stranger drove up to Andrew Anderson's place in the town of Lake Ida, six miles east of town, with a team of horses, one gray and one black, and a two-seated buggy. He informed Anderson that he was going to Crookston to hunt up land and made arrangements to leave the team at Anderson's place for three days while he was gone, agreeing to pay $4 for his trouble. He paid $2 in cash and then left. He was afterwards seen in Ada, but has not since been heard from. The team has been left with Campbell & Barnes. These is some mystery connected with the affair.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

Any qualified person who has complied with the conditions of the 2d Section Act of May 14th, 1880 is entitled to the preference right of entry (Duprat vs. Erving Acting Sec'ry July 11th, 1885.

PREEMPSIONS.

A settlement or filing made for the benefit of another is illegal, and the rescission of the agreement under which the claim was initiated does not give it validity or confer upon claimant rights which she did not theretofore possess. (LaBolt vs. Robinson, Sec'y April 21st, 1885.) 2d claimants right of entry is not exhausted by filing upon land not properly subject thereto. (Exparte Brown, Act. Sec. July 2d, '85.)

HOMESTEADS.

Purchase under 2d Sec. Act of June 15th, 1880 may be made after cancellation of entry, or at any time prior to final judgment in favor of a contestant in the absence of a valid adverse claim. (Simpson vs. Foley Acting Secr'y, July 11th, 1885.)

MINERALS.

Certificate of Surveyor General as to the $500 expenditure must be filed before the expiration of period of publication. (Expart Weil, Acting Secr'y, July 9th, 1885.)

RAILROADS.

The grant to this Co. did not become effective until the map designating line of the road was filed in General Land Office, and the depositing of such a map in office of the Secretary cannot be construed as a filing in Comr's office. (Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co. Com'r. July 31st, 1885.)

2d. Land covered by a Pre. claim at date of filing map of definite location of road is excepted from the grant. (Union Pacific R. R. Co., Kansas Div. Com'r. July 25th, 1885.)

3d. Indemnity selection must be made from vacant land in the indemnity limit nearest the lost tract, and the land forming the basis for the selection must be specified. Where indemnity selections have heretofore been made without specifying the losses, the companies will be required to designate the deficiencies for which such indemnity is to be applied before further selections will be allowed. (Circular Aug. 4th, 1885.)

TOWNSITE.

Land within the granted limits of the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. Co., can only be entered for townsite purpose at $2.50 per acre. (Townsite of Kingmann, Com'r. July 29th, 1885.)

RESULTS OF TESTING COWS.

Western Stock Raisers' Journal.

We notice with regret that the cows producing the greatest milk records have come to an early demise, and are compelled to believe that the heavy pressure put upon them during the period of tests, was the prime cause. Cows cannot endure long sieges of gorging without great injury to their constitutions and general usefulness. You may bring out a month's yield of milk in a single week, but the strain on the animal is far more injurious than a year of steady and regular milking. A man can do a week's work in one day but he cannot rid himself of the effects in six months. You may strain every muscle in a noble animal, but by so doing you must suffer the inevitable results. Feed your cows good, substantial, milk-producing food, and make such milk tests as will last year in and year out. No cow can long produce 70 to 90 pounds of milk a day, and when you try to make them do it the consequences soon follow. Upon this same subject the London Live Stock Journal says: "The ardor with which farmers in America compete to beat the highest record at the milk-pail is likely to cool somewhat suddenly. An exchange points out that every few days the death is chronicled of some noted butter or milk producing cow. The cause of death is attributed to milk-fever, but the truth is they are pampered and gorged and put to high pressure until the next that is heard is—the cow is dead. What is wanted are cows that will give, not the largest production of milk and butter regardless of cost, but the largest production in comparison to the food consumed, or a yield that shall show the largest profit in its production."

For Sale.

Two yokes of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjoin. [7-tf]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and seventy-two and 80-100 dollars, ($772.80-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louis A. Genereux, unmarried to Lauretta M. Boies, bearing date the 11th day of March A. D. 1884, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of March A. D. 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 44 and 47, which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for $700 bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 11th day of March 1889, with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable annually on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due, January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 14th, A. D. 1885.

LAURETTA M. BOIES,
Mortgagee.

J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys.
[12-17]

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-seven dollars, ($37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Leonard Beauchaine, an unmarried man, to John Cromb, bearing date the 4th day of September A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1882, at 10:45 o'clock a. m. in book "H" of mortgages, on page 243, that there is now due on said mortgage $37, that there is yet to become due thereon $235, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section fourteen in Township one hundred and fifty north, of Range forty-six west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres according to the United States Government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., July 25th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & WIGHT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS JAMES NASH DID ON THE 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, execute and deliver to Louis Berthiaume a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, aforesaid, to secure the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00,) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, therein mentioned, whereby he did grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said Louis Berthiaume, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises and real estate, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four in block five—being all of block five—in Bottineau's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, which said indenture of mortgage duly acknowledged, was on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1883, at one o'clock and thirty minutes p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 164 thereof.

And whereas said indenture of mortgage and the notes thereby secured were duly assigned and transferred by said Louis Berthiaume to George Clement by an assignment duly executed by said Louis Berthiaume bearing date on the 16th day of May A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds for said Polk County on the 18th day of May A. D. 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "V" of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551 thereof.

And whereas, said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) as attorney's fees.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and there is now claimed to be due thereon the sum of seven hundred and seventy-eight 23-100 dollars ($778.23-100,) and twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) attorney's fees, as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Polk County, in Crookston, in said county, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and charges of this foreclosure allowed by law.

Dated August 4th, 1885.

GEORGE CLEMENT,
Assignee for said Mortgagee.

OLIVIER & FARWELL,
Att'ys for said Assignee, 326 Wabasha Street St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Anders Olberg and Jorgine Olberg, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 555 to 557, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-four and five one hundredths dollars ($734.05-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-three and (10.10) dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) Range forty-three (43,) containing 160 acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 5th, 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea and Olevien Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼,) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedee Lusia and Ida Lusia, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of four hundred ninety-five ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 14th, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by John Holm against Fred D. Farnham for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8,513, dated March 19th, 1883, upon the e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 S. 30, T. 154, R. 46, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 9th day of September 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[12-17] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 29th, 1885, viz: PAUL MATHEW, H'd No. 6,548, for the s½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cyrille Beauchene, Joseph Beauchene, Israel Goyette and Joseph Goyette, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[13-19] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk.

Erick Benson, Plaintiff. vs. O. M. Olson, Defendant.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest on the same from the 29th day of December 1883, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated July 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN N. IVES,
[14-20] Plaintiff's Att'y, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jens Halverson and Johanne M. Halverson, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1883, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 573, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and eighty-five and twelve one-hundreths ($585 12-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty and 85/100 dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34,) and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots nine (9,) ten (10,) of Section thirty-five (35,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-three (43,) containing 161 59-100 acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 4th 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bantin and Bridget Bantin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "C" of mortgages, on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.00-100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-17]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Stanislaus N. Martiuitz and Amalia V. Martiuitz, mortgagors, to The American Freehold Land Mortgage Company, of London, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of January A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 274, 275, 276 and 277, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine and 24-100 dollars, ($3,169.24-100,) which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of one note for ($2,800,) bearing even date with said mortgage and due the 12th day of December 1888, with interest thereon from date until paid at eight per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the first day of January in each year according to the terms of said note with coupons attached, it being further stipulated in said note that past due interest thereon should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the date said interest became due and said mortgage should stand security therefor. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due thereon January 1st 1885, and the interest now due on said interest the mortgagee therefore elected that all of said sums described in said note should be immediately due and payable according to the provisions of said note and the mortgage securing the same, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Monday the 31st day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on, due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes, if any, on said premises and one hundred dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosue.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half of Section fifteen (15,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-nine (49) west, containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres.

Dated July 15th 1885.

THE AMERICAN FREEHOLD LAND MORTGAGE COMPANY, of London, (Limited,)—Mortgagee,
J. P. DOSH & D. H. FISK,
Attorneys of Mortgagee. [12.17]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Aug. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 12th, 1885, viz: HENRY BOURDON, H'd No. 6993, for the se¼ S. 26, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Parro Megre, Isale Normanden, Francois Labonte and Cause Ayotte, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[15-20] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 21st, 1885, viz: ANNA A. ANDERSON, Pre. D. S. No. 8,925, for the lot three (3,) S. 5, T. 147, R. 43. She names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Simonson, Andrew Grundy, P. Jonson and R. Christopherson, all of town of Garden, Polk Co., Minn.

[12-17] JOHN CROMB, Register.

City Meat Market.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

JEROME & ERWIN,
BROADWAY.

BEFORE BUYING A
WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,
OR ANY ARTICLE OF
JEWELRY,
CALL ON THE
C. H. SAAKE, JEWELER
Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains
—IN—
Watches and Chains.

You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES
For Ladies', Misses',
Children and Gentlemen.

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET.—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.
T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, AUGUST 27, 1885. NO. 18

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	3 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

COMBINE TO SELL WHEAT.

Farm, Stock and Home.

In our last issue we suggested to the farmers of Minnesota that the only way for them to reap any benefit from the new State grading and warehouse law, was to effect neighborhood combinations and ship their grain in car lots to terminal points. The individual can, of course, obtain the same benefit as the combination if he is so situated that he can load a car within twenty-four hours of the time it is left at his station for him; but a very small percentage of the wheat growers are so situated, therefore the necessity of combining with his neighbors so that the requsite amount of wheat can be moved in the required time.

We want to see hundreds of these combinations made, and a large part of the wheat of Minnesota marketed at terminal points. We want to see the farmer secure the advantage of an honest grading, and of the broadest competition in the sale of his wheat. We want to see him fairly treated as to "dockage," see him obtain the profits of the middlemen, and saved from the fearful "waste" of the local elevator. Shipments in car lots will accomplish these ends, and such shipment can be largely made only through the "pooling" scheme we suggest.

The law may not have done all for you it might, but it is your duty to get out of it all the advantage you can, and this can be done only by combining.

We can see how some of you may be personally inconvenienced, may be compelled to make some sacrifices; but we also see how you will be immediately rewarded for what little inconvenience you may be subjected to, and the few sacrifices you may make.

⁂

But there is another, broader and more far-reaching reason why we want to see farmers combining for mutual protection and profit. The farmers of Minnesota now have a double incentive for effecting these combinations. One is the immediate reward in a financial senser the other is the more remote, but vastly more important one of learning themselves and teaching others that farmers have the requisite brain, will and unselfishness to conceive and execute combinations when they are necessary to mutual protection and profit.

Farmers have been imposed upon in the past, because of their assumed inability to make any organizations among themselves which are calculated to counteract the effects of organizations made against them. If they will begin in some little corner of this great country to prove that they can combine and work harmoniously to one common end, they will find that they have planted some seed of progress which will grow, spread, and finally ripen into a profitable harvest of respect from their oppressors, and countless advantages to themselves.

Farmers of Minnesota try the power of combination just once! Prove to yourselves and to the country that you can rise superior to the discriminations of antagonistic railroads and the petty tyrannies of local agents, and you will be feared and respected where you are now despised and ill-treated!

⁂

Let no petty considerations prevent the carrying out of this plan. If you have no time week days or nights to make arrangements, take Sundays for it. It is quite as sacred labor as lifting a neighbor's ox from the mire, and the Sabbath is none too holy on which to do such laudable work.

If you have an enemy we do not ask you to love him, but just help him market his wheat, and he will help you. If you have any neighborhood quarrels or feuds, forget them till after the wheat is marketed. You have no enemies at home who can work you half the harm of those abroad.

In the organizations of your adversaries the lion and the lamb repose peacefully together, all animosity sunk in a common greed, and all plunder divided without a growl. Take a lesson from them, work together harmoniously and kindly, more harmoniously, and more kindly because your cause is more honest, just and wise.

Stabling Cows at Night.

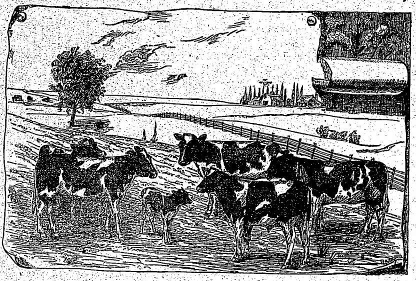
From the time whereof our memory runneth not to the country, it has been the practice of some farmers or dairymen to yard or stable their cows at night during the summer, or pasturing season, and give them a handful of bran or "a lick of salt" for the purpose of reconciling them to confinement. A New York dairyman has adopted the plan of stabling his cows at night, feeding each four quarts of wheat middlings, costing daily about 8 cents per cow. His idea is that by this plan the cow perfectly digests the grass eaten during the day, instead of again crowding her paunch with an extra ration of grass; the wheat middlings promote an extra milk secretion, and lastly, the manure saved during the summer will return the cost of the purchased grain, for it will be ample to well manure several acres of wheat. Independent of all this he thinks that in the more perfect mastication of the food, and the grain she gets, pay for the grain and even more. It saves going for the cows in the morning, and, unless the farmers has a night pasture, it saves a double tramping of the field each twenty-four hours that gives the grass a better chance. It would seem that if the matter was reserved and the cows turned, during the very hot season to pasture at night, the flies, scalding sun, etc., would be avoided and the cow afforded an undisturbed occasion to "ensilage" a couple of hundred pounds of green grass. Either way would be better during July and August than to suppose that the cow can care for herself and give three gallons of milk per day. In the winter at her time of rest, feeding with hay alone, and standing inside a fence twelve hours out of the twenty-four, regardless of the weather, is the fashion with some farmers to "toughen" their cows into extra milkers. If one does not grow green soiling crops for the cows, try one season, after the "flush" of feed is gone, giving each cow a grain ration, and with those that respond best with increased messes add to it in such cases, and see where the limit of profit is reached.

HOW TO SELECT A COW.

The best milk cow, as a rule, says a writer in the Agricultural Gazette, is of medium size and small-boned. The head is small, and rather long, narrow between the horns and wide between the eyes. The lips are long and thick, giving the muzzle a flat appearance. The ears are thin, covered with long, but soft, silky hair, the inside of the ear being of a rich orange color. The eyes are large and bright, with a placid expression, the horns set on a high pate, bending outward at the base, and light, clear and smooth; the neck long, clean, and thin, slender and well cut under the thrort, thickening handsomely as it approaches the shoulder, but entirely free from anything like a "beefy" appearance. The shoulder-blades should meet narrow at the tip, widening gradually towards the points, which should be broad and well-rounded; the ribs rather straight and wide, indicating a good digestion, for everything depends on that in a good milk cow. The loins should be broad and the hips high and wide; the rump even with the hips; the pelvis wide, giving plenty of room for the unner; the thighs thin; the hind legs a little crooked, and small below the hock, with long, large foot. The udder should be long and broad with the teats all the same size and well set apart; the belly to sag a little in front of the udder, and rise slowly as it approaches the brisket, and somewhat large as compared with the size of the cow. The tail long and slim, tapering gently to the end. The hair must be soft, indicating a mellow skin, which, on taking in the hand, feels like soft kid gloves, and no course, rough hair will grow on such skin. The color of the skin should be of a rich butter-yellow. This is the first point in handling. Then, pass your hand on the belly in front of the udder and feel the "milk veins." They are an infallible mark of a good milk cow. The larger they are the better the indications. In extra good cows they branch out into four veins, but they all unite before reaching the udder. The more irregular the course the more sure you may be the cow is a good milker. The udder should be covered with a short, downy coat of hair. This hair should begin to turn its backward course from the front teats, then on the back part of the udder, called the escutcheon, and on as far as the vulva, in the best cows. The wider the belt of this upturned hair the better; it should be short and velvety, covering a soft orange-colored skin.

For Sale.

Two yoke of good work oxen. Inquire of T. Bjorn. [7-tf]



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN 1tf

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - MINN,

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

W. L. Sargeant,

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty. 9-tf

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN,

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE:

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, - - CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

SURPLUS, - - - - 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, August 27, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

California grapes in three varieties at Herb's Branch.

The Commercial House sports a handsome new sign.

Pretty cold weather this week, but splendid for harvesting.

Chicken hunters report a scarcity of that kind of fruit this fall.

Sheriff Zwickey has indulged in the purchase of a handsome piano.

Everybody busy in the harvest fields. This week will see the bulk of the wheat in this county in the shock.

Mrs. V. D. Carruth left for Chenango County, N. Y., on Friday evening last, on a visit to friends at the old home.

Ed. George has just returned from a visit to friends at Rochester, Minn. He reports crops looking worse there than here.

The new post office is nearly completed and is going to be a daisy. The boys expect to take possession Saturday evening.

The finest display of fruits ever made in the city can be seen this week at Herb's Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wile start this week on a visit to friends in Indiana. Mr. W. will be absent six weeks and Mrs. W. until November.

Herb must get more room or else be too crowded for any use. If he had a building covering a 40 acre lot he'd fill it plum full.

H. M. Pierce reports the arrival of a fine Guernsey heifer calf on Monday. That's commencing the week in good shape. H. M. is going to show some grand milkers pretty quick.

The delegates appointed to the River and Harbor Convention at St. Paul, by the Chamber of Commerce, are: Frank Ives, H. Steenerson, W. F. Zwickey, E. D. Childs and E. M. Walsh.

Ole Bang has our thanks for a bottle of excellent home made grape wine. It was made from native grapes two years ago this fall and Ole has a quantity on hand for medical purposes only.

Sheriff McQuade, of Duluth, has summoned Sheriff Zwickey to Duluth to witness the execution of the murderer Wesenen, officially, on Friday next. The Sheriff leaves this evening via St. Paul.

Charlie Seely is bound to keep up with the times. Among other recent improvements we notice a new zinc floor at his neat and attractive little place on Second street. Drop in and see how cosily Charlie has everything arranged.

Sheriff Zwickey and Ed. Walsh went over to Grand Forks to paint that city black, last week. We see by the Grand Forks papers that they have secured the big roller mills and other jobs. The Grand Forkers evidently know a good thing when they see it.

Last week a party of surveyors of the St. P., M. & M. railroad arrived and commencing on the north line of Section three, at Carman, run a line southeast. It is said that their objective point is Brainerd, via Leech Lake. This looks like a road to Duluth.

Some complaints have reached us of hunters recklessly driving through standing grain. We could hardly believe that any of our citizens would be mean enough to trample down a man's fields in this lawless manner if it did not come from a very reliable source. We have this much to say about it that anybody who would thus wilfully destroy property ought to be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Farmers have enough to contend against in the natural course of events without having their crops destroyed in this ruthless manner.

Do you remember those dandy Studio's? Herb has a fresh lot just received.

Warren Sheaf: We are sorry to learn that our friend Dr. C. Stoddard Smith whom many of our readers know, has disposed of his landed and other interests in Kittson County, and is about to take up his residence in Chicago. His appointment to the superintendency of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery at remunerative salary is an acknowledgement of his superior worth in his profession, a compliment worthily bestowed. We are sorry to lose the Dr. from the valley, for his able pen has been used on many occasions in advocacy of the rights of farmers and against the oppression of monopolists. His removal from among us will be a loss to this district.

The Studio, the best nickel cigar in the market is having a big run at Herb's.

An open meeting of the "Equitable Aid Union" will be held in Lawrence Hall, on Friday evening, Aug. 28th, at 8 o'clock p. m., and addressed by the Supreme President, of Columbus, Pa. The object of the Order is benevolence, education and mutual protection. One dollar and fifty cents per month in this order will carry a benefit certificate of from $800 to $3,000, according to age, less than would be required to pay the taxes on a like valuation of real estate. Every husband and wife should attend this meeting when all its principles will be explained. This order has existed here for about four years and the truthfulness of the foregoing will be vouched for by many estimable citizens of this place.

The Mayor has appointed H. E. Cooke and A. D. Stephens as delegates to the River and Harbor Convention at St. Paul next week.

The Pixie is a new candidate for the public favor. Some think it excels even the Studio at the same price. Herb has the sole agency.

Frank Jerome is going to move the livery barn, corner of Ash and Robert Sts., a few rods south and will build a large hotel in its place.

To the stranger within our gates Herb's Branch resembles a regular city market place where everything abounds in profusion. They all wonder how he dare bring in such a variety in such great quantities. You can find all kinds of tropical fruits in their season and the temperate and even the frigid zones are made to contribute to the stock. Herb says "whats the odds, as long as you're happy?"

A Sudden Death.

On Saturday morning at 5 o'clock Dr. A. Gaboury died at his residence on Second street, of inflamation of the bowels. The doctor was taken on Tuesday evening and died as above. He had been for several years practicing medicine in our city and was universally respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely loss. His funeral was largely attended on Monday. The Cornet Band, of which he was a member, led the procession. This is the second member of the Band lost by death within a few weeks.

EUCLID ITEMS.

EUCLID, Aug. 24, 1885.

Weather very cool and fearful of a frost.

Springer Harbaugh, of St. Paul, is spending a few days on Keystone farm.

T. C. McCracken, express agent at this place, is on his farm near Warren during harvest. His brother, Gene McCracken, takes his place during his absence.

Mr. S. P. Norton, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Crookston, paid our city a visit on Sunday last.

Mr. Robert Fairweather, on Thursday last, shipped his thresher engine to Argyle to be used in his large wheat elevator at that place.

Mrs. Wm. Davidson and sister are visiting the Lockhart farm at Rolette, Minn.

E. C. Murney has painted his new blacksmith shop brown. Ed says that's the way he intends to do business.

Everybody that can borrow a gun goes out duck shooting now-a-days.

The Euclid Signal is a very neat little paper. Its object is to save lives and give notice of church festivals. It "Beggs" well and will no doubt meet with great success.

Mr. C. E. Southmayd came in Saturday from his farm in the Thirteen Towns, where he has been spending his summer vacation. He will teach the East Grand Forks school the coming season, commencing August 31st. Mr. Southmayd is a good teacher and the scholars will no doubt like their new teacher. We wish him success.

OSCAR.

Steam Boiler Inspection.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 23, 1885.

Jas. E. Morresy, Esq., Crookston.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 13th received and I appreciate the kindness. I do not think much of newspaper controversies as they are generally endless when once begun, but if you will say that the Inspector for the northern district has at all times and in all places endeavored to make the inspections, so far as possible, at the convenience of boiler owners, and certainly nothing but ignorant arrogance of power would put thresher owners to the inconvenience of hauling machines to town and laying off for days. I travel mostly by team and personally visit and inspect the boilers wherever they may be at my own expense for transportation. My district is very large and owing to the late date we got to work, the date of our appointments being April 15th, and it taking a month to get blanks printed, tools made, etc., it will be very late when we get to your city. Next year it will be different, as we can get to work at least three or four months earlier. I have done all the work in St. Louis, Carlton, Pine, Isanti, Chisago, Anoka, Sherburne, Stearns Douglas, and portions of other counties, and expect to be in Fergus Falls about Sept. 10th. I have inspected several hundred boilers of all kinds, most of which have been running since, and certainly if the water test was dangerous, a number of explosions must have followed me up, but on the contrary I have heard of none whatever. We have found a large number of dangerous defects which we have caused to be repaired when possible. We have been welcomed, as a rule, and the exceptions are either ignorance of the value of an inspection, or recklessly taking risks on boilers that they knew were unsafe. We find steam gauges as much as 40 pounds out of truth, and safety valves that no pressure could start; blisters and cracks that were unthought of, and all sorts of defects. As you say, the cold water test is used by the United States government inspectors, as well as the English, French, Canadian, and many others, some of them as high as 3 to 1, instead of 1½ to 1 as ours is. Take a thresher boiler, 150 pounds of water pressure is certainly not as hard as the same pressure of steam, for the reason that there is an equal expansion of all the parts owing to the temperature being the same in all parts; and also the idea that 1½ to 1 gives a straining pressure is false, for boiler strength is figured with a factor of safety of 6, so that our test pressure is really 3-12 of the bursting strain, and it is a well known fact that iron is not crippled until the elastic limit is overreached, which in our case is not half reached.

Yours truly,

C. A. SELEY.

For Sale.

Three first-class imported dark colored stallions, weighing 1,450, 1,700 and 1,850, will be sold at low figures. Parties desiring service before the animals are sold may secure the same on application at my sale stables in Carman.

[12-20] JOS. L. DAOUST.

A Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Agnes Gaboury desires to take this method to publicly return sincere thanks to the many kind friends who rendered assistance during the last illness of her husband, Dr. Aime Gaboury.

BEAUDRY, Polk Co., Minn., Aug. 21.

The wheat harvest is well under way, and we can now make some calculations as to the yield. The straw is very heavy; after shelling out some of my best wheat, my estimate would be 60 per cent. of last year's crop. I have conversed with different parties in our town and their estimates range from 55 per cent. to 66 per cent. of last year's crop. The thresher, I think, will not say over 60 per cent.

J. T. BEAUDRY.

Teachers' Examinations.

Semi-annual examinations for teachers of Polk County will be held as follows:

East Grand Forks, at School House, September 3d and 4th.

Crookston, at Court House, September 7th and 8th.

Red Lake Falls, at School House, September 10th and 11th.

V. D. CARRUTH, Supt. Schools.

Crookston, Aug. 29, 1885.

In Memory of Ulysses S. Grant.

Address of the Fort Leavenworth Monument Committee!

At a meeting held at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, August 3d, 1885, it was resolved to erect a monument to the memory of General U. S. Grant on the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation. A committee of five gentlemen from each of the States of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, Arkansas, and all States and Territories west of the Mississippi, including the Governors of each of these States, and five officers of the Regular Army stationed in the Department of the Mississippi, was provided for. This committee is to have charge of the work of collecting funds, preparing plans, and erecting the proposed monument, and was authorized to appoint all necessary sub-committees.

The idea of erecting a monument to the memory of the distinguished soldier and statesman meets with hearty approval by all classes of citizens of the west. The selection of the national grounds at Fort Leavenworth is deemed peculiarly appropriate for such a purpose.

The committee appointed appeals to the people of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi for contributions in aid of the object in view, and it is suggested:

First, that contributions be taken up for the "Grant Monument Fund, at all the memorial meetings held on the day of the funeral and transmitted to Captain F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, who has been selected as Treasurer of the Monument Committee.

Second, that the Post Commander, Adjutant and Quartermaster of every Grand Army Post in the territory named, be constituted a committee for the purpose of soliciting funds, which money, when collected, shall be transmitted to the Department Commander of the G. A. R. for the State in which it was collected, and by him transmitted to the Treasurer of the Monument Committee Captain F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Third, that Citizens' committees be formed in every city, town and school district throughout the territory named, who shall collect funds and forward the same to the Treasurer.

Fourth, that the State and Territorial Superintendents throughout the country west of the Mississippi be earnestly requested to address all the schools within their jurisdiction, and request that on some day to be designated by the Superintendents, a collection be taken among the school children. The amounts thus raised to be forwarded to the State Superintendents and by them transmitted to the Treasurer.

Fifth, that the active co-operation of all religious denominations be invoked, and that they be asked to make similar collections on a day to be fixed by the Bishops, or other presiding authorities.

Sixth, that the county, city, town and chartered corporations, business firms and industrial associations throughout the territory named be requested to raise a fund for the monument.

Seventh, contributions to the monument fund will be received from the officers and soldiers of the Regular Army by post and company commanders, and by them transmitted to the Treasurer of the Monument Committee, Captain F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

It is proposed that, in all cases where a fund is raised by the special efforts of any body of citizens, civic, military or religious, as by the Grand Army, the schools, any religious organization, the railroad employes, the Regulr Army, etc., that the fact shall be specially acknowledged, in a memorial stone bearing a suitable inscription, placed in the proposed monument.

The undersigned, a special committee appointed to act until the general monument committee is formed, issue this address in order that the work of raising funds may be immediately commenced. The committee representing the State of Kansas has already been named, as follows: Gov. John A. Martin; Col. M. Stewart, Department Commander G. A. R.; State Superintendent J. H. Lawhead; Bishop W. X. Ninde, of the M. E. Church, and S. F. Neely, Mayor of Leavenworth. The other State committees will be announced as soon as possible.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.,
JOHN A. MARTIN,
Governor of Kansas,
T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Ex-Governor of Missouri.
E. N. MORRILL,
Member of Congress,
S. F. NEELY,
Mayor of Leavenworth.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending August 24th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Jappson, Nils
McKay, Samuel
Roberts, Albert
Schwartz, Herman
Sejnds, Gunerius Olson
Tonnerson, Albert—2

ALEX MCKINNON, P. M.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

WM. DUNN. A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,
Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

A Full Supply of Binding Twine.

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn.
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Polk County.—ss.
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Aime Gaboury deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Agnes Gaboury of Crookston, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Aime Gaboury late of Crookston, Minnesota, on the 22d day of August A. D. 1885, at the City of Crookston, Minnesota, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Isidore Fortier granted: It is ordered, that said petition heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 22d day of September A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 20th day of August A. D. 1885.

By the Court.
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[18-21] Judge of Probate.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holniboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Preserve Your Roofs
BY THE USE OF
Terryll's
Liquid Slating
Absolutely Fire Proof.

Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!

TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,
Grain Shippers,
And Commission Merchants,
DULUTH, - - MINN.

Cash advances on consignments.

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,
MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUIDING PAPER,
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOY WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

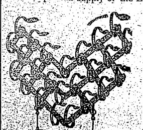
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

The Manitoba Railroad.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 21.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad was held here to-day, at which 165,240 shares of stock, out of 200,000, were represented. The following board of directors was elected: James J. Hill, St. Paul; George Stephens and Donald A. Smith, Montreal; John S. Kennedy, D. Willis, James and Samuel Thorne, New York; Henry D. Minot, Boston. The only change made in the board was the election of Henry D. Minot, representing the Boston stockholders, in place of Marshall Field, of Chicago. At the meeting of the new board of directors held this afternoon the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: James J. Hill, president; John S. Kennedy, vice president; Edward Sawyer, secretary and treasurer. The joint report of the president and directors made to the stockholders showed the gross earnings for the past year to be $7,973,740; operating expenses, taxes and interest, $5,490,208; dividend, $1,300,000.

Fairs, and No Fairs.

Twelve hundred fairs are to be held in the States and Territories this autumn. In view of the great importance of the county and other local fairs, we are surprised to learn from our responses that there are nearly four hundred counties (397,) in which no fairs will be held this year. These counties are distributed among the States as follows:

Alabama	29	Maryland	2
Arkansas	31	Michigan	7
California	8	New Hampshire	1
Colorado	10	North Carolina	26
Connecticut	1	Nevada	3
Dakota	22	New Mexico	1
Delaware	1	New Jersey	5
Florida	8	Ohio	2
Georgia	38	Oregon	1
Indiana	5	Pennsylvania	10
Illinois	9	Rhode Island	1
Iowa	17	South Carolina	6
Idaho	2	Texas	12
Kansas	9	Tennessee	22
Kentucky	28	Utah	1
Louisiana	17	Virginia	7
Minnesota	7	Washington Territory	1
Mississippi	17	Wisconsin	3
Missouri	23	West Virginia	1
Montana	3	Wyoming	1

In many instances the reports stated, "No fairs now held;" "No interest in the matter;" Efforts made, but unsuccessful;" "Defunct;" "Suspended;" "Failed for want of patronage;" "Lack of interest on the part of the people;" "So poor we can't afford a fair;" "Not enterprise enough; a camp-meeting is the hight of ambition here;" "People haven't the pluck or energy to get up a fair;" "Have had none for ten or twelve years," etc. The chief reason why no fairs are now held in these counties, is evidently "a lack of interest on the part of the people." If "the people" are expected to institute a fair, these counties will probably remain fair-less for many years to come. Considerable experience in such matters has shown us, that the holding of, and the success of a fair, depends upon a few public-spirited workers. Most frequently a single individual is the motive power. He imparts his enthusiasm, his "go," a few others, and these together form a Board of Management, which acts upon the community as a leaven, and success follows.—[American Agriculturist for September.

The American Agriculturist for September, 1885, presents a variety of articles pertaining to the farm, garden, hearth, and household. The opening illustration, "On September Days," by Bennett, is a very appropriate engraving. There are a large number of other illustrations, describing farm scenes, horses, prize cattle and other animals, farm implements and garden tools, new variety of vegetables and flowers, house plants, etc., etc. R. G. Newton describes a Dakota machine for twisting up hay for fuel; Jos. Harris treats of burning stubble, mutton and Merinos. Dr. Thurber contributes a number of horticultural and other articles. Henry Stewart discourses upon curing corn-fodder, value of roots, and how to get the most butter. Col. Weld writes about milk, slinking in cows, and the cow's udder. Wm. A. Coleman describes the use of sand on the nursery packing-ground. In the household department, A. C. Sage describes some luncheon dishes; and M. P. C. tells the story of a good dinner made from fragments. There are a number of contrivances for household and adornment. The boys' and girls' columns are replete with interest, and the doctor talks about some curious plants. The leading feature of this number is a list of twelve hundred fairs, the most complete thing of the kind ever gotten up; and furthermore a list of four hundred counties where no fairs are to be held. The humbug columns expose new swindling schemes. Price $1.50 a year. Single number, 15 cts. Address Publishers American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

The Dorcas for September has been received, and we find it steadily improves. The editor (a woman of great ability) and the publishers strive to please their patrons and spare no expense to fill its pages with good and thorough instructions in knitting, crocheting and embroidery. All the designs that are not original come from abroad, thus making it a magazine worth having in every household, as the same directions are not found elsewhere, and will all be found explicit and correct. In each number we find new novelties in every line of fancy work, and have decided that Dorcas is the best magazine of its kind in existence. Its subscription price is only $1 per year and 10 cents for single copy. We advise all to send for the latter, without fail. Address, Dorcas, 872 Broadway, New York.

WESTWARD HO!

All the subscribers of the American Agriculturist in the far-western States and Territories, who desire to attract people to their localities, and are willing to answer questions on the subject, can use the American Agriculturist as a medium of communication for the next the months WITHOUT COST. Write us very briefly covering the following points:

1st.—Your name and post office address in full.

2d.—The character of the land in your neighborhood.

3d.—Is there any Government land unsold in the vicinity?

4th.—What is the price of improved land?

5th.—What is the price of wild land, if any?

6th.—Is there any railroad near you, and if so, how near?

7th.—The population of your county.

8th.—The character of the population.

9th.—Is there any foreign population? and if so, from what countries mainly,

10th.—Are there any churches in your neighborhood, and if so, what churches?

11th.—Are there good schools in your vicinity?

12th.—What is the cost of lumber in your neighborhood?

13th.—Can purchasers buy land on time, and if so, how much time is given?

14th.—Are there any railroad lands in your vicinity, and if so, on what conditions are they sold?

Address your letter to American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

N. B.—No Real Estate Agents need write us.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss, District Court 11th Judicial District.

Gunil Larson, plaintiff vs. Nicolay P. Nelson, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Gunil Larson and against Nicolay P. Nelson, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The southwest one fourth (¼) of Section four (4) town one hundred and forty-nine, (149) Range forty-five (45) west, and the south fifty feet (50 feet) of lot number two (No. 2) block twenty-nine (29) in the townsite of Crookston, and lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in block eleven (11) in Sampson's Woodland Addition to the city of Crookston, and that I shall, on Saturday, the tenth day of October, A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Nicolay P. Nelson, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to five thousand fifteen dollars and 29 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the seventeenth day of April, 1882, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 26th, 1885.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff, Polk Co., Minn.

[12-21]

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
Water
GUARANTEED.
Address
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn.

The State Fair. Notice to Farmers!

Crookston, Minn., August 17th, 1885.

Dear Sir:

You have undoubtedly seen in the papers that this year will be the first time that the State Fair is held on its own grounds, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, devoted exclusively to annual exhibitions. Very large permanent buildings have been put up and the contributions from various States as to blooded stock, etc., warrant the supposition that this Fair will offer attractions never before attempted. As a result, an immense concourse of people from neighboring States is expected, and a number of railroads are making unusual efforts for a grand display. In order to counteract the exaggerated and damaging reports circulated by rival interests in regard to our rainy season to the effect that no good crops can be raised in POLK, MARSHALL or KITTSON Counties in a wet season like this, it is the intention of the Land Commissioner to add to the display of this Railroad as a special feature an

EXHIBIT OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE RED RIVER VALLEY, ALL BY ITSELF.

I have been instructed to solicit contributions for this purpose. Will you kindly assist me in carrying out the program? If the farmers in the Red River Valley will contribute a little of the best their farms produce we can get up an exhibit that will astonish the people and will demonstrate beyond a doubt, that, FIRST, we can raise good crops if we do have as much rain as would ruin the crops in any other country, and, SECOND, that if we can get up a show like this, after so much rain, the products of THE RED RIVER VALLEY in any ordinary kind of season, can

BEAT THE BALANCE OF THE WORLD STONE BLIND.

The crop of '83 has shown how much drouth the soil can stand, the crop of '85 will show that the soil can absorb more water than any other country. The farmers of the Red River Valley can furnish the proof at the coming State Fair if they want to. Will you help me do it?

What is Wanted for the Exhibition.

Samples of wheat, oats, barley and rye, pulled up by the roots, selecting long, clean straw with long heads, in bundles about six inches in diameter. Grain pulled up by the roots is preferred; if the grain is cut the bundles to be four to six inches in diameter. We also want to exhibit flax, wild and tame grasses. (GRASSES ARE VERY EARNESTLY SOLICITED.) Also vegetables of all kinds, corn in the ear or stalk, wild fruits; in short anything that will show up well.

Contributors are requested to mark their exhibits with their NAME and POST OFFICE, or the name of the nearest station on the Railroad, and to leave them with the nearest station agent who will take care of them until they are collected.

Farmers near EAST GRAND FORKS may leave their samples at the house of Mr. W. C. Nash.

People in the vicinity of CROOKSTON will please call with their samples at my office over the Merchants' National Bank. I have provided a storage room near the station.

For the collection of the contributions I shall visit the following places with a special baggage car at the dates named. You are requested to bring your samples NOT LATER THAN THE DAY PREVIOUS: Samples will be received any time between now and that day except Sunday. The car will be

At ST. HILAIRE—Saturday, August 29th.

At EAST GRAND FORKS AND FISHER—Monday, August 31st.

At HALLOCK, KENNEDY, STEPHEN, ARGYLE, WARREN, ANGUS, EUCLID, BELTRAMI AND ROLETTE, on Wednesday, September 2d, and will go from Rolette with the passenger train to St. Paul and thence to the Fair grounds.

People in the vicinity of Crookston will please deposit their contributions any time before the 1st day of September.

In conclusion, I will say that if you will devote a little time to select and contribute some nice samples of the best productions of your farm we can make an exhibit which will do the Red River Valley more good, and will counteract the unfavorable reports of rival interests far better than thousands of dollars spent in advertising pamphlets. Will you help me to get up a big show?

Yours very truly,
JOHN KNUPPE,
Gen'l agent of the St. P. M. & M. Land Department for Polk, Marshall and Kittson Counties.

The station agents are supplied with labels to mark your exhibits. Please show this to your neighbors who did not receive a circular. Let us all pull together.

New Hardware Store!
New Firm! New Goods!
New Prices!
Bray & O'Brien
HAVE TEMPORARILY
LOCATED ON BROADWAY
In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in
Hardware and Tinware
and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.
BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

By All Means
BUY YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
At Buchanan's.
He has the Cheapest and Best!
Broadway, next to Engine House.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE,
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - - - - - - $135,000.00.
LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.
(INCORPORATED,)
WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
DULUTH, MINN.
Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.
Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.
Good grades and prices invariably received.
OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars.
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

Frank M. Brown
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE,
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A. NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, August 27, 1885.

City and Couty Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
John Leo	Attorney
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hallestad	Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.
H. Shephard	Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. G. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th. "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables	H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—P. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.

C. H. MIX, M. W.

F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.

T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.

O. H LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.

J. B. NYE, N. G.

R. C. BURKHARDT, R. S.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,460, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.

T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.

JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.

W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.

GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.

C. W. BARNES, C. C.

W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROA,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL.	
No. 3 Daily.	No. 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "s	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 00 "	7 26 "
8 05 "	8 34 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 08 "	6 12 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson.n	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston.	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	3 40 "	4 25 "
11 30 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 32 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
2 30 }	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } am
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Ly	11 20 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 23 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 25 }
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 00 } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 18 "	Mapes	12 04 "
29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. Mix, Local Ticket Agent.

ARE THE RAILROADS LOSING MONEY.

St. Paul Globe.

So much is said now-a-days of the railroads losing money that it may be of interest to look at a few facts as they are. Let us see what is the actual expense of taking a train of cars loaded with wheat from Chicago to New York, a distance of 912 miles. For engineer, $4 per day; fireman, $2; conductor, $4; four brakemen at $2 each, $8; $18 per day for a five days' trip, $90. The consumption of coal, $8; oil and waste, $4; use of cars, $4 each, $120; locomotive, $20; total, $152, for five days, $760. Add to this $43.80 for interest at 10 per cent. and $43.80 for wear and tear, we have $937.60.

To find the cost per ton at twenty tons per car divide by 600 tons we have the actual cost of $1.56 and a fraction per ton, or $31.20 per car. At a schedule of 20 cents per 100 pounds for carrying we have $4 per ton or $80 per car. Substract the actual cost of $31.20 we have a net profit to the company of $48.80. On a train of thirty cars the railroad king thus receives a clear gain of $1,464. Bear in mind this is on second-class freight, while rates on first-class are over 40 cents per hundred and the profit proportionately greater.

While our merchants are struggling to secure a 20 per cent. profit in their business, the railroad magnate laughs in his sleeve as he puts away over 100 per cent. It costs the Minnesota farmer four bushels of corn for every bushel delivered in New York, while the same extortion compels him to pay three times the real value for the necessities of life. It is about time that the government took a hand in the management of our telegraphs and our railroads, whose rights of way have cost the magnates little or nothing, while the subsidies granted have more than paid the expense of construction.

The subsidies of land granted to railroads foot up the enormous sum of 181,618,766 of acres. One hundred and forty millions have not yet been certified to. At $5 per acre the sum value of the land is $908,093,830. Do you wonder that as individuals we are growing poorer, while corporate monopoly is rapidly taking possession of the nation? The masses struggling for bread while the railroad kings in their palaces plot to escape dividends and taxes, and discharge their men in order to extend their unlawful "absorption."

GRACE COURTLAND,
The Witch of Wall Street.

PREMIUMS AT THE STATE FAIR.

The Pioneer Press Company will exhibit prominently, at the coming State Fair, samples of the very attractive premiums which they are offering to subscribers to their Weekly. The Sewing Machine, which is offered with the Weekly for $15.00, will attract much attention. The Organ and set of Band Instruments are great inducements for clubs. The Weekly itself has become a model paper for Northwestern families and farmers.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago.]11-tf]

Cheapest First-class Music in the United States.

Look at this list of some of the most popular music published. Printed on the best heavy music paper, good clear print, full sheet music size, and the same as generally retailed all over the United States at thirty to seventy-five cents per copy. Our price is FIVE CENTS per copy, or by mail one cent added for postage. We give the retail price, but remember our price is but FIVE cents. We will send catalogue of 1,000 best selling pieces published, free. Don't pay high exhorbitant prices when you can get the same music for about one-eighth the price. See the following.

SONGS.

Alice, Where art Thou	Archer	50c.
Angels Ever Bright and Fair	Handel	35c.
Answers	Blumenthal	50c.
Blue Alsatian Mountains	Adams	50c.
Bridge	Carew	50c.
Bridge	Lindsay	35c.
Brook	Dolores	35c.
Cherry Ripe	Horn	25c.
Clang of the Wooden Shoes	Molloy	40c.
Dream Faces	Hutchinson	35c.
Esmeralda	Levy	35c.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Chop Sticks, Waltz	De Lula	25c.
Black Hawk, waltz	Walsh	30c.
Corn Flower, waltz	Cooke	30c.
Rueen's Lace Handkerchief	Strauss	45c.
Raquet, galop	Richards	40c.
Home, Sweet Home	Slack	50c.
Sheperd Boy	Wilson	40c.
Warblings at Eve	Richards	50c.

And 1,000 other songs and instrumental pieces equally as good as the above only six cents per copy, post free. Send for a copy of our Musical Journal, $1.25 per year, sample copy 12 cents. In sending orders always send cash, post-office order, or postal note, as we get so many stamps we cannot use them, also in all cases mention the paper you saw our advertisement in, so that we may do justice to those papers that furnish us business. J. H. THOMAS, Publisher, Albany, N. Y. [17-20]

Proposals for Building a School House.

RUSSIA, August 15th, 1885.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 2 o'clock on Thursday Sept. 10th 1885, for building a school house and hauling the material therefor from Crookston, Minn., to be built on Section 12 town of Russia, according to the plans and specifications, one copy of which can be seen at Frank Ives' office, Crookston, and one at my office on Section 12, town of Russia. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

O. S. JOHNSON,
[17-19] Clerk of School Dist. 75.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

To Boardinghouse Keepers.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 3d 1885.

Sealed proposals for boarding county paupers will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Polk Co., on the 15th day of September 1885.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

P. J. McGUIRE,
[16-18] County Auditor.

Sealed Proposals for Coal.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 3d, 1885.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Polk Co., Minn., on the 15th day of September 1885, for furnishing coal at the Court house in said city.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

P. J. McGUIAE,
[16-18] County Auditor.

Sealed Proposals for Wood.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Aug. 3d 1885.

Sealed propesals for furnishing 20 cords of green body wood at the county jail, will be received by the Board of County Commissioners on the 15th day of September 1885.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

P. J. McGUIRE,
[16-18 County Auditer.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,406
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk.

Erick Benson, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Olson, Defendant.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest on the same from the 29th day of December 1883, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated July 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN N. IVES,
[14-20] Plaintiff's Att'y, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Anders Olberg and Jorgine Olberg, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 555 to 557, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-four and five one hundredths dollars ($734.05-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-three and (10-100) dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) Range forty-three (43,) containing 160 acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 5th, 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Aug. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 12th, 1885, viz: HENRY BOURDON, H'd, No. 6993, for the se¼ S. 26, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Parre Meare, Isale Normanden, Francois Labonte and Cause Ayotte, all of Gentilly, Polk Co. Minn.

[15-20] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Louis Gonyea and Oleriou Gonyea, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1880, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "L" of mortgages, on pages four hundred and six to four hundred and eight, inclusive, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of five hundred and eleven ($511.00-100) dollars, and the further sum of fifteen and 40-100 ($15.40-00) dollars paid by the mortgagee for the taxes on said mortgaged premises for the year A. D. 1882, with interest on said sum from the seventeenth day of September 1883 the date when said taxes were paid, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and east half of northwest quarter (e½ of nw¼) of Section eighteen (18,) Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-five (45,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-18]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Zebedee Lusla and Ida Lusla, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-fifth day of June A. D. 1883, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of five hundred ($500.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of six hundred and ten ($610.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) according to the United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee,

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-18]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Peter Bontaine and Clara Bontaine, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage, that said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the fourth day of June A. D. 1883, at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon, in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 54 to 57, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of four hundred ($400.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually, that default, has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage, together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately, that there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of four hundred ninty-five ($495.00-100) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The fractional southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty-three (153,) of Range forty-five (45.)

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-18]

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-seven dollars, ($37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Leonard Beauchaine, an unmarried man, to John Cromb, bearing date the 4th day of September A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1882, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 243, that there is now due on said mortgage $37, that there is yet to become due thereon $383, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section fourteen in Township one hundred and fifty north, of Range forty-six west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres according to the United States Government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., July 29th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & WIGHT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jens Halverson and Johanne M. Halverson, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1883, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 575, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and eighty-five and twelve one-hundreths ($585 12-100) dollars, and no ac ion or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty and 95-100 dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34,) and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots nine (9,) ten (10,) of Section thirty-five (35,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-three (43,) containing 161 50-100 acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 4th 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

[First publication July 16th, 1885.]

BE IT KNOWN, that on the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Helene Bantin and Bridget Bantin, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage: That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1880, at five o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, in book "G" of mortgages, on pages two hundred and ninety to two hundred ninety two, inclusive: That said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty ($350.00-100,) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi annually: That default has been made in the payment of interest on said principal sum, wherefore, as authorized by the conditions of said mortgage, the mortgagee therein, has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole sum secured by said mortgage together with the interest thereon accrued, due and payable immediately: That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and ninety two ($392.00 100) dollars: That no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: That said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, (more or less) according to the United States government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the twenty-ninth day of August A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vandue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis July 6th A. D. 1885.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,—Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-15]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS JAMES NASH DID ON THE 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, execute and deliver to Louis Berthiaume a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1883, aforesaid, to secure the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00,) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, therein mentioned, whereby he did grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said Louis Berthiaume, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises and real estate, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four in block five—being all of block five—in Bottineau's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, which said indenture of mortgage duly acknowledged, was on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1883, at one o'clock and thirty minutes p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 164 thereof;

And whereas said indenture of mortgage and the notes thereby secured were duly assigned and transferred by said Louis Berthiaume to George Clement by an assignment duly executed by said Louis Berthiaume bearing date on the 16th day of May A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds for said Polk County on the 18th day of May A. D. 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "V" of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551 thereof.

And whereas, said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) as attorney's fees.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and there is now claimed to be due thereon the sum of seven hundred and seventy-eight 25-100 dollars ($778.25-100,) and twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) attorney's fees, as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Polk County, in Crookston, in said county, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and charges of this foreclosure allowed by law.

Dated August 4th, 1885.

GEORGE CLEMENT,
Assignee for said Mortgagee.

OLIVIER & FARWELL,
Att'ys for said Assignee, 336 Wabasha Street St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., July 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in suppor of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 29th, 1885, viz: PAUL MATHEW, H'd No. 6,548, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cyrille Beauchene, Joseph Beauchene, Israel Goyette and Joseph Goyette, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[13-19] JOHN CROMB, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court. A. D. Stephens vs. Francis Higgins.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution of transcript to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of A. D. Stephens and against Francis Higgins, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The fractional northeast one fourth (¼) of Section (6,) Town one hundred and forty-nine (149) Range forty-eight (48) And that I shall, on Saturday, the 10 day of October A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, Francis Higgins, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest, on the same from the eighteenth day of August 1883, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

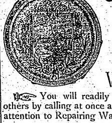
Dated Crookston, Minn., August 21st 1885.

PIERCE & WILKENSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[16-21] Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]



BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

☞ CALL ON ☜ THE

C. H. SAAKE, JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains

—IN—

Watches and Chains

☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies', Misses', Children and Gentlemen.

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

New Machinery Depot!

T. H. BJOIN,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery

I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.

CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.

T. H. BJOIN, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE

J. I. CASE

THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

The Dennet or Beloit

HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY

And the Van Brunt & Davis

SEEDER COMPANY,

Are Represented

BY

STEENERSON BROS.,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885. NO. 19

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ Inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 Inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 Inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 Inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 Inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
5 Inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

GRAIN PRICES---DON'T BE SCARED!

Prairie Farmer.

At this writing, on the afternoon of August 17, wheat is selling about 8 cents a bushel lower than a week ago. This means over three million dollars shrinkage in the value of the 42 million bushels "in sight." Before the ink dries, the printer's ink, it may be up anywhere from one to five cents, or it may be down a few cents more. At the moment the bears seem to have got the bulls on the run, and are having things their own way. Perhaps to-morrow the bulls may turn around and use their horns. The bears have the advantage just now, and are more likely to have for two or three months, more or less......Why? There are in the Chicago elevators over 14½ million bushels of wheat, and over 40 million bushels of "visible" wheat, that is, out of producers' hands and seeking a market at the various points east of the Rocky Mountains, including Canada—a larger amount, if our memory serves rightly, than ever before at this date. And new wheat is just ready to flow in. Unlike corn, this grain does not have to dry and cure two or three months after cutting, but can go to the elevators as soon as it is threshed. Then, the majority of the growers in the great wheat regions have no home barns or granaries in which to store their wheat. It is threshed from the shocks in the field, run from the threshers and separator into bags borrowed from buyers, and has to go to market, let the price be what it may. Under these circumstances, there must needs be, for a time, an increase in the stock "in sight," and so long as there are more sellers than buyers prices will necessarily sag. But the 42 million bushels in sight, if not added to, would only last the country some two months if not a bushel were sent abroad, as some will be any way. At 4½ bushels per person, 57 million people consume 256¼ million bushels (256,500,000 bu.) a year, at which rate the 42 million bushels in market would last only 65 days.

There is no question now that there is a large decrease in the actual winter and spring wheat grown this year, as compared with last—certainly a hundred million bushels less. We have on the market some 25 million bushels more than last year at this date; but there are at least 100 million bushels less to come in from the producers during the year. It would certainly seem that later on, next winter, and spring, and summer, this present surplus, and that which producers must market now for want of home storage, and by reason of necessity for money, must be largely decreased. The only drawback is, that foreign markets have unusually large stocks on hand, and the wheat-growing area has been widened recently. But there is not that universal abundance of good crops throughout the world that existed in 1884; and consumption is going right along, everywhere, at the regular rate—indeed, at an unusually fast rate so long as prices remain as low as at present, everywhere.

We are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but from the best survey of the whole field possible to be made now, it would seem to be wise for all who can do so to hold on to their grain, and let the present market stocks, and the first rush of new wheat, wear away. Of course those who have no perfectly safe storage, and those who must positively receive cash for their crop at once, will have to sell. If there were no such persons, and all could hold on, prices would jump up in a very few weeks. They may as it is. A good deal depends upon the ability and the determination of the farmers to hold the wheat back for paying rates; and also upon the weather for four weeks to come, which will decide the amount of good corn we shall have.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

CHEESE MAKING.

In an essay on "Fancy Cheese Making" by T. D. Curless, of Syracuse, N. Y., occurs the following:

"Pure, whole milk from healthy cows in sweet pastures, or fed duly balanced rations in stalls, is requisite. The more directly it goes into the vat the better. If kept over night reduce the milk to 62 degrees. An agitation to keep the cream from rising, is desirable. Mix night's and morning's milk when ready to work. If cream is to be incorporated, warm it and pass it through a wine strainer. Heat the milk slowly to 84 or 86 degrees. Add your coloring matter and rennet enough to begin coagulation in ten or twenty minutes, as desired. Cut the curd as soon as it can done without waste, as fine as beechnuts. Slowly raise the temperature, gently stirring it the while, to 98 degrees. Hold it there to the end. Draw the whey as soon as there is the least sign of acid, or before. Get sufficient rennet action to expel the whey before the acid develops. This prevents the phosphate from washing out, and insures a digestible cheese when properly cured. If you chedder and grind, or not, thoroughly stir and air the curd, to get rid of bad odors and develop flavor. Put to press not above 89 degrees, and place in an even-tempered curing-room at 65 to 70 degrees. Avoid direct draughts of air and carefully turn and rub the cheese.

EGGS MORE PROFITABLE THAN CHICKENS.

We make no allusion to those large chicken establishments where raising chickens as chickens for a near city market is undoubtedly a paying business. But we address the common poultry raiser, living, perhaps a considerable distance from market, who wishes to make the most and best of his stock. And to such we say raise every pullet yous premises will accommodate. Treat them in such a manner that they will lay early and constantly through the winter, and you will make more money than you can by raising chickens to sell for broilers, unless at the fancy prices that such things bring in cities.

Most country breeders have no such market for what they chance to have to sell, and the prices they obtain at the country hotel or the house of the wealthy citizen by no means pays for the extra trouble and care that early chickens cost.

Of course, if you have a large number of fowls, there would necessarily be cockerels and old hens to fatten for sale, but do not make your business to sell dead stock, instead of making live hens give you hundreds of eggs every year of their lives.

POTATOES MIXING IN THE HILL.

There appears to be a large number of farmers who still cling to the absurd belief that wheat, oats and even timothy under certain conditions change into chess, and no amount of argument or array of facts to the countrary will convince them of their error. Of late years the theory of potatoes mixing in the hill seems to have gained almost as many converts as that relating to the transformation of wheat into chess. Quite recently we read a communication in a city paper from an old farmer near Penn Yan, N. Y., in which he expresses his surprise at the ignorance of his brother farmers, who doubt the mixing of potatoes through the influence of tubers of different varieties which may be planted in the same hill. This man and others who believe as he does, appear to have never heard of such things as "bud variations" in plants, and therefore they attribute all changes in color and form to the mixture of well known and long established varieties which may happen to be planted near each other.

PROFITS OF SHEEP RAISING.

A flock of sheep, says the Rural Canadian, "should double themselves each year, and early lambs will sell for quite as much as the sheep cost in the first place, thus leaving the parent stock and the wool to the good. In fact, sheep breeding is one of the best paying branches of mixed farming, especially in this country, with its dry climate and rich pastures. There is no country in the world where sheep thrive so well, are so free from disease, and attain such perfection as in Canada. Those farmers who are neglecting this important industry are standing in their own light, and those who have kept their flocks by careful breeding have never done so well as during the past few years." These remarks apply equally well to any part of this State.

Patents Accumulating.

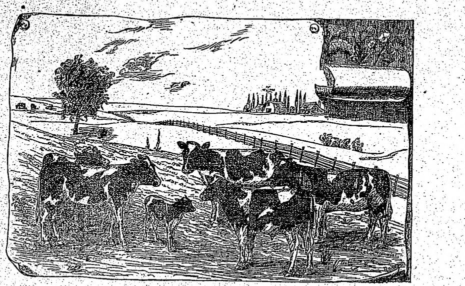
All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

wil' be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

—AND—

Dealers in Real Estate!

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout, call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN. 1t6

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - - MINN.

Will attend to all professionale calls promptly

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

9-tf

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON. - MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE:

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, - - CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

SURPLUS, - - - - 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,

Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.60 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1885. NO. 19

Polk County Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year.
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	6 00
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 00	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	13 00	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

GRAIN PRICES—DON'T BE SCARED!

Prairie Farmer.

At this writing, on the afternoon of August 17, wheat is selling about 8 cents a bushel lower than a week ago. This means over three million dollars shrinkage in the value of the 42 million bushels "in sight." Before the ink dries the printer's ink, it may be up anywhere from one to five cents, or it may be down a few cents more. At the moment the bears seem to have got the bulls on the run, and are having things their own way. Perhaps to-morrow the bulls may turn around and use their horns. The bears have the advantage just now, and are more likely to have for two or three months, more or less. Why? There are in the Chicago elevators over 14½ million bushels of wheat, and over 40 million bushels of "visible" wheat, that is, out of producers' hands and seeking a market at the various points east of the Rocky Mountains, including Canada—a larger amount, if our memory serves rightly, than ever before at this date. And new wheat is just ready to flow in. Unlike corn, this grain does not have to dry and cure two or three months after cutting, but can go to the elevators as soon as it is threshed. Then, the majority of the growers in the great wheat regions have no home barns or granaries in which to store their wheat. It is threshed from the shocks in the field, run from the threshers and separator into bags borrowed from buyers, and has to go to market, let the price be what it may. Under these circumstances, there must needs be, for a time, an increase in the stock "in sight," and so long as there are more sellers than buyers prices will necessarily sag. But the 42 million bushels "in sight," if not added to, would only last the country some two months if not a bushel were sent abroad, as some will be any way. At 4½ bushels per person 57 million people consume 256½ million bushels, (256,500,000 bu.) a year, at which rate the 42 million bushels in market would last only 65 days.

There is no question now that there is a large decrease in the actual winter and spring wheat grown this year, as compared with last—certainly a hundred million bushels less. We have on the market some 25 million bushels more than last year at this date, but there are at least 100 million bushels less to come in from the producers during the year. It would certainly seem that later on, next winter and spring, and summer, this present surplus, and that which producers must market now for want of home storage, and by reason of necessity for money, must be largely decreased. The only drawback is, that foreign markets have unusually large stocks on hand, and the wheat growing area has been widened recently. But there is not that universal abundance of good crops throughout the world that existed in 1884, and consumption is going right along everywhere, at the regular rate—indeed, at an unusually fast rate so long as prices remain as low as at present everywhere.

We are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but from the best survey of the whole field possible to be made now, it would seem to be wise for all who can do so to hold on to their grain and let the present market stocks and the first rush of new wheat wear away. Of course those who have no perfectly safe storage, and those who must positively receive cash for their crop at once, will have to sell. If there were no such persons and all could hold on, prices would jump up quite [illegible] few weeks. They may as [illegible] good deal depends upon the ability and the determination of the farmers to hold the wheat back [illegible] and also upon the [illegible] which will [illegible] the amount of good corn we shall have.

FARM NOTES.

[illegible]

CHEESE MAKING.

[illegible] cheese making by [illegible] in sweet pastures, or fed duly balanced rations in stalls, is requisite. The more directly it goes into the vat the better. If kept over night reduce the milk to 62 degrees. An agitation to keep the cream from rising is desirable. Mix night's and morning's milk when ready to work. If cream is to be incorporated warm it and pass it through a wire strainer. Heat the milk slowly to 84 or 86 degrees. Add your coloring matter and rennet enough to begin coagulation in ten or twenty minutes as desired. Cut the curd as soon as it can be done without waste as fine as beechnuts. Slowly raise the temperature, gently stirring it the while, to 98 degrees. Hold it there to the end. Draw the whey as soon as there is the least sign of acid, or before. Get sufficient rennet action to expel the whey before the acid develops. This prevents the phosphate from washing out, and insures a digestible cheese when properly cured. If you cheddar, and grind, or not, thoroughly stir and air the curd to get rid of bad odors and develop flavor. Put to press not above 80 degrees, and place in an even-tempered curing-room at 65 to 70 degrees. Avoid direct draughts of air and carefully turn and rub the cheese.

EGGS MORE PROFITABLE THAN CHICKENS.

We make no allusion to those large chicken establishments where raising chickens as chickens for a near city market is undoubtedly a paying business. But we address the common poultry raiser, living perhaps a considerable distance from market, who wishes to make the most and best of his stock. And to such we say, raise every pullet your premises will accommodate. Treat them in such a manner that they will lay early, and constantly through the winter, and you will make more money than you can by raising chickens to sell for broilers unless at the fancy prices that such things bring in cities.

Most country breeders have no such market for what they chance to have to sell, and the prices they obtain at the country hotel or the house of the wealthy citizen by no means pays for the extra trouble and care that early chickens cost.

Of course, if you have a large number of fowls, there would necessarily be cockerels and old hens to fatten for sale, but do not make your business to sell dead stock, instead of making live hens give you hundreds of eggs every year of their lives.

POTATOES MIXING IN THE HILL.

There appears to be a large number of farmers who still cling to the absurd belief that wheat, oats and even timothy, under certain conditions, change into chess, and no amount of argument or array of facts to the contrary will convince them of their error. Of late years the theory of potatoes mixing in the hill seems to have gained almost as many converts as that relating to the transformation of wheat into chess. Quite recently we read a communication in a city paper from an old farmer near Penn Yan, N. Y., in which he expresses his surprise at the ignorance of his brother farmers who doubt the mixing of potatoes through the influence of tubers of different varieties which may be planted in the same hill. This man and others who believe as he does, appear to have never heard of such things as "bud variations" in plants and therefore they attribute all changes in color and form to the mixture of well known and long established varieties which may happen to be planted near each other.

PROFITS OF SHEEP RAISING.

A flock of sheep, says the Rural Canadian, should double themselves each year, and early lambs will sell for quite as much as the sheep cost in the first place, thus leaving the parent stock and the wool to the good. In fact, sheep breeding is one of the best paying branches of mixed farming, especially in this country, with its dry climate and rich pastures. There is no country in the world where sheep thrive so well, are so free from disease, and attain such perfection as in Canada. Those farmers who are neglecting this important industry are standing in their own light, and those who have kept their flocks by careful breeding have never done so well as during the past few years. These remarks apply equally well to any part of this state.

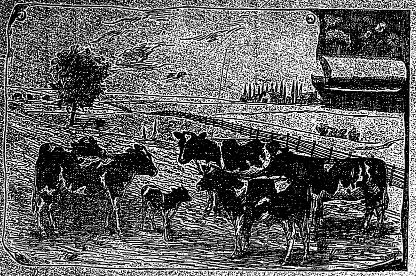
[illegible]

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[illegible] JOHN [illegible], Register.

[illegible]

ONE HUNDRED [illegible] REWARD [illegible]



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

will be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.—Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full line of

[illegible]

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

[illegible]

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

and of everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver.

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moment's notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic, Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

9-tf

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office, Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[18-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, Sept. 3, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

School and trouble commences next Monday.

Mrs. A. L. Lindsley departs for her home in Chicago this week.

The farmers are having excellent weather for stacking and threshing.

Conductor J. B. Copeland will remove his family into the H. G. Palmer house, on Broadway, this week.

Mr. Wm. Box takes possession of his handsome new residence on Jerome's addition this week. He has been plastering and fixing up generally and now has as pleasant a home as the city can boast.

The wheat market is as yet unsettled and unsatisfactory. While there is every reason why wheat should advance in the early future, it does not brighten up worth a cent.

High authority pronounces the President's proclamation, ordering all cattle removed from the Indian Reservation at once, unconstitutional. The cattlemen have retained Ben Butler and will contest the order in the courts.

Felix Fournet's new building, corner of Broadway and Robert, begins to foreshadow what it will be like. The first and second stories are up and still the good work goes merrily on. When completed it will be a credit to our city and to its enterprising builder. Would there were more like Felix in Crookston.

The new hotel on the corner of Main and Fifth is nearly ready for occupancy and is, we understand, as yet awaiting a landlord. It is intended for a farmers' hotel and its location near to elevator and stables renders it eligible for the purpose. With the right man at the helm it would be a paying institution from the start.

A funny looking kind of a straddlebug left the vicinity of Stone & Pinkerton's warehouse on Monday noon and proceeded gravely, and in a businesslike manner along up main street, forninst the hind end of a wagon. Upon inquiry our reporter learned that it was perfectly safe to have around a dairy. It was only a new fangled hayloader.

Mr. S. P. Norton, the retiring landlord of the Commercial, goes to his farm to superintend his fall work there, after which he will doubtless again return to the city to engage in business. He is too restlessly ambitious to long lie idle, and it will not be long ere he will bob up serenely again at the head of some hotel project or some other business venture.

As per announcement in our last issue the post office was moved into its new quarters on Main street on Saturday evening. Postmaster McKinnon has fixed things up in a neat and attractive manner and can boast of as neat an office as any of 'em. He seems bound to serve the public well and faithfully even though he does not accumulate wealth rapidly.

They have struck another bugbear at Duluth. It is said that the wheat looks "too pale!" That while it is hard enough and weighs enough for No. 1 Hard, it is "too white to be so graded!" Great Cæsar's ghost! Heretofore they have howled because the wheat was not clean enough, and now they say it's "too clean!" Is there any such thing as suiting a wheat dealer, anyhow?

Peter Carroll, of Grand Forks, has rented the Commercial Hotel in this city and taken possession. We learn that soon in the future the office and dining rooms are to be removed into the brick block on Broadway which will make a large, roomy hotel of the Commercial. The Grand Forks papers speak in high terms of the ability of Mr. Carroll as a landlord and the JOURNAL bids him a hearty welcome to our city.

Sheriff Vanstrum, of Kittson County, and Chief of Police Murray, of Winnipeg, arrived on the four a. m. train, Tuesday, having in charge an individual supposed to be Ed. Kelley, known as Bull dog Kelley, who is wanted at Missoula, Montana, for the murder of Robert Baird, of that place, in December last. Baird was taking a large amount of money to British Columbia and was murdered while on the way. The Montana and Canadian authorities claim to have conclusive evidence that Kelley is the man who committed the murder. Kelley will remain here in the county jail until the necessary papers can be procured for his removal to Montana. He was arrested at a hotel in St. Vincent on Monday.

A team belonging to John Clillback broke away from the driver, John Kirkman, on Monday afternoon, and at the the corner of Main street and Fletcher avenue collided with a lumber wagon in which were seated two women, upsetting the wagon in a second and landing the women with promptness and dispatch in the middle of the public highway. From this they proceeded along Main street until in front of the residence of Conductor J. B. Copeland they collided with a little wagon drawn by little Fannie, the conductor's little daughter, a little three-year-old miss. Strange to say no one was seriously hurt although the prospects in that direction were more than double first-class for a few moments. The team was stopped in the vicinity of Alderman Fontaine's residence, unhurt, but the buggy was much the worse for wear and the lumber wagon needs a new reach badly.

Pretty coolish days, these.

Jim Greenhalgh started his thresher at Chris Houston's on Monday.

S. E. Chapin has returned to take up his abode in Crookston for awhile.

Fergus Falls indulged in a $16,000 blaze last week and a first-class suicide.

Ira D. Blanchard has got a flow of water on the farm of M. R. Brown near this city.

Mr. Wm. Ross and his sister, Mrs. D. Jacobus, returned on Friday from their visit to Scotland.

A. E. Brush and D. McLennan were down from Angus on Monday in attendance at the auction sale of horses of M. R. Brown.

A camp of the order of Sons of Veterans is soon to be organized in this city. All sons of veterans are cordially invited to join.

Conductor J. B. Copeland has been at home a few days enjoying a visit from his brother Sam. He resumed his duties on Monday evening.

The fare to the State Fair will be one and one-fifth fare. A person can start on Saturday, September 5th, and remain until Monday, September 15th.

The auction sale of horses at Brown's stables on Monday was fairly well attended and the horses sold went cheap. However, Brown sold 'em all the same, just as he had advertised to do.

Grand Forks Herald: Peter Carroll has rented the Commercial Hotel at Crookston and will take possession immediately. Mr. Carroll is a first-class landlord, and Crookston is to be congratulated.

I. M. Underhill surprised his wife and friends one day last week by dropping in upon them for a visit when they supposed that he was miles and miles away. He has gone back to Ohio, accompanied by his wife and her sister, Miss Elsie Jennings.

In addition to the losses by hail we have reported, we learn that about 100 acres of wheat was totally destroyed on the farm of O. Owens, on Section 11, in Russia township. The crop was put in by Peter Cornelius and was said to have been a splendid one before the hail.

Sheriff Zwickey returned from Duluth on Monday, after having performed the duty which called him there. He secured a piece of the rope which hung Wesenan, which job, he says, was performed with neatness and dispatch, the prisoner maintaining his stoicism to the last.

A G. A. R. post will be organized at Red Red Lake Falls on Thursday and Col. Cobham post has been notified that Department Commander, R. A. Becker, and Chief Mustering Officer, H. B. Brooks, will meet with the boys at their hall in Crookston, on next Friday evening. Let there be a good turnout.

Mrs. J. N. Ives wishes us to say that she is prepared to receive a few more pupils in drawing, both in pencil and crayon; also in oil painting, in either flowers or landscape, at her rooms, corner of Main and Second streets, over W. Clements fancy store, where she will be pleased to show work or give terms. [19-20]

D. H. Fisk, the rustling lawyer from Ada, was up on legal business this week. He has faith in his railroad scheme bigger than a woodchuck, and we sincerely hope he will not be disappointed. A road from Fargo via Ada and Fertile would not be a bad thing to have in the family. Let 'er come, D. H., we are here first.

Peter Cornelius informs us that the John Owens buggy horse, that he was keeping, sickened and died on Sunday night. The horse had symptoms of poisoning and Peter thinks he had eaten some poison herb in the pasture. Though all remedies were tried that could be, it was of no avail to save the life of the horse. It was an excellent animal.

Mr. Charles Kretzschmar and wife, accompanied by Mrs. W. A. Schrieter, of Red Lake Falls, returned from a visit to Wisconsin, last week. Mr. K. looked as smiling as a June rose while he informed us that he had made arrangements to commence work at the mills at an early day. Mr. K. deserves great success on account of the indomitable pluck and energy he has displayed.

Mr. J. W. Smith of the Fargo Loan Agency of Eddy & Smith, is up to see how Christianson & Melgaard get along. No sooner had he arrived and looked over our city awhile than Christianson hitched up his fiery roadsters for a trip over the country to show Mr. S. what like Polk County is in the fall. They will interview the thriving Thirteen Towns on their trip and will be out some days.

The Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, is one of the most valuable farm and stock papers that comes to our table. In fact, we are prepared to say that it is indispensible to the intelligent stock-raiser, containing in one issue, information worth the whole subscription price for one year. It is a large weekly paper, each issue containing not less than 36 pages of valuable information to the general farmer, and stock raiser. The subscription price is $3 per annum, but we can furnish it to our readers for $2, or we can send it from now until Jan. 1st, '86, for only FIFTY CENTS! Copies may be seen at this office where subscriptions may be paid. The offer of fifty cents is open to all. Anybody can send fifty cents to J. H. Sanders, Chicago, Ill., and receive the Gazette from the time the subscription is received until Jan. 1st, '86. Try it. It will pay you.

S. R. Norris, a Crookston old-timer was up from Otter Tail Co., this week. He is agent for the Spencer shot-gun, which is the boss gun.

C. B. Palmer is back from Tonica, Ill., looking fat and healthy. If it wasn't for making a horrid pun we should say he ought to, coming from such a place!

Grand Forks Plaindealer: P. Carroll, formerly of the Northwestern Hotel, of this city, has leased the Commercial House at Crookston, and will conduct the same in the future. Mr. Carroll's many friends in this city hope he will have such a run of patronage as he deserves, and all know that those who stop with him will be well cared for.

Duluth News: One dollar a bushel is what the bonanza farmers of the Red River Valley are waiting for, and the probabilities are that they will get it. Too much has been expected from the spring wheat crop, and when the effect of the hot spells and the Hessian flies have been fully realized a sharp upward movement will be in order. Those who can afford to hold their wheat this year will have a practical illustration of the old saying that "patient waiters are no losers."

There has been a row in Duluth already over grades. A party from Dakota shipped a number of carloads, while threshing, and the first few cars were graded No. 1 Hard, the balance No. 1 Northern. The shipper claims that the reason the wheat was graded down was that it was partly Saskatchewan Fife, and that under the inspection laws all Saskatchewan Fife will be undergraded while it is in point of fact as good as Scotch Fife. The inspectors claim that in that individual case it was as high as the wheat would bear. But there seems to be a point in the complaint which, while it may not apply in this case might in others. It is a fact that No. 1 Hard as defined by the Board must consist of a certain per cent of Scotch Fife, and no provision is made allowing No. 1 Hard for Saskatchewan Fife. If the rule is to be strictly interpreted according to the letter no one can get justice, who happens to have Saskatchewan Fife. A meeting of the Board is to be held to investigate the point which is well taken.

Ex-mayor Walsh put his nobby little black before his easy riding phaeton on Tuesday and invited us to take a seat for a ride into the country. We accepted with pleasure and rode north as far as the stock farm of Mr. J. O. Milne, on section 8, town of Crookston. En route we saw the grain stacks rising as if by magic, and if we should judge by the quantity of straw that is to be seen, we could wax very enthusiastic over the big yields of No. 1 Hard, awaiting the happy husbandman, but too well we know how deceptive are appearances, for the blight, caused by too much wet has got in its work but too surely, howbeit, what little grain there will be threshed out bids fair to be above the average. We found farmer Milne busy rigging up for stacking his wheat crop, already in the shook and he straightway forsook his rigging and took us about to examine the blooded stock. We first interviewed a pen of six half-blood Holsteins, calves, ranging from six weeks old to three months and one three-quarter blood Holstein, nine months old. These we found to be all fine, thrifty, fellows and were informed that they were all skim-milk calves. They show by their surprising growth and thrifty appearance that the Holstein does not need babying but that he is able to rustle for his living with the best of them. We next interviewed a pen of shorthorn grade calves that were not near so good nor fine in appearance as their Holstein neighbors. The ex-mayor was surprised at the fine appearance of Everett, a fine thoroughbred Holstein bull, two years past. Everett is one of the finest animals of his kind ever brought to this county and his influence will be felt in the future as many of the surrounding farmers have availed themselves of this opportunity for improving their stock. We were then taken out into an 80 acre pasture field where, among a lot of ordinary cows, the dairy stock, we found three noble Holstein cows, Marilla, a fine large cow two-past, Frisky, a fine cow two-past and Marilla 2d a fine heifer 15 months old Sept. 15th, also Jennie, a grade Holstein and shorthorn cow and Grayling a Holstein and native half-blood. Grayling had a fine two-weeks old heifer calf at her side and we found two other fine grade calves, one four weeks old, and a fine heifer calf one day old. Mr. W. expressed much surprise and pleasure at the fine display of stock made at this early day and predicted unbounded success for the enterprise. Mr. Milne intends to engage in diversified husbandry. He will raise cows, horses and hogs and will also raise each year some wheat besides the necessary grain for the stock. He has a fine crop of millet which in a few days will turn a fine swath of excellent hay. He has a patch of buckwheat which by the way, owing to the extreme wet, has not done very well this year. He will make some butter and as he uses the creamery plan, will have sweet skim-milk to feed his growing calves. From all that we saw and know of Mr. Milne's operations since he went on the place on April 1st last, we should say that he has struck the true key note, and we are prepared to say to all farmers who wish to attain the highest success, "Go thou and do likewise."

Deputy Register of Deeds, Clark Van Housen, is expected back from the east this week.

A slight sprinkle on Wednesday delayed stacking and threshing operations a bit.

Conductor Tom Stahl was taking a bit of a lay-off in the city yesterday. Tom is one of the best conductors on the line.

E. D. Childs reports cutting all done and threshing commenced. To the question as to "what will the harvest be?" he shook his head and said: "Don't mention it! Impossible to say until the threshing machine tells the story!" But we gathered from his manner that he is not sanguine of large returns this year.

Mr. John Knuppe is indefatigable in his efforts to secure a good showing for Polk County at the coming State Fair. He has been out early and late gathering them in and has a fine collection, which left for the fair grounds last night. He deserves great credit for the good work he has done.

Thirteen Towns: It is with regret that we announce the departure Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Foss for Red Wing, this State. Mr. F. established the first trading post and post office in the Thirteen Towns and has at all times taken a more or less active part in public affairs. His departure is mainly due to the fact that he has not felt safe here since the time he was shot at by some dastardly villain. Mr. and Mrs. Foss carry the best wishes of the community with them.

EUCLID ITEMS.

EUCLID, Aug. 31, 1885.

It still continues to keep cool.

Mr. L. L. C. Brooks, of Minneapolis, is visiting at the Keystone farm.

Mr. Robert Teal moved his family into town on Saturday last. He will assist H. C. Misner in the new elevator at this place.

Mr. E. D. Ballou met with a serious loss by fire on Saturday last by the burning of his barn and horses. Mr. Ballou was at dinner when the fire broke out and before it was discovered had gained such headway that it was impossible to extinguish the flames. His many friends here are contributing liberally to assist him in getting another team.

One of our young men while out riding at rather a late hour on Sunday evening ran off a bridge near here and upset in the mud. Young man, you must learn to keep a tight rein or else earlier hours.

M. E. Kirsch sent his wife and children below on Monday morning last to spend the winter. The "Judge" will follow soon.

Mr. J. Lawrence, of Crookston, was up looking over his farm near this place, on Monday last.

Walter C. Kelso, of Crookston, spent Sunday with Mr. Cronkhite on his father's farm.

Mrs. Hazard, on Monday last, took the train for Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied by her son and daughter. They will be greatly missed by their many friends in Euclid.

There will be a harvest dance given at the Keystone House, Friday evening, September 11th.

For Sale.

Three first-class imported dark colored stallions, weighing 1,450, 1,700 and 1,850, will be sold at low figures. Parties desiring service before the animals are sold may secure the same on application at my sale stables in Carman.

[18-20] JOS. L. DAOUST.

Notice to Physicians.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Sept. 1st, 1885.

Sealed bids for furnishing medicines and medical attendance (including surgery,) to the paupers of the Third Commissioners District, will be received by the undersigned until Sept. 15th, 1885.

P. J. MCGUIRE,
[19-20] County Auditor.

Teachers' Examinations.

Semi-annual examinations for teachers of Polk County will be held as follows:

East Grand Forks, at School House, September 3d and 4th.

Crookston, at Court House, September 7th and 8th.

Red Lake Falls, at School House, September 10th and 11th.

V. D. CARRUTH, Supt. Schools.
Crookston, Aug. 29, 1885.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Proposals for Building a School House.

RUSSIA, August 15th, 1885.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock on Thursday, Sept. 10th 1885, for building a school house and hauling the material therefor from Crookston, Minn., to be built on Section 12 town of Russia, according to the plans and specifications, one copy of which can be seen at Frank Ives' office, Crookston, and one at my office on Section 12, town of Russia. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

O. S. JOHNSON,
[17-19] Clerk of School Dist. 75.

To Rent.

About a half-dozen sleeping apartments, neatly furnished, to rent by the day, week or month. Terms reasonable. Apply to Charlie Seely, Second street, Crookston, Minn.

To Rent!

A good dwelling house for six months or more. Apply to A. Holmboe, Sampson's Addition. [2-tf]

Cheapest First-class Music in the United States.

Look at this list of some of the most popular music published. Printed on the best heavy music paper, good clear print; full sheet music size, and the same as generally retailed all over the United States at thirty to seventy-five cents per copy. Our price is FIVE CENTS per copy, or by mail one cent added for postage. We give the retail price, but remember our price is but FIVE cents. We will send catalogue of 1,000 best selling pieces published, free. Don't pay high exhorbitant prices when you can get the same music for about one-eighth the price. See the following:

SONGS.

Alice, Where art Thou	Archer	30c
Angels Ever Bright and Fair	Hazdel	25c.
Answers	Blumenthal	50c.
Blue Alsatian Mountains	Adams	50c.
Bridge	Carew	50c.
Bridge	Lindsay	35c.
Brook	Delores	35c.
Cherry Ripe	Horn	35c.
Clang of the Wooden Shoes	Molloy	40c.
Dream Faces	Hutchinson	35c.
Esmeralda	Levy	35c.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Chop Sticks, Waltz	De Lulu	25c.
Black Hawk, waltz	Walsh	50c.
Corn Flower, waltz	Cooke	50c.
Rucen's Lace Handkerchief	Strauss	40c.
Raquet, galop	Richards	40c.
Home, Sweet Home	Slack	50c.
Sheperd Boy	Wilson	40c.
Warblings at Eve	Richards	50c.

And 1,000 other songs and instrumental pieces equally as good as the above only six cents per copy, post free. Send for a copy of our Musical Journal, $1.25 per year, sample copy 12 cents. In sending orders always send cash, post-office order, or postal note, as we get so many stamps we cannot use them, also in all cases mention the paper you saw our advertisement in, so that we may do justice to those papers that furnish us business. J. H. THOMAS, Publisher, Albany, N. Y. [17-20]

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending August 31st, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Brown, T
Davis, E A
England, C O—2
Goodving, Ed
Helstab, John
Lawrence, Prof B M
Larsen, L W
Strauff, F E
Skjerp, Sena Amundson
Warren, J S

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,
Grain Shippers
And Commission Merchants,
DULUTH, - - - MINN.

Cash advances on consignments.

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,
MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STO C OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. BAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUI DING PAPER,
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

HACK & GALLASCH,
The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.
DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.
THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.
Corner of Main and Second Sts.
IF YOY WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand n large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN
Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

MINNESOTA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The history of this excellent organization is full of interest, running as it does from the earliest days of the territory. The society was founded in 1855 as a territorial society, and in 1860 it was incorporated under its present name. This year it holds its twenty-seventh annual fair; festivals having been omitted three years during the civil war. The society has experienced many ups and downs, some years having grand success and at other seasons barely paying the expenses. During the life of the organization it has floated from the center to the southern part of the State, now meeting with reverses and again achieving grand triumphs. The first fairs were held at Fort Snelling and they were smaller than many of the county fairs of the present time. Other State fairs have been held at Saint Paul, Minneapolis, Rochester, Winona and Owatonna.

It had long been the desire of those most interested in an organization of this character to obtain some permanent location, but it was not until the fall of 1884 that anything entirely satisfactory was offered. Then the tender of the Ramsey County poor farm, situated just outside of the limits of St. Paul and exactly midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, seemed to solve the problem, and the beautiful tract of two hundred acres was accepted. The legislature of 1885 appropriated $100,000 for improving the grounds and erecting buildings, and the Agricultural Society is now fixed forever on one of the most attractive spots it is possible to conceive of. The grounds, which are 2,425 feet east and west, and 3,025 feet north and south, are rolling and perfectly drained, and afford the best opprtunity for beautifying.

The officers of the society have most judiciously invested the fund devoted to the purpose, and the grounds of the society are now such as must gratify the pride of every citizen. The poor farm building, which is a solid brick structure, two stories in height, is used as the headquarters of the society. The main building is 806x242 feet and is in the form of a cross. It is very ornamental, being of brick and glass, and is surmounted by a massive dome. Machinery Hall is 128x64 feet, corresponding in style to the main building. Dairy Hall is 48x80 feet, and an Art Gallery of the same dimensions will be built next year. There are four cattle barns 145x69 feet, and four horse barns of the same size, all located along a broad avenue. Six stables for fast horses, placed near the new track, are each 72x24 feet, and each have fourteen box stalls. Buildings for hogs, sheep and poultry are conveniently situated and are very large. For agricultural implements three buildings, each 54x200 feet, have been erected.

The grand amphitheatre is 592x65 feet and will seat 15,000 people. It has six hundred reserved seats and ninety-six private boxes. The new track is without a peer in the United States. It is expected that very fast time will be made on it this season.

The management are preparing an exhibition that will in many particulars excel all previous ones. They offer $25,000 in premiums and $15,000 in prizes for speed trials. The stock display will be immense, and one grand and novel feature will be a public auction of fine horses and cattle, which will be held on the three last days of the fair under the management of Capt. P. C. Kidd, the famous stock auctioneer of Lexington, Ky. A host of attractive novelties have been arranged for, and vast crowds will undoubtedly visit the festival to inspect the splendid new property in which they are owners. The grounds are on the line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, twelve minutes ride from each city. The railroads throughout the northwest make very low rates during the fair, and the whole population, men, women and children should come to be instructed and entertained.

Farmers should make it as much a part of their business to attend these annual fairs, as merchants do their periodical visits to the markets. Such excursions are certain to prove of profit to them, as they afford them opportunities to learn of improvements in machinery, and they will find themselves in contact with their brethren of the same profession, with whom the interchange of ideas will be mutually advantageous. They will gain valuable ideas as to diversified farming, will discover new and desirable varieties of seeds and plants, and can inspect the best breeds of stock. In a hundred ways will these visits be of advantage to the farmer and stock breeder, besides the good that a trip will do him physically and mentally. There is not much expense attached to these visits, and they should not be looked upon as pleasure trips but as duties; and every farmer should aid in making these fairs successful by attending them and by contributing to the exhibitions from his farm or stock.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law, and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

Attorneys appearing for alleged fraudulent entrymen required to file written authority from claimants. Where an entry is held for cancellation on special agents' reports 60 days will be allowed for appeal, or to show cause why entry should be sustained. (Circular of July 31st, 1885.)

2d. Where notice is given by publication it must appear that diligence has been used to obtain personal service and that copy of notice has been sent by registered mail to claimants last known address and also posted on the land. Affidavit of contest must allege continuance of default up to date of affidavit. (Parker vs. Castle. "Review." Secry. Aug. 3d, 1885.)

PREEMPTIONS.

A woman who marries after making a settlement and filing, and prior to entry forfeits her preemption right. (Chamberlin vs. Drucker. Secr'y. July 28th, 1885.)

2d. A preemptor of land in one county having become an officer in another county under a law requiring him to be an inhabitant of such county is stopped from asserting a residence on said claim during the term of office. Circular of April 22d, 1875, erroneous in requiring claimants at hearings upon their perfected entries "to submit their testimony first, subject to cross examination and rebuttal." (Exparte Burns. Secr'y. July 25th, 1885.)

HOMESTEADS.

If widow of deceased entryman remarries before final proof, the certificate should be made out in her present name and describing her as formally the widow of the deceased, naming him. (Exparte Hingst. Com'r. July 29th, 1885.)

TIMBER CULTURE.

Planting of Osage orange trees or cuttings not a compliance with the law. (Taylor vs. Hauffman. Com'r. June 20th, 1885.)

MINERALS.

A survey and application for patent not followed up by requisite notice confers no exclusive right to the claim and after due notice and proofs on a second application by another party for the same premises, all persons, including first applicant, are precluded from settling up an adverse claim. (Old America lode vs. Stevens et al. Acting Secr'y. July 20th, 1885.)

DESERT LANDS.

Land partly desert or which will produce hay or other agricultural crop cannot be entered under desert act. Entry must be of land in compact form. Contignity not compactness. (Com'r. to Special Ggent George July 22d, 1885.)

Unprofitable Cows in the Dairy.

Prairie Farmer.

An English dairy writer recently asserted that "every third cow in Great Britain is unprofitable in the dairy." This is a strong statement, but as yet seems to have gone unchallenged. Is not the same thing true in this country outside of a few of the older dairy districts? We have asked the opinion of prominent dairymen on the subject and some of them will not except even one district, though saying there are many single dairies where an unprofitable cow can hardly be found. On the other hand there are numerous herds where 33 per cent. will fall short of giving the unproductive number. The same is undoubtedly true of the family cows in beef-producing neighborhoods, where butter and cheese do not figure among the marketable farm products. How many families can one count in most grain, grass and live-stock regions to whom a half dozen cows barely furnish sufficient dairy articles for the home table? This keeping of worthless cows is one of the leaks of our farm system, as great as it is needless. A good producer of rich milk is as easily kept as an inferior cow, save perhaps the capital invested in bull service or ownership. In a dairy of a dozen, fifteen or twenty-five cows, even 25 per cent. of unprofitable animals means an unprofitable business or at least, supposing the remainder to be exceptionally good, an unsatisfactory business. When we hear a man say that dairying is played out, every time there is a period of depression in the butter and cheese markets, we feel like asking him how many cows his herd contains that do not "pay their keep," to say nothing about the labor and care they require or the interest on the "plant" upon which they should return a fair profit. The closing months of the summer dairying season are approaching, yet there is ample time remaining for every man to test the cows he is keeping. Those being cared for at a loss may be fattened for beef or disposed of to the best advantage possible. It is folly to put up hay and grain to feed inferior milk-producing cows through the long winter. No amount of care and trouble, and no amount of intelligence in the manipulation of milk or cream can make a profitable business of the keeping of 33 per cent. of profitless cows. The foundation of dairy success is the first-class cow; the rest depends on the man or woman in charge.

Sheep Raising.

It is doubtful whether the average farmer can make a more profitable investment, in a moderate way, than in keeping a few head of well-selected sheep. No well-regulated farm should be without them. Aside from the income derived from the sale of wool, early lambs or mutton sheep, it is well understood by the practical farmer, in the older settled portions of the country, that sheep are the greatest scavengers that can be placed on the farm. No matter how good or plentiful the grass may be in their range, it will be found that they have quite effectually trimmed the tender shoots of most of the indigenous weeds. An exchange says that mutton-raising seems to be attracting the attention of sheep men to an unusual extent in these days of low wool, and they are discussing through the papers the relative profitableness of this and wool-growing, with the tendency just now to make the balance appear in the favor of mutton-growing. All the time it is insisted that the sheep must be big, well-shaped, plump and fat, or the best of their kind, to make exclusive mutton-raising pay. Certainly this is right, and the same is equally true of wool-growing. To derive any profit from the growing of wool above actual expenses, the sheep must be the best of the wool-bearing breeds, and the fleece must be long and clean stapled, fine and densely fibered. Where these high standards of excellence are attained, sheep will under ordinary circumstances yield some profit, whether they be of the mutton or wool breeds, even when ordinary or low grade sheep would be grown at a positive loss.

The Northwestern Breeders Association held an auction sale of thoroughbred Shorthorns and grade Holsteins at Fargo last week. The Argus reports the results as follows:

THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORNS.

BULLS.

Hillshurst Duke, sold to G. S. Barnes, Fargo, for $150.

Blenco, to C. B. Jones, of Sabin, for $100.

Prince Torning, to W. H. Pinkham, of Fargo, for $65.

Dassels, to P. S. Golberg, of Horace, for $80.

Lord Anson, to I. Crisman, of Colfax, Washington Teritory, for $100.

Wilkins, bull calf, to Dr. C. Sill, of Hawley, for $50.

HEIFERS.

Glendale Beauty, second, to George Foley, of Fargo, for $100.

Tola Bates, to I. Crisman, of Colfax, Washington Territory, for $125.

Glendale Beauty, to P. S. Golberg, of Horace, for $85.

Mattie, tenth, to George Foley, for $85.

Mattie, twenty-fifth, to N. L. Shattuck, for $80.

Lady Benton, second, to George Foley, for $125.

Peachblow, second, to I. Crisman, of Colfax, Washington Territory, for $125.

Lucky, fifth, to Dr. C. Sill, of Hawley, for $150.

Mary Arcott, to I. Crisman, of Colfax, Washington Territory, for $75.

Maude, second, to George Foley, for $100.

Winnie, to I. Crisman, of Colfax, Washington Territory, for $125.

GRADE HOLSTEINS.

Modena, cow, sold to J. A. Johnson, for $150.

Nanette, heifer, to J. W. Hollinshead, for $50.

Zeltz, heifer, to J. W. Hollinshead, for $50.

Wintje, heifer, to J. W. Hollinshead, for $50.

Mazette, heifer, to I. Crisman, of Colfax, Washington Territory, for $75.

Trintje, heifer, to George Foley, for $60.

Rentje, heifer, to H. D. Hobson, for $75.

Mabby, calf, to J. B. Woodruff, for $47.50.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held in the Baptist chapel, Thursday, August 20th, twenty-five ladies being present.

After the usual devotional exercises, conducted by the President, the annual reports were offered, from which the following facts are gathered: Membership of the Crookston Union at the close of the year, 24. Money received, $27.70, Paid out, $6.56. Balance in treasury, $21.14.

The President's report consisted of a review of the work of the Union during the year, a consideration of the needs of the field, and an earnest appeal to women to unite in the work. Is your sympathy with the workers? Yet you feel that you, individually, cannot do anything; that you do not know what you can do! Do the next thing. Put yourself in a position to know what the work is; what women may do; what other women have done. Encourage the workers by your presence and interest. One woman cannot work alone. We must all work and together.

The work for the coming year was outlined. Through the temperance column in the Journal we may speak to the people. At our monthly Sunday evening lecture, we have their hearing. Temperance literature is being distributed but not so systematically as is necessary. Temperance text books should be introduced in the public schools, as has been done in other places. We must secure that reading room, and just as soon as possible.

At the close of the address an opportunity was given to those present who were not members to join the Union and six new members were added to the twenty-four, making the present membership thirty.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. Bates.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Gullett, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Bjoin.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Dufour.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss M. F. Ayers.

Treasurer—Miss Nellie Perry.

Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Cowing were appointed delegates to the State Convention which is to be held in St. Paul, September 15th, 16th and 17th.

By All Means
BUY YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
At Buchanan's.
He has the Cheapest and Best!
Broadway, next to Engine House.

WM. DUNN. A. D. THOMSON.
DUNN & THOMSON,
Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.
Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.
Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!
Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.
☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜
TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.
South Crookston Property.

Preserve Your Roofs
BY THE USE OF
Terryll's
Liquid Slating
Absolutely Fire Proof.
Makes the Roof Everlasting. Try it!
TERRYLL & MILLER,
Crookston, Minn.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. HATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.
MONEY TO LOAN
In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.
For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn.
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

City Meat Market
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.
☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.
Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.
FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

MONEY TO LOAN
$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.
$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property.
Cash Paid for School Bonds.
Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
Water
GUARANTEED
Address
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haleltine Bros. as ha, been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars.
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS,
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

Frank M. Brown
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.
Consignments of Goods for
QUICK CASH SALES
SOLICITED
☞ Auction every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronag
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
I am also ready to answer allcalls by ay or night, for the practice of my drofession. Call; or leave orders at my prug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, Sept. 3, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb..........Register.
L. K. Aaker..........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson..........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge..........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson..........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning..........Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire..........Auditor.
O. H. Lucken..........Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey..........Sheriff.
John Paterson..........Register of Deeds.
John Lee..........Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh..........Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague..........Judge of Probate.
V. H. Carruth..........Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hatlestad..........Court Commissioner.
Ole Hanery..........Surveyor.
H. Shepherd..........Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist..........Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "..........Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "..........Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "..........Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "..........East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor..........R. J. Montague.
Recorder..........John Moser.
Treasurer..........A. C. Cowing.
Justices..........G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables..........H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney..........Wm. Watts.
City Engineer..........E. C. Davis.
Marshal..........J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward..........L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham.
—2d "..........Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "..........Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "..........R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large..........J. H. Locken.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 74, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
G. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
J. B. NYE, N. G.
R. C. BURKHARDT, R. S.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3. Daily.	No. 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4. Daily.
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]	7 00 a m
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Devil's Lake Division.

[illegible]

THE NEW OUTLET.

T. B. Walker Knows Something About the Manitoba's Duluth Extension and Talks About It.

He Explains the Connection Between the Manitoba and Duluth & Winnipeg Roads.

THE MANITOBA MOVE.

St. Paul Globe.

T. B. Walker has just returned to his Minneapolis home from Crookston, and correctly supposing him to be well informed on the railroad schemes of which Crookston is now the seat of operations, a Globe reporter called on him last evening. Ten days ago the articles of incorporation of the Crookston, Minneapolis & Duluth Railway Company were filed, the name of Mr. Walker appearing as one of the incorporators. The Globe's exposition of the Manitoba scheme yesterday morning, by which the arms of the Hill company are to stretch from Crookston to Duluth, led to the natural supposition that Mr. Walker, in the interests of his own road and his knowledge of the new territory, would know something of interest concerning the new Manitoba connection. When the question was approached Mr. Walker smiled intelligently, led the way to a large railroad map of Minnesota and said:

"You are right; I know something of the matter in the Globe. When the line of the Duluth & Winnipeg road was laid out, the projectors knew nothing of the country and committed a fatal error in the route. They laid it out to run to the northeast of Red Lake and toward Lake of the Woods, then across into the Dominion. This route was filed and secured. Afterward a portion of the error was retrieved and the line was relocated so as to run north of Leech Lake in an almost direct line to Crookston. This was error number two and was discovered too late for correction. Leech Lake is the key to the situation, as will appear. It is in the very centre of the Minnesota pinery and in location is unrivaled. Look at the chain of lakes and rivers, tributary to it, and its value as a lumber centre will be apparent. But I will come to that again, further on. The Duluth & Winnipeg people discovered their line should have run south of Leech Lake. Its route, as located, was in a sterile and unprofitable territory, difficult of penetration about Duluth, and missing the finest agricultural land in the world—that lying between Leech Lake and Crookston and stretching off into Dakota. But in the meantime the Brainerd & Northwestern steps in, and a fight to prevent a relocation of the Duluth & Winnipeg begins. But in the meantime the valuable route is untouched, and here our company stepped in. The Crookston, Minneapolis & Duluth proposed to run a line from Crookston to the lower end of Leech Lake. From there a line was to extend south to Minneapolis, and another east to Duluth, probably running in on the Superior & Mississippi tracks. Here is where Hill comes to the front. While the rest of us were counting our thumbs and calculating where we would get the money he steps in and gets his engineers to work."

"But what becomes of your road then?"

"This will probably settle us. If the Manitoba steps in and builds we will be unable to get the money to build. It cuts us out—gets there first, you understand. Now, the history of this Manitoba connecton is this: An agreement was entered into between the Milwaukee and the Manitoba in regard to territorial rights. The Milwaukee violated the agreement and is pushing into the Red River Valley, and here is where Hill comes back to them. The Milwaukee is branching out from Fargo toward Grand Forks and Crookston. Now, the Manitoba will stretch across to Duluth from Crookston and in spite of everything will beat the Milwaukee to Chicago, cutting them out of more millions than they will ever gain in their northwestern extensions. Besides this, Hill will push a line through from St. Cloud to Ortonville and then to the Missouri River."

"And about the Crookston and Duluth branch?"

"I had my first intimation of that a day or two ago and saw the engineers at Crookston. There is no doubt about it in the world, I tell you there would have been a master stroke for the Northern Pacific, but they had not money enough. Hill had, and it takes him no time to make up his mind, either. He saw at once what a grand move it was, and his engineers were at once set to work. The line will run from Crookston to a point at the south of Leech Lake and thence directly toward Duluth. I think arrangements will be made to double-track the St. Paul & Duluth into the city, as the approaches are very difficult. There will be a branch down to Minneapolis and St. Paul, as a natural sequence. That will be carried out just as the Crookston, Minneapolis & Duluth had intended."

"Will the short line to Duluth divert traffic from Minneapolis and St. Paul?"

"No, but it will be a big thing for Duluth, of course. The Manitoba, by its Ortonville and western connections, will more than compensate the twin cities for any loss by way of Duluth. Now about Leech Lake. I told you it was the very heart of the pinery of the State. The chain of rivers and lakes surrounding it are all tributary to it. The Steamboat River on one side and the Boy on the other, running down through Woman Lake, will bring in the logs from a vast amount of country as yet uncut. There at the foot of the lake is where the mills will be, and there will be an abundance of land for piling and abundance of water to carry over logs from one year to another. It is a magnificent place. The Pillsburys on Gull lake near Brainerd are doing, on a small scale, what might and will be done at Leech lake on a scale of wonderful magnitude. All of that pine timber must come down, and may see, if it was carried over to the Mississippi it would be too late in the season when it got down here, especially if the water should fall and the logs hang up. Now I think I have given you a pretty clear idea of this proposed line, as well as the country through which it passes."

"And what about Hill's visit to Duluth?"

"Terminal facilities, probably. He is in the St. Paul & Duluth and the new line will probably go over that. Duluth is very difficult of access, especially from the Northwest. Why, Vanderbilt's consulting engineer, Barnes, is up there now and has already spent $300,000 trying to get a practical route out. When it comes to winding streams and hard rocks railroading is expensive. Now that's about all. Yes, it virtually settles the Crookston, Minneapolis and Duluth road. Hill's pole was the longest and it has knocked the persimmons."

This closed Mr. Walker's talk on a subject that formed the leading topic in Minneapolis railroad and shipping circles yesterday.

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk.

Erick. Benson, Plaintiff. vs. O. M. Olson, Defendant.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest on the same from the 29th day of December 1883, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated July 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN N. IVES,
[11-20] Plaintiff's Att'y, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Anders Olberg and Jorgine Olberg, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 555 to 557, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-four and five one hundredths dollars ($734.05-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-three and (10-100) dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) Range forty-three (43,) containing 160 acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 5th, 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Guull Larson, plaintiff vs. Nicolay P. Nelson, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Guull Larson and against Nicolay P. Nelson, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The southwest one fourth (¼) of Section four (4) town one hundred and forty-nine, (149) Range forty-five (45) west, and the south fifty feet (50 feet) of lot number two (No. 2) block twenty-nine (29) in the townsite of Crookston, and lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in block eleven (11) in Sampson's Woodland Addition to the city of Crookston, and that I shall, on Saturday, the tenth day of October, A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Nicolay P. Nelson, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to five thousand fifteen dollars and 29 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the seventeenth day of April 1882, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 26th, 1885.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff, Polk Co., Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., July 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Aug. 29th, 1885, viz: PAUL MATHEW, H'd No. 6,548, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 12, T. 151, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cyrille Beauchene, Joseph Beauchene, Israel Goyette and Joseph Goyette, all of Huot, Polk Co., Minn.

[12-19] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Aug. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 12th, 1885, viz: HENRY BOURDON, H'd No. [illegible], for the se¼ S. 26, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Parre Megre, Isale Normanden, Francois Labonte and Cause Ayotte, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[15-20] JOHN CROMB, Register.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.
LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.
(INCORPORATED,)
WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DULUTH, MINN.
Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them. | Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.
Good grades and prices invariably received.
OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

New Hardware Store!
New Firm! New Goods!
New Prices!
Bray & O'Brien
HAVE TEMPORARILY
LOCATED ON BROADWAY
In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in
Hardware and Tinware
and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.
BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. District Court. A. D. Stephens vs. Francis Higgins.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution of transcript to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of A. D. Stephens and against Francis Higgins, I have levied upon the following described real estate, of said defendant, to-wit: The fractional northeast one fourth (¼) of Section (6,) Town one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48) And that I shall, on Saturday, the 10 day of October A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, Francis Higgins, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the eighteenth day of August 1885, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 21st 1885.

PIERCE & WILKENSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-seven dollars, ($37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Leonard Beauchaine, an unmarried man, to John Cromb, bearing date the 4th day of September A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1882, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 243, that there is now due on said mortgage $37, that there is yet to become due thereon $385, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section fourteen in Township one hundred and fifty north, of Range forty-six west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres according to the United States Government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., July 29th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.

MONTAGUE & WIGHT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [15-21]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Polk County,—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Aime Gaboury deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Agnes Gaboury of Crookston, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Aime Gaboury late of Crookston, Minnesota, on the 2d day of August A. D. 1885, at the City of Crookston, Minnesota, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Isidore Fortier granted: It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 22d day of September A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 26th day of August A. D. 1885.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[18-21] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS JAMES NASH DID ON THE 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, execute and deliver to Louis Berthiaume a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, aforesaid, to secure the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00,) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, therein mentioned, whereby he did grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said Louis Berthiaume, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises and real estate, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four in block five—being all of block five—in Bottineau's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, which said indenture of mortgage duly acknowledged, was on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1883, at one o'clock and thirty minutes p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 164 thereof.

And whereas said indenture of mortgage and the notes thereby secured were duly assigned and transferred by said Louis Berthiaume to George Clement by an assignment duly executed by said Louis Berthiaume bearing date on the 16th day of May A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds for said Polk County on the 18th day of May A. D. 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "V" of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551 thereof.

And whereas, said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) as attorney's fees.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and there is now claimed to be due thereon the sum of seven hundred and seventy-eight 29-100 dollars ($778.29-100,) and twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) attorney's fees, as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such case made made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Polk County, in Crookston, in said county, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and charges of this foreclosure allowed by law.

Dated August 4th, 1885.

GEORGE CLEMENT,
Assignee for said Mortgagee.

OLIVIER & FARWELL,
Att'y's for said Assignee, 326 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jens Halverson and Johanne M. Halverson, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1883, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 575, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and eighty-five and twelve one-hundreths ($585 12-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty and 05-100 dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

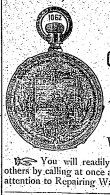
The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34,) and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots nine (9,) ten (10,) of Section thirty-five (35,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-three (43,) containing 164 80-100 acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 4th 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

BEFORE BUYING A
WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,
OR ANY ARTICLE OF
JEWELRY,
☞ CALL ON ☜ THE
C. H. SAAKE, JEWELER
Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.



Special Bargains
—IN—
Watches and Chains
☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store
☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Ladies', Misses', Children and Gentlemen.
You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.
A Call Solicited.
Geo. G. Macdonell.

New Machinery Depot!
T. H. BJOIN,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery
I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.
CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.
T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.
DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.
TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1885.
NO. 20

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch....	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch....	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches..	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches..	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches..	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches..	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column..	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FARM NOTES.

Minneapolis Tribune.

CLOVER THE GREAT RESTORER.

A correspondent of the American Rural Home says:

In many sections of the country clover has long been considered the king of green manures—the great restorer of fertility on over-cropped worn out lands. An Ohio farmer avers that hundreds of farms—and he might truly have said thousands and myriads—that were about worthless have been rescued from dilapidation and ruin by clovering. It is an accepted truism that as long as "clover will catch," the farm can soon be restored to paying fertility, and bp a good rotation is even getting more productive and profitable; for after some years of such treatment the land will bear harder farming—that is, two or three crops may succeed a good crop of clover before laying down to clover again. Rough, new land should be subdued by the use of large clover. Nothing so effectually kills weeds and sprouts, and prepares the land for the plow and good paying crops.

Wild new lands should always have it sown on the first grain crop put down. It saves a vast amount of labor, for in a few years it so tames the ground and clears it of enemies to the plow that it works like old ground, and is good for full crops. One great error is often fallen into, and that is following the old tradition that a bushel of clover seed will do for eight acres. That may have been enough to clover land partially when it was new, but whoever aims at getting up his land in a speedy and profitable way should sow a bushel on four acres, so that his land may be thoroughly shaded.

BEANS AS A FARM CROP.

I cannot think, says a correspondent of the American Agriculturist, why the the farmers of the new cheap land of the northwest do not go into the raising of beans on a large scale. When I was in Minnesota and Dakota last fall the same idea struck me. The soil and the climate are favorable. But possibly there would be a difficulty in procuring the necessary labor to pull the beans, or, possibly, to thresh them them where they stand. We ought to raise beans enough to support the world. As matters now are, beans are grown on a comparatively circumscribed area, and any trival cause may greatly enchance prices, and thus effectually stop the foreign demand. Some years, beans are down to $1 a bushel, and then up to $3 per bushel. Of course such extreme fluctuations seriously interfere with foreign trade. But let the northwest take hold of the matter, and we should have a large area to draw from, and steadier prices and a larger trade would be the result. Beans are the most nutritous of all vegetables. They will keep from year to year. They do not need grinding into flour, like wheat, and, moreover, can be easily transported any distance. Let us have more beans—especially for export.

TO GET THE BEST SEED CORN.

Some unknown authority says that by going through the corn-field, selecting the earliest ears just after they are thoroughly glazed, tracing them up and hanging in a room where there is a fire until thoroughly dried, much better seed corn can be obtained than by permitting the corn to ripen in the field, selecting the best ears at husking time, and spreading them on the floor to dry. The early-picked kiln-dried corn will come up earlier in the spring, and the plants from such will be more vigorous than those from the other.

BITTER MILK, CAUSE AND PREVENTION.

There are several causes for bitter milk. The most prevalent is the presence of rag-weed or other bitter weeds in the hay. This is almost always the case when rowen or aftermath hay is fed, and at times when corn fodder from a weedy field is used. The flavor of rag-weed is so persistent that it appears in the cream and butter and spoils the latter for use. This is to be expected, because the flavor of rag-weed and other plants allied to it is due to an essential oil, which will naturally combine with the cream and remain in the butter. The flavor of it also affects the butter in the fall, from cows pasturing in meadows. The only remedy for this defect is to avoid the cause. Another cause in which all seem to agree is that in certain conditions the milk of farrow cows will be bitter. This peculiar flavor is perhaps caused by some change in the character of the milk which indicates that the secretion is not pure, and that milking should cease. Other opinions are to the effect that the cow is not in good health and the products of some disorder are being discharged in the milk; an occurrence which frequently happens, and which shows how necessary it is to guard against any injurious use of the milk of diseased cows. Cows suffering from tuberculosis, or consumption of the lungs will continue to give milk copiously, but its flavor is exceedingly disagreeable, and nauseous at times, being mawkish and bitter, and quite unfit for use.

It is certain that milk is made bitter by premature decomposition produced by the remains of stale milk in the crevices of the pans. In all these cases the remedies or the means of prevention are obvious. No wooden utensil should be used in milking or in setting milk. Wood absorbs the milk into its pores, and when the pail is scalded this milk becomes coagulated, ferments and decomposes, and will surely injure the milk by infecting it with a leaven of putridity. Tin pails and pans should first be washed with cold water, then with hot water and soap to remove the grease, then rinsed, and finally scalded with boiling hot water, wiped with clean dry towels, and afterwards placed out of doors to air in sunshine.

HOW BUTTER MAY BE SPOILED.

Good butter may be spoiled in churning. Over-churning ruins the texture and changes the proper waxiness to a disagreeable sticky greasiness. This is the more easily done in a churn with revolving dashers, which will press the butter against the sides of the churn and squeeze and rub it until it is spoiled. Too long churning spoils the quality by the oxidation of the butter and the premature formation of strong flavored acids in it, the full presence of which we call rancidity. It may be spoiled by churning at too high a temperature, by which it is made soft and oily, and of a greasy texture and flavor. It may be spoiled before the cream reaches the churn by keeping it too long, or what is practically the same by keeping it in too warm a place; 50 degrees is about the right temperature if cream is kept a week; if it is kept at 62 degrees, three days are long enough.

White specks are produced in butter by over-churning or by having the cream too sour. Either of these faults produces curd in the milk, and the small flakes of this cannot be washed out of the butter. Milk from a cow in ill health, and that is acid when drawn, will produce specky butter. So will the use of salt containing particles of lime, which unite with the butter and forms insoluble lime soap. White specks are covered up to a large extent by the use of good coloring, which is made of oil as the solvent. But this use of coloring, being to disguise a fault, and to add an undeserved virtue, is worthy of denunciation.

HOW TO WASH BUTTER.

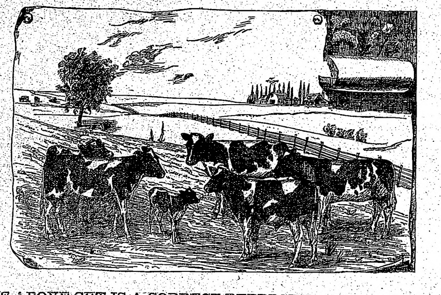
If butter is to be washed at all after salting and working, says the Boston Cultivator, it should be washed with pickle or brine, and not with ice water and fresh water. Fresh water will at once whiten the butter with which it comes in contact, take the salt out, and cause it to become strong in taste almost immediately. For this purpose the pickle should be made several days before needed for use. It must be of good strength, that is, the water must be thoroughly saturated with the salt, the result of stirring and dissolving. Washing in cold brine does not soften the butter. Salt maintains the water at low temperature. Ice water in contact with butter has an injurious effect. Even slight droppings of ice water upon a parcel of butter for twenty-four hours will whiten it, and spoil it by rendering it strong and unmerchantable as a choice product. Take a tub of butter and place upon the top of the butter a cloth saturated with fresh water, and in less than a day the upper layer will be whitened, the salt removed and the first stages of racidity induced. Many otherwise choice parcels of butter have been spoiled by the use of fresh water, and even by the use of water in which salt has been stirred about for a short time. Unless the pickle is made very strong, a work of time, it is but little better than fresh water for this purpose. The best creamery butter is salted at rate of one ounce to the pound of butter, and if washed at all, pickle only is used.

HOW TO SUCCEED AS A DAIRYMAN.

O. C. Gregg, Minnesota, says: "To succeed as a dairyman you must work continuously. The second point necessary to success is warm barns, yet some men believe that an open shed is sufficient protection for brute flesh and blood, with the thermometer twenty degrees below zero. Milking twenty-four cows, I have received close to $2,200 during the past year. I believe that with forty cows the farm will bring $2,000 for milk and butter. I cultivate 100 acres and cut hay outside of it. I figure that one man, one team, ten cows, and forty acres of ploughed land is the proper proportion for getting the best returns from farm work.

WARM WATER FOR COWS.

Some interesting experiments have been made in France on the advantages of giving water to milch cows warmed instead of in it natural cold state. At the agricultural school of St. Remy two cows were fed on the same food, but one was supplied with cold water and the other with water heated to 118 degrees Farenheit. The latter yielded one-third more milk. Veterinary Professor Cornevin has obtained similar results.



THE ABOVE CUT IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF SOME

GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES

That may now be seen on my place two miles north of Crookston, (S½ Section 8, town of Crookston.) It also shows the benefits to be derived from the use of thoroughbred sires. The thoroughbred Holstein bull,

EVERETT

wil' be found by those who try him to be one of the best of this valuable breed.

PEDIGREE OF EVERETT:

Registered in the next volume of Holstein Herd Book. Calved Jan. 9th, 1883; sire, Angus, (907 H. H. B.) dam Beth, [1743 H. H. B.] Beth was calved April 9th, 1880; bred by P. S. De Boes, Oostorwierum, Friesland. Imported May, 1881, by Wm. Koch, New York City. She was one of the best cows ever imported, having a milk record of 81½ lbs per day when fresh.

EVERETT!

Is described in the herd book as follows: Evenly variegated; head fine; neck fine; horns small and fine; shoulders low and well formed; body round and long; chine medium; hips broad; quarters heavy; limbs fine; handling good; escutcheon best.

EVERETT will be allowed 25 cows upon the following terms: For thoroughbred Holstein cows $10. For native cows and grades of any breed $5 to insure. For other particulars call on me at the farm, or address me at Crookston.

Holstein cattle are popular because they are the greatest milk producers known; they produce the most butter and cheese; are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. As a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed; are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction; they make the very best family and town cows in the world. They possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.---Rural World.

J. O. MILNE, Sec. 8, Crookston Tp.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN. 2EO

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON - - - MINN
Will attend to all professionale alls promptly

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT SHREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. - MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House,
EUCLID, MINN.
Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.
[18-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,
S. P. NORTON Proprietor.
SECOND STREET, - - CROOKSTON MINN
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING ...... NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $100,000.
SURPLUS, - - 5,575
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, Sept. 10, 1885.

ROUND HOME.

T. B. Walker went below on Monday.

J. W. Webb was up from Edna on Monday.

P. W. Flanders and daughter Myra are visiting his son, E. O. Flanders, for two weeks.

Don't fail to see the attractions at Berthiaume Bros., palace jewelry store on Robert St.

Henry Shephard has brought suit against John Dowling in the sum of $2,000 for assault and false imprisonment.

J. B. Berthiaume has returned from his eastern visit and expects his goods along daily. Look out for his double-track, broad gauge ad next week.

A great many of our citizens are away to the great Fair this week. From all that we are able to learn we should say that they will all have a good time.

Ladies' and children's underwear, hosiery, wraps, cloaks and dolmans at about half what they cost last year, at
FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Markham have been called upon to mourn the loss of their baby boy—their only boy, which died on Sunday last. It was buried on Tuesday.

Berthiaume Bros. are more than ever ready to supply all your needs in jewelry. Their display is large and fine and when the new lot arrives will be almost inexhaustible.

The State Inspectors deny that they have lowered the grade of No. 1 Hard as has been reported. Some action will doubtless be taken in the matter, at a meeting to be held soon.

The State Fair opened out on Monday with fair weather and a good display. The attendance for the opening day was good and the prospects are that the manager will score a grand success.

There is a prospect of a row between Spain and Germany over the possession of the Caroline Islands. It may take such shape as to involve the United States in the muss before they get through with it.

W. H. Standish, the Bartlett lawyer, and a former resident of Polk County, went south on Monday. He is very sanguine as to the result of his recent visit to Washington in the interest of the pine lands.

Rufus Hatch says that if farmers will stand together and demand $1 per bushel for their wheat at their market town, they will get it. He says that if one-half the wheat shipped out last year be shipped this it will create almost a wheat famine here.

Detroit Record: We are under obligations to Geo. H. Barney, of Hamden, for a jar of splendid Holstein butter upon which we have no hesitancy in passing a favorable verdict. If the milk of all Holsteins yields such butter, why we say we want a Holstein cow.

Follow the crowd and buy your goods at Fontaine & Anglim's. Their stock is always complete in domestic and imported goods, dry goods, notions, clothing, gents' furnishing goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries and crockery. Prices lower than ever before.

The Breeders' Gazette, of Sept. 3d, is a mammoth edition of 76 pages, chuck full of interesting matter relating to the interests of breeders and farmers. We know of a great many farmers who are trying to farm without an agricultural paper in their house. How they can make a living puzzles us. Of this one thing we are assured, that it is impossible for such farmers to attain the success that they would if they took some thoroughly good agricultural paper, and more especially since their cost is so slight. There is not an intelligent breeder in this county who would be without the Breeders' Gazette if he knew what it is. The opportunity is now presented for everybody to get acquainted with it. We will furnish it to all JOURNAL readers until January 1st, '86, for 50 cents, or for a year for $2. Sample copies may be seen at this office.

Detroit Record: W. A. Norcross is working up a more extensive business in Detroit than in generally known. During the past summer he has shipped many hundreds of cords of dry wood to the prairie towns in Dakota, and now that winter is so near at hand orders from wood dealers west are coming in much faster than he can fill them, notwithstanding that some days he forwards whole train loads. He has also shipped large quantities of fence posts, rails, and now has a large gang of men at work filling an order for oak piling for the Northern Pacific. He has bought the old freight depot building and fitted the same up for an office and warehouse.

Judge McConnell, the new District Judge, over in Dakota, seems to be a terror to evil-doers. He has sentenced several thieves and thugs to serve a term at the new penitentiary at Bismarck, and Miller, the Snell family murderer, to hang on October 30th. The only objection we have to make in this matter is that the execution is to be a private one. It should be made as public as possible. Such a dastardly, cold-blooded crime deserves the most severe expiation known to the law, and why they should be made private, (as though the authorities were ashamed of the act) we fail to see clearly. It should be made a public example so that all who felt so disposed could see the villain expiate his crime as far as it can be done.

Conductor Caspar Sands was in the city awhile on Saturday.

Looks like we'd have a spell o' weather now. Beautiful, lovely Indian summer weather.

E. J. Folsom, represent the Minneapolis Furniture Co., was in the city last week.

Henry Steege commenced his threshing on Monday. He has built a granary and intends to hold his wheat for a rise.

W. H. Cobban, collector for the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Co., is skirmishing about in the upper country.

G. M. Pollard had the misfortune to hurt his hand very severely at the mill last week. It will doubtless lay him up for some time.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet on Tuesday Sept. 15th for the transaction of its regular business. Get your quill ready, doc.

E. M. Walsh, threshed his wheat last week and hauled it to the P. & H. elevator. He reports 15 bushels per acre graded No. 1 Hard. That is not a bad yield for this year.

Harvest wages have been very low this year. Heretofore a good stacker could get from $2.50 to $300 per day quick, but this year it has been up-hill business for the best of them to get above $2. This condition of things must continue until the producer can obtain for his wheat what it is justly worth.

Chris Houston finished threshing on Saturday last. He reports 17 bushels per acre and has put it in his granary to await a fair price. That is the way to do it. When a man has his own wheat in his own granary he controls it himself. When he delivers it at an elevator on storage somebody else controls it.

Deadwood, D. T. is having a streak 'o luck. Snow is reported out there and the thermometer way down cellar. Crops are reported utterly ruined and farmers totally discouraged. While this is all very bad for those directly concerned it shows us that the Red River Valley is not the worst place in the world.

The Minnesota Wheelmen have issued a neat pamphlet announcing that their third annual meet will be held on the old fair grounds at Minneapolis on Sept. 22d. An interesting program has been arranged arranged and a good time is anticipated. They propose a tour on wheels a distance of 175 miles to the important cities in the State after the meet.

Otter Tail County will indulge in a county fair. It is to be held at Fergus Falls, on Sept. 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th 1885. We have not seen their premium list but from all we can learn we should judge that it would well repay the expense of the trip to attend. It would at least do no hurt to go and see how Otter Tail compares with Polk for productions.

Becker County has invited Mr. J. B. Power, land commissioner of the St. P. M. & M. R. R., to deliver the address at their fair. From what we know of Mr. Power we should say that the address will be a good one—worth going to hear. We have not learned the dates given for their fair as yet. Becker County contains some excellent stock and can make a rattling good show if she will and she doubtless will.

Warren Sheaf: In conversation with Mr. F. W. Woodward on Tuesday, during a short call, he advanced a new idea in regard to the present wheat crop. He says that the heads of wheat this year are not filled out as well as they were last year—not because of the warm days in July or because of the dampness of the soil, but because of the showers of rain that came so often, nearly every day, and washed off much of the pollen (a substance essential to the fertility of the berry) just at a time when the berry should have been formed. The more we think of this the more we are convinced that he is correct in his suppositson. Mr. Woodward's experience in the cultivation of the grape and his observation of the effect of rain upon the grape pollen, lead him to observe the same effect on the wheat heads.

We are indebted to Bro. Osburn, of the Glyndon news, for the premium list of the Clay Co., Agricultural and Mechanical Society. Their 9th annual fair will be held on the Smyser place, a few miles east of Glyndon, on Oct. 6th, 7th and 8th 1885. They present a very attractive program and one feature of the premium list strikes us as worthy of adoption by other county societies. They offer certain sums in premiums, reserving the right to pro rata providing the receipts do not cover the amount; thus the society will not be in debt at the close of the fair. It strikes us that they have chosen an unhandy place to hold it, i. e. unhandy for us grangers in Polk Co., for of course we will all want to attend "seein as how" we are not to have a fair of our own. If the business was to be held at Glyndon we could take the morning train go down and spend the day profitably and pleasantly (will guarantee that part) and return in the evening. As it is we don't see how that can be did. What made you have it way down there, Bro. Osborn? Or if you have any arrangements by which your northern neighbors and friends can reach your grounds, why don't you say so?

STEAM THRESHERS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

The object of this Association is Organization, Mutual Benefit and Protection, and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota as an

INSURANCE COMPANY,

and it is the duty of every owner of a Steam Threshing Machine to become a member. It also admits, as members, engineers, firemen, and feeders of steam threshing machines.

After an Inspection of any Steam Threshing Machine Boiler by the Inspector of this Company, if the boiler is proven safe, a Certificate of Inspection is given, and if any of the above named persons are admitted to membership in this Association, no further inspection of the boiler is necessary, according to the new boiler Inspection law, which reads as follows: "This act shall not apply to boilers owned or controlled by Railroad Companies, nor shall it apply to boilers inspected by Insurance Companies and certified by their authorized Inspector to be safe."

Before commencing business, and to be sure they were right in the matter, the Board of Directors ordered the Secretary to obtain the opinions of some of the most talented attorneys of the State, and responses have been received from Hon. H. Steenerson, State Senator, Hon. Gordon E. Cole, the eminent jurist, Ex-Judge Thomas Wilson, of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. These opinions are on file in the office of the Association in Crookston, and are to the effect that the Company's certificate is all that is required by law, and cannot be interfered with by the State Inspector.

The manner of inspection by this company is the same as that of other insurance companies, and also railroad companies, by

Omitting the Water Test,

as old boiler makers say it is not a test, but an unnecessary strain. If the boiler is all right before it is put on, there is no knowing how it is when taken off. The test by water is based on a false theory. The examination by a competent boiler maker is all that is necessary. Common sense ought to teach that.
JOHN WALLACE.

Mr. Wallace is the Inspector for this company and is endorsed by the boiler makers of Minneapolis. Make your application to the Inspector or to the Secretary.

J. B. MERRILL, President.
M. G. LEGUEE, Treasurer.
JOHN WYAND, Secretary.
JOHN WALLACE, Inspector.

OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Board of Trade.

Friday, Sept. 4th, 1885.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Grain Inspection into store for 24 hours ending at 6:00 p. m. yesterday is as follows:

GRADE OF GRAIN.	No. of Cars Received.	Same day last year.
No. 1 Hard	75	126
No. 1 Northern	18	13
No. 2 Hard		3
No. 2 Northern	5	2
No. 1		
No. 2		6
No. 2	2	5
Rej.		3
Condemned or ungraded	1	0
Total	101	161

Monday, Sept. 7th.

The wheat market is quiet and steady; not much doing, opening 81c October, sold off a quarter, advanced to 74½c, closing rather firm at September 81c; October, 81¼c; December 85½c. No. 1 Northern 78¼c October. Receipts 77,000 bushels; shipments 137,000 bushels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rufus Hatch has an interesting wheat article in the New York Sun of Monday. We give the following extracts:

"For the first time since 1881 the farmer is to-day the master of the situation, and it is his own fault if he does not make the most of it. If he will hold his wheat at $1 at the station he will get his price, and by selling half as much as he did last year he will receive more money for his sales and still have some wheat left to carry over to another year. The reason for this statement is that our wheat crop for this year is short. The winter wheat is not more than half a crop, and the spring wheat is reported as damaged one-third. The Government report for July, which does not include the damage to spring wheat (it having taken place to a large extent since the report was prepared) places the entire yield of the United States for 1885 at 357,000,000 bushels. In 1884 the government report placed the yield at 512,000,000 with 40,000,000 on hand from the crop of 1883. Add these two amounts together and we will learn the total amount of wheat that this country has had during the last two years:

From old crop at the beginning of harvest of 1884	40,000,000
Total yield of 1883	512,000,000
Total yield of 1885 (deducting nothing for spring wheat damage)	357,000,000
Total for two years	909,000,000

Deduct from this total of 909,000,000 the amount required for home consumption and for seed—namely, 700,000,000 for two years, and the 132 million exported last year, and we have remaining for export and for carrying over but 77 millions.

For home consumption 1884	300,000,000
For seed 1884	50,000,000
Exported	132,000,000
For home consumption 1885	300,000,000
For seed 1885	50,000,000
Total	832,000,000
Total am't of wheat for 1884 and 1885	909,000,000
Consumption, seed and export	832,000,000
For export and carry over, 1884	77,000,000

Therefore, if we export half as much wheat as we did last year we shall not have a bushel left at the beginning of the harvest of 1886, and should the crop of 1886 be no larger than the crop of 1884, we should be importing wheat within eighteen months and it would be selling at famine prices."

Howard (Mich.) Record: D. W. H. Moreland of Detroit, Traveling Passenger Agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, made us a call the other day. He informs us that he has just returned from the "Golden Northwest," where he has been for a month—over the lines of his road, besides doing a large amount of traveling by wagon over the great wheat and stock farms there. The grain crop of the entire Red River Valley country is immense—and it has never experienced anything like a failure. The company have nearly 2,000,000 acres of fine wheat lands in Minnesota yet remaining, which they sell at from $4 to $8 per acre on easy payments and long time. There is besides 6,000,000 acres of free government lands yet remaining in the great Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain country, open for settlement. This is a very fertile tract of fine undulating country, and is being rapidly taken up by a good class of settlers.

And These Went to the Fair.

John Knuppe and wife, G. H. Palmer, W. D. Bailey and wife, G. W. Peake and wife, W. E. McKenzie, H. A. Mason, J. B. Bailey, W. F. Zwickey, and E. M. Walsh are among the many who have gone to the State Fair this week. There is a big attendance from all over the State and the Fair will be an immense success.

EUCLID ITEMS.

EUCLID, Sept. 6, 1885.

The weather has been very pleasant during the past week.

The Keystone Farming Company reports having threshed 640 acres of wheat that yielded 20 bushels per acre.

Mr. Geo. W. Losey has left his office for a few days to assist his brother in stacking his grain.

Mr. F. B. McDonald was down to Crookston on Saturday last and brought up another blind horse to work in the elevator at this place.

Messrs. Wm. Ross, John Dowling, G. H. Holt, W. H. Jennings and E. A. Charboneau and wife, of Crookston, were registered at the Keystone House last week.

Rev. Mr. Currie preached in Mr. Sheel's place on Sunday last.

For a small place we think Euclid no slow town. No less than a dozen drunken men on the streets on Sunday last. A good temperance organization could find no better field for work.
OSCAR.

[Correspondence.]

EDITOR POLK COUNTY JOURNAL: Since arriving in Fargo I have been very much interested in the general outlook for the future of the metropolis of Dakota. Business is good among the merchants, and a sort of "we are all right" air beams from the countenances of every one you meet. At present the coming encampment, the first ever held in Dakota, is quite a feature of the conversation of the citizens and a determination exists to make everyone happy who visits the city at that time. All may be assured of a cordial welcome and lots of fun while here. The manager of the Opera House, with the co-operation of the proprietor, is arranging for first-class amusements for that auspicious week, and many others are preparing to furnish fine entertainments.

The committee of arrangements, with Major A. W. Edwards at its head, will have all things in proper shape and be enabled, by the judicious management, which always characterizes his portly highness, together with the assistance of Jourdan of the Republican, and the popular, efficient and painstaking Clement to ensure to all who may be fortunate enough to visit Fargo at that time, a season of instruction and enjoyment which will be a pleasant memory for all time to come.

The prize of $100 offered by The Argus will no doubt add to the enthusiasm of the militia in contesting for supremacy in their disciplinary contests. Hon. J. A. Johnson, the esteemed mayor of the city, is sharing no pains or labor to make this the grandest time North Dakota ever experienced. Should I remain here another week I will write again.
G. M.

CROOKSTON, Sept. 7, 1885.

As there are quite a number of persons in this vicinity waiting for the State Inspector to make his appearance, in order that they may take out license as engineers, and who are in doubt as to just what questions they will be required to answer, I will give a few of them: 1st. Which end of the smoke stack does the engine take steam at? 2d. Do you use the exhaust steam to pump up the boiler with? 3d. Do you believe in the cold water doctrine? 4th. Do you take your whiskey straight, or do you always call for water! 5th. Do you believe that Wallace has the hydrophobia? 6th? Did you read the letter from the State Inspector to Morrisey? 7th. Do you believe that Morrisey is "heap big" cold water man? If these and some other questions are properly answered your license is certain.
J. WALLACE.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense.
[7-tf]

Miss Nellie Mason has gone to Prescott, Wis., for a visit.

Our city schools started the threshing machine promptly on Monday morning and are now busily pounding out the No. 1 Hard.

The Pioneer Press reported Frank Soes and W. F. Twickey as delegates to the water-ways convention last week. Well, if the boys WON'T register IMMEDIATELY upon arrival who can blame the innocent reporters?

Mrs. J. N. Ives wishes us to say that she is prepared to receive a few more pupils in drawing, both in pencil and crayon; also in oil painting, in either flowers or landscape, at her rooms, corner of Main and Second streets, over W. Clements fancy store, where she will be pleased to show work or give terms.
[19-20]

MARRIED.

McDONELL—WILSON.—On Thursday, Sept. 3d, 1885, by Rev. S. Currie, Mr. George G. McDonell to Miss Georgie Wilson, all of this city.

Which is probably doubtless why George, when called upon could think of "nothing for this week!" Umpth! We should call it a pretty good item. The happy couple have the sincere congratulations of the JOURNAL and a host of friends in the city. They will settle down to housekeeping in our midst all the same like they had been married a year or so. We shall expect some locals hereafter.

DIED.

SIGMAN.—In this city, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Stuart, on Monday, Sept. 7th 1885, of cancer in the stomach, Mrs. Eliza Sigman, aged 67 years.

Deceased came to this city about June first on a visit to her children, Mrs. Stuart and A. J. Bigham and was taken sick about June 24th. Her case puzzled the physicians and the trouble was not definitely known until a post mortem examination revealed it. The funeral was largely attended on Tuesday.

For Sale.

Three first-class imported dark colored stallions, weighing 1,450, 1,700 and 1,850, will be sold at low figures. Parties desiring service before the animals are sold may secure the same on application at my sale stables in Carman.
[18-20] JOS. L. DAOUST.

Notice to Physicians.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Sept. 1st, 1885.

Sealed bids for furnishing midicines and medical attendance (including surgery,) to the paupers of the Third Commissioners District, will be received by the undersigned until Sept. 15th, 1885.

P. J. McGUIRE,
[19-20] County Auditor.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.
[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

To Rent.

About a half-dozen sleeping apartments, neatly furnished, to rent by the day, week or month. Terms reasonable. Apply to Charlie Seely, Second street, Crookston, Minn.

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE.
SAINT PAUL, Sept. 7th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to sale.

W. W. BRADEN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[20-26]

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE F

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUIDING PAPER,
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOY WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand n large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

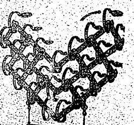
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

"HOLD YOUR WHEAT."

That is the advice which every editor in the Northwest is gravely giving his farmer patrons, and he don't charge anything for this advice—except $1.50 per year—when he gets that. Now, we can imagine the granger, when he reads the oft-repeated legend, saying to himself: "Well, it is all very well for you fellows, sitting in your cushioned easy chairs, in your richly furnished offices to write that with your gold pens on gilt-edged copy paper, but if you will tell us now we are going to 'save our wheat' with a thousand and one creditors at our back waiting the last hum of the threshing machine, with the Sheriff ready to sell if we don't as soon as threshed, you will tell us something that will be of practical value to us!" And when you come to think it over there is a mint of wisdom in the suggestion. The advice is all well enough, but "how is it to be done?" is the serious question. We do not know that it can be done, but we think that it is a question that interests not only every farmer in the country, but every business man as well, to see whether it could or not. Every business man in the country is as much interested in the solution of this question as is the farmer, and it seems to us that if our business men should take hold of the problem in the right way it might be done. Supposing a farmer to have from 2,000 to 5,000 bushels of wheat in his granary and that he owes from $500 to $1,000, due Nov. 1st. That wheat in his granary ought to be good security on which to borrow enough money at a reasonable rate, not to exceed 10 per cent., to pay up the farmer's debt and give him the chance to "hold his wheat!" But if the farmer wants $500 and has 2,000 or 3,000 bushels of wheat to offer as security, and goes to the money lender for it, and there finds that he must pay ten per cent. interest and ten per cent bonus, he finds at once that his security is not sufficient to secure his loan, then how is he to get the money necessary to "hold his wheat?" As matters are to-day we do not know that any amount of wheat would be considered good security for loans, but we are convinced of this fact that if a way could be devised by our business men to secure loans on wheat at reasonable rates that the solution of the problem would be simple and sure. We know that if every bushel of wheat raised in this country was saved in this country until next spring, that the price of wheat would be enhanced at least one-half, and we know that as soon as this wheat goes into the elevators, whether sold or not, it goes to the markets, is used, and helps to swell the volume already on the markets and thus it helps to depress the price of wheat until the farmer is obliged to sell. We ought to look this matter squarely in the face, business men, farmers, and all interested in the welfare of this country, for it is a fact, that if the history of the past two or three years is to be repeated the country will be bankrupt before another decade. On the other hand, if there is a way by which the producer can be protected from the rapacity of the speculator and the fruits of his labor saved to the country, we shall soon be independent, business men, farmers, and all. For the past three years the buyer has made all of the profits on our wheat, and in many cases more too. Now, we all unite in saying to the farmer, "Oh, save your wheat for the rise that is sure to come!" The farmer appreciates the force of the remark and would be glad to follow the sound advice, IF HE COULD. There are thousands of dollars of money in the east to let at reasonable rates and if some business man could be found who could and would secure some of it to use in the way above suggested, he would be a veritable Moses to lead this people out of bondage and save this country from bankruptcy.

Disappointed Farmers.

A Globe special says: "It is estimated that no less than seventy-five steam threshers are at work throughout Clay County. The number is much larger than ever before, there appearing to be a universal desire to thresh out of the shock and save stacking. There is a general disappointment in the yield. The threshing machine telling the story, reduces even conservative estimates 25 to 30 per cent. On many farms where straw was heavy and twenty bushels were expected, but twelve to sixteen bushels were realized. Farmers feel well assured that prices will go up much higher and the general intention to hold wheat back is clear. Shipments and sales of new wheat will be light from this region, unless the price is considerably advanced."

As near as we can ascertain at this writing, Polk County will not go ahead of that yield, but so far the wheat is of far better quality than was expected. Now, if farmers can possibly hold their wheat in the northern counties for a few weeks, so that but little wheat will be thrown upon the market, it must have a tendency to induce an early rise in prices. That wheat will bring a good price before another harvest is as sure as fate—some even confidently predict a dollar and upwards in this market,—but what more closely concerns the northwestern farmer to-day, is not what it will be worth next year, but "what can I get for it this fall?" Now, if the wheat we have in the Northwest is all thrown upon the market in a volume, the effect will be just as it has been in the past—to depress the price to the lowest notch, and all who sell now will do so at a loss. Some are threshing out of the shock while others are stacking. Now, if all who are threshing from the shock should throw their wheat on the market, or even haul it to elevators for storage the effect would be to send the price down to the lowest ebb and to keep it there all winter, for this wheat, added to the surplus now on hand, would keep that surplus up to a respectable size, while if all of the spring wheat could be held back a few weeks the surplus now on hand would very materially decrease. For instance, if our spring wheat could be held in this country for two months it would by that time be in so great demand as to net the producer a handsome profit.

Senator Edmund's Views.

Senator Edmunds, in a recent interview in relation to the course of the administration in relation to appointments, said:

"Well, so far as that is concerned any one who knows me and my course in years past, knows that I have always been and am still a firm advocate of civil service reform. He knows, too, that I should oppose any departure from that principle in the matter of appointments, whether the person concerned be a friend or an entire stranger, whether he be from Vermont or from Texas. As to the policy of the administration in this matter I said last spring that Mr. Cleveland's intentions were good and that if he got the right kind of men about him he might be able to carry out his purposes in this regard. By right kind of men, I meant men friendly to civil service reform and with backbone to stand out against the opposition they would encounter from the democratic spoilsmen. Such opposition must necessarily be very great, for the larger part of that party still cling to the old Jacksonian principle in regard to appointments. But President Cleveland has not about him the men who would help him in adhering to civil service reform. The majority of his cabinet are unfavorable to it. Now, it is impossible for one man to investigate the details concerned in each appointment. The president cannot know himself the circumstances of one per cent. of the appointments he makes. There would not be time enough if he worked twenty-four hours a day for him to attend personally to them all. Hence the difficulty of carrying out this principle, when the president and his advisers do not agree in regard to it. Thus it is that at the present time a man's name comes up for removal, some specious charges have been prepared against him, as in the case of General Wells. The man is removed and another appointment is made without the truth or falsity of the charges being known or investigated. I think there is no doubt that that gradually these changes will continue until the policy and practice of the administration have degenerated into simply a spoils system. There is no doubt that if the senate had not been republican the change would have come already. If the senate had been democratic it would not have been adjourned when it did, but would have stayed over a month or more and then they would have made a 'clean sweep.'"

CHANGING THE GRADES.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Lower the Grade of No. 1 Hard Wheat 25 Per Cent at the Solicitation of the Dulute Grain Dealers—What the Effect Will Be.

DULUTH, Special Telegram, to Pioneer Press, Sept. 2.—Commissioner Murdock and chief Inspector Burdick arrived here yesterday, and last night held a conference with the board of trade representatives over the inspection here, and the result is that the No. 1 hard rule was changed from "75 per cent hard Scotch Fife wheat" to "shall consist mostly of hard Scotch Fife wheat." This is the old requirement of the Duluth board and will result in throwing much more wheat into the No. 1 hard grade and in giving greater satisfaction to farmers and commission men here. The No. 1 Northern grade will not be as high as under the rules first adopted by the board. The rule went went into effect to-day.

No notice of the important change in the the rules of inspection, as given in the above dispatch, had been received at St. Paul or Minneapolis last night, and grain men will doubtless be much surprised at the announcement. The change noted is one of great importance, as it lowers the quality of wheat 25 per cent. Wheat which, under the former rule, was required to contain 75 per cent of hard Scotch Fife wheat, will now pass grade if it contains only 51 per cent of that variety. When the rule requiring so large an amount of hard wheat was made by the commissioners, it was predicted by a great many grain men that as comparatively little of the crop of Minnesota and Dakota would grade No. 1 hard if the rule were strictly applied. The result of this change will not benefit the farmer in the least, as the price will be lowered as the grade is lowered. Under the new rule requiring 75 per cent of Scotch Fife wheat the grade of No. 1 hard would have become recognized as "gilt edge" among millers both at home and in the East, and would have commanded a handsome premium over ordinary milling grades. Under the new rule a larger proportion of the crop will grade No. 1 hard, but the premium of that grade will be reduced in like proportion. It has been known for some time that great dissatisfaction existed at Duluth over the new system of inspection.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY.

Receivers claimed that the inspection was much more rigid than that of last year—in fact more rigid than the Minneapolis inspection—and that wheat was being diverted from Duluth to the latter point on that account. Country shippers were not slow to discover the fact, which was proved by actual tests. Old wheat which graded No. 1 at Duluth under the old rules was shipped to Minneapolis and graded No. 2 hard, the inspection being made by the State inspectors in both cases. It is even asserted that a lot of wheat which was condemned at Duluth graded No. 2 hard on its arrival at Minneapolis. It is said that when Commissioner Murdock and Inspector Burdick went to Duluth to investigate the matter they took Mr. Clausen, the Minneapolis inspector along. To test the uniformity of grades at the two points, sixteen cars of wheat were selected, which were all graded No. 1 Northern by the Duluth inspectors. Mr. Clausen was then sent into the cars without knowing what the Duluth inspectors had done, and he graded ten cars No. 1 hard and six cars No. 1 Northern. It has been claimed that receivers at Duluth have taken advantage of the rigid inspection there by sending samples of No. 1 Northern wheat to Buffalo and other Eastern markets for which they readily obtained No. 1 hard prices, based on last years inspection. No complaints have been made at Minneapolis or St. Paul about the former inspection, and it will doubtless be a surprise to grain dealers here and at all other points in the State that the commissioners should make such a vital revision of the rules without consultation or even the slightest notice. The only sufferers by the change are those farmers who sold their wheat under the former rule requiring 75 per cent of hard wheat. Those parties who bought the wheat on that basis will be gainers to the extent of the reduction in the grade.

Peterson's Magazine for October makes us marvel more than ever how so beautiful a monthly can be published for so low a price. The principal engraving on steel, "The Star of the Night," is a portrait of one of the loveliest of women, and looks as if painted from life. There are two colored patterns in embroidery; a mammoth colored fashion-plate; a story profusely illustrated; and some fifty wood-cuts of fashions, work-table patterns, etc., etc. The powerful novelet by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, which has awakened such interest all the year, grows more absorbing as it approaches the close. "Josiah Allen's Wife" has one of her unrivaled humorous sketches; Frank Lee Benedict begins a new novelet; and there is a little sketch, "The Horrid Dress," which every lady ought to insist on her husband reading. But enough: the best thing to do is to write fro a specimen of "Peterson," which will be sent gratis, and compare it with others; when you will be certain to subscribe, or get up a club, for 1886. Now is the time for this. The price of this "lady's favorite" is but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cheapest First-class Music in the United States.

Look at this list of some of the most popular music published. Printed on the best heavy music paper, good clear print; full sheet music size, and the same as generally retailed all over the United States at thirty to seventy-five cents per copy. Our price is FIVE CENTS per copy, or by mail one cent added for postage. We give the retail price, but remember our price is but FIVE cents. We will send catalogue of 1,000 best selling pieces published, free. Don't pay high exhorbitant prices when you can get the same music for about one-eighth the price. See the following:

SONGS.

Alice, Where art Thou	Archer	30c.
Angels Ever Bright and Fair	Handel	35c.
Answers	Blumenthal	50c.
Blue Alsatian Mountains	Adams	50c.
Bridge	Carew	50c.
Bridge	Lindsay	35c.
Brook	Dolores	35c.
Cherry Ripe	Horn	35c.
Clang of the Wooden Shoes	Molloy	40c.
Dream Faces	Hutchinson	35c.
Esmeralda	Levy	35c.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Chop Sticks, Waltz	De Lulu	25c.
Black Hawk, waltz	Walsh	50c.
Corn Flower, waltz	Cooke	50c.
Rueen's Lace Handkerchief	Strauss	40c.
Raquet, galop	Richards	40c.
Home, Sweet Home	Slack	50c.
Sheperd Boy	Wilson	40c.
Warblings at Eve	Richards	50c.

And 1,000 other songs and instrumental pieces equally as good as the above only six cents per copy, post free. Send for a copy of our Musical Journal; $1.25 per year, sample copy 12 cents. In sending orders always send cash, post-office order, or postal note, as we get so many stamps we cannot use them, also in all cases mention the paper you saw our advertisement in, so that we may do justice to those papers that furnish us business. J. H. THOMAS, Publisher, Albany, N. Y. [17-20]

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,183,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,678
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phoenix	5,910,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Furniture Store,

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal. LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

WM. DUNN A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,

BUNS AND CAKES

OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOC OF

CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, - - - MINN.

Cash advances on consignments.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Sept. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 18th, 1885, viz: L. C. COUVRETTE, H'd No. 10,222, for the ne¼ S. 32, T. 148, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jas. Generdux, Damas Laduque, L. Duval, Jr., and Jas. Lariviere, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[20-25] JOHN CROMB, Register.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,

Crookston, Minn.

Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

BROADWAY.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

Water

GUARANTEED

Address

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Crooksten Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he, been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.

Crookston, Minn.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me

C. M. OHL,

Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronag

OF ALL.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication September 10th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Forjet and wife, Tergille Forjet, Mortgagors, to John Rhodes, Mortgagee, dated the 23d day of November A. D., eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1882, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 531 to 533, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-one dollars, ($641.00) and also forty-one and 30-100 dollars, ($41.30,) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said John Rhodes mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Friday the 30th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter (e½ of sw¼) and lots three (3,) and four (4,) of Section thirty (30,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated September 1st, 1885.

JOHN RHODES,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [26-26]

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - - CRNOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, Sept. 10, 1885.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
W. P. Zwickey	Sheriff.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
John Leo	Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hatlestad	Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.
H. Shephard	Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables	H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 8:00 p. m.

GERMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEULMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
J. B. NYE, N. G.
R. C. BURKHARDT, R. S.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's	5 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 36 "
8 05 "	8 33 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 18 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 45 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 23 "
9 23 "	9 58 "	Beltrami	5 06 "	6 19 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson	4 38 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 53 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 20 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 15 "
12 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 23 "	1 33 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 53 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 D
3 30	2 36 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 AM
4 05 "	2 52 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St. Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 18 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00		2 25
1 25 D	Arvilla	2 00 D
1 48 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 19 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
3 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

A Moorhead News reporter has been looking over the farm of the Hon. Chas. Canning, of Norman County, and among other things, says:

"Mr. Canning was born in Londonderry, or for short it is called Derry, in the north of Ireland. He emigrated to the United States in 1866, lived in Boston nearly two years, and in 1868 moved to Butler County, Iowa, and opened up a large farm. This farm he kept until June, 1875, at which time he sold it. In 1878 he opened up the farm in Norman County, Minn., where he now resides. This Red River Valley farm is located twenty-eight miles north of Moorhead and joins the west boundary of the townsite of Hendrum. This particular farm comprises 800 acres of as fine land as it is possible to produce in the northwest. It has two miles frontage on the Red River and slopes back in a manner which renders it self draining. Along the river is a heavy belt of timber, which in all covers 100 acres of land. This 100 acres and sixty acres of prairie land is nicely fenced in for pasture purposes. The prairie land to the east is virtually a mammoth garden which the present crops indicate, and cannot be beaten for productiveness in this, or any other county. A natural and picturesque bend of the river furnishes a building spot of more than ordinary beauty and convenience. In this bend or curve Mr. Canning has his house and farm buildings, which are nearly surrounded by fine heavy timber, which fact can be easily appreciated during the winter by its occupants. On the Dakota side of the river, Mr. Canning has 160 acres of as fine prairie land, and works on shares, or rents, another quarter section. This year, Mr. Canning has 640 acres of wheat, which will average 20 bushels to the acre of No. 1 hard; 100 acres of fine oats, and about fifteen acres of beans and root crop. The reporter took particular notice of Mr. Canning's garden, which is undoubtedly the finest in the county. To run this mammoth farm, Mr. Canning keeps about twenty head of work horses, but has several colts and spare stock in the horse flesh line. He believes in diversified farming, consequently has a nice drove of cattle, and about twenty-five head of hogs. He is increasing his stock very rapidly, and will soon fence in sixty acres additional pasture. The News does not wish to eulogize or elaborate on Mr. Canning as a farmer or business man, but it is justice to him to say that his ideas are practical, and as a farmer he is most assuredly a success. Of course it is known by every resident of Minnesota that Mr. Canning was elected in November, 1884, as a member of the State Legislature from the Forty-fifth district. About Mr. Canning's record made during the winter session of that honorable body the reporter will say nothing, as this article is not for political purposes. About 3 o'clock p. m. Mr. Canning hitched up his team again, gave the reporter a ride across the river on a ferry boat which he has for his own as well as public use, and showed him the sights. He drove through the once booming, but now nearly deserted village of Quincy, Dak., and from there over the prairie through immense wheat fields and finally came to a halt in the village of Grandin, where the scribe took the 6:18 train for Moorhead.

The writer of this article has taken a great many trips in the country by team and to towns by rail since he has been connected with the News, but was never treated more kindly than by Mr. Canning and his amiable wife. Mr. Canning took an unusual amount of pains to show the country, not only in his immediate vicinity, but further away where he had no personal interests. He had but very little to say regarding his own possessions, and what there is in this article concerning them was picked up accidentally or virtually stolen."

GENERAL NEWS.

During August the Northern Pacific sold 77,912 acres of land for $301,683. August 1884 the sales were 32,874 acres for $142,637.

A heavy white frost is reported at various points in Michigan Sept. 1st, doing considerable damage to gardens.

The Indian bureau has been informed by the man Crook that the hostile Apaches are now in Mexico, about twenty-five miles south of the boundary line and still moving south.

Commissioner Atkins, of the Indian bureau, has received advices from the southern Ute agency, in Colorado, contradicting the published statements that the Indians have assumed hostile attitude. Everything is quiet at the agency and no trouble is apprehended.

Riel's appeal case came up before the court of the queen's bench on Wednesday, Sept. 2. Prisoner's counsel objected to papers purporting to be records of the case brought from Regina. These records as shown have no seal and are not properly certified. Counsel contended that the original record of the court at Regina and the prisoner himself should be present before the appeal could be tried and the judge decided this must be done before the appeal was argued. Friday next is set for the trial of the case.

IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Second Comptroller Maynard has rendered a decision in a pension case involving that clause in the statutes relating to "last sickness." In August, 1884, Mark Newman, of Leavenworth, Kansas, died with his application for a pension pending before the pension bureau. His claim was granted two months later, and the sum of $2,439 accrued pension decided as belonging to him. He left no widow or children, and there was no one who could touch the accrued pension except the person who had cared for the man in his last illness. A claimant of this kind turned up, and wanted $4,401 for expenses, etc., in caring for Newman in his "last illness." He considered that the "last illness" began when the claimant's disability was manifest. Comptroller Maynard contradicts this, and says that the "last illness" means only the sickness which is the immediate cause of death, and can never be applied to a long period of disability. He therefore allows the payment of money in accordance with this decision, covering the care of the man, his physician's fees, and the funeral expenses.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The total collections of internal revenue during the month of July last was $8,832,314, or $581,214 less than for the same period of 1884. There was a decrease of $893,375 in the collections for spirits and a decrease of $10,479 from miscellaneous sources. There was an increase of $184,418 on collections for tobacco, and an increase of $188,501 on fermented liquors.

Killed by the Butter Test.

Baltimore American.

The newspaper reports on the death of the valuable cow Princess II, belonging to Mrs. Shoemaker, stated to be from lung trouble, brought several gentlemen breeders and others interested in the valuable live stock of the State to consult Dr. Ward, the State veterinarian, as to the nature of the disease. He found the entire herd, with the exception of two bulls and one cow, out at pasture, and in apparent good health. The bulls looked splendid. The cow in one of the stables was suffering from garget and enlarged knee joints—a chronic case. The dairyman gave the doctor full particulars of the cow's death, which was from effects of overtaxation of the system during the late butter tests, or, in other words, as the doctor puts it, for making the cow into an extraordinary milking machine and then trying to return her to the ordinary dairy cow. Value II, the other noted cow as a butter-making creature, died three weeks ago from the same cause or causes. Dr. Ward says such severe tests must at all times undermine the constitution of robust animals, and the two splendid creatures were of that class. Princess made forty-six pounds twelve ounces of butter in seven days.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District, County of Polk. Erick Benson, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Olson, Defendant.—Summons.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the city of Crookston, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest on the same from the 20th day of December 1883, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, and the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated July 20th A. D. 1885.

JOHN N. IVES,
[11-20] Plaintiff's Att'y, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE In the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Anders Olberg and Jorgine Olberg, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 553 to 557, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-four and five one hundredths dollars ($734.05-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-three and (10-100) dollars taxes, paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) Range forty-three (43,) containing 160 acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 5th, 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District. Gunil Larson, plaintiff vs. Nicolay P. Nelson, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Gunil Larson and against Nicolay P. Nelson, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The southwest one fourth (¼) of Section four (4) town one hundred and forty-nine, (149) Range forty-five (45) west, and the south fifty feet (50 feet) of lot number two (No. 2) block twenty-nine (29) in the townsite of Crookston; and lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in block eleven (11) in Sampson's Woodland Addition to the city of Crookston, and that I shall, on Saturday, the tenth day of October, A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Nicolay P. Nelson, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to five thousand fifteen dollars and 20 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the seventeenth day of April 1882, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 26th, 1885.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
W. P. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff, Polk Co., Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Aug. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Sept. 12th, 1885, viz: HENRY BOURDON, H'd No. 6093 for the se¼ S. 26, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Parre Megre, Isaie Normanden, Francois Labonte and Cause Ayotte, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[15-20] JOHN CROMB, Register.

JOHN KNUPPE,
R. R. LAND OFFICE.
Money to Loan on Farm Lands
—WILL—
Buy Town Bonds,
AND SCHOOL BONDS

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.
LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.
(INCORPORATED,)
WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
DULUTH, MINN.
Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.
Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.
Good grades and prices invariably received.
OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

New Hardware Store!
New Firm! New Goods!
New Prices!
Bray & O'Brien
HAVE TEMPORARILY
LOCATED ON BROADWAY
In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in
Hardware and Tinware
and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.
BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court. A. D. Stephens vs. Francis Higgins.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution of transcript to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of A. D. Stephens and against Francis Higgins, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The fractional northeast one fourth (¼) of Section (6,) Town one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48.) And that I shall, on Saturday, the 10 day of October A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, Francis Higgins, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the eighteenth day of August 1885, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 21st 1885.

PIERCE & WILKENSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. P. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-seven dollars, ($37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Leonard Beauchaine, an unmarried man, to John Cromb, bearing date the 4th day of September A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1882, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 248, that there is now due on said mortgage $37, that there is yet to become due thereon $335, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of section fourteen in Township one hundred and fifty north, of Range forty-six west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., July 29th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & WIGHT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [15-21]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Polk County,—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Aime Gaboury deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Agnes Gaboury of Crookston, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Aime Gaboury late of Crookston, Minnesota, on the 22d day of August A. D. 1885, at the City of Crookston, Minnesota, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Isidore Fortier granted; It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 22d day of September A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 26th day of August A. D. 1885.

By the Court—ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[18-21] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, JAMES NASH DID ON THE 18th day of August, A. D. 1883, execute and deliver to Louis Berthiaume a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, aforesaid, to secure the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00,) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, therein mentioned, whereby he did grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said Louis Berthiaume, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises and real estate, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four in block five—being all of block five—in Bottineau's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, which said indenture of mortgage duly acknowledged, was on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1883, at one o'clock and thirty minutes p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 164 thereof.

And whereas said indenture of mortgage and the notes thereby secured were duly assigned and transferred by said Louis Berthiaume to George Clement by an assignment duly executed by said Louis Berthiaume bearing date on the 16th day of May A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds for said Polk County on the 18th day of May A. D. 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "Y" of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551 thereof.

And whereas, said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) as attorney's fees.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and there is now claimed to be due thereon the sum of seven hundred and seventy-eight 23-100 dollars ($778.23-100,) and twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) attorney's fees, as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Polk County, in Crookston, in said county, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and charges of this foreclosure allowed by law.

Dated August 4th, 1885.

GEORGE CLEMENT,
Assignee for said Mortgagee.
OLIVIER & FARWELL,
Att'ys for said Assignee, 336 Wabasha Street St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE In the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jens Halverson and Johanne M. Halverson, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1883, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 575, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and eighty-five and twelve one-hundreths ($585 12-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty and 95-100 dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34,) and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots nine (9,) ten (10,) of Section thirty-five (35,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-three (43,) containing 164 80-100 acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 4th 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

BEFORE BUYING A
WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,
OR ANY ARTICLE OF
JEWELRY,
CALL ON THE
C. H. SAAKE, JEWELER
Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.
Special Bargains
—IN—
Watches and Chains
You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store
Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses; Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Ladies', Misses',
Children and Gentlemen.
You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.
A Call Solicited.
Geo. G. Macdonell.

New Machinery Depot!
T. H. BJOIN,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery
I have the Deering Twine Binder, the Deering and Red, White and Blue Mower, the Bonanza Hay Rake, the Celebrated Stoughton Wagons, Buggies and Carriages. All kinds of Extras constantly on hand and Binding Twine in any quantity.
CALL AND SEE ME WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE MACHINERY.
T. H. BJOIN, - - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

THE
J. I. CASE
THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY
The Dennet or Beloit
HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY!
And the Van Brunt & Davis
SEEDER COMPANY,
Are Represented
BY
STEENERSON BROS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Estimates made on brick work and Plastering.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885. NO. 21

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 [illegible]	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	10 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS.

A SUMMARY OF THEIR CASE BY EX-PRESIDENT PATTERSON

To the Breeder's Gazette.

It is not likely that I can say anything that will be new or very interesting to those who are breeders of these cattle, but I shall take it for granted that many readers of your valuable journal are not practically acquainted with the breed, and hence they may be interested in a short sketch of some of their valuable points. In giving these points I shall not "cry down" any other breed. I am a lover of thoroughbred cattle of every kind, and each breed known in this country has its value and place. Whoever breeds thoroughbred cattle as it ought to be done is a benefactor to the community in which he lives, and he will almost certainly find it a profitable occupation. In the few years these cattle have been known in this country they have probably grown more rapidly in favor than any other breed, and during the past ten years have been more widely scattered over this country than any other dairy breed. The reason for this is to be found in their real merits. Without using any superlative terms, I may say they combine more good qualities than any other breed—qualities that can be utilized by the farmer. With this breed he may make such changes in dairy products as his market or the exigencies of the case may demand, from butter, cheese, milk or cream, without selling out or changing his breed, while he always has an animal that can be turned into good beef. I may be permitted to intimate that the Holstein-Friesian lays claim to be a general-purpose animal, while I allow the champions of other breeds to boldly assert and prove their favorites to be such, even though at the same time they protest against our claim.

These cattle come from a cold, rigorous climate. They are healthy and hardy. The people of Holland and Friesland have made their living off their cattle for ages, and they have proved an entire success. They have undoubtedly been bred longer for dairy purposes than any other known breed, but probably not with as much scientific care for all this time as has been given to some other breeds in late years. In this want of scientific breeding something may have been lost, but judging by results in other breeds something may have been gained. They have certainly been bred for general purposes and their good qualities have become fixed. With such a foundation the scientific American breeder has an opportunity to work out grand results.

In size they are larger than any other dairy breed in this country. Cows at full age should weigh from 1,200 to 1,800 lbs. and bulls from 1,800 to 2,500 lbs. They are good feeders, the cows when dry take on flesh readily. As yet the demand for bulls is so great that we have not been able to prove that the steers make fine beef, but we know the grades do, and we are satisfied the thoroughbred will make first-class beef when called upon for this purpose. I have never eaten better beef than in Friesland and Holland made from these cattle. They mature moderately well. The calves are very large and make superior veal. They acclimate well, and the experience of the oldest breeders here is that they fully maintain the high standard in this country that they have attained in the old. Though but a few years here, they have become popularized in every Northern State, and they are scattered more or less in every Southern State. Throughout the Northern and Middle States they seem perfectly at home, while in the cotton States they acclimate as well as any other breed and better than some. A recent letter from Mississippi says: "The Holstein-Friesians here fully maintain their high standard for milk and butter, but whether, in our trying climate they will maintain their size is a question for the future to settle, but altogether we are highly pleased with our three years' experience with them."

In speaking of their value as dairy cattle I might give records of individual animals or herds, and well-authenticated tests both in this country and Europe, but with these the public is quite familiar. Such figures only show what individual animals or herds can be made to do, though they do not give a fair idea of what should be expected of the larger proportion of the breed. Cows that will give 90 lbs. of milk or over per day, or from 18,000 to 23,000 lbs. in a year, or those that make 100 lbs. of butter per month, or over 300 lbs. in ninety days, may be classed as exceptional or phenomenal cows, though all of this has been done. But what the beginner wants to know is, what does the breeder expect from his well-bred and well-selected herd? To give a correct idea of this I take, by permission, a few points from the rules for advanced registry, soon to be published. It is well known that until recently there were two herd books in this country recording these cattle, each doing a good work in its way; but in May last these two associations were consolidated and the new Herd-Book Association is called Holstein-Friesian. In this consolidation a wise thing has been accomplished and the breed will be greatly benefited by the united action of all interested breeders. The forming of this new association gave opportunity to formulate new rules in the light of experience. Among the most important may be classed those rules restricting importations, with a view of preventing the importation of inferior cattle cattle. But the most important of all was the adoption of a system of advanced registry. This means the establishment of a standard of excellence of the breed, as indicated by form and performance, and recording in a herd book called the Advanced Registry not only phenomenal animals, but all that come up to that standard. Such a system was first started by the Dutch-Friesian Association and worked with such satisfactory results that it has been adopted by the new association, but, with the light of experience, they have raised the standard higher than before.

These rules have been formulated by the Board of officers, and among them are some of the most extensive and successful breeders of these cattle. These rules are gotten up for the benefit of the breed, and not to boom any individual animals or families. They are made by practical men, who know what their animals can do, and who expect to place a large proportion of their cattle in this Advanced Registry, and this expectation is based upon experience and known results.

This is not the place to explain the whole scheme, but to give an idea of what these men think of their own cattle I will give a few points only. The whole object of the plan is to secure the best results in breeding at large. First, they require a bull to show his quality by his get, and he must scale at least eighty points in the one hundred. Second, a cow must scale at least seventy-five points, and come up to the standard by production of milk or butter. In giving the following figures I believe I am a little below the standard as finally adopted at the last meeting. I have not a copy of the rules before me, but what I give will approximate to the standard, and show the estimation in which these cattle are held. If calving in the two-year-old form she must be proved capable of making in ten months at least 7,200 lbs. of milk, or ten pounds of butter in seven days. If calving in the three-year-old form, at least 8,500 lbs. of milk in ten months, or 12 lbs. of butter in seven days. In the four-year-old form 10,000 lbs. of milk in ten months, or 14 lbs. of butter in seven days. In the full-age form, 11,500 lbs. of milk in ten months, or 16 lbs. of butter in seven days.

When we realize that the ordinary cow of this country will only produce from 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. of milk in a year it will be understood what value is placed on this breed for milk production, and what a margin of profit there is in handling this breed over any other. It is required of a two-year-old heifer to produce almost double what is expected of the ordinary full-age cow, while at full-age we require almost three gallons for one. Thus for the milk-seller or cheese-maker these cattle certainly head the list. We do not expect nor desire to breed for phenomenal richness in milk, but for that normal standard that makes a healthful milk for calves or children to drink, at the same time producing butter in a reasonable quantity. The results of many tests prove that from eighteen to twenty-eight pounds of milk from this breed will produce a pound of butter. These figures are subject to variation by feeding, age of calf, etc. As the ordinary standard for milk they require twenty-five pounds to one pound of butter, and their rules are based upon this standard. It will be seen by the above that an enormous quality of milk is required of the standard cow, and more butter than is required of any other breed.

These rules, adopted by practical dairymen, who have over and over again made tests of their herds, speak in stronger language than any I can use as to the practical value of this breed. It may be said that but few cattle will be recorded under these tests, but if so all the best breeders of these cattle—those who have handled them for years—are entirely mistaken as to their merits. I predict that a large proportion will be found eligible to this form of registry, and this system will prove a success and become popularized. The above should convince those who are seeking the best that they will not go wrong when they select to breed Holstein-Friesians.

As has been the case with all breeds, some inferior animals have been imported and foisted upon the public. The stringent rules of the association will no doubt prevent this for the future, and this system of advanced registry will finally weed out the inferior animals of the past speculative importations. No imported animal can be recorded here except it is registered in Europe or out of such registered stock. Besides it must pass a rigid examination here before it is accepted. Thus for the future it is hoped the public will be protected from inferior importations. If those who wish to invest in these cattle will take pains to buy only from reliable men they may be reasonably sure that they will secure herds that will give them pleasure and at the same time produce such results as no other breed can attain.

F. W. PATTERSON.

Wheat Across the River.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: A Plaindealer representative visited the fine farm of Mr. W. H. Hackney over in Minnesota yesterday, where he was threshing his wheat. Mr. Hackney has 800 acres in crop, and it is now in the shock. What he has threshed so far grades No. 1 hard, and the yield is about twenty bushels to the acre. He thinks his farm will average that figure all the way through, and some will be even better. Mr. Hackney says he had not been looking for 25 or 30 bushels, and was satisfied with what he was getting. This farm has been always noted for good crops, and 20 bushels per acre is good for this year, when other portions of the country are considered.

They Were Tempted.

St. Paul Globe: It is stated that a few days since the market price for wheat at junction points along the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads was advanced 3 cents per bushel, providing said article was shipped by the Manitoba road. This was, of course, a blow by that road to give farmers some rebate on shipments, or fix it some other way which would be equal to an advance of 3 cents per bushel, for quotations remain still the same at those points. The Northern Pacific found out about these schemes on the part of the Manitoba, and General Freight Agent Hannaford visited those points and just outside of junction points advanced the price to that which the farmers were virtually paid by the Manitoba. An agreement exists between the two roads to maintain rates and pay equal prices for wheat, but in view of the great amount of wheat to be shipped, temptation could not be resisted.

August Crop Report.

United States Agricultural Commissioner Colman has out his report for August. The long stretch of heat we have had this summer has been accompanied with rains, and therefore been good for corn. The prospect for that great crop has not been better since 1880. In some parts of the country, notably in Illinois and North Carolina, the crop promises to be the largest ever known.

As to wheat—well, the less said about wheat the better. There will be enough to bread this great country, with not much to send over to the subjects of the effete despotisms, and the price will be very high when nobody has any to sell. The prospects for spring wheat has fallen off since July.

There will be a better crop of oats than there was last year. Cotton promises to be the best in ten years, except in 1880.

HERE YOU HAVE IT.

Hoard's Dairyman:

It takes a fearful amount of talking to get some people to see the truth and the value of knowing their cows like dairymen. The Dairyman has spoken in plain unmistakable terms, time after time, of the absolute necessity of seeing to it that the cows are kept up to a full flow of milk in the short pasturage of July and August by extra feed in order that the owner may get a profitable flow of milk later in the season when prices for butter or cheese are higher. Many farmers don't seem to see this. Because butter and cheese are low in the months above named, they will pay but little attention to the cow and let her shrink her milk merely for lack of sufficient milk-producing food. These men ought certainly to know that if they let the cow run down in milk they cannot get her back again after that. But if they keep the cow up to a certain flow in the July and August days, she will keep right along at about the same gauge when the flush feed of autumn comes. Butter is always higher in the fall and then is the time they get pay for the extra feed in the summer months. To illustrate this matter practically and further to show clearly how much is at stake in this matter, we give the following instance:

Two men in this county furnish cream to a creamery. Each have 11 cows. One of the party was advised to feed his cows extra the past few weeks, when they first began to shrink. He said he was not fool enough to throw away money in feed on cows when butter was as low as it was at that time. The other pursued a different course and kept his cows right up in their flow of milk. Last week we were given the figures at the creamery showing the returns to each of the two men. The first man who was too wise to feed his cows extra got 8¾ lbs. of butter from 11 cows in two days. The second got 18 lbs. from the same number of cows in the same length of time. There we have it as clear as day. There are hundreds of farmers who are like the first man where there is one like the second. Does not these two cases show clearly that there is yet a great deal to be learned in dairying by farmers who suppose they know fully enough to handle cows. There is not a step in the business but what is full of the necessity for study.

Economy in Feeding.

It is a common expression that a certain animal on the farm does not eat much, and this is considered as an advantage. Just the opposite should be desired. In feeding animals the desideratum is the conversion of food into meat, milk or butter, and the greater the feeding capacity of the animal the greater its usefulness, provided it assimilates its food. Like any other machine the animal is intended to manufacture the raw product into a commercial commodity, and the more of the raw product it uses the better. We must not overlook the fact, however, that some animals do not give as good results on the same quantity of food as others, and it is there the farmer must look. He will then learn that something depends upon the kind of animal he uses, exactly as any manufacturer is affected in his production by the kind of machine he uses. Some machines will perform twice as much service as others with the same power, but with a first-class machine he will not object to the power, if its capacity requires it to be great. An animal should be required to give equally as good results for its care as the machine does to the manufacturer. It is business, and does not pay unless conducted on the most economical system. Economy of feeding is that method which uses only those animals that are capable of digesting and assimilating large quantities of food—the larger the better—and the animal that eats but little and produces accordingly should be discarded.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

WM. DUNN A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - - - - - - $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them. | Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

JOHN KNUPPE,

R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loanon Farm Lands

—WILL—

Buy Town Bonds,

AND SCHOOL BONDS

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - - MINN

Will attend to all professionals calls promptly.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SHREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON. - MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, - - CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

SURPLUS, - - - - - 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, Sept. 17, 1885.

ROUND HOME.

Since the rain the weather has been just too lovely for anything.

C. E. Chapman, an attorney from Fergus Falls, was in the city on business this week.

No. 1 Hard wheat in the Crookston market is quoted at 66 cents. Not much coming in yet.

Frank Sterrett was in attendance at the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

Quite a number of grangers are in to see our county dads this hitch. They don't lack for company.

Judge and Mrs. Reynolds have returned from their visit east. The Judge looks much improved by his trip.

Chas. Churchill came down from his suburban residence, at Woodside, for a chat with his friends this week.

The County Board got down to business on Tuesday as per announcement. All present except the doctor.

At the rate we are progressing it will not be many years before Polk County can show some of the best stock in the State and lots of it.

Seely dishes out a nice soup every morning free of cost. Pretty quick the festive oyster will be on deck and then look out for fun at Seely's.

Polk County not only made a good showing at the fair; but was well represented by an enterprising lot of farmers. This speaks well for our future.

Mr. Webster, of Prescott, Wisconsin, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ira D. Blanchard, this week. He thinks Crookston a fine city and that's where his head is level.

It seems to be the general impression that wheat will bring a good price in this market by November 1st or thereabouts. It will be worth more next spring.

Go to M. C. Malone for furniture, bedroom setts, lounges, matresses, quilts, pillows, picture mouldings, frames, &c. Prices way down. Hardware at cost.

Mr. John Wallace has gone to Glyndon on a tour of inspection of threshing machine boilers for his company. He has been rushed with work for the past few weeks.

Tom Bjoin has cut off about four feet from his office as he was that much upon the highway. He threatens to plaster what is left and have some style about him.

Among those who were off for the fair last Saturday night were Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Markham, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. I. Fortier, D. S. Bray and Clark Van Housen.

Mat Cornelius reports a yield of 1,550 bushels of No. 1 Hard from 80 acres. It will largely overrun machine measure and will go a trifle over 20 bushels per acre. Pretty good for this year.

Most of Polk County's installment at the fair arrived at home on Saturday noon well satisfied with the results of the expedition. A great many more left on Saturday evening to be in at the death.

Among the Polk County grangers who took in the great State Fair last week was Mr. A. L. Jackson, of Edna. A. L. is one of our intelligent, enterprising farmers who do not neglect such chances to post up.

Mr. A. G. Gallasch has returned from his trip and will be followed soon by a large stock of goods which he purchased at figures that will allow closer prices than ever before. Call on Hack & Gallasch before you buy.

The wet weather did not interfere seriously with harvesting operations. A large portion of the grain was already in stack and it was only those threshing out of the shock that suffered much inconvenience. Threshing was generally resumed on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday.

Lee & Herrick have secured the services of Mr. C. W. Riehl, an old St. Paul wheat buyer, to buy for them this fall. He will be on the market as soon as the wheat begins to come in more freely. For square dealing the boys cannot be beat, and we advise our friends to try them before selling their wheat.

Coroner H. Shephard was summoned to the Red River country to hold an inquest on the dead body of Knute Bjornson on Monday. The jury rendered the verdict "that the deceased came to his death from heart disease, hastened by the immoderate use of alcohol, drank on the 12th day of September."

Mr. John A. Flesch was in from the Thirteen Towns on Wednesday and reports wheat turning out well for this year. What they do get so far has graded No. 1 Hard. A great deal of interest is manifested in stock, and farmers will engage in stock-raising as soon as they can make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Wm. Box bought a choice Holstein-Friesian calf from the Zumbro Valley herd of A. Harrington last week at the fair. The animal is only five months old but is bigger than any yearling in this upper country. Mr. Box intends to establish him as the leader of his herd on the farm near Warren. He has secured a choice animal to commence with.

Dr. Nelson is up from Garfield this week.

Barley starts in at 45 cents. Better than wheat.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. Gullette on Friday the 18th inst. at 3 p. m.

Potatoes have been selling in this market at 40 cents. At this price they are more profitable than wheat.

John Paterson, Al. Chiniquy, W. A. Lanctot, C. A. Davis and W. E. Hartshorn went down to the State fair on Saturday.

Work on the addition to the Commercial is going on at a lively rate. It will add largely to the capacity of that excellent hostelry.

The Union Gospel Temperance meeting will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday evening at half past 7 o'clock, Rev. C. E. Page deliering the lecture.

It is reported that Will Kops and Miss Lizzie Malone were married in Minneapolis recently. Their many friends in this city unite in wishing them bon voyage.

Clark Van Housen returned from his visit to Steuben Co., N. Y., last week. He reports that we know nothing about hard times here in the Valley compared with times east. Farmers are having serious trouble from wet weather, harvest help commands 75 cents per day, and farm produce is extremely low.

Mr. C. Olsen, a prominent farmer of the town of Garden gave us a pleasant call on Monday. Mr. Olsen reports crops light in yield this year but of more than average quality. Farmers are talking stock and will doubtless go into it more or less extensively this fall and next spring. This is as it should be. When we get into stock more we shall begin to prosper.

My stock is now complete with everything needed in the jewelry line. You will get the latest style, finest quality, lowest prices at C. H. Saake, the jeweler.

Owing to the rainy weather during fair week, the managers decided to hold over Monday and Tuesday of this week. The fair on all railroads was put down to one cent a mile on Saturday morning which induced many to go who did not feel like investing at one and one-fifth fare. About as many went from Crookston as had gone earlier in the week. The train left here on Saturday evening well loaded.

Please bear in mind that I am watchmaker and jeweler of many years' practical experience and so am able to sell just as represented, C. H. Saake.

A carload of hogs were bought in Chicago about August first and brought to Polk County to go on a stock farm. Shortly after arrival they commenced to die with hog cholera and about one-half the number have so died. The strangest part of it is that hogs a mile and a quarter away have taken the disease and died. The original lot have not been allowed to come in contact with any others and were all buried as soon as they died.

Great bargains in watches, clocks, jewelry, spectacles, etc., at C. H. Saake the jeweler, Main Street opposite Merchants' National Bank.

The Northwestern Breeder's Association will hold a public auction of Holstein-Friesians on the old Minneapolis fair grounds on Thursday, Oct. 8th at which time they will offer 40 head of their choice herd. This will be a grand opportunity for all who wish to secure some of this noted breed as all who have not the money to invest can get time with good security. There will be no postponement for weather as, if it should rain the sale will take place under cover. This herd contains some of the choicest milkers of the old Mooie strain as well as some noted beef animals. To all who think of buying we would recommend this opportunity as these cattle will be sold for whatever is offered and they will probably never go at such low figures again as they do this fall.

Special attention is called to a very elegant diamond ring at C. H. Saake's jewelry store, which is said to be one of the clearest and finest. Don't fail to see it.

While on the fair grounds last week we called at the Farm, Stock and Home booth where we met its veteran editor, Col. John H. Stevens and its gentlemanly managers the Messrs. Owens. We have never had occasion to change our first opinion of this paper, that it was an earnest friend of the farmer and an hour's chat with these gentlemen but confirms our opinion. Col. Stevens is too well-known to need an introduction by us having been in this State years before we were born, and always having worked faithfully for its best interests. The Messrs. Owens are comparatively new to our State but not new to the business of opposition to monopolies. They are energetic and enterprising men, fully and thoroughly identified on the side of the farmer, and have built up a large list for their excellent journal, which list, we are pleased to note, is steadily on the increase. Every farmer should have Farm, Stock and Home.

LOST

In this city, on Friday last, a small yellow cow, grade Jersey. White spot in forehead. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to E. Phillips, Crookston, Minn. [21-23]

STEAM THRESHERS'

Mutual Insurance Association,

Of Minnesota.

The object of this Association is Organization, Mutual Benefit and Protection, and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota as an

INSURANCE COMPANY,

and it is the duty of every owner of a Steam Threshing Machine to become a member. It also admits, as members, engineers, firemen, and feeders of steam threshing machines.

After an Inspection of any Steam Threshing Machine Boiler by the Inspector of this Company, if the boiler is proven safe, a Certificate of Inspection is given, and if any of the above named persons are admitted to membership in this Association, no further inspection of the boiler is necessary, according to the new boiler Inspection law, which reads as follows: "This act shall not apply to boilers owned or controlled by Railroad Companies, nor shall it apply to boilers inspected by Insurance Companies and certified by their authorized Inspector to be safe."

Before commencing business, and to be sure they were right in the matter, the Board of Directors ordered the Secretary to obtain the opinions of some of the most talented attorneys of the State, and responses have been received from Hon. H. Steenerson, State Senator, Hon. Gordon E. Cole, the eminent jurist, Ex-Judge Thomas Wilson, of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. These opinions are on file in the office of the Association in Crookston, and are to the effect that the Company's certificate is all that is required by law, and cannot be interfered with by the State Inspector.

The manner of inspection by this company is the same as that of other insurance companies, and also railroad companies, by

Omitting the Water Test,

as old boiler makers say it is not a test, but an unnecessary strain. If the boiler is all right before it is put on, there is no knowing how it is when taken off. The test by water is based on a false theory. The examination by a competent boiler maker is all that is necessary. Common sense ought to teach that. JOHN WALLACE.

Mr. Wallace is the Inspector for this company and is endorsed by the boiler makers of Minneapolis. Make your application to the Inspector or to the Secretary.

J. B. MERRILL, President.
M. G. LEGUEE, Treasurer.
JOHN WYAND, Secretary.
JOHN WALLACE, Inspector.

OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

The Skating Race.

On Wednesday evening of last week, at Grand Forks, Jud Carruth met what Detroit calls the champion skater of Minnesota and Dakota and downed him so easy that he hardly realized that he was skating a "real live champion!" The Detroit Record says of the race:

"Max Nicolaus left Detroit on his skating tour last Monday evening. His first races were in Grand Forks Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Owing to a fall and a partial disablement he lost Wednesday's race by a mere scratch, but was confident of winning Thursday evening. We have not heard how this race came out."

The Grand Forks Plaindealer explains all about that "fall" and shows that it was an attempt by Nicolaus to foul Carruth; it shows also that in spite of the attempted foul, Carruth beat the "champion" too easy. The Plaindealer says:

"The announcement that Jud Carruth, who is always a favorite here, was to be matched against Max Nicolaus in a five mile skating race, drew to the rink a goodly number of people who were to applaud, as usual, the great efforts of Carruth, and deride the miserable attempt of Nicolaus, who is the poorest apology for a fast skater that we have ever had here; in fact, his efforts were more suggestive of a man who skated alone for the receipts allowed him than one who entertained the slightest idea of ever winning a race. Carruth soon gained half a lap, and as he passed Nicolaus the latter made a suspicious fall, which nearly threw Carruth; this possibly was accidental, but if so, it occurred at a time which naturally gave it a treacherous tinge. Carruth won easily in twenty-one minutes. The judges were Messrs. W. H. Topping, Martin Walsh and C. A. Hale."

The Herald corroborates the Plaindealer's statements and goes as far as to say that Carruth is a world-beater. If Mr. Nicolaus really lost by an honest fall why didn't he try it over? If he is not perfectly satisfied that Carruth can easily beat the best time he ever made his chance is good to make more money than he ever dreamed of—when he downs Carruth. There's lots of money in this country that says he can't do it.

What the Globe Calls 'em.

T. A. Hanes, A. A. Gluin, J. A. Chimequey, W. A. Lamtot, John Peterson, I. S. Breny is what the St. Paul Globe calls some of our boys who are at the fair. Do you know 'em?

The Duluth Market.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 15.—The wheat market is rather dull, opened strong with Oct. at 85½c; December, 89½c; but did not hold there long gradually dropped to closing price, September 84c, October 84½c, December 82½c. Receipts, 195,000 bushels; shipments, 44,000 bushels.

More Good Stock for Polk County.

Mr. E. M. Walsh bought a fine yearling Holstein-Friesian heifer and a five months old bull from the Zumbro herd on the fair grounds last week. These choice animals, with Mr. Box's bull calf will be sent here after the Rochester fair. Will probably be along next week some time.

W. W. McNair, a prominent Democratic lawyer of Minneapolis, died in that city on Tuesday morning at the age of 49 years and 8 months. He was born in Livingston County, N. Y., and in 1857 came to Minneapolis where he has since lived. He had acquired a large fortune being worth over $1,000,000. In 1876 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress but was defeated. He was one of the most prominent and well-known Democrats in the State. He leaves a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss.

As Usual.

About this time every year the millers begin to get impatient to have wheat more lively, and as a result the price goes up a cent, or two. So it is that for a few days wheat has been climbing up a trifle. Now, if farmers should respond and throw large quantities of wheat into the market to meet this bid, the effect would be now, as in the past, to depress the price below the cost of production. There is no hurry needed at this time for there is not one farmer in the county who cannot hold his wheat until November 1st, and if every bushel is held until that time it will make a great difference in favor of the farmer. It is the opinion of our best business men in this city that no farmer will be crowded who holds for a better price, even though his obligations mature on Oct. 1st. The price of wheat will not be as good at that time as later, but it will be better if all of the wheat remains in the country than it will if thrown upon the market at once in a volume. Every farmer should hold just as long as possible, and those who are able to carry over will be well repaid for their labors. While we have not as good an average yield as last year, the quality will average as good and the price will be far better if the wheat is properly handled. The way to handle it is to hold it until the buyers will pay what it is worth.

Steam Plows.

In England the steam plow is made successful, and the same method could be applied here, only that it is not practical from the fact that it is done there by stationery engines, by the use of long wire ropes. To be practical here on our almost endless fields the engine must draw the plows. So far the efforts have proved futile owing to soft ground. We have before us a pamphlet discriptive of a traction engine that looks like it might be practical. It is so constructed as to carry its track along with it, and its inventor claims that it will plow anywhere where a team can find sufficient footing to plow. We should like to see it tried for if it should prove a success it would open the way for raising wheat for about one-half the present cost, and that is one thing that farmers in the near future have got to figure to do. With the vast amounts of India wheat added to the balance of the world's production, the prospects are that dollar wheat is a thing of the past, save, perhaps, during extraordinary years like the present. There is an effort being made to bring one of those plows to this county and we trust it will be successful.

FOR SALE—CHEAP!

A Complete Well Digging Machine with 200 feet of 2-inch pipe.

MARCH & SPAULDING,
Warren, Minn.
(21-22)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Sept. 14th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Cir, Martin	Pierson, C H
Davis, Mrs Ida	Riser, John J
Geer, Miss Sylvia	Rudser, Peder L
Hood, Isaac J	Saastad, T O
Olsen, Miss Helline	Wold, Herman J

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

To Rent.

About a half-dozen sleeping apartments, neatly furnished, to rent by the day, week or month. Terms reasonable. Apply to Charlie Seely, Second street, Crookston, Minn.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Polk County,—ss. In Probate Court. In the matter of the estate of Jorgen Knutsen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Asjer T. Knutsen, of Polk County, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Jorgen Knutsen, late of said county, on the 23d day of August A. D. 1884, at the town of Hubbard, in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Asjer T. Knutsen, granted: It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 5th day of October A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 16th day of September A. D. 1885.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.
[21-24]

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout, call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINNESO

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUIDING PAPER,

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YO WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

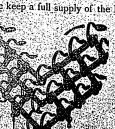
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder.

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

THE STATE FAIR.

We had the pleasure of spending Thursday and a part of Friday upon the new fair grounds, located between St. Paul and Minneapolis. It will be remembered that, last winter, the county of Ramsey offered the Ramsey County poor farm, a tract of 200 acres, to the State for a permanent fair grounds, providing the State would appropriate $100,000 to erect the necessary buildings. This offer was accepted and the appropriation made and to-day the State is the owner of the finest tract of land for this purpose in the United States. While the amount of work already accomplished with the $100,000 is surprising, and one is led to wonder how so much could be accomplished with the money, yet the impression remains that there is yet very much to be done to render the grounds complete. The tract is very rolling, which renders a great deal of grading necessary, and there should be shade trees set out at once about the grounds, while, if the first fair held is any criterion for the future, there will need to be erected more buildings, as the space this year was very inadequate to the demand. The main building, a large brick structure, was crowded, as was the others in which were miscellaneous articles, while the four large cattle barns, being found insufficient for the large display of cattle, a temporary building had to be provided. The display of dairy products was the largest and finest ever shown in the State, and attracted a good share of attention. If one has any doubts as to Minnesota as a producer of No. 1 Hard butter, as well as the best wheat in the world, he should see the magnificent display of dairy products, and then go down to the stock barns and see where it came from. Polk County made a rattling good display of her grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables, thanks to Mr. John Knuppe, who worked early and late to get up a good display. In every department the display was fine and the stranger within our gates was deeply impressed with the great resources of Minnesota. The grand stand is a mammoth three-decker, capable of accommodating at least 15,000 people.

AMONG THE CATTLE.

To say that the display of cattle was magnificent conveys but little idea. There were some of the finest specimens of cattle in the United States on exhibition, and F. A. Squiers, of Blue Earth City, exhibited the only herd of Brown Swiss cattle in the State. These cattle are new to the United States, are of medium size, small-boned, well formed and are said to be excellent milkers and equally good for beef. They resemble, somewhat, the Jerseys, and we presume to say that one-half the people who saw them and did not stop to see what they were, called them Jerseys. Our space will not permit us to give a notice of each herd in detail, suffice it to say that the display of Short-horns, Holsteins, Jerseys, Galloways, Polled Angus, Devons and Herefords was large and complete. The Holsteins, or "Holstein-Friesians" as they are now called, elicited a good share of attention and seemed to be the favorites. They have been in the State but a few years, and the fact that the number on exhibition was greater than the Shorthorns, speaks well for their growing popularity. They are destined to be the leading cattle in the State, as they are in the United States. There were many private sales of these cattle on the grounds, some for Polk County.

THE HORSES

on exhibition showed that our State is not neglecting this important industry, and she need not be ashamed of the display there made of horses of all kinds and breeds. We cannot close this article without appending an article from the Globe which shows the value of our dairy interests and what others think of it:

"Words of encouragement have been heaped upon the dairymen of Minnesota by representative dairymen and officers of dairy associations from other states for the interest they have manifested in the fair this year. To those who are in the habit of attending fairs in other states, the display in the dairy building has been very favorably commented on, and we feel that the words of praise bestowed will not be lost on our creamery men and dairy farmers. The kind words of Col. T. D. Curtis, the veteran of New York, are significant, and his remarks about breeding should be carefully heeded.

WHAT A MODEST SECRETARY SAYS.

Speaking of Minnesota as a dairy state, Secretary McGlincy, of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, said Minnesota is destined to take high rank as a dairy state, and will cause some of her Northwestern sisters to look sharply after their laurels, or the North Star State will have them all; she now excels in the quality of her butter, as testified by the judges at the great exposition at New Orleans last winter, when the contest was so sharp that the weight of a hair might have turned the scale in favor of some other competitor. The rapid strides made in dairying in the past two years leads to the belief that she will soon equal, if not surpass them, in the quantity of butter made. In 1880 the cow population was a little over 300,000. Now there are

MORE THAN 500,000 COWS,

and they still continue to increase. Minnesota is possessed of a wonderful climate, and stock of all kinds do remarkably well; rarely do we hear of sickness among farm animals; the native grasses of the state are so luxuriant and nutritious that dairy cattle thrive on it with but little grain, and the grazing season is about as long here as it is in Illinois. Grass is the foundation for feed for all domestic stock, and if there were more of the tame grasses the right step would then be taken, but in time these will be found upon every farm. Small grains do so well here that the farmers can raise all they want. The water supply is both abundant and wholesome, and water is an absolute necessity in dairying; in fact, all the requisites for successful dairying are to be found in almost all parts of the state. Some people object to the state because of the rigors of the winter, but it is well known that farm animals can be made comfortable here in winter at a very trifling expense. With the amount of hay and straw raised on the farms, warm sheds can be made, by using a little lumber, and, by the way, we may add, lumber is cheaper in this state than feed. It is true that there is

A GOOD DEAL OF POOR BUTTER

made on the farms, but that is because they have not the facilities for making it better; yet we think they should make an effort to improve it. One great cause of so much poor butter is that it is spoiled by overworking. Butter should be worked as little as possible, for the working breaks the grain, and the butter becomes salvy and loses its aromatic flavor. Then too many farmers' wives are burdened with other cares, and cannot churn at the time the cream is in the proper state. Old cream makes butter with white specks. This arises from the fact that the casine or cheese matter has become incorporated with the butter fats. Poor salt is another cause of poor butter, and it is singular that people will be willing to lose 3, 5 or 8 cents per pound on their butter, in order to save a few cents on salt. It requires only one ounce of salt for a pound of butter, and the best is none too good for use. We hope that people will consider this point. These causes of poor butter can be overcome, and the country merchant and the consumer can aid very much to improve the butter made on the farms.

THE GATHERED CREAM SYSTEM

of dairying has, and will prove a blessing to the farmers. Under this system the milk is left sweet on the farm for feeding purposes. It enables the farmers to make pork and raise their calves, which cannot be done when the milk is sent to the creamery. In selling the cream the farmer gets about as much for it as he would if he made and sold the butter, and it relieves the female portion of the household of the care of the milk, cream and churning, and to the tired wife, daughter or hired girl this is quite an object.

Let the farmers be educated in this matter, arouse their pride, and Minnesota will have no cause to regret that the products of her farms are marketed in the butter tub, the cheese box or in the shape of pork, mutton or cattle.

W. D. HOARD,

president of the Northwestern Dairymen's association, says that Minnesota has reason to be proud of the progress she is making in dairy matters. Care and attention is necessary in order to secure fine goods, and as the people are recognizing that fact improvement is being made that will prove lasting.

Samuel B. Davis, of Chicago, one of the largest cheese buyers in the west, says they make good cheese in Minnesota, and the exhibit at the fair is very good indeed.

C. F. Dexter, of Chicago, of the Merchants' Dispatch line, himself an old butter and cheese dealer, says the butter and cheese on exhibition does the dairymen proud, and he commends the officers for the deep interest they have taken in matters pertaining to the dairy.

WHAT THE LADIES DO AND SAY.

The ladies are all more or less interested in dairying, and many of them have acquired considerable skill and reputation as butter makers, and their names are becoming almost as familiar as household words. Meeting Mrs. M. H. Lamb, of Alma City, and knowing she was a butter maker of considerable note, we obtained a few figures from her concerning her dairy. She says from Sept. 1, 1884, to Sept. 1, 1885, she milked fifteen cows and eight two-year-old heifers, from which she made 5,715 pounds of butter, being an average of 284½ pounds per cow. The butter sold at an average of 26 cents per pound, making a total of $1,485.90, or $62.72 per cow. She says that the feed cost $8.08 per cow, leaving $57.64 net per cow. In the herd are nine grade shorthorns, the remainder being full blood and grade Jerseys. The feed consists of equal parts of oats and corn by measure ground together, and an equal measure of bran; of course, the cows have plenty of good hay. Her butter is marketed among the private families of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and she has calls for about all she can make. A few days ago a gentleman from Little Rock, Ark., desired to arrange with her for a yearly supply of butter for his own table. Thus does the fame of the Minnesota butter makers spread through the realm.

Miss Elizabeth M. Leggitt, of the Northoaks farm, is another noted butter maker, and one who thoroughly understands the care of milk, cream and butter. She operates a De Laval cream separator on the ground, Mr. J. J. Hill of the Northoaks farm having loaned this for the occasion. She makes about 200 pounds of choice giltedge butter, which is sold to private families in St. Paul at an average of 30 cents per pound. Mr. Hill's dairy operations are carried on the year around, his cows are all thoroughbreds—Jerseys, Short-horns and Polls, and the dairy-house is a model of neatness and comfort, and supplied with all the appliances necessary to aid in making good butter.

Besides the above there are hundreds more ladies who know how to make gilt-edge butter, and they are proving good educators and stimulating others to emulate them. The dairy maids are an honor to the State and deserve credit for what they have done.

CREAMERY VS. DAIRY BUTTER.

"Why don't you give dairy butter a puff; why always creamery; ain't dairy good?" The questions come quick and fast, in a high treble key, and as we turned to behold the speaker, saw it was a lady, and we replied: "We do; we mention creamery so often because it is a leading industry; yes, dairy butter is good," and as she went away apparently satisfied we stopped to think, and as we thought we evolved the following, which we had "absorbed," and thought a good application could be made of it. In a radius containing 500 little farms, on churning day 500 women empty 500 cream jars at 500 temperatures into 500 churns, and 500 small boys are kept from school or other work to continue their hatred of the farm by 500 hours of labor at those 500 churns. Then the 500 women work the 500 lots of butter into 500 little dabs, with 500 different flavors, colored 500 different shades of yellow, and sold at groceries for 500 different prices, and yet butter-making don't pay. What is the sensible way of doing this work? Let the farmers come together and start a joint stock company put up a factory with a good butter-maker and two or three men to help him, and then let those 500 lots of milk be brought to their factory and be made up into one kind of first-class butter that sells as a uniform article at a uniform price, and then let these 500 women and 500 boys go to work at something more profitable and something they know more about. If you can't get a good butter-maker, turn the creamery into a cheese factory."

While there were some features of the fair that might be improved yet as a whole the first State fair held upon the new grounds be called a grand success. Much allowance must be made for the circumstances under which this fair was held, everything having had to be created new, lack of time and means and the thousand and one lesser details to be attended to, make the work more than usually severe and complicated. The officers have done remarkably well and the appropriation has been judiciously expended and the people of the State should be and doubtless are well satisfied with the results so far.

The Cold Water Test.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

A Steam Threshing Engine Explodes and Robert Cughan Is Instantly Killed.

Bathgate Sentinel, Sept. 10.

Yesterday afternoon occurred one of those terrible scenes that fortunately are visited but rarely upon the people of the country. Coming so unfrequently as they do all the more does the effects appall us. The result of steam when confined under pressure and then bursting its fetters is almost irresistible.

At half past two the report of a heavy detonation startled the citizens of town and the buildings rocked and swayed as if under the malign influence of some subterranean power. Rushing to the outside air, floating steam drew the attention to the street in front of F. A. Wilson's old machine office. In the street there an engineer had been assisting George West put his Minnesota Chief steamer in order, preparatory to taking the same into the country. Both Mr. West and the unfortunate victim—Cughan—were at work on the boiler and the former left for a minute to procure some oil, and was on his return to the same when the boiler exploded with terrible force and the wreck that ensued almost defies description. The main flue had given way and the entire side of the rig had been blown to pieces. The fearful force can be imagined when we say that portions of the metal weighing in the neighborhood of 600 pounds, were hurled a distance of three hundred feet. The window lights in the buildings of M. P. Fadden and I. J. Chevalier, a hundred feet off, were entirely demolished and the entire front of the Wilson building destroyed. The engineer was on the top of the boiler leaning over the engine cylinder, and of course was instantly killed. His body was thrown a distance of four hundred feet and so bruised, crushed and burned as to be almost unrecognizable. But little can be ascertained in regard to him. He had worked for Mr. West, off and on, for three years, and was considered a sober, reliable man—understanding his business. In the morning preparatory to firing up he had tested the ill-fated boiler with a pressure of 100 pounds of cold water, and supposed this equalled all the steam they would ever carry. Five minutes previous to the explosion there is known to have been 100 pounds of steam on and the glass indicated about three gauges of water. Some think the water was foaming and the water really low, exposing the flues, and on the subsidence of the foam, the overheated flues generated such a pressure that the safety valve was unable to carry it off. It is worthy of note that the boiler was blowing off at the time. Some machinists who have examined the wreck say there was a flaw in the iron which had been patched up with rivets and it was this portion that gave way. Some portions of the main flue seems to be considerable thinner than the balance and would indicate that at some time the boiler had been badly burned.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

Failure of R. and R. to give notice of decision in writing will excuse party from filing his appeal within the required 30 days. (Elliot vs. Noel, Secretary, July 28th 1885.)

2d. Office will adhere to its former practice in cancelling final entries for fraud etc. until the Supreme Court has had an opportunity to pass upon the question. (Acting Comr. concerning Judge Deady's decision. August 15th 1885.)

3d. H'd entry of a claimant whose son was a clerk in the local land office allowed, notwithstanding circular of Sept. 25th 1876. Office regulation cannot defeat statutory right. (Richardson vs. Linden, Sec'y July 22d 1885.)

MINERALS.

Proceedings to obtain patent for unsurveyed land instituted in the wrong land district must upon the discovery of the mistake, be commenced de novo in the proper local office. (Exparte Jacobs. Acting Comr. Aug. 10th 1885.)

HOMESTEADS.

A soldier can be credited on his homestead entry only for the time of actual service where he was discharged for disability existing prior to his entry into the service. (Exparte Bomgardner. Acting Comr. Aug. 22d 1885.)

PRE-EMPTIONS.

A trustee of a convict under sentence having submitted proof, showing compliance with pre-emption law by costui que trust up to date of his conviction and by himself, the trustee from that time to date of offering proof, the entry should be allowed. (Exparto Howard. Comr. July 24th 1885.)

2d. Sickness in claimant's family always taken into consideration, but it is not of itself a sufficient excuse for non-residence. (Cleaves vs. French, Review, Acting Sec'y Aug. 10th 1885.)

HOMESTEAD OR TIMBER CULTURE.

Entry is subject to contest if claimant without showing a disposition to comply with the law, or offers to sell his relinquishment or place it in the hands of an agent for sale. Acting Comr. Aug. 13th 1885.)

TIMBER CULTURE.

An application to contest received by mail prior to opening office for business should have preference over the one presented in person. Application for an extension of time, uncorroborated, no bar to a contest. (Exparte Howard, Assistant Comr. July 2d 1885.)

GENERAL NEWS.

The Spanish government officials fear that England will force Spain to a commercial treaty, by continually menacing Spain with the assertion that England can at the present, see no reason for recognizing the claims of Spain to sovereignty over the Caroline Islands.

A dispatch from Madrid to the Standard says: If Spain persists in her objection of arbitration in the Carolines dispute, Germany will endeavor to convene a conference of the European powers and the United States, either at Paris or Vienna, for the purpose of deciding the principals which shall govern the acquisition and protection of territory in the Pacific. The convention will be similar to the recent Congo conference.

Cholera is spreading in the south part of France. At Manosque there has been eighty deaths within three weeks. Many deaths have occured in other towns. Aubagne twenty-five persons died from the disease within a few days. The epidemic is decreasing at Salon.

Official returns show that 93 per cent of the deaths from small-pox at Montreal are French Canadians, who are averse to vaccination. Of the one hundred and twenty-eight deaths from small-pox in that city last week one hundred and eighteen were French Canadians. Fifty per cent of the death rate is among children from one to five years old.

A threshing machine and about one thousand bushels of wheat were burned on C. O. Jones' farm, a few miles south of this city last evening. A spark from an engine set fire to the load of wheat that was at the side of the separator. The fire went through the stubble, burning every shock of wheat in its course. The mules which were hitched to the wagon were badly burned.

Big Bear has been sentenced to a term of three years in the penitentiary. He will probably get all he wants to eat and will not have to skirmish around for it.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Messenger, at Red Lake Falls, in one item advises its farmer readers to hold their wheat by all means. In the very next item following it remarks that there are a few of those farmer readers who owe the Messenger small sums and if they do not pay up in a few days the bills will go into the hands of a lawyer for collection! How is that for consistency? If every business man takes the same attitude how is the farmer to "hold his wheat?" There is a point here that we use this illustration to call attention to and that is this: In order to enable the farmer to hold his wheat for paying prices all business men MUST help him by exercising all the patience possible. Now we well know that all of our business men need their money and would like it right now but we know that to get it the farmer must make too great a sacrifice and hence any business man who has any interest in the welfare of his country will make a great effort to aid his farmer patrons and will not make him extra trouble and costs unless to save himself from ruin. Of course there are some who don't care a continental for the country or anybody else so long as they get their money (and they don't care how they get it, either) and the farmers will be very apt in the future to remember those who help them in this pinch.

A Final Appeal for Riel's Respite.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 15.—Riel's counsel, Linnieux and Fitzpatrick, arrived here this morning to make their final appeal for a respite for their client. Court will be held this evening, to hear why sentence should not be carried out on Friday next, the date fixed for the execution. A meeting of prominent French Canadian residents of this city was held here last night, and a petition asking for a respite was unanimously signed and forwarded to the government this morning. Should Riel be hanged the breech which exists between the French Canadians and the English-speaking population will be greatly widened. The impression is this morning that the respite will be granted until an appeal can be made to the imperial privy council.

Hoard's Dairyman: Dairy farming adds one dollar per acre to the value of the land as against grain farming; this is two dollars per acre—good rent. Twenty milch cows in the country, that two men can milk in one hour and a half in the morning, and the same at evening will pay the wages of two hired men and furnish groceries for a good sized family, by selling cream at ten cents a gauge. The skim milk will raise twenty hogs that will be worth $6 each, $120, and to this may be added $300 worth of calves, as clear profit over and above the crop raised by the two hired men. Don't calculate on simply the price of the cream, but take results at the end of the year.

When a farmer takes a load of wheat to market, whatever the quality of it, he is not suspected of rascality or accused of it if the test scale shows the sample is not of standard weight. He knows before hand that the buyer will pick his bag or several bags to try from and that he can get for his wheat only what the price of the grade is worth. He should submit cheerfully to the same kind of justice when he delivers milk. If he could sell poor wheat for the price of good, there would be nothing but conscience and may be a little pride to stimulate him to do better. So long as he can sell poor milk for good there is nothing but his pride and his conscience to make him do better. What he needs is to be taught that his money is dependent on his success in producing the best milk; that it must grade to standard, and that he cannot win with that which is poor and bad.—[U. S. Dairyman.

Take Care of the Horses.

There is probably nothing on the farm that receives as little judicious care and attention to their actual wants as the horse, considering their importance.

Horses need rest, and should not be worked so steadily as some farmers do. The same work which strains the same muscles every day from the beginning of the season to the end, must grow monotonous and very tiresome for the horse, and a few days rest at different intervals would greatly benefit the horse and do him wonderful good. It would pay to keep an extra horse and change about, and not use the same horse throughout the season without any rest or change.

The rearing of draft horses is becoming a very extensive and valuable industry, and is rapidly gaining ground every year among our enterprising farmers. It is readily seen that a good horse would not eat any more than a poor one, but certainly the result accomplished when good horses are kept is far better in every respect, and is an important item which farmers should not overlook, for both the horses and their offsprings will sell for a higher price at any time, besides being a more valuable help on the farm.

Of course the importers of these superior horses make large profits on their work, but they are entitled to it, for it is a lasting benefit, and will gradually grow and increase until all the horses of this country are more or less improved by the introduction of these large, superior breeds.

The high prices which these horses command shows how popular they have already become, but even these high-priced horses are not always treated as carefully as they should be. The feed and care these horses receive has everything to do with their constitutional vigor and strength.

As a rule it is probably true that farmers feed their horses more recklessly than they do other kinds of stock. The first thing to accomplish in feeding horses, or other animals is health, and the next thing, with the horse, is to develop muscle. Do not feed too much corn, especially in summer, as it is too fattening in its effects. It furnishes heat and is excellent in winter when the horses are not working very hard. Of course it is very desirable to have the horses look nice, but looks are secondary to good health and usefulness every time, and whenever we feed for looks, and try to keep the horses sleek and fat, we are very likely neglecting the properties of utility and health.

The change from dry food to pasture should be made gradually and cautiously with brood mares in foal. The foal will be affected more than the mother by this change and it is therefore of great importance for the welfare of both. It is a good plan to allow mares in foal to have freedom of the pasture field early, and a few weeks before they drop their coalts.

The Farmers' Sheep.

F. D. Curtis, Chariton County, Missouri, in an article in the Country Gentleman, describes a crossbred sheep which he has bred, as follows: "I have a family of sheep which have been bred in Chariton for a number of years, and really have been the most profitable sheep in the town, as the lambs have sold the highest—at from $4 to $5 each, turned off in July and August, or when four or five months old. They were sold to the local butchers, and were reared without much extra food. Clover hay and clover pasture were the staple foods. These sheep, which I have named the 'farmers' sheep,' are a cross of Southdown and Cotswold upon the native blood, which was partly Merino. The crosses of Cotswold and Southdown have been so direct and the latter so often, that these sheep resemble the Southdowns more than anything else, but the fleeces are longer and heavier. These sheep I have also crossed upon the Oxford-downs, to increase the size of body and the length and weight of fleece. The body is in excellent form, square and broad, and the legs are short. I shall also try a 'dash' (as the British breeder's) of Merino, to thicken the fleece. Here is work for a lifetime, and it is just what we want to establish—a perfect farmers' sheep, combining mutton and wool in their most desirable and profitable forms; such a flock of sheep that would produce lambs that would weigh from forty to forty-five pounds, dressed, at four or five months of age, and shear, on an average, ten pounds of wool, would pay well in Vermont, or anywhere. Sheep somewhere near this standard can be bred by crossing the Cotswold or Leicester on the Merino. I have crossed the Leicester on the Merino and produced good sheep, and others have done the same thing with the Cotswolds. They will not, however, breed uniform, but revert back to the original blood.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.
G. S. BARNES & CO.,
Grain Shippers
And Commission Merchants,
DULUTH, - - - MINN.
Cash advances on consignments.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Frank M. Brown
COMMISSION
STORE,
Main Street, - Crookston.
TWO DOORS NORTH OF MERCHANTS' BANK.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronag
OF ALL.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET.—
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTO
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.
Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.
For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

City Meat Market
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.
We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.
Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.
FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, Sept. 17, 1885.

City and Couty Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb........Register.
L. K. Aaker........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning........Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire........Auditor.
O. H. Lucken........Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey........Sheriff.
John Paterson........Register of Deeds.
John Leo........Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh........Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague........Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth........Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hatlestad........Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery........Surveyor.
H. Shephard........Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist........Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "........Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "........Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "........Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "........East Grand Forks.

CITY OFEICIALS.

Mayor........R. J. Montague
Recorder........John Moser
Treasurer........A. C. Cowing
Justices........G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables........H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney........Wm. Watt
City Engineer........E. C. Davis
Marshal........J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward........L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "........Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "........Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "........R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large........J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph. D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 73, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BUHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
J. B. NYE, N. G.
R. C. BURKHARDT, R. S.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
G. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES F FAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3 Daily.	No. 1 Ex. Sun.		No. 2 Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10	8 45	Minneapo's	9 40	6 25
7 30 a m	6 35	Barnesville	8 40	9 14
7 30	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50
7 47	8 08	Averill	7 00	7 26
8 05	8 32	Felton	6 46	7 19
8 17	8 45	Borup	6 30	7 08
8 43	9 18	Ada	5 58	6 47
9 10	9 45	Rolette	5 23	6 23
9 23	9 58	Beltrama	5 06	6 19
9 49	10 25	Kittson	4 38	5 51
10 30	10 55	Crookston	4 00	5 30
10 55	11 20	Shirley	2 40	4 25
11 30	11 45	Euclid	2 17	3 50
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52	3 15
2 50	12 40	Warren	2 25	2 55
1 45	1 10	Argyle	1 53	1 45
2 23	1 23	Stephen	1 31	1 10
2 55	1 56	Danaldson	1 05	12 10 p m
3 10	2 10	Kennedy	12 50	12 05 D
12 30	2 36	Hallock	12 21	11 40 am
4 05	2 53	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40
5 25	3 50	St Vinc't Ly	11 30 p m	11 20
6 15	4 00	Emerson	10 55	9 16

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55	Fishers	4 45
11 18	Mallory	4 18
11 55	Grand Forks	3 50
12 28	Ojata	3 00
1 00	[illegible]	2 25
1 25 D	Arvilla	2 00 D
1 43	Larimore	1 48
2 08	Shawnee	1 18
2 29	Niagara	12 55
2 57	Michigan City	12 15
3 18	Mapes	12 04
3 39	Lacota	11 46
4 00	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul,
C. H. Mix, Local Ticket Agent.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

Mr. Gladstone is reported as having addressed the brewers of London as follows: "Gentlemen, I cannot permit a question of mere revenue to be considered alongside a question of morals; but give me a sober population, not wasting their earnings on strong drink, and I will know where to get my revenue."

Bad work.

"I drink to make me work," said a young man. To which an old man replied: "That's right; thee drink and it will make thee work! I was once a prosperous farmer. I had a good, loving wife and two as fine lads as ever the sun shone on. We had a comfortable home, and lived happy together. But we used to drink ale to make us work, those two lads I have laid in drunkard's graves. My wife died broken hearted, and she now lies by her two sons. I am seventy-two years of age. Had it not been for drink, I might now have been an independent gentleman; but I used to drink to make me work, and mark, it makes me work now. At seventy years of age I am obliged to work for my daily bread. Drink, drink! and it will make thee work."

The many who call themselves moderate drinkers take no interest in the matter, nor think even that they are the party that fill up the ranks when the miserable drunkard is cut off by death. I would say, beware! Those who take a glass of the stuff, have taken the first step, and it is not for man to tell what the end may be. Besides, on the supposition that moderate drinkers can keep under certain and moderate restraint the appetite for strong drink, are they not in duty bound, by example, to help others who have not such firmness of resolution? We know the old and true adage, "precept teaches but example draws." By this means alone many have been brought from a state of imminent danger into a state of safety. It is not necessary to decry the sale of intoxicating drinks. It has been denounced for many years by the greatest and best of men. A Roman Catholic Bishop, long ago, in Ireland, described a tavern as the Devil's temple, the bar-room as his altar, and that all who frequented it to drink its liquors sacrificed at the shrine of the grim prince of the infernal regions. Good John Wesley in his day called the sale of it the sum of all villainy. And the minister of religion in the present day who will encourage the use of it as a beverage, would sink himself in public opinion and be esteemed as an enemy to himself, to society, to his country and to his God. R.

Every farmer knows that land which has been filled with weeds for years, is not cleansed from them by one ploughing. The seeds are mixed with the soil and when that is turned over a new crop springs up. Yet the land can be cleansed by successive applications of the plough, harrow and cultivator. There is a good deal of similarity between the weeds and the liquor shops. Weeds are noxious to the growth of good crops; so are saloon keepers to society. Bad weeds are widely scattered; so is the liquor traffic, and the bad appetites its creates. Law may in a great measure overcome the weeds by punishing any one who lets them grow to seed; and so may law accomplish much by punishing those who diffuse the seeds of drunkenness and crime. But in both cases it is only by law, improved by experience and well enforced, that the land is to be cleansed. Weeds pop up everywhere; so do liquor sellers, and both have to be carefully eradicated—the one on every good farm, the other in every good commonwealth. The most persistent invader of the latter is the liquor traffic, just as there is no such enemy of fruitful fields as weeds, and each must be continuously stamped out by the most appropriate means.

We always like to nail an argument on moral and political questions with Scripture, and we think the story of "Elijah and the prophet of Baal," which the Sabbath schools are studying about this time, just furnishes one. The prophet, taught of the Lord, knew that idolatry was the besetting sin of His chosen people. Idolatry, in all heathen nations, was closely allied to licentiousness, just as the liquor traffic is now. Idolatry had for years full swing in Israel, being supported by that bold, bad heathen queen, Jezebel, as the liquor traffic has in New York and Chicago, under rum-selling aldermen and drinking police. To put a stop to this common enemy of Israel prohibition had to be accompanied by extinction. The priests of Baal had to go in Israel just as the saloons must go in America. To leave any of the priests would be to sanction others till the country would be again reeking with most horrible rites and filthy practices, and just so, to leave some saloons, however high the license be, would be to sanction more and more of all grades till the hideous evils of intoxicating drinks and their fruits would be restored. Elijah's policy was therefore a necessity. "Slay them all. Let not one escape," and that is the policy that sensible commonwealths must adopt. Kill off all the liquor saloons, grog shops, rum holes, bucket shops and opium joints. Let not one escape. Free the land from them and set free the men that run them, as well as their miserable customers, ere they go down together into the pit from which there is no deliverance.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Prop s,
Main Street, Crookston.

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,
MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOC OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Crawford & Son

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

Water

GUARANTEED

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

Crookston Nurseries,

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. F. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he, been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer allcalls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE. }
SAINT PAUL, Sept. 7th, 1885. }

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to sale.

W. W. BRADEN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[20-30]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication September 10th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Forjet and wife, Tergille Forjet, Mortgagors, to John Rhodes, Mortgagee, dated the 23d. day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1882, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 531 to 533, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-one dollars, ($641.00) and also forty-one and 80-100 dollars, ($41.80,) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said John Rhodes mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Friday the 30th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter (e½ of sw¼) and lots three (3,) and four (4,) of Section thirty (30,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated September 1st, 1885.

JOHN RHODES,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [20-26]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court 11th Judicial District.

Gunil Larson, plaintiff vs. Nicolay P. Nelson defendant,

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Gunil Larson and against Nicolay P. Nelson. I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The southwest one fourth (¼) of Section four (4) town one hundred and forty-nine, (149) Range forty-five (45) west, and the south fifty feet (50 feet) of lot number two (No. 2) block twenty-nine (29) in the townsite of Crookston, and lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in block eleven (11) in Sampson's Woodland Addition to the city of Crookston, and that I shall, on Saturday, the tenth day of October, A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Nicolay P. Nelson, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to five thousand fifteen dollars and 20 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the seventeenth day of April 1882, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 26th, 1885.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff, Polk Co., Minn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court. A. D. Stephens vs. Francis Higgins.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution of transcript to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of A. D. Stephens and against Francis Higgins, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The fractional northeast one fourth (¼) of Section (6,) Town one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48.) And that I shall, on Saturday, the 10 day of October A. D., 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County, and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, Francis Higgins, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the eighteenth day of August 1885, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 21st 1885.

PIERCE & WILKERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Anders Olberg and Jorgine Olberg, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the fourteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 555 to 557, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-four and five one hundredths dollars ($734.05-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-three and (10-100) dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section ten (10,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) Range forty-three (43,) containing 160 acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 5th, 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of thirty-seven dollars, ($37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Leonard Beauchaine, an unmarried man, to John Cromb, bearing date the 4th day of September A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1882, at 10:45 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 243, that there is now due on said mortgage $37, that there is yet to become due thereon $385, and no action or proceding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter of Section fourteen in Township one hundred and fifty north, of Range forty-six west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres according to the United States Government survey thereof in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated Crookston, Minn., July 29th A. D. 1885.

JOHN CROMB,
Mortgagee.
MONTAGUE & WIGHT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS JAMES NASH DID ON THE 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, execute and deliver to Louis Berthiaume a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1883, aforesaid, to secure the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00,) and interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, therein mentioned, whereby he did grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said Louis Berthiaume, his heirs and assigns, the following described premises and real estate, situate in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four in block five—being all of block five—in Bottineau's Addition to Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County, which said indenture of mortgage duly acknowledged, was on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1883, at one o'clock and thirty minutes p. m., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds aforesaid, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 104 thereof.

And whereas said indenture of mortgage and the notes thereby secured were duly assigned and transferred by said Louis Berthiaume to George Clement by an assignment duly executed by said Louis Berthiaume bearing date on the 16th day of May A. D. 1885, and duly recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds for said Polk County on the 18th day of May A. D. 1885 at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "V" of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551 thereof.

And whereas, said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure thereof, to pay said mortgagee, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) as attorney's fees.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and there is now claimed to be due thereon the sum of seven hundred and seventy-eight 29-100 dollars ($778.29-100,) and twenty-five dollars ($25.00,) attorney's fees, as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statutes in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House, of said Polk County, in Crookston, in said county, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1885, at two o'clock p. m., to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, together with the costs and charges of this foreclosure allowed by law.

Dated August 4th, 1885.

GEORGE CLEMENT,
Assignee of said Mortgagee.
OLIVIER & BARWELL,
Atty's for said Assignee, 323 Wabasha Street St. Paul, Minn. [15-21]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication August 6th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jens Halverson and Johanne M. Halverson, his wife, mortgagors, to Harold Thoreson, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1883, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 575, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and eighty-five and twelve one-hundreths ($585 12-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been institu-ed at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 19th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty and 95-100 dollars taxes paid by the said mortgagee, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-four (34,) and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and lots nine (9,) ten (10,) of Section thirty-five (35,) in Township one hundred and forty-eight (148,) of Range forty-three (43,) containing 164 50-100 acres, more or less, according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated August 4th 1885.

HAROLD THORESON,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [15-21]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 18th, 1885, viz: L. C. COUVRETTE, H'd No. 10,222, for the nw¼ S. 32, T. 148, R. 40. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jas. Generdux, Damas Laduque, L. Duval, Jr., and Jas. Lariviere, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.
[20-25] JOHN CROMB, Register.

BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

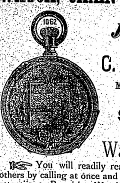
OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

CALL ON THE

C. H. SAAKE, JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.



Special Bargains

—IN—

Watches and Chains

You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tarletons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies', Misses', Children and Gentlemen.

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine

Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor

Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

A Full Supply of Binding Twine.

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Polk County.—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Aime Gaboury deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Agnes Gaboury of Crookston, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Aime Gaboury late of Crookston, Minnesota, on the 2d day of August A. D. 1885, at the City of Crookston, Minnesota, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Isidore Fortier granted; It is ordered, that said petition heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 22d day of September A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the City of Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston, Minnesota, the 26th day of August A. D. 1885.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[18-21] Judge of Probate.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1885. NO. 22

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	[illegible]	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN AS A DAIRY COW.

In his speech before the eighth annual meeting of the Dutch-Friesian Association, held at Detroit, Mich., in Feb. last, Mr. T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., said:

"For successful dairying we must have milk. The Dutch-Friesian cow, properly reared and cared for, gives an abundance of it. It is very rich in caseine, and hence excellently adapted to cheese-making. It is fairly rich in butter, as a rule, and in some cases very rich. Average milk from the herds of the country requires about twenty-five pounds to make a pound of butter. In all of the tests I have seen recorded, the Dutch-Friesian milk has quite equaled this, and in many cases very much excelled it. Often, eighteen or twenty pounds of Dutch-Friesian milk makes a pound of butter. It is quite common for twenty-one or twenty-three pounds to make a pound of butter. But, for argument's sake, we will say it takes twenty-five pounds of milk to make a pound of butter. A good Dutch-Friesian cow will average fifty pounds of milk a day through the summer season. This means two pounds of butter a day, or fourteen pounds a week. She will, in the flush of the season, give seventy-five pounds of milk a day. This gives us three pounds of butter a day, or twenty-one pounds a week. A cow must give 10,000 pounds of milk in a year to be entitled to a place in the Main registry. This insures 400 pounds of butter a year. It is a good cow that turns out half of this in a year. There are more from which less than 200 pounds is made, than there are from which more is made. It is an uncommonly good cow that makes 300 pounds of butter a year. The latter will generally give 12,000 pounds of milk in a year. She not unfrequently reaches 14,000 or 15,000 pounds in a year. I am not speaking of phenomenal cows, some of which reach 16,000 to 18,000 pounds, and one 23,870 pounds. You can figure on these for yourselves. If it took thirty pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, there are 400 pounds of butter in 12,000 pounds of milk, and 480 pounds of butter if we allow twenty-five pounds of milk for a pound of butter. Almost any way you figure it the Dutch-Friesian cow is a famous butter maker, and the butter is of excellent quality. No better goes into the markets of London and Paris. Many who have used it in this country declare it superb.

Then think of the large amount of skim-milk there is to feed. This is just what is needed in a stock-raising country. Add linseed meal or other feed to supply the loss of fat, and calves will thrive excellently on it. If not wanted for calves, it is there for the pigs. Think of skim-milk and corn-meal in abundance for pigs. The skim-milk will supply the muscle and bone material, and the corn will supply the fat. So, for either calf or pig raising the Dutch-Friesian is just the cow.

I have barely mentioned the Dutch-Friesian cow as a cheese-maker, without considering quality. Her minimum record of 10,000 pounds of milk a year, gives us 1,000 pounds of cheese. It is conceeded on all sides that Dutch-Friesian milk is rich in caseine. So we are within limits when we allow ten pounds of milk for a pound of cheese. The average Main registry cow of this breed, gives us 12,000 pounds of milk, which is equivalent to 1,200 pounds of cheese. Grades are not quite so productive of milk, but excel those of all other breeds. It is not uncommon for them to give 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk in a year. This is a good deal above the average yield per cow of the herds of the country, which is rather below than above 5,000 pounds of milk. I have known instances where herds of grade Dutch-Friesians excelled all others when their milk was delivered at the cheese factory. It will be noted that 8,000 pounds of milk is good for 800 pounds of cheese.

Some of the figuers I have been using are large—very large. But who ever heard of these big records before the introduction of the Dutch-Friesians? They have been regular eye-openers. Astonished and doubting at first, we have been compelled to believe. It has set everybody to testing his cows, and materially raised the average standard. Cows that do not pay a profit are getting unpopular. But, in spite of all efforts, the Dutch-Friesian remains two or three common cows rolled into one.

Sometimes we hear that she is an excessive eater. She is a large eater, but not out of proportion to the return she makes. What do we want the cow for? Is it not to convert raw material into more valuable product? Do we complain of the spinner that uses up a large amount of cotton or wool, or find fault with the loom that uses up large quantities of yarn? Not if there is no waste. It takes a certain amount of power to overcome the friction and run the machine, which is the cow. It takes no more to run the Dutch-Friesian than any other cow. The food over and above the food of support is the material out of which we get our product. Hence the more food above her support the cow will consume and convert into milk, the better for us—the more cheese, or the more butter or skim-milk we get. Yes, the Dutch-Friesian is a great eater. She turns a larger amount of hay and grain into dairy product than any other cow. This is what makes her so valuable, something does not come of nothing. If milk or beef is made, it must be made of food eaten by the animal. We want the one that gives us the biggest return for the food eaten. I do not hesitate to say the Dutch-Friesian is that animal. She eats the most, and she gives not only the largest amount, but the largest proportionate amount, for the food consumed.

But we have not seen the Dutch-Friesian cow at her best. We are only just beginning to get acquainted with her. We have not yet learned how to breed her to the best advantage. In her I see the basis of a butter cow far superior to the Jersey. She has the constitution to bear further pushing and development. The Jersey has not. By careful selection and breeding I believe we can get all the richness of the best Jersey milk into the large flow of the Dutch-Friesian. Members of your Association ought to develop butter families of Dutch-Friesians by breeding not only from the cows giving the richest milk, but from those in whose milk the butter globule is the largest and yields the most butter to the test of the churn. There really is no other test as yet. The cream-gauge is no correct test. The amount of fat the analyst can separate from the milk is no guide. The centrifugal machine produces a cream still wider from the mark because more variable, owing to the greater or less amount of milk there may be in the cream. We have at last come to the churn—and this is more practical than scientific. We do not yet know enough about churning to produce duplicate results. We may divide a mess of cream as accurately as possible, churn it in two churns made as near alike as possible, and under precisely the same conditions, to all appearances, and yet we will not get precisely the same results. In truth we do not yet know the precise construction of the butter globule, nor how churning causes a separation of the butter from the buttermilk. We do not know whether the butter globule has a membraneous covering or not. Some recent discoveries under the microscope indicate that it has, but the same observation showed that it is not broken in churning, setting the fat free, as has been supposed. Then what is the precise effect of churning that it should set the butter free and cause it to adhere in a mass? Nobody knows. At least nobody has yet told the world. The probability is that the fat globule in milk is almost identical in construction with the soft shelled hen's egg. The hard stearine forms the centre, like the yolk, and the softer fats, according to the degrees of hardness, are arranged around this, the softest on the outside. Around the whole is a thin membrane, like that surrounding the egg and lining the shell. But this is not broken by the churn, or should not be, as a perfect separation may be had without it. Too much churning may break it, so may too much working—indeed it cannot be worked at all without rupturing some of these microscopic eggs—in which case the hard and soft fats are all mingled together, like a hen's egg beaten up so as to mix the yolk and white. This makes the butter oily and the color lighter.

Such are recent intimations, and men are at work on the problems of cream-raising and churning, and there is talk of getting the butter globules to separate from the milk so completely as to need no churning—only salting and packing. True, these are still hypothetical, but we may not be astonished at anything in this age. I expect great revolutions in dairying in the near future. Men are peeping into the secrets of Nature in all directions, and to their patient and generally unrequitted labors are we indebted for the discoveries that, like so many stairs, lie at the bottom of the world's progress.

It is generally understood—and I believe correctly so—that the butter globule in Dutch-Friesian milk is considerably smaller than in the milk of some other breeds. I do not think this is so in all cases. But small at it may be, it is not near as small as that of the Hereford, as shown by the microscopic examinations made by Prof. Brown at the Ontario Agricultural College, in Guelph, Canada. The smallness of the butter globule, however, is not always a disadvantage. It is an advantage if we want to market the milk, use it whole in the family, or make it into cheese—because, in these cases, we want to retain the butter in the milk; and the small globule does not separate so easily, nor does it appear to be so easily separated from the butter-milk by churning. Hence the large butter globule is better for the butter making, but not so good for other purposes.

But let us patiently await the developments of science. So far, it only shows us that we know very little about dairying. But when all is known that can be known, I think there need be no fear that the Dutch-Friesian will fall behind any other cow for the dairy."

FARM NOTES.

Minneapolis Tribune.

FALL PLOWING.

Every intelligent farmer, says a correspondent of the Kansas Farmer, tries to improve his methods by experience, and the experience of different methods. It is a generally admitted fact that fall plowing pays; but the evidence never becomes so plain as when two pieces of land in the same field are tested the one fall plowed, and the other not.

Last year, in July, we plowed one half of a piece of stubble ground. This spring we plowed the whole piece again, sowing in oats and spring wheat. It is evident that the oats on the fall plowed land yield at least a third more.

It pays to fall plow, especially to do it early, so as to destroy the seed before ripe. It will be well to start the plow as early as possible.

I had a little boy drop early corn in the furrow of one acre of the fall plowing above mentioned, which, though never cultivated, made good fodder.

ENGLISH OPINION OF WYANDOTTES.

The latest invention of American fanciers, says the Agricultural Gazette, is the Wyandotte. The success attained by this aspirant for favor is not a little remarkable, and from the specimens we have already seen in this country it is more than probable that they will equal in popularity the Plymouth Rock. It is most surprising, as we noted at the time, that specimens of a new breed should win first prize in the variety class at the Crystal Palace show within one year of its introduction into this country. But the Wyandotte has no prejudice to overcome. It is not so nearly allied to any other variety that one can be regarded as a part of the other. It has a distinct type of its own; its plumage is striking and very pretty, and the whole appearance of the fowl is in its favor. At one time it was called the American Seabright, and this was a very suitable title, for it more nearly resembles the silver Seabright in plumage than any other fowl. But it is larger in size and has a good deal of the Brahma shape (but with a longer neck) and clean yellow legs. The comb is rose, of the Hamburgh shape, but smaller than is seen on that breed. All these combine to make up a handsome fowl.

COARSE BONE MEAL FOR POULTRY.

As our fowls are necessarily confined in small yards, we are obliged to supply them with all the essential kinds of food that they would eat if they were running at large. But previous to the past six months a full supply of shell-forming food has always been at times neglected, and "soft-shelled" eggs or eggs without any shells have followed from the neglect. About six months ago we began to feed our fowls bones broken up to the average size of wheat kernels, and we have never seen a soft-shelled egg since. The fowls are excessively fond of this food in small quantities, and a very small quantity suffices to satisfy them, and to insure sufficient egg-shell material. This quantity we have found to be a full handful given three times a week for six hens. Pure broken bones, ready for use, are sold by all chemical fertilizer firms at $3 per bag of 200 pounds, and it will be seen that a bag will go a long way.

TEST THE COWS.

Colman's Rural World says that every owner of a herd of cows should know what they are individually worth to him. Very few herds can be found in the country but will contain cows that not only do not yield any profit to their owners, but are even kept at a loss, which loss must be made up by the profitable cows. Many cows will give a good quantity of milk while fresh, but will hold out so poorly as to be unprofitable in the end. A cow giving a smaller quantity per day but holding out nine months in the year, will often prove to be the more profitable cow. Again, a cow giving a large mess of milk but of poor quality, may not be worth her keep, especially if butter-making is the object. There are many points to consider in determining the value of a cow: the quantity of milk given in a year, its value for the purpose for which the cow is kept, the amount of food required to keep her, her disposition, ease of milking, etc. It is attention to such points that will often turn a losing business into a paying one. In these times of low prices and small profits, business men of all classes expect to watch all corners, stop all leaks and use less expense, and utilize everything. Manufacturing interests which a few years ago yielded a large profit, now often depend for profit on what was then wasted. The agriculturists in the various departments must not expect to succeed unless they use a similar policy. The dairyman then should have his scales and record book, and should weigh and record what he gives his cows, and what they give him in return, until he knows what each cow is capable of doing; then, knowing the unprofitable ones he can weed them out.

Farmers do too much guessing in their business, and trust too much to chance, luck and the moon, and do too little close figuring. Figures are wonderful eye-openers, and form mighty interesting reading sometimes.

THE WHEAT CROP AND STOCK FARMING.

The benefits conferred upon the country by the development and extension of its live stock interests, says the National Live Stock Journal, are by many person little thought of. Nevertheless, it takes but a few moments reflection to convince everyone of their importance. It is interesting to note the various causes which are tending, from year to year, to cause more people to indulge in just that much reflection necessary to such conviction. Among the most potent of these causes are, without doubt, the vicissitudes of the wheat crop. The course of the wheat crop during the past forty or fifty years can be readily traced; indeed, is familiar to a great many of our older farmers, who, having spent their youth in the eastern states and their prime in the west, have had good opportunities for observing it. They have seen the enormous development of the spring wheat area in the northwest, and vast areas in the central and western states, which they helped to settle, devoted to wheat for years, then abandoned as the result of infertility, due to reckless and persistent cropping, and, in more recent years, again restored to fertility by years of rest from cropping and the extension of stock farming, yielding once more great crops of wheat. Whoever has studied the history of the wheat crop throughout the world must, however, have observed a great increase in the sources from which the world's supply is obtainable, and a few years ago when good crops and high prices in the United States came simultaneously as the result of an unusual series of poor crops in Europe, there were not wanting those who foretold the excess of supply and consequent low prices which prevail to-day, in spite of comparatively short crops. An account of the wheat crop of India, in a recent report on growing crops, issued by the statistical division of the department of agriculture, points incontestably to a time when, in addition to gradually increasing surplus from Australia, Chili and Egypt, that from India will have reached dimensions quite formidable in competition with America. The average export from India for four years has been over 885,000 tons, and the crop yield for 1884-5 is estimated at 7,713,096 tons—a crop which is bound to increase under the fostering care of the English government, and to offer a larger proportion for export, with increasing facilities of internal transportation. The effect of these influences on our American wheat farming must become more and more manifest, even though obscured by an occasional increased demand and better prices, and the farmers will become more and more impressed with the necessity of favoring that kind of farming which shall, while preserving and increasing the fertility of the soil, concentrate the product and economize the cost of transportation and marketing. At the same time that this movement will increase the number of stock-raisers and dairymen, let it not be forgotten that this increase will sharpen competition in these departments, and that soon those who do not keep in the front rank will inevitably be badly crowded.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

WM. DUNN A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them. | Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

JOHN KNUPPE,

R. R. LAND OFFICE,

Money to Loan on Farm Lands

—WILL—

Buy Town Bonds,

AND SCHOOL BONDS

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physician and Surgeon Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - MINN.

Will attend to all professionale calls promptly

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

9-tf

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE:

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $100,000

SURPLUS, - - - - 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, Sept. 24, 1885.

'ROUND HOME.

The finest line of confectionery in the city is at Mac's place on Second street.

Look out for Berthiaume Bros., big ad next week.

The farmers have had a week of fine weather and have improved it to the fullest extent.

Rauenbuehler's is the place to purchase your harness and everything in that line.

Don't miss seeing the Dude at Mac's place on Second street. He's a dandy—the dude, we mean.

The finest line of blank books and fancy stationery in the city at the Second Street News Depot.

Three cents a day is all that it costs you to read a book at the Second Street News Depot's Circulating Library.

"Is it alive?" is what everyone asks when they see the English Dude at the Second Street News Depot.

When you go to Mac's place to see the dude, don't forget that he has fruits, confectionery and cigars for sale.

Ole Bjoin has rented the stable of Frank Jerome, corner of Ash and Robert Street and has opened out in good shape. He will pay especial attention to stabling farmer's teams and invites his friends to call and see what he can do for them.

Mr. M. R. Brown will wield the hammer at the big auction sale on the Keystone, on October 7th, and no better auctioneer exists in the Northwest than he. He makes a specialty of this business and parties desiring the services of a good auctioneer will do well to make a note of thit.

M. Rauenbuehler announces that he is now ready for the fall trade in harnesses and everything thereunto pertaining; also whips, sachels and trunks in endless profusion, and a large assortment of blankets. By all means call on Rauenbuehler, corner of Third and Broadway, and see what bargains he offers this fall.

J. O. Milne has some fine grade calves which he will sell at reasonable rates to any desirous of improving their stock. He has one three-quarter blood bull ten months old, and four half-bloods, from four to five months old. Call at the farm, on section 8, town of Crookston and look them over. They are not easily beaten in this county.

The great auction sale of farming utensils, stock, &c., &c., which occurs on the Keystone farm, on October 7th, is the event of the season for all needing anything in that line. The sale is absolute and the articles mentioned will be sold for what you are disposed to give for them. Don't fail to get there if you need anything, for it is decidedly the event of the season.

There was a change of time last Sunday, by which there will be only one train through and from Winnipeg daily, leaving St. Paul 7:30 p. m., via. Breckenridge, Barnesville, Crookston and St. Vincent, making a day train in both directions and north of Barnesville on each side of Red River, arriving in Winnepeg at about 5:30 p. m., leaving Winnipeg about 9:30 a. m., and arriving in St. Paul 7:30 a. m.

Berthiaume Bro's furnish a ticket to every one who buys five dollars worth of goods at the Palace Jewelry store. This ticket entitles the holder to a chance at a beautiful gold watch and chain valued at $125, to be drawn on Christmas day. This is an elegant gift and the holder of the lucky ticket will have a beautiful watch and chain pretty cheap. Drop in and see what you may get besides your $5 worth of goods.

There has been several attempts made to procure a public library in this city, but although considerable talking was done the library was not forthcoming. Last week, however, Mr. W. E. McKenzie went to St. Paul and without making any splurge about it purchased quite a respectable circulating library for the Second street news stand. There are about three hundred volumes, comprising nearly all the standard works of fiction. The books, which are neatly bound in cloth, will be let out to those wishing to read them at 3 cents per day, which will make cheap reading for our citizens, and should be taken advantage of by all.

Many times the idea of a general market day, to be held by farmers in this city, has been suggested. This would be all right, provided some shelter could be had in case of a rain. We think a better idea would be to have several such days, say one or two in the fall, one in the spring and one just before harvest. To have a yard somewhere with good stable room attached, where the stock could be sheltered in case of a storm and on certain days have an auctioneer, who for a commission, would sell all the stock offered. Once such a business was well established and made permanent it would become so popular as to call in large crowds, thus enhancing business interests greatly. The only objection we can see to the scheme is that no auctioneer could afford to take out a city license, at present, for the amount of commission he would be likely to receive. In such cases as this we believe it would be policy to remit the auctioneer's license.

Ole Bang has gone out to the Thirteen Towns for a few days.

Wheat took a rise of two cents last Friday. It went to 68 cents.

Earnest Buse, of Red Lake Falls, was in the city on business on Tuesday.

Don't fail to attend the big auction, mention of which appears elsewhere.

Barley is quoted in this market at from 45 to 50 cents for No. 2 of good quality.

Riel has been respited until Oct. 18th, pending further legal foolishness. This means, doubtless, that he won't swing.

Peter Carroll takes possession of the new Commercial hotel this week—or the new portion thereof we should say.

Every evil has its compensating blessing. After a hot, wet summer we are having the lovliest fall weather on record.

We understand Rothpletz contemplates supplying a "long felt want" by starting a Democratic sheet in this city at an early day.

O. H. Lucken, O. L. Hanjery and Pete Cornelius went out to the Thirteen Towns last week to appraise State lands the notice for the sale of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Anderson commenced a drive well on Main Street, opposite Bohn's blacksmiths shop on Saturday. It is intended for a public well and a watering trough is to be put in for the use of the public. This will supply a "long felt want."

Knute Steenerson returned from a trip to the Thirteen Towns last week. Knute thinks they have quite a country up there. Says the new survey runs near Fosston. Crops look well and while the yield will not be large the quality will be good.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings has just received a complete stock of fall and winter millinery, comprising all the latest shapes in straw and felt, also the largest assortment of birds, plumage, feathers and tinsel novelties and will continue to sell at her usual low prices. [22-23]

Postmaster McKinnon should cut down that high threshold a trifle, or else remove that picture from the frame in front of the door, otherwise some fellow will break his neck next thing we know. The post-office should be made as accessible as possible for the convenience of the public.

Lester Grey reports that during the rain, about fair time, lightning struck his barn doing considerable damage. There was some stock in it none being hurt. The most singular part of it was that he had just completed repairs caused by a stroke of lightning last summer. It was struck both times in the same place.

Postmaster McKinnon will have the new delivery stamps on Oct. 1st. Business men will find a list of the delivery offices at the post office. Letters being thus stamped will be delivered to the party to whom addressed by carrier immediately upon arrival at the post-office to which they are directed and can only be sent to cities having the carrier system.

Owing to the change in the railroad time table, the Madison Square troupe, which was to have appeared in the opera house this evening have cancelled their date here. This will be a disappointment to many who were looking forward to the event anticipating a treat. However we are told that a good troupe will be here in the near future to play a week's engagement.

We have received the 1st copy of the Fredonia Chronicle, published at Fredonia, Wilson Co., Kansas, by W. R. Dunn, formerly of the Crookston Chronicle. Bro. Dunn opens out on the Kansans in good shape and appears to have a good fair advertising patronage to start with. We trust that he will meet with a full measure of success in his new home.

Our good-looking post-master, "Sandy" McKinnon, had quite an experience in St. Paul on fair week. It seems, when he retired at the Merchants about 11:30 p. m., on Friday night, he turned the gas down and left it burning slightly. The window was up and the light was blown out after he went to sleep thus allowing the gas to escape. In some way it was discovered about 1:30 and a raid was made upon the room and he was thus rescued from an untimely fate. He is all right now though the experience was a fearful one.

E. M. Walsh and Wm. Box are expecting the arrival of the Holstein-Friesians, purchased at the fair, the latter part of this week. They are all noble animals of the best strains. The sire of Mr. Box' calf was Mooie Hartog, bred by the Unadilla Valley Breeders' Association. He is a fine, promising calf, five months old and promises to rival his noted sire. His dam is Errena, a two-year-year-old cow bred by K. A. Okkinga, Herbayum, Friesland. She is one of the most promising cows in the Harrington herd. Mr. Walsh's heifer is Trixie, 1551, 18 months old, calved March 16th, 1884, bred by C. Jorgens, Beemster, Holland. Her sire is Simon, 280, dam, Biertje, 1670. She is described as follows: Black predominating, narrow blaze, white over shoulders, white over hips and buckle, connecting upon right side. Milk record of dam at 7 years, on grass alone, 74 8 lbs. The bull calf is Goodhue, calved in March 1884, sire Mooie Twisk, 409, dam Frankette, 120, imported. She had a milk record of 66 pounds at 3 years.

Hay is plenty in this market at $5 per ton.

Potatoes hold their own at 35 and 40 cents.

Judge Montague visited the saintly city last week.

E. S. Corser came up to the farm a few days since.

The Andersons have got the public well down about 125 feet.

A number of threshing rigs have taken the field this week.

Wheat is coming in very slowly and the price is crawling upwards.

Mr. D. Cameron reports E. S. Corser's yield at 12½ bushel mostly No. 1 Hard.

Bertus Miller, a saloon keeper of St. Cloud, has been appointed deputy revenue collector vice Geo. W. Benedict, of Sauk Rapids.

The Marquis De Mores, who has been on trial at Bismarck for killing Wm. A. Luffsey, in 1883, was acquitted, the jury being out only about ten minutes.

A bottle of English stout from Charlie Seely's convinces us that some of Charlie's goods are "stout." In point of fact Charlie keeps only the best in the market.

The case of Phillip B. Reilly vs. John Stoughton, brought in Justice Palmer's court to recover wages, decided in favor of plaintiff, goes to the District Court on appeal.

T. O. Bergland brought in two veal calves, eight weeks old and sold them at $14 per head. He also brought along several hogs which brought him 6¼ cents per lb. dressed weight. He is convinced that it pays to raise some stock.

Interviewing Herb Mason, yesterday, we were told that he is too busy making sales and disposing of his goods to write up anything for this week, but look out for next week if he can get a bit of a breathing spell in the meantime.

Mr. M. R. Brown is prepared to attend to all business in Polk County in his line—auctioneer. Mr. Brown is an experienced man at the wheel and has no superior. If you intend to sell out by auction by all means get Brown to do the howling.

Ole P. Renne and his brother were up from Rindal and report that wheat will yield less than last year, though the quality is good. They report a disposition on the part of farmers to hold their wheat. If this could be general it would make a big difference in the price.

Nearly all of the grain is now in stack save a little that is being threshed out of the shock and some that by one thing or another has been delayed. This week, with fine weather will doubtless see it all secured—or should. Taken as a whole the present fall has been a most favorable one for fall work.

The Park Region fair, held at Fergus Falls last week, was a decided success, according to the Fergus Falls Journal. The display of stock, vegetables and other farm products was fine. Polk County is able to get up as fine a display of all these as any new county in the State yet we don't seem to have the gumption or something necessary.

Tom Harris has moved the old Palmer building, recently occupied by McKinnon Bro's agricultural business to Michaud's lot, east of the school house, where it will be remodelled into a dwelling house by Mr. Michaud, who has bought it. Tom is now moving the Baptist chapel out on Broadway between the First National Bank and Justice Lilly's court house, to make room for the new packing house which will be built at an early day.

John W. Fletcher was brought before Esq. Palmer, on Monday, charged with larceny. Sometime since a trunk at the Sherman house was broken open and several articles stolen, among them a pair of shoes. The shoes were found on Mr. F., by Dowling, who asked him where he had obtained them. Mr. F. at first said they were sent him by express, but later said that he had bought them of a man at the Sherman House for $1.50. He was bound over to court in $100, furnished the bondsmen and went back to his pursuit—engineer on a thresher engine.

Marshall County Leader: Miss Inez McGrew, of Crookston, came before Supt. Mattson, Thursday, for examination, with the intention of teaching our village school. Her examination proved her to be well qualified for the work, with just one exception—her age. Mr. Mattson hesitated to grant her a second-grade certificate on that account only. Miss McGrew should feel complimented by this decision, rather than discouraged. Few young ladies can show that they are educated beyond their years in the solid, useful branches, and she is scarcely blameable for not being older.

Some newspapers are finding fault because the fiend Olsen, who murdered a lonely woman in North Dakota recently, was hung by the infuriated citizens. On general principles these private hangings are not just the thing but there are times when they work in to pretty good advantage and this was one of them. The murdered lady was holding down a claim, living alone, and this fiend in human shape went to her little cabin, brutally ravished and murdered her and fled the country. Enroute to Canada, he attempted to ravish another woman but was foiled. When caught he had upon his person articles belonging to the murdered woman and his guilt was clearly proven.

Oats are selling in this market at 85 cents. Not many offered.

Wheat comes in very slowly. This is all right and just as it should be.

Miss Trambley, of Ottawa, has accepted a clerkship in our city post office.

C. W. Kimberly reports wheat 20 per cent short about Beltrami but good quality. Oats excellent in yield and quality.

Fred and E. S. Chapin have sold their Dakota farms and will now confine themselves strictly to Minnesota soil.

Dr. M. Van Dyke, who has been very sick for a few days past is convalesent. He is able to be out a little but looks like he had had a seige of Andersonville.

Conductor John Copeland and Pete Nolan have the new run from Crookston to Devil's Lake. By this arrangment Copeland can be at home long enough to get acquainted with his family. He has every other night and Sundays at home.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: John P. Bray says he saw so many fine head of stock at the Minnesota fair that he is on the lookout for good animals now, and is interested in them whenever he finds them. There are others who attended the fair who came back more than ever interested in good stock.

Felix Fournet's new brick is nearly up. It will be a fine three-story structure, the ground floor will be occupied by Bray & O'Brien, hardware and Geo. McDonell, dry goods. The second floor will be to rent for offices while the masons will occupy the third floor as a hall. It is a splendid block and a credit to our city and its public-spirited builder.

Uncle Damon Dodge was up from Liberty, on Tuesday. On the question of holding wheat he gives it as his opinion that the farmers will be greatly the gainers and if they hold for bigger prices, which, he says, are sure to come. He says that all this anxiety of buyers for the farmer to rush in his wheat shows conclusively to his mind that wheat will be higher and none know that better than the dealers. He says "urge the farmers to hold on to their wheat! Of course they must sell a little for running expenses but they should hold the bulk. It will pay!"

South Side Farm.
Near Crookston, Minnesota:
Sept. 21st, 1885.

Mr. Frank T. Haseltine,
Crookston, Minn.

Dear Sir:—In the spring of 1884 I purchased forty-five thousand young trees from you to set around my farm buildings. There were equal numbers of White Ash, Cottonwood and Box Elder. The result has been entirely satisfactory. The trees have had only fair care, and have grown finely without any considerable loss. The White Ash has given the best results, hardly a single tree having died. I am so well pleased that I shall order within a few days sixty thousand or more trees of you for the planting of 1886. My young grove is the pride of the farm.

Very truly yours,
Elwood S. Corser.

Burning Wealth.

Almost every evening the horizon, on every hand is lighted up with burning straw piles set on fire to destroy them. This is not as it should be and sooner or later the fact will be appreciated. All this straw should be saved to be returned to the soil in the shape of fertilizers and if it can not be readily utilized a sufficient amount of stock should be kept to consume it. Don't burn the straw.

He Deserves It.

Elsewhere will be found a testimonial from Elwood S. Corser to Frank T. Haseltine, which we are pleased to see, and we add our hearty approval. Mr. H. is a deserving man. He has worked hard to build up an important interest in our midst and we are pleased to see that our leading business men, like Mr. Corser, appreciate his efforts and show it by a liberal patronage. Mr. Haseltine amply deserves all that can be said of him, as he is an efficient nursery man and a conscientious business man—a man who endeavors to give his patrons value received for their money. By all means see Frank T. Haseltine before you purchase your trees and small fruits.

Proved Up on Two Claims.

Last week a settler came from St. Hilaire way to prove up. On arrival he found some hitch that prevented his obtaining the necessary funds and then what to do? He had brought along his best girl who had a pre-emption claim which she was going to turn to a homestead, he was to prove up on his and then the twain was going to be married and return happy. But now the cake was all dough. Fortunately Mr. C. W. Palmer appeared upon the scene at this critical moment and furnished the money for the man to make his proof with; the proof was duly made the pre-emption duly changed to a homestead, the pair was securely tied up by justice G. H. Palmer and the twain returned to their joint farm; and thus endeth the first chapter.

Office Rooms.

Isadore Fortier has fitted up a number of rooms in his block, corner of Robert and Broadway, which are now ready for rent. These rooms are eligible to the business portion of the city, are convenient and comfortable. Call early to choice.

WHEAT BOOMING!

Since our last issue wheat has gone from 66 to 74 cents and the tendency is still strongly upward. On Friday last it reached 68, on Monday 71, and Tuesday evening it jumped three cents, reaching 74, at which figure it was on Wednesday evening. We should not be surprised to see it reach 80 before October 1st, nor should we be surprised to see it drop away a cent or two. It depends very much upon the effect of this little boom upon farmers. If it causes a volume to be thrown upon the market it will depress the price; if, on the other hand, the farmers remain perfectly cool and grin to see the buyers squirm, wheat will take another rise and will doubtless reach 80 in a short time. It is now predicted by our best judges that wheat will go over the $ mark before another harvest.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

A special sale will be held at L. Daoust's place in Carman, on October 15th, 1885, at which time will be offered such cattle, horses, cows, hogs, sheep or farming utensils as any farmer shall then and there have for sale. Terms made known as each article is put up. The plan of this sale was suggested by the repeated demand for a general market day, and any farmer can bring in any article that he wishes to sell and it will be sold on a reasonable commission on the terms that he wishes to name. Mr. M. R. Brown, who is an experienced auctioneer, will wield the hammer, and this fact is a good guarantee of the success of the sales in the start. Should the results prove encouraging this sale will be a permanent institution.

It's Getting There!

Wheat on Monday went up one cent and on Tuesday morning took a two cent jump reaching 71 cents. "Hold your wheat" was never more sound advice than it is to-day. Should this increase call in volumes of wheat (as it is intended to) wheat would settle back into the old rut and stay there until the wheat is all out of first hands. Hold your wheat!

This Is for Farmers.

Roller Mill "A" at Red Lake Falls is now running, and farmers wanting grinding etc., done, will do well by calling there, where they will be promptly and well attended to by

[22-25] Carl Kretzschmar.

LOST.

In this city, on Friday last, a small yellow cow, grade Jersey. White spot in forehead. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to E. Phillips, Crookston, Minn. [21-23]

FOR SALE--CHEAP!

A Complete Well Digging Machine with 200 feet of 2-inch pipe.

March & Spaulding,
(21-22) Warren, Minn.

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

To Rent.

About a half-dozen sleeping apartments, neatly furnished, to rent by the day, week or month. Terms reasonable. Apply to Charlie Seely, Second street, Crookston, Minn.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] John Cromb, Register.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,737,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Moser & Moeckel.

MARRIED.

Kops—Malone.—On Saturday Sept. 5th, at the Pavillion Hotel, Charleston, S. C., by the Rev. John Johnson, of St. Phillips Episcopal church, Mr. W. C. deBruyn Kops, of Crookston, Minn., to Miss Lizzie C. Malone, of Minneapolis, Minn.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Sept. 21st, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Ballard, Wm—2	Socuson, Otto
Byrne, Perry	Spickerman, F
Hogolle, C O	Torgerson, Mary—2
Haus, Lewis	Walker, H B
Marlette, R G	

Alex McKinnon, P. M.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUIDING PAPER,

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

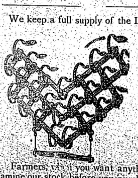
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder.

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Commissioners' Meeting.

CROOKSTON, Sept. 10, 1885.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, all members present.

An appropriation of $10 per month was made in favor of Clement Hans and wife, Parnell Tp.

Thirty-five dollars was appropriated from the road and bridge fund for building a culvert in Louisville.

The claim of Mrs. John Stevens, $18.50, for care of an infant, allowed.

August Peterson was allowed $10 for provisions furnished a poor family.

Bids for furnishing coal were opened and the contract awarded to the Red River Valley Elevator Co., at $9.50 per ton for stone coal and $9.40 for grate and egg in such quantities as shall be desired.

The application of Chas. Leblanc for aid for Mrs. Beaudry, a poor person, having been considered, it was decided advisable that she be sent to her friends in Canada; two-thirds of the expense to be borne by the county, by direction of the chairman.

Tenders for boarding paupers were received and the contract awarded to Elmer R. and Laura A. Blanchard at the rate of $2.75 per week for such persons as may be sent there by the commissioners.

The sum of $9 per month until May 1st, 1886, was allowed O. Noel for boarding, caring for and clothing Mary Breton, a pauper in the 4th district.

Tenders from physicians were opened for furnishing medicine and medical attendance (including surgery) to the poor of the 3d district, and the bid of Dr. M. Van Dyke, of $120, being the lowest, was accepted, providing he includes surgery; otherwise the bid of Dr. M. Watts shall be accepted.

The tenders for furnishing wood were rejected.

The school petition of Hugh Mathewson was received and a hearing set for next meeting.

The bill of Dr. A. Nelson was audited and allowed at $100.

The claim of James Halverson was audited and allowed at $15, and that of Dr. Pinault for attendance on small pox patient at $97. Bill of Fontaine & Anglim, of $12,88, was allowed.

On motion the sum of $10 per month was allowed Tollef Hoverson, for boarding a poor child in the 2d district.

On motion the sum of $250 was allowed W. D. Bailey for repairs on county road running through the Thirteen Towns.

Commissioner Sullivan reported that the approaches to the East Grand Forks county bridge were completed according to the plans and specifications, and on motion the report was accepted.

An auctioneer's license was granted M. R. Brown for one year at $10.

The committee to whom was referred a petition for a change in the Sand Hill county road, reported in favor thereof, provided proper releases of damages be filed with the County Auditor.

The following claims were audited and allowed:

Geo. Barlow, services in justice' court	$12 00
M. A. Gillbrath, boarding pauper,	12 00
Trepanin Bro's, med for pauper	2 75
Geo. Goodrich, Co. Com'r, fees and mileage	14 40
T. Sullivan, at. on pauper	3 00
T. Sullivan, Com. fees and mileage	8 80
M. R. Brown, Com. fees and mileage	3 20
M. R. Brown, at. on pauper,	6 00
P. C. Schmidt, Jr., Com. fees and mileage	19 60
E. A. Bradish, Com. fees and mileage	5 40
E. A. Bradish, at. on pauper	4 00
P. J. McGuire, express, &c.,	13 15

On motion the Board adjourned until October 13th, at 2 p. m.

State Teachers' Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
St. Paul, Minn., August 17th, 1885.

An Institute for the County of Polk will be held at Crookston, one week, commencing Monday, October 12th, 1885. This institute is for you, teachers of the county, and it is important that you should all avail yourselves of its advanages. The State has made generous provision for the expenses, which are met without charge to you. It expects all teachers to respond promptly to this call, and gives the County Superintendent authority to close all schools which may be in session at the time.

To secure much benefit you should be present at the first lesson on Monday, and stay till the close of the session Friday evening. Those who come straggling along toward the close of the week will not be likely to take much interest or receive much profit. Come for work; come with a determined purpose to give strict attention to the exercises. Hear and see all you can. Remember all you can. Take notes, that when you reach home you may recall what you have heard.

ADVANCED WORK.

It is decided that, in institutes of sixty or more members, there shall be, for the morning session, a division into two classes, in order to meet the demand for advanced work.

EVENING EXERCISES.

Evening exercises, consisting of lectures, discussions and papers will be appointed for two or three evenings of the week.

All necessary provision for the accommodation of teachers will be made by the County Superintendent, to whom all correspondence should be directed.

D. L. KIEHLE,
Supt. Public Instruction.
[22-tf] V. D. CARRUTH,
County Superintendent of Schools.

Duluth Special: Mr. McKenzie, the first assistant grain inspector, has resigned for some unexpected reason. Mr. Burdick, acting in accord with the commissioners, refused to accept the resignation, but Mr. McKenzie persisted and will soon retire from the State inspection staff here. Mr. McKenzie came from Crookston and has a high reputation as a judge of wheat. His withdrawal is regarded with regret by members of the board of trade. He was a strong advocate of careful and strict grading. The position is worth $1,800 a year and is in the gift of the three commissioners, who will doubtless be guided by Mr. Burdick, the chief inspector, in making the apointment.

Fargo Aagus: Farmers should hold their grain upon their own farms just as long as possible. The crops are short in all sections of the country, and even in Dakota the threshers are showing that the average yield is far less than expected. The hot days, while the grain was in the milk, the loss by hail, and now by fires, have all greatly reduced the yield, while the acreage was fully 25 per cent less than last year, in consequence of summer fallowing and other causes. The loss by fire alone has reached probably a million bushels of grain. If the grain is placed in the elevator and the ticket held, the actual wheat may be ground into flour and that eaten up before the wheat has really been sold, and the farmers' only needed protection is, therefore, to build their own elevators and store the wheat on their individual farms.

Money to Loan.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on improved farms from THREE to FIVE years time at very reasonable rates. Apply at my office on Broadway.

[14tf] H. STEENERSON

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 16th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim; and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 29th, 1885, viz: JOSEPH CORBIN, H'd No. 10,029, for the ne¼ S. 35, T. 159, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Lecuyer, Peter Lecuyer, Ephraim Trumbull and John B. Carl, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 31st, 1885, viz: LARS ARNESEN, H'd No. 2,283, for the nw¼ S. 27, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Opheim, Iver J. Ingebrigtson, Jacob Aldal and Ole Opheim, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, Sept. 7th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to sale.

W. W. BRADEN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[22-30]

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, - - MINN

Cash advances on consignments.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

PUBLIC SALE AT AUCTION!

In order to settle the estate of M. Graver, deceased, and party in interest in the

GREAT KEYSTONE FARM

Five miles west of Euclid, Minn., I will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, commencing at 10 a. m.

Wednesday, October 7th,

The following described property, to-wit:

49 head Choice Work Horses and Brood Mares.
3 Colts.
89 head Extra Large Work Mules.
35 head Milch Cows.
1 Durham Bull.
38 head of Cattle, mostly grades.
80 head Hogs and Shoats.
3 Steam Threshing Engines.
3 Separators for the same.
34 Self-Binding Harvesters.
16 Seeders.
47 Harrows.
10 Lumber Wagons, complete.
30 Lumber Wagon gears.
37 Sulky Plows, with breaking attachments.
2 Buggies.
10 setts Bob Sleds.
9 Road Scrapers.
6 Mowers. 4 Hay Rakes.
25 Hay Racks.
1 Roller. 5 Wood Racks. 3 Carts.
1 Feed Mill, with horse power.
1 Platform Scale. 1 Counter.
1 New Era Grader. 950 Grain Sacks.
1 sett Blacksmithing Tools, complete.
72 sett Double Harness.
Fixtures for stables and granary. Household Furniture for three large houses, and a thousand other useful articles too numerous to mention.

Trains on the St. P., M. & M. Railway, leave Crookston at 7 a. m. for Euclid, and return in the evening. Parties attending the sale will be conveyed by teams from Euclid to the Keystone Farm, free, after arrival of trains from the south! Terms of sale will be cash!

M. R. BROWN, Auctioneer.

A. F. BROOKS, Administrator.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESO

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TIWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronag

OF ALL.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - - CRNOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

Polk County Journal.

Crookston, Sept. 24, 1885.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb..........Register.
L. K. Aaker..........Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson..........Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge..........Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson..........Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning,..........Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire,..........Auditor.
O. H. Lucken..........Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey..........Sheriff.
John Paterson..........Register of Deeds.
John Lee..........Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh..........Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague..........Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth..........Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hallestad..........Court Commissioner.
Ole Hanery..........Surveyor.
H. Shephard..........Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist..........Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "..........Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "..........Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "..........Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "..........East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor..........R. J. Montague
Recorder..........John Moser
Treasurer..........A. C. Cowing
Justices..........G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables..........H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney..........Wm. Watts
City Engineer..........E. C. Davis
Marshal..........J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward..........L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "..........Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "..........Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "..........R. R. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large..........J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
J. B. NYE, N. G.
R. C. BURKHARDT, R. S.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. R. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL		Stations	TO ST. PAUL	
No. 3. Daily.	No 1. Ex. Sun.		No. 2. Ex. Sun.	No. 4 Daily.
8 30 p m	8 00 a m	St. Paul	6 15 p m	7 00 a m
9 10 "	8 45 "	Minneapo's.	2 40 "	6 25 "
7 30 a m	6 35 "	Barnesville	8 40 "	9 14 "
7 30 "	7 50 p m	Glyndon	7 30 a m	7 50 "
7 47 "	8 08 "	Averill	7 09 "	7 38 "
8 05 "	8 33 "	Felton	6 46 "	7 19 "
8 17 "	8 45 "	Borup	6 30 "	7 08 "
8 43 "	9 13 "	Ada	5 58 "	6 47 "
9 10 "	9 43 "	Rolette	5 23 "	6 28 "
9 23 "	9 53 "	Beltrama	5 08 "	6 13 "
9 49 "	10 25 "	Kittson, n	4 33 "	5 51 "
10 30 "	10 55 "	Crookston.	4 00 "	5 30 "
10 55 "	11 20 "	Shirley	2 40 "	4 25 "
11 20 "	11 45 "	Euclid	3 17 "	3 50 "
12 10 pm	12 15 a m	Angus	2 52 "	3 18 "
2 50 "	12 40 "	Warren	2 25 "	2 55 "
1 45 "	1 10 "	Argyle	1 58 "	1 45 "
2 25 "	1 33 "	Stephen	1 31 "	1 10 "
2 55 "	1 56 "	Donaldson	1 05 "	12 10 p m
3 10 }	2 10 "	Kennedy	12 50 "	12 05 } D
3 30 }	2 38 "	Hallock	12 21 "	11 40 } am
4 05 "	2 53 "	Northcote	12 05 a m	10 40 "
5 25 "	3 50 "	St Vinc't Lv	11 30 p m	11 20 "
6 15 "	4 00 "	Emerson	10 55 "	9 16 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 25 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 45 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 18 "
11 55 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 25 } D
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 00 }
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 24 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
3 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

STEAM THRESHERS'

Mutual Insurance Association, Of Minnesota.

The object of this Association is Organization, Mutual Benefit and Protection, and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota as an

INSURANCE COMPANY,

and it is the duty of every owner of a Steam Threshing Machine to become a member. It also admits, as members, engineers, firemen, and feeders of steam threshing machines.

After an Inspection of any Steam Threshing Machine Boiler by the Inspector of this Company, if the boiler is proven safe, a Certificate of Inspection is given, and if any of the above named persons are admitted to membership in this Association, no further inspection of the boiler is necessary, according to the new boiler Inspection law, which reads as follows: "This act shall not apply to boilers owned or controlled by Railroad Companies, nor shall it apply to boilers inspected by Insurance Companies and certified by their authorized Inspector to be safe."

Before commencing business, and to be sure they were right in the matter, the Board of Directors ordered the Secretary to obtain the opinions of some of the most talented attorneys of the State, and responses have been received from Hon. H. Steenerson, State Senator, Hon. Gordon E. Cole, the eminent jurist, Ex-Judge Thomas Wilson, of the Supreme Court of Minnesota. These opinions are on file in the office of the Association in Crookston, and are to the effect that the Company's certificate is all that is required by law, and cannot be interfered with by the State Inspector.

The manner of inspection by this company is the same as that of other insurance companies, and also railroad companies, by

Omitting the Water Test,

as old boiler makers say it is not a test, but an unnecessary strain. If the boiler is all right before it is put on, there is no knowing how it is when taken off. The test by water is based on a false theory. The examination by a competent boiler maker is all that is necessary. Common sense ought to teach that. JOHN WALLACE.

Mr. Wallace is the Inspector for this company and is endorsed by the boiler makers of Minneapolis. Make your application to the Inspector or to the Secretary.

J. B. MERRILL, President.
M. O. LEGUEE, Treasurer.
JOHN WYAND, Secretary.
JOHN WALLACE, Inspector.

OFFICE AT CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

In a Hayfield, All on a Summer Day.

Youth's Temperance Banner.

"Which will you take, ale or toddy? All cool and comfortable; here goes—"

Neddy stopped short, and, as say the highest Latin authorities, "his voice stuck in his jaws," owing to the not merely stern but absolutely furious expression of his Uncle Brown's usually jolly countenance.

"Ale! Toddy! Turn it out! turn it out! Who has dared send that to my hayfield? Once let me catch—"

"Why, Uncle Brown! I was only joking. Here's water, Adam's ale, you know; and here's buttermilk."

"You gave me a powerful turn," said Uncle Brown, wiping his forehead. "Wait a bit; pour me out a tin of buttermilk, and sit by me while I rest. Mind you, I don't take no practical jokes, and if you'd slung a hissing, hot coal or a lively rattlesnake in my face you couldn't have startled me more than by mention of ale and toddy. Now, here's a story, and then you can pass the milk and water to the rest."

"I'll run with it first, so they can get it cool."

"Right, my boy."

"Now, here goes for the story," said Neddy, returning from his rounds.

"Ten years ago, instead of all this wheat and hay, I grew my crops mostly barley, for the brewer in C——, and rye for the distiller in B——. I thought no harm. I did not think at all, except to get a good price for the crops. I did not drink a drop, but my harvesters liked liquor, and I let them have it. I served them out two or three rations a day of pretty strong whiskey, toddy or flip, and they and I thought I was generous in so doing. Ten years ago this summer your cousin Phil was three years old. One extra hot day the harvesters drank more than common at noon, and I think most of them were rather stupid from drink. The grain was in shocks, and some lying down along in rows all over the dry stubble of the field. I was yonder at the barn directing the unloading of a great wain, and two of the best men were with me. It seems one of the hands was really drunk, so much so that, having smoked, he knocked his burning ashes out on a wisp of dry grain and stubble, and did not even tramp it out when it blazed up. I heard a yell. I looked. A smoke rose up. A great sheet of flame was sweeping down my twenty-five acre field. The men were standing helpless, the flame licking up my fortunes! But that was not all. The wind lifted the smoke, and I saw, right in the track of the flame, running to it, in his little straw hat and cotton dress, Phil, my only child, and no one near enough nor sober enough to help him! At that same minute I saw a horse leap the nearest fence and dash down toward little Phil, and I knew nothing more, for I fell senseless from the top of the wain. That fire, Neddy, burnt on straight across my noble barley-field, and, except for two loads, ate all that crop up, and my fence too. When I came to myself I was in bed, and the doctor was setting my broken leg. I cried out for Phil, and they showed him to me in a bed, alive, but his right leg badly burnt; and my Phil will limp some all his life.

A friend, who had always reproved me for dealing liquor to my men and for the way I sold my crops, passing in the road on a fine horse, had seen Phil, and saved him at the last minute. Owing to Phil's trouble and mine, and the loss of barley, tools, fences and so on, I had that fall to go to B—— bank to borrow some money—my first and last borrowing. My friend went with me to aid me, and while at B—— he took me to see other fires, burning from ale and whiskey. He took me to grog-shops, bars, dens, where bodies and souls were being burned up with strong drink. Since then, Neddy, if any one has asked after a rabid teetotaller as a natural curiosity, folks most generally send the enquirer to take a view of your Uncle Brown, who was 'saved so as by fire.'"

Towards What is American Christianity Drifting?

Above the falls of Niagara a sleeper rested in his frail boat. Nearer and nearer the tiny bark drew to the rushing waters, and yet he slept, soothed by the pleasant motion of the water as it felt the undulations of the current, as it bore him to sure destruction. One and another pressed the edge of the stream, and cried aloud to the sleeper. But the crowd said, "Why all this ado? There is no danger." And the earnest men who gave their love and effort to avert the nearing doom, were hooted at, and called cowards and fanatics. Is not the American church to-day asleep, and at ease while floating nearer and nearer the cataract of destruction, with full sail and "Conservatism" painted on her prow? Those who see the danger and "cry aloud" are branded as troublers of Israel, disturbers of the peace. And the nation will fall with the church, unless she shall awake and cry mightily to God for strength. With seventeen or eighteen million church members in our nation, the church ought to make the strong-holds of satan tremble with the steady tread of her on-marching hosts. With the Mormon ulcer on our body politic, and imported heathenism on our Western limits, and the virus of Romanism penetrating every nerve center any fiber, is it a time for the church of God to blandly utter the Pharisee's prayer, and self-complacently take her rest in sleep? While the Triple Crowned Power already in its stealthy seekings has grasped some of the vital organs of our national life, and is softly feeling its way through every ramification of our national system, is it time for rest! While the hydra-headed power of the Secret Empire is pouring fetid poison into every artery of our national, church and home life, corrupting virtue and honor, and subverting justice by its rites and oaths, is it a time to point to our palatial temples with their regal adornments and appointments? While seventy-five thousand of our citizens are consigned, every year, to drunkard's graves, and our nation supports, patronizes and fosters two hundred thousand factories for the manufacture of drunkards, while the heavens are rent groans and cries from the desolated hearth-stones, and suffering and misery, degradation and crime are on every hand, as result of the drink curse, is it a time for the church to proudly point to her foreign missions and boast of her charities? Nay verily. But let the watchman "cry aloud and spare not, lift up thy voice as a trumpet and show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins." "Come out from among them and be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing." "Purge out the old leaven, (decay,) that ye may be a new lump." Then shall the church be "fair as the moon clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." No more can the church expect the endowment of power, while married to the world, and affording a hiding place and screen for sin, than can the penitent expect salvation while holding to his sins. When there is no friction between the church and the world, the church has lost her power for good. Christ says, "If ye were of the world, the world would love its own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you."

"Remember the word that I said unto you: The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me they will also persecute you."

SMITH.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court. A. D. Stephens vs. Francis Higgins.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution of transcript, to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of A. D. Stephens and against Francis Higgins, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The fractional northeast one fourth (¼) of Section (6,) Town one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48.) And that I shall, on Saturday, the 10 day of October, A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, Francis Higgins, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the eighteenth day of August, 1885, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 21st 1885.

PIERCE & WILKENSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. P. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

Water

GUARANTEED.

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication September 10th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Forjet and wife, Tergille Forjet, Mortgagors, to John Rhodes, Mortgagee, dated the 23d day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1882, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 531 to 533, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-one dollars, ($641.00) and also forty-one and 50-100 dollars, ($41.50,) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said John Rhodes mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Friday the 30th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter (e½ of sw¼) and lots three (3,) and four (4,) of Section thirty (30,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated September 1st, 1885.

JOHN RHODES,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [20-26]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court 11th Judicial District.
Gunil Larson, plaintiff vs. Nicolay P. Nelson, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Gunil Larson and against Nicolay P. Nelson, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The southwest one fourth (¼) of Section four (4) town one hundred and forty-nine, (149) Range forty-five (45) west, and the south fifty feet (50 feet) of lot number two (No. 2) block twenty-nine (29) in the townsite of Crookston, and lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in block eleven (11) in Sampson's Woodland Addition to the city of Crookston, and that I shall, on Saturday, the tenth day of October, A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Nicolay P. Nelson, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to five thousand fifteen dollars and 20 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the seventeenth day of April 1882, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 26th, 1885.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
W. P. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff, Polk Co., Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Polk County,—ss. In Probate Court: In the matter of the estate of Jorgen Knutsen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Asjer T. Knutsen, of Polk County, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Jorgen Knutsen, late of said county, on the 23d day of August A. D. 1881, at the town of Hubbard, in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Asjer T. Knutsen, granted: It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 5th day of October A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 16th day of September A. D. 1885.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[21-23] Judge of Probate.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 18th, 1885, viz: L. C. COUVRETTE, H'd No. 10,282, for the ne¼ S. 32, T. 148, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jas. Genordux, Damas Ladnque, L. Duval Jr., and Jas. Lariviere, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[2-25] JOHN CROMB, Register.

BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

☞ CALL ON ☜

C. H. SAAKE THE JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains —IN— Watches and Chains

☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies', Misses', Children and Gentlemen.

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

TERRY & COLLINS, MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 1, 1885. NO. 23

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch......	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	3 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches.....	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches.....	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches.....	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	16 00	25 00
[illegible] inches.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column...	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

OPEN THEM UP.

THAT IS ALL OF OUR WATERWAYS IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

A Succient Statement of What May be Done for Cheap Transit, by Thos. Dowse.

The following paper was prepared to be read at the recent session of the River and Harbor Convention and contains so much of valuable information relative to the proposed Duluth and Red River canal that we publish it in full. It needs no comment but speaks for itself and will well repay careful perusal:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—That we may clearer understand the vast extent of these avenues of the Almighty,—which the waterways of our country really are,—and therefore the better comprehend them as a whole, and by the light of such recommendations of this convention in relation to such parts of our natural system of waterways as may be actively considered by it; it will doubtless be wise to give place to these facts,

THAT A GREAT CONTINENTAL PLAIN STRETCHES

north and south between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Ocean. It is bounded on its west side, throughout its whole extent, by the Rocky Mountain zone; on the eastern side in part by a less elevated region, the Appalachian zone.

This great plain occupies the whole of the continent of North America between the western and eastern mountain ranges. It is divided by its river systems into three perfect and distinct drainage basins. One drains to the south into the Gulf of Mexico, another north into Sub-Arctic waters, and the third east into the Atlantic, by the channel of the great lakes and the River St. Lawrence. Of these three great basins that of the St. Lawrence is the smallest, and the northern is fully as large as the other two put together.

The St. Lawrence basin, the boundary between the United States and Canada, occupies part of both countries. The southern basin is almost wholly in the United States. The northern basin is almost wholly in Canada, and the line of contact between the two latter basins is in part coincident with the international boundary line. It will thus be seen that the great continental plain of North America is divided naturally as well as artificially east and west through the center. It is divided naturally into three vast drainage basins, the smallest of which occupies a comparatively narrow strip along the eastern portion of the international boundary, while the other two discharge their waters in

DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

The prairie region of Canada lies in the northern drainage basin. It may be considered to extend from south to north more than a thousand miles, and nearly the same distance from east to west. It is not at all a treeless prairie; a considerable portion is thinly wooded; yet the whole is considered as partaking more or less of the prairie character. * * * This great region is estimated to measure 200,000,000 acres 160,000,000 acres of which is fit for tillage and grazing, of which 80,000,000 may be considered fit for cultivation. The extent of this Canadian prairie section is ten times the area of England. The climate of most of it is as salubrious as central Minnesota (caused by the trade winds of the Pacific,) while the spring time of the Peace River valley in the northwest corner of this prairie section is fully one month earlier than in this city, from which it is distant at least 1,500 miles in

AN AIR LINE.

It is in a spirit of harmonious action that the representatives here from the so-called smallest or eastern of these continental basins, viz., that of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, would ask your attention to a brief review of its present usefulness in transporting from the producer to the consumer the marketable products of our peoples labors, and to still further show its connection by water can be made possible not only with our great interior, north and south basin, but also add to this combined volume of business that from over 4,000 miles of navigation in the great northern or Canadian basins, most of which is through their great and rapidly developing 1,000 miles square of prairie section heretofore alluded to.

THE OCEAN OUTLET

of this great northwestern lake, Lake Superior, is through the St. Mary's River (some sixty miles long) with Lake Huron and its connecting rivers and lake to Lake Erie, thence by the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario and by the River St. Lawrence and its canals to ocean navigation at Montreal or by the Erie Canal and Hudson River to New York.

ST. MARY'S CANAL.

A few miles down the St. Mary's River from Lake Superior there are rapids of 18 feet fall. From 1856 to 1884 these rapids were overcome by a canal some two miles long with two narrow locks containing 12 feet of water. This of course was the limit of draft for vessels running from the lower lake ports in the Lake Superior trade. Since the construction of these locks the size of lake vessels have increased nearly four fold and their depth of draft from 6 and 8 feet to 17 and 18 feet; hence a very large and the better part of the lake marine was unable to enter the Lake Superior trade.

In Sept. 1884, a new lock 500x80 feet, with 16 feet of water and overcoming the 18 feet of fall in a single lift instead of two in the old locks, was completed. Its capacity also was increased from admitting a single or two small vessels at a time to a fleet of five or six of our largest craft at a single passage thus not only saving more than half the time, but increasing its capacity four to six fold, and by deepening of the St. Mary's River where needed to an increased depth of sixteen feet, to correspond with the new lock, has Lake Superior navigation been put quite on a level with Lake Michigan, by admitting the largest lake vessels to profitably enter its trade.

THE EFFECT OF THESE IMPROVEMENTS

has been marvelous, notwithstanding the general dullness, especially of iron, one of the greatest of Lake Superior exports. Not only have freight rates fallen even more than half, but the tonnage passing these locks shows a tremendous increase over any previous year in this the first year of these completed improvements. To illustrate, if the same ratio of increase is continued through the balance of this season—and our fall shipments are always the heaviest—as has prevailed so far, there will pass through the canal going eastward alone, over 2,700,000 tons of freight, or as much as the eight trunk lines of railroads took east from Chicago last year, the same being the products of our forests, fields and mines. Do we need a more practical showing to give our general government (and it is not a single one by any means) of the great benefit of improving our waterways?

The labors of every man, of all classes, from Lake Superior westward to eastern Oregon, and southwest to Colorado, will receive increased remuneration, not only from this, but the years to come, from this single improvement.

So rapidly is the commerce of this lake increasing that within two years from now this present lock will be continually blocked unless another of at least 20 feet draw is began at once in place of the old ones and the necessary deepening of the river, were required, to correspond, for from the practical fact that the larger the single cargo the cheaper it can be moved the same distance; therefore our lake vessel builders are constantly increasing their draft, and even now there are some that can be loaded to that depth, and as such works cannot be done in a day, three years would be a reasonable time (if began at once) in which to construct it. Such an increased depth would of course require a corresponding deepening of the waterway between Lakes Huron and Erie. Where such depth is not already being made.

The recently enlarged

WELLAND CANAL

(also partially completed last year,) connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, which in its twenty-seven miles of distance overcomes 330 feet of fall with twenty-seven locks, and will give fourteen feet of water from the head of Lake Superior to Kingston at the foot of Lake Ontario, where, by means of floating elevators and large 10,000 to 20,000 bushel barges, grain is to-day put alongside the ocean steamer in Montreal at a cost of about 2 cents per bushel, which charge will be materially reduced upon the completion of the St. Lawrence River canals (now in progress of construction,) with a depth of water corresponding with the Welland. The combined length of these river canals is forty-three miles, with twenty-nine locks 275x45 feet, same as the Welland, large enough for 1,500 ton boats. These are at six different places.

Our other outlet is

THE ERIE CANAL.

This canal has eight feet of water, with locks large enough to pass a 200 ton boat. This canal being in the hands of the State government, it is but natural to believe that by the influence of the immense combination of railroads, not only in New York but other connecting States, must impare greatly its full beneficial capacity, even at its present size; hence it is natural to suppose much greater benefit would follow if it were in the hands of the general government and were to be enlarged by them. As at present the State of New York maintains it at her own expense, charging no tolls for its use, and as its present benefits are almost wholly enjoyed by the entire country as far as the Rocky Mountains, at least, if not further, it is but reasonable that the people of the single State of New York, after having built and made it what it is, and given freely of its benefits without any limit, should now be relieved of any further direct tax to maintain it.

RED RIVER AND LAKE SUPERIOR CANAL.

I have said that we wished to show how the great lakes and the waters of the other two great continental basins could be brought into harmonious connection.

As is known to most of us the Red River, that forms the boundary between this State and Dakota, runs north into Lake Winnipeg, and so on into Hudson's Bay. We also know that it is practically navigable from Breckenridge, and constantly so from Moorhead and Fargo.

By a topographical survey made some years since, it is found in going west from Lake Superior by the St. Louis River, and crossing over to the Mississippi, following that stream some 150 miles, and by intermediate lakes and streams to the Red Lake River, and so down to the Red River at Grand Forks, Dak., a waterway requiring, with dams and slack water, less than fifty miles of artificial canal, will be required. To make this a complete waterway with six feet of water, it is estimated will cost about $4,000,000—this might be reduced considerably, as the reservoir system already being carried out in the upper Mississippi by the general government would come into exact play—but to avoid question, double it and say $8,000,000; its length will be about the same as the Erie, which the State of New York built herself, when her population was less than that of our State now, with her people then poorer than ours now, and we have west of this State now a far larger population than New York then had west of her.

AT A GLANCE

one can see how this canal would not only connect the Mississippi with the lake system, but would also connect these two systems with over 4,000 miles of continuous navigation running north and west to the Rocky Mountains and within less than 400 miles of navigable waters to the Pacific—on this 4,000 miles more than 40 steamers are running to-day—clear to its extreme western limit, save some 300 miles along Lake Winnipeg—it is all through a finer wheat country than this State generally—already have thousands of bushels of wheat been brought to this State from the Saskatchewan valley, (which has 2,500 miles of this navigation) and sold at fabulous prices for seed. To illustrate the prolificness of the "Scotch Fife" wheat (our "No. 1 hard") in the Canadian prairie section I would say, that it produces on each stem in this latitude two kernels of unequal size and one false one. In our Red River valley two full sized ones and the false one, in the Saskatchewan valley, three, and the Peace River valley (the extreme northwest of their prairie section.) That a possible transportation avenue, that will double the present profits of wheat cultivation over such a large area will long remain unimproved, is not natural to believe possible, especially after the people interested become informed of its possibility. Constant agitation and extended information on this subject will sooner or later make it an accomplished fact. To say that

THE USEFULNESS OF CANALS

has passed, especially when three such large systems can be thereby connected and made a complete whole, is idle talk, for according to the report of the New York Produce Exchange the Erie canal in 1884, running as it does alongside the four track New York Central and double track West Shore railways its entire length, took 9,452,404 more bushels of grain to that city than all of the railways running to that port.

These remarks would be incomplete without a few facts showing the developing and beneficial effects of the great

LAKE SUPERIOR SYSTEM

of cheap water transportation upon the immense empire in area to the west of it.

The receipts of coal at the head of the lake have increased from 60,000 tons in 1880 to 600,000 tons in 1885. The receipts of wheat there have increased from 1,550,000 bushels in 1880 to 14,000,000 in 1884. The elevator and storage capacity increased from 510,000 bushels in the spring of 1880 to 9,400,000 bushels this year, and 3,000,000 more to be immediately built. As a wheat market it has grown from daily sales of a few car loads no longer than 1881 to a wheat market second only in the amount of its daily sales to Chicago, with everything tending to show its daily wheat transactions will equal even that "modern marvel" in the coming year. That has built up there a busy population of some 20,000 from about 4,000 in 1880.

RECEIPTS OF MONTANA SHIPMENTS

in 1884 at the head of Lake Superior for cheap water transportation east, took marine insurance of about $4,000,000, and so far this year shows a large increase over last year. Additional to this amount, last year also saw the beginning of Montana cattle shipments to the improved waterway of Lake Superior, that in a near future will exceed the value of the shipments of wheat there, be that value what it may. This improved waterway has made possible the opening of the iron deposits of this State, those of the Minnesota Iron company, opened last year, will ship from their port of Two Harbors, 28 miles east of the head of the lake, some 250,000 tons, equal to 18,000,000 bushels of wheat. This waterway has given to the hard working producers of the northwest by means of its

CHEAP WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Freight rates, from Duluth to alongside the ocean steamers or into elevators at New York, at an average rate this season of a fraction less than 6 cents per bushel, and as low as 3½ cents to alongside ocean steamers at Montreal. A good proportion of grain that has left there this season has been carried to Buffalo, 1,030 miles, for 1½ cents per bushel or less than the usual elevator charges from cars to elevators.

As giving a clearer idea of the benefits of cheap water transportation as afforded by

IMPROVED WATERWAYS,

and the present shipping facilities at the head of Lake Superior, that that prince of "Bonanza Farmers," O. Dahlrymple, Esq., shipped from his 20,000 acre wheat fields along the line of the Northern Pacific railway last year as their products some 320,000 bushels of "No. 1 hard" wheat, not equal to some single day's shipments that the celebrated "Grandin Farm," also under Mr. Dahlrymple's charge, shipped last year from its 12,000 acre wheat field, about 192,000 bushels of the same kind of wheat, or about the amount taken by a single tow through that little harbor entrance 800 feet long by 250 feet wide.

As a still further illustration of the benefits of

CHEAP WATER TRANSPORTATION

afforded by "improved waterways" and the increased carrying capacity thereby, it might be well to say that the cost of transporting freight per ton per mile over the New York Central railway from Buffalo to New York, as per their last annual report,—and this is the cheapest operated railway in the United States by a good deal is sixty-two-one-hundredths of a cent per ton, or 6.20 cents per 1,000 miles. By the present system of large steam barges towing a sailing consort, now made possible by the enlarged St. Mary locks and that is now in general use on the lakes, if they can get sixty-five cents from the head of Lake Superior to Buffalo, 1,030 miles, it will clear the vessel, barring extra workers, and if they can get one dollar per ton tis satisfactorily remunerative. By the last annual report of the railway commissioners of the thirty-two railways of over 7,000 miles, upon the cheaply constructed railways of Iowa, averaging a cost of only $13,000 per mile, the cost of moving the same per ton was 80-100 per mile, or at the rate of $8 per 1,000 miles.

QUERY.

Are railways, or improved waterways, the real avenues of transportation for our agricultural people? Have all of our people a right to ask and not only expect but receive liberal and regular appropriations for their continued improvement until these avenues of the Almighty are made complete and harmonious over our entire country?

Peck's Sun, published at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is the most humorous paper in America to-day. Geo. W. Peck, its editor and proprietor, stands without an equal as a humorist. He believes in making people happy, and no one can be otherwise who reads his most excellent paper. Our readers are invited to read the prospectus of Peck's Sun, in another column. Sample copies mailed free to any address.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

WM. DUNN A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - - - - $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them. | Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

JOHN KNUPPE,

R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands

—WILL—

Buy Town Bonds,

AND SCHOOL BONDS

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - - MINN

Will attend to all professionale alls promptly

W. L. Sargeant.

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

9-tf

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE:

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON Proprietor.

SECONDSTREET, - - CROOKSTON MINN

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies, at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $100,000

SURPLUS, - - - - - 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 1, 1885. NO. 23.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. Outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1.00	$1.15	$1.50	$3.00	4.50	$6.00
1 inch	.75	1.25	1.75	2.00	3.50	6.00	10.00
2 inches	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.50	6.50	9.50	15.00
3 inches	1.75	2.75	3.75	4.50	9.50	13.50	20.00
4 inches	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	10.00	16.00	25.00
5 inches	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.50	20.00	30.00
¼ column	3.50	5.50	5.50	6.50	15.00	25.00	35.00
½ column	6.00	7.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	35.00	50.00
1 column	9.50	12.50	15.00	18.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

OPEN THEM UP.

THAT IS ALL OF OUR WATERWAYS IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

A Succinct Statement of What May be Done for Cheap Transit, by Thos. Dowse.

The following paper was prepared to be read at the recent session of the River and Harbor Convention and contains so much of valuable information relative to the proposed Duluth and Red River canal that we publish it in full. It needs no comment but speaks for itself and will well repay careful perusal.

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—That we may clearer understand the vast extent of these avenues of the Almighty,—which the waterways of our country really are,—and therefore the better comprehend them as a whole, and by the light of such recommendations of this convention in relation to such parts of our natural system of waterways as may be actively considered by it, it will doubtless be wise to give place to these facts,

THAT A GREAT CONTINENTAL PLAIN STRETCHES

north and south between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Ocean. It is bounded on its west side throughout its whole extent by the Rocky Mountain zone, on the eastern side in part by a less elevated region, the Appalachian zone.

This great plain occupies the whole of the continent of North America between the western and eastern mountain ranges. It is divided by its river systems into three perfect and distinct drainage basins. One drains to the south into the Gulf of Mexico, another north into Sub-Arctic waters, and the third east into the Atlantic by the channel of the great lakes and the River St. Lawrence. Of these three great basins that of the St. Lawrence is the smallest, and the northern is fully as large as the other two put together.

The St. Lawrence basin, the boundary between the United States and Canada, occupies part of both countries. The southern basin is almost wholly in the United States. The northern basin is almost wholly in Canada, and the line of contact between the two latter basins is in part coincident with the international boundary line. It will thus be seen that the great continental plain of North America is divided naturally as well as artificially east and west through the center. It is divided naturally into three vast drainage basins, the smallest of which occupies a comparatively narrow strip along the eastern portion of the international boundary, while the other two discharge their waters in

DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

The prairie region of Canada lies in the northern drainage basin. It may be considered to extend from south to north more than a thousand miles, and nearly the same distance from east to west. It is not at all a treeless prairie; a considerable portion is thinly wooded, yet the whole is considered as partaking more or less of the prairie character.

This great region is estimated to measure 200,000,000 acres, 160,000,000 acres of which is fit for tillage and grazing, of which 80,000,000 may be considered fit for cultivation. The extent of this Canadian prairie section is ten times the area of England. The climate [illegible] is salubrious, as contrasted [illegible] (caused by the trade winds of the Pacific), while the spring time in the Peace River valley in the northwest corner of this prairie section is fully one month earlier than in this city, from which it is distant at least 1,200 miles [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] nection by water can be made possible not only with our great interior, north and south basin, but also add to this combined volume of business that from over 4,000 miles of navigation in the great northern or Canadian basin, most of which is through their great and rapidly developing 1,000 miles square of prairie section heretofore alluded to.

THE OCEAN OUTLET

of this great northwestern lake, Lake Superior, is through the St. Mary's River (some sixty miles long), with Lake Huron and its connecting rivers and lake to Lake Erie, thence by the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario and by the River St. Lawrence and its canals to ocean navigation at Montreal, or by the Erie Canal and Hudson River to New York.

ST. MARY'S CANAL.

A few miles down the St. Mary's River from Lake Superior there are rapids of 18 feet fall. From 1856 to 1884 these rapids were overcome by a canal some two miles long, with two narrow locks containing 12 feet of water. This of course was the limit of draft for vessels running from the lower lake ports in the Lake Superior trade. Since the construction of these locks the size of lake vessels have increased nearly four fold and their depth of draft from 6 and 8 feet to 17 and 18 feet; hence a very large and the better part of the lake marine was unable to enter the Lake Superior trade.

In Sept. 1884 a new lock 500x80 feet with 16 feet of water and overcoming the 18 feet of fall in a single lift instead of two in the old locks, was completed. Its capacity also was increased from admitting a single or two small vessels at a time to a fleet of five or six of our largest craft at a single passage, thus not only saving more than half the time, but increasing its capacity four to six fold, and by deepening of the St. Mary's River where needed to an increased depth of sixteen feet to correspond with the new lock, has Lake Superior navigation been put quite on a level with Lake Michigan, by admitting the largest lake vessels to profitably enter its trade.

THE EFFECT OF THESE IMPROVEMENTS

has been marvelous, notwithstanding the general dullness, especially of iron, one of the greatest of Lake Superior exports. Not only have freight rates fallen even more than half, but the tonnage passing these locks shows a tremendous increase over any previous year in this the first year of these completed improvements. To illustrate, if the same ratio of increase is continued through the balance of this season—and our fall shipments are always the heaviest—as has prevailed so far, there will pass through the canal going eastward alone over 2,700,000 tons of freight, or as much as the eight trunk lines of railroads took east from Chicago last year, the same being the products of our forests, fields and mines. Do we need a more practical showing to give our general government (and it is not a single one by any means) of the great benefit of improving our waterways?

The labors of every man of all classes from Lake Superior westward to eastern Oregon, and southwest to Colorado, will receive increased remuneration not only from this, but the years to come, from this single improvement.

So rapidly is the commerce of this lake increasing that within two years from now this present lock will be continually blocked unless another of at least 20 feet draw is began at once in place of the old one, and the necessary deepening of the river were required to correspond, for from the practical [illegible] that the larger the single cargo the cheaper it can be moved the same distance, therefore our lake vessel builders are constantly increasing their draft, and even now there are some that can be loaded to that depth, and as such work cannot be done in a day, three years would be a reasonable time (to begin at once) in which to construct it. Such an increased depth would of course require a corresponding deepening of the waterway between Lake Huron and Erie. Where such depth is not already being made.

The recently enlarged

WELLAND CANAL

(also partially completed this year) connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, which in its twenty-seven miles of distance overcomes 330 feet of fall with twenty-seven locks, and will give fourteen feet of water from the head of Lake Superior to Kingston at the foot of Lake Ontario, where, by means of floating elevators and barges of 10,000 to 20,000 bushels [illegible] to alongside the ocean steamers in Montreal at a cost of about 2 cents per bushel, which charge will be materially reduced upon the completion of the St. Lawrence River [illegible] of corresponding depth of water corresponding with the Welland. The combined [illegible] forty-three miles [illegible]

[illegible] locks 270x45 feet, same as the Welland, large enough for 1,500 ton boats. There are at six different places [illegible]

Our other outlet is

THE ERIE CANAL.

This canal has eight feet of water with locks large enough to pass a 200 ton boat. This canal being in the hands of the State government, it is but natural to believe that by the influence of the immense combination of railroads not only in New York, but other connecting States, must impare greatly its full beneficial capacity, even at its present size; hence it is natural to suppose much greater benefit would follow if it were in the hands of the general government and were to be enlarged by them. As at present the State of New York maintains it at her own expense, charging no tolls for its use, and as its present benefits are almost wholly enjoyed by the entire country as far as the Rocky Mountains at least, if not further, it is but reasonable that the people of the single State of New York, after having built and made it what it is, and given freely of its benefits without any limit, should now be relieved of any further direct tax to maintain it.

RED RIVER AND LAKE SUPERIOR CANAL.

I have said that we wished to show how the great lakes and the waters of the other two great continental basins could be brought into harmonious connection.

As is known to most of us, the Red River, that forms the boundary between this State and Dakota, runs north into Lake Winnipeg, and so on into Hudson's Bay. We also know that it is practically navigable from Breckenridge, and constantly so from Moorhead and Fargo.

By a topographical survey made some years since, it is found in going west from Lake Superior by the St. Louis River, and crossing over to the Mississippi, following that stream some 150 miles, and by intermediate lakes and streams to the Red Lake River, and so down to the Red River at Grand Forks, Dak., a waterway requiring, with dams and slack water, less than fifty miles of artificial canal, will be acquired. To make this a complete waterway with six feet of water, it is estimated, will cost about $4,000,000—this might be reduced considerably, as the reservoir system already being carried out in the upper Mississippi by the general government would come into exact play—but to avoid question, double it and say $8,000,000. Its length will be about the same as the Erie, which the State of New York built herself when her population was less than that of our State now, with her people then poorer than ours now, and we have west of this State now a far larger population than New York then had west of her.

[illegible] AT A GLANCE

one can see how this canal would not only connect the Mississippi with the lake system, but would also connect these two systems with over 4,000 miles of continuous navigation running north and west to the Rocky Mountains, and within less than 400 miles of navigable waters to the Pacific—on this 4,000 miles more than 40 steamers are running to-day—clear to its extreme western limit, save some 800 miles along Lake Winnipeg—it is all through a finer wheat country than this State generally—already have thousands of bushels of wheat been brought to this State from the Saskatchewan valley (which has 2,500 miles of this navigation) and sold at fabulous prices for seed. To illustrate the prolificness of the Scotch Fife wheat (our No. 1 hard) in the Canadian prairie region, I would say that it produces on each stem in this latitude two kernels of unequal size and one [illegible] one. In our Red River valley [illegible] and the [illegible] ones in the Saskatchewan valley three and the Peace River valley (the extreme northwest portion of the prairie region) [illegible]

[illegible]

immense empire, in area, to the west of it.

The receipts of coal at the head of that lake have increased from 60,000 tons in 1880 to 600,000 tons in 1884. The receipts of wheat there have increased from 1,000,000 bushels in 1880 to 14,000,000 in 1884. The elevator and storage capacity increased from 510,000 bushels in the spring of 1880 to 9,400,000 bushels this year, and 8,000,000 more to be immediately built. As a wheat market it has grown from daily sales of a few car loads no longer than 1884 to a wheat market second only in the amount of its daily sales to Chicago, with everything tending to show its daily wheat transactions will equal, even that modern marvel, in the coming year. That has built up there a busy population of some 30,000 from about 4,000 in 1880.

RECEIPTS OF MONTANA SHIPMENTS

in 1884 at the head of Lake Superior for cheap water transportation east took marine insurance of about $4,000,000, and so far this year shows a large increase over last year. Additional to this amount last year also saw the beginning of Montana cattle shipments to the improved waterway of Lake Superior, that in a near future will exceed the value of the shipments of wheat there, be that value what it may. This improved waterway has made possible the opening of the iron deposits of this State, those of the Minnesota Iron company opened last year, will ship from their port of Two Harbors, 28 miles east of the head of the lake, some 250,000 tons, equal to 18,000,000 bushels of wheat. This waterway has given to the hard-working producers of the northwest by means of its

CHEAP WATER TRANSPORTATION

Freight rates from Duluth to alongside the ocean steamers or into elevators at New York, at an average rate this season of a fraction less than 6 cents per bushel, and as low as 3½ cents to alongside ocean steamers at Montreal. A good proportion of grain that has left there this season has been carried to Buffalo, 1,080 miles, for 1½ cents per bushel or less than the usual elevator charges from cars to elevators.

As giving a clearer idea of the benefits of cheap water transportation as afforded by

IMPROVED WATERWAYS

and the present shipping facilities at the head of Lake Superior, that that prince of "Bonanza Farmers," O. Dalrymple, Esq., shipped from his 20,000 acre wheat fields along the line of the Northern Pacific railway last year as their products some 820,000 bushels of No. 1 hard wheat, not equal to some single day's shipments that the celebrated Grandin Farm, also under Mr. Dalrymple's charge, shipped last year from its 12,000 acre wheat field, about 192,000 bushels of the same kind of wheat, or about the amount taken by any single tow through that little harbor entrance 800 feet long by 250 feet wide.

As a still further illustration of the benefits of

CHEAP WATER TRANSPORTATION

afforded by improved waterways and the increased carrying capacity thereby, it might be well to say that the cost of transporting freight per ton per mile over the New York Central railway from Buffalo to New York, as per their last annual report—and this is the cheapest operated railway in the United States by a good deal—is sixty-two one-hundredths of a cent per ton, or $6.20 per 1,000 miles. By the present system of large steam barges towing a sailing consort, now made possible by the enlarged St. Mary locks, and that is now in general use on the lakes, if they can get sixty-five cents from the head of Lake Superior to Buffalo, 1,080 miles, it will clear the vessel, barring extra work, and if they can get one dollar per ton it is satisfactorily remunerative. By the last annual report of the railway commissioner of the thirty-two railways of over 7,000 miles upon the cheaply constructed railways of Iowa, averaging a cost of only $18,000 per mile, the cost of moving the same per ton was $0.100 per mile, or at the rate of [illegible] per 1,000 miles.

[illegible]

Are railways, or improved waterways, the [illegible] of transportation of our agricultural people? Have all of our people a right to ask and not only ask but [illegible] liberal and regular appropriations for their continued improvement until these avenues of the Almighty are made complete and harmonious over our entire country?"

[illegible] published [illegible] Milwaukee [illegible] Geo. W. Peck [illegible] editor and proprietor [illegible]

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

WM. DUNN. A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

JOHN KNUPPE,

R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands

—WILL—

Buy Town Bonds,

AND SCHOOL BONDS

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Licensed College Physician and Surgeon, Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

9-tf

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[18-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,

S. P. NORTON, Proprietor.

SECOND STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT — AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice-President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS.

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

[illegible]

[illegible] per Bottle.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., OCTOBER 1.

ROUND HOME.

Wheat on the decline slightly.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Ira D. Blanchard has obtained a 50 barrel well for M. R. Brown.

Mrs. Jack Bunnell is visiting with friends in the city this week.

Dick Hussey says his new flowing well is a daisy. Flows 70 barrels.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on GOOD security.
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

I. U. Jennings has houses and rooms to rent at all times. [23-24]

Robert Houston went to the Sand Hill country on a wild goose chase and returned loaded down with the spoils of the chase.

Ed. Carey has accepted the position of wheat buyer for the Crookston Roller Mills with headquarters on the street, most anywhere.

Did you catch on to Berthiaume Bro's Bulletin in this issue. You can't read it in a minute but it will pay a careful perusal nevertheless.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus!
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Chas. Westerberg has rented the Norman House and instituted a general renovation, adding new furniture, new bedding and everything needed.

Pete Misgen's dog, a fine Llwecllyn setter, got a severe cut last week on a mower which may disable it permanently. Pete feels almost like he could cry if it would do any good.

Hon. B. Sampson has sold his interest in the Crookston Flouring Mills to his partners for a consideration of $10,000. He has another project of importance to this city in view and will probably be ready to divulge soon.

Miss Grasse wishes to inform the public that she will open a class in crayon and pencil drawing, water color and luster painting; a sample of her work can be seen at Potter & George's drug store. Residence at Mrs. W. H. Jennings, Broadway.

Several of the friends of Miss Inez McGrew, and members of the Congregational society, recently surprised that young lady, their organist, with the present of a handsome and valuable gold watch. She deserved watching, and thus handsomely got her just deserts.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.
23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

A number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hopkins surprised them on Saturday evening last, the occasion being the 20th anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. H. After a pleasant evening the party dispersed, leaving abundant testimonials of regard in the shape of elegant presents with wishes for many happy returns.

The report that S. P. Norton had skipped the country has no foundation in fact. It was a false and malicious rumor. Mr. Norton was about the streets as usual on Tuesday. It is getting to be unsafe for a man to leave town on a business trip unless he publishes his intentions a week or so in advance and the probable time of his return.

There seems to be a hitch in the bridge operations on the Sampson's Addition bridge. A committee was appointed to investigate the stability of the piling and reported them inadequate to the purpose. One good authority on such matters pronounces the piling all right if a row of piles should be driven against the bank and planked as a guard against caving. This matter should be settled at an early moment and the work resumed as the bridge is a great necessity.

On Monday morning Sheriff Zwickey received a telegram from East Grand Forks, summoning him, the Coroner and the County Attorney at once. As the Sheriff was sick and Dept. Bivins away, he sent jailer Hanson in his stead. Arriving at about 8 o'clock a. m., the party found the dead body of a young man of Grand Forks named Lauchy McLean, and John Hutchinson under arrest, charged with killing him. It seems that the night before, young McLean, in company with two others, went to a shebang kept by the notorious "Mother Hutchinson," and immediately upon arrival engaged in an altercation with her son John, who struck him a blow in the left breast with a sharp knife, severing an artery. The three men then left, McLean falling and dying about ten minutes after receiving the blow. Upon arrival Coroner Shepard proceeded to hold an inquest, with Chas. Hollinger, Michael Enright, E. J. Duffy, R. B. Sanner, L. M. Hunt and Wm. Eichel as jurors. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of one John Hutchinson. Hutchinson and his mother were brought to Crookston where they were lodged in jail to await the next session of the District Court.

For honest goods and honest prices call on C. H. Saake, the jeweler.

R. T. Ketcham, F. Leu and Ben. Boner were up from Ada on legal business on Tuesday.

The Andersons struck a 40 barrel flow at the public well on Tuesday, at 185 feet.

Wheat don't seem to be moving either way. The prospects are, however, that it will improve on the substantial gain of the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Davidson and little son, of Cleveland, O., are visiting with conductor J. B. Copeland's family in the city this week. Mrs. D. is a sister of Mrs. C.

Big rent and big salary for workmen saved by buying your watch, clock and jewelry at C. H. Saake, practical watchmaker and jeweler, opposite Merchants' National Bank.

You can be sure of getting your watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware etc., at lower prices than other dealers can afford to sell them, at C. H. Saake jeweler and watchmaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. O. Bohn are called upon to mourn the loss of a six months old girl baby which sad event occurred on Friday last. The little one was buried on Sabbath day.

Please bear in mind that I am watchmaker and jeweler of many years practical experience and so am able to sell jewelry as represented. C. H. Saake, opposite Merchants' National Bank.

Fournet will soon have the ground floor rooms of his new block ready for occupancy. The second floor will be finished when needed. The masons will occupy the third floor entire and will fit it up to suit themselves.

Rev. J. H. Morley, of St. Paul, will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday, morning and evening. Mr. Morley has the reputation of being one of the ablest preachers in the State and deserves and we hope will have a full house.

Paul Bataglia keeps constantlly bringing in more carloads of furniture to keep up his mammoth stock. Paul says he is bound to keep up stock if it takes every car the Manitoba folks have got to do it. Call and look him over and get prices.

The Catholic people of our city are making preparations on a grand scale to hold a Bazaar at the Opera House on October 15th, 16th and 17th. All are expected to participate. A first-class entertainment promised. The proceeds are to be applied toward building a new Catholic church.

Bull-dog Kelley was taken to St. Vincent on Monday where the extradition question is being settled before U. S. Commissioner, Frank Ives. Her Majesty, the Queen, sent to His Majesty President Cleveland to borrow John N. Ives to act as Queen's Council on this auspicious occasion, and Hon. H. Steenerson and J. W. Cathcart appear for B. K.

On Monday, Frank Lytle's little gray got tired of standing and lay down on the sidewalk on Hack & Gallasch' corner. Doc. Watts, quit chewing gum and ran—actually RAN across the street and jumped upon the pony's head, holding him down until the bystanders could unloose the ribbons. When this was done the pony got up as demurely as though nothing had happened.

Bray & O'Brien, finding their space too limited, were obliged to cross the street and rent the old post office building in which they have a fine display of the celebrated Acorn stoves, of every kind and variety. There are excellent cook stoves, elegant parlor stoves, box stoves, heating stoves, coal stoves, wood stoves and stoves till you can't rest until the old post office building has the appearance of being pretty well stove up as it were. Having interviewed their mammoth stock of stoves our reporter departed impressed with the idea that if a person could not find anything in the line of a stove that could be desired he must be hard to suit indeed. The prices on these stoves will be found to be in accord with the times.

A New Firm.

Holmboe, Swenson & Larson is the name of the new firm that have this week taken possession of the building on Robert Street recently occupied by Peter Lorge as a bakery. Holmboe & Swenson have been in business on Sampson's Addition and Mr. Larson is well known as Bigham & Olafson's genial clerk. Success to the new firm.

More Thoroughbreds.

P. J. McGuire did not tell us of it until recently but the twins, a fine bouncing boy and a lovely little lassie, are two weeks old or more. Mac says they are rustlers—both eligible to registry. (Hence this notice.)

Hog Cholera.

Upon this topic, Andrew Kimbal writes the Courier that he has found charcoal to be a perfect preventative. He gives his hogs about a bushel a week and has never lost a pig. To this we would add that there is nothing better to aid digestion for any animal. It would be found very beneficial for fattening hogs.

Don't be Bamboozled!

If your security is No. 1, we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS.

WHEAT—72 for No. 1 Hard.

FLOUR—$2.75, $2.55, $2.30 and $1.25

GRAHAM—$2.50.

BRAN—$10 per ton. Shorts $11.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

POTATOES—35 cents. Cabbage 5 and 8 cents per Hd.

HAY—$5 and $6 per ton.

BARLEY—But little offered, 45 to 50 for No. 2 as to quality.

OATS—Slow at 35 cents.

We Have a Foundry.

Perhaps the fact that Crookston has an iron foundry capable of turning out most any kind of castings is not generally appreciated but it is a fact all the same. The pillars for Fournet's new block were cast by the Morrissey Brothers, at the Crookston Foundry and the boys need not be ashamed to compare their worth with and imported work to be found in this city (or any other.) The boys have worked hard to build up and sustain a business that is a credit to the city and they deserve the patronage of our citizens, especially as they are able to compete with foreign work in every way. Never send abroad for work until you see what the boys can do for you.

Look Out for Prairie Fires.

The season of the year is at hand when this advice comes in play, and it is all the more emphatic owing to the fearful fires that have been raging all about us, in Dakota and in the north, by which thousands of dollars worth of property have been destroyed in the shape of grain stacks, houses, barns and machinery. This should serve as a sufficient warning to our farmers who are situated in like manner to prepare in time. It is evident that we have not had as much frost as they have in Dakota and Manitoba, consequently the grass is not so dry and would not burn as readily now but it will soon and all grain in stacks and all buildings should be well protected by plowing and double fire lines. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!"

Progressive Hen Parties.

The latest thing out, (since progressive euchre parties are on the wane) is progressive hen parties, yelept "5 o'clock teas."

AUCTION SALE.

At Daoust's stables in Carman, Oct. 15th 1885 there will be held an auction sale of horses, cows, young cattle and such other articles as may be brought in. This is a sale for everybody. If you have any horses, hogs, cattle, machinery or anything whatever to dispose of bring it along and auctioneer M. R. Brown will dispose of it for you. There has already been secured a number of young cattle, cows and horses, enough to make an interesting sale and by the day of sale a large collection will be ready. Terms will be made known on day of sale. Among the attractions presented will be a number of grade Holsteins, grade Jerseys and grade Galloways, we are informed. Now is your chance to secure good stock at your own prices.

Dr. Carl Schulin, a celebrated eye and ear specialist, will arrive in the city on Tuesday, June 23d, and may be consulted at the Commercial House. The doctor has an established reputation, and all who need his services will not hesitate to call upon him. When he finds a case incurable he will frankly say so, thus saving the patient needless expense. [7-tf]

Offce Rooms.

Isadore Fortier has fitted up a number of rooms in his block, corner of Robert and Broadway, which are now ready for rent. These rooms are eligible to the business portion of the city, are convenient and comfortable. Call early for choice.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.
MOSER & MOECKEL.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 7th, 1885, viz: HANS O. BURNSTAD, H'd. No. 10,473, for the ne S. 2, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. Erickson, Ed. P. Monsow, N. Svenvig and L. Norby, all of Crookston, Minn.
[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Good Turnouts at all times, a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

Peck's Sun,
MILWAUKEE WIS.
GEO. W. PECK,
Editor and Proprietor.
The Funniest Paper in America
What Vaccination is to small-pox, Peck's Sun is to the blues.
Peck's Sun.
Is one of the most widely read and popular papers in the country to-day, and stands without a peer in its specialty.
The Originator of the celebrated
BAD BOY PAPERS.
Specimen copies free to any address. Bear in mind that by sending a Postal Card to this office, a sample copy of Peck's Sun will be mailed you free. Don't neglect to send at once, and tell your neighbors to.
$1 worth of fun for 1c.
Address GEORGE L. LORD, Business Manager, Milwaukee, Wis. [23-25]

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TIWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronag
OF ALL.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

MONEY TO LOAN
$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.
$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property.
Cash Paid for School Bonds.
Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

YOUR PATRONAGE
Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of
Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.
Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

GEO. B. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.
G. S. BARNES & CO.,
Grain Shippers
And Commission Merchants,
DULUTH, - - MINN
Cash advances on consignments.

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
Water
GUARANTEED.
Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookst on Minn

City Meat Market
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.
☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.
Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.
FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, Sept. 7th, 1885. }

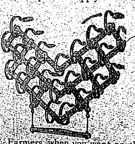
Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale, at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years. Lists of lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to sale.
W. W. BRADEN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.
[20-30]

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUIDING PAPRR,
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

HACK & GALLASCH,
The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.
DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.
THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.
Corner of Main
and Second Sts.
IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.
Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.
I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and omestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, rookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALERS IN
Farm Machinery
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder



Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.
☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS BULLETIN.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

THIS is a maxim which should apply to all classes of trade, but especially to the Jewelry business, where there are so many opportunities for misrepresenting the value and quality of goods. There is no class of goods that people know so little about as watches, diamonds and jewelry. In making purchases they must rely almost entirely upon the integrity of the person they are buying from. If he has a desire to deal honestly with his customers the goods purchased will be as represented, and the customer, finding this to be a fact, will be sure to return when he requires anything else in that line.

This is the principle upon which we have always conducted our business, and it is to this fact that we attribute a large share of our success. WE WARRANT EVERY ARTICLE WE SELL! We never make a statement that we are not prepared to back, and we now say that we have the Largest and Most Complete Stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware west of Chicago. These goods, which are fresh and new, of the most stylish designs, and in every way first-class, were purchased in New York at very low prices. For this reason WE WILL GUARANTEE OUR PRICES TO BE AS LOW AS ANY EASTERN HOUSE, no matter where it is located. Among the many bargains which we offer our customers are the following, which we think will be conclusive evidence that what we say is true.

GOLD WATCHES!

$45.00 buys a beautiful gold watch, stem wind and setter, finely engraved with a fine full jewel Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$65.00 buys a fine hunting case gold watch, stem wind and setter, plain engine turned, 67 dwt. case 14 K. with a fine full jewel movement well worth $100.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$33.50 buys a fine boss filled case richly engraved with a fine Berthiaume Bro's movement well worth $65.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$41.50 buys a fine solid gold case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setter, a gem, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$50.00 buys an extra fine case plain center for monogram, solid 14 K. stem wind and setter, Berthiaume Bro's movement, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$47.50 buys a fine boss filled case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement well worth $75.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$46.00 buys a fine solid gold case, stem wind and setter fine Berthiaume Bro's. movement warranted to be well worth $75.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$57.50 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter, 64 dwt. case set with platinum, with a fine full jewel movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$45.00 buys a fine Louis 14th box case, stem wind and setter, richly engraved and a fine Berthiaume Bro's. movement, warranted to be worth $76.50, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$34.00 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter, fine Elgin movement, plain engine turn, warranted a fine time piece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$37.50 buys a fine boss filled case, stem wind and setter, finely engraved, fine Elgin movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$47.00 buys a fine engraved, solid gold case, stem wind and setter, fine movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$40.00 buys a fine solid gold case, this watch at $65.00 would be a bargain, with a fine full jewel movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$90.00 buys a fine 14 K. gold case, 67 dwt. case finely engraved and a fine Waltham movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$105.00 buys a 70 dwt. solid 14 K. case, plain engine turn, with a fine full jewel Berthiaume Bro's. movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$30.00 buys a fine solid gold case, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement and would be a bargain at $55.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$45.00 buys a fine solid gold case, stem wind and setter, beautifully engraved, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$43.00 buys a lady's beautiful box case gold watch, finely engraved, fine lady Elgin movement well worth $70.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$35.00 buys a solid 14 K. gold case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setter, fine lady Elgin movement, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$55.00 buys a ladies Louis 14th box case, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement, a bargain, call in and be convinced at Berthiaume Bro's.

$65.00 buys a lady's beautiful shell case solid 14 K. case, stem wind and setter, fine lady Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$10.00 buys a lady's beautiful gold watch, key wind, warranted a fine time piece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$35.00 buys a solid 14 K. case, stem wind and setter, beautifully engraved, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$50.00 buys a beautiful solid 14 K. gold case, finely engraved, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement, call in and examined, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$40.00 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter fine Elgine movement, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$30.00 buys lady's fine solid gold watch, with a fine Elgin movement, stem wind and setter, beautifully engraved case, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$65.00 buys a lady's beautiful 8 size box case, solid 14 K. stem wind and setter, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$55.00 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter beautifully engraved, well worth $75.00 at Berthiaume Bro's.

$61.60 buys a beautiful Louis 14th box case, solid 14 K. case, richly engraved, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

We have 100 others of which we have no room to describe, of all kinds and styles, from $5.00 to $150, both hunting and open case, with Elgin, Waltham, Springfield, Rockford and Berthiaume Bro's movements, and can say that our stock of chains, both solid gold and plated, Ladies' Jewelry, Bracelets, Bar Pins, Ear Drops, &c., cannot be beat, both in style and prices, west of Chicago. Our stock of Clocks consists of all makes and grades, from $1 alarm to $35 French marble clock; also an immense stock of Silverware of all makes and grades, and a call to our establishment will convince you of the facts.

SILVER WATCHES!

$14.50 buys a 4 oz. coin silver case watch, a fine full jewel Elgin movement, warranted a fine timekeeper, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$17.50 buys a 5 oz. coin silver case, fine full jewel, Elgin movement, stem winder and setter, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$13.75 buys a 4 oz. coin silver case, open face stem winder and setter, fine movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$18.25 buys a beautiful open face, coin silver case, stem winder and setter, solid gold hinges, dust proof, with a Berthiaume Bro's movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$17.25 buys a fine 4 oz. railroad watch solid coin silver, stem winder and setter, fine full jewel, Elgin movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$22.50 buys a 5 oz. patent dust proof case, solid coin silver, stem winder and setter, four full jewel, Berthiaume Bro's movement, well worth $30. A bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$12.00 buys a 3 oz. solid coin silver case, with a fine Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$14.00 buys a solid 4 oz. silver case, stem wind and setter, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$16.50 buys a 4 oz. solid coin silver case, stem wind and setter, fine Waltham movement, dust proof. A bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$15.00 buys a 4 oz. silver case stem wind and setter, dust proof, fine Elgin movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$5.00 buys a good second hand hunting case silver watch, warranted a fine timepiece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$7.50 buys a fine second hand hunting case silver watch, fine full jewel, warranted; a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$6.75 buys a good time piece, solid coin silver, fine movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$13.50 buys a 4 oz. hunting case, stem wind and setter, fine movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$15.00 buys a 4 oz. coin silver case, fine movement, stem wind and setter, warranted a fine time piece; call and be convinced, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$25.00 buys a fine 5 oz. coin silver case, solid 14 K. gold joints, patent dust proof case, stem wind and setter, with a fine full jewel movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$20.00 buys a fine 4 oz. coin silver case, solid gold joints, stem wind and setter, fine movement, warranted a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$27.50 buys a beautiful 5 oz. coin silver case, dust proof, patent hinges; adjusted to heat, cold and position, with a fine full jewel Elgin movement; would be a bargain at $40. Call and see for yourself, at Berthiaume Bros.

$13.00 buys a 3 oz. coin silver case, fine movement, dust proof case; warranted a good timepiece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

We call special attention to our $10.00 Railroad Watch. This watch is a 4 oz. silverine case, open face, dust proof, with a four full jewel, Berthiaume Bro's movement, will give watch on trial for 30 days. Call and examine at Berthiaume Bro's.

$30.00 buys a 6 oz. gold joints hunting case, beautifully engraved, with a fine H. H. Taylor Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$19.00 buys a 5 oz open face coin silver case, stem wind and setter, dust proof, with a fine movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bros.

$9.00 buys a good second hand coin silver watch, fine movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$13.00 buys a solid coin silver watch, fine movement; a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

WE would call especial attention to our Immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Rings. These rings are of the finest workmanship and latest designs. The settings are of diamond, Turquoise Amithyst, Topaz, Saphire, Pearls, Cameos, Intalio, Onyx, Garnets, Carbunkle. Brilliants, Emeralds, Tiger Eye, Etc. Our store has been beautifully fitted up, thoroughly lighted by day and evening, and we give polite attention to visitors as well as purchasers

Our second annual gift will be a handsome Gold Watch and chain, valued at $125. A ticket will be presented to every one buying a bill of goods amounting to $5 or more, and the watch given to the person holding the lucky number, at the drawing which takes place on Christmas day, 1885. Last year the watch was won by Mr. Chas. Lang, of Beltrami. The watch for our next drawing is now in our store and may be seen by any who desire it. Goods sent C. O. D. to intending buyers, with privilege of examination at express office, providing they pay express charges both ways. Our Repairing department is complete in every particular. We employ none but first-class mechanics and guarantee our work. Remember name and place,

BERTHIAUME BRO'S, Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

A Strong Ticket.

A Steuben County Boy Gets to the Front.

The Republican State Convention of New York placed in nomination the following excellent ticket, viz:

For Governor..............IRA DAVENPORT.
For Lieut. Governor..........GEN. CARR.
For Secretary of State...ANSON S. WOOD.
For Comptroller.........W. WADSWORTH.
For State Treasurer.......CHAS. ULRICH.
For Attorney General.....E. B. THOMAS.
State Engineer, W. P. VAN RENSSELEAR.

It is considered by well posted politicians to be a very strong ticket. The head, Mr. Ira Davenport, was born in Hornellsville, June 28, 1841. His father was Col Ira Davenport, the founder and endower of the Davenport home for orphan girls. He was educated at Haverling academy in Bath, and at Dr. Russell's collegiate school in New Haven. In 1876 he was active in the prospect for a soldiers' home, to which he contributed $5,000. In 1877 he was elected state senator over George B. Bradley by a plurality of 1,701. Two years previously Mr. Bradley had received 2,570 plurality. In 1879 he was re-elected by a plurality of 5,778. In 1881 the state convention nominated him for comptroller. He led all other candidates on the Republican state ticket, receiving 13,084 majority. Last year Mr. Davenport was elected to congress from the district composed of Steuben, Yates and Ontario, by a plurality of 3,610. Blaine, in the same counties, had 2,094. Mr. Davenport is a batchelor. His father made a fortune in the settlement of southern New York, and founded one of those wealthy and influential families which play so considerable a part in the life of the state. The money which the older Davenport made in selling groceries and shipping produce down the Tioga and Susquehanna was invested in Iowa lands, on which a city named after him now stands. The money left by his father has been increased by the conservative investments of the son, who has founded an orphan asylum, endowed a soldiers' home, and came to be known as a liberal, clear-headed public-spirited citizen. His education never went beyond the Goodrich grammar school in New Haven. His winters have been for some time spent in New York city.

To Rent.

About a half-dozen sleeping apartments, neatly furnished, to rent by the day, week or month. Terms reasonable. Apply to Charlie Seely, Second street, Crookston, Minn.

The Minneapolis papers are just now lauding the C. A. Pillsbury & Co., milling company to the skies. They report that the said company have just distributed the sum of $27,000 among their employees, that being a portion of the profits of their last year's business. How long ago was it that the saintly Pillsbury came through this country with a long array of figures calculated to prove to the farmers of the Red River Valley that they were actually doing their business at a loss? This $27,000 is said to be only

A PORTION

of the profits of one milling concern! Is it any wonder that the farmers who raised the wheat for the Pillsburys have not made a cent for the past two years? For two years the farmers have toiled early and late to raise their little crop of wheat and in the fall they have been told by the shark monopoly "there is too much wheat in the country for millers to make any money grinding it!"—and on the heels of these statements comes the Minneapolis papers with their brags of what great things C. A. Pillsbury Co., is doing for the laboring man! Is it STEALINGS they have thus divided? When a combination is made that forces the producer to sell the wheat at less than cost is that a fair business transaction or is it down right robbery! Do we live in a FREE country and suffer such damnable outrages? Are we men or mice to suffer such things again and again? Two years ago, No. 1 Hard wheat of extra quality was STOLEN upon the plea that it was "frosted!" Last year the plea was "over-production!" and yet the Minneapolis papers are bragging that one company distributed $27,000 (a PART of its profits) among its employes! If they could do that on last year's wheat what must their surplus have been for the year previous? Will the time ever come when the wheat raiser can obtain evenhanded justice in this country? If the farmers would only band together that time would soon come. If they would only remember the actions of these vampires who have fattened on the vitals of the producing classes they would never ship a bushel of wheat to Minneapolis until they could obtain what it is worth. Every farmer should ship to Duluth this fall, and forever after until these Minneapolis vampires are starving for our wheat and are willing to dole out a portion of those $27,000 to the producer.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans. [23-32] STEENERSON & MCCLANUS.

Horses' Tails.

A little skill and training on the part of the driver, will prevent annoyance and danger from the horse getting his tail over reins; and every horse should be especially broken to feel the rein beneath his tail, without any exhibition of nervousness. So sensitive is the tail, that if a horse has not been accustomed to feeling a rein under it, when it occurs for the first time, if spirited, prove fractious, and eved unmanageable. As it is an occurrence likely to happen at any time, every horse should be broken to it; that is, not only not to mind it, but not to turn his head, when he feels the pull upon one rein, which is intended to disengage it. In general, this is easily accomplished, and as this is the only inconvenience to the driver arising from long tails, we are particular in showing how both the annoyance and trouble from it may be avoided. The annoyance, which sometimes comes from mud or grit being splashed upon the tail, and then being flirted about by its switching, is avoided by tying the switch up in muddy weather. —American Agriculturist.

BUTTER MAKING.

The Iowa Homestead says: "Notwithstanding all that has been written in agricultural papers on the subject of butter making, farmers and their wives will insist on retaining the dash churn, and thus giving themselves extra trouble and damaging the quality of the butter. Once more we say, fire out every kind and quality of churn that has a dasher, or paddle, or anything inside. Use a box or barrel churn only. Use a thermometer, and learn by experience to use it right. Don't let your cream get too cold. Churn until the butter begins to come, about thirty-five minutes if you have everything right, and then put in cold water to reduce the temperature, then turn very slowly till the butter gathers, then run off your buttermilk and wash your butter in the churn. It should not be in a great mass, but in granules, like mustard seed or small wheat grains. After you have thus washed it take it out on a lever butter worker, salt to suit your taste and put away in a cool, clean place until you are ready to market it. Then work enough to incorporate the salt evenly without any streaks, and no more. By doing this you will be able to command full prices and save yourself lots of grief and mortification.

BUTTER AND CREAM.

There are 650 butter and cream factories in Iowa, 407 in Illinois, 180 in Wisconsin, 100 in Kansas, 100 in Minnesota, 61 in Missouri, 50 in Indiana and 40 in Nebraska—a total of 1,788 in eight States. The value of the dairy product of Iowa alone in 1884 was $50,000,000 and that of the United States was over $500,000,000. The value of the milch cows of the United States is estimated to be $700,000,000, which is more than the entire capital stock of all the national banks and trust companies in the whole country.

BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

CALL ON THE

C. H. SAAKE JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains

—IN—

Watches and Chains

☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine

Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor

Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies', Misses', Children and Gentlemen

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., OCTOBER 1.

Our Leading Industry.

Sauk Center Tribune: The State of Minnesota is already a great stock and dairy producer, and the day has come when the rough native cattle must give place to the high bred. There is no use to talk about the matter, the man who does not take the hint, give up wheat raising and go into stock raising with a view to introduce good blood, will be left hopelessly behind. This State in ten years will be at the head of the list as a stock raiser, and there is wealth and satisfaction in store for those who give their attention to this great leading industry.

The American Agriculturist for Oct. 1885.

Presents a large number of full-page and smaller engravings. D. D. T. Moore, discusses Civil Service on the Farm. Chester P. Dewey, gives us his experiences among the thrifty farmers along the Canada border. Joseph Harris discusses the Farm Supply of Nitrogen and Nitrates. Dr. Thurber gives a variety of seasonable articles having a horticultural bearing. A. W. Thornton, of Washington Territory, compares the feeding value of English beans and India corn. Henry Stewart discourses upon Southern Grasses. D. W. King furnishes a plan for a Village School House, with details of cost and construction. Col. Weld has an article on the Guernsey Cow, at home. The Household, Children and other departments present an unusual variety of matter, while the humbug exposures are enlivened by a short article from Anthony Comstock. Price $1.50 a year. Single numbers, 15 cts. Address Publishers American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

State Teachers' Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
St. Paul, Minn., August 17th, 1885.

An Institute for the County of Polk will be held at Crookston, one week, commencing Monday, October 12th, 1885. This institute is for you, teachers of the county, and it is important that you should all avail yourselves of its advantages. The State has made generous provision for the expenses, which are met without charge to you. It expects all teachers to respond promptly to this call, and gives the County Superintendent authority to close all schools which may be in session at the time.

To secure much benefit you should be present at the first lesson on Monday, and stay till the close of the session Friday evening. Those who come straggling along toward the close of the week will not be likely to take much interest or receive much profit. Come for work; come with a determined purpose to give strict attention to the exercises. Hear and see all you can. Remember all you can. Take notes, that when you reach home you may recall what you have heard.

ADVANCED WORK.

It is decided that, in institutes of sixty or more members, there shall be, for the morning session, a division into two classes, in order to meet the demand for advanced work.

EVENING EXERCISES.

Evening exercises, consisting of lectures, discussions and papers will be appointed for two or three evenings of the week.

All necessary provision for the accommodation of teachers will be made by the County Superintendent; to whom all correspondence should be directed.

D. L. KIEHLE,
Supt. Public Instruction.
[22-tf] V. D. CARRUTH,
County Superintendent of Schools.

This is for Farmers.

Roller Mill "A" at Red Lake Falls is now running, and farmers wanting grinding etc., done, will do well by calling there, where they will be promptly and well attended to by

[22-25] CARL KRETZSCHMAR.

LOST.

In this city, on Friday last, a small yellow cow, grade Jersey. White spot in forehead. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to E. Phillips, Crookston, Minn. [21-23]

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

M. Gjerberg, Main Street, opposite Cowing Bros., do all kinds of chemical cleaning, fitting, pressing, in the best manner at the lowest prices. I guarantee satisfaction, and invite the same patronage that I had at my former place on Broadway. [23-24]

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings has just received a complete stock of fall and winter millinery, comprising all the latest shapes in straw and felt, also the largest assortment of birds, plumage, feathers and tinsel novelties, and will continue to sell at her usual low prices. [22-23]

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Sept. 28th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Edward	Nye, Albert
———, Charles J	Sharpe, Lina
Hoel, Anton G	Todd, N P
McCluah, Joseph R—2	Voight, Hans J.
Moe, Lars H	

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Polk County,—ss. In Probate Court. In the matter of the estate of Jorgen Knutsen, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Asjer T. Knutsen, of Polk County, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Jorgen Knutsen, late of said county, on the 21st day of August A. D. 1884, at the town of Hubbard, in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Asjer T. Knutsen, granted: It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 5th day of October A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Crookston, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 16th day of September A. D. 1885. By the Court,
[SEAL.] ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[21-23] Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court. A. D. Stephens vs. Francis Higgins.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution of transcript to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of A. D. Stephens and against Francis Higgins, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The fractional northeast one fourth (¼) of Section (6,) Town one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48.) And that I shall, on Saturday, the 10 day of October A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, Francis Higgins, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the eighteenth day of August 1885, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 21st 1885.
PIERCE & WILKENSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court 11th Judicial District. Gunil Larson, plaintiff vs. Nicolay P. Nelson, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Gunil Larson and against Nicolay P. Nelson, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The southwest one fourth (¼) of Section four (4) town one hundred and forty-nine, (149) Range forty-five (45) west, and the south fifty feet (50 feet) of lot number two (No. 2) block twenty-nine (29) in the townsite of Crookston, and lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in block eleven (11) in Sampson's Woodland Addition to the city of Crookston, and that I shall, on Saturday, the tenth day of October, A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Nicolay P. Nelson, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to five thousand fifteen dollars and 20 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the seventeenth day of April 1882, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 26th, 1885.
H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
[18-24] Sheriff, Polk Co., Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication September 10th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Forjet and wife, Tergille Forjet, Mortgagors, to John Rhodes, Mortgagee, dated the 23d day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1882, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 531 to 533, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-one dollars, ($641.00) and also forty-one and 30-100 dollars, ($41.30,) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said John Rhodes mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Friday the 30th day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter (e½ of sw¼) and lots three (3,) and four (4,) of Section thirty (30,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated September 1st, 1885.
JOHN RHODES,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [20-26]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 30th, 1885, viz: JOSEPH CORBIN, H'd No. 10,020, for the ne¼ S. 33, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Lecuyer, Peter Lecuyer, Ephraim Trumbull, and John B. Carl, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 31st, 1885, viz: LARS ARNESEN, H'd No. 9,283, for the nw¼ S. 27, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Opheim, Iver J. Ingebrigtson, Jacob Aldal and Ole Opheim, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 16th, 1885, viz: L. C. COUVRETTE, H'd No. 10,[illegible], for the ne¼ S. 32, T. 148, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jas. Generdux, Damas Ladouce, L. Duval, Jr., and Jas. Larivere, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[20-25] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 5th, 1885, viz: LOUIS FUDKAN, Pre. D. S. No. [illegible] for the sw¼ S. 18, T. [illegible], R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Addard Fontaine, Joseph Lecuyer, Cezaire Gervais and Joseph Bacon, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Calvin B. Palmer, Att'y.

PUBLIC SALE AT AUCTION!

In order to settle the estate of M. Graver, deceased, and party in interest in the

GREAT KEYSTONE FARM

Five miles west of Euclid, Minn., I will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, commencing at 10 a. m.

Wednesday, October 7th,

The following described property, to-wit:

- 49 head Choice Work Horses and Brood Mares.
- 3 Colts.
- 89 head Extra Large Work Mules.
- 35 head Milch Cows.
- 1 Durham Bull.
- 38 head of Cattle, mostly grades.
- 80 head Hogs and Shoats.
- 3 Steam Threshing Engines
- 3 Separators for the same.
- 34 Self-Binding Harvesters.
- 16 Seeders.
- 47 Harrows.
- 10 Lumber Wagons, complete.
- 30 Lumber Wagon gears.
- 37 Sulky Plows, with breaking attachments.
- 2 Buggies.
- 10 setts Bob Sleds.
- 9 Road Scrapers.
- 6 Mowers. 4 Hay Rakes.
- 25 Hay Racks.
- 1 Roller. 5 Wood Racks. 3 Carts.
- 1 Feed Mill, with horse power.
- 1 Platform Scale. 1 Counter.
- 1 New Era Grader. 950 Grain Sacks.
- 1 sett Blacksmithing Tools, complete.
- 72 sett Double Harness.
- Fixtures for stables and granary. Household Furniture for three large houses, and a thousand other useful articles too numerous to mention.

Trains on the St. P., M. & M. Railway, leave Crookston at 7 a. m. for Euclid, and return in the evening. Parties attending the sale will be conveyed by teams from Euclid to the Keystone Farm, free, after arrival of trains from the south! Terms of sale will be cash!

M. R. BROWN, Auctioneer.
A. F. BROOKS, Administrator.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 65 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

Second Street Bakery

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMONADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Crawford & Son

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

THE

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 20 a m
8 05 "	Minneapolis	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 32 p m
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 51 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 36 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 23 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 43 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 27 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 51 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Jc	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 11 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 23 "	Ojata	3 09 "
1 09 } "		2 25 }
1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 25 } D
1 41 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 [illegible] "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:05 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:03 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY.
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me
C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 8, 1885. NO. 24

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch.....	.40	$1.00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 00	$ 6 00
1 inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches....	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches....	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches....	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches....	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column..	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100.00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

The Fiendish Flames.

Grand Forks Herald: Mark Williams, a farmer of Bartlett, returned home today with a sad and heavy heart. Forty-eight hours ago he was a wealthy man. His broad and fertile acres had produced abundantly and he harvested about 9,000 bushels of wheat upon which he looked and rejoiced. He had a home, machinery, stock and all the adjuncts of a prosperous farm, and had just paid out $500 for a steam thresher. The fierce prairie fires came and swept it all away in a few hours. Everything lies in ruins, and he returns sadly to begin again at the bottom round. It is estimated that the fires in the past week have swept away a million bushels of wheat in Dakota.

Curing Corn Fodder.

A correspondent of the Elmira Husbandman says that many a farmer whose heart has been glad over a handsome crop of corn fodder, has later found grief in discovering mould and decay unexpectedly, as a result of bad curing. But the curing can be done so thoroughly as to avoid this. The best way is to bind the bundles when it is cut, and place these in shocks of seven each. Here they may stand for three weeks, when they should be put in shape for wintering. A large mass of fodder either in a stack or mow is almost sure to heat and spoil. Let the shocks be brought to some high and dry grass spot, near the stock barn, and be set two together, here to remain until they are cut up or fed. On grass the butts will not freeze fast. The double shocks should be kept together with willow or straw bands, and if closely tied will stand until wanted. In hauling to this wintering ground, the shocks can be handled whole and in an upright position usually.

Applying Manure.

The best way to apply barn manure to corn, says the Country Gentleman, is to spread it evenly on the grass sod the previous autumn, or else draw it out and spread it as fast as it is formed in winter. Then turn it under with the sod before planting. The autumn and winter rains carry the soluble and enriching portions down among the grass roots, diffuse them through the soil, and when inverted, the young corn derives full benefit from them. If not applied till spring for any crop, it is most effective on plowed land; the manure is then thoroughly broken up and intermixed with the soil by repeated harrowings. This treatment does well for oats. A moderate manuring for wheat is given with well rotten manure, well broken up; spread the surface after the last plowing, and then harrow it well. Commercial fertilizers are best when applied in the spring to spring crops, and in nearly all cases are most beneficial used broadcast. For wheat they are applied at sowing.

Shrunken Grain.

Boston Cultivator: A larger proportion than usual of wheat grown this year has a shrunken berry, which detracts largely from its flouring value. This shrunken grain has a proportionally heavier hull, and more of the gluten, with less starch in its composition. Much of the extra hard wheat grown in the northwest has so shrunken a berry that an eastern farmer would be ashamed to offer in the market. It has, however, sold higher than the softer, starchy wheats, and is preferred by millers for making the best new process flour, though it will not make so many pounds per bushel. It seems now that most of our eastern wheats have a shrunken berry, which looks very like the northwestern spring wheats. Let us see whether millers and other buyers will stand by their decisions of two or three years ago, that these shrunken grains make the best flour.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus.

[28-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

FARMERS'

AUCTION SALE!

At Daoust's Stables, in Carman,

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1885.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE A LOT OF

GOOD WORK HORSES, MULES, COWS, YOUNG STEERS, AND A NUMBER OF CHOICE

Grade Holstein Bull Calves,

A number of the cows to be offered have been served by

EVERETT!

A thoroughbred HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL, one of the best of his kind ever brought to the county.

This is Strictly a Farmers' Sale

And every farmer is cordially invited to bring in anything he wishes to sell, machinery, stock, or anything else. It will be sold on Commission on any terms he shall dictate. The Horses, Mules, Young Cattle and Grades mentioned above have already been pledged, and will be there, and it is expected that there will be also Grade Jerseys and Grade Polled Angus. Terms made known as each animal or article is put up.

M. R. BROWN,

Auctioneer.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON - - - MINN
Will attend to all professionale calls promptly

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. - MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Keystone House,
EUCLID, MINN.
Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.
[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

Commercial Hotel,
S. P. NORTON Proprietor.
SECOND STREET, - - CROOKSTON MINN
First-class in all respects. Terms reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING .... NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 5,575
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,
Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., OCTOBER 8.

'ROUND HOME.

If you want to buy cheap go to Hack & Gallasch'.

The little folks enjoyed a pleasant dance at I. U. Jennings' on Saturday evening of last week.

Will Carlton was down from Angus on Tuesday and reports crops of first quality in that vicinity.

Stanton & Co. are making a big showing on the packing house. It will soon be ready for business,

The public well, corner of Fletcher and Main streets, is about completed and will soon be ready for business.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on GOOD security.
[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

While other localities have been having snow, Polk County enjoyed a warm, refreshing shower on Tuesday night.

Snow was reported at Glyndon and Barnesville on Monday. Who would live in such a cold country anyhow?

One large and one small second hand parlor coal stove can be bought of I. U. Jennings very cheap. [24-25]

Largest stock of Blankets, Quilts and Flannels, at Hack & Gallasch'.

A. R. Jones has gone to Duluth where he will remain for awhile and perhaps permanently, if he finds it to his advantage.

Flanders & Arnold have commenced work on the new masonic hall. They will fit it up for occupancy at an early day.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & McMANUS.

No delay in getting a loan from Christianson & Melgaard, if the security is first-class. Terms not better, but EQUAL to the best.

Chas. Truax took a slice out of his knee with a hand-ax on Wednesday, while at work on the new packing house. He will doubtless go on the dry decks for repairs awhile.

Wood for sale, by Hack & Gallasch.

Tollef Farden, the Tilden boomer, was in the city on a boom on Monday. Tollef says the quality of wheat is A No. 1 out there, but the quantity not so great as in former years.

Ed Smith is off for a furlough of a few weeks duration. He is "going back to Georgia"—not exactly, but to Kankakee, Ill., to see the old folks at home. May he have a pleasant visit.

I. U. Jennings has houses and room to rent at all times. [23-24]

Mrs. John Hack, Sr., and her sister, Miss Jennie Gallasch, of Red Wing, are in the city visiting with the members of the firm of Hack & Gallasch. (And the boys sell goods just as cheaply.)

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.
23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

C. E. Sawyer and Geo. Tunnell having purchased the Favorite Rink, gave a grand opening last week. It will be open occasionally until cold weather, then probably every evening except Sunday.

If you have a good farm and want a loan, without waiting for eastern parties to pass on your application, apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD.

If you hear a wild goose talking pretty loud out on the street, don't get excited, grab your gun, go out and—make a fool of yourself. It may be only Andrew Eiken talking turkey through a goose quill.

John McKenzie returned from Duluth last week and will make his headquarters hereafter in this city. He will buy wheat for a Duluth firm and farmers will do well to see him before consummating sales.

M. Gjerberg, Main Street, opposte Cowing Bros., do all kinds of chemical cleaning, fitting, pressing, in the best manner at the lowest prices. I guarantee satisfaction, and invite the same patronage that I had at my former place on Broadway. [23-24]

Mrs. John Cromb and Mrs. J. Bunnell came near being the victims of a serious accident last Wednesday. They were crossing the bridge to Sampson's Addition and met a number of cattle on the bridge. In the jam the horse and carriage was nearly crowded off the bridge and but for the commendable pluck and presence of mind of Mrs. Cromb would have been. She kept perfect control of her wits and the horse and made him keep on the bridge and pull them out in safety. Since then a good railing has been put on either side of the bridge.

Hack & Gallasch' Cheap Store is on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

An accident occurred to Robinson's circus, on Sunday morning, about seven miles west of Fergus Falls, by which five men were killed and several more seriously injured. The circus train was traveling in sections, when, while going up a grade, four cars broke loose and on running back collided with the rear train. The wreck was cleared and the circus arrived at Fergus Falls about 8 a. m. It is said that Robinson will bring suit against the N. P. company for heavy damages.

All subscribers to Farm, Stock and Home will find it to their advantage to renew through us.

Conductor Dunn's wife and little daughter have arrived for a visit with friends in the city.

Ye festive wild goose has been winging his way southward during the past week in quest of overcoat and mittens.

The Sherman house, at Fargo, was totally destroyed by fire last week. The Argus building had a close call but missed fire.

Wm. Wylia was in from Black River last week. He reports active operations commenced on the new sidetrack. An elevator is to be erected at once.

August Walters has the boss business in the shape of a faucet which is warranted to draw the stuffin out of a beer barrel just too quick for any use. Rather too handy we should say.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Davidson returned to their home, on Monday, after a brief but pleasant visit visit in our city. They were much pleased with what they saw of Crookston and its society.

Wheat at Grand Forks was selling at $1 per bushel on Friday and Saturday last, owing to a bit of competition between buyers. Let the good work go on until there is not a bushel to be had short of $1.

Conductor J. B. Copeland, A. N. Davidson and Fred Durand took a hunt last week in the Devil's Lake country, returning Saturday evening laden with the spoils of the chase! Query: Did they?

Fred Boisvert was brought before Esq. Palmer on Monday charged with appropriating $90 unto his own use which $90 belonged to the other fellow. Failing to substantiate the charge the prisoner was discharged.

The Baptist sociable at Carman last Friday evening was a very enjoyable affair. The pastor Mr. Roberts, is making arrangements to leave soon. Mr. R. is one of the oldest pastors in the city and everybody will be sorry to see him go—Democrats and all.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

A number of our friends have recently called and left substantial tokens of their regards in the form of paid up subscriptions. Thanks. We do not want our farmer friends to sell all their wheat to pay up subscriptions to the JOURNAL but when they have the change handy we will appreciate it if they will drop in and square up.

Mine host Hiligros was in from Fosston on Tuesday. He says the Thirteen is booming in anticipation of the coming of Jim Hill's road which they think is a dead sure thing. Well, one thing is sure. A road is the one thing needful for them. They have the country fast enough and only need a road to develop its immense resources.

Farmers should be sure that their wheat has passed safely through the sweat before they thresh otherwise they will miss it largely. Three or four weeks at least should be allowed for this process. One can easily ascertain whether his wheat has passed through the sweat by running a rake handle or a fork handle into the stack and leaving it there for half or three-quarters of an hour. If upon withdrawal the handle is found to be perfectly dry the wheat is ready to thresh but if it be damp or wet it is not yet through the sweating process and should have more time. Great losses may be sustained by too great haste in this particular.

Meat Coming Down.

We don't know as this will affect the price any, but the fact that Steege has lowered his floor two feet brings his meat down that much, anyhow.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Hack & Gallasch are receiving goods daily. It will pay you to get their prices before buying elsewhere, Try us for luck!

The following action was taken at a meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of this city, held on the 5th of October.

WHEREAS we have been pained to learn of the sudden death at Folkstone, England, of Mr. John Tapley who was one of the principal stock-holders and a Director of this bank.

RESOLVED that it becomes our duty to bear testimony to the many sterling qualities possessed by him, and also to express our realization of the great loss which his death will occasion among all of his acquaintances and associates both in his social and business relations. Always active in whatever he undertook, his presence and aid in any undertaking was a very desirable object, and greatly added to the chances of success. For all his life until the last few months he was seldom found idle, and it was his nature to be always on the alert and to be vigorously pushing toward whatever end he might have in view. Suffering from the heart difficulty, which finally caused his death, he was obliged to take a rest from business the past spring, and while absent among his old relatives and friends, and near his birthplace, with the hope of regaining his health, his life work ceased.

RESOLVED, that we hereby desire to express to his wife and family our sincere sympathy in their great bereavment, and for this purpose desire that a copy of this action be forwarded to Mrs. Tapley and that it also be published in the Crookston papers.

His Name was Dennis.—But the Proof was Lacking.

Dennis Lebay was arrested at Beltrami on Saturday by special constable, Ed. Strader, charged with stealing a shot gun and brought before Justice Palmer for examination. Owing to the "dryness of the atmosphere"—(doubtless) the case was postponed and Dennis was placed in durance vile—or as some call it, the county jail—the meanwhile. On Monday morning, BRIGHT and early he was brought into the temple of justice, where the fact was developed that the gun had been found in his possession but as no one had seen him take it the charge missed fire and Dennis went off half cocked. (P. S. It is said that he remedied this latter defect before he left the city.)

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS.

Wheat No. 1 Hard 71 cents.

No. 1 Northern 67. A little spurt was caused by 74 cent wheat which has fallen off as soon as wheat began to decline. There has been quite an increase in delivery this week but very few are selling. Farmers are very evidently determined to hold for better prices which is as it should be. As soon as the fact becomes known buyers will offer up. We look for a rise before the 15th.

FLOUR—$2.75, $2.55, $2.30 and $1.25.

GRAHAM—$2.50.

BRAN—$10 per ton. Shorts $11.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

POTATOES—35 cents. Cabbage 5 and 8 cents per Hd.

HAY—$5 and $6 per ton.

BARLEY—But little offered; 45 to 50 for No. 2 as to quality.

OATS—Slow at 35 cents.

CROOKSTON, Oct. 1, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL: One year ago I unfortunately identified a man whom I had not known but a few weeks, and by request signed a draft of one thousand dollars, which, rather than go to law, I paid. Since that time a number of such men as Mr. McGrew, editor of the Crookston Chronicle, have taken pains, by libelous representations, to financially damage me. In his last issue he makes a groundless and FALSE charge. He does not even take pains to inquire if what he is telling is true or not. On the very day he published his sketch I saw him on Broadway, in Crookston, and I believe he saw me, also. I have paid my debts so far and satisfactorily, I think, as any man, and still have means to settle all my accounts; at least I hope so, as it will so put my enemies to shame, should they have any left. I feel they lack shame as much as I do funds, at any rate. I hope Mr. McGrew will have candor enough to retract any false statements he has made; and should I make up my mind to go away from home, or move away, and he wishes to know where I am going, if he will take the trouble to inquire of me I will give him the desired information, and make no reflections on himself, family or brother.

SEWALL P. NORTON.

Vaccination for Lumbermen.

RED WING, Minn., Sept. 23, 1885.

EDITOR POLK COUNTY JOURNAL:

Will you permit me to use your columns to call the attention of all firms sending men into the woods this fall or winter to the imperative necessity of insisting upon vaccination and re-vaccination as preventative of small pox. The disease is in Canada, and even nearer, and among the classes from whom many of the men who work in the camps come. So far as possible every firm will be written from this office. The matter is so important as to justify us in asking that the greatest publicity be given to this request.

Yours Truly,
CHARLES N. HEWITT, M. D.,
Sec'y and Ex-Officio, State Board of Health.

BURT'S SHOES,
AT
FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

Times are brightening up in the Northwest. There is nothing surer than this, and all should take courage in this fact, and confidently look for a new era, the dawn of which is at hand. There is not a farmer in this county with any energy whatever so deeply involved that he cannot relieve himself. Last fall it was impossible for a farmer to make a loan sufficient to tide him over without having to pay an exhorbitant bonus—so heavy that no man of common business sense would attempt it. This fall money is seeking investment on good security with no bonus at all, and while the interest is pretty steep, ten per cent—yet a farmer can pay that and live, and when the farming community is prosperous, business flourishes and the business man prospers. However, because times are brightening, is no reason why farmers should rush recklessly into an extravagant style of living, and the wise man will not do it. He will go slow until he is entirely out of debt and is in shape to hold his wheat or sell, just as the market is to suit him, or otherwise. This time is coming and coming soon, and when it does come we shall hear no more of these stealings in wheat-buying, for the farmer will be—as he should be, INDEPENDENT. We could help matters in this particular this fall if every farmer would hold his wheat. If you must borrow a little money to meet running expenses, do so, and hold the wheat until the buyers begin to bid up for it. Wheat last week went up to one dollar, and it seems to have started a big stream. It is now settling back and farmers should shut off the stream. It is but a question of time when one dollar per bushel will be the regular price in this market, and that time will come very soon if no wheat comes in. Last fall no kind of a combination of circumstances could have raised wheat to the dollar mark. And there is another feature of better times. We think that wheat raising for a few years will be a good thing, and that we shall see more prosperous times within the next few years than we ever have before.

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago.]11-tf]

To Rent.

About a half-dozen sleeping apartments, neatly furnished, to rent by the day, week or month. Terms reasonable. Apply to Charlie Seely, Second street, Crookston, Minn.

Don't be Bamboozled!

If your security is No. 1, we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.
[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.
[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Oct. 5th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Charles S
Bracken, Mary
Erickson, Biorn
Felton, Daniel
Holly, Mrs Erin
Nass, S
Letewdre, Arthur
Ostberg, Mrs Brila C
Peterson, Amanda
Sandle, Hans G

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

Peck's Sun,
MILWAUKEE WIS.

GEO. W. PECK,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Funniest Paper in America

What Vaccination is to small-pox, Peck's Sun is to the blues..

Peck's Sun
Is one of the most widely read and popular papers in the country to-day, and stands without a peer in its specialty.

The Originator of the celebrated
BAD BOY PAPERS.

Specimen copies free to any address. Bear in mind that by sending a Postal Card to this office, a sample copy of Peck's Sun will be mailed you free. Don't neglect to send at once, and tell your neighbors to.

$1 worth of fun for 1c.

Address GEORGE L. LORD, Business Manager, Milwaukee, Wis. [23-25]

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronag
OF ALL.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

[First publication Oct. 8th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. The State of Minnesota, to John Sommers, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 20th day of October 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to E. M. Walsh in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said E. M. Walsh for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 8th day of October A. D. 1885.

[24-27] GEO. H. PALMER, Justice of the Peace.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 6th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on November 14th, 1885, viz: HERRICK C. SCRIBNER, H'd No. 3,463, for the nw¼ S. 31, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. H. Mason, N. P. Stone, George Hoet and John Chilback, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[24-29] JOHN CROMB, Register.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.
G. S. BARNES & CO.,
Grain Shippers
And Commission Merchants,
DULUTH, - - - MINN
Cash advances on consignments.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

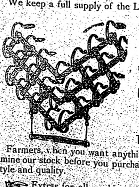
MONEY TO LOAN
$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands,
$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property.
Cash Paid for School Bonds.
Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUIDING PAPER,
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

HACK & GALLASCH,
The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.
DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.
THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.
Corner of Main and Second Sts.
IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.
Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.
I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and omestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALERS IN
Farm Machinery



We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder.
Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.
☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS BULLETIN.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

THIS is a maxim which should apply to all classes of trade, but especially to the Jewelry business, where there are so many opportunities for misrepresenting the value and quality of goods. There is no class of goods that people know so little about as watches, diamonds and jewelry. In making purchases they must rely almost entirely upon the integrity of the person they are buying from. If he has a desire to deal honestly with his customers the goods purchased will be as represented, and the customer, finding this to be a fact, will be sure to return when he requires anything else in that line.

This is the principle upon which we have always conducted our business, and it is to this fact that we attribute a large share of our success. WE WARRANT EVERY ARTICLE WE SELL! We never make a statement that we are not prepared to back, and we now say that we have the Largest and Most Complete Stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware northwest of Chicago. These goods, which are fresh and new, of the most stylish designs, and in every way first-class, were purchased in New York at very low prices. For this reason WE WILL GUARANTEE OUR PRICES TO BE AS LOW AS ANY EASTERN HOUSE, no matter where it is located. Among the many bargains which we offer our customers are the following, which we think will be conclusive evidence that what we say is true.

GOLD WATCHES!

$45.00 buys a beautiful gold watch, stem wind and setter, finely engraved with a fine full jewel Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$65.00 buys a fine hunting case gold watch, stem wind and setter, plain engine turned, 67 dwt. case 14 K. with a fine full jewel movement, well worth $100.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$33.50 buys a fine boss filled case richly engraved with a fine Berthiaume Bro's movement well worth $65.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$41.50 buys a fine solid gold case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setter, a gem, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$50.00 buys an extra fine case plain center for monogram, solid 14 K. stem wind and setter, Berthiaume Bro's movement, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$17.50 buys a fine boss filled case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement well worth $75.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$46.00 buys a fine solid gold case, stem wind and setter fine Berthiaume Bro's. movement warranted to be well worth $75.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$57.50 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter, 64 dwt. case set with platinum, with a fine full jewel movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$45.00 buys a fine Louis 14th box case, stem wind and setter, richly engraved and a fine Berthiaume Bro's. movement, warranted to be worth $76.50, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$34.00 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter, fine Elgin movement, plain engine turn, warranted a fine time piece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$37.50 buys a fine boss filled case, stem wind and setter, finely engraved, fine Elgin movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$47.00 buys a fine engraved, solid gold case, stem wind and setter, fine movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$40.00 buys a fine solid gold case, this watch at $65.00 would be a bargain, with a fine full jewel movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$90.00 buys a fine 14 K. gold case, 67 dwt. case finely engraved and a fine Waltham movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$105.00 buys a 70 dwt. solid 14 K. case, plain engine turn, with a fine full jewel Berthiaume Bro's. movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$30.00 buys a fine solid gold case, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement and would be a bargain at $55.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$45.00 buys a fine solid gold case, stem wind and setter, beautifully engraved, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$43.00 buys a lady's beautiful box case gold watch, finely engraved, fine lady Elgin movement well worth $70.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$35.00 buys a solid 14 K. gold case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setter, fine lady Elgin movement, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$55.00 buys a ladies Louis 14th box case, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement, a bargain, call in and be convinced at Berthiaume Bro's.

$65.00 buys a lady's beautiful shell case solid 14 K. case, stem wind and setter, fine lady Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$10.00 buys a lady's beautiful gold watch, key wind, warranted a fine time piece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$35.00 buys a solid 14 K. case, stem wind and setter, beautifully engraved, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$50.00 buys a beautiful solid 14 K. gold case, finely engraved, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement, call in and examined, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$40.00 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter fine Elgine movement, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$30.00 buys lady's fine solid gold watch, with a fine Elgin movement, stem wind and setter, beautifully engraved case, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$65.00 buys a lady's beautiful 8 size box case solid 14 K. stem wind and setter, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$55.00 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter beautifully engraved, well worth $75.00 at Berthiaume Bro's.

$61.00 buys a beautiful Louis 14th box case, solid 14 K. case, richly engraved, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

We have 100 others of which we have no room to describe, of all kinds and styles, from $5.00 to $150, both hunting and open case, with Elgin, Waltham, Springfield, Rockford and Berthiaume Bro's movements, and can say that our stock of chains, both solid gold and plated, Ladies' Jewelry, Bracelets, Bar Pins, Ear Drops, &c., cannot be beat, both in style and prices, west of Chicago. Our stock of Clocks consists of all makes and grades, from $1 alarm to $85 French marble clock; also an immense stock of Silverware of all makes and grades, and a call to our establishment will convince you of the facts.

SILVER WATCHES!

$14.50 buys a 4 oz. coin silver case watch, a fine full jewel Elgin movement, warranted a fine timekeeper, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$17.50 buys a 5 oz. coin silver case, fine full jewel, Elgin movement, stem winder and setter, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$13.75 buys a 4 oz. coin silver case, open face stem winder and setter, fine movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$18.25 buys a beautiful open face, coin silver case, stem winder and setter, solid gold hinges, dust proof, with a Berthiaume Bro's movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$17.25 buys a fine 4 oz. railroad watch solid coin silver, stem winder and setter, fine full jewel, Elgin movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$22.50 buys a 5 oz. patent dust proof case, solid coin silver, stem winder and setter, four full jewel, Berthiaume Bro's movement, well worth $30. A bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$12.00 buys a 3 oz. solid coin silver case, with a fine Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$14.00 buys a solid 4 oz. silver case, stem wind and setter, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$16.50 buys a 4 oz. solid coin silver case, stem wind and setter, fine Waltham movement, dust proof. A bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$15.00 buys a 4 oz. silver case stem wind and setter, dust proof, fine Elgin movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$5.00 buys a good second hand hunting case silver watch, warranted a fine timepiece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$7.50 buys a fine second hand hunting case silver watch, fine full jewel, warranted; a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$6.75 buys a good time piece, solid coin silaer, fine movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$13.50 buys a 4 oz. hunting case, stem wind and setter, fine movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$15.00 buys a 4 oz. coin silver case, fine movement, stem wind and setter, warranted a fine time piece; call and be convinced, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$25.00 buys a fine 5 oz. coin silver case, solid 14 K. gold joints, patent dust proof case, stem wind and setter, with a fine full jewel movemedt, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$20.00 buys a fine 4 oz. coin silver case, solid gold joints, stem wind and setter, fine movement, warranted a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$27.50 buys a beautiful 5 oz. coin silver case, dust proof, patent hinges; adjusted to heat, cold and position, with a fine full jewel Elgin movement; would be a bargain at $40. Call and see for yourself, at Berthiaume Bros.

$13.00 buys a 3 oz. coin silver case, fine movement, dust proof case; warranted a good timepiece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

We call special attention to our $10.00 Railroad Watch. This watch is a 4 oz. silverine case, open face, dust proof, with a four full jewel, Berthiaume Bro's movement, will give watch on trial for 30 days. Call and examine at Berthiaume Bro's.

$30.00 buys a 6 oz. gold joints hunting case, beautifully engraved, with a fine H. H. Taylor Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$19.00 buys a 5 oz open face coin silver case, stem wind and setter, dust proof, with a fine movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bros.

$9.00 buys a good second hand coin silver watch, fine movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$13.00 buys a solid coin silver watch, fine movement; a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

WE would call especial attention to our Immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Rings. These rings are of the finest workmanship and latest designs. The settings are of diamond, Turquoise Amithyst, Topaz, Saphire, Pearls, Cameos, Intalio, Onyx, Garnets, Carbunkle. Brilliants, Emeralds, Tiger Eye, Etc. Our store has been beautifully fitted up, thoroughly lighted by day and evening, and we give polite attention to visitors as well as purchasers

Our second annual gift will be a handsome Gold Watch and chain, valued at $125. A ticket will be presented to every one buying a bill of goods amounting to $5 or more, and the watch given to the person holding the lucky number, at the drawing which takes piace on Christmas day, 1885. Last year the watch was won by Mr. Chas. Lang, of Beltrami. The watch for our next drawing is now in our store and may be seen by any who desire it. Goods sent C. O. D. to intending buyers, with privilege of examination at express office, providing they pay express charges both ways. Our Repairing department is complete in every particular. We employ none but first-class mechanics and guarantee our work. Remember name and place,

BERTHIAUME BRO'S, Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

Contest sustained against a party who had purchased relinquishment of entry and instituted a contest against the same, with a view of holding land until he could at some future time, enter it for speculative purposes. (Hawkey vs. Schlick. Acting Secretary. Sept. 3d, 1885.)

HOMESTEADS.

Claimant having voted in a distant town during his alleged residence on land and testified before a Court of Justice that his home was there, his entry should be cancelled, especially in view of the fact that he only made occasional visits to the land. (Fagan vs. Jaran. Acting Secretary. Sept. 2d, 1885.)

2d. Settlement upon land within the exterior boundaries of a private land claim made prior to final approval of a survey excluding such land is illegal. Entries inadvertantly allowed upon such lands reserve the tracts from other appropriation. (Murphy et. al., vs. Howe. Acting Secretary. Aug. 24th, 1885.)

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

Technicel objections should not be permitted to deprive Indians of Michigan of treaty rights. (Acting Secretary. August 24th, 1885.)

TIMBER CULTURE.

A party will not be allowed to make second entry upon showing that he made his first entry without examining the land and upon false representations of an agent. (Exparte Duncan. Acting Secretary. August 31st, 1885.)

MINERALS.

Land department is not estopped from inquiring into the validity of a mining claim by a decision of the courts on an adverse claim in favor of the applicant for patent. (Becharts et. al., vs. Sizer. Acting Com'r. Sept. 1st, 1885.)

2d. Issuance of patent may be proceeded with by land office upon failing of waver of adverse claim without inquiring whether the suit instituted thereon has been dismissed. Inacuracies in surveys may be corrected by examinations through office of Surveyor General. (St. Lawrence Mf'g Co. vs. Albion Mf'g Co. Sec'y. Aug. 27, 1885.)

PRE-EMPTIONS.

A party who presents a relinquishment of entry with application to make a homestead entry has a superior right to a settler, being a tresspasser at date of relinquishment. (Fulton vs. Price. Secretary. Aug. 28th, 1885.)

2d. Sale of land after final proof no evidence of fraud. (Mosley vs. Barrows. Acting Sec'y. Sept. 1st, 1885.)

Holsteins in the West.

It pays farmers and dairymen to breed Holstein cattle, says a writer in the Farmers' Call.

I am personally acquainted with many farmers and dairymen in the Eastern States, also in the west, and I have taken pains to inquire as to the profits compared with raising other breeds of cattle. Every breeder of Holstein cattle assures me that he made more profit from his investment in this breed than he did from any other. Farmers and dairymen who buy good registered bulls, claim a profit every year on the investment—from two to three hundred per cent. This may seem unreasonable, but it is true. For example, every practical dairyman who keeps a registered bull soon procures a set of grade Holstein cows, and with such cows he is in shape to make money, as they will produce a large flow of milk and he will have an unusual amount of dairy products to sell. Then, again, if he has more grade cows than he cares to keep, he can sell them readily, and at good paying prices, as grade Holsteins milk nearly as well as full bloods, and they make the best family or town cow in the world.

[First publication Oct. 8th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. The State of Minnesota, to P. J. Wright, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 29th day of October 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to E. M. Walsh in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said E. M. Walsh for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 8th day of October A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER,
Justice of the Peace.

[21-27]

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me
C. M. OHL
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 8th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Helge Olson, mortgagor, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the first day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the first day of September A. D. 1881, at 1:05 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 249 and 250 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty and 68-100 dollars ($560.68) and also twenty-nine and 26-100 dollars ($29.26) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises with $2.98 interest from date of payment to the date of this notice, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 21st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast (se¼) of Section six (6,) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey thereof.

Dated October 1st, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
[24-30]

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

BEFORE BUYING A
WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,
OR ANY ARTICLE OF
JEWELRY,
CALL ON THE
C. H. SAAKE JEWELER
Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains
—IN—
Watches and Chains

☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES
For Ladies', Misses',
Children and Gentlemen

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.
Geo. G. Macdonell.

TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜
TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

City and County Directory.

☞ We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb	Register.
L. K. Aaker	Receiver.

Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson	Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge	Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halvor Steenerson	Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning	Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire	Auditor.
O. H. Lucken	Treasurer.
W. F. Zwickey	Sheriff.
John Paterson	Register of Deeds.
John Leo	Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh	Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague	Judge of Probate.
V. D. Carruth	Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hattestad	Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery	Surveyor.
H. Shephard	Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist	Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d "	Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d "	Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th "	Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th "	East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor	R. J. Montague
Recorder	John Moser
Treasurer	A. C. Cowing
Justices	G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables	H. Shepard, E. Charbonneau.
City Attorney	Wm. Watts
City Engineer	E. C. Davis
Marshal	J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward	L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d "	Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d "	Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th "	R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large	J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.

C. H. MIX, M. W.

F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meet in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.

T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.

O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.

J. B. NYE, N. G.

R. C. BURKHARDT, R. S.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.

T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.

JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.

W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.

GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 25, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.

C. W. BARNES, C. C.

W. D. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

State Teachers' Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
St. Paul, Minn., August 17th, 1885.

An Institute for the County of Polk will be held at Crookston, one week, commencing Monday, October 12th, 1885. This institute is for you, teachers of the county, and it is important that you should all avail yourselves of its advantages. The State has made generous provision for the expenses, which are met without charge to you. It expects all teachers to respond promptly to this call, and gives the County Superintendent authority to close all schools which may be in session at the time.

To secure much benefit you should be present at the first lesson on Monday, and stay till the close of the session Friday evening. Those who come straggling along toward the close of the week will not be likely to take much interest or receive much profit. Come for work; come with a determined purpose to give strict attention to the exercises. Hear and see all you can. Remember all you can. Take notes, that when you reach home you may recall what you have heard.

ADVANCED WORK.

It is decided that, in institutes of sixty or more members, there shall be, for the morning session, a division into two classes, in order to meet the demand for advanced work.

EVENING EXERCISES.

Evening exercises, consisting of lectures, discussions and papers will be appointed for two or three evenings of the week.

All necessary provision for the accommodation of teachers will be made by the County Superintendent, to whom all correspondence should be directed.

D. L. KIEHLE,
Supt. Public Instruction.

[22-tf] V. D. CARRUTH,
County Superintendent of Schools.

This is for Farmers.

Roller Mill "A" at Red Lake Falls is now running, and farmers wanting grinding etc., done, will do well by calling there, where they will be promptly and well attended to by

[22-25] CARL KRETZSCHMAR.

LOST.

In this city, on Friday last, a small yellow cow, grade Jersey. White spot in forehead. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to E. Phillips, Crookston, Minn. [21-23]

FIRST CLASS AGENT
Wanted In This County

To represent our beautifully illustrated family magazine. Special terms and permanent engagement given to the right party. Any smart man or woman who is willing to work and has the ability to push the magazine can secure a splendid position. Write us at once giving age, particulars of past work and territory desired. Address,

COTTAGE HEARTH CO.
[24-25] Boston, Mass.

Winter Dairying.

It is most profitable to be doing business when most other people are idle. This applies especially to dairying. So few dairymen can make first-class butter, and so few can, or will take the pains to pack it perfectly, that the demand for fine butter during the winter, is greater than can be supplied. The winter dairyman is now about beginning business. His cows have been resting during the hot weather, in the shade of a wood-lot, while he has been busy with his crops, and now that he has these all secured, his late fodder and roots prepared, and his fall pastures in the finest order, he is ready to begin butter making, with every advantage in his favor. The summer dairyman has been worrying through the heat, consuming ice at great cost, and has succeeded only in getting a second quality of butter, which will sell twenty-five or fifty per cent less than that fresh-made in winter. The necessities for winter dairying are few, and are easily provided. They are: fresh cows, coming in about September; plenty of good hay and fodder, with roots and supplementary food, which is cheaper now than at any other time, because it is in season, and is abundant; an airy dairy house, warmed to an even temperature by a stove, avoids every difficulty, and the dairyman is in full control of everything needed for the best management of his business, instead of fighting flies, torrid heats, dry weather, and every other difficulty, as in summer.—[American Agriculturist.

Why Some Farmers Harvest Poorly.

The Forest, Forge and Farm says: "They hug the 'special farming' heresy. They depend mainly on one crop, and when that fails the year's ware is practically lost.

In stock breeding they don't begin with pure-bred animals, and at the end of say four or five years, find they have sunk money, time and effort in raising a lot of trash for which no adequate return can be obtained. Or, if they do not engage in stock-raising as a feature of their business, they hang on to a lot of dry cows or crippled horses which live only to consume feed and rob the useful ones.

They engage in farming with no capital except the land they occupy. Buildings, machinery, tools and other improvements have to be secured out of the proceeds of crop raising, in addition to supporting their families. A convenient loan supplies temporary relief. Debt, however, is a remorseless tyrant, and leads directly to mortgages, default in interest, payments, foreclosure and financial ruin.

They have not aptitude for the business. They are not fore-sighted, prompt, skillful, thoughtful, observing, persevering or industrious.

They fail to drain that swamp meadow which could, with a little effort, be made the most productive portion of the farm.

They do not have a thorough system about their work. They fail to regard their business as a piece of clock-work, which should be wound up and regulated.

They do not read and study enough.

They harvest their crop with hand tools instead of using labor-saving machinery.

They save $2 a month on the hired man' wages, and pay $2 per day for an extra harvest hand in consequence.

They buy inferior seeds because they are a little cheaper than others, and sell the best their own raising because there is an apparent money gain in the operation.

They buy more land than they can take care of.

They follow in all the old ruts which were "good enough" for their forefathers.

They jog along without any definite ideas as to what crops are most profitable upon each particular field, what they cost to raise, and the balance of profit or loss may be in each case.

They sneer at agricultural books and papers, and at farmers' clubs and institutes.

They take everything they can get from the soil and put back—nothing.

They engage in farming without previous training and rely on their wits to pull them safely through.

The Value of Different Breeds.

United States Dairyman: In giving, as we sometimes do, the majority opinion, so far as canvassed, of the value of the milk of the Holstein breed as compared with the milk of other breeds, and no breeds, but our native stock, we do not forget there have been, and still are, phenomenal cows of that breed, that it would seem would be satisfactory to the producers of butter and cheese, provided they can stand what is and must be, the crucial test—the most available solids from a given amount of cow food, judiciously fed. We have no doubt the struggle for supremacy by the devotees of the respective breeds will develop phenomenal results from a few of our breeds. Let the rich men who have a taste for it, develop the capabilities of their respective pets, and give the facts to the world; but let the quiet farmer who must make his money from neither brag or bluster, keep his eye open for performance at the prosy business of producing the solids of butter and cheese; see which breed leads for the amount of food expended, and which is most likely to transmit its qualities to the cow of the future. This is the safe way, for those who do the hard work of coining money and fair profits out of the dairy business; because if a man should attempt to make up his mind from a consideration of the authenticated reports of the phenominal cows, he would have a few of all breeds, perhaps, and no unity of purpose in his business.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

Water

GUARANTEED.

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn

Second Street Bakery.

FRESH BREAD,
BUNS AND CAKES
OF ALL KINDS.

Ice Cream,

MILK AND LEMNADE!

Choice Confectionery.

FINE STOCK OF
CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Crawford & Son

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, Sept. 7th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale, at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Thursday, Nov. 5th 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to sale.

W. W. BRADEN
Commissioner of the State Land Office.

[22-26]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 25th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 7th, 1885, viz: HANS C. BURNSTAD, H'd No. 10,478, for the ne¼ S. 2, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. Erickson, Ed. P. Monsow, N. Svenvig and L. Norby, all of Crookston, Minn.

[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court. A. D. Stephens vs. Francis Higgins.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution of transcript to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of A. D. Stephens and against Francis Higgins, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The fractional northeast one fourth (¼) of Section (6,) Town one hundred and forty-nine (149,) Range forty-eight (48). And that I shall, on Saturday, the 10 day of October A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, Francis Higgins, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the eighteenth day of August 1885, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 21st 1885.

PIERCE & WILKENSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[19-24] Sheriff of Polk Co., Minn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication August 27th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court 11th Judicial District.

Gunil Larson, plaintiff vs. Nicolay P. Nelson, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said Court in favor of Gunil Larson and against Nicolay P. Nelson, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The southwest one fourth (¼) of Section four (4) town one hundred and forty-nine (149) Range forty-five (45) west, and the south fifty feet (50 feet) of lot number two (No. 2) block twenty-nine (29) in the townsite of Crookston, and lots twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) in block eleven (11) in Sampson's Woodland Addition to the city of Crookston, and that I shall, on Saturday, the tenth day of October, A. D. 1885, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant Nicolay P. Nelson, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to five thousand fifteen dollars and 20 cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the seventeenth day of April 1882, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., August 26th, 1885.

H. STEENERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[19-24] Sheriff, Polk Co., Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication September 10th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Forjet and wife, Tergilie Forjet, Mortgagors, to John Rhodes, Mortgagee, dated the 23d day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1882, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 531 to 533, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-one dollars, ($641.00) and also forty-one and 80-100 dollars, ($41.80,) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said John Rhodes mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Friday the 30th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter (e½ of sw¼) and lots three (3,) and four (4,) of Section thirty (30,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated September 1st, 1885.

JOHN RHODES,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [23-28]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 26th, 1885, viz: JOSEPH CORBIN, H'd No. 10,029, for the ne¼ S. 35, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Lecuyer, Peter Lecuyer, Ephraim Trumbull and John B. Carl, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 31st, 1885, viz: LARS ARNESEN, H'd No. 2,298, for the nw¼ S. 27, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Opheim, Iver J. Ingebrigtson, Jacob Aldal and Ole Opheim, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 18th, 1885, viz: L. C. COUVRETTE, H'd No. 10,[illegible], for the ne¼ S. 32, T. 148, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jas. Generaux, Damas Laduque, L. Duval, Jr., and Jas. Lariviere, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-25] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 5th, 1885, viz: LOUIS FURBAN, Pre. D. S. No. 9,511, for the sw¼ S. 13, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Addard Fontaine, Joseph Lecuyer, Cezaire Gervais and Joseph Bacon, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Calvin B. Palmer, Att'y.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans.

[28-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

By All Means

BUY YOUR

TEAS AND COFFEES

At Buchanan's.

He has the Cheapest and Best!

Broadway, next to Engine House.

WM. DUNN A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - - - - - $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

JOHN KNUPPE,

R. R. LAND OFFICE.

Money to Loan on Farm Lands

—WILL—

Buy Town Bonds,

AND SCHOOL BONDS

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Estimates made on brick work and Plastering.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful drivers when needed.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 20 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 39 pm
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 50 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 35 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 23 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 } D	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 11 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 21 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } " D.		2 45 " } D
1 25 } "	Arvilla	2 25 " }
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 a. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 15, 1885. NO. 25

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 00	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

THE LIEN ON THE CROP.

Of all the means yet invented for obtaining money we consider that mentioned in the title the most pernicious. It is customary for our farmers, to tide over present difficulties by putting a lien upon their growing crops in the spring time, and while this for the time being affords a sort of relief the effects of the system are baneful in the extreme. Not only to the individual but to the whole community. Many are so constituted that they cannot learn a lesson save by a painful and costly experience but happy he who can learn in the light of others' experience to avoid the shoals and quicksands. Upon this topic the St. Paul Globe says:

The New Orleans Times-Democrat congratulates the Southern section of the Union that the ruinous crop lien system is diminishing. This system, which was made compulsory upon southern farmers and planters by the changes which the war wrought, has been a great drawback to Southern agriculture. Consequently the whole country will rejoice with the South that a point has been reached where the Southern planter is no longer compelled to mortgage his crop in advance in order to get money with which to cultivate it. It is a matter of regret, however, just as the South is beginning to congratulate itself upon an exemption from this curse, that the farmers of the Northwest are showing an inclination to burden themselves with the crop lien system. It is apt to prove a ruinous system to agriculture. Whatever other industry may be benefited by credit, of all classes the farmer should keep out of debt. Our Northwestern farmers would do themselves a service by squeezing through a season or two rather than to encumber themselves with a debt in order that they may branch out extensively in their farm operations. A little farm well tilled and its expense kept within the limit of the owner's exchequer, however small it may be, will be of vastly more profit than a large domain farmed on borrowed capital. When the farmer has to rely on his own resources and operates with his own means he has every incentive for economy, while the farmer who at the beginning of the season has mortgaged his prospective crop and finds himself with ample credit at his disposal, is extremely apt to rush into many extravagances which he would otherwise avoid. The experience of many farmers of the Northwest has already taught them this lesson. It is to be hoped that our Northwestern farmers will follow the example of our Southern friends and will at once discard the crop lien system. The best system of farming is that which keeps a clean balance sheet throughout the season.

THE HOME OF THE HOLSTEIN.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

To those who have been across the Atlantic, and still another ocean, the German or North Sea, one of the most striking features of the landscape, after landing on the wonderfully industrious country called Holland or the Netherlands, is the large and beautiful black and white cattle grazing along the banks of their numerous canals and their lowlands. Here in this moist country grow the very finest of succulent grasses. The lowness of the country topographically, necessitates the building of interminable levees to protect their lands being covered with water and save their crops and grasses. It has been a continuous struggle with the German Ocean for six centuries to stop its encroachments. Its moist and damp atmosphere has nourished the finest of pastures. Here in this land of dykes have flourished one of the hardiest and most industrious people of the world, the Dutch, and here they have raised one of the finest breeds of cattle that is known. We may term Holland the dairy house of Europe. They have supplied dairy products, not only entirely to their own country, but largely to neighboring nations. Dutch milk in London, Brussels, Paris, and many other cities and Dutch cheese all over the world. A cow in that country that does not give over five gallons of milk per day is considered only fit to fatten for the butcher, and an animal that gives ten gallons per day is not unusual. They have bred for quantity of milk as well as size. Their rule is to select the finest bull calf from the largest and finest milking family, and it stands for the district. They believe in "the survival of the fittest," and the balance goes to the shambles. Under this system a breed of cattle has grown beyond all others in perfection as a milk stock. In passing along in the railway car through Holland, Freisland, Holstein, and the Baltic provinces, the appearance of these grand black and white cattle with their immense udders is a truly interesting sight, and no American traveling in that country should fail to avail himself of visiting the dairy farms of that country, the source of so much wealth to that historical people.

HOUSING STOCK IN WINTER.

We are aware that we are but repeating what has been published many times in urging our readers, says the American Rural Home, to prepare early for the comfort of their stock during the inclemencies of next winter, yet we are at the same time well aware that a great many farmers still depend upon sheds, open on one side, and with large cracks in the siding upon the others, or upon straw stacks, to shelter and protect from storms and fierce winds, a large proportion of their stock. This is not economy, it is wastefulness. They not only waste the extra amount of feed required to supply the requisite animal heat, but they also waste the flesh and vitality of the animal.

It is very poor policy to defer preparing suitable shelter until winter comes, with the thought that there will be more time after the fall's work is done, for, before that time stock will have suffered a great deal from cold storms and frosty nights. We know that mankind is about as susceptible to the first cold days of autumn as to the much lower temperature of winter, which the system is gradually prepared to endure.

Although a farmstead looks a great deal more attractive with fine, clapboarded, painted barns, with warm, dry basements for stabling the stock, or warm sheds on solid walls, and these are undoubtedly more economical in the long run, yet if a farmer's pecuniary circumstances will not warrant the outlay, cheaper substitutes can be put up for temporary use. We have known very comfortable sheds made by stacking straw upon strong poles supported by posts. If the sheds are protected on three sides by straw with the open side near the barn, they may be quite warm. In such a shed stock should be tied up or a few of the stronger will take possession and drive out the weaker.

Quite a passable cattle stable may be built with rough boards, by boarding up inside also and filling in between with straw. To save lumber, quite large spaces may be left between the inside boards. If boards are used for the roof, considerable care is necessary in battening the joints to prevent leakage. In all cases where the earth forms the floor straw should be liberally used for litter. The warmth of such a shed will be greatly increased by banking up the outside with earth, leaving a shallow ditch to carry off the drippings from the roof.

A farmer, with ordinary skill and a few tools and a small outlay for rough lumber, can build very good buildings for other stock besides cattle. He can make a good pigsty for his swine, a shed for his sheep and a house for his poultry. Although these home made our-houses may not be very ornamental in themselves, yet their manifest adaptation to their purposes makes a farmstead look a great deal more comfortable, and, consequently, more attractive.

Peterson's Magazine for November is on our table—ahead, as usual, of all the other lady's books. It has a charming steel plate, "A Feather in her Cap," a mammoth colored fashion plate, some fifty other illustrations, and several original stories of unusual power, written by Mrs. A. S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, etc. How the publisher can afford to keep improving the magazine as he does, is a standing wonder. With the present number, appears the prospectus for next year. It promises even better things, and "Peterson" always keeps his promises. There will be over 1,200 printed pages, 14 steel engravings, 12 mammoth colored steel fashion plates, from 800 to 900 wood cuts, six copyright novelets, one hundred smaller original stories, etc. In short, the magazine will continue to be, as heretofore, the cheapest and best for ladies. The terms are only Two Dollars a year. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz.: four copies for six dollars and a half, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. Or five copies for eight dollars, with both an extra copy and the "Forget-Me-Not," a beautifully illustrated album, or a large steel engraving, "The Angel of Paradise." Everybody should take this magazine. Now is the time to subscribe. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Specimens are sent, gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

Hack & Gallasch Cheap Store is on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronag

OF ALL.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

BROADWAY.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

CROCKERY,

and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUIDING PAPER,

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

☞ CALL ON ☜

C. H. SAAKE THE JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains

—IN—

Watches and Chains

☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies', Misses', Children and Gentlemen

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

9-tf

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY !

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT —AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.

Crookston, Minn.

'ROUND HOME.

Fred. Stauff, of Wahpeton, was in [illegible] last week.

Don't forget the farmers' sale at Carman to-day.

Judge Kelso, of Bellvue, Iowa, is spending a few weeks in the city.

I. U. Jennings has houses and room to rent at all times. [23-24]

If you want to buy cheap go to Hack & Gallasch'.

The big Walker mill will shut down for the season on Saturday evening, we are told.

Grand Catholic Fair at the Opera House on Friday and Satuday evenings next.

Bray & O'Brien are preparing to take possession of their new quarters in Fournet block.

Read Wilkie Collins' new story in the Minneapolis Sunday or Weekly Tribune, commencing November 1st.

Rev. L. House, F. K. Roberts and Mrs. J. O. Milne have gone as delegates to the Baptist Convention at Minneapolis.

If you want Jewelry, Silverware, Pocket Knives, Dictionary, Standard Literature, or an $80 Organ, subscribe for the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune.

W. E. McKenzie has bought a new orchestra to furnish music for his Dude to dance by. It is a success all 'round.

Wood for sale, by Hack & Gallasch.

W. E. McKenzie intends to move the news stand one door east, in order to get more room for his increasing trade.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & McMANUS.

For one dollar you can secure the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune and a small fortune in premiums. Send for sample copies and learn all about them.

Wm. Heidrich has rented the hotel on the corner of Main and Fourth streets and opened out in good shape. He will keep a good house.

One large and one small second hand parlor coal stove can be bought of I. U. Jennings very cheap. [24-25]

The Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. will deliver a free lecture at Ericsson's Hall on Wednesday evening. Lecture to commence at 8. All are cordially invited.

Wm. Sargent has built a new residence just across the bridge on Jerome's addition, where he hangs out his shingle. Wm. knows how to treat a sick horse and has had lots of business in that line.

LePage is breaking ground on a lot he has purchased of Erskine for a store building which he intends to put up early next spring. We are pleased to notice this evidence of the prosperity of a worthy man.

M. E. Kirsch, of Euclid, returned from a visit to Wabasha last week. Says the times are better here than down there. He bought a fine span of horses down there and we expect that as p. m. of Euclid he will now put on lots of style.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on GOOD security.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

One of Stone & Pinkerton's thresher engines walked off the approach to the old county bridge and dropped into Milette's hotel stable yard, on Tuesday afternoon. The engine was badly demolished, but the engineer escaped with a few bruises and scalds.

If you have a good farm and want a loan, without waiting for eastern parties to pass on your application, apply to CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

The Minneapolis Tribune is offering more wonderful premiums with their Weekly than has even been offered by any other paper in the United States. Send for sample copies.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you better life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

The county schoolma'ams are in session this week at the Court House. They are holding an institute, and it behooves one to walk pretty circumspect during the sitting of this court. Knowing (by experience) how they can scold, we do not care to risk tackling a crowd. However, the exercises are very instructive and entertaining.

Largest stock of Blankets, Quilts and Flannels, at Hack & Gallasch.

Wilkie Collins, the greatest living English novelist, will commence his new serial story in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, November 1st, which will be transferred to the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune, and will continue for six months. Any person desirous of reading the same, has only to subscribe for the Weekly Tribune, at One Dollar a year.

Theo. Greenhalgh got 21 bushels of wheat per acre on 16 in Fairfax.

Capital once more opens its eyes to gaze upon Polk County dirt. See John Knuppe's ad.

The Womans' Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. Stanton, on Friday evening, Oct. 16th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The union gospel temperance meeting will be held in the Baptist chapel next Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Gordon, speaker.

If you have got to sell your wheat now is the best time you will see before Jaunary 1st. It may go up a little, but the probabilities are against it.

Heretofore we borrowed money at current rates of interest, with a big bonus on top of it. The bonus is shot dead. Go and see John Knuppe.

Owing to the state of the Judge's health, Judge and Mrs. Reynolds intend to spend the winter in California and will start on their journey soon.

Wilkie Collins' new story will begin the first day of November, and continue six months. It will appear in the Minneapolis Sunday and Weekly Tribune only. Wilkie Collins writes for no other paper in the Northwest. Send for sample copies.

M. E. Bartlett is threshing out about 15 bushels per acre of No. 1 hard on 9 in Fairfax. Mart has a fine crop this year and amply deserves his good fortune.

The Valley Roller Mill made on new crop in six days 1,333 barrels of flour. On Saturday last 235 barrels were turned out, the largest run ever made by any mill north of Fergus Falls.

Louis Godbout has moved his shop to Broadway, next to the engine house. The reason is said to be because he knew his sign had no business hanging over G. H. Palmer's office, because it was a palpable no such thing.

If you want a Standard Dictionary that will cost you one dollar at retail; or if you want to understand "Fancy Needle Work;" or if you want to understand "Law Without Lawyers," subscribe for the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

The thoroughbred Holstein-Friesians that E. M. Walsh and Wm. Box bought fair time, arrived on Saturday. Ed's heifer is 18 months old weighs 830 lbs and his four months old bull calf weighs 420. They are all prime animals and will have their effect on the stock of this county.

Any farmer desiring a Pocket Knife, made of the best material, which retails at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a quarter, can procure the same as a premium with the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copy.

Owing to bronchial troubles Judge Spendley seriously contemplates spending the coming winter in the south. The Judge, we are sorry to say, has not been in robust health for some time past. He needs a change of climate and a good rest.

You can procure a Lady's Gold Pin, a Lady's Gold Bracelet, or a Lady's Gold Chain, with the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

H. M. Pierce has made so much money "out of" his stock farm already that he is building a large city residence on Houston Avenue. His partner, Wilkinson, often enjoys a quiet laugh about Pierce's blooded stock operations but we guess he will haul in his horns now when he sees such a result. Tell you it PAYS to raise good stock.

Rogers' Triple Plate Table Knives, Butter Knives and Tea Spoons are offered as premiums with the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

Will L. Twombley, well known to most of our citizens, died of consumption in St. Paul on Monday. News was received of his critical condition last week and Mrs. Fontaine, his sister, hastened to his bedside. Mr. T. spent some time in our city recently, when it was apparent to all who saw him that his days on earth were few.

A Stolen Horse.

On Friday morning of last week a smooth looking young man applied at O. C. Bjein's for a rig "to drive down to his folks" near Fisher." He got the rig and lit out. As he did not return on Friday evening Ole smelled a large mice and immediately began to investigate. His investigation led to the recovery of the buggy at Belmont and the horse at Hillsboro, D. T. The young fellow had "gone to see his folks," so Ole did not have a chance to converse with him, but he feels satisfied with recovering his property with but the loss of a good robe which he failed to come up with.

BURT'S SHOES,

AT

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

Don't be Bamboozled!

If your security is No. 1, we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS.

Wheat is up a little. It roosts serenely in the 76 notch at present. The tendency is slightly downward and this will probably be the case until after the holidays.

FLOUR—$2.75, $2.55, $2.30 and $1.25.

GRAHAM—$2.50.

BRAN—$10 per ton. Shorts $11.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

POTATOES—35 cents. Cabbage 5 and 8 cents per Hd.

HAY—$5 and $6 per ton.

BARLEY—But little offered; 45 to 50 for No. 2 as to quality.

OATS—Slow at 35 cents.

HARD TIMES.

We all pretty well know what that means, and now that the times are brighter it behooves us to prepare for the future, so as to prevent, as far as possible, a recurrence of the scenes of last year and the year before. The main reason why farmers have been affected has been that heretofore they have made their obligations due on October or November 1st. This has prevented their ability to handle their crops, and wheat buyers, taking advantage by this, have always managed to depress the price of wheat about the time these obligations have matured, thus being enabled to buy it at their own price. The way to avoid this in the future is, if you must borrow money to tide over, to make the payment due, say 1st of May or 1st of June. This gives plenty of time to handle the wheat and farmers can sell or hold, as they choose. This fall the farmers have held their wheat pretty generally and the consequence is—a better price. Could it all have been held in the farmers' granaries, wheat would now be better yet.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

"Deacon Pillsbury."

Anent the story of C. A. Pillsbury's playing a big game of poker in Chicago the Listener, in the Pioneer Press, says that C. A. denies the story; says he don't know how to play poker and commenting, ays that "it would not be compatible with Pilsbury's long standing as a deacon in the church!" We would like the "Listener" to tell us how "deacon Pillsbury's" peculiar methods of wheat-buying will compat with his deaconship? When Pillsbury is accused of gambling with cards, he kicks, but did he never gamble in wheat? Did he ever steal any wheat? Was the putting up of jobs that compels the poor man to sell his wheat at less than cost, stealing? Was any portion of that $27,000 divey wrung from the tiller of the soil at starvation rates? Wheat-raising for two years has been a losing game to the producer and many a man has been ruined by it, while "deacon Pillsbury" seems to have been growing immensely wealthy grinding it. But it's too bad to say SUCH A MAN GAMBLES!

"Hard Times!"

Who says that of this country? A country capable of having a

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLAR CASH

auction sale! Well, that is just what happened at the Keystone sale, near Euclid, last Wednesday, (7th inst.) The property sold went at good figures and the total amount of cash realized was $40,000. That don't look like the country was on the verge of bankruptcy! That our farmers were all too spring poor to skin! And that the whole bilin' was on the verge of going to the "demnition bow-wows," head-foremost. No indeed. The country that can afford a $40,000 auction is on a good foundation because its got "the rocks!"

The New York Lyceum Theatre,

Mr. Filiatrault has succeeded in securing the above company for three nights, commencing next Monday, when they will appear in Denman Thompson's famous comedy "Joshua Whitcomb," a play so laughable that it has been presented twelve consecutive years with undiminished success.

Tuesday evening the great border play, "My Partner," which has been pronounced by the press of the country to be the finest border play ever written. It is the work of America's Sardon, Mr. Bartley Campbell.

Wednesday evening the beautiful society play, "The Banker's Daughter," will be presented. This is without question the most successful society play ever written and one of the social drama. With this very versatile repertoire of interesting plays and the excellence of this company, our Opera House will no doubt be crowded.

One commendable feature of this engagement is the popular prices announced, viz: Reserved seats 50 cents and gallery 35 cents, a move that should have been made long ago.

Shooting Match.

A shooting match will be held at some point near this city on Saturday. The prize will be a tame bear. Tickets entitling the holder to five shots $1. The best shot gets the bear. Meet at Tom Bjoin's livery stable, on Main St., at one o'clock then adjourn to the shooting ground. Lots of fun is anticipated.

A Bargain.

I have a $35 coal stove, nearly new, which I will sell cheap for cash or will trade it for a good wood stove. Call on or address O. D. Rood, Crookston, Minn. [25-27]

Said to be a Manitoba Extension.

From the Pioneer Press.

ADA, Minn., Special Telegram, Oct. 7.—A corps of surveyors is engaged this week in staking out a line running in a northwesterly direction through Twin Valley, in Norman County, about sixteen miles east of Ada. The surveyors would not disclose the name of the proposed road or the parties for whom the survey is being made. They state, however, that work on the grade will be commenced this fall. The line crosses the Northern Pacific one mile east of Hawley. The general impression hereabouts is that it is a branch line of the Manitoba from Pelican Rapids to strike Red Lake Falls. The mystery and hurry of the survey is being generally spoken of here. It is claimed that on account of recent agitation the Manitoba is making itself solid in its own territory. A road of any kind, however, would be welcomed as a great relief to the thick settlements along the western boundary of White Earth reservation.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I suppose that some of your readers are asking "where is the State Inspector?" Well, I think they will find out soon, for, as near as I can learn, he has nearly finished inspecting as far up as Barnsville, and as I have inspected most of the boilers in Norman County, he ought to be in Crookston soon. There are still several townships southwest of Barnesville which have not been visited by the Inspector, and as I shall be on hand to assist in inspecting the boilers in those townships, it will take but a few days to complete the job. I expect to get my share. I have made some inquiries of the threshing machine men how they like the cold water test, and here is a specimen of the answers I have received, not in the exact language used, for that would not be suitable for publication. One said "we lost half a day with the humbug;" another said "our boiler was all right before they came, now we have to fill it up with buckets every morning." I have the names and post office address of these men, which I can produce if doubted in what I say. The fact is they think it all right when they come, and think it all wrong when they go away. All admit that it is a humbug. This don't correspond with Morrisey's letter from the Inspector, where he said that they were received with open arms and tears of mingled joy and gratitude flowing down their dusty cheeks, like dew drops falling from the mountain cliffs after the morning's mist. J. WALLACE.

P. S. I met State Inspector Seeley at Breckenridge and he acted like a gentleman, accepting all my steam thresher certificates as legal. J. W.

As It Should Be.

From the Grand Forks Herald.

A well-known and responsible gentleman who has been traveling all along the lines of railroad where the M. & N. or Pillsbury elevators are planted, assures the Herald that at every point, with possibly one or two exceptions, the people give them the go by. This is particularly noticeable whereever there are Duluth or home competitors. It is significant of the wrongs which the people suffered in the past and a fact that goes further than the affidavits of a hundred witnesses, to prove all and more than was alleged in past years, when the Pillsburies had a monopoly of the business and could by their tyrannical edict regulate grades and prices in the Northwest. The people naturally seek their friends and they have the power to patronize independent buyers at nearly every point. This should make no difference to the railroad company. If it has sagacity, it will recognize the fact that the people are powerful and will eventually rule. Instead, therefore of standing in with this monopoly, whose millions represent so many scalding tears and untold privation in the past, a wise policy on the part of Mr. Hill and his assistants would be to encourage competition wherever it exists. The railroad by such a course would gain a thousand friends where it now has but one. The hearts of the people are right and their very instinct teaches them that the independent buyer who is not labeled "M. & N." when you go in and "Pillsbury & Co." when you are in, is his benefactor and should have all the wheat of the valley.

The New York Evening Post offers its semi-weekly edition to new readers for the last three months of this year for 25 cents. Its make-up includes, besides the news of the half-week, the leading editorials of the daily edition, foreign and domestic correspondence, personal, political and religious notes, book reviews, musical and dramatic criticism, farm, household and fashion hints, selections from the best current foreign literature, etc. Owing to its thoroughly independent attitude upon all political questions, the views of the Evening Post are more eagerly sought and more widely copied than those of almost any other newspaper in the country. This was the case in the last presidential campaign, when, for reasons which it gave in advance of the nomination, it found itself unable to support the Republican candidate. This had been the case also since the election, for the paper has again demonstrated its independence by promptly denouncing all departures of the new administration from the reform pledges upon which it was intrusted with power.

SALE OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Thirty-Six Valuable Animals Disposed of by the Northwestern Breeders' Association.

The annual sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle by the Northwestern Breeders' Association took place at the Minneapolis fair grounds on Thursday, October 8th under the direction of Col. Liggett, manager of the Grand View Stock Farm. While the attendance was not as large as had been expected, it was composed of men actively engaged in the stock business, and the bidding was quite spirited. The prices realized, though not quite up to the average of last spring, were fairly satisfactory. The total receipts from the sale were $7,375, or an average of a little less than $205 for the thirty-six head sold—all of them fine animals and in excellent condition. The names of the bidders and the price paid per head are given below:

Chesterfield, two-year-old bull, to Leib Bros., Topeka, Kansas, $225.

Merlin Netherland, yearling bull, to Samuel Leavitt, Minneapolis, for $285.

Van Dusen, yearling bull, to N. J. Leavitt, Morristown, Minn., for $225.

Verden, bull calf, to N. J. Leavitt, Morristown, for $105.

Rossiter, bull calf, to same, for $105.

Orloff, bull calf, to E. A. Burridge, Appleton, Minn, for $115.

Lady Blane, cow, to Tanner Bros., Moorhead, for $320.

Arentje 2d, three-year-old cow, to G. F. Farrington, Minneapolis, for $240.

Vrouwke, cow, to N. J. Leavitt, Morristown, for $205.

Rosche 2d, heifer, to Wm. Blaisdell, Minneapolis, for $210.

Kuperus' Dockumer, cow, to M. S. Chandler, Red Wing, for $210.

Sijpermas' Grietje, heifer, to N. J. Leavitt, Morristown, for $225.

Niedeen 3d, heifer, to H. W. McNair, Minneapolis, for $225.

Hilverdas Wistoke, 4th, heifer, to J. N. Leavitt, Morristown, for $185.

Kuperus Duoma, cow, to Tanner Bros. Moorhead, for $$210.

Breeursma's Apke 3d, heifer, to same, for $290.

Leffingas Alberije 3d, heifer, to H. W. McNair, for $305.

Mizpah, cow, to G. F. Farrington, Minneapolis, for $265.

Cassandra, cow, to H. W. Dana, Lincoln, Ill., for $190.

Preciosa, cow, to N. J. Leavitt, Morristown, for $185.

Jonge Tieds, cow, to M. S. Chandler, Red Wing, for $210.

Sinea, cow, to G. F. Farrington, for $300.

Barbarie, yearling heifer, to I. C. Seeley, Minneapolis, for $230.

Fransje Sunbeam, yearling heifer, to I. C. Seeley for $180.

Grazia, yearling heifer, to Tanner Bros., Moorhead, for $240.

Happy Girl, yearling heifer, to Wm. Blaisdell, Minneapolis, for $190.

Reppele, yearling heifer, to I. C. Seeley for $170.

Turn, yearling heifer, to Tanner Bros., for $230.

Quidee, yearling heifer, to I. C. Seeley, for $180.

Black Maria, yearling heifer, to W. J. Leavit, Morristown, for $180.

Pril, heifer calf, to I. C. Seeley, for $110.

Tetonkjie, heifer calf, to I. C. Seeley, for $160.

Hearts Ease, heifer calf, to I. C. Seeley, for $120.

Minneopa, heifer calf, to same for $140.

Reinschje, heifer calf, to same, for $170.

Natalia, yearling heifer, to same, for $180.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.75.

The October Babyhood gives its usual variety of topics interesting to parents, by its well-known editors, Marion Harland and Dr. Leroy M. Yale, and a corps of able contributors. Among the principal subjects are "The Precocious Baby," "Nursery Cookery," "The Care of Baby's Eyes," "Contagion in Throat Troubles," "Art in the Nursery," "Thoughts on Home Training," "The Diet of Nursing Mothers," "Systematic Weaning," "Autumn Styles for Baby's Wardrobe," etc. A letter from Vienna on Austrian baby matters in general, and another from an American mother in Japan, will be read with interest 15 cents a number, $1.50 a year. 18 Spruce Street, New York.

DIGEST OF LAND DECISIONS!

By the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, prepared and reported semi-monthly for the Polk County Journal by Archibald Young, Attorney at Law and late Examiner of Mining, Railroad, Homestead, Pre-emption and other contest cases in General Land Office. Office 637 F St., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICE.

A motion to review a decision a second time cannot be entertained. Review not allowed simply for reargument. (Parker vs. Castle, Secretary, September 17th 1885.)

2d. Second affidavit of contest should be received and filed to await decision on pending contest. (Cowen Sec'y Sept. 12th 1885.)

PREEMPTIONS.

Guardian of minor heir may file D. S. and make proof for land upon which the deceased had, during his life time, made a peaceable settlement prior to survey, although the tract was at that date claimed and occupied by a party who was not a qualified preemptor. (Bell vs. Ward Acting Sec'y. Sept. 1st, 1885.)

2d. Department will not permit itself to be made an instrument to further the unlawful designs of an individual to acquire title to public lands. (Johnson vs. Johnson. Acting Sec'y. Sept. 19th 1885.)

HOMESTEADS.

Law not complied with unless party has resided upon tract covered by entry. (Barrier vs. Brown. Sec'y. Sept. 17th, 1885.)

2d. Temporary absence for the purpose of earning a living not an abandonment of claim. (Kennedy vs. Jayne. Sec'y. Sept. 14th 1885.)

MINERALS.

Full opportunity should be given to furnish any additional proof before cancellation of entry. (Pell et. al. Acting Secretary September 21st, 1885.)

RIGHT OF WAY RAILROADS.

Timber and material can only be taken under act of March 3d 1875 for use in construction of the road and from such lands as lie in the immediate vicinity thereof. The cutting must be done by agent of company, and the sale or exportation of timber, or its use for fuel or for the repair or improvement of a completed road not authorized. Circular of Aug. 29th 1885.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.75. [25-tf]

A THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCATION.

Parents paying out money to music teachers to have their children instructed in the art of music either as piano, organ or violin players, singers in church or professionally, should know whether the teacher receiving the money is competent to teach vocal or instrumental music, and is thoroughly honest and reliable in all respects. Every parent having a child instructed in music should know whether the teacher is competent or not just as every man going to law should know what kind of a lawyer he is seeking or a patient what kind of a physician he has. It is a well known fact that a child taking lessons from an incompetent music teacher is lost forever to the art of music. All parents who desire to be posted in this subject, should read, each week, the New York Musical Courier. It costs but four dollars per annum, and will save many times that amount if its advice is followed.

Also remember that the Musical Courier posts you on the manner of selecting a piano, organ or violin, and tells you all about the dishonesty in that line of business. Many persons believe that a name on a piano or organ is always that of the manufacturer, but such is not the case, and when you are about to spend $200, $300 or $500 for a piano or organ you ought to be thoroughly posted on the value of pianos and organs generally, and not depend upon an outsider who may or may not make a commission out of you and help to put a worthless instrument into your parlor. By subscribing to the Musical Courier, 25 East Fourteenth St., New York, you can save at least $100 in the purchase of a piano and nearly half as much in the purchase of an organ. After reading that paper for awhile, no one can fool you on that subject.

A GOOD RECORD.

De Vries, a Holstein-Friesian cow, belonging to J. W. Stilwell, of Troy, Ohio, made in a recent trial 121 lbs. and 12 oz. of unsalted butter in 30 days. The trial began on June 22d and ended July 21st 1885. She gave 2,404 lbs. of milk, making 19 lbs. for one of butter. This is the best record yet made by any cow of any breed.

Wanted!

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of

[25-tf] ELMER R. BLANCHARD.

SALE OF PROPERTY

—AT—

ST. VINCENT, MINN.,

And Hamilton, Dakota,

BELONGING TO THE O'KEEFE ESTATE

On the 26th day of October, 1885, at the front door of the Post Office in St. Vincent, Kittson County, Minnesota, the undersigned will offer for sale at Public Auction, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

IN ST. VINCENT, MINNESOTA.

Lot number eleven (11) in block eighty (80). Lot one (1) in block eighty-five (85). And lot twelve (12) in block eighty-six (86) upon which is a good store building 20 by 60 feet and warehouse.

IN HAMILTON, DAKOTA.

Lots sixteen, (16) and seventeen (17) in block nineteen (19), upon which is a good store building 24 by 50 feet; also at the same time and place I will offer for sale at Public Auction the Book debts and accounts belonging to the said estate, a list of which debts and accounts can be seen at the law office of R. R. Hedenberg, St. Vincent, Minn.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Sale commences at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. H. WINSLOW,
Assignee estate of Wm. O'Keefe.
Dated St. Vincent, Minn., Oct. 7, 1885.
[25-26]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Oct. 12th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Inger J
Butterworth, W H
Clement, Geo
Goulet, Mathias
Grafton, Nelson—2
Hamershat, John
Moan, Jens H
Norgaarden, Olaf K
Peterson, August O
Peterson, Emma
Miss Anna K
Pease, W B
Svenson, Klara—2
Skaare, Kittle
Skarstad, Mathia P
Vestrem, Clilia L
Whipple, E A

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

City and County Directory.

We wish to make this directory as reliable as possible, and consequently request all parties interested to notify us of any changes in their respective announcements.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

John Cromb .... Register.
L. K. Aaker .... Receiver.
Office hours from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Knute Nelson .... Alexandria.

DISTRICT COURT.

O. P. Stearns, Judge .... Duluth.

STATE SENATOR.

Halver Steenerson .... Crookston.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Chas. Canning .... Hendrum.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

P. J. McGuire .... Auditor.
O. H. Lueken .... Treasurer.
W. F. Zwicker .... Sheriff.
John Paterson .... Register of Deeds.
John Leo .... Attorney.
T. C. Shapleigh .... Clerk of Court.
R. J. Montague .... Judge of Probate.
Y. D. Carruth .... Supt. of Schools.
D. H. Hatlestad .... Court Commissioner.
Ole Hamery .... Surveyor.
H. Shephard .... Coroner.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Geo. Goodrich—1st Dist. .... Woodside.
E. A. Bradish—2d " .... Fisher.
M. R. Brown—3d " .... Crookston.
P. C. Schmidt Jr.—4th " .... Red Lake Falls.
T. Sullivan—5th " .... East Grand Forks.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor .... R. J. Montague
Recorder .... John Moser
Treasurer .... A. C. Cowing
Justices .... G. H. Palmer, J. W. Lilly.
Constables .... H. Shepard, E. Charboneau.
City Attorney .... Wm. Watts
City Engineer .... E. C. Davis
Marshal .... J. Dowling.
Ald.—1st Ward .... L. Fontaine, A. J. Bigham
—2d " .... Duncan Terry, P. Bataglia.
—3d " .... Fred Durand, W. Walker.
—4th " .... R. B. Gates, C. A. Chiniquy.
—at large .... J. H. Locken

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Broadway and Fifth street. Rev. J. A. Gordon, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting in church every Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Corner of Main and Fourth streets. Rev. J. C. Gullette, Ph D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. And 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPAL—Ash street, head of Second street. Rev. S. Currie, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:00 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL—Rev. C. E. Page, Pastor. Corner Third and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon.

BAPTIST—Rev. H. L. House, Pastor. Second street, between Broadway and Ash streets. Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting from 6:15 to 7:15. Services always closed in time to allow those present to attend their own churches. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all. Friday evening at 7, teacher's meeting at different homes.

CATHOLIC—Ash Street. Rev. C. A. S. DeCarufel, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m.

CARMAN.

BAPTIST—F. K. Roberts, Pastor. Services in Baptist Block at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

SOCIETIES.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 78, A. O. U. W. Meets in K. P. Hall, Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.
C. H. MIX, M. W.
F. BEHLMER, Secretary.

PIERSON CHAPTER, R. A. M. Meets in Masonic Hall, First and Third Monday of each month.
T. C. SHAPLEIGH, H. P.
O. H. LUCKEN, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 79, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Post Office.
J. B. NYE, N. G.
R. C. BURKHARDT, R. S.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 1,469, K. of H. Meets the First and Third Monday evening of each month, in Losey's Hall, Main street.
T. A. HARRIS, Dictator.
JAS. BUTLER, Reporter.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 141, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening of each month, in Masonic Hall.
W. D. HURLBUT, W. M.
GEO. D. BUCKNAM, Sec'y.

CROOKSTON LODGE, NO. 2, K. of P. Meets every Friday evening, in K. of P. Hall, on Broadway.
C. W. BARNES, C. C.
W. B. DAWLEY, K. of R. & S.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, - - MINN

Cash advances on consignments.

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS BULLETIN.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

THIS is a maxim which should apply to all classes of trade, but especially to the Jewelry business, where there are so many opportunities for misrepresenting the value and quality of goods. There is no class of goods that people know so little about as watches, diamonds and jewelry. In making purchases they must rely almost entirely upon the integrity of the person they are buying from. If he has a desire to deal honestly with his customers the goods purchased will be as represented, and the customer, finding this to be a fact, will be sure to return when he requires anything else in that line.

This is the principle upon which we have always conducted our business, and it is to this fact that we attribute a large share of our success. **WE WARRANT EVERY ARTICLE WE SELL!** We never make a statement that we are not prepared to back, and we now say that we have the Largest and **Most** Complete Stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware northwest of Chicago. These goods, which are fresh and new, of the most stylish designs, and in every way first-class, were purchased in New York at very low prices. For this reason **WE WILL GUARANTEE OUR PRICES TO BE AS LOW AS ANY EASTERN HOUSE**, no matter where it is located. Among the many bargains which we offer our customers are the following, which we think will be conclusive evidence that what we say is true.

GOLD WATCHES!

$45.00 buys a beautiful gold watch, stem wind and setter, finely engraved with a fine full jewel Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$65.00 buys a fine hunting case gold watch, stem wind and setter, plain engine turned, 67 dwt case 14 K. with a fine full jewel movement well worth $100.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$33.50 buys a fine boss filled case richly engraved with a fine Berthiaume Bro's movement well worth $65.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$41.50 buys a fine solid gold case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setter, a gem, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$50.00 buys an extra fine case plain center for monogram, solid 14 K. stem wind and setter, Berthiaume Bro's movement, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$47.50 buys a fine boss filled case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement well worth $75.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$46.00 buys a fine solid gold case, stem wind and setter fine Berthiaume Bro's. movement warranted to be well worth $75.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$57.50 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter, 64 dwt. case set with platinum, with a fine full jewel movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$45.00 buys a fine Louis 14th box case, stem wind and setter, richly engraved and a fine Berthiaume Bro's. movement, warranted to be worth $76.50, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$34.00 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter, fine Elgin movement, plain engine turn, warranted a fine time piece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$37 50 buys a fine boss filled case, stem wind and setter, finely engraved, fine Elgin movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$47.00 buys a fine engraved, solid gold case, stem wind and setter, fine movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$40.00 buys a fine solid gold case, this watch at $65.00 would be a bargain, with a fine full jewel movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$90.00 buys a fine 14 K. gold case, 67 dwt. case finely engraved and a fine Waltham movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$105.00 buys a 70 dwt. solid 14 K. case, plain engine turn, with a fine full jewel Berthiaume Bro's. movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$30.00 buys a fine solid gold case, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement and would be a bargain at $55.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$45.00 buys a fine solid gold case, stem wind and setter, beautifully engraved, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$43.00 buys a lady's beautiful box case gold watch, finely engraved, fine lady Elgin movement well worth $70.00, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$35 00 buys a solid 14 K. gold case, beautifully engraved, stem wind and setter, fine lady Elgin movement, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$58.00 buys a ladies Louis 14th box case, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement, a bargain, call in and be convinced at Berthiaume Bro's.

$65.00 buys a lady's beautiful shell case solid 14 K. case, stem wind and setter, fine lady Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$10.00 buys a lady's beautiful gold watch, key wind, warranted a fine time piece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$35.00 buys a solid 14 K. case, stem wind and setter, beautifully engraved, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$50.00 buys a beautiful solid 14 K. gold case, finely engraved, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement, call in and examined, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$40.00 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter fine Elgine movement, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$30 00 buys lady's fine solid gold watch, with a fine Elgin movement, stem wind and setter, beautifully engraved case, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$65.00 buys a lady's beautiful 8 size box case, solid 14 K. stem wind and setter, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$55.00 buys a fine solid 14 K. gold case, stem wind and setter beautifully engraved, well worth $75.00 at Berthiaume Bro's.

$61.00 buys a beautiful Louis 14th box case, solid 14 K. case, richly engraved, stem wind and setter, fine full jewel movement a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

We have 100 others of which we have no room to describe, of all kinds and styles, from $5.00 to $150, both hunting and open cases, with Elgin, Waltham, Springfield, Rockford and Berthiaume Bro's movements, and can say that our stock of chains, both solid gold and plated, Ladies' Jewelry, Bracelets, Bar Pins, Ear Drops, &c., cannot be beat, both in style and prices, west of Chicago. Our stock of Clocks consists of all makes and grades, from $1 alarm to $35 French marble clock; also an immense stock of Silverware of all makes and grades, and a call to our establishment will convince you of the facts.

SILVER WATCHES!

$14.50 buys a 4 oz. coin silver case watch, a fine full jewel Elgin movement. warranted a fine timekeeper, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$17.50 buys a 5 oz. coin silver case, fine full jewel, Elgin movement, stem winder and setter, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$13.75 buys a 4 oz. coin silver case, open face stem winder and setter, fine movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$18.25 buys a beautiful open face, coin silver case, stem winder and setter, solid gold hinges, dust proof, with a Berthiaume Bro's movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$17.25 buys a fine 4 oz. railroad watch solid coin silver, stem winder and setter, fine full jewel, Elgin movement, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$22.50 buys a 5 oz. patent dust proof case, solid coin silver, stem winder and setter, four full jewel, Berthiaume Bro's movement, well worth $30. A bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$12.00 buys a 3 oz. solid coin silver case, with a fine Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$14.00 buys a solid 4 oz. silver case, stem wind and setter, a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$16.50 buys a 4 oz. solid coin silver case, stem wind and setter, fine Waltham movement, dust proof. A bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$15.00 buys a 4 oz. silver case stem wind and setter, dust proof, fine Elgin movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$5.00 buys a good second hand hunting case silver watch, warranted a fine timepiece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$7.50 buys a fine second hand hunting case silver watch, fine full jewel, warranted; a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$6.75 buys a good time piece, solid coin silver, fine movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$13.50 buys a 4 oz. hunting case, stem wind and setter, fine movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$15.00 buys a 4 oz. coin silver case, fine movement, stem wind and setter, warranted a fine time piece; call and be convinced, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$25.00 buys a fine 5 oz. coin silver case, solid 14 K. gold joints, patent dust proof case, stem wind and setter, with a fine full jewel movemedt, a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$20.00 buys a fine 4 oz. coin silver case, solid gold joints, stem wind and setter, fine movement, warranted a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$27.50 buys a beautiful 5 oz. coin silver case, dust proof, patent hinges; adjusted to heat, cold and position, with a fine full jewel Elgin movement; would be a bargain at $40. Call and see for yourself, at Berthiaume Bros.

$13.00 buys a 3 oz. coin silver case, fine movement, dust proof case; warranted a good timepiece, at Berthiaume Bro's.

We call special attention to our $10.00 Railroad Watch. This watch is a 4 oz. silverine case, open face, dust proof, with a four full jewel, Berthiaume Bro's movement, will give watch on trial for 30 days. Call and examine at Berthiaume Bro's.

$30.00 buys a 6 oz. gold joints hunting case, beautifully engraved, with a fine H. H. Taylor Elgin movement, at Berthiaume Bro's.

$19.00 buys a 5 oz open face coin silver case, stem wind and setter, dust proof, with a fine movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bros.

$9.00 buys a good second hand coin silver watch, fine movement; a bargain at Berthiaume Bro's.

$13.00 buys a solid coin silver watch, fine movement; a bargain, at Berthiaume Bro's.

WE would call especial attention to our Immense stock of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Rings. These rings are of the finest workmanship and latest designs. The settings are of diamond, Turquoise Amithyst, Topaz, Saphire, Pearls, Cameos, Intalio, Onyx, Garnets, Carbunkle. Brilliants, Emeralds, Tiger Eye, Etc. Our store has been beautifully fitted up, thoroughly lighted by day and evening, and we give polite attention to visitors as well as purchasers.

Our second annual gift will be a handsome Gold Watch and chain, valued at $125. A ticket will be presented to every one buying a bill of goods amounting to $5 or more, and the watch given to the person holding the lucky number, at the drawing which takes piace on Chr'stmas day, 1885. Last year the watch was won by Mr. Chas. Lang, of Beltrami. The watch for our next drawing is now in our store and may be seen by any who desire it. Goods sent C. O. D. to intending buyers, with privilege of examination at express office, providing they pay express charges both ways. Our Repairing department is complete in every particular. We employ none but first-class mechanics and guarantee our work. Remember name and place,

BERTHIAUME BRO'S, Robert Street, rookston, Minn.

HERD NOTES.

In calling attention to some of the most notable of the cattle exhibits at the recent Morrison County fair, the Little Falls Sun—the home paper—has this to say of a Holstein-Friesian calf, shown by Mr. J. H. Rhodes: "But what drew the most attention and called forth the greatest wonder, were the calves. And such calves! It hardly seemed possible that they were only calves. The largest was Sir Jones, as trim, square and smooth formed, as could be desired by the most fastidious Parsian butcher. And such size, too. Although fed only from the pail, he weighed 750 pounds. 'What a veal was there my countrymen.' While looking at Sir Jones, Gen. Baker, who is acknowledged to be an authority on cattle, himself the owner of one of the finest Short-horn herds in the State, said: 'This is the finest calf I ever saw. He is a model. I am glad that Morrison County can produce a grade capable of eliciting such praise.' And near Sir Jones were other calves almost if not quite as good, and among them was a little heifer only four months old with an udder like a two year old."

Quite a successful sale of Short-horn cattle and high grades was made in Freeborn County week before last. The stock belonged to the Spicer estate and M. W. Dodd. Col. Judy, the well-known stock auctioneer did the talking. There were fifteen head of Short-horns of the Spicer herd sold, the lowest price paid being $50, and the highest $130—the average being $92. Besides the thoroughbreds, there were twelve high grades of the Spicer herd sold for $501, making the aggregate for the Spicer cattle, $1,871. Of the Dodd herd fourteen were sold for $860—an average of $61.42 and a fraction. Several grades of this herd sold made the aggregate $1049, a total for the two herds of $3,025.

Thos. B. Wales, Jr., Iowa, secretary of the Holstein-Friesian association, furnishes the Breeders' Gazette with a detailed record of a seven days' butter test of his Holstein-Friesian cow Armlander 6523. In explanation of the test and report Mr. Wales says: "The test was made without any previous preparation whatever; she run in a herd of over eighty milking cows, all purebred Holstein-Friesians. Her last calf was dropped Aug. 24, 1885. Each milking was set by itself, and the cream from each days' milk churned separately. The butter was very thoroughly worked before weighing, and was nearly free from butter-milk—as free as it is possible to get it." During the test the cow was milked three times a day, morning, noon and night, that at morning and night varying but little throughout the test, while the yield at the noon milking fell off from 24 lbs. 7 ounces the first day, to 17 lbs. and 6 ounces the last. The total milk yield for the seven days was 472 lbs. 2 ounces, from which there was produced 20 lbs. of butter. The greatest milk and butter yield on any one day was 71 lbs. 1 ounce of milk, and 3 lbs. 4 ounces of butter, and the smallest 65 lbs. 6 ounces of milk, and 2 lbs. 8 ounces of butter, the first and last days of the test respectively.

Among the recent sales of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle by the Northwestern Importers' and Breeders' association, are the following: Bulls—The Chancellor 300, to S. Bedleman, Sauk Center; 3d Mooie Kleip 254, to Samuel Leavitt, Minneapolis. Cows—Oneides Cora 3d 869, Winnjia Wommels 570, Kuperus Namkje 861, to A. P. & W. R. F. Moorhead; Andrieski 2d 223, Lady Blom 2d 222, to S. Beidleman, Sauk Center. Other sales to Minnesotians were that of the bull Douglas 2d 562, by T. W. Laramy to McMaster & Sons, St. Peter, for the State Hospital for the Insane; bull El Paso 136, by Samuel Chapman, Jr. to A. V. Ellis, Austin; bull Climax, Jr. 1263, by Stephen H. Muncy to J. H. Rhodes, Little Falls.

Kansas City Live Stock Record: Kansas has long been noted for big things. This year she comes forward to our fair with a mammoth ox. He is entered by Peter F. Holden, of Pittsburg, who has certainly a monster of this kind. It is a grade Short-horn, seven years old; weight 3,010 lbs., eleven feet in length, six feet four inches in height. He girths nine feet and seven inches and measures five feet from the top of withers to the bottom of his brisket. His heft comes, as will be observed, not so much from surplus flesh but unusual size.

The September receipts of live stock at the Chicago yards amounted to about 171,000 cattle, 15,500 calves, 376,000 hogs, and 73,000 sheep, against 167,801 cattle, 9,894 calves, 254,023 hogs, and 56,184 sheep for September, 1884, showing an increase of about 3,200 cattle, 5,600 calves, 122,400 hogs, and 16,500 sheep. For the nine months of the present year the receipts were 1,892,600 cattle, 41,300 calves, 4,322,000 hogs, and 698,500 sheep, or 107,200 cattle, 8,300 calves, 1,092,000 hogs, 109,000 sheep more than for the same time last year.

Johnston's Journal, an Illustrated Magazine for the people, is the comprehensive title by which the journal formerly called "The Operator" will hereafter be known. The paper was established in 1874, and its success in a limited sphere has encouraged the publisher and editors to make a radical change in its size and style, and transform it into a high-class but low-priced illustrated literary journal, of 16 pages, appealing to the general reader. It is promised that in its contents the paper under its new name will aim to combine recreation and amusement with instruction and information—that is to say, while the articles will be short, bright and readable, they at the same time will be of an "informational" character—and that it will be a magazine for the home and the family—pure, clean, wholesome and elevating. It is issued from the same publishing house as are the well known and successful popular scientific journals, Industrial American and The Electrical World. October 3d is the first number under the new name. Published every other Saturday. $1 a year; 5 cents a copy. May be ordered of any newsdealer. W. J. JOHNSTON, publisher, 9 Murray St., New-York; 48 Congress St., Boston; 23 Borden Block, Chicago.

Use the Best Stock for the Dairy.

St. Paul Globe.

In conversation in the office of the Farmers' Review a few days since with a dairyman who produces milk for the Chicago market, on inquiry as to the kind of stock he kept, he said his cows were all grade Holsteins. Formerly he, as is the practice with many dairymen yet, bought his cows wherever he could get them. A few years since he was induced by a relative farming in the same neighborhood to join him in the purchase of a Holstein bull calf, at a cost of $150. Since then he has raised the heifer calves till he has an entire dairy herd of half and three-quarter Holstein grades, whose yearly product is at the least 25 per cent. over that formerly realized from the same number of common cows, and with no additional expense of keeping. This is what the introduction of pure blood has done for him, and it will do as much for any dairy farmer who pursues the same course. We do not say that the Holstein is the breed that should in all cases be selected. The breed should be determined by the product sought, whether milk for market, butter or cheese. We have improved breeds of dairy stock which will meet all these requirements, and any intelligent farmer can easily determine which will be best for him. That the female of any of these dairy breeds will far surpass the common cow in the amount and value of their products each year, is too well established a fact to need either argument or assertion. The best remedy for low prices is to increase the amount of product for sale without proportionate increased cost, or improve its quality or selling value. The first of these ends is within the reach of every dairy farmer who has not already availed himself of it, by breeding up and improving the quality of his dairy stock, and not a few can compass the other by greater care in the manipulation of their product.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 23d, 1885, viz: PETER BRUNSBERG, H'd No. 2563, for the se¼ S. 23, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Anton Rice, John Lundin, and Matt Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

[First publication October 15th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss.
District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Joseph Kelso, Plaintiff. vs. Samuel S. Simpson, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from November 2d, 1884, together with costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated August 1st A. D. 1885.

W. & J. WATTS,
[25-31] Att'ys for Pl'ff, Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND-OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 19th, 1885, viz: GUNHILD H. NESSET, Pre. D. S. No. 7753, for the se¼ nw¼ S. 9, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. K. Ostgaarden, John Jemtvold, Sander Ness and Dr. A. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

By All Means
BUY YOUR
TEAS AND COFFEES
At Buchanan's.
He has the Cheapest and Best!
Broadway, next to Engine House.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.
NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.
ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.
JOHN KNUPPE,

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.
South Crookston Property.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.
MONEY TO LOAN
In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.
For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn.
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., OCTOBER 15.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

WHO WILL BE PUNISHED?

In a struggle between right and wrong there must be some who are doing right and some who are doing wrong; and, as a consequence, some are to be rewarded, while others will be punished. If this is true, how careful ought we to be about being on the right side.

Mr. Lincoln, in 1858, while addressing an audience in Illinois, said:

"If slavery is right and a just God reigns in Heaven, some men will be punished for trying to upset the institution of slavery. But, if slavery is wrong, and a just God rules, the punishment must fall on those who are upholding it!"

The above sentence startled his hearers with its uncommon commonsense. It was one of those plain-put statements that always carry conviction.

Now, I want to put two questions to every reader of this paper, with the hope that they will think them over, and answer in such a way that their consciences will never disapprove of the conclusion arrived at. Here are the questions:

1. If the liquor-traffic is right, and a just God reins in Heaven, will not Mr. St. John, Mr. John B. Finch, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Lathrop, and others, be punished for the way they are talking about that business, and agitating the public to wipe it out at any cost? [Answer this one frankly before you read the next.]

2. If the liquor-traffic is wrong, and a God of justice reigns in Heaven, will the above mentioned persons be punished for striving to abolish it, or will the wrath of Almighty God be visited on the men who are trying to put down those who are fighting against the giant evil? [A careful answer to this question is also desired.]

This way of putting it boils the subject down to what is right and what is wrong.

Now, in the language of Mr. Wm. Twead, I ask you, "What are you going to do about it?"

He tried to solve the problem for the citizens of New York city by fleeing the country and living a dog's life abroad. But justice crossed the waters and laid hands upon him. The result you are familiar with.

But a man who does wrong cannot run away from his conscience; and if he has no conscience he cannot escape the result that wrong-doing is certain to entail upon him and his.

No political party (as such) will ever be punished for its misdemeanors, for it exists only in name. A party, like a corporation, has no soul. But the individuals who make up the party will be punished if they do wrong. This being true, each voter is the responsible party in the matter of deciding what is right and what is wrong.

Honest men in Illinois broke down before Mr. Lincoln, as he put the question to them in the plain manner just related. Why? Because there was but one answer, and that was in favor of the cause he championed.

Tell me, which has been the greatest curse to America—slavery or strong drink?

Both are dark spots on the page of history; but the former only held the body in charge for a few years, and only of one race, while the latter destroys both soul and body forever, and is quite impartial as to the race of its victims.

Some may say, "That's stale argument to us;" but the question is, Is it the truth?

Every man who has the gift of reason, and whose heart has not been altogether deserted by the Spirit, will admit that the fruit of the liquor-traffic is evil and only evil. In fact, the worst evils of slavery itself were usually the effect of liquor.

Can good men afford to stand in the way of radical reform measures? Granting the right to differ as to how to do it, that does not license the right to abuse those who have nothing in view but the removal of an evil.

If those who do wrong are punished, is it not important that all should do right?

Finally: Is the abolishment of the liquor-traffic by the voting citizens of this country a crime, or is it what God and good men and women desire, and therefore what all should vote and pray for?

It is a simple question which we all should answer conscientiously, and the proper place to deposit the decision is in the ballot-box, where the great battle between wrong and right is to be decided.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus.

[28-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies.

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSES & MOECKEL.

This is for Farmers.

Roller Mill "A" at Red Lake Falls is now running, and farmers wanting grinding etc., done, will do well by calling there, where they will be promptly and well attended to by

[22-25] CARL KRETZSCHMAR.

FIRST CLASS AGENT
Wanted In This County

To represent our beautifully illustrated family magazine. Special terms and permanent engagement given to the right party. Any smart man or woman who is willing to work and has the ability to push the magazine can secure a splendid position. Write us at once giving age, particulars of past work and territory desired. Address,

COTTAGE HEARTH CO.
[24-25] Boston, Mass.

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

To Rent.

About a half-dozen sleeping apartments, neatly furnished, to rent by the day, week or month. Terms reasonable. Apply to Charlie Seely, Second street, Crookston, Minn.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Hack & Gallasch are receiving goods daily. It will pay you to get their prices before buying elsewhere. Try us for luck!

Peck's Sun,

MILWAUKEE WIS.

GEO. W. PECK,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Funniest Paper in America

What Vaccination is to small-pox, Peck's Sun is to the blues.

Peck's Sun

Is one of the most widely read and popular papers in the country to-day, and stands without a peer in its specialty.

The Originator of the celebrated

BAD BOY PAPERS.

Specimen copies free to any address. Bear in mind that by sending a Postal Card to this office, a sample copy of Peck's Sun will be mailed you free. Don't neglect to send at once, and tell your neighbors to.

$1 worth of fun for 1c.

Address GEORGE L. LORD, Business Manager, Milwaukee, Wis. [23-25]

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Peterson's Magazine.

Unequalled Premiums for '86.

FULL-SIZE DRESS-PATTERNS!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the best and cheapest of the lady's-books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits than any other. Its immense circulation and long established reputation enable its proprietor to distance all competition.

BEST STEEL-ENGRAVINGS,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS,
BEST DRESS-PATTERNS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST MUSIC, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The stories, novelets, etc., in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. Every month, a Full-Size Dress-Pattern is given, which is alone worth the price of the number. Every month, also, there appears a

MAMMOTH

COLORED FASHION PLATE!

engraved on steel, twice the size of others, and superbly colored. Also, Household, Cookery, and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture, House Decoration—in short, everything interesting to the ladies.

TERMS, Always in Advance, $2.00 A YEAR. [illegible] Unparalleled Offers to Clubs. [illegible]

2 Copies for $3.50 } With the "Forget-Me-Not,"
3 " " 4.50 } a splendid illustrated album or a large steel engraving, "The Angel of Paradise," for getting up the club.

4 Copies for $6.50 } With an extra copy of the
5 " " 8.00 } Magazine for 1886, as a premium to the person getting up a club.

6 Copies for $8.00 } With both an extra copy
7 " " $10.50 } of the Magazine for 1886, and the large steel engraving, or the "Forget-Me-Not," to the person getting up the club.

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS.

Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with. [illegible]

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
Water
GUARANTEED.

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me.

C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication September 16th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Forjet and wife Tergille Forjet, Mortgagors, to John Rhodes, Mortgagee, dated the 23d day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1882, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 531 to 533, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-one dollars, ($641.00) and also forty-one and 30-100 dollars, ($41.30), paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said John Rhodes mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described; which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Friday the 30th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter (e½ of sw¼) and lots three (3,) and four (4,) of Section thirty (30,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated September 1st, 1885.

JOHN RHODES,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [28-20]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 8th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Helge Olson, mortgagor, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the first day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the first day of September A. D. 1881, at 1:35 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 249 and 250 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty and 63-100 dollars ($560.63) and also twenty-nine and 26-100 dollars ($29.26) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises with 27.92 interest from date of payment to the date of this notice, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 21st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section six (6,) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey thereof.

Dated October 1st, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [21-30]

[First publication Oct. 8th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. The State of Minnesota, to P. J. Wright, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 29th day of October 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to E. M. Walsh in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said E. M. Walsh for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 6th day of October A. D. 1885.

[24-27] GEO. H. PALMER,
Justice of the Peace.

[First publication Oct. 8th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. The State of Minnesota, to John Sommers, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 29th day of October 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to E. M. Walsh in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said E. M. Walsh for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 6th day of October A. D. 1885.

[24-27] GEO. H. PALMER,
Justice of the Peace.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 5th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 18th, 1885, viz: E. C. GOUVRETTE, H'd No. 10,222, for the ne¼ S. 22, T. 148, R. 46. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Genordux, Damas Laduque, L. Duval, Jr., and Jas. Lariviere, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[21-25] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 5th, 1885, viz: LOUIS TRUDEAU, Pre. D. S., No. 9,511, for the sw¼ S. 18, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adilard Fontaine, Joseph Lecuyer Cezaire Gervais and Joseph Bacon, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Calvin B. Palmer, Att'y.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 6th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on November 14th, 1885, viz: HERRICK C. SCRIBNER, H'd No. 8,433, for the nw¼ S. 31, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. H. Mason, N. P. Stone, George Hoel and John Chilback, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[24-29] JOHN CROMB, Register.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

T. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

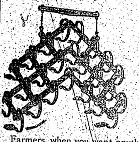
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

—ALSO DEALARS IN—

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 30th, 1885, viz: JOSEPH CORBIN, H'd No. 10,029, for the ne¼ S. 35, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Lecuyer, Peter Lecuyer, Ephraim Trumbull and John B. Carl, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 31st, 1885, viz: LARS ARNESEN, H'd No. 2,283, for the nw¼ S. 27, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Opheim, Iver J. Ingebrigtson, Jacob Aldal and Ole Opheim, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, Sept. 7th, 1885. }

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to sale.

W. W. BRADEN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.

[20-30]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 7th, 1885, viz: HANS C. BURNSTAD, H'd No. 10,473, for the ne¼ S. 2, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. Erickson, Ed. P. Monsow, N. Svenvig and L. Norby, all of Crookston, Minn.

[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.

WM. DUNN. A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couyrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 39 pm
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 50 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 38 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson. n	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 07 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 39 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
11 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } " D		2 25 " } D
1 25 } "	Arvilla	2 25 " }
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 12 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

---

O. D. ROOD,
CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 22, 1885. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 26

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 [illegible]	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 [illegible]	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	[illegible]	25 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	[illegible]	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	[illegible]	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

THINK OF THESE THINGS.

Hoard's Dairyman.

Western dairymen can realize something of the difference between their condition and that of the English dairymen by the following:

One of the prize dairy farms in England consists of 81 acres. The tenant pays $1,400 a year rent besides purchased food costing over $3,000, and paying $300 a year for fertilizers. Forty-six cows are kept besides fifteen are bought and sold annually. The farm being in the town of Preston, most of the milk is sold to city consumers. The butter is most generally made from such whole-milk as is not sold, and brings from 26 cents a pound in summer to 43 cents in winter. The revenue from butter and milk amounts to $150 to $175 a week, besides what is made by other marketing. "The work of the farm," says the Agricultural Gazette, "begins early every day and lasts long. Everybody helps."

There are several sharp points that stand out from this recital. 1. The rental on the land is $17.28 an acre. 2. There must be good brains and never ceasing industry behind all that. You couldn't entrust a dairyman to manage that farm who thinks he can't afford even a dollar a year for a good dairy paper; who has starved his head until it is the weakest part of the man. 3. Look at the number of cows per acre that are kept on that farm and moreover look at the amount paid for extra food. No doubt nine out of ten of our readers shake their heads dubiously at such a state of things. Well, no wonder. It takes from 7 to 15 acres to keep a cow summer and winter in most of the western dairies. Get out your pencil and figure up the interest account that cow has to earn on that land. Then what can you expect when you do not give her thorough care and attention at that. Our most advanced dairymen, in one respect, are working on the line indicated in that English dairy farm. Hiram Smith says he is going to keep 100 dairy cows on the produce of 200 acres. He has set his mark there and we believe he will reach it. They see clearly the loose notions of farming that prevail make lazy acres and unprofitable cows. They want no waste land or waste cows around them, to pay taxes on. Let us think of these things. There is money in them.

THE DAIRY.

A FILTHY CREAMERY.

Not long ago I visited a clever town in Iowa, says a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead, where the square was well kept, the business houses and dwellings were orderly and well arranged, the streets graded and in fine order, the school house was in keeping with the rest, and the farms about the town were neat and well managed. As is my habit, I sought out the creamery and found it a filthy den. I have visited far more than a score of factories in Iowa, and this is by far the sourest, meanest of them all, so that I think such factories in Iowa must be scarce. I was told that they made as high as 1,600 pounds of butter per day during June? They were paying 10 cents for cream while other factories were paying 11 and 12 cents. The reason, no doubt, was that they did not produce good goods and could not get a price for them. It is a slander on the creamery trade to keep such a shop. The floor was slimy and sour, the churn was moulded; well, the fact is, an educated nose wanted clean air immediately, if not sooner. The upper story was worse than the lower, and the wash room was "awful, terrible, mighty bad,"—and altogether uninviting. The carrying cans were washed in a common wash tub half full of thick, sour water. The work was done by a boy, not over 12 years old. The floor had fine bits of coal and other trash strewn about, and the floats as they were washed, (!) were set in the filth to drain. But this is enough. If my part of it were untrue it were too much; but it is true to the letter. The lesson simply is, we must keep clean factories if we would make fine butter. A traveling man only yesterday told the writer that he had always visited the factory, and, if it was not well kept, he discouraged his house in handling the goods. It all rests with the creamery men whether their butter shall stand high in the world's market or not. Create the idea that it is always clean and it will forever sell well. Let every man who is operating a dairy look about him and see that every part of the work is run free of filth, else his goods cannot be "gilt edge."

SET DEEP FOR GOOD BUTTER.

P. S. Dorland, of Saratoga County, N. Y., writes the Prairie Farmer that he began the deep setting of milk some fifteen years ago, when dairymen first began discussing the subject. Since then he has had no difficulty about the "coming" of butter, and nothing could induce him to go back to the old way. He constructed his milk room after a plan of his own, which he described as follows: "It is a lean-to on the north side of the house. It is 8 by 11 feet inside, with two doors, one entering from a working room, the other, at the opposite end, opening into a passage way connecting with the house cellar. Each end of the milk room has a hinged window, to supply light and air. The windows are curtained, so as to darken the room when desired. An opening at the bottom of the door, leading to the cellar gives a circulation of air, one of the most important points in a room where milk is kept. The floor is made by putting down small stones to the depth of one foot, then one foot of coarse gravel, covered with eight inches of coarse sand, on which is laid a floor of hard, smooth brick; the whole slightly inclining to one side. This floor can be washed with water and be kept sweet and clean at all times. The water supplying the rooms comes 100 rods, in lead pipe, and in the heat of summer stands 62 degrees in the tank. Improper temperature of the cream previous to churning no doubt is the cause of its foaming. Deep setting, other things being right, will bring the best of butter."

WINTER DAIRYING.

The United States Dairyman has the following on this subject: "While the mass of dairy farmers are still skeptical in regard to the profitableness of winter dairying, and will be for the next half century or more, we find, in talking with those who have tried it for years, they think they cannot afford to practice any other system. They find not only that they are getting far better average prices—that there is least production of milk when butter and cheese are the cheapest—their greatest when prices are stiffest; but the system naturally leads to better care and feeding, and that involves more, and better manure, which in turn leads to better crops and more cow food, more mouths to consume it, and ultimately to more wealth in the bank or the farm, and more cash in the purse. But it takes faith, founded on intelligence, to begin, and perseverence to adhere to it, and also needs a herd large enough to make the results enough to be worthy the attention of a man who has the brains, capital and perseverence of one who can make it a success, before the real ambition to do many of the difficulties vanish. We know men who work twice as hard and endure more hardships of storm and bad weather to earn a few dollars in winter than they would need to earn twice the money by taking care of a dozen good milch cows.

SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING.

O. C. Gregg, of Marshall, this State, says: "To succeed as a dairyman you must work continuously. The second point necessary to success is warm barns, yet some men believe that an open shed is sufficient protection for brute flesh and blood, with the thermometer 20 degrees below zero. Milking twenty-four cows, I have received close to $2,200 the past year. I believe that with forty cows the farm will bring $2,000 for milk and butter. I cultivate 100 acres and cut hay outside of it. I figure that one man, one team, ten cows and forty acres of plowed land is the proper proportion for getting the best returns from farm work."

THE BENEFITS OF DAIRY FARMING.

Dairy farming adds $1 per acre to the value of land, says the Rural World, while it saves $1 per acre to the value of land as against grain farming. This is $2 per acre—good rent. Twenty of the poorest milch cows in the country that two men can milk in one hour and a half in the morning and an hour and a half in the evening, will pay the wages of the two hired hands and furnish groceries for a good sized family, selling cream at 10 cents a gauge. The skim milk will raise 20 hogs that will be worth $6 each, $120, and to this may be added $300 worth of calves, over and above the crop raised by the two hired men. Don't calculate simply on the price of cream, but take results at the end of the year.

Success on the Farm.

Success on the farm does not necessarily involve high prices for the produce. Success in every department of life involves thrift, industry and good sense in the minutest of business affairs, and in making the most of what we have. A few acres well and skillfully cultivated will pay better than many handled in a slovenly manner. It will take a good man with an intelligent and thrifty wife and family of working children all he can do to make the most and best of a quarter section of land; but he can do it and profitably. If he has a head to plan and experience to guide him; such an one will make more of it than another would with three times that much land and help.

Ventilate the Grain Bins.

Elmira Husbandman: No bin is complete if unventilated from the bottom. One of the best and most simple ventilators consists of a galvanized iron cone, about six inches across at the base and a foot high, punched full of holes over the entire surface like a colander. To construct this contrivance, saw a circular hole five inches across in the bin floor, over which place the cone, securing it by a few nails. This ventilator is cheap, convenient and effective. To aid circulation there are required also small windows in the sides of the granary near the ceiling. These should be covered with coarse wire netting to keep out vermin.

Beef or Butter.

A correspondent to the Spirit of the Farm, writing of the cheapest factor for converting vegetable matter into human food, says: "And this question has to be considered in nearly all our agricultural industries. And prominent among these, is the cattle interest. And the question which suggests itself as to this industry is, whether the beef strain or the butter strain of cattle is the cheapest factor for the conversion of vegetable matter into human food? And that strain is preferable and more profitable, and consequently will be in greater demand, which will most cheaply attain this end. And the champions of either strain are requested to present their arguments pro and con. A cow of the butter strain that will produce a pound of butter a day, or 365 pounds of butter a year, and at 20 cents a pound, will bring $73; that is the value of her product for one year, the buttermilk and her calf not taken into the estimate. Charge grazing, hay and meal; what will this be worth? and deduct from gross profit. A steer of the beef strain at 3 years of age is worth $90. Charge grazing, hay, corn, etc., for three years, and deduct price of these from the $90, and the remainder will be the net profit. Not being familiar with the amount of food consumed by either strain, or the value of either, I make no statement as to this point. But I should like to see a statement by some person familiar with the cost of both productions, and then we would be near the solution of the question as to which is the cheaper factor for the convertion of vegetable matter into human food.

Deceptive Frauds.

As soon as it becomes apparent that Moses King, the young publisher, of Harvard square, at Cambridge, Mass., had met an unprecedented success with his book called "Students' Songs"—the sale already reaching nearly fifty thousand copies—several publishers brought out collections of so-called student or college songs. Some of them are legitimate competitors; but some appear so similar in shape, in title, in design or general make-up, as to mislead a casual buyer who may be intending to get a copy of the original, "Students' Songs," which was edited by Wm. H. Hills, of the Harvard class of 1880, and published by Moses King of the Harvard class of 1881, the names of both appearing on the title page of the genuine collection only. The success of this collection is due chiefly to the freshness of its sixty copyrighted songs, comprising those jolly and melodious tunes and peculiar phrases which, within the past ten years, have arisen and become generally popular among the students of all American colleges. The low price, too—fifty cents—and the attractive appearance, also, have had their influence in making "Students' Songs" the most successful book of its class ever published in this country.

DAIRY RECORDS.

National Stockman: It is self evident that these tests of dairy cows, which are so common now, and which have resulted in the death of so many valuable cows, are practically valueless to the practical dairyman. It is not what a cow can be made to yield under enormous pressure, but what she will yield under ordinary feeds and care, that determines her value. If a test was conducted with the cows allowed nothing but good pasture, then it would be of some practical value to the ordinary farmer and dairyman, and they could compare the results obtained with their own usual figures, and thus learn something about the relative merits of the different breeds for dairy cattle. But where the cows are stimulated and pampered on pea meal, and on their own milk, etc., until their physical organization can stand no more, and they are numbered with the cows that were fed to death, without giving any adequate return, either to the owner or to the general public for their untimely sacrifice, the test is of no practical benefit to any one.

Winter Reading.

It appears to be a notable fact that the best farmers, and the best stockmen are the very best friends of the newspapers. It is generally the old foggy and the ne'er-do-wells, that scoff at "book and newspaper larnin," and if they are induced to take their home county paper, they never read it. The progressive farmers, those that get 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and own fine, fat, sleek cattle and horses, are invariably men whose sitting room table will be generously supplied with, not only the local newspapers, but agricultural journals, books relating to stock, to feeding animals, which contain the thoughts and experiments of able men, who devote their time and energies to advance the cause of agriculture and to learn how to produce more abundant crops, as well as to surround their stock with the best conditions for raising them successfully and profitably.

Every farmer in the Northwest will be benefitted greatly by subscribing to one or more good agricultural papers, and if one is published near by it certainly should be a regular visitor in the family.

The Northwestern Farmer, published at Fargo, Dakota, is doing a good work throughout the Northwest, and we have decided to offer it to every old subscriber, as well as to all new subscribers, as a free gift, on the payment of one year's subscription to THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, paid in advance.

Sample copies of The Farmer will be sent free by addressing Edward A. Webb Fargo, Dakota. [26-29]

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultrymen, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.75.

YOUR PATRONAGE

Is hereby solicited, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me

C. M. OHL,
Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

T. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Moulding and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

☞ CALL ON ☜ THE

C. H. SAAKE JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains

—IN—

Watches and Chains

☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies', Misses',
Children and Gentlemen

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine

Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor

Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

9-tf

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING —— NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 5,573

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 22, 1885. NO. 26.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	12 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	[illegible]	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	[illegible]	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	8 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office, in Crookston as Second Class matter.

THINK OF THESE THINGS.

Hoard's Dairyman.

Western dairymen can realize something of the difference between their condition and that of the English dairymen by the following:

One of the prize dairy farms in England consists of 81 acres. The tenant pays $1,400 a year rent besides purchased food costing over $3,000, and paying $800 a year for fertilizers. Forty-six cows are kept besides fifteen are bought and sold annually. The farm being in the town of Preston, most of the milk is sold to city consumers. The butter is most generally made from such whole-milk as is not sold, and brings from 26 cents a pound in summer to 48 cents in winter. The revenue from butter and milk amounts to $150 to $175 a week, besides what is made by other marketing. The work of the farm, says the Agricultural Gazette, begins early every day and lasts long. Everybody helps.

There are several sharp points that stand out from this recital. 1. The rental on the land is $17.28 an acre. 2. There must be good brains and never ceasing industry behind all that. You couldn't entrust a dairyman to manage that farm, who thinks he can't afford even a dollar a year for a good dairy paper; who has starved his head until it is the weakest part of the man. 3. Look at the number of cows per acre that are kept on that farm and moreover look at the amount paid for extra food. No doubt nine out of ten of our readers shake their heads dubiously at such a state of things. Well, no wonder. It takes from 7 to 15 acres to keep a cow summer and winter in most of the western dairies. Get out your pencil and figure up the interest account that cow has to earn on that land. Then, what can you expect when you do not give her thorough care and attention at that. Our most advanced dairymen, in one respect, are working on the line indicated in that English dairy farm. Hiram Smith says he is going to keep 100 dairy cows on the produce of 200 acres. He has set his mark there and we believe he will reach it. They see clearly the loose notions of farming that prevail make lazy soils and unprofitable cows. They want no waste and or waste cows around them to pay taxes on. Let us think of these things. There is money in them.

THE DAIRY.

A FILTHY CREAMERY.

Not long ago I visited a clever town in Iowa, says a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead, where the square was well kept, the business houses and dwellings were orderly and well arranged, the streets graded and in fine order, the school house was in keeping with the rest, and the farms about the town were neat and well managed. As is my habit, I sought out the creamery and found it a filthy den. I have visited more than a score of factories in Iowa, and this is by far the sourest, meanest of them all, so that I think such factories in Iowa must be scarce. I was told that they made as high as 1600 pounds of butter per day during June. They were paying 10 cents for cream while other factories were paying 11 and 12 cents. The reason, no doubt, was that they did not produce good goods and could not get a price for them. [illegible] on the creamery trade to keep such a shop. The floor was slimy and sour, the churn was mouldy, well, the fact is, an educated nose wants to leave immediately, if not sooner. The upper story was worse than the lower, and the wash room was awful, terrible, mighty bad, and altogether unlivable. The carrying cans were washed in a common wash tub, half full of filthy, sour water. The work was done by a boy about 18 years old. [illegible] clean factories, if we would make fine butter. A traveling man only yesterday told the writer that he had always visited the factory, and if it was not well kept, he discouraged his house in handling the goods. It all rests with the creamery men whether their butter shall stand high in the world's market or not. Create the idea that it is always clean and it will forever sell well. Let every man who is operating a dairy look about him and see that every part of the work is run free of filth, else his goods cannot be gilt edge.

SET DEEP FOR GOOD BUTTER.

P. S. Dorland, of Saratoga County, N. Y., writes the Prairie Farmer that he began the deep setting of milk some fifteen years ago, when dairymen first began discussing the subject. Since then he has had no difficulty about the coming of butter, and nothing could induce him to go back to the old way. He constructed his milk room after a plan of his own, which he described as follows: It is a lean-to on the north side of the house. It is 8 by 11 feet inside, with two doors, one entering from a working room, the other at the opposite end, opening into a passage way connecting with the house cellar. Each end of the milk room has a hinged window, to supply light and air. The windows are curtained, so as to darken the room when desired. An opening at the bottom of the door leading to the cellar gives a circulation of air, one of the most important points in a room where milk is kept. The floor is made by putting down small stones to the depth of one foot, then one foot of coarse gravel, covered with eight inches of coarse sand, on which is laid a floor of hard, smooth brick, the whole slightly inclining to one side. This floor can be washed with water, and be kept sweet and clean at all times. The water supplying the rooms comes 100 rods, in lead pipe, and in the heat of summer stands 62 degrees in the tank. Improper temperature of the cream previous to churning no doubt is the cause of its foaming. Deep setting, other things being right, will bring the best of butter.

WINTER DAIRYING.

The United States Dairyman has the following on this subject: "While the mass of dairy farmers are still skeptical in regard to the profitableness of winter dairying, and will be for the next half century or more, we find in talking with those who have tried it for years, they think they cannot afford to practice any other system. They find not only that they are getting far better average prices—that there is least production of milk when butter and cheese are the cheapest—their greatest when prices are highest—but the system naturally leads to better care and feeding, and that involves more and better manure, which in turn leads to better crops and more cow food, more mouths to consume it, and ultimately to more wealth in the bank or the farm and more cash in the purse. But it takes faith founded on intelligence to begin and perseverance to adhere to it, and also needs a herd large enough to make the results enough to be worthy the attention of a man who has the brains, capital and perseverance of one who can make it a success, before the real ambition to do many of the difficulties vanish. We know men who work twice as hard and endure more hardships of storm and bad weather to earn a few dollars in winter than they would need to earn twice the money by taking care of a dozen good milch cows."

SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING.

O. C. Gregg, of Marshall, this State, says: "To succeed as a dairyman you must work continuously. The second point necessary to success is warm barns, yet some men believe that an open shed is sufficient protection for brute flesh and blood, with the thermometer 20 degrees below zero. Milking twenty-four cows, I have received close to $2,200 the past year. I believe that with forty cows the farm will bring $2,000 for milk and butter. I cultivate 100 acres and cut hay outside of it. I figure that one man, one team, ten cows and forty acres of plowed land is the proper proportion for getting the best returns from farm work."

THE PROFITS OF DAIRY FARMING.

Dairy farming adds 11 per cent to the value of land, says the Rural World, while it saves 4 per acre to the value of land as against grain farming. [illegible] the poorest milch cows in the country [illegible] two men can milk in one hour [illegible] the morning and [illegible] in the evening, will pay the [illegible] for a good sized family [illegible] the skim milk [illegible] worth [illegible] the calves [illegible] the year.

Success on the Farm.

Success on the farm does not necessarily involve high prices for the produce. Success in every department of life involves thrift, industry and good sense in the management of business affairs, and in making the most of what we have. A few acres well and skillfully cultivated will pay better than many handled in a slovenly manner. It will take a good man with an intelligent and thrifty wife and family of working children all he can do to make the most and best of a quarter section of land, but he can do it, and profitably. If he has a head to plan and experience to guide him, such an one will make more of it than another would with three times that much land and help.

Ventilate the Grain Bins.

Elmira Husbandman: No bin is complete if unventilated from the bottom. One of the best and most simple ventilators consists of a galvanized iron cone about six inches across at the base and a foot high, punched full of holes over the entire surface like a colander. To construct this contrivance, saw a circular hole five inches across in the bin floor, over which place the cone, securing it by a few nails. This ventilator is cheap, convenient and effective. To aid circulation there are required also small windows in the sides of the granary near the ceiling. These should be covered with coarse wire netting to keep out vermin.

Beef or Butter.

A correspondent to the Spirit of the Farm, writing of the cheapest factor for converting vegetable matter into human food, says: And this question has to be considered in nearly all our agricultural industries. And prominent among these is the cattle interest. And the question which suggests itself as to this industry is, whether the beef strain or the butter strain of cattle is the cheapest factor for the conversion of vegetable matter into human food? And that strain is preferable and more profitable, and consequently will be in greater demand, which will most cheaply attain this end. And the champions of either strain are requested to present their arguments pro and con. A cow of the butter strain that will produce a pound of butter a day, or 365 pounds of butter a year, and at 20 cents a pound, will bring $73; that is the value of her product for one year, the buttermilk and her calf not taken into the estimate. Charge grazing, hay and meal, what will this be worth? and deduct from gross profit. A steer of the beef strain at 3 years of age is worth $60. Charge grazing, hay, corn, etc., for three years and deduct price of these from the $60 and the remainder will be the net profit. Not being familiar with the amount of food consumed by either strain, or the value of either, I make no statement as to this point. But I should like to see a statement by some person familiar with the cost of both productions, and then we would be near the solution of the question as to which is the cheaper factor for the convertion of vegetable matter into human food.

Deceptive Frauds.

As soon as it became apparent that Moses King, the young publisher, of Harvard square, at Cambridge, Mass., had met an unprecedented success with his book called "Student Songs"—the sale already reaching nearly fifty thousand copies—several publishers brought out collections of so-called student or college songs; some of them are legitimate competitors, but some appear so similar in shape, in title, in design or general make-up, as to mislead a casual buyer who may be intending to get a copy of the original "Student Songs," which was edited by Wm. H. Hills, of the Harvard class of 1880, and published by Moses King, of the Harvard class of 1881, the names of both appearing on the title page of the genuine collection only. The success of this collection is due chiefly to the freshness of its many copyrighted songs, comprising the jolly and melodious tunes and popular phrases which, within the past ten years, have arisen and become generally popular among the students of all American colleges. The low price—fifty cents—and the attractive appearance, also, have had their influence in making "Student Songs" the most successful book of its kind ever published in this country.

DAIRY RECORDS.

National Stockman: It is a lamentable fact that the tests of dairy cows which are so common now, and which have resulted in the discovery of so many valuable cows, are [illegible] the practical dairyman. [illegible] conducted with the cows allowed nothing but good pasture, then it would be of some practical value to the ordinary farmer and dairyman, and they could compare the results obtained with their own usual figures, and thus learn something about the relative merits of the different breeds for dairy cattle. But where the cows are stimulated and pampered on oil meal, and on their own milk, etc., until their physical organization can stand no more, and they are numbered with the cows that were fed to death, without giving any adequate return, either to the owner or to the general public for their untimely sacrifice, the test is of no practical benefit to any one.

Winter Reading.

It appears to be a notable fact that the best farmers, and the best stock men are the very best friends of the newspapers. It is generally the old foggy and the ne'er-do-wells that scoff at "book and newspaper larnin," and if they are induced to take their home county paper they never read it. The progressive farmers, those that get 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and own fine, fat, sleek cattle and horses, are invariably men whose sitting room table will be generously supplied with, not only the local newspapers, but agricultural journals, books relating to stock, to feeding animals, which contain the thoughts and experiments of able men who devote their time and energies to advance the cause of agriculture and to learn how to produce more abundant crops, as well as to surround their stock with the best conditions for raising them successfully and profitably.

Every farmer in the Northwest will be benefitted greatly by subscribing to one or more good agricultural papers, and if one is published near by it certainly should be a regular visitor in the family.

The Northwestern Farmer, published at Fargo, Dakota, is doing a good work throughout the Northwest, and we have decided to offer it to every old subscriber, as well as to all new subscribers, as a free gift, on the payment of one year's subscription to THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL paid in advance.

Sample copies of The Farmer will be sent free by addressing Edward A. Webb Fargo, Dakota. [26-29]

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultrymen, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support, yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and is sued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.75.

YOUR PATRONAGE

I hereby solicit, simply because I think I can satisfy you as to price and quality of anything you may want in the line of

Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS.

Call and See Me

C. A. OHL,

Beltrami, Polk County, Minn.

Furniture Store,

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

CALL ON THE

C. H. SAAKE JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains

—IN—

Watches and Chains

☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies', Misses',

Children and Gentlemen

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine ☜

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes, which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

[illegible]

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP,

[illegible]

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Licensed College Physician and Surgeon Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professionals calls promptly.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[18-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street.

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardy varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good, thrifty, transplanted Box Elder trees, [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., OCTOBER 22.

ROUND HOME.

Our lovely weather took a severe cold this week.

If you want to buy cheap go to Hack & Gallasch'.

Buchanan is prepared to give great bargains in groceries. Call and see.

Wood for sale, by Hack & Gallasch.

It is thought that Gov. Hubbard will convene the Legislature next winter.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wile have returned from a pleasant visit to Indiana.

For one dollar you can secure the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune and a small fortune in premiums. Send for sample copies and learn all about them.

Buchanan has marked everything down in order to sell out and close out his business.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on good security.
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

How to make one dollar worth two? Take it to Buchanan and purchase groceries with it.

If you have a good farm and want a loan, without waiting for eastern parties to pass on your application, apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD.

Note the change in Berthiaume Bro's ad this week and drop in and see what they will do for you.

The Minneapolis Tribune is offering more wonderful premiums with their Weekly than has even been offered by any other paper in the United States. Send for sample copies.

We are told that the proceeds of the Catholic fair were $850 net. Pretty good for three days' work.

Hack & Gallasch' Cheap Store is on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

The Commercial House is doing a rattling business. Landlord Carroll has to put up cots every night.

Largest stock of Blankets, Quilts and Flannels, at Hack & Gallasch'.

Buchanan is making arrangements to go to Duluth, and for that reason gives great bargains in groceries until all is sold. Go and sample.

See change in Buchanan's ad this week. This means business and you will do well to make a note of it and govern yourselves accordingly.

Rev. Page announces that he will preach his farewell sermon next Sabbath. He will hold services both day and evening at the usual hours.

It is said that Riel's sentence will be commuted to life servitude if he is not discharged altogether. His lawyers have discovered a technicality that is liable to cause his discharge.

J. O. Milne has a few Holstein-Friesian half-blood bull calves that he offers at reasonable rates. If you desire to secure a choice animal now is your chance. Call at the farm on Sec. 8, and look them over and get prices.

"My Partner" was well presented at the Opera House, on Thursday evening, by the New York Lyceum Company. Mr. Wm. Frederick, one of the managers, has visited the city before with Breyer and with the Buchanan Comedy Co.

Wilkie Collins, the greatest living English novelist, will commence his new selial story in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, November 1st, which will be transferred to the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune, and will continue for six months. Any person desirous of reading the same, has only to subscribe for the Weekly Tribune, at One Dollar a year.

First come first served. Don't wait a week or so, but go at once to Buchanan's grocery store on Broadway and lay in a stock of provisions for the winter at prices never to be repeated in this city this fall. Being about to move away this stock must and will be sold within a short time.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.
23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

I. U. and W. H. Jennings and A. N. Hopkins went forth for to slay wild geese one day last week and, while digging a pit wherein to hide, the better to slaughter the innocents, I. U. and A. N. came near having a bit of experience. There was a healthy prairie fire raging in the vicinity, and fearing least it might skip in and burn out their pond they set a bit of a back-fire. Lucky thought. For while they were busy digging, the fire swept upon them so rapidly that they were obliged to flee for their lives. They reached their back-fire ground all out of breath but by a scratch. The country round about (and the pond) was so completely all burned up that they could get no geese that trip. 'Twas a narrow and brilliant escape.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

The renowned "Josh Billings" died suddenly in California last week.

Rogers' Triple Plate Table Knives, Butter Knives and Tea Spoons are offered as premiums with the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

Charlie Robbecke and Dan Patterson are down from St. Hilaire this week enjoying civilization with their friends. They report good fair business in their fine little city.

Heretofore it has been customary for school district treasurers to draw their school money in October. The County Auditor informs us that under the new law the money will not be ready for distribution until November 15th.

Wilkie Collins' new story will begin the first day of November, and continue six months. It will appear in the Minneapolis Sunday and Weekly Tribune only. Wilkie Collins writes for no other paper in the Northwest. Send for sample copies.

Warren Sheaf: Billy Box has placed upon his farm west of town a fine young bull, of the Friesian breed of cattle from Unadilla Stock Farm, N. Y. This young animal is a beauty and has already taken several premiums. The Friesian cattle are fast coming to the front, and give splendid satisfaction wherever introduced. The introduction of such high bred stock we hope to see an increased interest in stock raising in Marshall County.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus!
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Wheat has been flowing in for the past week at a lively rate, though there is but little sold, the majority preferring to hold for a rise, which seems bound to come, although wheat has been steadily declining a little every day. It is the opinion of the shrewdest dealers that it must in the near future take a substantial advance and hold it. The surplus is fast dwindling away, and the almost sure prospect of an European war, it is thought, will send it booming before spring. Be that as it may, the farmer has an opportunity of drawing a certain amount on his wheat and holding for the rise, if it comes, a chance that he has not had of late years and many are availing themselves of the privilege.

You can procure a Lady's Gold Pin a Lady's Gold Bracelet, or a Lady's Gold Chain, with the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

The farmers' sale at Carman last Thursday was reasonably well attended, considering that farmers are generally very busy plowing, and considerable property changed hands. But little was sold at auction, however, the evident disposition being to swap 'round or buy at private sale. There were horses, cows, steers, hogs and pigs, farm machinery, household goods, and every conceivable article on deck and the occasion proved very interesting, and, to some, not unprofitable. There will, probably, be another day appointed in the near future, doubtless soon after the first freeze-up, when farmers can have more leisure time to attend. They seem to be appreciated and will prove a grand success, without doubt.

Any farmer desiring a Pocket Knife, made of the best material, which retails at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a quarter, can procure the same as a premium with the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copy.

On Tuesday evening the New York Lyceum Theatre Company presented "Bessie's Burglar" and "Joshua Whitcomb," to a fair audience. George Clark did excellently in the title role, keeping his hearers on a constant grin, while Wm. Fredrick as the Dude was immense and just too utterly utter for anything. Chas. Spratt, as "John Martin" and Harry Brunson as "Bill Johnson" sustained their parts excellently as did the balance of the troupe in their respective parts. Little Tot won our heart when she warbled her little song to "Uncle Josh." Her voice is very clear and sweet and it is no effort at all for her to use it in song. The only fault to be found is that that part was altogether too brief. We trust that this troupe will favor our city again in the near future, which is probable.

If you want a Standard Dictionary that will cost you one dollar at retail; or if you want to understand "Fancy Needle Work," or if you want to understand "Law Without Lawyers," subscribe for the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

Our thanks are due to those of our patrons who have, within the past week, dropped in and set their subscriptions ahead a year or so. One worthy granger came in, and finding his subscription two years in arrears paid up in full for four years, remarking that "turn about is fair play. The JOURNAL has carried me for two years, and now it is my turn." Rest assured, friends, that we do heartily appreciate of such acts of kindness, and it is these very little things that furnish the sinews necessary for the successful publication of a paper. We do not expect every one to do as did our kind friend, but if all would drop in and settle up to date and set their subscriptions only one year ahead, it would help us very materially in our efforts to make THE JOURNAL invaluable to its readers. We are thankful for the favors already received and trust that all will be like minded.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS.

Wheat has taken a bit of a tumble and is now down to 78 for No. 1 Hard. The price last week called in floods of wheat which doubtless causes this depression. We do not look for any substantial advance before the latter part of December or first of January.

FLOUR—$2.75, $2.55, $2.30 and $1.25.
GRAHAM—$2.50.
BRAN—$10 per ton. Shorts $11.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
POTATOES—30 and 35 cents.
CABBAGE—5 and 8 cents per Hd.
HAY—$5 and $6 per ton.
BARLEY—But little offered; 45 to 50 for No. 2 as to quality.
OATS—Slow at 25 cents.

The Banker's daughter was presented last evening to a delighted audience. This troupe won golden opinions here.

Herb expects one hundred baskets of Concord grapes to arrive to-morrow morning—probably the last of the season.

A special meeting of the Board of Steam Threshers is called for on Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. Important business to be transacted.

Attorney P. C. Schmidt, whose card appears in this issue has come among us to reside. P. C. ranks among the leading attorneys in our county and will doubtless do well here as he deserves.

Commissioner Goodrich was in from Woodside this week after a young man who had made a mistake and gone off with a yoke of cattle belonging to Mr. G. The man had vamoosed the ranch but had sold the cattle here in Crookston. The case will be heard in the courts.

FARMERS' DAY.

Crookston should encourage this idea and arrange the auctioneer's license so that it would be practicable to have several market days during the year. The idea is for farmers and all others having goods and chattels to dispose of to meet at a given place on certain days to exchange their goods and to have an auctioneer on hand to dispose of such goods as have not been disposed of at private sale at public sale. The license, as fixed at present, is so high as to render the services of an auctioneer impracticable. We need not mention the advantage to our city to be derived on these occasions, as they are too obvious to need comment. The only point is will the city take the steps necessary to secure them?

A Bohemian Row.

East Grand Forks Courier, Oct. 16th.

A number of Bohemians, living in the Bohemian settlement, some 12 miles from this city, for weeks past have been busily engaged in perfecting arrangements to hold a monster picnic. The date set for the jollification accidentally fell on last Sunday, and the gathering was intended as a peace offering for the many blessings which have been bestowed on the little community during the past season. The invitations had been extended with a lavish hand, and on the afternoon set apart for the inauguration of the festivities young and old of both sexes from miles around gathered at the home of Frank Kovar. Now, a Bohemian picnic without beer would be even more a dismal failure, from a Bohemian standpoint, than a dance without music; hence, several kegs of beer were on hand, and the staff of life flowed continually. The afternoon, we learn, passed so pleasantly that the committee on arrangements decided to continue the picnic into the night. About 8 o'clock, Anton Kluzak, a resident of the settlement, and who had been engaged during the day in digging potatoes, reached the picnic. His two brothers, Frank and John, had preceded him by several hours. Soon after Anton's arrival, and really before he had time to get well "beered up," if we are to believe his story, he was set upon by several of the "early comers," who playfully commenced to tear off his clothing. He objected, of course, as the night was chilly and the room comfortably filled with ladies. In fact he vigorously protested, backed by his two brothers, all powerful young men, and during the tumult which followed Jas. Ellpes was hit on the head with a club. Now, Ellpes, who is a likely young man, was doing nothing, and when Jamie's mother saw him fall she naturally felt hurt, and it is our opinion that out of the sympathy which centered on the old lady grew much of the trouble which followed. A terrific onslaught was made on each other, and after "time" was called and the debris had been cleared away, John Klusak was picked up with a badly shattered head, his left jaw broken and the symmetry of his face destroyed. The instrument used was a club, such as a Sampson would carry, and the general verdict of those present was that the blow had been dealt by his own brother, Anton, who was taken into custody. The County Attorney was telegraphed for, and his deputy, Ed. George, of Crookston, responded. The prisoner was brought to this city late Monday night and lodged in the Hotel de Wyer, where he was interviewed by a reporter. On Tuesday evening he was taken to the Castle de Zwic, in Crookston, to await the result of his brother's mishap and the pleasure of the Grand Jury. This little fracas will cost the taxpayers hundreds of dollars, the parties concerned much trouble and time, and perhaps one life, while the lesson it teaches will go unheeded.

PIE SOCIABLE.

The Baptist Ladies' Society, of Carman, will give a Pie Sociable on Friday evening next, at their hall in Carman. Pies-en things, including ice cream, will be served. A short musical and literary program will add variety to the occasion. COMMITTEE.

Boarders!

Parties looking for good board, at very reasonable rates, and pleasant rooms, with or without coal fire, one block from P. O., can secure same by addressing the undersigned. Meals at all hours. [26-29] MRS. DUFOUR.

TOO CHEAP.

Those delicious Concord gropes at Herb's at only 65 cents per basket!

The Teachers' Institute.

The teachers' institute, which closed its labors last Saturday was not as well attended as it should have been, though it was one of the most successful ever held in the county. The interest that was awakened in the start was well maintained throughout, it proved very profitable to all who attended. By the kindness of Prof. Carruth we are enabled to give the names of those present, as follows:

C. W. G. Hyde, Conductor.
Mrs. E. K. Jaques, Assistant.
Mary E. Sprague, Fisher.
Ophilia Burdick, Fertile.
Lydia La Due, "
George A. Ralph, Red Lake Falls.
Sarah K. Holcomb, Mentor.
Lizzie A. Ralph, Red Lake Falls.
Sarah Knutsen, Grand Forks, D. T.
Wm. F. Zuttz, Wylia.
Louis P. Bramness, St. Hilaire.
Wm. Peters, "
Peter Bergh, Fisher.
Henry T. Gondron, Gentilly.
Maggie Crookshank, Euclid.
Mrs. Jennie Fowler, Red Lake Falls
Mary Kenned, Euclid.
Della Streeter, Crookston.
M. Helen Davies, Angus.
Tina J. Thune, Crookston.
Maria Bauman, "
Alice M. Childs, Carman.
Hattie S. Stone, "
Ella R. Shapleigh, Crookston.
Inez McGrew, "
Hattie A. Page, "
Mrs. Rose Northrup, E. Grand Forks.
Anna Roark, Grand Forks, D. T.
Maggie C. Gunnis, Mallory.
Terry Shelly, Red Lake Falls.
Mrs. J. H. Lockwood, E. Grand Forks.
Alice Fetzer, Crookston.
Minnie Milne, "
W. Lola Box, "
Emma L. Marcum, "
W. F. McManus, Wylia.
Nellie M. Aldrich, Grand Forks, D. T.
Francis K. Deming, Red Lake Falls.
Thomas Casey, Fisher.
Nettie J. Brown, Crookston.

Don't fail to catch onto a basket of those 65 cent Concord grapes at Herb's, before it is too late.

The Premium Engraving issued by "Peterson's Magazine," for 1886, is of rare excellence and beauty. It is a first-class line-and-stipple engraving, executed in the highest style of art. The artists are Illman Brothers, and they have engraved it—size, 21 inches by 27—for "Peterson's Magazine," in their best and most brilliant manner. The picture is called "The Angel of Paradise," and is a companion to the "Not Lost, But Gone Before," published by "Peterson's Magazine" some years ago, and which was so popular. In artistic merit, it is, we think, one of the finest "Peterson" has ever issued, and will go to every mother's heart, especially if she has lost one of her "darlings." Another of the premiums is the "Forget-Me-Not," an illustrated album, a book of very great beauty. Another is an extra copy of the magazine, etc., etc. You can get any of them, gratis, by raising a club for "Petersons" for 1886. This is a rare chance. Specimens of the magazine sent, gratis, with full particulars, to those wishing to get up clubs, if written for. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The signal service apparatus is being put in place on the bell tower, as we go to press. The office will be at Herb's place and hereafter it want be possible for any weather to escape Herb without his knowledge.

Read Wilkie Collins' new story in the Minneapolis Sunday or Weekly Tribune, commencing November 1st.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans.
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

To Rent.

About a half-dozen sleeping apartments, neatly furnished to rent by the day, week or month. Terms reasonable. Apply to Charlie Seely, Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

Wanted!

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of
[25-tf] ELMER R. BLANCHARD.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Oct. 19th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say, "advertised."

Byarmquist, A J
Cooly, Chas
Christenson, C M
R G E Bush, L Hamond
Johnson, Miss Ingberg
Hanson, W H
Johnson, Thedore
Pommerberg, John
Jansen, Kanius
Armaun, Mrs Jas
Holt, Mrs Mapis M
Halstenrsen, Peter
Haugen, G
Larson, Emilia
McGiff, Valintine
Moore, Wm Geo
Ostram, Sam
Vannindin, Mr
Robbillard, Frank
Williams, Frank
Robillard, Frank
Stearns, Byron
Wold, Mrs
Wilkinson, Tom

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

A Good All-Around Cow.

Farm and Home.

In March 1884, I bought the imported Holstein cow Eleanor—a straight, square good-looking two-year-old, weighing 1200 lbs. with a record of 7800 lbs. of milk in seven days. April 9 she dropped a heifer calf which never saw new milk after two weeks and weighed over 900 lbs. at 16 month old. That summer Eleanor was kept in a rough dry pasture with other cows, having the run of the mowing fields after haying and six quarts middlings a day. In December, seeming large with calf she was dried; her weight was 1400 lbs., her milk record 9280 lbs. While dry, she was fed hay and twice a week roots. March 9, 1885, she dropped a bull calf weighing 105 lbs. at birth, and 570 lbs. when five months old. No new milk was given this calf after eight weeks. Eleanor has had short pasture all summer and the summer has been so dry she has been fed eight quarts of middlings. Sept. 1 she had given 8712 lbs. and will probably give 12 to 13,000 lbs by January. Her best day is 70 lbs. —for one week 470 and for one month 1950 lbs. As her cream is sold only occasional butter tests have been made, but enough to show she can easily make 16 lbs. a week of a very yellow color. From spring to fall she is out day and night in all weather and is perfectly healthy and hearty. She has never been fed for a record, but purposely to see if a Holstein under such treatment would show any superiority over ordinary stock.

Don't be Bamboozled!

If your security is No. 1, we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams.

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

SALE OF PROPERTY

—AT—

ST. VINCENT, MINN.,

And Hamilton, Dakota,

BELONGING TO THE O'KEEFE ESTATE

On the 26th day of October, 1885, at the front door of the Post Office in St. Vincent, Kittson County, Minnesota, the undersigned will offer for sale at Public Auction, the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

IN ST. VINCENT, MINNESOTA.

Lot number eleven (11) in block eighty (80). Lot one (1) in block eighty-five (85). And lot twelve (12) in block eighty-six (86) upon which is a good store building 20 by 60 feet and warehouse.

IN HAMILTON, DAKOTA.

Lots sixteen, (16) and seventeen (17) in block nineteen (19), upon which is a good store building 24 by 50 feet; also at the same time and place I will offer for sale at Public Auction the Book debts and accounts belonging to the said estate, a list of which debts and accounts can be seen at the law office of R. R. Hedenberg, St. Vincent, Minn.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Sale commences at 10 o'clock a. m.

A. H. WINSLOW,
Assignee estate of Wm. O'Keefe.
Dated St. Vincent, Minn., Oct. 7, 1885.
[25-26]

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECOND AND ROBERT STS.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.

JOHN KNUPPE,

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

CROCKERY,

and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers,

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, - - MINN.

Cash advances on consignments.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronag

OF ALL.

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,

THE LARGEST

JEWELRY HOUSE

In the Northwest,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

WALTHAM
18 SIZE
Elgin Watches
WALTHAM PATENT DUST PROOF.
Screw Bezel
Albata Cup.
WALTHAM
18 SIZE
ELGIN
BEST TIME EVER MADE
ELGIN
TIME'S UP
WATCHES
Elgin Watches
WATCHES
ELGIN WATCHES.
WALTHAM
8 SIZE
ELGIN WATCHES
STERLING.
WALTHAM, MASS.
ELGIN WATCHES.
ELGIN
CLOCKS
SILVER WARE
JEWELRY
ELGIN WATCHES

TRUE BLUE.

Ohio has spoken, and by a majority of between 15,000 and 20,000 decides for the Republican party. The entire state ticket is elected and a probable majority in the Legislature, which insures the election of John Sherman to the U. S. Senate.

HOLSTEINS IN THE WEST.

It pays farmers and dairymen to breed Holstein cattle, says a writer in the Farmers' Call.

I am personally acquainted with many farmers and dairymen in the Eastern States, also in the west, and I have taken pains to inquire as to the profits compared with raising other breeds of cattle. Every breeder of Holstein cattle assures me that he made more profit from his investment in this breed than he did from any other. Farmers and dairymen who buy good registered bulls, claim a profit every year on the investment—from two to three hundred per cent. This may seem unreasonable, but it is true. For example, every practical dairyman who keeps a registered bull soon procures a set of grade Holstein cows, and with such cows he is in shape to make money, as they will produce a large flow of milk and he will have an unusual amount of dairy products to sell. Then, again, if he has more grade cows than he cares to keep, he can sell them readily, and at good paying prices, as grade Holsteins milk nearly as well as full bloods, and they make the best family or town cow in the world.

AN INFAMOUS DISCRIMINATION.

Farm, Stock and Home.

On Sept. 10th the rail rates on grain from Chicago to New York, about a thousand miles, was ten cents per hundred pounds. On the same day, for hundreds of previous days, and presumably for all the days to come, the rates in Minnesota and Dakota were about an average of twenty cents per hundred for a 200 mile haul. In other words, the farmer, the man who tills the soil, produces the crop and is satisfied if he gets an interest of six per cent on the value of his farm, over the bare cost of his living, is charged one cent per hundred pounds for every ten miles his wheat is carried; but when his wheat gets into the hands of the capitalist, the wealthy speculator, the man who already possesses more money than he knows what to do with, the men who never heard the rattle of a harvester and don't know whether wheat grows on trees or is made out of basswood, then the poor farmer's wheat (his no longer,) is carried a hundred miles for one cent per hundred pounds! The men who need the money most, they who deserve to reap some reward for their labors and privations, are charged ten times more for the same service than the dropsical pocket-booked gentry who don't know a wheat field from a spring freshet.

This is one of the results of the combination of gigantic monopolies which now own this country and dictate to all of our people just what shall be the measure of their prosperity. "The railroads have done so much for this country!" Yes, altogether too much. Sometime we may ask them to do a little less, and give the rest of us a chance.

A NEW ATTACK ON WILD MUSTARD.

Farm, Stock and Home.

We had begun to feel warranted in believing that what our readers did not know about wild mustard by this time was scarcely worth the time required to learn it, but we have now got a new lesson to present to our wild mustard scientists, and begin to think the subject is an exhaustless one.

Editor Farm, Stock and Home.

I have watched the arguments on the subject of the destruction of wild mustard for some time. I am much surprised to see many, who seem to be well posted farmers, advocate the ways suggested to rid their farms of this weed. Now I want to give my way, which has proven very satisfactory to me. Seed your land in the spring without any grain, mow about the first of June close to the ground. You may want to save what you mow, but it is much more profitable to rake the grass in winrows and burn it. Mow again about the first of August and dispose of the grass the same way. I had a piece where mustard was just as thick as it could stand, I mowed as stated, close to the ground, three years ago, and now I would give a nice present to any one who can find a stalk of mustard on the land.

Turner Co., Dak. MARTIN SHANK.

The Food of Dairy Cattle.

Speaking before an assemblage of dairymen in Central New York recently Mr. Daniel Batchelor thus expressed himself on the food of dairy cattle: "That the flavor and savor of the food on which animals are fed permeates the flesh, the fats, and the lacteals is not to be questioned any more than that the rich flavors of the butter and cheese of some localities owe their good qualities as much to the herbage on which the cattle are fed as to any manipulation in the dairy, be it ever skillful and careful. The farmers in eastern Pennsylvania are famous for the fine butter they produce from their excellent grass lands. Most of the richest butter of that region is sold in Philadelphia and Baltimore and the best of it commands high prices. The Darlingtons, of Pennsylvania, send their entire make to New York, where it sells a $1 per pound. As I have ventured to say that the grass lands of Central New York ought to be improved, I may add that our severe winters will not permit the perennial growth of many kinds of herbage on which the European cattle feed. Yet there is no good sandy loam in our region but what will grow that prince of fodder plants, the alfalfa, of Lucerne, which ought to be grown wherever the land is right for it. More roots, too should be grown and fed. Oil meal and cake, if only for its fertilizing qualities, should be part of the daily ration, at any rate in winter."

Barefoot Horses on the Farm.

Coleman's Rural World: Whether horses should go, at all times and under all conditions, unshod, has been long and widely, if not always wisely discussed. This point we leave at rest for the present, but enter a claim in behalf of the horse's health and enjoyment. Everyone knows that the wearing of shoes is cramping, confining and the cause of much suffering, is a consequent of our civilization, and that an effort should be put forth to mitigate the evil as far as possible. On the farm there is not much heavy hauling on the hard roads; there is plenty of grass and soft ground, and the thoughtful, merciful farmer will at least have alternate portions of his stock barefoot. In the plow or mower, in the meadow, pasture or corn field, the shoe can be dispensed with; and this alone promotes health, sound conditions and fatness.

The users of horses in the city find it profitable to send their animals to grass barefoot during some period of the summer. Beauty, strength, gait and health are gained by it. The farmer can do it with much greater advantage, thus reducing the smith's bill and corn feed, and gains in health, beauty and comfort. The horse in the paddock is the personification of ease, beauty, agility, independence and power, and the farmer can have that fine picture seen from his window or door, in its frame of grain and grass, tree and stream with sky and cloud and golden sun rays. Let the horses have holiday on the farm when at all practicable.

Foreign-Bred Stock Not the Best.

So long as American farmers allow themselves to be fooled with the idea that they must have stock bred in foreign countries will they have a low estimate of that produced here. Is it not time to call a halt in this matter? Experienced men from abroad for years have admitted that we have on an average as well-bred and as well developed tattle as can be found in England. Why, then, should we go to England for more? And what is true of Shorthorns, is true of pretty much every kind of imported stock; we have picked their best for years, have bred as well or better than they, and can afford now to claim that we have the best. It is not characteristis of Americans to yield the palm to any one. Let us think better of our own stock.

TO OUR PATRONS.

THE JOURNAL, like everybody else felt the depression of the low price of wheat last fall and knowing as we well did that our subscribers had need of every cent they could raise to keep them on their feet we did not press them for the little amounts due us. This fall times are very materially changed and every body can get money enough for all purposes without distressing themselves therefore we trust that our friends will remember us. We have need of every cent due us and as much that was due last fall was allowed to run over it amounts in the aggregate to a considerable sum. Do not forget that you can do better by giving us your subscription for other papers that you want, such as Farm, Stock and Home, Northwestern Farmer, American Agriculturist, Weekly Pioneer Press, than you can by sending to the office of publication direct. As we have dealt dealt very leniently with our patrons during the hard times we trust that they will, now that times are better, remember us by dropping in and squaring up old accounts.

The General-Purpose Cow.

Farm and Home.

My idea of a cow is this: She should be of good size, symmetrical in form, a large milker, (for without milk and plenty of it she is worthless in this part of the country,) a good yielder of butter, and when we are done with her she must make a good carcass of beef.

Now I think I have given a fair description of a Holstein-Friesian. Therefore we need look no further for a cow to fill the bill. We all know the Holstein cattle are large, and everyone will concede that they are good milkers. How about the butter? Let us take Aaggie 2d, who has made 207¾ lbs. in 60 days—a butter record which stands unequaled, I think. Taking T. G. Yeoman & Son's herd of 26 cows and heifers of all ages, 22 have averaged over 17 lbs. of thoroughly worked unsalted butter in seven days. Smith & Powell's nine cows made over 17 lbs. each per seven days; eight heifers, three years old, averaged 13 lbs. 4 oz. in seven days; 11 heifers, two years old and younger, averaged 10 lbs. 3 oz. per week; and the entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being but three years old) averaged 17 lbs. 6 oz. per week. I believe this record has never been equaled by any entire family of the same number of any breed.

I could give instance enough to fill half Farm and Home of 14-lbs. cows and over. But I think I have given enough to show that butter is one characteristic of the breed. Some Jersey men may doubt the quality of the butter. If they will take the trouble to look up the premiums at the fairs, they will find that in almost every instance where Jersey and Holstein butter have been entered in competition, the Holstein has taken the first premium over the Jersey. I know what these cattle are. They make the best veal in the world, are good milkers, good butter makers, quick feeders, and take a place on the New England farm which has not and will not be filled until Holsteins becomes as plenty as natives.

THE HOLSTEIN MILK IS GOOD.

T. G. Yeomans & Sons of Walworth N. Y., say: "To show what the real average quality of Holstein-Friesian milk is, we give you herewith the average per cent. of 21 cows of our herd, embracing all in our herd as per the published list over two years old and giving an average of one pound of butter (well worked and unsalted) to 22.48 lbs. of milk. The ages of these 21 cows are as follows: seven are 6 years and over, 9 are 4 and under 6, 1 is 4, 4 are 8, and the whole 21 have made an average of 20 lbs. 10.4 ozs. each, per week of well worked, unsalted butter, as per our latest list inclosed." Such statements as this, tell the story. Please publish this in justice to the best and most practical breed of cattle in the world.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,

Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,

Crookston, Minn.

Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., OCTOBER 22.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Do it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink. The landlord said, "No, you have had too much already. You have had the delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more." He stepped aside to make room for two young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silent, and when the others had finished, he walked up to the landlord, and thus addressed him: "Six years ago, at that age, I stood where those young men stand now. I was a man with fair prospects. Now at the age of twenty-eight I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now give me a few glasses more and your work is done. I shall soon be out of the way. There is no hope for me. But they can be saved; they may be men again. Do not sell it to them. Sell it to me, and let me die, and the world will be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake sell them no more!" The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down the decanter, he exclaimed: "God helping me, that is the last drop I will ever sell to anyone!" And he kept his word.

I have just finished reading Dr. Talmage's sermon delivered at Brooklyn, May 31st on my chosen theme, and my heart responded amen, and amen; as did the Heavenly host when the words were uttered. That is the gospel of our Divine Lord, and may I not say in its fullest sense. I am so thankful that we have in your paper such a weapon of defense, against the hydra-headed monster—tyranny. God keep its pages as pure in the future as they have been in the past, and may its columns be filled with matter fresh from the great storehouse, as is the sermon to which I have already referred. I have felt so restless at times and so anxious to listen to preaching of that character, which I felt was so much needed, but which I am sorry to say, is most unpopular, that I have almost longed to step over the bounds of prescribed custom and preach the old, [new,] doctrine from the same text; but I must be content to know that God is sending forth laborers imbued by His spirit, and the stone that is cut out of the mountains without hands, will roll on 'till it fills the whole earth. What better service can we perform than that to which Our Father is calling us? I say calling us, for it seems clear to me, that a special demand is being made upon the Christian forces for a recognition of God's divine presence and power as never before, and that in order to cope with the great evils that exist, we must be armed with more than mortal energy. When Divinity interposes man must surrender. We need only to look over the record of the past few years and notice the events that have transpired, to be convinced that man is on the retrograde—that his moral strength is decreasing—while the exigences of the hour are calling him to awaken from his lethargy, and woman who has lived as it were in obscurity, has been called into active service; and with her heart filled with sympathy for the suffering, her hands tightly clasping the cross of Christ, she has stepped forth as a mediator between suffering humanity and Christian manhood; and what man in his strength would not do, she has dared to attempt, and in God's strength she has moved forward, with no other motive than to honor God and restore fallen manhood. How dark and dan-dangerous has been her journey—how high have rolled the waves of prejudice and passion, but on God's arm she has leaned. His hand has guided her, and at last manhood is seen to rise—Christianity to present a new phase, and the golden rule is beginning to shine out with increased beauty, and the sweet voice of the Redeemer is heard more audibly than ever before, "This is the way, walk ye in it,"—In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my disciples ye have done it unto me." Then let us take courage—"If God be for us who can be against us?" Let us hope in His mercy—let us cry continually for release from the bondage of sin and for consecration to our Master's service—co-workers together with Him, who has called us to high and holy purpose, and that purpose the amelioration of suffering thousands chained by the tyrant Rum. Already the chains begin to loosen and ere long they shall fall, as did the chains of American slavery—in an hour, unlooked for, for it is God leading us to battle and He will be victor.

Wanted!

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of

[25-tf] ELMER R. BLANCHARD.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets
Ætna	29,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	8,809,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Hack & Gallasch are receiving goods daily. It will pay you to get their prices before buying elsewhere. Try us for luck!

STOP! Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.75. [25-tf]

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

A Bargain.

I have a $35 coal stove, nearly new which I will sell cheap for cash or will trade it for a good wood stove. Call on or address O. D. Rood, Crookston, Minn. [25-27]

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Peck's Sun,

MILWAUKEE WIS.

GEO. W. PECK,

Editor and Proprietor.

The Funniest Paper in America

What Vaccination is to small-pox, Peck's Sun is to the blues.

Peck's Sun

Is one of the most widely read and popular papers in the country to-day, and stands without a peer in its specialty.

The Originator of the celebrated

BAD BOY PAPERS.

Specimen copies free to any address. Bear in mind that by sending a Postal Card to this office, a sample copy of Peck's Sun will be mailed you free. Don't neglect to send at once, and tell your neighbors to.

$1 worth of fun for 1c.

Address GEORGE L. LORD, Business Manager, Milwaukee, Wis. [23-25]

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Peterson's Magazine.

Unequalled Premiums for '86.

FULL-SIZE DRESS-PATTERNS!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the best and cheapest of the lady's-books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits than any other. Its immense circulation and long established reputation enable its proprietor to distance all competition.

BEST STEEL-ENGRAVINGS,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS,
BEST DRESS-PATTERNS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST MUSIC, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The stories, novelets, etc., in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. Every month, a Full-Size Dress-Pattern is given, which is alone worth the price of the number. Every month, also, there appears a

MAMMOTH

COLORED FASHION PLATE!

engraved on steel, twice the size of others, and superbly colored. Also, Household, Cookery, and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture, House Decoration—in short, everything interesting to the ladies.

TERMS, Always in Advance, $2.00 A YEAR.

Unparalleled Offers to Clubs.

2 Copies for $3.50 } With the "Forget-Me-Not,"
3 " " 4.50 } a splendid illustrated album, or a large steel-engraving, "The Angel of Paradise," for getting up the club.

4 Copies for $6.50 } With an extra copy of the
6 " " 9.00 } Magazine for 1886, as a premium to the person getting up a club.

5 Copies for $8.00 } With both an extra copy
7 " " 10.50 } of the Magazine for 1886, and the large steel-engraving, or the "Forget-Me-Not," to the person getting up the club.

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS.

Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,

306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

Water

GUARANTEED.

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

[First publication October 15th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Joseph Kelso, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel S. Simpson, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from November 2d, 1884, together with costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated August 1st A. D. 1885.

W. & J. WATTS,

[25-31] Att'ys for Pl'ff, Crookston, Minn.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME

BROADWAY.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication September 10th, 1885.]

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Forjet and wife, Tergillie Forjet, Mortgagors, to John Rhodes, Mortgagee, dated the 22d day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage together with the power of sale therein contained in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of November A. D. 1882, at 10:10 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 531 to 533, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-one dollars, ($641.00) and also forty-one and 80-100 dollars, ($41.80,) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said John Rhodes mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Friday the 30th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter (e½ of sw¼) and lots three (3,) and four (4,) of Section thirty (30,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated September 1st, 1885.

JOHN RHODES, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee. [20-26]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 8th, 1885.]

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Helge Olsen, mortgagor, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the first day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the first day of September A. D. 1881, at 1:05 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 249 and 250 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty and 63-100 dollars ($560.63), and also twenty-nine and 25-100 dollars ($29.25) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises with $2.58 interest from date of payment to the date of this notice, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 21st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section six (6,) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey thereof.

Dated October 1st, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [21-30]

[First publication Oct. 8th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. The State of Minnesota, to P. J. Wright, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 29th day of October 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to E. M. Walsh in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said E. M. Walsh for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 6th day of October A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER, Justice of the Peace.

[24-27]

[First publication Oct. 8th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. The State of Minnesota, to John Sommers, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 29th day of October 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to E. M. Walsh in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said E. M. Walsh for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 6th day of October A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER, Justice of the Peace.

[24-27]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Sept. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 5th, 1885, viz: LOUIS TRUDEAU, Pre. D. S., No. 9,511, for the sw¼ S. 18, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Addard Fontaine, Joseph Lecuyer Cezaire Gervais and Joseph Bacon, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Calvin B. Palmer, Att'y.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 6th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on November 14th, 1885, viz: HERRICK C. SCRIBNER, H'd No. 8,172, for the nw¼ S. 21, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. A. Mason, N. P. Stone, George Holt and John Chilback, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[24-29] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 23d, 1885, viz: PETER BRUNSBERG, H'd No. 2602, for the se¼ S. 33, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Anton Rice, John Lundin and Matt Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 19th, 1885, viz: GUNNILD H. NESSET, Pre. D. S., No. 7753, for the se¼ nw¼ S. 9, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. K. Ostgaarden, John Jemtvold, Sander Ness and Dr. A. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

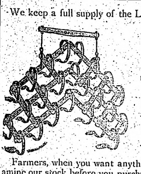
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 30th, 1885, viz: JOSEPH CORBIN, H'd No. 10,022, for the ne¼ S. 23, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Lecuyer, Peter Lecuyer, Ephraim Trumbull and John B. Carl, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Sept. 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 31st, 1885, viz: LARS ARNESEN, H'd No. 2,283, for the nw¼ S. 27, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Opheim, Iver J. Angebrigtson, Jacob Aldal and Ole Opheim, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE,
SAINT PAUL, Sept. 7th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that W. W. Braden will offer at Public Sale at the office of the County Auditor in Crookston, on Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the terms prescribed by law, the School Lands, in Polk County, that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years.

Lists of lands to be offered may be seen at the Auditor's office for ten days prior to sale.

W. W. BRADEN.

Commissioner of the State Land Office.

[20-30]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn. Sept. 25th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 7th, 1885, viz: HANS C. BURNSTAD, H'd No. 10,472, for the ne¼ S. 2, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. Erickson, Ed. P. Monsow, N. Svenvig and L. Norby, all of Crookston, Minn.

[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.

WM. DUNN. A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain, to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

New Hardware Store!

New Firm! New Goods!

New Prices!

Bray & O'Brien

HAVE TEMPORARILY

LOCATED ON BROADWAY

In the building formerly occupied by L. Couvrete as a Meat Market. We shall keep everything needed in

Hardware and Tinware

and be prepared to do all work in our line promptly and satisfactorily. Tinware for Dairies a specialty. Call and see us.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Broadway.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 1 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 35 a m	Barnesville	8 20 pm
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 50 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 33 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 29 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson, n	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 27 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 40 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv	1 25 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 25 "

Devil's Lake Division.

11 20 a m	Crookston	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
11 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 25 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 29 "	Lakota	11 36 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 29, 1885. NO. 27

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$8 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	10 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 60	6 50	15 00	35 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE.

The National Stockman and Farmer.

A very good farmer said to me, I have to pay tax on my neighbors' laziness. I keep my farm in the best of order by hard work and good management. I use all the manure I can get. I plow deep, cultivate well, keep down weeds and raise just twice as much as he. My farm always looks neat, my stock of all kinds are kept sleek and healthy, and as a natural result pay me large profit. My garden is a deep, rich soil, producing large crops every year of the finest vegetables. My fruit trees and shrubbery are well trimmed and cleared of worms. Our fruit are always the best. The flower beds are admired by all. Each child has his pets or his own crop to look after. So all feel an interest. Our buildings are all in good order, inside and out, and are all built for durability. Stock is all properly sheltered in bad weather. My house well furnished with books, papers, music, and all that is needed to make a pleasant home. My children are all contented and happy. Our dairy pays all our grocery bills. Our bank account is always in our favor. The assessor sees all things so neat that he assesses our stock just double that of neighbor Stevens, only just because we work harder and spend less time loafing around town.

Neighbor S. pays a large bill every year for tobacco and strong drink, and then complains of hard times. His farm is over-stocked with weeds, his stock is poor, his buildings are unpainted and running down, there are no fruits, no shade trees or wind breaks. Stock is exposed to all the stormy weather. Children are uneducated, ill-mannered, discontented, talk of "the old man" and "old woman," use their tobacco, cigars, etc., and never care for a book or a paper. Reader, to which class do you belong? J. W. FOOTE.

Farm Team on Hay Only.

In answer to an inquiry whether it would not be cheaper to keep a farm team entirely on hay, the National Live Stock Journal replies: "Hay varies so in quality that it is difficult to institute an accurate comparison. Corn is of a much more uniform quality than hay, that is, commercially. By analysis, corn is estimated as worth $22 per ton, and when hay is estimated by the same standard, medium quality is $12.80, very good hay is $15, and extra is $17 per ton. When corn is 50 cents per bushel, it equals $17.84 per ton, so it is certainly as cheap at that as medium hay at $12 per ton. We believe that corn and most kinds of concentrated food are generally as economical in food value as hay. When food is to be purchased for working horses, it could hardly be considered judicious management to feed wholly upon hay. The grain, as we have seen, must be in most cases the cheapest food in proportion to nutriment, and other important reason must be considered in selecting the ration for the working team. Hay is too bulky to be fed as a complete ration. The horse has a small stomach, but it requires at least 30 pounds of hay per day to furnish nutriment for a medium sized horse at hard labor, and this fills his stomach too full for the free action of the muscles. It is very uncomfortable for a horse to labor on a distended stomach. He could not do fast work, and even for farm work would be too logy. When a team is fed wholly upon hay, the time for feeding must be lengthened. It has been found that city teams doing severe labor are better to be fed on 15 pounds of hay per day, the balance of the food to be made up in grain.

WINTER DAIRYING PAYS BEST.

It is hard to break away from old habits and customs, says the New England Farmer. For many years past, butter has been in over-supply during the spring an early summer months, and consequently prices have gone below the point of profitable manufacture. So, again, every winter the price has gone up to a comparatively high figure for strictly fine new made goods. A good many shrewd farmers have taken advantage of the uniformly high price in winter, and have arranged to meet the demand, but the large majority still continue in the old way of making all their butter in the summer season on grass or other green food, with no other reason for their practice than the fact that they have always done so.

Such dairymen ought to know that the public taste for butter has greatly changed within a few years; that while formerly house-keepers often laid in a stock of June or September butter sufficient to carry them around to June or September again, they now prefer their butter fresh from the farmer every week in the year, and will only buy old butter when they can get no other. Dairymen who really understand their business and who make their business pay, have learned to conform to the demands of the market, and are either making a nearly uniform amount each week, or else they make the most in winter when prices are high and let their cows go dry during the season of over supply, in the flush of green feed. Very nearly as good butter can be made in summer, and the difference in cost is hardly appreciable. Indeed, we much prefer a winter dairy to a summer dairy. In winter it is easy keeping milk warm by a little extra fire heat, while in summer a considerable expense must be incurred for ice to keep it cool.

There is no time in the year when farmers can better attend to dairy work than in winter, and no time when they can better afford to have their cows go dry than in early summer, when the work of planting, hoeing and haying are driving. Nor is there any better time to raise calves than in early autumn. Extra good butter usually begins to advance in price after severe hot weather sets in and when dairymen of ordinary skill and those who have no conveniences for making good butter, find it easier to make cheese, sell milk, or fat veal. If all dairymen were to change to winter dairying, there would be no surplus and no low prices in the spring, but all dairymen will not change, because it is so hard to break away from old customs, and because it costs something to make changes. Our advice is to keep the cows farrow for a few months, and plan to have them come in milk again next year not earlier than the 1st of July, and from that time till October or November. It is very discouraging to sell butter in May and June for 15 cents per pound, and then perhaps have to buy in January at twice that sum. We should study the market more and adapt our work to the demands of the times.

Winter Shelter Cheaper than Feed.

National Stockman.

Of the various ways through which it is possible for the average dairyman to enhance his profit, the most effectual is first to reduce the cost of producing his milk. This he can do in a variety of ways. One way of doing so lies in the improvement of his milking stock. This is a certain but slow way, and must be the work of a few years. And then another way, more rapid, and that can at once be available, consists in reducing the cost of keeping his cows.

This, again, he may do in different ways; first, by securing greater warmth and more comfort for his cows in winter. The heaviest item of expense which he incurs consists in wintering his cows, and the more they are exposed to the cold, the heavier that item becomes. Cows eat more in winter than at any other time, simply because more heat is absorbed from their bodies by the cold air. For instance, we all know that hot water will cool faster on a cold day than on a warm one. Therefore the animal heat must be kept up to an uniform standard, and the extra loss of warmth must be restored, by more fuel, in form of feed, and this increases the cost of keeping and the cost of producing the fall and winter supply of milk. Keep the cows warm, and they will eat no more in the winter than at any other time, and they will require less extra food for winter, just in proportion as they are made warm and comfortable, and by just so much they will turn out milk at a reduced expense. There is profit in keeping cows warm in winter. It costs much less to tone down the cold of our severe climate by providing warm, comfortable buildings for the cows. If the owner has not secured them already, the sooner he gets them the better, and not be furnishing extra food, year after year, to restore the heat needlessly lost by the exposure of his cows to the cold air.

If you want a Standard Dictionary that will cost you one dollar at retail, or if you want to understand "Fancy Needle Work," or if you want to understand "Law Without Lawyers," subscribe for the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

FARM NOTES.

HOW TO PLANT POTATOES.

The experiments in planting potatoes at Houghton farm, whether from cut seed or whole, as demonstrated by the exhibited products at the Orange County agricultural fair, says the Orange County Farmer, seems to have settled the matter in favor of the whole seed. The experiment included a number of varieties, and seems to have been carefully conducted. The product ran from 200 bushels to the acre, cut, to 320 bushels planted whole. When potatoes are plenty and cheap, many farmers plant whole ones; but if scarce, cutting is resorted to as a means of covering more ground and raising large crops. We had similar experience a few years ago, where replanting the same ground. The old whole potatoes of the former crop that had safely wintered over when the crop came to be dug, turned out to be much larger and better than those from cut seed. We never had much luck in planting single eyes; but nevertheless, always cut potatoes to two or three eyes when we have large seed, and if small, plant whole, and we believe this rule holds good with farmers generally.

LOSS IN STACKING HAY.

Not much argument is needed, says Popular Gardening, to see that barn stored hay is worth far more than that which is taken from the stack. We think that an estimate of the loss of one quarter in stacking is not wide from the mark. There is a loss from moulding at the bottom of the stack, for the old rails, boards or straw placed at the bottom of the stack can not wholly prevent it. Then the whole area of the external surface, which numbers many square feet, is weather beaten to some depth, causing the loss of much of its sweetness and nutrition, while it is not improbable that impairment of the quality may extend through the whole stack. Why then follow a practice that entails so great a waste. If one's hay that goes into stacks is worth $500, according to the estimate made, such a man pays $125 a year for the privilege of stacking. But if besides this the hay is fed at the stack, the loss above alluded to is but a small part of the entire loss. It costs no less than an increase of one-third in the feed, if the animals are kept and fed in the open air. These are strong arguments for more barn room.

STABLE MANURE.

Says the Germantown Telegraph: We have heard a self-constituted professor labor for nearly an hour to try to convince an audience that about 90 or more per cent. of stable manure was water, and really all the value that was contained in a cord of stable manure was what would remain if the moisture was expelled and the mass burned to ashes, which could be carried to the field in a peck basket. Fortunately, the farmers of the country are not of the ignorant class to be humbugged in any such manner because some one has an artificial compound that he desires to sell as a substitute for manure. Results are what tell the story, and in that farmers will not be fooled. It is permanency of effects that determines value. A special fertilizer may produce a fair crop, but if the soil is left in no condition to produce more until another application, it is unlike the effect of manure. But there is no danger of manure going out of use.

POTATO SCAB.

A correspondent of the Western Rural claims to have discovered by the aid of a powerful microscope the cause of the disease known as potato scab. He finds the liquid portion of a scabby potato swarming with living organisms, microbes, but whether as cause or effect he is as yet uncertain. He believes salt a partial preventive, and that rank green manures invite the disease. The chief reliance in preventing the disease is such treatment as will give the most vigorous health and growth. It remains an open question just what the treatment should be. Clover sod usually gives clean potatoes, but not always, and the commercial fertilizers in the in the place of animal manures cannot be wholly relied upon for protection.

STORING PLOWS.

Plows that stand over night in the field will rust. If they cannot be carried to the barn draw them out of the ground and leave them standing. If a plow is laid on its side the beam is liable to become warped. When the season is over and the tools no longer required, they should be painted and carefully stored away. The following mixtures are recommended as excellent for coating plows and tools in order to keep them from rusting. Dissolve an ounce of rosin in four ounces of linseed oil and add one quart of kerosene, stirring the mixture well. Apply in a warm condition. Another method is to dissolve an ounce of camphor in turpentine and add four ounces of lard and one ounce of pulverized black lead or stove polish; mix well and rub on with a rag.

CORN FODDER FOR COWS.

The Germantown Telegraph says: "One of the most successful of Illinois dairymen keeps 100 cows, but never raises a pound of hay. He feeds his cattle corn fodder cut when in blossom, bound and set up till cured, or till winter, when it is removed to the barn. He gets seven tons of this dry fodder to the acre, and claims that it is worth as much as the best of hay." No one who has fed such feed can doubt that its feeding value is not equal to that of good hay. Of course the fodder must be fine and put up in the best possible condition to be equal to good hay. The immense yield which can be produced from an acre planted to fodder makes it a very valuable crop, especially so where land is high and the amount of feed which can be obtained from an acre is of more importance than a little extra labor.

Wilkie Collins, the greatest living English novelist, will commence his new serial story in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, November 1st, which will be transferred to the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune, and will continue for six months. Any person desirous of reading the same, has only to subscribe for the Weekly Tribune, at One Dollar a year.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultrymen, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.75.

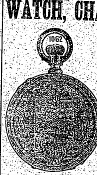
The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

The Premium Engraving issued by "Peterson's Magazine," for 1886, is of rare excellence and beauty. It is a first-class line-and-stipple engraving, executed in the highest style of art. The artists are Illman Brothers, and they have engraved it—size, 21 inches by 27—for "Peterson's Magazine," in their best and most brilliant manner. The picture is called "The Angel of Paradise," and is a companion to the "Not Lost, But Gone Before," published by "Peterson's Magazine" some years ago, and which was so popular. In artistic merit, it is, we think, one of the finest "Peterson" has ever issued, and will go to every mother's heart, especially if she has lost one of her "darlings." Another of the premiums is the "Forget-Me-Not," an illustrated album, a book of very great beauty. Another is an extra copy of the magazine, etc., etc. You can get any of them, gratis, by raising a club for "Petersons" for 1886. This is a rare chance. Specimens of the magazine sent, gratis, with full particulars, to those wishing to get up clubs, if written for. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wilkie Collins' new story will begin the first day of November, and continue six months. It will appear in the Minneapolis Sunday and Weekly Tribune only. Wilkie Collins writes for no other paper in the Northwest. Send for sample copies.

A Bargain.

I have a $85 coal stove, nearly new which I will sell cheap for cash or will trade it for a good wood stove. Call on or address O. D. Rood, Crookston, Minn. [25-27]



BEFORE BUYING A

WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,

OR ANY ARTICLE OF

JEWELRY,

☞ CALL ON ☜

C. H. SAAKE THE JEWELER

Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains

—IN—

Watches and Chains

☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

☞ Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies', Misses',

Children and Gentlemen

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine

Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor

Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. HAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty. 9-tf

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING —— NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.

Crookston, Minn.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 29, 1885. NO. 27.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year.
½ inch	.25	.50	1.00	1.25	1.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 inch	[illegible]	.75	1.25	1.75	2.00	[illegible]	10.00
2 inches	[illegible]	1.50	2.25	3.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.00
3 inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.00
4 inches	[illegible]	2.50	3.50	4.50	[illegible]	10.00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.00	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.50	30.00
¼ column	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ column	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	50.00
1 column	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.50	15.00	18.00	[illegible]	100.00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE.

The National Stockman and Farmer.

A very good farmer said to me, I have to pay tax on my neighbors laziness. I keep my farm in the best of order by hard work and good management. I use all the manure I can get. I plow deep, cultivate well, keep down weeds and raise just twice as much as he. My farm always looks neat, my stock of all kinds are kept sleek and healthy, and as a natural result pay me large profit. My garden is a deep, rich soil producing large crops every year of the finest vegetables. My fruit trees and shrubbery are well trimmed and cleared of worms. Our fruit are always the best. The flower beds are admired by all. Each child has his pets or his own crop to look after. So all feel an interest. Our buildings are all in good order, inside and out, and are all built for durability. Stock is all properly sheltered in bad weather. My house is well furnished with books, papers, music, and all that is needed to make a pleasant home. My children are all contented and happy. Our dairy pays all our grocery bills. Our bank account is always in our favor. The assessor sees all things so neat that he assesses our stock just double that of neighbor Stevens, only just because we work harder and spend less time loafing around town.

Neighbor S. pays a large bill every year for tobacco and strong drink, and then complains of hard times. His farm is over-stocked with weeds, his stock is poor, his buildings are unpainted and running down, there are no fruits, no shade trees or wind breaks. Stock is exposed to all the stormy weather. Children are uneducated, ill-mannered, discontented, talk of "the old man" and "old woman," use their tobacco, cigars, etc., and never care for a book or a paper. Reader, to which class do you belong? J. W. FOOTE.

Farm Team on Hay Only.

In answer to an inquiry whether it would not be cheaper to keep a farm team entirely on hay, the National Live Stock Journal replies: Hay varies so in quality that it is difficult to institute an accurate comparison. Corn is of a much more uniform quality than hay that is commercially. By analysis corn is estimated as worth $22 per ton, and when hay is estimated by the same standard, medium quality is $12.50, very good hay is $15, and extra is $17 per ton. When corn is 50 cents per bushel it equals $17.85 per ton, so it is certainly as cheap at that as medium hay at $12 per ton. We believe that corn and most kinds of concentrated food are generally as economical in food value as hay. When food is to be purchased for working horses, it could hardly be considered judicious to attempt to feed wholly upon hay. The grain, as we have seen, must be in most cases the cheapest food in proportion to nutriment, and other important reason must be considered in selecting the ration for the working team. Hay is too bulky to be fed as a complete ration. The horse has a small stomach, but it requires at least 30 pounds of hay per day to furnish nutriment for a medium sized horse at hard labor, and this fills his stomach too full for the free action of the muscles. It is very uncomfortable for a horse to labor on a distended stomach. He could not do fast work, and even for farm work would be too slow. When a team is fed wholly upon hay, the time for feeding must be lengthened. It will be found that [illegible] teams doing severe labor are better to be fed [illegible] pounds of hay per day, the balance of the food being made up in grain.

WINTER DAIRYING PAYS BEST.

[illegible]

high figure for strictly fine, new-made goods. A good many shrewd farmers have taken advantage of the uniformly high price in winter, and have arranged to meet the demand, but the large majority still continue in the old way of making all their butter in the summer season on grass or other green food, with no other reason for their practice than the fact that they have always done so.

Such dairymen ought to know that the public taste for butter has greatly changed within a few years; that while formerly house-keepers often laid in a stock of June or September butter sufficient to carry them around to June or September again, they now prefer their butter fresh from the farmer every week in the year, and will only buy old butter when they can get no other. Dairymen who really understand their business and who make their business pay, have learned to conform to the demands of the market, and are either making a nearly uniform amount each week, or else they make the most in winter when prices are high, and let their cows go dry during the season of over supply in the flush of green food. Very nearly as good butter can be made in summer, and the difference in cost is hardly appreciable. Indeed, we much prefer a winter dairy to a summer dairy. In winter it is easy keeping milk warm by a little extra fire heat, while in summer a considerable expense must be incurred for ice to keep it cool.

There is no time in the year when farmers can better attend to dairy work than in winter, and no time when they can better afford to have their cows go dry than in early summer, when the work of planting, hoeing and haying are driving. Nor is there any better time to raise calves than in early autumn. Extra good butter usually begins to advance in price after severe hot weather sets in and when dairymen of ordinary skill and those who have no conveniences for making good butter find it easier to make cheese, sell milk or fat veals. If all dairymen were to change to winter dairying there would be no surplus and no low prices in the spring, but all dairymen will not change, because it is so hard to break away from old customs and because it costs something to make changes. Our advice is to keep the cows farrow for a few months and plan to have them come in milk again next year, not earlier than the 1st of July, and from that time till October or November. It is very discouraging to sell butter in May and June for 15 cents per pound, and then perhaps have to buy in January at twice that sum. We should study the market more and adapt our work to the demands of the times.

Winter Shelter Cheaper than Feed.

National Stockman.

Of the various ways through which it is possible for the average dairyman to enhance his profits, the most effectual is first to reduce the cost of producing his milk. This he can do in a variety of ways. One way of doing so lies in the improvement of his milking stock. This is a certain but slow way, and must be the work of a few years. And then another way, more rapid, and that can at once be made available, consists in reducing the cost of keeping his cows. This, again, he may do in different ways, first, by securing greater warmth and more comfort for his cows in winter. The chief item of expense which he incurs consists in wintering his cows, and the more they are exposed to the cold, the heavier that item becomes. Cows eat more in winter than at any other time, simply because more heat is absorbed from their bodies by the cold air. For instance, we all know that hot water will cool faster on a cold day than on a warm one. Therefore the animal heat must be kept up to a uniform standard, and the excess of warmth must be restored by more fuel in form of feed, and this increases the cost of keeping and the cost of producing the [illegible]

[illegible]

FARM NOTES.

HOW TO PLANT POTATOES.

The experiment in planting potatoes at Houghton farm, whether from cut seed or whole, as demonstrated by the exhibited products at the Orange County agricultural fair, says the Orange County Farmer, seems to have settled the matter in favor of the whole seed. The experiment included a number of varieties, and seems to have been carefully conducted. The product ran from 200 bushels to the acre, cut, to 320 bushels planted whole. When potatoes are plenty and cheap, many farmers plant whole ones, but if scarce, cutting is resorted to as a means of covering more ground and raising large crops. We had similar experience a few years ago, where replanting the same ground. The old whole potatoes of the former crop that had safely wintered over when the crop came to be dug turned out to be much larger and better than those from cut seed. We never had much luck in planting single eyes, but nevertheless always cut potatoes to two or three eyes when we have large seed, and if small, plant whole, and we believe this rule holds good with farmers generally.

LOSS IN STACKING HAY.

Not much argument is needed, says Popular Gardening, to see that barn stored hay is worth far more than that which is taken from the stack. We think that an estimate of the loss of one quarter in stacking is not wide from the mark. There is a loss from moulding at the bottom of the stack, for the old rails, boards or straw placed at the bottom of the stack can not wholly prevent it. Then the whole area of the external surface, which numbers many square feet, is weather beaten to some depth, causing the loss of much of its sweetness and nutrition, while it is not improbable that impairment of the quality may extend through the whole stack. Why then follow a practice that entails so great a waste. If one's hay that goes into stacks is worth $500, according to the estimate made, such a man pays $125 a year for the privilege of stacking. But if, besides this, the hay is fed at the stack the loss above alluded to is but a small part of the entire loss. It costs no less than an increase of one-third in the feed, if the animals are kept and fed in the open air. These are strong arguments for more barn room.

STABLE MANURE.

Says the Germantown Telegraph: We have heard a self-constituted professor labor for nearly an hour to try to convince an audience that about 90 or more per cent. of stable manure was water, and really all the value that was contained in a cord of stable manure was what would remain if the moisture was expelled and the mass burned to ashes, which could be carried to the field in a peck basket. Fortunately, the farmers of the country are not of the ignorant class to be humbugged in any such manner because some one has an artificial compound that he desires to sell as a substitute for manure. Results are what tell the story, and in that farmers will not be fooled. It is permanency of effects that determines value. A special fertilizer may produce a fair crop, but if the soil is left in no condition to produce more until another application, it is unlike the effect of manure. But there is no danger of manure going out of use.

POTATO SCAB.

A correspondent of the Western Rural claims to have discovered by the aid of a powerful microscope the cause of the disease known as potato scab. He finds the liquid portion of a scabby potato swarming with living organisms, but whether as cause or effect he is yet uncertain. He believes salt a partial preventive, and that rank green manure invites the disease. The chief reliance in preventing the disease is [illegible] treatment [illegible] will give the most vigorous health and growth. It remains an open question just what the treatment should be. Clover sod usually gives clean potatoes, but [illegible] and the commercial fertilizers in the [illegible] in the place of animal manure [illegible]

[illegible] PLOWS.

Plows that [illegible]

[illegible]

and one ounce of pulverized black lead or stove polish, mix well and rub on with a rag.

CORN FODDER FOR COWS.

The Germantown Telegraph says: One of the most successful of Illinois dairymen keeps 100 cows, but never raises a pound of hay. He feeds his cattle corn fodder, cut when in blossom, bound and set up till cured, or till winter, when it is removed to the barn. He gets seven tons of this dry fodder to the acre, and claims that it is worth as much as the best of hay. No one who has fed such food can doubt that its feeding value is not equal to that of good hay. Of course, the fodder must be dry and put up in the best possible condition to be equal to good hay. The immense yield which can be produced from an acre planted to fodder makes it a very valuable crop, especially so where land is high, and the amount of feed which can be obtained from an acre is of more importance than a little extra labor.

Wilkie Collins, the greatest living English novelist, will commence his new serial story in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune, November 1st, which will be transferred to the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune, and will continue for six months. Any person desirous of reading the same, has only to subscribe for the Weekly Tribune, at One Dollar a year.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support, yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.75.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

The Premium Engraving issued by "Peterson's Magazine" for 1886 is of rare excellence and beauty. It is a first-class line and stipple engraving, executed in the highest style of art. The artists are Illman Brothers, and they have engraved it—size, 21 inches by 27—for "Peterson's Magazine," in their best and most brilliant manner. The picture is called "The Angel of Paradise," and is a companion to the "Not Lost, But Gone Before," published by "Peterson's Magazine" some years ago, and which was so popular. In artistic merit, [illegible] we think, one of the finest "Peterson" has ever issued, and will go to every mother's heart, especially if she has lost one of her "darlings." Another of the premiums is the "Forget-Me-Not," an illustrated album, a book of very great beauty. Another is an extra copy of the magazine, etc., etc. You can get any of them gratis, by raising a club for "Peterson" for 1886. This is a rare chance. Specimens of the magazine [illegible] with full particulars, to those wishing to get up clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wilkie Collins' new story will begin the first day of November and continue six months. It will appear in the Minneapolis Sunday and Weekly Tribune only. Wilkie Collins writes for no other paper in the Northwest. Send for sample copies.

A Bargain.

[illegible] coal stove [illegible] for cash or will [illegible] Call on or address O. D. Reed, Crookston, Minn. [25-24]

BEFORE BUYING A
WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,
OR ANY ARTICLE OF
JEWELRY,
CALL ON THE
C. H. SAAKE JEWELER
Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains
IN
Watches and Chains

You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

New York Store

Anticipating a change in the present firm I will hold a Grand Clearing Out Sale of all goods now in stock. A full and complete line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

Table Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Hamburgs, Lawns, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Swisses, Tareltons, Ribbons, Crashes, and all fancy goods at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES
For Ladies', Misses',
Children and Gentlemen.

You will find this a good chance to buy goods at your own prices. I have no old stock. All goods were bought for this season's trade.

A Call Solicited.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

A Full Supply of Binding Twine.

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes, which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
[illegible]

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
[illegible]

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed College Physician and Surgeon, Quebec.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

W. L. Sargeant,
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Keystone House,
EUCLID, MINN.
Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.
[13-17] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Streets.
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY.
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879.
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers [illegible] and seeds for Tree Claims [illegible] the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good [illegible] Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder [illegible] Willow cuttings [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., OCTOBER 29.

'ROUND HOME.

Wood for sale, by Hack & Gallasch.

We buy all kinds of Municipal bonds. Christianson & Melgaard.

If you want to buy cheap go to Hack & Gallasch'.

A bit of a squaw snow on Tuesday. A gentle hint that stern winter draws on apace.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Mrs. J. M. Palmer and two children, of Angus, went to Hudson, Wis., last week on a visit.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on good security.
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Harry Truax, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Truax, died on Friday, of scarlet fever, aged 5 years and 8 months.

A two year old son of J. Greenhalgh, Jr., lost three fingers of his right hand last week. A little brother took them off with a dull axe.

Ben Holton has lost ten hogs of hog cholera. He tried charcoal and other remedies, but it was of no use. There has been several other losses reported in the county this fall.

Read Wilkie Collins' new story in the Minneapolis Sunday or Weekly Tribune, commencing November 1st.

D. H. Beecher was over from Park River, D. T., last week, and while in the city, purchased some more houses and lots. He has evidently not lost faith in Crookston property.

Any farmer desiring a Pocket Knife, made of the best material, which retails at from seventy-five cents to one dollar and a quarter, can procure the same as a premium with the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copy.

Wheat for the past week has been as uneasy as a flea and as hard to prophesy about. So many elements enter into the proposition that no one can say just what will happen in the near future.

Mrs. Eliza Bray, wife of D. Bray, (of the firm of Bray & O'Brien) died on Tuesday morning, aged 20 years, of typhoid fever. Mr. B. had been married scarcely three years, and his bereavement will be severe.

D. H. Beecher went East on Thursday of last week. He took along with him A. N. Hopkins' patent wheel-tire to show to manufacturers. He expects to be away three or four weeks.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.
23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

The Times appeared on Saturday printed on good paper. Rothpletz boasts that he will use the best paper he is able to get and will fill his sheet full of pure Democratic "gospil!" We wish him all the success he deserves.

Largest stock of Blankets, Quilts and Flannels, at Hack & Gallasch'.

Rev. C. E. Page preached his farewell sermon on Sabbath last, one of the most eloquent efforts of his life. The house was well filled in the evening. Mr. Page will leave many warm friends in Crookston should he decide to move away.

You can procure a Lady's Gold Pin a Lady's Gold Bracelet, or a Lady's Gold Chain, with the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

G. H. Detling and F. K. Deming came to the JOURNAL office from Red Lake Falls on Saturday to get some printing done for a ball they are getting up for Nov. 5th. They will spare no expense necessary to provide for a grand good time, and extend a cordial invitation to the dancers of Crookston and vicinity to participate.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus!
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Pete Misgen is altogether too much of a retiring disposition. Meeting our reporter on Saturday near Rapin's, he invited him in and set up the cigars and other delicacies of the season without stint. Upon persistent inquiry as to the cause of this celebration, Pete said simply: "It is a little girl." Further inquiry elicited the fact that it had been ever since Oct. 6th, and Pete had forgotten to mention it.

Rogers' Triple Plate Table Knives, Butter Knives and Tea Spoons are offered as premiums with the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

Mr. E. T. Eiken, one of the popular firm of Eiken Bro's, of this city, was married on Thursday, Oct. 22d, to Miss Elsie P. Overli, the Rev. A. O. Anderson officiating. The happy couple are now visiting with friends in the city and will shortly go to Houston County on a bridal tour. Upon their return they will occupy the new residence now being fitted for them near Koeppe & Swanson's brick yard. The JOURNAL wishes them a pleasant trip, a safe return and a long and prosperous life.

John McLean and A. Shannon are "at home" in their new quarters on Main St.

Henry Bender arrived on Tuesday to look a little after collections for Henry Hammel.

Filiatrault is negotiating with the agent of John Dillon, for two nights about Nov. 16th.

Note what the New York store has to say this week and drop in and see Mac in his new and nobby quarters.

To all who have remembered us on subscriptions during the past week—thanks. There's room for more.

An Indian appeared upon our streets on Wednesday lugging a big moose head which he had killed in the Thief River Country.

The firm of Porter & George has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Potter will conduct the business at Medical Hall.

Nine per cent. interest, on first-class farm property, we can make loans on better terms than any other loan firm in Crookston. Christianson & Melgaard.

The Crookston Roller Mills have been turning out 225 barrels of flour daily since the 1st of October, and would have increased this only for the scarcity of wheat.

Geo. McLean has gone to Lincoln Neb., where he will reside in the future. The patrons of the post office will miss his genial face which will beam no more from its accustomed place.

Bray & O'Brien have taken possession of their elegant new quarters in the Fournet Block and pretty quick will be ready to greet their friends and patrons with their usual genial smile. Call in and look them over.

A legend hanging in the N. Y. Store windows relates "as how" the said store was voted the medal as the most popular store in the city. And yet George and the boys are not proud over it one bit. (Of course they appreciate the compliment but are not too elevated to speak to common folks.)

Mr. and Mrs. Carey, of Ash street, gave a Progressive Euchre Party on Tuesday night last, to the young ladies and gentlemen of the city, in honor of Mr. C. W. Ferson and Mr. L. V. Naut. Four prizes were awarded, two to the lady and gentleman securing the greatest number of points, and two to the lady and gentleman securing the least number, Miss Westler and Mr. Gallasch taking the two highest, and Miss Nellie Mason and Mr. Wheeler the two lowest.

Stanton & Co. will be ready for business about Nov. 15th. The packing house is 40x110, one story high, and is complete in all its appointments. They will be prepared to buy only dressed hogs in the start, but will be ready for everything offered next spring. The establishing of this business in our midst solves the hog problem and will make hog-raising practicable and profitable, as it will make a good market for all of the hogs that can be raised in this county.

No delay. If you want a loan without waiting for eastern parties to pass on your application, apply to Christianson & Melgaard.

Among our advertisements this week we take great pleasure in calling attention to the ad of Mrs. E. E. Bangs, the popular Second street milliner. A visit to her establishment convinces one that who cannot be suited there is hard indeed to suit, for she carries a very large stock of the latest and most fashionable goods in the market, and when you add the fact that her prices are extremely low for the quality you are convinced of the completeness of the establishment in every particular. Her goods and prices are unexcelled in the Northwest.

Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis is one of the best farm papers published. Its veteran editor, Col. John H. Stevens, is a life-long Minnesota farmer, one of the progressive sort, a man well fitted for the position he occupies. (Many of our readers are well and favorably acquainted with his son, Gardner, who is a resident of this city.) The Col. speaks from a ripe experience on farm matters in Minnesota and knows as well, if not better, its requirements, than any other man in the State. The business managers, the Messrs. Owens, are young men of marked ability in their calling and they have taken the side of the farmer in his fight against all monopolies and right heartily are they wielding the club in his defense. While much has been accomplished in this fight, we are not out of the woods yet and we should not lie down upon our arms and sleep until we have accomplished the fullest results possible. The Legislature accomplished good results last winter, but only made a beginning, as we can see by the actions of the monopolists who have been carefully feeling the ground upon which they tread at every step and carefully

LAYING THEIR PLANS

for the future. There is much yet to be done, and every issue of Farm, Stock and Home contains some valuable hint upon these topics which every farmer should read. Every issue is worth the price of the whole year in this particular alone, if for no other reason. While an uneducated people fall an easy prey to designing monopolists, a reading community is a far different matter. By becoming posted as to the methods employed by monopolies, people are thus enabled to combat them more successfully. We have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, by which we can send it and the JOURNAL to our readers at $1.75 in advance.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
—BY—
EDWARD CARY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT:

No. 1 Hard	70 cents.
No. 1 Northern	66 "
No. 2 "	61 "
No. 3 "	56 "
No. 5 "	51 "

FLOUR.—$2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$9 per ton. Shorts $10.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—40@45 cents.
OATS—20@25 cents. Dull.

Will Carlton and daughter, of Angus, were in the city last week.

No bonus. Money to loan on improved farm property. Christianson & Melgaard.

Two women, living on Sampson's Addition indulged in a bit of a scrap yesterday to settle family troubles. Our reporter says they looked like they had interviewed a "sassage" grinder or a threshing machine when they came to an understanding.

We are happy to announce that the bonus outrage is a thing of the past, while some claim to have knocked it silly, and others to have shot it dead, Christianson & Melgaard assures us that they have got this robber monster buried deeper than the sea, deep down beyond a possibility of resurrection. Call and see them if you want a loan on good farm security; their office is over the Merchants' National Bank.

More Good Stock for the Northwest.

The following letter explains itself:

ARCADIA, Carroll Co., Iowa, Oct. 25, '85.

MR. H. E. COOKE, Crookston.

DEAR SIR:—I will be in your city about the 30th of this month with two carloads of Holstein stock, for the farm at Warren. The fellow at the head of this herd is the "Duke of Buchanan" a thoroughbred and a noble animal. The whole herd is as choice as any brought from the plains of Holland. Duke of Buchanan is registered in Vol. 7 of the Holstein Herd Book No. 2302 of the Holstein Breeders Association of America.

Respectfully yours,
H. G. PALMER.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE.—I have gone on a purely business trip to Minneapolis and expect to be gone two or three weeks. Should I exceed this time by five or ten minutes let no addle-brained fool get excited and tear his garments, or report another "mysterious disappearance" to some penny-a-liner. I shall be back again. SEWALL P. NORTON.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 75
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

For Rent.

BY SIDNEY MARKHAM.

Three unfurnished rooms over Markham's store.

Four furnished rooms for lodgers, by the month.

A furnished house for the winter.

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
Water
GUARANTEED

Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

Removal! Removal!

THE
New York Store

Having taken possession of its New Quarters, Fournet's Block, corner of Broadway and Robert street, desires to return thanks for a liberal patronage in the past and to call attention to its

MAMMOTH STOCK,

Now greater than ever. Especial attention is called to a fine line of

Minneapolis Blakets,	Ladies' Dress Goods.
Cloaks, Flannels,	Boots Shoes and Rubbers.

CALL AND SEE ME AT THE NEW YORK STORE.
Geo. G. Macdonell.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of our customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware

THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,
ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECOND AND ROBERT STS.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

P. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.
JOHN KNUPPE,

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ferdinand Meunier, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of February A. D. 1883, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 211 to 213, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy five and 89-100 dollars ($475.89-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the east half (e½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) all of section three, (3,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-33]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication October 29th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Calice Carlton mortgagor, to The Board of Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 13th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of May A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 254 and 255 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and thirty-three and 92-100 dollars, ($533.92-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Board of Trustees of Beloit College elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount, which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-33]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William H. Dugdale and Ellen Dugdale his wife, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of February A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 326 to 328 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twenty and 57-100 dollars ($320.57-100.) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount, which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section seventeen (17,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-33]

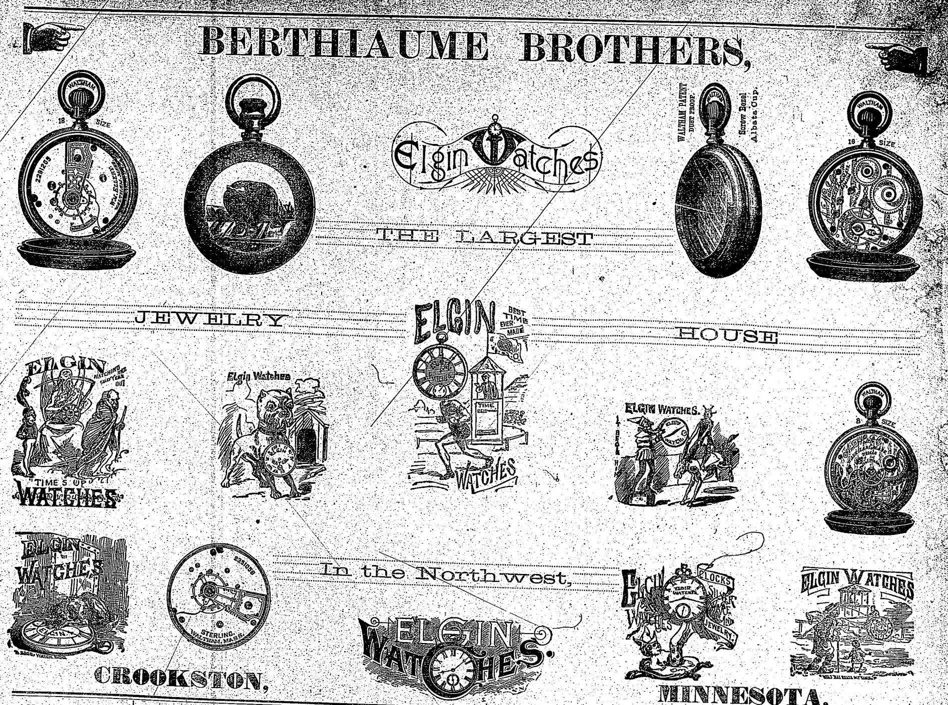
EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK.

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,



THE LARGEST

JEWELRY HOUSE

In the Northwest,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A Magazine One Year Free.

We are bound to have 200,000 subscribers before Jan. 1st, 1886, to our large illustrated publication, the Fireside Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must almost give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send 25 cents, silver or stamps, to pay postage and you will have the above magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts, also a few sets of advertising cards, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, solid gold band ring, or a set of silver knives and forks. State how many books and cards you can give away for us, and we will send them and the present prepaid. Order for a friend also, and you will receive both presents. Please state how far you live from the railroad so we can see whether it is best to send presents by mail or by express. Address Fireside Magazine, Hume, N. Y. [27-30]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	8,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Patents Accumulating.

All those who have patents at the U. S. Land Office in Crookston are hereby requested to bring along their receipts and get their patents. There are many patents awaiting claimants who seem to be somewhat slow in claiming them.

[4-tf] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Boarders!

Parties looking for good board, at very reasonable rates, and pleasant rooms, with or without coal fire, one block from P. O., can secure same by addressing the undersigned. Meals at all hours. [26-29] MRS. DUFOUR.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

If you want a Standard Dictionary that will cost you one dollar at retail; or if you want to understand "Fancy Needle Work;" or if you want to understand "Law Without Lawyers," subscribe for the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune. Send for sample copies.

Wanted!

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of

[25-tf] ELMER R. BLANCHARD.

Don't be Bamboozled!

If your security is No. 1, we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers,

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, - MINN

Cash advances on consignments.

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - MINN.

Estimates made on brick work and Plastering.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armine Hubert, his wife, mortgagors, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagees, dated the 29th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 238 and 239, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-eight and 58-100 dollars ($648.58-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-five (35,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-33]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 18th, 1885, viz: OLE H. JOHNSON, D. S. No. 9,558, for the nw¼ sw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼ S. 4, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. Johnson, John T. Johnson, Casper Bakken, of Maple Bay, Sam J. Furan, of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[27-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 3d, 1885, viz: CORDELIA A. HAYES, D. S. No. 8,793, for the sw¼ S. 14, T. 149, R. 43. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Berg, Alford Haven, William Marston and Walter Clark, all of Mentor, Polk Co., Minn.

[27-32] JOHN CROMB, Register.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Hack & Gallasch are receiving goods daily. It will pay you to get their prices before buying elsewhere. Try us for luck!

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by David Marcheldon, mortgagor, to N. P. Hall, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1882, at 11:50 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 314, 315 and 316, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety five and 18-100 dollars ($595.18-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. P. Hall elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the amount paid necessary for taxes by said mortgagee, and interest thereon, also fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described is said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. P. HALL,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee, [27-28]

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Martel and Mary Martel, his wife, mortgagors, to Martha J. Remmey, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January A. D. 1883, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 71, 72 and 73, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-four and 77-100 dollars ($594.77 100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Martha J. Remmey elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

MARTHA J. REMMEY,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-33]

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams.

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn.
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., OCTOBER 29.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

Prevention is Better than Cure.

'Tis well for the drunkard there's hope
If but from the drink he will flee;
He need not be sluggish or mope,
For he may be sober and free,
But of this I am certain and very well sure—
Prevention is always much better than cure.

'Tis well for the poor, drunken man,
From the drink he may ever refrain;
But how wise and how good is the plan
To train up the young to abstain;
For still we are certain, and very well sure
Prevention is always much better than cure.

Strange Things.

'Tis strange that men of common sense
Can be so taken in
By drinking at their own expense,
Of whisky, rum and gin,
Which lead to every grave offence,
And every form of sin—
Since there's a shining goal far hence
That all should aim to win.

'Tis strange that men with open eyes
Will go where they must fall;
That men, professing to be wise,
Can stoop to things so small.
The soul to honor sinks and dies,
And sorrow's dark appall,
When there's a path in which to rise,
Inviting to us all!

'Tis strange men choose a path so low,
When they might rise so high!
'Tis strange men buy the cup of woe,
When joy's free glass is nigh!
'Tis strange that men false colors show,
Since all disclaim to lie!
'Tis strange that men can live as though
They never were to die!

'Tis strange that, while light paths lead up,
And dark paths lead us down,
While light will fill the soul with hope,
And darkness hope will drown—
So many will in darkness grope,
Who might enjoy renown,
And, like the world's most favored group,
Wear honor's shining crown.

What the Heathen Think of Us.

For the Pioneer.

In obedience to the command of our blessed Lord to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," the Church is spending more money and putting forth greater effort to convert the heathen than in any age since the days of the Apostles, and the hope is entertained by many that the Millennium is near when all shall know the Lord from the least even unto the greatest, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and none shall hurt or destroy in all His holy mountains. This glorious and long promised time will certainly come, but the greatest hindrance to the success of the Gospel, not only in our own land, but in heathen countries, is the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Mahomet prohibited the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks, and provided laws which are observed among the two hundred and one millions of his followers to this day.

These liquors are also prohibited among the Buddhists, Hindoos and Parsees, their teachers saying the penalties reach beyond the grave. Heathendom, that formerly was at such a long distance from us, is brought to our doors by the use of steam and electricity. What occurs here or there to-day can be printed in both places to-morrow. Besides great numbers of them are in our midst, and many of our own people live with them, and this intercourse is daily increasing.

Among the heathen there are many learned and well-read men, philosophers, who are engaged in examining the various regions of the world; with this chart spread before them, they test the character of each by the fruits they bring forth, by the laws they enact, by the morals they gender, and by the civilization each produces. These close thinkers influence and direct the multitudes there, as such characters do everywhere else.

When our missionary asks such to renounce his religion and adopt his, he will want to know some reason why he should do so. He informs our missionary that he is familiar with our civilization; he reads our papers; he is conversant with the morals of his own countrymen; and has concluded on a careful examination that "your people commit more horrid and heart-rending crimes than are known or practised among us."

Our missionary may reply: "But such crimes are committed under the influence of strong drinks; men become intoxicated, and being so, are morally irresponsible."

The philosopher to this replies: "Your civilization is to blame for this, for your laws encourage lunacy by licensing saloons, which are drunkard-manufacturing establishments, nothing more or less. It is true, we have bad men among us, who commit crimes, but when convicted they are punished. Search our laws and you will find nowhere among the statutes a law establishing or aiding a crime-producing agency. By such laws of yours, the crimes committed through the agency of the saloon your laws established rest upon the whole community sanctioning such laws. We cannot be induced to accept a religion that produces such laws and such a civilization."

Our missionary may reply: "These laws are not enacted by Christians." The reply will be: "They surely are not enacted by Mohammedans or heathen; they must be by Christians."

"It is true what you say, but these law-makers are not Christians in the sense we regard them; or, as they are generally considered in their own lands. They are not members of any orthodox church; they are not converted men."

"But in a Republic like yours, the law-makers are chosen by the whole people."

"True, but the bad out-number the good."

"If that is so," says the philosopher, own land, and seek to change the lives and hearts of your own people, that they may be induced to remove from your statute-books, such scandalous laws. I suppose, however, you have adopted the sentiments of that elegant writer, Mr. Burke, whose works I read with profit and pleasure. He says: 'When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.' Do your good men, ministers, and Christians unite at the polls to elect men of their own choice, who are pledged to erase from your statute-books such laws?"

To this our missionary can truthfully reply, that up to the present time the good and the bad are mixed up to the present time the good and the bad are mixed up and joined to either one of the two great political parties, both of which are equally guilty of these bad laws.

"If this is the fruit of your Christianity, how can I, as a man of principle, accept as true a religion that produces such fruits. I have more complaints against your religion. Your Government not only receives a tax and profit from the manufacture and sale of these beverages, but allows the exportation of these drinks into our own land, where our laws prohibit the sale. We know the power of your Republic, of Great Britain, France and the other Christian nations, all of whom are engaged in this unlawful traffic. We dare not oppose such powers, for your flag protects all your vessels with their crews and cargoes in all seas, and in every harbor they enter. In this way you have forced upon an innocent and unwilling people this fire-water, which has in some instances led our people from the paths of honor and religion, into paths of folly and wickedness. It does appear to us that the curse and vengeance of a just God will be poured upon nations that commit such wholesale crimes, for He has no attribute, whether His character be judged by your or our own writers, that can induce Him to take sides with you in this inhuman war against His own children, whether they be natives of this or your own land.

Winter Reading.

It appears to be a notable fact that the best farmers, and the best stockmen are the very best friends of the newspapers. It is generally the old foggy and the ne'er-do-wells, that scoff at "book and newspaper larnin," and if they are induced to take their home county paper, they never read it. The progressive farmers, those that get 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and own fine, fat, sleek cattle and horses, are invariably men whose sitting room table will be generously supplied with, not only the local newspapers, but agricultural journals, books relating to stock, to feeding animals, which contain the thoughts and experiments of able men, who devote their time and energies to advance the cause of agriculture and to learn how to produce more abundant crops, as well as to surround their stock with the best conditions for raising them successfully and profitably.

Every farmer in the Northwest will be benefitted greatly by subscribing to one or more good agricultural papers, and if one is published near by it certainly should be a regular visitor in the family.

The Northwestern Farmer, published at Fargo, Dakota, is doing a good work throughout the Northwest, and we have decided to offer it to every old subscriber, as well as to all new subscribers, as a free gift, on the payment of one year's subscription to THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL paid in advance.

Sample copies of The Farmer will be sent free by addressing Edward A. Webb Fargo, Dakota. [26-29]

Hack & Gallasch' Cheap Store is on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents. Or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.75. [25-tf]

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand; a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

Johnston's Journal, an Illustrated Magazine for the people, is the comprehensive title by which the journal formerly called "The Operator" will hereafter be known. The paper was established in 1874, and its success in a limited sphere has encouraged the publisher and editors to make a radical change in its size and style, and transform it into a high-class but low-priced illustrated literary journal of 16 pages, appealing to the general reader. It is promised that in its contents the paper under its new name will aim to combine recreation and amusement with instruction and information—that is to say, while the articles will be short, bright and readable, they at the same time will be of an "informational" character—and that it will be a magazine for the home and the family—pure, clean, wholesome and elevating. It is issued from the same publishing house as are the well known and successful popular scientific journals, Industrial American and The Electrical World. October 3d is the first number under the new name. Published every other Saturday. $1 a year; 5 cents a copy. May be ordered of any newsdealer. W. J. JOHNSTON, publisher, 9 Murray St., New York; 48 Congress St., Boston; 23 Borden Block, Chicago.

For one dollar you can secure the Minneapolis Weekly Tribune and a small fortune in premiums. Send for sample copies and learn all about them.

A THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCATION.

Parents paying out money to music teachers to have their children instructed in the art of music either as piano, organ or violin players, singers in church or professionally, should know whether the teacher receiving the money is competent to teach vocal or instrumental music, and is thoroughly honest and reliable in all respects. Every parent having a child instructed in music should know whether the teacher is competent or not just as every man going to law should know what kind of a lawyer he is seeking or a patient what kind of a physician he has. It is a well known fact that a child taking lessons from an incompetent music teacher is lost forever to the art of music. All parents who desire to be posted in this subject, should read, each week, the New York Musical Courier. It costs but four dollars per annum, and will save many times that amount if its advice is followed.

Also remember that the Musical Courier posts you on the manner of selecting a piano, organ or violin, and tells you all about the dishonesty in that line of business. Many persons believe that a name on a piano or organ is always that of the manufacturer, but such is not the case, and when you are about to spend $200, $300 or $500 for a piano or organ you ought to be thoroughly posted on the value of pianos and organs generally, and not depend upon an outsider who may or may not make a commission out of you and help to put a worthless instrument into your parlor. By subscribing to the Musical Courier, 25 East Fourteenth St., New York, you can save at least $100 in the purchase of a piano and nearly half as much in the purchase of an organ. After reading that paper for awhile, no one can fool you on that subject.

The Minneapolis Tribune is offering more wonderful premiums with their Weekly than has ever been offered by any other paper in the United States. Send for sample copies.

The October Babyhood gives its usual variety of topics interesting to parents, by its well-known editors, Marion Harland and Dr. Leroy M. Yale, and a corps of able contributors. Among the principal subjects are "The Precocious Baby," "Nursery Cookery," "The Care of Baby's Eyes," "Contagion in Throat Troubles," "Art in the Nursery," "Thoughts on Home Training," "The Diet of Nursing Mothers," "Systematic Weaning," "Autumn Styles for Baby's Wardrobe," etc. A letter from Vienna on Austrian baby matters in general, and another from an American mother in Japan, will be read with interest. 15 cents a number, $1.50 a year. 18 Spruce Street, New York.

Deceptive Frauds.

As soon as it becomes apparent that Moses King, the young publisher, of Harvard square, at Cambridge, Mass., had met an unprecedented success with his book called "Students' Songs"—the sale already reaching nearly fifty thousand copies—several publishers brought out collections of so-called student or college songs. Some of them are legitimate competitors; but some appear so similar in shape, in title, in design or general make-up, as to mislead a casual buyer who may be intending to get a copy of the original "Students' Songs," which was edited by Wm. H. Hills, of the Harvard class of 1880, and published by Moses King of the Harvard class of 1881, the names of both appearing on the title page of the genuine collection only. The success of this collection is due chiefly to the freshness of its sixty copyrighted songs, comprising those jolly and melodious tunes and peculiar phrases which, within the past ten years, have arisen and become generally popular among the students of all American colleges. The low price, too—fifty cents—and the attractive appearance, also, have had their influence in making "Students' Songs" the most successful book of its class ever published in this country.

[First publication October 15th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District. Joseph Kelso, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel S. Simpson, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from November 2d, 1884, together with costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated August 1st A. D. 1885.

W. & J. WATTS,
[25-31] Att'ys for Pl'ff, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 8th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Helge Olson, mortgagor, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the first day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the first day of September A. D. 1881, at 1:25 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 249 and 250 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty and 68-100 dollars ($560.68) and also twenty-nine and 26-100 dollars ($29.26) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises with $2.98 interest from date of payment to the date of this notice, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case, made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 21st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section six (6), Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey thereof.

Dated October 1st, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [21-30]

[First publication Oct. 8th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. The State of Minnesota, to P. J. Wright, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 25th day of October 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to E. M. Walsh in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said E. M. Walsh for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 6th day of October A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER,
[21-27] Justice of the Peace.

[First publication Oct. 8th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. The State of Minnesota, to John Sommers, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 25th day of October 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the city of Crookston in said county, to answer to E. M. Walsh in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said E. M. Walsh for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 6th day of October A. D. 1885.

GEO. H. PALMER,
[21-27] Justice of the Peace.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 5th, 1885, viz: LOUIS TRUDEAU, Pre. D. S., No. 9,511, for the sw¼ S. 13, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Adhard Fontaine, Joseph Lecuyer Cezaire Gervais and Joseph Bacon, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Calvin B. Palmer, Att'y.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 6th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on November 14th, 1885, viz: HERRICK C. SCRIBNER, H'd No. 8,418, for the nw¼ S. 31, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land: viz: H. A. Mason, N. P. Stone. George Holt and John Chilback, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[21-29] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 23d, 1885, viz: PETER BRUNSBERG, H'd No. 2503, for the se¼ S. 32, T. 147, R. 41. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Anton Rice, John Lundin and Matt Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[23-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 19th, 1885, viz: GUNNILD H. NESSET, Pre. D. S., No. 7753, for the se¼ nw¼ S. 9, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. K. Ostgaarden, John Jemtvold, Sander Ness and Dr. A. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[23-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 24th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 7th, 1885, viz: HANS O. BURNSTAD, H'd No. 10,473, for the ne¼ S. 2, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. Erickson, Ed. P. Monsow, N. Svenvig and L. Norby, all of Crookston, Minn.

[28-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 30th, 1885, viz: JOSEPH CORBIN, H'd No. 10,029, for the ne¼ S. 35, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Lecuyer, Peter Lecuyer, Ephraim Trumbull and John B. Carl, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Oct. 31st, 1885, viz: LARS ARNESEN, H'd No. 9,288, for the nw¼ S. 27, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Opheim, Iver J. Ingebrixtson, Jacob Aldal, and Ole Opheim, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-27] JOHN CROMB, Register.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

WM. DUNN. A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & Co., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS' CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Peterson's Magazine.

Unequalled Premiums for '86.

FULL-SIZE DRESS-PATTERNS!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the best and cheapest of the lady's-books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits than any other. Its immense circulation and long established reputation enable its proprietor to distance all competition.

BEST STEEL-ENGRAVINGS,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS,
BEST DRESS-PATTERNS,
BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS,
BEST MUSIC, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The stories, novelets, etc., in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. All the most popular female writers contribute to it. Every month, a Full-Size Dress-Pattern is given, which is alone worth the price of the number. Every month, also, there appears a

MAMMOTH

COLORED FASHION PLATE!

engraved on steel, twice the size of others, and superbly colored. Also, Household, Cookery, and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture, House Decoration—in short, everything interesting to the ladies.

TERMS, Always in Advance, $2.00 A YEAR.

Unparalleled Offers to Clubs.

2 Copies for $3.50 } With the "Forget-Me-Not,"
3 " " 4.50 } a splendid illustrated album, or a large steel engraving, "The Angel of Paradise," for getting up the club.

4 Copies for $6.50 } With an extra copy of the
6 " " 9.00 } Magazine for 1886, as a premium to the person getting up a club.

6 Copies for $8.00 } With both an extra copy
7 " " 10.50 } of the Magazine for 1886, and the large steel engraving, or the "Forget-Me-Not," to the person getting up the club.

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME.
BROADWAY.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,
TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 7 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 57 a m	Barnesville	8 29 pm
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 5? "
7 49 "	Averill	7 2? "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 05 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 25 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 43 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 00 p m	Stephen	3 22 "
12 21 "	Donaldson	3 0? p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 51 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Jc	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 17 p m
10 53 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 23 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 " 1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 25 " 2 25 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 03 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 35 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 29 "	Lakota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

FOR CASH.

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

O. D. ROOD,

CONTRACTOR

AND BUILDER,

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Estimates made on brick-work and Plastering.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 5 1885. NO. 28

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ Inch.....	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$6 00
1 Inch......	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 50	10 00
2 Inches....	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	10 00	15 00
3 Inches....	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 Inches....	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
5 Inches....	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 60	20 60	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
1 column..	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	00 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

WHICH PARTY IS WORTHY OF THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE.

Toledo Weekly Blade.

The Republican party assumed control of the national government in 1861. Treason had done all it could to destroy the nation, and to break down the power and credit of the government. Business was prostrate, the country not having recovered from the financial crash of 1857, and the low tariff Democratic policy forbidding prosperity to our industries. The treasury was empty, the national credit destroyed, and the war cloud darkening the political sky. No greater task was ever imposed upon a party entering upon national control. Let us look at the twenty-four succeeding years, and see what the Republican party accomplished:

It crushed the greatest rebellion of modern times, and reconstructed the nation. It made the nation supreme, the Union indestructible, and laid in its grave the doctrine of State rights, and the resultant theory that a State could at will recede from the Union.

It blotted out the system of human slavery; it gave freedom to four millions of slaves, and turned these human chattels into citizens of the United States by conferring the right of suffrage upon them.

It adopted the policy of protection to American industries, revived our prostrate manufactures, thus adding untold millions to our wealth and giving occupation to hundreds of thousands of workingmen.

By its enlightened managment of the Nation's affairs, it trippled the wealth of the country, and gave such an impulse to all the factors of growth that in that period our increase in population, in wealth and in power was much more rapid than it had ever been before.

By its policy of protection, and the consequent increase in our manufactures, it extended our foreign commerce so that we sold to other countries, during the years of Republican rule, hundreds of millions of dollars' worth more of our products than had been disposed of during the entire previous history of the country.

By the enlightened policy of the Republican party, our railroad system was extended to the Pacific, and consequently thousands of square miles of the Great West were turned from an unproductive wilderness into the richest farming country the sun ever shone upon, and great and wealthy States now exist which were before sparsely populated territories.

The Republican party gave to the country the most perfect financial system ever devised, and a stable currency, in place of the "wild-cat bank" issue of paper money under Democratic rule.

It raised the national credit to the highest point ever reached. Under Buchanan, an issue of six per cent. bonds went begging at a large discount, while the last issue of bonds under a Republican administration bore only three per cent. interest, and commanded a premium from the start.

It paid off the enormous National debt, contracted in putting down a Democratic rebellion, more rapidly than was ever before done by any Nation, and the period of its entire payment was clearly set down, had the party continued in power.

While reducing the debt at this rapid rate, and raising the National credit to so high a point, it reduced the interest burden from the close of the war from $172,000,000 per year to less than $60,000,000 annually.

It paid in premiums to the boys in blue, during its lease of power, about $1,000,000,000 in cash.

It did more for the country in that twenty-four years than had ever been done by the Democratic party since the days of Jefferson.

It kept every pledge it made the people, and showed itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it in every respect.

This magnificent record was made in the face of the malignant opposition of the Democratic party at every step. Not one measure leading to these magnificent results but was opposed from its inception by the Democratic party.

The Democratic party of the South inaugurated the rebellion.

The Democratic party of the North opposed the war for the preservation of the Union.

It opposed every measure calculated to bring the war to a successful issue.

It denounced Lincoln as a tyrant, and Grant as a butcher.

It, time and again, in State and National platforms, declared that the war was a failure.

It opposed the freeing of the slaves, and fought against the constitutional amendment forever abolishing slavery in the Union.

It opposed the conferring of the right of citizenship and suffrage upon the freedmen.

It opposed, and still opposes, the protection of American industries, and hopes to make this country only a producer of raw material for British manufacturers.

It opposed the greenbacks, but afterward embraced the idea, and endeavored to rush the country to ruin through the issue of uncounted millions of an irredeemable paper currency.

It threw discredit upon the issue of United states bonds, and declared they never could be paid.

It declared the National debt never could be paid; and it fought, and still opposes, the system of revenue by which that payment was rendered possible.

It opposed the National banking system, and the absolutely stable currency that system has given us.

It has stood in the way of the Nation's progress at every step, and has opposed every one of the wise measures of the Republican party.

It has cursed every new move in the line of that advance which made the Nation great, and powerful, and wealthy, under wise Republican rule.

It came into power, not by the suffrage of a free people, but by the suppression of a free ballot and an honest count, and a practical nullification of the most sacred constitutional guarantees, by the Bourbons of the South.

During the period that it has been in power, the blighting effect of its policy has been felt in the Nation. The times were ripe a year ago for a grand revival of business. The result of the November election clouded the future with uncertainty. The Democratic party as feared, its policy doubted, by the business world. Wages went lower than ever. The business prostration was deeper. Several week ago, at the opening of the fall trade, it seemed absolutely certain that the long looked for trade revival must come. The idiotic leaders of the Democracy are prating of free trade, and gabbling of the wild schemes or tariff reduction they will attempt in Congress this winter; and it is this, and nothing else, that delays the rapid revival in manufactures and commerce. The boom is coming, but it is in spite of the Democratic party; and were the administration and the House of Representatives Republican, we would see to-day the entire country moving along in the full sunlight of prosperity, instead of the doubt and uncertainty which still surrounds the situation.

The Democracy, instead of considering grave questions of national policy, have been since Cleveland came into power struggling to obtain office under the government, and cursing the President for his foolishness in supposing that the Democratic party meant anything by its platform utterances in favor of civil service reform.

Our national revenue is decreasing steadily under Democratic rule; and and there is no reason, other than distrust of Democratic Congressional idiocy, for such a state of affairs.

The Democrats made much of the treasury surplus during last year's campaign, and promised that it should be "distributed"—a thing that can only be done by payment of debts, and calling in bonds, but—

There has not been a bond call since the Democracy came into power! Not one dollar has been paid on the bonded debt!

The amount of money in the Treasury is greater than it ever was before, and there is not business sense enough in the present management of the national finances to continue the work of paying the national debt.

It is already announced that the debt will not be extinguished at the time set by the Republicans long ago, and the burden of the debt and its interest is to be prolonged indefinitely.

The United States has been made the laughing stock of foreign nations by the utterly incompetent men sent to represent us abroad—men selected, not for their fitness, but because of their services to the Southern Confederacy

men with their political disabilities still unremoved.

Men have been given positions at home who are utterly incompetent and unfit for office—some who are criminals, with indictments hanging over them; men who have no claim upon office other than dirty political work in the Democratic ranks.

And the thing grows worse as time passes on. Will the people take heed of these things, and note them carefully? Ohio has set the seal of her condemnation upon the Democratic party. Let New York, and Pennsylvania, and Virginia follow! The stake is too great, the interests too valuable, for the Democratic party to be continued in power in the nation. It must abandon its old idols, and turn its face to the future instead of the past, before the people will have confidence in it or its professions.

Manipulation of the Wheat Market.

Chicago Tribune.

It is unfortunate that at a time when business in general is in such a hopeful condition and the farmers, who have had to practice so much self-denial for a year or two past, are beginning to buy the comforts of life somewhat freely, the wheat market begins to show the white feather. Nothing else that went up in response to the revival of trade has declined, and nothing else has seriously weakened. Yet it would be hard to name anything that stands in so strong a statictical position as this leading cereal. There is a special reason for the decline in wheat, and it is not difficult to find. There is a large and powerful class of men whose interests call for lower prices. This class is composed of speculators and millers. Bear speculators may always be expected to resort to every device for the depression of the market, and they may be counted out of the present consideration of the subject. They have, however, certain allies who merit a little attention.

It is safe to watch a monopoly any time, and the particular monopoly that needs watching just now is the combination of millers and elevator men in the Northwest. It is charged that the Minneapolis millers and others in league with them are making every effort to depress the wheat market. They are engaged in that very important industry, the manufacture of public opinion. They have newspapers, statistical bureaus and agents of all sorts in their employ, and it is putting the case mildly to say that they do not always adhere rigidly to the truth in their statements.

The Minneapolis millers have announced that they will stop their mills Nov. 1st because it is not profitable to manufacture flour at the present price of wheat. That is prudent if it is done merely as a business matter. It is easy to see, however, that such a step might be taken for the purpose of coercing the farmers into selling their wheat at still lower prices. But they go further. It is customary for the combination controlling the elevators of the Northwest to receive the grain of a farmer at one elevator, give him a ticket for it, and then deliver it out to him when he wants it from an elevator at some other point, if there happens to be none at the elevator in which he stored his product, without charge for transportation. It is claimed that the millers have in some instances used up the wheat thus stored, and that, as they must deliver the property when the tickets are presented, they are practically short of the market. They are therefore doing what other short sellers do—bearing the price. They also circulate the report that the elevators back in the country are full, and that they are in consequence obliged to send the stuff to Duluth. This statement is pronounced by well-informed persons to be false. There are other abuses growing up in connection with this great industry. The lending of wheat receipts, for instance, is common, and the bad practice is increasing.

The farmers have suffered keenly in the last two years from the destructively low price of wheat. This year the crop is small and ought to command a better price. It will be a shame if they are defrauded of what belongs to them by the manipulations of unscrupulous speculators in the markets. The usual elevator rates are a heavy burden and will not be reduced except as a result of competition and perhaps legislation. Any artificial influence that may be brought to bear on them in addition to these should be met with instant exposure, and if possible retaliatory measures. Whatever truth there may be in the charges against the Minneapolis capitalists—and there are certainly some—it is in order to warn the tiller of the soil that the crop is a short one, that the monopoly is rich and selfish, and that they must not be frightened into selling their wheat by manufactured or highly colored reports of increasing supplies.

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family, weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as the Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magazine and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for 30 cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address THE INDEPENDENT, 251 Broadway, New York City.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultrymen, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.75.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

THE INDEPENDENT

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best
RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY

The most influential religious organ in the States.—Spectator, London, Eng.

THE INDEPENDENT is one of the best papers in the world. Its good points are many and striking. They have only to be stated to be appreciated; and for proof of our claims appeal may be taken to any of the fifty-two issues of the year. Any number of The Independent will show that its columns are marked by—

ABILITY, VARIETY AND INTEREST.—The great thinkers, the great story-writers, the great poets, men of the highest reputation in all departments of human knowledge, make up its list of contributors. Religion, philosophy, science, literature, art, travels, discoveries, stories, and all conceivable topics are embraced in the contents, and everybody, old or young, learned or unlearned, without regard to sex, employment or condition, will find something of special interest in every issue.

COMPREHENSIVENESS.—It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and a political paper combined.

BREADTH, CANDOR, EARNESTNESS.—The Independent is tied to no denomination; it is the organ of no clique or party in state or church. It is free, therefore, to discuss all questions, and to speak its mind candidly. It is not swerved by fear or favor. It is a vigorous defender of the Evangelical faith, it preaches practical righteousness, and earnestly supports all moral reforms. All its columns—the advertising as well as the reading—are free from everything of doubtful or objectionable character. No matter what a person's religion, politics, or profession may be, if he desires to keep up with the times and know what the brightest minds are thinking of, the ablest pens are writing about, and what the world at large is doing—he should read The Independent.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Three months	75
Four months	$1 00
Six months	1 50
One year	3 00
Two years	5 00
Five years	10 00

Can any one make a better investment of $5.00 to $3.00 than one which will pay

52 dividends during the year?

EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEWSPAPER. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of The Independent is to send 30 cents for a "TRIAL TRIP" of a month.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

The Independent's Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines, in connection with The Independent, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,
P. O. Box 2787. [27-32] New York.

BEFORE BUYING A
WATCH, CHAIN OR SPECTACLES,
OR ANY ARTICLE OF
JEWELRY,
CALL ON THE
C. H. SAAKE JEWELER
Main St., Opposite Merchants' Bank.

Special Bargains
—IN—
Watches and Chains

☞ You will readily realize the advantage I have over others by calling at once and examining for yourself. Special attention to Repairing Watches, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,
ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECOND AND ROBERT STS.

Removal! Removal!

THE
New York Store

Having taken possession of its New Quarters, Fournet's Block, cornet of Broadway and Robert street, desires to return thanks for a liberal patronage in the past and to call attention to its

MAMMOTH STOCK,

Now greater than ever. Especial attention is called to a fine line of

Minneapolis Blakets. Ladies' Drsss Goods.
Cloaks, Flannels, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

☞ CALL AND SEE ME AT THE NEW YORK STORE.
Geo. G. Macdonell.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON - - - MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.
9-tf

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Keystone House,
EUCLID, MINN.
Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.
[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., NOVEMBER 5.

'ROUND HOME.

I. U. Jennings has a few more houses and rooms to rent.

The Baptist church is rapidly approaching completion.

Jim Bain, of Fisher, is in town to-day taking in the sights under the escort of E. O. Flanders.

A. E. Flint, of Warren, was in the city on Tuesday and Wednesday on a bit of legal business. He expects to go west soon on a pleasure trip.

Wood for sale, by Hack & Gallasch.

It looks now like a general war in the Northwest was upon us. On Tuesday Geo. Tunnell took a hand in the wheat fight and now the mills must come to it.

As we go to press we hear nothing definite from the voting States of Tuesday. New York will be close, with the odds in favor of the Rebublican ticket.

We see the smiling countenance of Gus Wilder once more in the post office. Postmaster McKinnon could not have procured the services of a more agreeable and competent person for the place.

Herb Mason got over-stocked on Malaga grapes yesterday and he threw them onto the market at 50 cents per basket, weighing from 6 to 7 pounds, and the way they were picked up was a caution.

If you want to buy cheap go to Hack & Gallasch'.

W. H. Jennings took the village schoolma'am, Mr. Churchill, down to Beltrami to shoot ducks and geese last Saturday. They bagged two geese and any number of ducks. Mr. Jennings' share of the spoils amounted to 100 pounds.

Hexon, the postal clerk who was appointed in July last on the run from Crookston to Devils Lake, to take the place of Carey, an "offensive partisan," has resigned his position after a four months trial and one Gallagher, of Grand Forks, appointed.

Charlie Seely is not stuck up because he bought Judge Reynolds' thoroughbred trotter and phaeton, but continues to dish up the soup, oxtail, oyster, beef and every other kind all the same as usual for lunch. Charlie is bound to have a good time if he don't lay up a cent.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

A number of the friends of Rev. C. E. Page gathered at the Congregational parsonage on Thursday evening last to present the Rev. gentleman and his excellent lady with a gold watch and chain each. The presents were time-ly and elegant and are highly prized by the recipients.

Carlton's Treasury of Universal Knowledge, published by A. G. Nettleton, Chicago, Ill., is before us. We have not had time for a critical examination, but should judge that it is a most useful work—worthy a place in every family. Address the publishers as above.

A valued patron of the JOURNAL, one who has traveled extensively in Norman, Polk, Marshall and Kittson Counties, informs us that the universal sentiment among the farmers is against the convening of the Legislature. He says a rousing remonstrance could be had against it.

Engineer T. E. Adams sent I. U. Jennings a copy of the N. O. Picayune, containing a glowing account of the Engineers' Convention at New Orleans, to which convention Mr. A. was sent as a delegate. We should judge by the account that the boys are having a good time down there.

N. F. Reynolds drives a team from the first car-load of horses that M. R. Brown ever brought to Crookston for sale. The horses are to-day apparently as good as the day Mr. Brown sold them to Mr. Reynolds. MORAL—Patronize home dealers who have a reputation at stake if you want to get a square deal every time.

The little thoroughbred scotch terrier that H. A. Chadwick, the proprietor of the Cleveland House, Winnepeg, sent as a present to Charlie Seely, is thriving and growing finely. He is a fine animal. Mr. Chadwick, we learn, is a great fancier of thoroughbreds of all kinds, especially horses, of which he has as fine specimens as can be found in any stable in the Northwest. He should come down to the States and try conclusions with some of our flyers.

The Crookston Fire Department are getting out cards of invitation, at this office, for their Third Annual Ball, which event transpires on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 26th. The boys are sparing no expense to get up a grand affair and you may rest assured that all of the elements necessary will be on hand. It will be the event of the season and should be generously patronized.

Through the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Filiatrault our citizens will enjoy a rich treat at the Opera House next week when the famous commedian, John Dillon, will appear on Monday night in "State's Attorney," and on Tuesday night in "Confidential Adviser." As nearly all our citizens have heard Dillon it is unnecessary for us to comment further. Reserved seats $1. Admission 75 cents; gallery 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the News Depot on Second street.

S. L. Dobson returned to the city on Saturday for a short time.

A. Labrie was up from Fargo last week on a bit of legal business.

Mrs. Dr. Lankaster, of Fisher, spent Tuesday in Crookston with friends.

Miss Jennie Miller left for her old home in Wisconsin, on Friday evening last.

A. V. Eastman, of St. Paul was in last week to see how Crookston prospers.

Dr. and Mrs. Nelson came up from Aldal last week returning on Saturday evening.

Mr. I. Tharaldson, after a pleasant business trip, returned to Wisconsin last week.

Jacob Aldal was up from his town last week taking in the sights and scenes of the great city.

John Chalmers, of Keystone, was in town Tuesday, looking hale and hearty after his hard summer's work.

Everybody knows John Dillon, the great actor. Don't fail to see him Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Bert Wells and wife came over from Grand Forks last week and have gone out on their claim at Woodside.

Have you tried Mac's choice—a nickel cigar made on purpose for Mac's trade? Its a dandy and no mistake!

W. E. McKinzie has got into his new quarters on Second Street and has ordered a large addition to his circulating library.

We have $1,000, which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus!
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

D. Z. Horton was in from the Maple Lake country last week. He says that section beats the county on yield and quality of wheat this year.

General Geo. B. McClellan died suddenly last week of neuralgia of the heart. He had been sick but two weeks and was not considered dangerously so at any time.

Mrs. J. B. Copeland gave a euchre party at her residence on Broadway on Saturday afternoon last. Mrs. George Buckman got the head prize and Miss Blanchard the foot prize.

Hack & Gallasch' Cheap Store is on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

W. S. Taylor, of the Red River Lumber Co., is in sore affliction at the loss of his wife, which sad event occurred on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst., after a long and painful illness.

A. J. Hamery, of Garfield was in to report that wheat in that town will not yield as much as last year but the farmers are better satisfied as they can realize more money out of it.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on good security.
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Miss Nellie Walters plays the Quaker maiden to perfection, and indeed all the female parts are well represented, and especially is the case with Mrs. George Walters, who has a saucy, piquant, able-to-take-care-of-herself character, which shows in strong contrast with the quiet, tender, clinging personation of Miss Walters.—[Sioux City Times.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.
23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Miller, the Dakota fiend, was worked off in good shape at 1:45 on Friday last. He insisted to the last that Rutherford did the killing. In the absence of more proof this story will be taken with a grain of allowance. The circumstances all pointed to Miller as the criminal and there is nothing save his unsupported word to fasten the crime upon Rutherford or to show his complicity.

Largest stock of Blankets, Quilts and Flannels, at Hack & Gallasch'.

Last Friday the walking was not the best that ever was, owing to a bit of a rain that fell during the morning, and somehow Barber and Edwards got to talking about how quick it was over to Carman and back. Barber thought it was about 30 minutes there and back and Edwards allowed he'd sold too much New Era Graders (the best in the business) to be taken in by any such a "fly" remark and he would risk a goodly bit of filthy lucre, a suit of store clothes, a plug hat or any other man that Marsh just could'nt get right up and get there and back in no 30 minutes that ever existed by the watch. Well, Marsh wasn't going to take the back track for no such dictionary as that or any other that Edwards was able to contribute so a referee was appointed, Star Bashaw was harnessed up and two good men and true got in the buggy to go along to see that Marsh should indulge in no monkey work, and away went Barber, flat footed for Carman and return. Blankets sponges and water were procured to take care of all that came back of Barber, and sure enough in just one second less than 30, back he came covered all over with glory, sweat, mud and one thing and another. He won the bet all the same, and after Johnny Hack had finished swabbing, was as fresh and smiling as though a two mile walk for a greasy day was no very great shakes after all.

All the latest novelties in stationery at the Second St., News Depot.

Capt. Russell, of Fisher, was in town Monday, shaking hands with his old friends.

Everybody smokes "Mac's choice" the new five cent cigar, at the Second St. News Depot.

H. Steege obtained a 50 barrel flowing well on his farm last week at a depth of 186 feet.

The City Fathers have a force of men at work encasing the hydrants to keep them from freezing during the winter months.

Marcius Johnson, of Atwater, Minn., stopped off in town a few hours Monday. He was on his way to Fisher to look after his interests there.

Two hundred and fifty new books just received for the circulating library at the Second St., News Depot.

L. O. Tommerdahl sold to Steege two very fat beef cows last week. L. O. don't keep his eggs all in one basket.

☞The best family weekly newspaper in the United States is the Toledo Weekly Blade (Nasby's paper). They invite every reader of this paper to send for a free specimen copy. It is the largest and best dollar paper published. See advertisement elsewhere.

Mrs. R. B. Reiley entertained a few of her lady friends on Thursday afternoon last with a game of progressive euchre. Mrs. Alden Brayley carried off the first prize and Miss Blanchard, of Chicago, the second.

When we introduced our thoroughbred Holsteins into Polk County last fall we naturally expected there would be some great calves to blat this year, so the effusion of the Times last week did not surprise us in the least.

It would be well if our committee on the bridge leading to Sampson's Addition would put more force at the work and get it completed. It has proved a great drawback to the mill over the river as well as to the residents in the addition and should have been finished long ago.

A carload of Michigan hand-picked winter apples will arrive for the Second St., News Depot this week. Go and get prices.

Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Proud gave a progressive euchre party to their many friends on Wednesday evening, October 28th. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. Dawley, Mr. David Buchanan, Mrs. Ed. Wile and Mr. H. Kertson. All present enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent.

The wheat buyers at Carman got into a jangle last week which has made a regular picnic for farmers. One house got to putting up the prices until as high as 80 cents has been paid and the price has run from 75 to 80 for several days. How long this will continue we cannot say, but we would like to see the $mark hit before they weaken.

Elsewhere is to be found a notice of another farmer's day for the immediate future. This time it will be held in Crookston, at M. R. Brown's sale stables. Everybody is invited to bring in anything he wants to sell. There will be a great demand for cows and anyone having any to dispose of will do well to bring them along. Come everybody.

Mr. J. O. Milne is completing a large stock barn on Section 8, in Crookston. It is calculated to accommodate from 70 to 75 head of cows and calves and to hold about 60 tons of hay. It is the strongest built and best arranged barn we have seen and we should judge by what he tells us that a farmer can have a comfortable barn for his stock without expending a fortune on it. He is also fixing up his residence in good, comfortable shape for winter.

Col. Cobham Post will give a progressive euchre party on Friday evening November 18th at their hall on Main Street. A general invitation is extended to all friends of the Grand Army. Refreshments will be served. After playing is concluded prizes will be awarded. Game to commence at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission $1.00 a couple. The following committee are appointed on refreshments: Mrs. Louis Fontaine, Mrs. I. U. Jennings, Mrs. C. S. Spendley, Mrs. E. C. Davis, Mrs. J. G. McGrew, Mrs. A. N. Hopkins, Mrs. C. A. Chiniquy and Mrs. Tom Harris. Committee of arrangements, C. A. Chiniquy, W. H. Jenning and A. N. Hopkins.

With its issue of Nov. 1st, Farm, Stock and Home closes its first year, and we are glad to know it has been a successful one for that excellent sheet. When it entered the field last fall there was not one agricultural paper in Minnesota that dare, or did raise a voice to protest against the monopolies that were crushing the life out of the farmers. A few local papers were doing all in their power to create a public sentiment against the gross outrages, but no agricultural sheet came to the rescue until Farm, Stock and Home entered the field. It at once espoused the cause of the farmer in the unequal contest, and in a fearless and independent manner has continued the fight. It counts its readers by the thousands, but it should be in every house in Minnesota, and it would if farmers understood what it is. It is essentially a farmers' paper in every sense of the word, and only costs 50 cents per annum. With the JOURNAL its cost is only 25 cents. Just think of that! Only 25 cents a year for one of the best agricultural papers in the United States. Surely the poorest farmer can afford that small amount. Call at the JOURNAL office and see a copy.

WALNUTINE, BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
—BY—
EDWARD CAREY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard..........................71 cents.
No. 1 Northern......................67 "
No. 2 "...............................62 "
FLOUR.—$2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $2.75.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
POTATOES—30 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—20@25 cents.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
POTATOES—35 cents per bushel.
EGGS—25 cents.
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

Blank books the largest stock in the Northwest at the Second St., News Depot.

The great commedian John Dillion, in his two best comedys Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week.

The Walters' Comedy Company played the "State's Attorney" at the new opera house, in Oshkosh on the 9th, and turned away crowds of people, who were unable to secure even standing room. Every seat in the house was sold before 7:30 p. m., and standing room was completely sold out before 8 o'clock. This being the case in nearly every city they visit.—[Oshkosh Tribune.

"The fight, that for a space did fail Now trebly thundering swells the gale," or words to that effect. On Tuesday the P. & H. opened out with solid shot and at this writing the mills, being between two fires are on the ragged edge, it being but a question of only a few hours when they must tumble to the situation. If this fight means anything it means that Minneapolis buyers know that there is not as much wheat in this country as usual, they know that very soon it will be in demand and they want to secure every pound of it they can. If this is the true solution the fight will not end before wheat touches the $ mark. Our advice would be to take advantage of this opportunity, sell enough to satisfy present demands and hold the balance for better prices which are sure to come.

Where were the Police?

A tall man and a short man went to war on Second Street, near the depot, on Monday, and enjoyed (?) a free fight for the space of half-an-hour or such a matter. The tall man spent most of the time cruising 'round in the vain effort to find the short man while ever and anon, Banta would "bob up serenely" and present the compliments of the season in the shape of a bat on the nose of the tall individual, which seemed to make the tall man terribly ambitious to discover Banta's whereabouts so as to drop him a line to inform him as to how the battle was raging up in the clouds. He did not seem to find him worth a cent while ever and anon a report would come up from below which kept him posted on the condition of the fight below. All this time, while some 15,000 or 16,000 of our citizens (of the male persuasion) had gathered together, not a sign of the police could be seen anywhere, and if a constable hadn't happened to be handy there would have been no one to keep time. The constable succeeded after awhile in having an amnesty declared and the opposing powers withdrew to settle the differences by arbitration. Don't the city keep a half-dozen policemen with nothing else to do but attend to such things? Or have we got but two with so much else to attend to that they have not time to attend to such things? How is that?

CITY SCALES.

In view of the fact that there has been so much discrimination in the matter of weights of wheat handled in Crookston we believe it would be a good idea for the city to put up a set of scales and appoint some one as weighmaster. These scales to be balanced as often as necessary by some city official, whose decision in all questions arising should be taken as final. We call the attention of the council to this matter.

A Grand Supper.

The Womans' Christian Temperance Union will give a grand supper at the Favorite Skating Rink on Friday evening November 6th, 1885, for the benefit of the free reading room. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Another Big Stock Farm.

For some time, rumors have been afloat that the organization of a company for the purpose of running a big stock farm was in contemplation and that E. M. Walsh and Ole Bang were to compose said company. Interviewing those gentlemen we were told that as soon as they had fully determined to engage in the business and had matured their plans they would tell us all about it. It was only last week that they announced everything in readiness to give to the public and they informed us that they had selected four sections of land, due north from St. Hilaire, and have men engaged in putting up necessary buildings. When these are completed they will commence buying stock. They propose to put in from 400 to 600 young native cows, four Hereford bulls three or four Shorthorn bulls, and two or three Holstein bulls, 300 sheep, a number of mares and a large number of hogs. They will use thoroughbred Poland China ma'es. Their headquarters will be at Crookston. They have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent and experienced stock breeder as foreman on the farm and we shall watch their enterprise with great interest. While, of course every farmer cannot go into stock on this scale, and it would not be advisable if he could, yet it is such ventures as this that will enable him to get into thoroughbred stock in a way suitable and it will not be very long before Polk County farmers will all have a little good paying stock.

State's Attorney.

John Dillon enjoys an extended reputation as a comedian, and his intrinsic value as an attraction cannot be over-estimated. Possessed of all the elements that constitute a first-class comedian, he has won fame and fortune. A large audience greeted him in his new play, which is a domestic drama containing genuine humor and pathos. In the character of Pilgrim Boggs, the irrepressible attorney, which is splendidly adapted to Mr. Dillon's style, of acting, he has made a decided hit, and keeps an audience in one continual roar of laughter. His ridiculous mutilation of common Latin phrases, such as "e pluribus unicorn," "non compos memorandum," and the expression "When I holler it's law," never fail to provoke laughter. He is inimitable, and as long as he remains on the stage his popularity will not wane.

Miss Nellie Walters impersonated the affecting and pathetic role of the Quaker's daughter with such a fidelity and naturalness as to win the unqualified approval of her auditors, and her splendid acting merits the highest commendation. George W. Walters as "Si Strong," the rough, but noble hearted miner, George A. Wilcox as the stern and unrelenting father, and Mrs. G. W. Walters as the village school teacher, were impersonations that deserve nothing but praise. The remaining support is excellent.—[Omaha Herald.

Abraham Lincoln.

Rev. C. E. Page will deliver his excellent lecture on President Lincoln for the benefit of the Baptist Ladies' Society of Carman, in their hall, on Friday evening next, Nov. 6th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Admission 20 cents; children 10 cents. Come and hear it and help the society at the same time.

HOW THEY DO IT.

We are told that Louis Berthiaume sent a load of wheat which he had carefully weighed, to a Carman elevator by his hired man, to sell. He found, when he received his returns, that his load fell short four bushels and eleven pounds. That may be one reason why Carman buyers can pay more per bushel for wheat than any other man.

"WHEN I HOLLER IT'S LAW!"

If any one has been deluded into the belief that John Dillon's popularity in Sioux City was waning, the magnificent audience which greeted him at the Academy last night should be sufficient to dispel the illusion. Dillon has been here many times, but he never appeared to better advantage than he did last night as "Pilgrim Boggs" in "State's Attorney." This play was written by Mr. Scott Marble, especially for Dillon, and while it gives this famous comedian full play in the very lines which he is strongest, it at the same time is strong in other points too. And while wholly different, there is something of a similarity between "State's Attorney" and "Hazel Kirke."

FOUND.

On Red Lake Falls road, near fair grounds, on Thursday Morning, Oct. 29th, one buffalo overcoat. Inquire of Moses Riel, Fairfax. [28-30]

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

FARMERS AUCTION SALE
At Brown's Sale Stables, Crookston, on
Thursday, Nov. 19, 1885,
Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Machinery, Furniture, and everything that can be known or mentioned for sale at what it will bring.

There will be a great demand for cows. All who have any for sale will do well to make a note of this fact. Anything to be sold must be listed with Mr. Brown before Wednesday night, Nov. 18th. You can do this personslly or by letter, as you choose.

Terms made known as each article is put up. An experienced and competent auctioneer will be on deck to handle the hammer.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

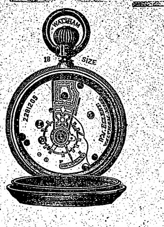
TERRY & COLLINS,
MACHINERY DEPOT!
Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine
Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor
Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.
☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜
TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.
☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜
ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜
R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.
JOHN KNUPPE,

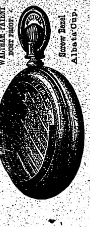
P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams.
SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN
CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,



Elgin Watches



WALTHAM
18 SIZE

THE LARGEST

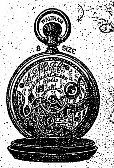
JEWELRY HOUSE

ELGIN
TIME'S UP
WATCHES

Elgin Watches

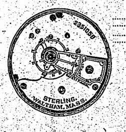
ELGIN
BEST TIME EVER MADE
TIME
WATCHES

ELGIN WATCHES



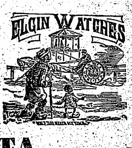
In the Northwest,

ELGIN WATCHES


STERLING, WALTHAM, MASS.

ELGIN WATCHES

ELGIN
CLOCKS
SILVER
JEWELRY
WATCHES



CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Holstein-Friesians.

On Monday morning the two carloads of Holstein-Friesians spoken of in H. G. Palmer's letter in last issue, passed through the city en-route to H. G Palmer's farm. As far as our reporter was able to judge in the early dawn, they were a fine lot of young cows, heifers and bulls, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the stock interests of the Valley. The JOURNAL became convinced long since that the system of all wheat, which was pursued by our farmers was a ruinous policy and must be abandoned for diversified husbandry and we begin to study up the merit of the different breeds in order to find the one best adapted to the wants of the Valley. After a long and careful research, carefully weighing results, officially reported, we decided that the Holstein-Friesians were the cattle for this country because they combined all of the qualities necessary for the general purpose cow in a greater degree than any other breed. They are very deep milkers, will make a large quantity of butter and are very large, heavy animals, thus rendering them valuable for beef when their milking days are over. They are also especially adapted to this climate. That our views are correct is proved by the action of such experienced men as E. D. Childs & Co. E. M. Walsh, Wm. Box, J. O. Milne, H. G. Palmer and many others in the Northwest who are going largely into Holsteins, and the result is that the Holstein-Friesian, at an early day, will be the leading breed of the Valley. Because the JOURNAL was far-sighted enough to see this, and was fortunate enough to be the first to not only call attention to this choice breed but to bring the first thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian into the Valley, one of our contemporaries has been taken with a spasm of jealousy and tried to belittle the breed and all who advocate them, but the poorest, the meanest, the most viciously ignorant man in Polk County is a king compared with that fellow and what he says or does will not have any weight—cannot in any way injure the cattle nor those who are wise enough to adopt them. There are some fools, like unto the one referred to, who would like to see farmers keep right on raising wheat, and consequently, keep right on until they are too poor to live. The JOURNAL has some interest at stake in the country and believes that the more the farmers thrive the greater will be our prosperity and we shall always, as we ever have, advocate everything that is for the best interest of the farmers of Polk County, whatever addled brained fools may say to the contrary. They will have their little tuppenny butterfly existence and die out, while the Holsteins and their owners will live and thrive in this country long after their revilers are gone and forgotten. Such things as those who revile the efforts of the farmers to better their hard lot by the introduction of a better class of cattle are apologists for the Miller's Monopoly and the extortionate rates of freights and the farmers have little use for them.

The last dispatch received, just as we go to press says that New York has gone Democratic by 30,000. Gosh?

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and

Farm, Stock and Home	$1 75
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

For Rent.

BY SIDNEY MARKHAM.

Three unfurnished rooms over Markham's store.

Four furnished rooms for lodgers, by the month.

A furnished house for the winter.

Wanted !

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of

[25-tf] ELMER R. BLANCHARD.

Don't be Bamboozled !

If your security is No. 1, we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

MARRIED.

DUNLAP—BARTEAU.—In Angus, Oct. 27th 1885, by Rev. S. H. Barteau, Mr. Joseph F. Dunlap, of St. Paul, to Miss Rose M. Barteau of Angus, Polk Co., Minn., daughter of S. H. Barteau.

The JOURNAL was kindly remembered in the distribution of cake and unites with the many friends of the happy couple in wishing them a long and happy life. Here's our slipper.

A Magazine One Year Free.

We are bound to have 200,000 subscribers before Jan. 1st, 1886, to our large illustrated publication, the Fireside Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must almost give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send 25 cents, silver or stamps, to pay postage and you will have the above magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the above offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts; also a few sets of advertising cards, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, solid gold band ring, or a set of silver knives and forks. State how many books and cards you can give away for us, and we will send them and the present prepaid. Order for a friend also, and you will receive both presents. Please state how far you live from the railroad so we can see whether it is best to send presents by mail or by express. Address Fireside Magazine, Hume, N. Y. [27-30]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,910,408
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Nov. 2d, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Haug, Louis O
Gunning, Erick E
Smith, Stailro
Smith, Mrs Alexandere
Calter, Joseph
Nesbitt, Wm.
Nynore, Mary E
Koinelin, Angues
Kalhoft, Julia Olsen
Riley, John
Osmer, Charles A

Casey, James
Setvig, Andrew O
Sandberg, Miss Annie
Swennis, Knat—2
Mensen, Ondros
Moran, John B
Murphy, M P
Nelson, Miss Annie
McDonald, John
Sapheur, Edward B
Petersen, H D

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 5th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by William Smith to William H. Gilbert, bearing date the first day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of December A. D. 1883, at 2:50 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 303, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-four and 70-100 dollars ($194.70-100,) and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range number forty-eight (48) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on Friday the 18th day of December A. D. 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated November 2d, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT,
Mortgagee.

A. E. FLINT, Att'y Warren, Minn.
[28-34]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 4th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, on Dec. 16th, 1885, viz: BENJAMIN A. HOLTON, H'd No. 4,472, for the sw¼ S. 34, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. L. Nelson, W. H. Miller, Chas. White and A. Adams, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 15th, 1885, viz: ADELARD VALLE, H'd No. 4,675, for the ne¼ S. 8, T. 149, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Sauve, Charles Richards, Dominique Leblance and W. J. Kertson, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 31st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 16th, 1885, viz: IVER J. INGEBRIGTSON, H'd No. 3,043, for the e½ sw¼, nw¼ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anders O. Morvig, Nels E. Myrdal, Jacob Aldal and Knud Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

NASBY'S PAPER.

THE

TOLEDO BLADE!

1885-86.

During the past year the Weekly Blade has been a regular visitor in more than

200,000 FAMILIES

of the United States. It now stands at the head of the long list of Weekly Newspapers published in this country. At the low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

the Blade gives MORE READING, BETTER DEPARTMENTS, and LATER NEWS than any of its competitors. It is the only paper that publishes the world-renowned

NASBY LETTERS,

To the subscribers the Blade offers the most valuable premiums, and the agent it pays the largest cash commission.

Its departments are specially interesting to all classes—to father, mother, son, daughter or children, the farmer, soldier, citizen, in fact everybody will find exactly what they want in the Blade.

A SPECIMEN COPY

will tell more than we can give in this advertisement. We therefore invite EVERYBODY to send their address on a postal card for a specimen copy.

Send the Address of all Your Friends at the same time.

The Blade is only One Dollar a Year, postage paid. Club raisers are invited to write for Agents' terms. Address

THE TOLEDO BLADE CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronag

OF ALL.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed-steads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., NOVEMBER 5,

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

RUM'S CURSE.

Could oceans, rivers, seas and lakes,
And all the names that water takes,
Bneath the expanded sky,
Be turned to ink of blackest hue,
With every drop of morning dew;
With every shrub and every tree,
And every blade of grass we see
Made pens to write withal;
Were every man in every clime
A scribe to use those pens;
Were each Methuselah in age,
And every moment wrote a page—
A book as large could we suppose
As this whole earthly ball—
All would be tired and die,
The pens would every one wear out,
The book be writ within, without,
The ink be drained quite day.

To write the curse of rum: Oh, then,
Angels would fail as well as men—
Archangels e'en would fail—
And until eternity should end,
A long eternity they'd spend,
Nor then have told the tale.

—[Christian at Work.

A WOMAN'S BITTER EXPERIENCE.

In every pastor's experience some houses will have sad associations with them. I never could pass one of the houses in the parish without thinking of the pitiful story told me when I first called there to see a poor bed-ridden invalid. She was a woman about forty years of age, although she looked much older. She was emaciated, and her face was dreadfully disfigured with scars all about the forehead and eyes. The other part of her features showed that she had once been a fine-looking woman. She was very weak, and did not expect to live but a little time. Indeed she died a few weeks later. As I sat by her, I remarked that she seemed to be having her full share of earthly suffering. She said, "Sir, it is not possible for a soul in hell to suffer more terribly than I have suffered." I expressed surprise at such language. She repeated the words she had spoken and then insisted on telling me her life, as she said, to show me that I need not be surprised, but might see that she could justly use even stronger language than that.

Slowly and painfully she told me that she was born in the north of Ireland. Her father was a well to-do tenant-farmer. She was the only child. When she was five years old her father died. Two years after her mother married again and then the trouble began. This step-father drank; he would sometimes come home drunk and abuse her mother, and at such times he would be especially hateful to his step-daughter. Matters grew worse until there were two little ones added to the family and the property was all gone, when they came across the ocean to Canada. They went where they were not known and the man threw off all restraint. He was constantly under the dominion of drink. The mother was forced to do whatever she could to get bread for them to eat, and on the slightest protest the father would frequently whip and cruelly abuse this girl while she was compelled to take care of the other children. At one time in the winter when she was twelve years old, as she was doing the washing he struck her so as to make her face bleed, threw the wash-water over her, and then threw her out of the house, keeping her out until her hands and feet were badly frozen. She endured almost everything from him until she was fourteen and then she ran away and found a place as a servant. There she had a good home for five years. At nineteen she married a man who proved to be a sot. She had to supply him. They had two children; they both died. After five years her husband was killed in a drunken brawl.

Three years later she married a man whom she supposed did not drink at all, but she soon found that he was a veritable fiend in his drunken fury. They had been married only a month when he came home and beat her until she was insensible. Repeatedly he would knock her down and trample on her. From his brutality she suffered through six years, when one day he came in to dinner, drunk and ugly as usual. He overturned the table and as she tried to gather up some of the things he caught up a large earthen dish and struck her in the face with it. She knew nothing of what followed until two weeks after, when she found herself in a hospital with her head bandaged up. A neighbor had found her bleeding on the floor, her face all cut up. The man was gone. They took her to the hospital. She had been in delirium. As her face healed it was found that her neck and spine were injured so that she was almost helpless and was almost constantly in excruciating pain, and as she looked up into my face she said: "Now for twelve years I have not been able to sit up at all and I have been free from pain only when the doctor has given me some opiate. I have suffered everything, and I don't believe I could suffer more if I were in hell!" I said, "It was all from the drink." "Yes," she said, "and I always hated it. It is the worst of the devil. He has done his worst with me. I shall be where drink can't hurt me when I am dead."

Then and afterward her thought of dying seemed constantly to be that of going where the curse of drink could not hurt her any more.—[The XVIth Amendment.

Winter Reading.

It appears to be a notable fact that the best farmers, and the best stockmen are the very best friends of the newspapers. It is generally the old foggy and the ne'er-do-wells, that scoff at "book and newspaper larnin," and if they are induced to take their home county paper, they never read it. The progressive farmers, those that get 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and own fine, fat, sleek cattle and horses, are invariably men whose sitting room table will be generously supplied with, not only the local newspapers, but agricultural journals, books relating to stock, to feeding animals, which contain the thoughts and experiments of able men, who devote their time and energies to advance the cause of agriculture, and to learn how to produce more abundant crops, as well as to surround their stock with the best conditions for raising them successfully and profitably.

Every farmer in the Northwest will be benefitted greatly by subscribing to one or more good agricultural papers, and if one is puplished near by it certainly should be a regular visitor in the family.

The Northwestern Farmer, published at Fargo, Dakota, is doing a good work throughout the Northwest, and we have decided to offer it to every old subscriber, as well as to all new subscribers, as a free gift, on the payment of one year's subscription to The Polk County Journal, paid in advance.

Sample copies of The Farmer will be sent free by addressing Edward A. Webb Fargo, Dakota. [26-29]

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the Journal for one year for $1.75. [25-tf]

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication October 29th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Calice Carlton mortgagor, to The Board of Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 13th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of May A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 354 and 355 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and thirty-three and 92-100 dollars, ($533.92-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Board of Trustees of Beloit College elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount, which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

The Board of Trustees of Beloit College,
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 22th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 11th, 1885, viz: HENRY C. HENDRICKS, H'd No. 2,366, for the s½ nw¼ and n½ se¼ S. 19, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. W. Jenson, Ole P. Johnson, J. J. Flaten, Valley, A. Halvorson, Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 23th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 7th, 1885, viz: HANS C. BURNSTAD, H'd No. 10,478, for the ne¼ S. 2, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: A. Erickson, Ed. P. Monson, N. Svenvig and I. Norby, all of Crookston, Minn.

[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 18th, 1885, viz: OLE H. JOHNSON, D. S. No. [illegible], for the nw¼ sw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼ [illegible] T. 148, R. 41. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. T. Johnson, John T. Johnson, Casper Bakken of Maple Bay, Sam J. Puran of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[27-32] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 23th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. [illegible], 1885, viz: CORDELIA A. HAYES, D. S. No. [illegible] for the [illegible] T. 149, R. [illegible]. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob [illegible], Alford [illegible], William Marston and Walter Clark, all of Mentor, Polk Co., Minn.

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armine Hubert, his wife, mortgagors, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 238 and 239, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-eight and 58-100 dollars, ($648.58-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-five (35,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

The Trustees of Beloit College,
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William H. Dugdale and Ellen Dugdale his wife, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of February A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 325 to 326 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twenty and 57-100 dollars ($320.57-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section seventeen (17,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ferdinand Meunier, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February A. D. 1883, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 211 to 212, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 89-100 dollars ($475.89-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the east half (e½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) all of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 19th, 1885, viz: GUNNILD H. NESSET, Pre. D. S. No. 7763, for the se¼ sw¼ S. 9, T. 147, R. 41. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. K. Ostgaarden, John Jemtvold, Sander Ness and Dr. A. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

[First publication October 15th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Joseph Kelso, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel S. Simpson, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston in said County of Polk, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from November 3d, [illegible], together with costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated August 1st A. D. 1885.

[illegible] & WATTS,
Att'ys for Pl'ff, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 8th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Helge Olson, mortgagor, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the first day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the first day of September A. D. 1881, at 1:05 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 249 and 250 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty and 68-100 dollars ($560.68) and also twenty-nine and 26-100 dollars ($29.26) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises with $2.98 interest from date of payment to the date of this notice, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 21st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount, which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section six (6,) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey thereof.

Dated October 1st, 1885.

The Trustees of Beloit College,
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [21-26]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Martel and Mary Martel, his wife, mortgagors, to Martha J. Remmey, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January A. D. 1883, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 71, 72 and 73, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-four and 77-100 dollars ($594.77 100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Martha J. Remmey elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

MARTHA J. REMMEY,
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by David Marcheldon, mortgagor, to N. P. Hall, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1882, at 11:50 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 314, 315 and 316, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-five and 18-100 dollars ($595.18-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. P. Hall elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the amount paid necessary for taxes by said mortgagee, and interest thereon, also fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described is said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated Octocer 24th, 1885.

N. P. HALL,
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Sept. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 5th, 1885, viz: LOUIS TRUDEAU, Pre. D. S., No. 9,011, for the sw¼ S. 18, T. 150, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Addard Fontaine, Joseph Lecuyer Cezaire Gervais and Joseph Bacon, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[23-28] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Calvin B. Palmer, Att'y.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 6th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on November 14th, 1885, viz: HERRICK C. SCRIBNER, H'd No. 3,433, for the nw¼ S. 21, T. 149, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. A. Mason, N. P. Stone, George Holt and John Chilback, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[24-29] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 16th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 23d, 1885, viz: PETER BRUNBERG, H'd No. 2589, for the se¼ S. 33, T. 147, R. 41. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Anton Rice, John Lundin and Matt Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINNESOTA.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

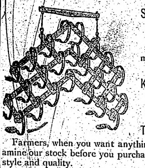
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

WM. DUNN A. D THOMSON

DUNN & THOMSON,
Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.
(INCORPORATED,)
WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware

THE FINEST STOCK OF Boots, Shoes and Slippers In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD,
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 20 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	6 30 p m
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 53 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 23 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson'n	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 46 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 27 "
12 22	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40	Kennedy	2 52 D
1 02	Hallock	2 29
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv.	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 23 "	Ojata	3 0[illegible] "
1 00 "	[illegible]	2 25 "
1 25 D	Arvilla	2 25 D
1 41 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 10 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 40 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., returning same day leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON

I am also ready to answer allcalls by ay or night, for the practice of my drofession. Call, or leave orders at my prug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 12 1885. NO. 29

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 00	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	10 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	7 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	35 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	[illegible]	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Winter Dairying.

A majority of the farmers who are now engaged in summer dairying, says R. P. McGlincy, in Hoard's Dairymen, can change to winter dairying, and, by taking proper care of their cows, make twice the money they are now making. Some will say that it costs more money for labor during the winter, but that is more than twice balanced by the value of the manure. Fix up your stable so the manure will not freeze in the coldest weather. This can be done with hay or straw at a little expense. This not only makes the cows comfortable, but makes the milkers comfortable. Milking in a well managed stable is the most pleasant part of winter chores, and what is still better, is the most profitable part.

Look about among your neighbors and see which of them are making the most money out of their business, and we are convinced that it is those who carry on dairying the year around. As managed now, in the north-west, we believe that fully three-fourths of the cows come in in the spring, and are at the flush of milk when dairying products are at their very lowest price. The dairy farmers of Illinois and Wisconsin, that is, those who make a business of dairying, manage their herd so that the larger portion come in in the fall, and it will be found that the cows that net their owners $60 or $70 are the ones that come in in September or October. The former month is preferable when the calves are to be raised, as it gives them a good start before the severe weather sets in and they will thrive and come out in the spring in splendid condition, ready to be turned out in the pasture.

On this subject the United States Dairymen has the following:

A cow that calves in the fall, if decently well taken care of, will not only actually produce more pounds of milk in a year than one that comes in in May, but the milk she does give is worth more per 100 pounds for the reason that dairy products are worth more in the winter than in summer. It has been found by the most intelligent practical dairymen that the calf born in the fall, fairly well wintered and given the vigorous growth that grass food gives the following summer, makes a better cow than the spring-raised one, and she is two years old the right time for the birth of her first calf, besides. The gain all round is found, by those who try it and adhere to it, to be as much as $20 per cow per anum. But for all this, the "general purpose" farmer will not practice winter dairying, but will continue to work cheap, by making the bulk of his production when it is worth the least. Nearly all of those who are now noted as highly successful dairymen, make their business a speciality and are winter dairymen.

Dairy Butter the Best.

To our notion good dairy butter is the best butter that was ever made. But little of it brings as good a price as creamery, and the reason that it is not generally as well made. It is often said that the only difference between creamery and well made dairy butter, is that one is made in the dairy and the other in the creamery. That is not all the difference. Creamery butter suggests to the public good quality, and dairy butter inferior quality. There is great injustice to this unqualified estimate. No doubt of this. But if the dairy has the same facilities for making butter that the creamery has, it will always be just as good, and as a matter of fact much better than a great deal of creamery butter is. Whenever the number of cows warrant it, and all the machinery is secured and properly operated, the butter will be first class.—Western Rural.

Mules on the Farm.

A subscriber says "you have invited us to try mules on the farm. I wish some one acquainted with mules would write something concerning them." As none of the mule's relations can write it, it is well to call on his acquaintances, of which I am one, therefore I write. Now, the advantage of mules over horses are these: They are longer lived, less likely to balk, less liable to disease or unsoundness, will stand rough treatment better, have thicker hides and hair, consequently can stand cold storms better, are less particular about their fare, and will eat weeds and coarse grass that horses would refuse. He is less likely to run away, and if he does run away, don't get scared and kick things to pieces, but follows the road and stops when he thinks he has gone far enough, and is not more likely to run again as if nothing had happened; he takes less grain, but fully as much rough food as a horse, takes less slicking up, as he is only a mule, anyway. This is his good side, and now let us look at his other side. A mule is very apt to be roguish. He will jump fences, throw them down, climb over or crawl through just as he pleases therefore when you turn him in pas- [illegible]

ure you have no idea where you will find him. It is owing to how a farmer is situated which kind of a team he wants; if he employs all kind of drivers and has steady work and keeps his team up nights, he wants mules. But if his team is driven by trusty drivers and can run on pasture part of the time, horses are much more convenient.—Farm Journal.

Carleton's Treasury of Universal Knowledge, published by A. G. Nettleton, Chicago, Ill., is before us. We have not had time for a critical examination, but should judge that it is a most useful work—worthy a place in every family. Address the publishers as above.

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family, weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as the Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magazine and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for 30 cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address THE INDEPENDENT, 251 Broadway, New York City.

THE INDEPENDENT

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY

The most influential religious organ in the States.—Spectator, London, Eng.

THE INDEPENDENT is one of the best papers in the world. Its good points are many and striking. They have only to be stated to be appreciated; and for proof of our claims appeal may be taken to any of the fifty-two issues of the year. Any number of The Independent will show that its columns are marked by—

ABILITY, VARIETY AND INTEREST.—The great thinkers, the great story-writers, the great poets, men of the highest reputation in all departments of human knowledge, make up its list of contributors. Religion, philosophy, science, literature, art, travels, discoveries, stories, and all conceivable topics are embraced in the contents, and everybody, old or young, learned or unlearned, without regard to sex, employment or condition, will find something of special interest in every issue.

COMPREHENSIVENESS.—It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and a political paper combined.

BREADTH, CANDOR, EARNESTNESS.—The Independent is tied to no denomination; it is the organ of no clique or party in state or church. It is free, therefore, to discuss all questions, and to speak its mind candidly. It is not swerved by fear or favor. It is a vigorous defender of the Evangelical faith, it preaches practical righteousness, and earnestly supports all moral reforms. All its columns—the advertising as well as the reading—are free from everything of doubtful or objectionable character. No matter what a person's religion, politics, or profession may be, if he desires to keep up with the times and know what the brightest minds are thinking of, the ablest pens are writing about, and what the world at large is doing—he should read The Independent.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Three months	75
Four months	$1 00
Six months	1 50
One year	3 00
Two years	5 00
Five years	10 00

Can any one make a better investment of $5.00 to $3.00 than one which will pay

52 dividends during the year?

EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEWSPAPER. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of The Independent is to send 30 cents for a "TRIAL TRIP" of a month.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

The Independent's Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines, in connection with The Independent, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address,

THE INDEPENDENT,

P. O. Box 2787, [27-32] New York

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,

Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

TERRY & COLLINS,

MACHINERY DEPOT!

Champion and Plano Mowers and Twine Binders, Masillon Threshers, Furst & Bradley and Monitor Plows, Acme Pulverizers and Clod Crushers; in fact all first-class machinery, with extras for all constantly on hand.

☞ A Full Supply of Binding Twine. ☜

TERRY & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Crookston

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.

JOHN KNUPPE,

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

BROADWAY.

NASBY'S PAPER.

THE

TOLEDO BLADE!

1885-86.

During the past year the Weekly Blade has been a regular visitor in more than

200,000 FAMILIES

of the United States. It now stands at the head of the long list of Weekly Newspapers published in this country. At the low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

the Blade gives MORE READING, BETTER DEPARTMENTS, and LATER NEWS than any of its competitors. It is the only paper that publishes the world-renowned

NASBY LETTERS.

To the subscribers the Blade offers the most valuable premiums, and the agent it pays the largest cash commission.

Its departments are specially interesting to all classes—to father, mother, son, daughter or children, the farmer, soldier, citizen, in fact everybody will find exactly what they want in the Blade.

A SPECIMEN COPY

will tell more than we can give in this advertisement. We therefore invite EVERYBODY to send their address on a postal card for a specimen copy.

Send the Address of all Your Friends at the same time.

The Blade is only One Dollar a Year, postage paid. Club raisers are invited to write for Agents terms. Address

THE TOLEDO BLADE CO.,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

FARMERS AUCTION SALE

At Brown's Sale Stables, Crookston, on

Thursday, Nov. 19, 1885,

Horses, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Hogs, Machinery, Furniture, and everything that can be known or mentioned for ssle at what it will bring.

There will be a great demand for cows. All who haue any for saie will do well to make a note of this fact. Anything to be sold must be listed with Mr. Brown before Wednesday night, Nov. 18th. You can do this personslly or by letter, as you choose.

Terms made known as each article is put up. An experienced and competent auctioneer will be on deck to handle the hammer.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECOND AND ROBERT STS.

Removal! Removal!

THE

New York Store

Having taken possession of its New Quarters, Fournet's Block, cornet of Broadway and Robert street, desires to return thanks for a liberal patronage in the past and to call attention to its

MAMMOTH STOCK,

Now greater than ever. Especial attention is called to a fine line of

Minneapolis Blakets. Ladies' Drsss Goods.
Cloaks, Flannels, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

☞ CALL AND SEE ME AT THE NEW YOR STORE.

Geo. G. Macdonell

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physician and Surgeon Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - MINN

Will attend to all professionale alls promptly

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Diseases of horses and cattle a specialty.

9-tf

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE:

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

The Keystone House,

EUCLID, MINN.

Is now open for the public and will be kept in first-class style in every particular. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates. Good accommodations for teams. Livery rigs furnished to order. Call and see us.

[13-tf] M. P. LOSEY, Proprietor.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

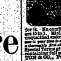
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH



can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., NOV. 12.

'ROUND HOME.

Lovely weather still continues.

A Gilmour was up from Fertile to take in the State land sale.

Brag is a good dog as long as his wind holds out, eh, Roughpelts?

Wood for sale, by Hack & Gallasch.

The Union Temperance lecture will be delivered in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

Tom Box is going to Minneapolis to attend school this winter. He is resting up a few days from a summer's work on the farm.

Roughpelts says as the ladies pet he is solid. Yes, poodles are adopted as pets by the ladies in some cities but we had hoped Crookston would be spared the infliction.

Mrs. George Bucknam has purchased Mr. Netzer's residence on Houston Avenue and will build a fine addition thereto. Intends to have it ready for occupancy by early spring.

"The center one" flatters himself no one knows his pedigree! Vain hope. Every farmer and every experienced man knows that thoroughbreds never have Rough-pelts, but scrubs always do.

Roughpelts has coined a breed already. He talks very learnedly (he can't talk any OTHER WAY (?) easily) about the "Muley Holsteins!" Moley Hoses! What that fellow don't know can't be worth much.

J. W. Slee was in from Warren, last week, contractsng to supply evergreens. His method of setting in winter seems calculated to give the best results. He will employ a crew during the winter getting them out and shipping.

The entertainment given by the Women's Christian Temperance Union was in every respect a success. Net proceeds $105. They extend hearty thanks to all who in any way assisted them, especially the managers of the rink and the band.

Not long since, the Fosston paper gave an account of an accident to Olaf Thomas, who got caught in a tumbling rod to a threshing machine breaking his left arm. A Detroit doctor was called who set the arm, binding it too tightly. Mortification set in with the result that he had to be brought to Crookston to have his arm amputated which operation was performed by Dr. Dunlop and Dr. Van Dyke on Thursday of last week. At last accounts the man was doing as well as could be expected.

Pity that Roughpelts is so modest, otherwise he might, (if he lived long enough) attain to local fame. While he himself admits that he is the "official paper" of North America, and the best paper in the world, and that the Pioneer Press will now have to look to its laurels or its ineffectual light will pale in the glory of the times, yet he is too modest altogether. Of course he is the smartest man ever born into an unappreciative world and he ought to come out and say so frankly.

In a conversation with Inspector Seeley we were informed by that gentleman that he would have no objection to recognizing the validity of the certificates issued by the Minnesota Steam Boiler Insurance Co., providing they are doing business as the Hartford and other companies are. He claims that they are not and that this is the only point at issue. He claims their inspector does not thoroughly inspect these boilers, examine the engineers properly and in fact has no authority to license engineers. We understand that the object of the bill passed by the Legislature was to throw about the business every safeguard possible and that is right as too great care can not be exercised in this important matter, involving as it does, the lives not only of engine-owners, and engineers but also of every farmer who has to employ them, as well as the hired help. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is doubly true in this case for it is impossible to "cure" a man to any remarkable degree after he has been blown into nineteen million fragments by a rickety old boiler that a proper inspection would have shown to be unfit for service. The lives of hundreds of innocent parties demand as near absolute accuracy and safty in this matter as can be had and it is for the common interest to see that this object is accomplished. We cannot afford to sacrifice valuable lives, and to make cripples by the wholesale, to the BUSINESS INTERESTS of a few individuals. What the people want to get at and all they are interested in is the ABSOLUTE FACTS in the case. The whole thing in a nutshell is this: If the State Inspection is too severe let that fact be demonstrated and let it be done away with. If it is the proper method to pursue oblige all insurance companies during business in the State to adopt the system before their certificates can be recognized. The very fact that such a mixed up mess exists shows a radical defect in the system somewhere—a lacking that should be remedied. THE JOURNAL is not and never has been partisan on this question. Our object is to get at the true status of the case if it be possible and the private interests if any set of men does not weigh one straw. We are after system which insures the welfare of the public at large.

Big time to-morrow evening at G. A. R. Hall.

Say, Roughpelts, don't you know that people don't like windy times? Or doncherno.

Union Gospel Temperance Meeting at the Presbytdrian church on Sunday evening next.

Mike Leguee has rented the house owned by J. R. Clements on Third St., and will reside in the city this winter.

Mr. R. Johnson left his seat in the treasurer's office long enough to go over to Ojata to see his folks a bit, returning this week.

The crews for the woods are taking possession of their winter quarters and soon all will be ready for the coming pine campaign.

The hardest man to get up a laugh at Dillon's foolishness was Fred Durand—but then he laughed the hardest when he did get at it.

C. M. Ohl has built a large skating rink at Beltrami, which will afford amusement for the citizens of that thriving village this winter.

Pete Nolan is now running a freight to St. Vincent. Walter Alexander has Pete's old run to Devils Lake with his Sunday lay off at Crookston.

J. B. Holmes, of Minneapolis, accompanied by his son, J. F. of Red Lake Falls were taking in the sale of State lands, in the city last week.

For job printing call at the JOURNAL office. We do not boast that we can beat the world on printing, but we do say that we can do as good work as reasonably as any country office.

It looked like Hack & Gallasch were going into the milling business last week—but they were not. It was only several carloads of genuine York State apples that lined the sidewalk.

Paul Bataglia is building an addition to the residence that he purchased last fall between Third and Fourth Sts., east of the High School building. He will make a neat and nobby residence of it.

At the progressive euchre party at John Cromb's on Friday evening of last week, Mrs. J. G. McGrew and Mr. C. A. Chiniquy won the first prizes and Miss Blanshard and A. Gallasch the second.

County Auditor McGuire informs us that the land sales of last week were the largest ever held in the county. Over $20,000 were received in first payments. This does not look like teetotal destruction.

John N. Ives and Senator Steenerson visited the Saintly city last week. Steenerson was counsel for bulldog Kelley and succeeded in procuring his discharge, but he was immediately re-arrested and will have another trial.

Ed George says that the coffee was a little—just a trifle strong for a temperance organization, but when he intimated as much to one of the lady waiters the defect was remedied so promptly and effectually that he wished he had kept still.

The snowfall of last week has rendered the going so muddy that farmers find it difficult to haul in wheat—if they wanted to. If this continues for a few days you will see wheat climbing up encouragingly. There has been a few loads brought in every day in spite of bad roads.

Fred Boynton, representing the Minnesota Type Foundry Co., was bulldozing the boys on Friday last. That company has eliminated the old fogy element and is now composed all of young men full of vigor and energy who are on deck for anything that happens in their line. We can recommend them.

Geo. B. Winship, editor and proprietor of the Grand Forks Herald was in the city on Thursday last looking up business a little in the way of subscriptions to the daily. His facilities enable him to get all of the latest news ahead of the St. Paul afternoon papers at least 15 hours in advance of those papers.

State Inspector Seeley arrived this week for the purpose of applying the cold water test to the boilers of engines and engineers. In the case of the boilers it may do but in the case of some engineers we should consider it too risky. Some of 'em are not used to the "cold water" test and it would prove too great a strain.

Mrs. V. D. Carruth returned to her home on Friday last and now the blush of pleasure mantles the cheeks of the professor as he pursues the even tenor of his daily walk and conversation. Mrs. Carruth reports having had a delightful visit in old Chenango Co. and looks very much improved in health thereby.

Svendsen, Holmboe & Larson have just got out a fine lot of business cards printed at the JOURNAL office, announcing that they are live business men and inviting their friends to call in at their new store on Robert street. This firm have been doing a good business since they started and they are alive to the best interests of their patrons. Drop in and see them at Miller's old bakery on Main street.

Bray & O'Brien sport a new sign, as well as a new store. It is a daisy and indicates where may be found a live, enterprising firm whose business principle is live and let live. When you see a man who is not too stingy to use printers ink to inform the public where he does business, and that he does business, you can bet on him every time. He is reliable and liberal and a good man to tie to.

Postmaster Kirsch, of Euclid was in the city on Monday.

John McColleugh, the great actor, peacefully passed away at his residence in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning.

Postmaster McKinnon paid his respects to the city of Grand Forks last week. He says he is as fully satisfied with our city as ever.

Miss Nettie Benham, of Devil's Lake was the guest of the family of Conductor J. B. Copeland on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Rev. Page delivered his lecture to a small house in Carman last Friday evening. The weather was to inclement for a crowd—don't like rain.

Quarterly Meeting services will be held in the Methodist Church next Sunday morning. Presiding Elder McCleary will conduct the services.

Largest stock of Blankets, Quilts and Flannels, at Hack & Gallasch'.

Justice Palmer says that he has no consolation to offer newspaper men this week save "a drunk or two every day." He left it to our imagination to determine who he meant.

John Dillon proved a drawing card on Monday night in his great specalty, "Pilgrim Boggs." John Dillon, like good wine, seems to improve with age and his auditors are never disappointed in him.

Dan and Josie Morris Sullivan have written Mr. Filiatrault for dates and will appear on or about Friday evening Nov. 20th. For right-down jolly Irish wit they take the bakery.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus!
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

The man who never laughs at anything was out to see Dillon on Monday night. We know why he didn't laugh. He don't believe in advertising and he was afraid to laugh least it might attract attention to him.

The new bridge to Sampson's addition may be finished in the dim future. But if proceeded with as of late, the finishing touches may be put on about 1900. Wake up committeemen, and see for yourselves how it is progressing.

We have received a neat card of invitation to the Fireman's ball on Thanksgiving Evening. We feel assured that all who enjoy dancing will have a grand time, as no expense nor pains have been spared to provide it. Everybody should get there.

Rev. T. McCleary will deliver one of his characteristic lectures at the Methodist Church, on Friday evening, subject "That Preacher." No one who has ever heard Mr. McClary will be willing to miss this lecture. No admittance fee will be charged, but a collection will be taken.

Hack & Gallasch' Cheap Store is on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

A. D. Morris, a former fellow-townsmen, but now a thriving jeweler of Devil's Lake, D. T., was in the city last week, on a visit to Tom and his many friends here. We are pleased to note that Dune is doing a big business at His Satanic Majesty's Lake, and is certainly coining the wealth of the realm. May his exchequer never grow less.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

McKinzie says that the JOURNAL has gone to war with Roughpelts. Oh no, Mac, you're off. We have not declared war at all on HIM! There are some little spotted animals you know, that the worse you stir them up the worse they st—that is, we mean, you know, that it is not best to stir them up because—Oh, you know how it is yourself. You have had experience with it!

If you want to buy cheap go to Hack & Gallasch'.

The large bell for the public school arrived on Monday, in prime condition. This will supply "a long felt need" and it is confidently said that it is capable of making more sound than the "ladies darling" "pet" Poodle Roughpelts, himself, though this statement is taken with a grain of allowance, by those who know the latter best. However it has one advantage over him, it is not cracked.

It has been circulated through the country that the Roller Mills of Crookston have shut down and have taken their wheat buyers from the street. We are happy to be able to contradict this statement, and to be able to state that both mills have their buyers at work and propose to keep them there, and to take all wheat offered to them. The buyers can always be found on the old corner, near Herb's Branch.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

The Grand Forks Daily Herald is one of the best newspapers in the Northwest and as it is now delivered in this city on its day of publication it brings its fresh telegraphic news about 17 hours in advance of the St. Paul and Minneapolis evening papers. The Herald is the paper for the latest news. Its editor, Winship, hates a monopolist like the Devil is said to hate holy water and has done good service in fighting against all monopolists. He is a fearless champion of the rights of the weakest in that fight.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY
—BY—
EDWARD CAREY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard..........72 cents.
No. 1 Northern..........68 "
No. 2 " ....63 "

Prices on No. 1 Hard have ranged during the week as high as 78 cents, owing to a local fight between the several buyers.

FLOUR—$1.35, $2.25, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—25@30 cents.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
LARD—12½ " "
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 15c.
CHICKENS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½.
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

Mr. Al. Talford, one of the employees of the American Express Co., is spending a few days in the city.

Our merchants all seem to be doing a thriving business this fall, judging by the stock of goods daily piled upon the side walks.

Rev. C. E. Page and family, left for Ada last week, where they will reside in the future.

The police ran in several disorderlies on Monday night. They had seven in the cooler all night. Rather crowded for that cheese-box.

Charlie Johnson was in from Rockstad, this week, shaking hands and saying "howdy" with the boys. Charlie reports times flourishing in his vicinity.

What do ye soy? Rain last Friday evening? Faith that's just what happened, and yet some intimate that we live too near the hyperborean regions for any particular use.

The "ladies darling pet" don't seem to like our every-day, practical style one bit. It is too bad "pet," but then this is a practical every-day sort of a world anyhow, and every thing affected is liable to get hurt.

There was more drunken men to be seen on the streets of Crookston on Monday, than at any other time during the past year. We do not know how to account for it, unless it was from the fact they were happy over prices being paid for wheat.

Oh! I guess not. By the way the apples come rolling in by the car load, one would think that Polk County inhabitants need not hunger for their fruit in future. They are so cheap that even the "l. p.," p. r., ought to be able to afford a bar'l.

Collins says that the north side are busy all the week, and don't have time to fight on week days. That accounts for the big fight on North Main Street on Sunday last. No bones broken—not even a policeman killed. That article was scarce as hen's teeth.

It was rumored on the street during the week that Capt. D. S. DeMers of Fisher, had been appointed Register of the Crookston Land Office, to take the place of John Cromb, whose commission has expired, but on tracing up the rumor, it proved premature.

We understand that "the ladies darling" Poodle Roughpelts, has political aspirations. He has not decided yet whether he will run out the postmaster, take one of the Land Office positions, or run for State Senator, Congressman or what. He'd make a better "what" than any thing else.

Don't forget the farmer's auction sale notice of which appears elsewhere in this issue. We learn that a very large and attractive list is prepared, and the sale bids fair to be an immense success. If you have anything to sell don't fail to get there in time. Remember that all articles for sale must be listed with Mr. Brown, as soon as the 18th inst.

Geo. Crocker, formerly of this city, but now a prosperous and happy lumber manufacturer of St. Hilaire, was enjoying life in the city last week. He reports that the company is doing a good business in lumber, and the future prospects are a booming. All who have occasion to deal with Crocker will find him an A. No. 1 man to deal with.

Mr. N. Crawford, was in from Red Lake Falls on Monday and dropped in to set his subscription ahead one year. He says his wheat did not turn out an average yield this year, and is of the opinion that there is lots more of the same kind in the county this fall. The price being good and the wheat being nearly all No. 1 hard the farmers will all do as well, or better, than they did last year.

Ole Bang is getting to be quite a farmer lately. He raised 60 bushels of wheat at a sheriff's sale, for which he paid 55 cents per bushel, and when he went into the market to get suddenly rich on the deal, he could only get 58 cents offered. When our reporter found him, he was considering what he should do with it. He hasn't made up his mind yet, whether he had better hire three or four grist mills to grind it and make it into biscuits for his stock, or hold it several years, until he could get back his purchase money. There is one thing about it however, the experience in handling wheat that Ole gets will be worth all it costs him.

Frank Bivins and family are moving into the city to spend the winter.

Riel did not hang on the 10th. He is respited until the 16th of November.

Our slight snow-fall of last week lasted too quick, and farmers are ploughing again all the same.

The Grand Forks papers compliment Judge Montague very highly on his recent speech in Grand Forks.

J. M. Palmer was down from Angus last week, to try and amuse himself somehow while his better half is away.

Pueblo, Col., Chieftain: Dan Morris Sullivan's impersonation of famous Irish characters is wonderful, and his jigs and clogs are superb, the best ever witnessed.

John Knuppe went to Euclid Tuesday and Angus Wednesday. He reports collections on railroad lands excellent this fall and he is doing an immense business in loaning.

Many of our legal lights are attending the term of court in Norman County. A change of venue has been asked for in the Stuart case, and he will doubtless be tried in Crookston or Detroit.

Pretty soon we shall know something in relation to the Crookston & S. W. railroad. A party left Crookston on Friday for the purpose of securing right of way. They expect to be out two weeks.

Daily News, Chicago: Several characters taken by Mr. Dan Sullivan were really good, and his personation of Shiel was very fine. Josie Morris Sullivan in her Irish character in love and courtship, were well rendered.

Judge and Mrs. Reynolds departed for Callifornia last week. Mrs. Markham will join them at Kansas City, and continue the journey with them. We wish them all a presperous trip, a pleasant time and a safe return.

The lah-de-dah Roughpelts claims to be a "ladies darling" If he has made a mistake and told the truth, it must be for the same reason that the ladies like Rough on rats or bed bug poison—because it is good to kill vermin.

The New York Store sports a new sign. It is in keeping with everything else about the establishment—new, neat and nobby. Geo. Macdonell has shown his ability to rag out in first-class manner and his goods are all first-class and the prices to suit the times. Try the New York Store for bargains.

The ladies supper at the Favorite Rink last Friday evening was a grand success in every particular, netting $105. It was like going up in a balloon to supper, but there were some good looking girls up there, and every body clum. The supper was a success, and was thoroughly enjoyed, and the ladies deserve great credit.

Meeting the Crookston nurseryman, Mr. F. T. Haseltine, with his grip, rushing to catch a train our reporter boned him for an item. "I have but a moment to spare," said he, "but I can say that I am hurried night and day delivering my orders, which far exceed anything we ever saw before, and the business is growing, sir, it is growing rapidly. Just delivered an order of 60,000 trees to E. S. Corser who is more than ever pleased with the fine condition of the goods, and I have only made a commencement on his orders. Yes, our business is all I could ask, but I must go or I'll get left." So saying he "lit out" just in time to make his train.

State Inspector Seely intimated to us rather strongly that it is his impression that THE JOURNAL is coddling Uncle Wallace, the Insurance Company's Inspector. Nothing is further from the truth. The private business of an individual, or set, as against the interest of the public does not and cannot have any weight with us. Mr. Wallace told us some time since that he intended to meet the State Inspector at as early a date as possible and to make arrangements for a test case. Since then he has told us that he did meet the State Inspector at Breckenridge and that he could not accomplish his object. Mr. Wallace told us that his object in this was to show people that the company were working openly and above board and that it had a perfect legal right to conduct its business. Inspector Seely told us on his arrival at Crookston that he had met Inspector Wallace at Breckenridge not long since and that Wallace proposed to make a test case and have the matter legally tested but that he refused to do it. He tells us that his reason for refusing was that as his salary depends upon the number of inspections he makes he

COULD'NT AFFORD THE TIME

necessary! Well, now, it strikes us that in so important a matter, involving as it does the lives and safety of hundreds, the private interests of one individual should not be allowed to weigh. Mr. Seeley may be right in the statement that the Farmers' Insurance Company are not conducting their business properly, but this question will present itself to the average man: "If he is right, and knows he is right, why don't he accept the challenge of the Farmer's Insurance Company to have a test case?" Simply to say that he has not the time to spare is no good answer in view of the importance of the question to the public at large. When he intimated that we were bolstering the old man up we told Mr. Seeley, that to a reasonable extent our columns were free for his use for any statement he was inclined to make. At this writing the offer has not been accepted.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF JEWELRY
For 30 Days Only!
TO MAKE ROOM FOR A
Holiday Stock.

Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember that it will last but 30 days.

Main Street,
Oppoite Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
C. H SAAKE.

WALNUTINE
BOND'S
NEW
DISCOVERY,
FOR THE
HAIR

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! (We do not use Nitrate of Silver.) We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Miss. Blanchard, who has been visiting with her sister Mrs. A. Buchanan, returned to her home in Chicago, yesterday.

Dave Huggard spent some time in the city this week. The Huggard Bros., have rented the Angus farm for five years, and will come to Crookston to live. They have an offer of a residence property in James' addition, which they may purchase.

We clip the following article from the Quill and Press, a spicy little paper published at North Pharsalia, N. Y. which shows that V. D. is not forgotten by his friends in the old home.

"V. D. Carruth, Esq., of Crookston, Minn., will please accept our thanks for POLK COUNTY JOURNAL. Mr. Carruth formerly resided at East Pharsalia and was there a successful teacher. Some 20 years ago he moved to Minn., and engaged in teaching. He is now county superintendent of schools for Polk county, Minn. He has a host of friends in this town, who will be pleased to learn of his success in the far west."

Old Roughpelts has opened his mouth and put his foot in it again—as usual. This is how he comes back at us in his Saturday's issue. He says:

"The Holstein bull AT THE SOUTH end is m-a-a-d. He shuts his eyes, bellows, and tears all around the calf pen! Whoa—there bossy. Everybody knows YOU'RE only a grade, and a muley at that!"

That is to say that everybody DON'T know that the center one and the one on the north end is. Then why didn't you keep your mouth shut and PERHAPS (?) they might not have found it out! What did you want to give it away for you old blunderbuss!

Geo. H. Thomas Lodge, Sons of Veterans, was organized on the evening of Nov. 6th.

The following officers were duly elected:

CAPTAIN.......... Fred Mix.
1ST LIEUT.......... Ed. George.
2D LIEUT.......... W. B. Dawley.
COMMITTEE OF THREE. { F. E. Hurst. O. W. Pickler. E. C. Carruth.

The following officers were duly appointed by the captain:

ORDERLY SERGEANT... James Holcomb.
QUARTERMASTER " .... E. Holt.
CHAPLAIN.......... Horace Lucken.
SERGT. OF THE GUARD.......... Tom Harris.
COLOR SERGT.......... A. A. Glen.
CORPORAL OF THE GUARD... H. Jennings.
CAMP GUARD.......... Mel Milne.

The number of the Post has not been announced as we go to press.

We don't Understand It.

There is nothing malicious about us—we always treat everybody with due respect and give the devil his due, but somehow, every DARN FOOL who has started a paper in Crookston straightway pitches into us as soon as he gets his press set up and running. We don't understand why this is thusly, but it is the solemn fact all the same, and yet, we are not wholly cast down, nor destroyed.

While we hear many complaints of hard times, poor crops, low wages, and all that, in eastern and southern states, there is far less of it here than one would suppose, and as yet farmers have sold but little of their wheat. The fact of the matter is that money, which in times past it has been almost impossible to obtain, is easier to get than ever before and at very moderate rates of interest, and farmers who do not wish to sell have arranged for what money they want for incidental expenses and are holding their wheat until it reaches the $ mark. That it will reach that point seems inevitable and there are those who predict it will go beyond it. We have no reason to complain in this country in view of what other localities in the U.S. have to contend against. We believe that we have entered upon an era of unexampled prosperity such as we never before saw, and if all who are in debt will make good use of the lessons of the past, and use proper economy and care they will be all right. We suffer some evils that must be corrected, arising from the wheat monopoly and excessive railroad freights, and when these things are done away with, which they certainly will be, we shall then have one of the best countries in the world. We have the soil and climate and as soon as we have the conveniences for handling our products that other countries enjoy, we shall be solid. Railroad competition is sadly needed and should the time ever come when we can secure this desideratum we should not allow a false idea of economy to prevent our going deep into our pockets, if need be, to secure a competing line of road.

And the Police Got There.

The boys don't want to be too presuming. On Monday a high old fight on Main Street ended with one of the belligerent parties going with Dowling to the cooler.

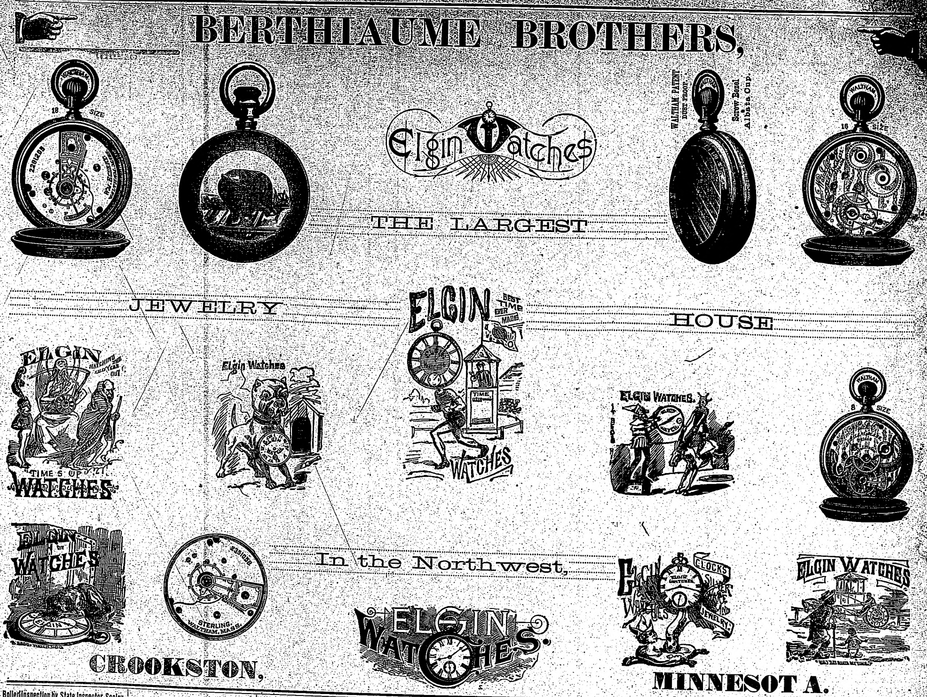
NOT A RED CENT
of commission charged by us on loans
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Nov. 9th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Apperson, O W
Ames, Jens O
Borden, Thomas
Borslien, Charles
Beauvais, Gedeon
Carvlan, Richard
Donavan, Chas
Domby, Wm
England, C E
Eppell, Dam
Glisome, J
Gunstestatin, Tobjon
Hendrickson, John
Will & Co
Jewell, A E
Johnson, B Ole
Klofton, Amund
Laurion, Jerry
La Bel, Benoni
Lalonde, J B
Martinson, Karl
Maafas, Ole A
Miame, Jakole P
Nass, P
Nelson, Nils
Norbo, Johan E
Nymon, G P
Ogara, Mrs Maggie
Ring, Peter
Syverson, Barbat
Swanson, Sevan C
Schlif Peter
This, Christin
Tower, Eugene
Torgenson, Hans
Walstrom, A
Westman, N E
West, John
Wiberg, Michael
Woodbug, James
Wolf, Frank
Wold, Hirman J
Vole, Ole

ALEX MCKINNON, P. M.



BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,

THE LARGEST

JEWELRY HOUSE

In the Northwest,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Boiler Inspection by State Inspector Seeley.

Mr. Seeley writes to an Ada paper, explaining the method of his inspection, but the article shows that it was intended against my inspection. Like all others who write upon a subject they know nothing about, they simply "give themselves away." He says that our State law was taken from the United States inspection law, with such changes as were needed for local conditions. This is blunder No. 1, and shows his ignorance of the whole business; all he cares for the law is to get into a fat office, with good pay and little to do. The great majority of boilers in the State of Minnesota are threshing boilers which differ in more ways than one from steamboat boiler iron. I cannot, in this short article, give all the details, but will take one point in the law to show how much he knows about "local changes." The law is very plain that all boilers must have a safety plug four inches over the heating surface. As the average threshing boiler has only eight inches altogether, and to comply with the law would, practically, stop threshing by steam, and this would leave the wheat in the fields and bankrupt the State. Are they not a nice set to have a law passed that they could not, or dare not, put into practice? Blunder No. 2. State Boiler Inspector Seeley says the test is really a double test, viz: "hammer test and water test." Now, there is nothing that shows up a man's ignorance of a boiler more than to go hammering over a boiler with a hammer to find blisters. If there is a blister in the iron the fire will bring it out; until then it is all right. When it begins to show the eye will see it. I will cut this short by giving an extract from an article by Geo. Marshall, in the American Machinist, of Feb. 10th, 1884. He says: "In some cases the Inspectors were appointed through the influence they possessed, and not through any knowledge that they had of a steam boiler. Some of the Inspectors admitted they could not tell the difference between the locomotive type of boiler and horizontal. The water test which they applied was not the best way to determine the safety of a boiler." Again he says: "The hammer test is not of itself entirely to be depended upon. Not every man knows the sound caused by a blister, or whether the plate covered with sediment will give the same sound as a solid plate. An educated eye and ear and experience are the guides and qualities necessary to test a boiler, yet how few possess them." How does that strike you, Mr. Seeley? Just think of it, when you are putting on airs on the prairie with your hammer and squirt-gun, but I am not done with you yet. Here is another from the same source: "Some builders make their vertical boilers with the grain of the iron lengthwise. I am pleased to say this is rarely done. A boiler constructed in this manner should be considered unsafe and dangerous, as the fibre of the iron is injured by bending and the frequent expansion and contraction which necessarily takes place in heating and cooling of the boiler imperceptibly increases the first injury." This is what I claim may take place by putting a cold water pressure on the threshing boiler that were not intended to bear such a strain. I have much more from this same Mr. Geo. Marshall which I will give some other time. As Mr. Seeley has endeavored to throw a slur on my inspection, I will say that I feel that I have done all right, and as I claim to be a practical boiler maker and manufacturer, I have the proof, whereas Mr. Seeley has none, and has not claimed to have any. I will close this article with a few words from that practical journal of mechanics, the American Machinist. It says: "There seems to be a growing opinion that in some of the books published on the subjects connected with various trades and occupations, information will be found that will supersede the old-fashioned way of attaining skill and proficiency, and this opinion is doing harm. Books are of value to none more than mechanics, but no one would be quite so foolish as to jump into water 40 feet deep because he had read all that has been written on the art of swimming." Well, that is just what they are doing on the State boiler inspection.

JOHN WALLACE,
Inspector of Boilers for the Steam Threshers of the State of Minnesota.

Elsewhere will be found the prospectus of the Duluth Evening Herald, one of the best dailies published in the Northwest. The patronage its columns show gives evidence that the Duluthians are a wide-awake, progressive people in every enterprise that helps so much to build up a city as does a newspaper. The Herald is ably conducted and merits the success it has attained. We have a pointer for the good people of Duluth, that we wish to offer right here and now. While, by her natural position Duluth is bound to be a great city—can't help it if she would and don't want to if she could—yet a large proportion of her success depends upon this Red River Valley. The granaries of our farmers would make of Duluth the most important city in the State if Duluth had ready access to those granaries. Two important enterprises have been broached that would accomplish this end. One, the building of an independent line of railroad right through the Valley, should be encouraged by Duluth with all the money and influence she could bring to bear upon it, and the other (and by far the most important) the one by which her great waterway system would be connected with the great water route of the Northwest. If Duluth would take hold of this project, put money into it, and secure the balance of the capital necessary to complete and equip it, the result would be that capitalists would put money into the developing of her magnificent water-power and she could grind every bushel of our surplus wheat right there at Duluth, thus making her the most important milling city in the world for no other is so near the best wheat fields in the world. Duluth is a fine young city but she might be a giant by improving her opportunities.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December is received, surpassing in beauty even what we had expected. It contains two costly steel-engravings; a mammoth colored steel fashion-plate; a superb colored pattern, such as would sell at retail for fifty cents; and more than half a hundred wood cuts of fashions, embroidery, etc. Only the immense circulation of "Peterson" can explain how this can be afforded. The literary contents are even better than usual. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens finishes her powerful novelet, that has awakened so much interest during the year. Professor Boutelle contributes a story so intensely exciting, that it might have been written by the late Hugh Conway himself. Besides these there are numerous other first-class tales and other articles, some of them charmingly illustrated. This number ends the volume. Great improvements for 1886 are promised, though "Peterson" seems to us already as nearly perfect as a lady's-book can be. Every woman ought to take it. It is exceedingly cheap: only Two Dollars a year. Great deductions are made, moreover, to clubs, with costly premiums for getting up clubs: among others, an extra copy to a person getting up a club of four and sending us $6.50: now is the time to get up clubs. Specimens are sent free gratis, if written for in good faith. Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOHR & MORKEL.

Wanted!

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of

[25-tf] ELMER R. BLANCHARD.

Don't be Bamboozled!

If your security is No. 1, we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

DULUTH EVENING HERALD

Representative Daily Newspaper of

Northern Minnesota.

Publishes the day dispatches of the Western Associated Press and aims to cover all topics of interest in this section.

The recent postal changes on the Northern Pacific Railroad gives access to all the country west of Duluth several hours ahead of any other daily paper. Invest 50 cents per month and receive the first news.

The Saturday Edition

—OF THE—

Evening Herald

Is an eight-page paper, filled with important news, a carefully prepared review of the Duluth market for the week, and a general department summary of all matters of interest which makes it invaluable to all.

TERMS.

Daily.........................50 cts. per month.
Saturday Issue, only..........25 cts, for 3 months.

Address

MILIE BUNNELL,
[29-31] Ed. and Prop., Duluth, Minn.

A Magazine One Year Free.

We are bound to have 200,000 subscribers before Jan. 1st, 1886, to our large illustrated publication, the Fireside Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must almost give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss, as most of them will subscribe again, paying our regular price. Send 25 cents, silver or stamps, to pay postage and you will have the above magazine to read every week for one whole year. If you accept the abov offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts; also a few sets of advertising cards, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, solid gold band ring, or a set of silver knives and forks. State how many books and cards you can give away for us, and we will send them and the present prepaid. Order for a friend also, and you will receive both presents. Please state how far you live from the railroad so we can see whether it is best to send presents by mail or by express. Address Fireside Magazine, Hume, N. Y. [27-30]

The New York Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Subetantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday)	$6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday)	50
SUNDAY, per Year	1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR	7 00
WEEKLY, per Year	1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.,
Crookston, Minn.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

MONEY TOLOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers,

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, - - MINN

Cash advances on consignments.

FIRST National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	3,375

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

F. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., NOV. 12.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

"OLD SMITH."

"Now, Willie Nelson, I just want you to understand that even if you should live to be as old as Methuselah, you are never to touch a drop of intoxicating liquor, from sweet cider up, or maybe I should say down, and you've signed the pledge, 'paregorically speaking,' and the next Band of Hope meeting you'll sign it in dead earnest, and you'll keep it too, 'from the sole of your head to the crown of your foot.'"

"Amen!" said an earnest voice behind him, causing Willie to start from his soliloquy, and exclaim: "Why, mother, I didn't mean you to hear that, but I was just giving your son a temperance lecture, and he is going to sign the pledge and reform. He never drank anything but sweet cider, you know, but I guess its easier to reform when one has only been drinking sweet cider, than to wait till one gets to something stronger, isn't it?"

"It certainly is, my son, but what served for a text to your temperance lecture, or in other words, what set you to thinking of it just now, and so earnestly declaring your intention?"

"Oh, it was only 'Old Smith' in a new role; he just went by here, and it set me thinking that I didn't want to have anything to do with the simplest kind of a drink that could turn a man into such a creature—I won't say beast, for that would be too hard on the dumb animals. Talk about a man who takes too much to his glasses making a great spectacle of himself, I should think he did! If Yankee ingenuity could only invent some way for a man to be sober just once while he saw himself drunk, I believe it would cure the worst case. 'Old Smith' had evidently been either dead-drunk or fast-asleep, and the boys had blackened his face all over with stove-blacking, and polished it up till it shone like your range. He didn't seem to mind it one bit either, but just staggered along, trying hard to stand up straight; I am doubtful if he even knew it at all. He was going home too. Whew! I just wonder what his wife said to him."

"I can satisfy your curiosity on both points, Willie, for I was just in to engage Mrs. Smith to wash for me tomorrow, and when her husband came in she hurriedly advised him to go and wash his face, almost hoping, it seemed, to get him out of the room before I had noticed just what was the matter; but it was all spoiled by Smith straightening himself to the best of his ability and remarking. 'I'd (hic) have you know (hic) that I'm proud of that face.' It seems that whoever had done it had also made him think that it was a kind of extra touch to his manly beauty, and he could not think of washing it off."

"Perhaps, mother, he thinks it is a kind of reward for all the money he has spent for liquor. It is but a few years since he was the owner of several houses, and his wife rode in her carriage, I am told; and now he staggers along the streets so drunk that he is proud of having his face polished with stove-blacking, while his wife goes out washing to support the family. Anyhow it has cured me; I was holding off a little on the cider question, you know. I could not see that the little alcohol there was in sweet cider could do any harm; but I have made up my mind that the worst habit, or even the biggest sin in the world, was once so small that it didn't seem to amount to anything. It is just like the weeds in the garden; when they are little, baby weeds, one can kill a hundred of them with one stroke of the hoe, and think nothing of it; but let them have a chance to grow first, and then one wants, as Charles Dudley Warner says, 'A cast-iron back with a hinge in it to get one of them out of the ground.' And so I am going to sign the first pledge I can lay hold of, even if it is an anti-profanity, anti-tobacco, iron-clad temperance one; the more weeds I can kill with one stroke of the hoe the better, and if any of them haven't sprouted yet, then they'll never get a chance, that's all."

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on good security.

[28-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 75
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 80
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All may [illegible] obtain any of the above papers for all at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

STOP.

Before subscribing for an agricultural paper consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.75. [25-tf]

FOUND.

On Red Lake Falls road, near fair grounds, on Thursday Morning, Oct. 29th, one buffalo overcoat. Inquire of Moses Riel, Fairfax. [28-30]

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 5th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by William Smith to William H. Gilbert, bearing date the first day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of December A. D. 1883, at 2:57 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 203, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-four and 79-100 dollars ($194.79-100,) and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range number forty-eight (48) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on Friday the 18th day of December A. D. 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated November 2d, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT, Mortgagee.

A. E. FLINT, Att'y Warren, Minn. [28-34]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication October 29th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Calice Carlton mortgagor, to The Board of Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 334 and 335 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and thirty-three and 92-100 dollars, ($533.92-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Board of Trustees of Beloit College elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 29th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 11th, 1885, viz: HENRY C. HENDRICKS, H'd No. 2,960, for the s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼ S. 19, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. W. Jenson, Ole P. Johnson, J. J. Flaten, Valley, A. Halvorson, Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[22-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 18th, 1885, viz: OLE H. JOHNSON, D. S. No. 9,550, for the nw¼ sw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼, S. 4, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. Johnson, John T. Johnson, Casper Bakken, of Maple Bay, Sam J. Furan, of Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[27-32] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 23th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 3d, 1885, viz: CORDELLIA A. HAYES, D. S. No. 8,793, for the sw¼ S. 1, T. 149, R. 43. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Albers, Alford Havens, William Marston and Walter Clark, all of Mentor, Polk Co. Minn.

[27-31] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 4th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, on Dec. 14th, 1885, viz: BENJAMIN A. HULTON, H'd No. 7,472, for the sw¼ S. 31, T. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. L. Nelson, W. H. Miller, Chas. White and A. Adams, all of Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 15th, 1885, viz: ABRAHAM VAN [illegible] for the [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph [illegible] Charles Richards, Dominique Leblanc and [illegible] all of [illegible] Polk Co. Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armine Hubert, his wife, mortgagors, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 238 and 239, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-eight and 58-100 dollars ($648.58-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-five (35,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William H. Dugdale and Ellen Dugdale his wife, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of February A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 320 to 338 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twenty and 57-100 dollars ($320.57-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section seventeen (17,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ferdinand Meunier, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1883, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 211 to 213, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 89-100 dollars ($475.89-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is, hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the east half (e½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) all of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 10th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 19th, 1885, viz: GUNNILD H. NESSET, Pre. D. S. No. 7768, for the se¼ nw¼ S. 79, T. 147, R. 41. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. K. Ostgaarden, John Jemtvold, Sander Ness and Dr. A. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

[First publication October 15th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Joseph Kelso, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel S. Simpson, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from November 2d, 1884, together with costs and disbursements of this action. [illegible]

Dated August 1st A. D. 1885. [illegible] & J. WATTS,

[25-31] Att'ys for Pl'ff, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 8th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Helgo Olson, mortgagor, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the first day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the first day of September A. D. 1881, at 1:05 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 249 and 250 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty and 68-100 dollars ($560.68) and also twenty-nine and 20-100 dollars ($29.20) paid by said mortgagee for taxes on said mortgaged premises with $2.08 interest from date of payment to the date of this notice, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 21st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, including amount paid for taxes with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section six (6,) Township one hundred and forty-seven (147) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the government survey thereof.

Dated October 1st, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [21-29]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Martel and Mary Martel, his wife, mortgagors, to Martha J. Remmey, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January A. D. 1883, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 71, 72 and 73, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-four and 77-100 dollars ($594.77-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Martha J. Remmey elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

MARTHA J. REMMEY, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by David Marcheldon, mortgagor, to N. P. Hall, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1882, at 11:50 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 314, 315 and 316, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-five and 18-100 dollars ($595.18-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. P. Hall elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the amount paid necessary for taxes by said mortgagee, and interest thereon, also fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described is said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated Octocer 24th, 1885.

N. P. HALL, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 31st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 15th, 1885, viz: IVER J. INGEBRIGTSON, H'd No. 3,048, for the e½ sw¼, nw¼ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residench upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anders O. Morvig, Nels E. Myrdal, Jacob Aldal and Knud Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[28 33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 6th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on November 14th, 1885, viz: HERRICK C. SCRIBNER, H'd No. 8,483, for the nw¼ S. 31, T. 150, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. A. Mason, N. P. Stone, George Holt and John Chilback, all of Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[24-29] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 23d, 1885, viz: PETER BRUNSBERG, H'd No. 5508, for the se¼ S. 33, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Anton Rice, John Lundin and Matt Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

H. STEENERSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

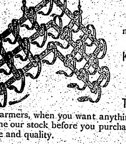
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

WM. DUNN A. D THOMSON

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

HACK & GALLASCH,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

CROCKERY,

and Glass ware

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

IME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Mippeapo's	8 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnelville	8 39 pm
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 50 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 36 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrama	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson, n	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 43 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Halleck	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 11 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojrta	3 09 "
1 00 }		2 25 }
1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 25 } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 57 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 13 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 a. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer allcalls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

---

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,

Crookston, Minn.

Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 19 1885. NO. 30

Money to Loan! Without Interest;

No Bonus!

We have no money to loan without interest, no bonus, but that is about what we are forced to do for subscribers who allow their subscriptions to drag along for years.

This fall we want a settlement of all of our back subscriptions, and as an inducement for prompt payment we will accept payment from all county subscribers at $1.50, and all outside at $1.65 per annum. Our regular price is $2.00 when not paid in advance. In addition to this generous discount we will send Farm, Stock and Home, a large semi-monthly farm paper

FREE! FREE! FREE!

to all who pay up to the end of their year and one year in advance. To all new snbscribers who pay us $1.50 we will send the two papers one year to any address in the county; $1.65 both papers to any address outside of Polk County. We shall endeavor to keep

THE JOURNAL

up to the standard which our patronage warrants and little ahead of it. We wish to be enabled to supply a General News Department during the coming Congressional session and the Legislative if there should be an extra session If all who are in arrears will accept of our offer before Jan. 1st, we shall be enabled to do all we wish. We also desire to

DOUBLE OUR LIST

before Jan. 1st, '86. Now is the time, friends, to aid THE JOURNAL very materially and also to greatly benefit yourselves. If you can make it convenient, drop in and see us. If too remote and you fail to get a statement, drop us a card and it will be forthcoming at once.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 0	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 50	10 00
2 inches	1 00	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who excepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year, subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

Wm. Davidson, manager of the Keystone farm, was in from Euclid on Thursday last, and as he last winter tried the experiment of diversified husbandry, we thought an opinion from him would prove of interest and value to THE JOURNAL readers. Mr. Davidson [illegible] purchased early last year 86 cows and a thoroughbred short horn bull. This summer, from April 1st, he has made over 2,000 pounds of butter, besides raising 84 calves. The calves were sold at $15 per head for the round lot to one bidder at the Keystone sale this last fall. This makes an average of 55 pounds and a fraction, but when the fact is taken into consideration tha nearly every cow raised a fine calf that sold for $15 the result of the experiment must be very satisfactory to Mr. Davidson, especially as the calves were only natives. Mr. D. intends to go to Illinois this winter for a carload of grade Norman mares and a Percheron stallion. He will try the experiment of winter breeding of colts which, with proper care we believe will be found successful. We shall watch this experiment with deep interest, for it is a system that THE JOURNAL has urged our farmers to try, and is, we believe, the first one yet attempted in the Northwest. Mr. D. says wheat on Keystone is not an average this year. They only have 60,000 bushels for sale where they ought to have had 95,000; several sections were almost wholly destroyed by hail and the hot, wet weather damaged the balance badly, reducing the average to a minimum yield.

Bathgate Sentinel: Crookston has lately had opened a large hog packing establishment which is to take all that can be offered. This is an industry that is as yet in its infancy, but which will in time be one of the leading ones of the Valley, or we are no prophet.

If you don't get your sample copy of Farm, Stock and Home within ten days after you receive this copy of THE JOURNAL notify us at THE JOURNAL office either in person or by postal and you will receive a copy of it promptly.

Largest stock of Blankets, Quilts and Flannels, at Hack & Gallagher.

C. E. Foote, the writer of the following letter to the Grand Forks Herald was connected with the Moorhead News during the wheat agitation of two years ago, and was then very conservative on the question, thinking that perhaps the statements which were then made of the rapacity of the Millers Association were a trifle overdone. This fall he has had some experience as a buyer at Duluth, and has had his eyes opened a bit. Here is what he says:

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 11, 1885.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Since your letter of last week was written, your correspondent has spent some days in Minneapolis, and has had an opportunity of ascertaining, to some extent, how the manipulations of the wheat market by the Minneapolis Miller's Association were conducted. Of course it goes without saying that the Minneapolis and St. Paul papers are practically controlled by that association which in itself is an immense leverage. In this way they control to a very great extent, the local northwestern sentiment in regard for prospects in prices. If there is war news in Europe, that news can be so worked by these newspapers, if it is desirable to do so, that the least possible attention may be given it, and that it may cut the least possible figure in the workings of the market. They can report the immense number of cars received. They can report the blockades of freight trains loaded with wheat. They can give or suppress various items of interest which has a tendency to affect the market the wrong way. So it will be seen that the control of the Minneapolis and St. Paul papers must have a considerable effect upon the market. The members of the millers association almost to a man protest that they do not speculate, still the fact remains that some banks in Minneapolis refuse to give any credit to the large number of these same millers. Those banks are opposed to speculation on principle, and will not do business with men whom they know to be doing business on speculation. They have therefore shut off the millers as a dangerous class. Then there are other facts which make it look as though the millers were not strictly honest in their declaration that they do not speculate. It is alleged that one firm in Duluth has made somewhere in the vicinity of a quarter of a million of dollars handling the deals of C. A. Pillsbury alone. Of course I have no evidence of that fact, but everything points towards it as being correct. The firm spoken of is rich and powerful, and from the heavy trading it does, is apparently backed up by some heavy firm. And while there may be no evidence that that heavy firm is C. A. Pillsbury & Co., yet everything points that way.

Mr. Pillsbury told me that he was not interested in the price of wheat, except as to the grain he requires to run in his own mills. At the same time it is a fact,—Mr. Highland, general manager of the Miller's Association, admitted it—that the late tremendous increase in the visible supply was accomplished by the simultaneous sending in of large quantities of wheat from large country elevators, for which the farmers hold receipts, great portion of the wheat not yet being sold.

It has been reported very generally, that the millers were losing money on the flour they were manufacturing at the present prices of wheat. On being informed that the statement was current, Mr. Pillsburry asked your correspondent if the public were a set of d—n fools, to suppose that they would run their mills at a loss. Of course your correspondent was not a public censor, and had no idea.

Further, I have it from good authority that Mr. Pillsburry is about 800,000 bushels long in Chicago wheat. After selling the market as low as possible, the association evidently turned around and bought long to a very great extent, and then made an effort to put up prices again. They advanced wheat two cents, and the fact was telegraphed to Chicago, but it seems that Chicago has grown tired of northwestern manipulation, and the Chicago market did not heed the two cents a bushel that the Millers had advanced. This is a nail in the coffin of the Miller's association and remains for the farmers to drive more. I do not know how much long wheat Mr. Pillsbury has in Duluth to add to the amount he has in Chicago, but I may assume that from the general position of the market here that he has considerable. The market here is very dull and quiet, and there is little trading here for the simple reason that a few heavy dealers do not permit this market to follow values in other markets, prefering to hold it up and make it look to Chicago and other markets as if it were very strong. It is hard work to either buy or sell wheat here now. It is exceedingly nervous, and a comparatively slight amount of business—buying or selling, will affect it very greatly, though it will only be permitted to depress about so much, when the firm supposed to be the agents of the Miller's association step in and control it for all it is worth.

C. H. FOOTE.

Don't be Bamboozled!

If your security is No. 1, we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.

[28-32] STENERSON & McMANUS.

DULUTH EVENING HERALD

Representative Daily Newspaper of

Northern Minnesota.

Publishes the day dispatches of the Western Associated Press and aims to cover all topics of interest in this section.

The recent postal changes on the Northern Pacific Railroad gives access to all the country west of Duluth several hours ahead of any other daily paper. Invest 50 cents per month and receive the first news.

The Saturday Edition of the Evening Herald is an eight page paper, filled with important news, a carefully prepared review of the Duluth market for the week, and a general department summary of all matters of interest which make it invaluable to all.

TERMS.

Daily [illegible] 50 cts. per month.
Saturday Issue, only [illegible] cts. for 3 months.

Address MILIE BUNNELL, [illegible] Duluth, Minn.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF JEWELRY

For 30 Days Only!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A

Holiday Stock.

Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember that it will last but 30 days.

Main Street,
Oppoite Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

C. H SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECOND AND ROBERT STS

Removal. Removal!

THE

New York Store

Having taken possession of its New Quarters, Fournet's Block, cornet of Broadway and Robert street desires to return thanks for a liberal patronage in the past and to call attention to its

MAMMOTH STOCK,

Now greater than ever. Especial attention is called to a fine line of

Minneapolis Blakets, Ladies' Drss Goods
Cloaks, Flannels, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

CALL AND SEE ME AT THE NEW YOR STORE.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physician and Surgeon Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - MINN.

Will attend to all professionale alls promp tly.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

[R]eady for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, [S]addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me [a] call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."

A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 600 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 87 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO. Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., NOV. 19

ROUND HOME.

Some of the boys do be gettin' great fun skating on the river these nights. Be a little careful, boys; don't be to venturesome and drop somebody's life into the rolling.

What there is left of H. M. Pierce (after being called all to pieces by "That Daily") will soon be transported into winter quarters in that elegant new residence on Houston Avenue.

We shall this week send a copy of the JOURNAL to many who are not regular subscribers. We have also made arrangements to have a sample copy of Farm Stock and Home sent to each one. Look them over and if you consider them both worth $1.50 send in your order.

Presiding Elder McCleary delivered his lecture on "That Preacher" at the M. E. Church on Friday evening last to a delighted audience. If we were to speak right out in meetin' and fling in our testimony, we should say that "that preacher" is a brick and we are not particular which one you think we mean either.

State Inspector Seeley licensed Jas. E. Morrisey as chief engineer, (the highest grade certificate that can be given.) The appointment is a worthy one. He also issued several other certificates to other parties as engineers. While here he inspected among other boilers, the flouring mill, foundry, brewery and Walker & Son's planing mill boilers.

—If you want to buy cheap go to Hack & Gallasch.

Max Ericsson has put in a few well bound volumes which he calls his circulating library. They are intended to beguile many a weary hour for the lonely traveler, conjuring up more visions of wealth and happiness than were ever hinted at in "Arabian Nights" or any fairy tale. There are some volumes on spiritualism which believers in that creed will find up to the age in every particular—seances and all. [illegible]

We must have gilt-edge security and real farmer borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission. [23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

C. A. Seeley, the State Inspector explains his reasons at length elsewhere in this issue. The article will be read with interest by all farmers who are seeking light upon the vexed question. In commenting upon our last week's article he informed us that, if the Steam Threshing Insurance Company were inspecting boilers where they issue their certificates, he should not hesitate to accept their inspection as valid—the same as any other insurance company.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus! [23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

Roughpals does great credit to his real nature and offers a gratuitous insult to every one of his few readers in the little rebus which he says a friend tells him is well known in the Anglo Saxon. The dirty scurrilous fool evidently thinks his readers are incapable of understanding the rebus. He's a lovely specimen. He who exultingly boasts of being "solid with the ladies." What can be his opinion of the character of ladies who would countenance such vile language as that. It can not be very exalted, truly. He has attempted to read us a lecture as to how a newspaper should be conducted and his little rebus shows [illegible]

Ed. Schroeder was sent to the insane asylum at Rochester last week.

Sheriff Zwickey went to St. Peter last week with Hannah Hanson, an insane person.

Bradner Smith [illegible] Andrews [illegible] the fraternity on Friday last, but got away alive.

Misses Dollie and Pet Bunnell were visiting with their many friends in this city last week and in this [illegible]

Our pleasant spell took a sudden change last week and on Thursday old Boreas whooped her up at a great rate.

Herald, Fort Scott, Kan.: Dan and Josie Morris Sullivan are a whole show within themselves, and they have a good company to support them.

Peter Bauschman, who has been at Argyle for a time, has returned to the city and may be found hereafter at Max Ericsson's as genial and placid as ever.

Omaha Bee: In fact a genuine sparkling Irish comedy the principal characters of which are Dan and Josie Morris Sullivan, fine specimens of Irish humanity.

The G. A. R. boys had a grand time at the euchre party on Friday evening last. The receipts were $70 and expenses $38.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & McMANUS.

Now is your time to secure a choice library for the year. Our papers are unexcelled and our prices cannot be duplicated in the Northwest.

Dan and Josie Morris Sullivan at the Opera house to-night and to-morrow night. Tickets are now on sale at McKenzie's News Depot, on Second St.

Dupuis & Larambois struck a 12 barrel well for Mix and Marshall at a depth of 158 feet last week. They are now at work for E. D. Childs & Co. at Carman.

Dan and Josie Morris Sullivan have written Mr. Filiatrault for dates and will appear on or about Friday evening Nov. 20th. For right down jolly Irish wit they take the bakery.

A. E. Sawyer is up for a few days looking after his interests here. He says that he is so well pleased with the prospects of our city that he will add largely to his jewelry stock.

Tom Ratchford, in speaking of the "What is it" on Broadway, asks the question "Where did it come from." We give it up, unless like any noxious weed it sprang up in the wilderness.

Walsh & Bang have bought two young short-horn bulls of Geo. C. Rice of Edna, for their new stock farm. The animals are both thoroughbred and will prove a valuable acquisition to the enterprise.

San Francisco, Cal., Morning Call: Mr. Dan Morris Sullivan and Josie are both character artists and mimics of sterling quality and their performances kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter.

Joliet, Ill., Sun: Dan and Josie Morris Sullivan are to well known in Joliet, and indeed throughout the States, to need a word of notice more than that they were here and as usual proved to be the leading attraction.

—Wood for sale by Hack & Gallasch.

Tom Morris has gone to Devils Lake to assist Dunn in his jewelry business. Tom was one of the first jewelers in Crookston, coming in July, 1879, and has made many friends here, who will always feel an interest in his welfare. May he live long and prosper.

—Hack & Gallasch's Cheap Store is on the corner of Main and Second Streets.

On Saturday last Mr. Adolph Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Johanna [illegible] Hanson, Rev. O. Sangeand performing the important ceremony. The happy couple left for their new home in Cottonwood Co., on Monday, followed by the best wishes of their numerous friends.

Chas. Kretz [illegible] was down from the Falls on Saturday, chatting with old friends. He reports business at the flouring mill [illegible] [illegible]

Denver Tribune-Republican: [illegible]

[illegible]

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT—

No. 1 Hard 78 cents.

No. 1 Northern 69

No. 2 64

FLOUR—$1.85, $2.35, $2.55, $2.75, $3.00.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.

BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$6 per ton.

BARLEY—50 cents.

OATS—25@30 cents.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.

BUTTER—25 cents per lb.

LARD—12½.

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 15c.

CHICKENS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½.

WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

Jacob Stambaugh was up from Edna with Mr. Geo. Reis on Monday.

The New York Lyceum Comedy Company will be back on the 27th and 28th.

Commercial, Toledo, Ohio: The musical character songs of Dan and Josie Morris Sullivan are fresh, original and very clever.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Democrat: Miss Josie Morris Sullivan is a bright and sparkling little Irish lass, full of fun and wit. Mr. Dan Morris Sullivan is excellent in his songs, which are many and varied.

Examine our attractive clubbing list, make your selections and call in and see what we can do for you. We think we can offer greater inducements than have ever before been offered in this county. Call in and examine the papers we offer.

Herald, Salt Lake City, Utah: Dan and Josie Sullivan are very good; he is a fine specimen of the Irish man, full of wit and humor; she a fine specimen of the Irish girl.

C. H. Warren, of the Manitoba road has issued a pamphlet descriptive of the Red River Valley country. The descriptions are not overdrawn in the least. The pamphlet will be sent to any address upon application to C. H. Warren, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. P., M. & M. R. R. St. Paul, Minn.

The Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago which appears on our clubbing list, is one of the best, if not the best stock paper in America and it is worthy a place in the home of every intelligent stock breeder. Its subscription price is $3 per annum but all paid up subscribers to THE JOURNAL can have it from now until Jan. 1st, '87, for only $1. Now is the time to subscribe.

If you have been taking Farm, Stock and Home and do not care to avail yourself of our offer of it as a premium we can send you The Farmers' Advocate, a weekly agricultural paper, published at St. Paul, Minn., and THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL for only $2.50. If you subscribe now you get the Farmer for 58 weeks. It will be sent from date the subscription is received until Jan. 1st, 1887. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1886.

Geo. Frenette, of Lake Pleasant, one of the progressive farmers of Polk County was in the city on Saturday and dropped in to avail himself of our clubbing offer to supply himself with an abundance of reading matter for the coming year. Mr. Frenette does not believe in carrying all of his eggs in one basket and is a stock raiser as well as a good wheat raiser. He belongs to the Lake Pleasant Farmers Club, which institution a year or so ago bought a thoroughbred Short-horn bull of Thos. H. Canfield and have been grading up. He says he has some as fine grades as one would wish to see and is perfectly satisfied that there is more money in diversified farming than in all wheat and nothing else.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on good security. [23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

A party just in from the Thirteen Towns gives THE JOURNAL the particulars of a double suicide that occured in the town of Knute near the residence of Chas. Churchill on Union Lake. He says that on the fifth inst. a man named August Healand was building a stable within a short distance of a neighbor. Mr. Healand left for the purpose, it was supposed, of going to cut a stick of timber. Not returning as soon as it was thought he should the man who was assisting him followed his track in the snow until he came to his dead body swinging from the limb of a tree. His cries soon brought Mr. Churchill and [illegible] to the spot who cut down the remains of the unfortunate man. The sad affair so affected his wife that she became insane and although kind friends did all in their power to watch and care for her she succeeded in committing suicide a few days later by cutting her throat and jumping into a well. They leave a family of six small children, the youngest being but 11 days old at the time of the death of its father. No cause for his act has been assigned.

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK FARM.

Stork Anderson has bought the east half of section 12, in the town of Lowell, two miles north of Crookston of James Bain and will put in a stock [illegible]

[illegible]

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Executive Department.

In obedience to law and custom I do hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, the 26th day of the present month, as a day of Solemn and Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for His continued blessings and mercies. The people of Minnesota have been led onward through another season in substantial prosperity and happiness. Peace and order have prevailed. General healthfulness has continued and labor has obtained employment and its meed. Abundant harvests have rewarded the care of the husbandman. The violence of the elements has been tempered and pestilence averted from the people and their flocks and herds. Our material interests have been prosecuted with success and our hearts concern in and support of the great agencies of moral and social amelioration have been maintained.

Wherefore, I recommend and exhort the people of the State that on the day aforesaid, laying aside their ordinary avocations, and assembling in their usual places of worship and around their sacred firesides they celebrate in joyfulness of heart, with fitting words and ceremonies, the praise of our Father of mercies, the giver of every good.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in St. Paul, this seventh day of November, A. D. 1885.

L. F. HUBBARD.

By the Governor:

FRED VON BAUMBACH,

Secretary of State.

FARMERS' ALLIANCES.

The long evenings of winter are at hand and farmers will have plenty of time for reading, visiting and all such things which are as a rule impracticable during the rush of the summer's work. It is also a capital time to attend the meetings of the Farmers' Alliance an organization which now exists pretty generally throughout the State and which should exist in every township. These farmers' meetings where they have been kept up, have proved of incalculable benefit, being the direct means by which ways have been devised for the bettering of the condition of the farming community. To this cause, more than to any other may be attributed the improved facilities for handling our wheat, which is this fall enjoyed and yet the work in this direction is but just commenced and very much yet remains to be done. The rapacity of the Minneapolis Millers Association is but simply checked—not crushed out as it should and must be and if we now tamely sit down and accept things as they are these monopolists will consider that we are satisfied with matters as they exist and will redouble their efforts to bind the chains still tighter. If one farmer in every town should write to our Congressmen and Representatives in the Legislature that might have some weight, but if every farmer in the town should speak through their town Alliance against the giant monopolies that are sapping our life blood, their united voices would not fail of the most respectful attention and some way would be devised to furnish the desired relief, for are not the farmers in the majority, and what public official would dare oppose their wishes when thus expressed? The advantages to be derived from an Alliance are too many for the scope of one short newspaper article and they are too obvious to need discussion in a live, wide-awake community. All that is needed is for those directly interested to act upon the matter at once and form an alliance where there is none, and the winter season is the most propitious for organizing.

People's Convention at Ada.

ADA, MINN., Nov. 13, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL: A convention to take into consideration the opening of the White Earth Indian Reservation, has been called by the Ada City Council to take place in this city on December 1st. All cities and villages in the vicinity of the Reservation are invited to send seven delegates, said delegates to be appointed by the city or village board. It is hoped that your city will be represented in the convention.

A scheme is now on foot to concentrate all the Indians in Northern Minnesota on White Earth, and prompt measures must be taken or the fine agricultural lands on the Reservation will forever be closed to development. The concentration of the Indians on White Earth would be a calamity to Northwestern Minnesota, while the opening of the Reservation would be decidedly beneficial.

A. H. BAKER, City Recorder. S. R. CRAGIN, President City Council.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Letter from State Inspector Seeley.

Editor Polk County Journal:

Your paper of last week was so prolific in articles concerning State boiler inspection, that I ask room for a statement which would have been offered before had I correctly understood your date of publication. The great point seems to be whether or not the water test is an injurious one. That it is not is proven by the universal use of this method by all countries having supervision over steam boilers, whether marine or land. To be specific, I would say that the United States, Canadian, English, French and German governments use this test in their inspection of marine and other boilers. It is a common practice to insert a clause in the specifications for new boilers, calling for water test, and it is the practice among PRACTICAL boiler makers to test their boilers by this method before they are delivered. This is to show the universality of the use of the water test. In Minnesota since the law went into effect, many hundreds of boilers of all sizes, kinds and conditions have been tested by this method and there has not been an explosion in any district nor in the State, so far as I know, this year, as against a large number in former years. If the test gave a dangerous strain, would we not be followed by explosions all over the State? The law may have some errors, but the intentions are good, and no man can say that our work has been improperly done or discourtesy used. The reason for the water test and the excess of pressure used above the allowed steam pressure is simply because there is no other way of testing the strength of boilers of irregular shapes, worn, corroded and weakened as they may be in inaccessible parts. The strength of a new boiler may be calculated by knowing the tensile strength, thickness and size by well known formulas provided no law of design or arrangement is violated; but with use a boiler grows weaker and to keep on the safe side it is necessary to test the boiler to a pressure in excess of that allowed. If the boiler safely stands the test pressure [illegible] tinued breakage occurs. Now take the tensile strength of the average iron used in thresher boilers at 50,000 pounds to the sectional square inch. That iron can be strained from 35,000 to 45,000 pounds before taking a permanent set or, in other words, the elastic limit is not passed. Now, taking into consideration that our formula for safe boiler pressure calls for one-sixth of the tensile strength, or 8,333 pounds when 50,000 iron is used, it can be readily seen that nearly five sixths of the strength of the iron is used for a margin between the safe pressure and the bursting pressure. I say nearly five-sixths, as there are some deductions to be made by reason of the riveting, but it is practically near that. Now add 50 per cent. to the allowed steam pressure for the test pressure and how near do we get to the elastic limit? We have yet more than one-half of the strength for a margin. Mr. Wallace's use of Geo. Marshall's words does not prove anything against the water test, as he takes so improperly constructed a boiler for an example of how a boiler may be weakened, and plainly says that the weakening is done by heating and cooling in actual service, the truth being that a water test is the only method of determining whether that weakening has gone on to a dangerous point or not. Our test has been misrepresented in many ways. Some understand that the test pressure is 165 pounds in all cases. In reality we give a test pressure 50 pounds in excess of the allowed steam pressure. There is nothing in the law calling for COLD water. We test hot boilers with hot water and have no objection to an owner warming up a cold boiler. After a boiler has been tested by water and the hammer, the safety valve is set by us and the steam gauge corrected by our standard gauge, if found wrong, which is generally the case, as a cheap class of gauges are generally used on threshers, and exposed as they are to all weathers, we seldom find them correct. As the safety valve is generally set by the steam gauge, it is very essential that the latter should be correct. Mr. Wallace claims to have done his work aright, but I claim it is impossible to properly inspect boilers unless the strength and condition of the iron is ascertained and the safety valve and steam gauge correctly adjusted. Unless all of these necessary conditions are fulfilled the inspection is incomplete and void. He quotes some portions of an article I wrote for an Ada paper and uses abuse for argument, and does not touch the gist of the article for want of either courage or ability. He is the first that has hinted a doubt of my ability to perform my duties. He does so by quoting Mr. Marshall again, but it is possible that that gentleman was alluding to inspectors of the Wallace stamp. He misconstrues the law in his last article in a surprisingly foolish way. It says nothing about the safety plug being four, or any other specific number of inches above the heating surface, and he need not fear "bankrupting the State," if he would read the law aright, and I assure him that many boilers have fully complied with the law and still did a good fall's work. His claim of our use of the hammer being in ignorance is entirely offset by his quotation of Mr. Marshall when he says "not every man knows the sound caused by a blister," from which we infer that Mr. Marshall knows, even if Mr. Wallace does not, that a blister will produce a sound differing from that of solid iron. If the inspector must sit down and wait for a blister to develop until it gets to a dangerous point, there would be little use for inspectors. I am not surprised at Mr. Wallace's statement, as it is on a par with his inspections as I have found them. As a "give away," as he is pleased to call it, I regard his last production as complete. I have wandered somewhat from my text, but if any boiler owner wishes any further information on any point herein contained it will be gladly furnished. My P. O. address is Duluth. I wish to say that the fee for boiler inspection is $5; for engineers license $1. No engineers are exempt from the law except those in the employ of railroads. I have written more than I at first intended, but as it is my last, as well as my first communication, owing to my limited leisure, I hope you will excuse the length and give me the benefit of a full hearing. Yours sincerely,

C. A. SEELEY,

State Boiler Inspector, District of Duluth.

MARRIED.

HAUSER—MASON—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. H. Mason, by the Rev. P. K. Roberts, Mr. E. V. HAUSER to Miss NELLIE MASON, all of Polk County Minn.

Many and appropriate were the presents that were made by the friends of the happy pair, whose name is Legion. They will be at home to their friends at the residence of W. E. McKenzie for awhile, until their future residence is ready for their occupancy.

STOP,

Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents, or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.75. [25-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,510
Fire Association	4,279,076
Underwriters	3,090,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,019,408
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mechanics	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have [illegible]

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS., CROOKSTON, MINN.

TERRY & COLLINS.

WALNUTINE, BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & Co., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

DAILY. 1886! WEEKLY.

SUNDAY.

THE REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER OF THE GOLDEN NORTHWEST

It distinctly represents DEMOCRATIC IDEAS, LIVE ISSUES and ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT, and in the interest of the latter, it is firmly in favor of the

REDUCTION OF THE WAR TAXES

As levied on the labor of the country by the present iniquitous tariff.

It will fight Monopolies;

It will fight Intolerance;

It will fight Illiberalism;

It will fight Malefaction in whatever party found.

While it is Democratic to the back-bone, it is broad and liberal in its political views and tolerant toward those who differ from it in opinion, and is an especial representative of the non-office holding and non-office seeking people.

It is not an organ, except of MORAL FORCES and LIVING IDEAS. It will stand manfully by President CLEVELAND in his struggle to restore honesty to the Government service, and in his declared war upon party bossism and the rule of partisan cliques.

As a Newspaper, the GLOBE shall not be excelled in either the East or the West. It is a member of the Western Press Association and has the exclusive franchise for this territory of the United Press Association. Besides, it participates in all the news advantages of the New York Press Association and the leading News Associations of Europe and other countries. It has its own leased telegraph wire to Chicago, and the Eastern cities, and maintains a corps of correspondents representing every important city and town in the Northwest, and to this list of active news-gatherers it is constantly adding.

The management of THE GLOBE is always alert for that which will instruct and amuse, and promptly avails itself of every new and novel feature suggested by the brightest and most aggressive American journals. The attractive illustrated articles, racily written; the choice daily stories; the charming social chat; the valuable labor department; the crisp relation of local events; the ably edited farmer's department, which aid in making the GLOBE the brightest and breeziest of Family Papers, are all evidences of this.

A SAMPLE COPY of the GLOBE speaks for itself, and secures a subscriber every time it is shown. THE WEEKLY GLOBE [illegible]

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR.

The remainder of the year 1885 free to $1.00 subscribers. Address

LEWIS BAKER,

St. Paul, Minn.

Sunday Globe, $2.00; Daily Globe, $8.00.

For Rent.

E. L. Dobson's dwelling house on Broadway next door to [illegible] [30-tf]

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,

Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL AND COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 14th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 29th, 1885, viz: OLE J. MOEN, H'd No. 8,775, for the nw¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kittil Syvrson, Andreas Hammer, Jorgen Stokke and Ludvig Hammer, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[30-35] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,

Elgin Watches
ELGIN
BEST TIME EVER MADE
TIME'S UP
WATCHES
Elgin Watches
ELGIN WATCHES
ELGIN WATCHES
ELGIN WATCHES
CLOCKS
JEWELRY
ELGIN WATCHES

THE LARGEST

JEWELRY HOUSE

In the Northwest,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Large Milk Records.

Farmers' Advocate and Northwestern Farmer.

The capacity of the Holstein-Friesian cattle for milk producing is surprisingly shown by the following record of individual animals of various ages, from twenty-three months to fourteen years, in the well-known herd of Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb at Syracuse, N. Y. The figures represent the production, in pounds, for a single year, and will well repay careful study by milk growers.

	Age.	No. of Pounds.	No. Oz.
Lady Fay	5	20,812	12
Aaggie Rosa	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Netherland Belle	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Aaggie	6	19,004	15
Clothilde	[illegible]	17,970	3
Aag. Cornelia 2d	4	17,550	[illegible]
Neth. Dowager	11	17,160	11
Aaggie Sarah	[illegible]	16,901	13
Ægis	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Neth. Princess	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
Neth. Duchess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aag. Hannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Valley Beauty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Addie	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Aag. Constance	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Fatinitza 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esther Alexander	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Neth. Queen	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Clothilde 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neth. Pride	[illegible]	[illegible]	13
Valley Beauty, 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†Carnea	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Executrix	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lady Arlis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belle Alexander	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonanza Maid	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Aag. Merrel	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Neth. Baroness 4th	[illegible]	[illegible]	13

*Netherland Queen's record covers only [illegible] days.

†Carnea's age was only 23 months.

Farmers' Advocate: There are already several quite extensive stock farms in Polk County, this State, and now we see by THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL that E. M. Walsh and Ole Bang propose engaging in the business on a large scale. They have selected four sections of land, north from St. Hilaire for their farm, upon which the necessary buildings are now being constructed. They propose to put in from 400 to 600 young native cows, four Hereford bulls, three or four Shorthorn bulls and two or three Holstein bulls, three hundred sheep, a number of mares for breeding to draft stallions and a large number of hogs, using Poland China males. This is a big undertaking and we shall watch its progress with interest; that it will be a success, if rightly managed, we believe. The selections in the male line are all good, but care must be exercised to keep up their vigor and purity as the years pass by.

A Magazine One Year Free. We are bound to have 300,000 subscribers before Jan. 1st, 188[illegible], to our large illustrated publication, the Fireside Magazine. In order to get the above number of subscribers we must almost give away subscriptions the first year, and the second year we will make up the loss [illegible]

[illegible]

offer, we expect you will be kind enough to distribute among your friends a few small books containing our advertisements and 167 of the best household receipts, also a few sets of advertising cards, for which we will make you a present of a handsome, solid gold band ring, or a set of silver knives and forks. State how many books and cards you can give away for us, and we will send them and the present prepaid. Order for a friend also, and you will receive both presents. Please state how far you live from the railroad, so we can see whether it is best to send presents by mail or by express. Address Fireside Magazine, Hume, N. Y. [27-30]

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as the Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magazine and review all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for 30 cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00. Address THE INDEPENDENT, 251 Broadway, New York City.

NOT A RED CENT of commission charged by us on loans [illegible]

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's place still keeps up with the times. The choicest [illegible] always on hand, a nice lunch, soup for lunch, and the best [illegible] in the city always on deck. Call and see me. Remember Seely's place [illegible] the place north of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PIONEER STORE,

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE

COWING BROS., Props.,

Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

[illegible]

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers,

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, MINN.

Cash advances on consignments.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, [illegible]

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security. Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

THE INDEPENDENT

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY

"The most influential religious organ in the States."—Spectator, London, Eng.

THE INDEPENDENT is one of the best papers in the world. Its good points are many and striking. They have only to be stated to be appreciated; and for proof of our claims appeal may be taken to any of the fifty-two issues of the year. Any number of The Independent will show that its columns are marked by—

ABILITY, VARIETY AND INTEREST. The great thinkers, the great story-writers, the great poets, men of the highest reputation in all departments of human knowledge, make up its list of contributors. Religion, philosophy, science, literature, art, travels, discoveries, stories, and all conceivable topics are embraced in the contents, and everybody, old or young, learned or unlearned, without regard to sex, employment or condition, will find something of special interest in every issue.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

Three months	[illegible]
Four months	[illegible]
Six months	1 50
One year	3 00
Two years	5 00
Five years	10 00

Can any one make a better investment of $2.00 to $3.00 than one which will pay

52 dividends during the year?

EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEWSPAPER. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of The Independent is to send 30 cents for a "TRIAL TRIP" of a month.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

The Independent's Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines, in connection with The Independent, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,

P. O. Box [illegible], New York.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

[illegible]

FRANK JEROME,

[illegible]

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS.

Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

JOHN KNUPPE.

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., NOV. 19.

Changed his Boarding Place.

On Thursday night of last week, upon retiring, Andy Stephens left orders for a fire to be built in his room at an early hour in the morning. When the porter went in to make the fire about five o'clock, he saw a fellow meandering around the room, but thinking him to be Stephens bunk mate did not offer any remarks, built his fire and went out. Shortly thereafter, the night clerk stepped in to see if the fire had been built as per order, and seeing the chap suspected that everything was not all right, and began to question him. During the confab Andy awoke and on searching his pockets missed his watch together with sundry keys, knife, etc. Meanwhile Mr. man had started, but was followed to his room by the clerk and Mr. Stephens, and the missing wealth was recovered. In the morning Mr. Carroll, learning of the event secured the arrest of the light-fingered party, who was straightway called upon the magistrate, who remarked "$25 or thirty days." As the party seemed to have more of the latter about his clothes than of the former, he chose to change his boarding house, from the Commercial to the hotel de-Hanson, on the hill. He had registered at the Commercial as H. C. Harris, Fargo.

We propose to give our readers a benefit this fall and in giving them a copy of Farm, Stock and Home we are making them a valuable present.

A number of our patrons were induced through THE JOURNAL to subscribe for Farm, Stock and Home last year. Most of them have renewed with us again this year and we have yet to see the man who does not like the paper. If you fail to get a copy call at this office and get one, or drop us a postal and one will be sent you.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1.50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2.30
American Agriculturist	2.50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1.75
Breeders' Gazette	3.50
The Independent	4.00
Toledo Blade	2.40
Farmers' Advocate	$2.50

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support, yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.75.

Winter Reading.

It appears to be a notable fact that the best farmers and the best stockmen are the very best friends of the newspapers. It is generally the old foggy and the ne'er-do-wells that scoff at "book and newspaper farmin," and if they are induced to take their home county paper, they never read it. The progressive farmers, those that get 30 bushels of wheat to the acre, and own fine, fat, sleek cattle and horses, are invariably men whose sitting room table will be generously supplied with not only the local newspapers, but agricultural journals, books relating to stock, to feeding animals, which contain the thoughts and experiments of able men who devote their time and energies to advance the cause of agriculture and to learn how to produce more abundant crops, as well as to surround their stock with the best conditions for raising them successfully and profitably.

Every farmer in the Northwest will be benefitted greatly by subscribing to one or more good agricultural papers, and if one is published near by his own family should be a regular visitor in the family. [illegible] The Northwestern Farmer, published at Fargo, Dakota, is doing [illegible]

To all who are in arrears to THE JOURNAL on subscription we make this offer: If you will pay up the old score and one year in advance we will accept payment at the rate of $1.50 in Polk Co., $1.65 outside of Polk Co., and present you with a copy of Farm, Stock and Home, the best agricultural paper published in Minnesota. JOURNAL readers will all get a sample copy in a few days.

NASBY'S PAPER.

THE

TOLEDO BLADE!

1885-86.

During the past year the Weekly Blade has been a regular visitor in more than

200,000 FAMILIES

of the United States. It now stands at the head of the long list of Weekly Newspapers published in this country. At the low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

the Blade gives MORE READING, BETTER DEPARTMENTS, and LATER NEWS, than any of its competitors. It is the only paper that publishes the world-renowned

NASBY LETTERS.

To the subscribers the Blade offers the most valuable premiums, and the agent it pays the largest cash commission.

Its departments are specially interesting to all classes—to father, mother, son, daughter or children, the farmer, soldier, citizen, in fact everybody will find exactly what they want in the Blade.

A SPECIMEN COPY

will tell more than we can give in this advertisement. We therefore invite EVERYBODY to send their address on a postal card for a specimen copy.

Send the Address of all Your Friends at the same time.

The Blade is only One Dollar a Year, postage paid. Club raisers are invited to write for Agents' terms. Address

THE TOLEDO BLADE CO.,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday)	$6.00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday)	.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR	7.00
WEEKLY, per Year	1.00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 5th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by William Smith to William H. Gilbert, bearing date the first day of December A. D. 1881, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of December A. D. 1881, at 2:50 o'clock p. m. in book "N" of mortgages, on page 208, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-four and 70-100 dollars ($194.70-100) and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range number forty-eight (48) west, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on Friday the 18th day of December, A. D. 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated November 3d, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT, Mortgagee.

A. E. FLINT, Att'y, Warren, Minn. [28-34]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 11th, 1885, viz: HENRY C. HENDRICKSON, [illegible] for the s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼, S. 19, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Wilson, Ole P. Johnson, J. J. Flaten, [illegible] Valley, [illegible] Halvorson, Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 18th, 1885, viz: OLE H. JOHNSON, D. S. No. 9,553, for the [illegible], S. 2, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Johnson, John A. Johnson, Casper Bakken, of Maple Bay, [illegible], of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[27-32] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. [illegible], 1885, viz: CORDELIA A. HAYES, [illegible]. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Berg, Alford Hayes, William Marston and Walter Clark, all of Mentor, Polk Co., Minn.

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. [illegible], 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, on Dec. [illegible], 1885, viz: BENJAMIN A. HOLTON, [illegible]. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] White and [illegible] Adams, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armine Hubert, his wife, mortgagors, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 238 and 239, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-eight and 58-100 dollars ($648.58-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-five (35,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William H. Dugdale and Ellen Dugdale his wife, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of February A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 326 to 328 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twenty and 57-100 dollars ($320.57-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section seventeen (17), Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 26th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ferdinand Meunier, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1883, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 211 to 213, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 89-100 dollars ($475.89-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the east half (e½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) all of Section three (3), Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 26th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 10th 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 19th, 1885, viz: GUNNILD H. NESSET, Pre. D. S. No. 7768, for the [illegible], S. 9, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. K. Osgaarden, John Jemtvold, Sander Nesset and Dr. A. Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

[First publication October [illegible], 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

Joseph Kelso, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel S. Simpson, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon at [illegible] per cent per annum from November [illegible], with costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated August [illegible] A. D. 1885.

[illegible] WATTS, [illegible]

[25-30] Att'ys for Pl'ff, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Calice Carlton mortgagor, to The Board of Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 354 and 355 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and thirty-three and 92-100 dollars, ($533.92-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained the said Board of Trustees of Beloit College elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Martel and Mary Martel, his wife, mortgagors, to Martha J. Remmey, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January A. D. 1883, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 71, 72 and 73, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-four and 77-100 dollars ($594.77-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Martha J. Remmey elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

MARTHA J. REMMEY, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by David Marcheldon, mortgagor, to N. P. Hall, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1882, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 314, 315 and 316, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety five and 18-100 dollars ($595.18-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. P. Hall, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the amount paid necessary for taxes by said mortgagee, and interest thereon, also fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. P. HALL, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 31st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 16th, 1885, viz: IVER J. INGEBRIGTSON, H'd No. 8,042, for the e½ sw¼, nw¼ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anders O. Morvig, Nels R. Myrdal, Jacob Aldal and Knud Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Oct. 8th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Nov. 23d, 1885, viz: PETER BRUNSBERG, H'd No. 2508, for the se¼ S. 33, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Glimour, Anton Rice, John Lundin and Matt Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-30] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 15th, 1885, viz: ADELARD VALLE, H'd No. 4,675, for the ne¼ S. [illegible], T. 149, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Sauve, Charles Richards, Dominique Leblance and W. J. Kerison, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CROOKSTON, [illegible]

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

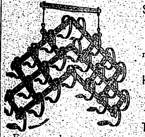
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated



Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

WM. DUNN. A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them. | Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes, which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD,

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

IME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 39 pm
7 34 "	Glyndon	7 53 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 36 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrama	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson, n	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " } D
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 25 " }
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver, when needed.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c. apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD, Crookston, Minn

[illegible]

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, NOVEMBER 26, 1885. NO. 31.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	10 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Communicated.

HI-HO MR. EDITOR:—How-de? I've just woke up. I went to sleep after the refusal of the people of Polk County to build that hotel for me at St. Hilaire. I concluded that there wasn't any use trying to help the public, and I hadn't any other occupation but that of a public benefactor, and as there was no other public benefactor in the market with whom to dispute the right to the honor, or to be jealous of. I thought I would take a good long nap. I probably should be asleep now but for a fearful bad dream I had, that awoke me. Ever since my association with our old time friend Earnest Buse dreams have had a significence to me that only those who have sat at the feet of the illustrious Earnest can appreciate. Having learned from him the true method of interpreting dreams, this dream fills me with alarm. I dreamed that at the earnest request of some of the wealthiest and best citizens of Crookston and Carman and with the money they furnished me I had built a large saw mill for myself, to enable me to work up the logs growing on my pine land, to the end that I might be able to sell lumber to the farmers at cost. I had perfected a plan by which I could sell lumber at $15 per thousand, my plan was this: Surrounding my tract of pine are vast stretches of pine lands belonging to the people. Now if it cost me $5 per thousand feet to put my logs in the boom including the value of the timber on the stump, by cutting as many logs on the land owned by the people as I had cut on my own land it reached the cost of the whole lot to $2.50, see, for of course the people would never think of making me pay for the logs I cut on their land if they get the lumber for $15 per thousand and this would enable me to sell it at that price and leave me $12.50 per thousand to pay running expenses. In my dream everything was lovely and the goose hung high, the people were receiving great benefit, a host of men were exchanging their brain and brawn for my round dollars. I was getting back all the money I had put out with a small increase of about seven hundred per cent. and at the same time maintaining my reputation as a great, good, generous and philanthropic man. I had also conceived the idea of showing to the people of the valley that they would be further benefited by paying me $25 per thousand for lumber, and the argument I proposed to make use of was that by paying me that amount they would have the satisfaction of sustaining a home enterprise, and besides that I was ready to assure the people that I would keep the money at home, (yes that's the safest place to keep money,) but of course it is not necessary to explain that the home that I have in my mind is my pocket. As I said I had just got all these things to running nicely, when some one-horse mill owners in a hamlet way down on Lake Superior and in a place on the Mississippi came into this valley with their lumber and offered to sell the same grade for less money delivered. Good heavens the cold chills run up my back now when I think of how that information affected me in my sleep, the whole train of events likely to follow the happening of such a calamity flashed through my mind. I saw myself divested of my dearly loved reputation as a public benefactor. I saw those who had always stood with uncovered heads when in my presence gazing upon me with mute admiration, now pass me by the same as they would any common man. This and other things not the least of which was the probability that the $12.50 per thousand for sawing my logs would be cut down by the necessity of reducing the price of lumber, with no possibility of mending the matter by an increase of the cut of logs on the people's land, for now that the people had begun to get their eyes open they were not fully satisfied that I was doing them so great a favor by cutting their timber and selling them the lumber at $15 per thousand, and some hinted that I had better go slow. All of these possibilities passes through my mind with such vividness that in great agony I awoke and found that it was only a dream. Of course it was a great relief to find that it was not a horrid reality, but according to the rules of interpretation as mentioned before, this dream portends disaster to someone. It can't be to me. I don't own any saw mill or pine land, if I did and the said mill was almost a free gift of the people I don't think, hardened though I am, that I have the gall to talk about the duty of the donors to pay me $10 per thousand more than they can buy the same grade in some other market, even if that market should happen to be in some other part of the State, and I should pledge myself to keep my money at home.

Yours Truly,

UNCLE JOSH.

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper.

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

A Farm and Household Necessity.

In these days of intelligence and wide reading few men enter into any class of business without a laudable desire to know what others have done and are doing in the same line. Hence it is hat the physician, the lawyer, the minister, the politician, the tradesman and the mechanic as well as other professions and callings all have their mediums of communication. The same is also true of the farmer, the dairymen, the stockman, the horticulturist and other allied interests of the farm. To meet this desire on the part of the farmer, some twenty-three years ago THE WESTERN RURAL was founded. It has been conducted by a practical farmer almost from its inception, and has grown in power and influence until to-day it stands at the head of the agricultural press of America. Its editor and proprietor was the prime mover and organizer of the National Farmers' Alliance, which has become a power in the reform agitation of the present day and in time must be of inestimable value to the farming classes. It is the acknowledged champion of the farmer's rights, and as such is the uncompromising enemy of monopolies of every form. So great also has been its service in denouncing the adulteration of food and food products, as well as exposing frauds and swindling schemes in whatever phase presented, that in many homes throughout the country it has really become a household and farm necessity. THE WESTERN RURAL AND AMERICAN STOCKMAN in its enlarged form is not a class journal in the strict sense, as its twenty departments cover the entire field of literature, as related to both practical and scientific agriculture. Many say its veterinary department alone is worth more than double the price of one year's subscription. It is a large sixteen page paper, full of elevating and entertaining matter pertaining to the household and farm, and is just such a paper as ought to be in the home of every farmer in the land. The subscription price is $1.65 per year (or $1.50 in clubs.) Write to Milton George, 157 Dearborn street, Chicago, for a free sample copy.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Meeting of the Holstein-Fresian Breeder's Association in Chicago—Discussion of the Merits of Various Breeds of Cattle.

Chicago Special Telegram, Nov. 16.—The Holstein-Fresian Breeders association held a special meeting this afternoon at the Grand Pacific hotel. M. L. Sweet of Grand Rapids, Mich., presided, and Edgar Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa., was secretary. S. Hoxie of Whiteslawn, N. Y., read a paper on Holstein breeding. Lucian Prince of Worcester, Mass., said that Boston was now receiving 65 per cent of her dressed beef from the West, and they were particular anxious to get good beef. They did not desire any more of those long horn prairie cattle. L. G. Yeoman of Wayne county, N. Y., said:

The Holstein-Friesian was chiefly noted for its milk and butter qualities; the breed was far ahead of fatted cattle. His cattle averaged twenty pounds of butter per week for twenty head. He had one cow that made 804 pounds of butter in ninety days. This was Aggie II, who had the champion record.

Judson Smith, Syracuse, N. Y., was of the opinion that a complete record should be kept and a competition had with other breeds. J. W. Stilwell, Troy, Ohio, gave his experience with Holsteins for beef cattle. They were not beaten, and he claimed that they could down and smother all other breeds in milk and butter. H. J. Lightner of Iowa gave his experience in feeding nineteen head of cattle, six head of which were Holsteins. The result of the year showed that the Holstein steers were the hardest and heaviest of the lot. Mr. Barney of Hampton, Iowa, was of the opinion that the Holstein would cut up to as good an advantage as any other breed. Dexter Sever of Leland, Ill., had fed some Holstein grades and they brought as much in the market as any other kind. He was satisfied that while they were not made especially for beef they would make as good beef as any breed in the world. Mr. Dale of Pa., said that in the common every-day slaughtering it was found that the Holsteins made a better grade of beef than many others.

Greed of Cows.

It is hardly necessary to tell any one that the domestic cow is a great feeder, and that this is especially true of cows that are great milkers. The appetite of domestic animals are largely what years of feeding for certain ends has made them, and they may, therefore, be regarded as a measure abnormal. This is shown clearly enough by the great milk and butter tests which have shown that cows can be systematically overfed up to a point where death soon follows. This being the case, it is necessary in feeding cows, to be careful that feed of a stimulating, concentrated character be administered regularly and judiciously. The over indulgence which a cow will practice at times, when allowed unrestricted access to grain or apples, is usually due not only to the greatly developed appetite induced by an abnormally active udder, but far more to a want of regularity in feeding and the neglect of the feeder to meet the demands of such an appetite as they develop. With proper feeding cows can be trained to take care of themselves with any kind of food before them. Even with apples, than which no kind of food is more dangerous to cows when indulged in to excess, this statement holds good, and when properly trained, being fed at first moderately and the quantity gradually increased, they seem to measure the quantity their stomachs can manage, and may be as safely trusted in the orchard as any other animal. In the case of bovines, the trouble arises from the unnatural distension of the rumen by habitually overcrowding it with coarse food in an effort to appease the appetite induced by any great strain upon the system. Thus stretched, it will hold more of a concentrated food than the animal can digest before fermentation becomes active enough to be injurious. It may be stated here that fed judiciously, apples are a healthful, safe and an excellent milk-producing food.—(National Live Stock Journal.

A Point in Stock Raising.

The conclusions which a stockraiser draws from conditions affecting his business must, if he contribute to his profit be direct and profitable. His is not a calling which will permit a liberal indulgence in the far-fetched and fanciful. There is a straight road from certain causes to certain ends, and it will not do to fool along in certain unexplored paths. If good wool is wanted, the direct way to produce it, is to buy, breed, and raise sheep whose wool is the kind desired, not try to convert the bearers of mean fleeces into bearers of a choice article. If extra draught strength in a horse is wanted, it must be secured in draught blood, not in attempting to harden the muscles and increase the weight and momentum of the graceful thoroughbred.

There is no use wasting time and money in trying to do something that can not be done, or trying to adapt one thing to something else, to which it is altogether unsuited. There is a sufficient variety of breeds to furnish any speciality which one may desire, without attempting to turn a breed well adapted to other purposes in a direction in which it will not go and was never intended to go. Certain breeds of cattle run to milk, others butter and others to beef—each excelling in its line. In these days the man who fires his charge into the air without effect has no one to blame but himself. Times and business conditions are full of pointers for guiding his aim. Breeders and stock raisers need not be without well defined purpose and positive results. With his judgment trained by study and reflection, every industrious stock raiser should succeed.—(National Stockman.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents, or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

THE INDEPENDENT

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY

The most influential religious organ in the States.—Spectator, London, Eng.

THE INDEPENDENT is one of the best papers in the world. Its good points are many and striking. They have only to be stated to be appreciated; and for proof of our claims appeal may be taken to any of the fifty-two issues of the year. Any number of The Independent will show that its columns are marked by—

ABILITY, VARIETY AND INTEREST.—The great thinkers, the great story-writers, the great poets, men of the highest reputation in all departments of human knowledge, make up its list of contributors. Religion, philosophy, science, literature, art, travels, discoveries, stories, and all conceivable topics are embraced in the contents, and everybody, old or young, learned or unlearned, without regard to sex, employment or condition, will find something of special interest in every issue.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Three months	75
Four months	$1 00
Six months	1 50
One year	3 00
Two years	5 00
Five years	10 00

Can any one make a better investment of $5.00 to $3.00 than one which will pay

52 dividends during the year?

EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEWSPAPER. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of The Independent is to send 30 cents for a "TRIAL TRIP" of a month.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

The Independent's Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines, in connection with The Independent, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,

P. O. Box 2787, [27-39] New York.

DULUTH EVENING HERALD

Representative Daily Newspaper of

Northern Minnesota.

Publishes the day dispatches of the Western Associated Press and aims to cover all topics of interest in this section.

The recent postal changes on the Northern Pacific Railroad gives access to all the country west of Duluth several hours ahead of any other daily paper. Invest 50 cents per month and receive the first news.

The Saturday Edition

OF THE

Evening Herald

Is an eight-page paper, filled with important news, a carefully prepared review of the Duluth market for the week, and a general department summary of all matters of interest which make it invaluable to all.

TERMS.

Daily..........50 cts. per month.
Saturday Issue, only..........25 cts. for 3 months.

Address

MILIE BUNNELL,

[29-31] Ed. and Prop., Duluth, Minn.

The Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday)	$6.00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday)	.50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR	7.00
WEEKLY, per Year	1.00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

BROADWAY.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF JEWELRY

For 30 Days Only!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A

Holidy Stock.

Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember that it will last but 30 days.

Main Street,
Oppoite Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

C. H SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out a Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECOND AND ROBERT STS

Removal. Removal!

THE

New York Store

Having taken possession of its New Quarters, Fournet's Block, cornet of Broadway and Robert street, desires to return thanks for a liberal patronage in the past and to call attention to its

MAMMOTH STOCK,

Now greater than ever. Especial attention is called to a fine line of

Minneapolis Blakets, Ladies' Drss Goods,
Cloaks, Flannels, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

☞ CALL AND SEE ME AT THE NEW YOR STORE.

Geo. G. Macdonell

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON • MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness. Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street.

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book, just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 97 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

F. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living in

Dobson's Block

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., NOV. 26.

ROUND HOME.

One cup of Hack & Gallasch May Flower tea calls for another.

$2,000 to loan on terms to suit the borrower. Inquire "C" JOURNAL office.

To be buoyant, bright and lively, drink only Hack & Gallasch May Flower tea.

Red Lake Falls will enjoy a big Thanksgiving ball at Kretzschmar's Hall to-night.

Friday and Saturday of last week were remarkably fine, warm days for November.

To-night the grand Fireman's Ball at the opera house comes off. There will be a big time.

Thanksgiving Day to-day—"Hurrah for the fun. Is the pudding done? Hurrah for Thanksgiving Day!"

Our thanks are due those who have, during the week called to settle up that little subscription. Such substantial tokens of regard are highly appreciated by us.

We congratulate Hack & Gallasch upon the name "May Fower Tea," which they have given their brand. It is a title suggestive of the fresh and buoyant for which this tea is famous.

Wm. Jackson, who claims to have been private secretary to Louis Riel, gave a lecture at Ericsson's Hall on Saturday evening. The hall was full and the lecture listened to with wrapt attention.

Mr. Frank Robar's son, Joseph, has gone to St. Paul for the winter. He expects to help build the ice palace. This is his first outing since he came to this country and he is enjoying it immensely.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wyand have returned from Hudson, Wis., where they went to attend the funeral services of Dr. Hoyt, Mrs. Wyand's father. The doctor was one of the oldest and best physicians in that State.

Mr. Thomas, the young man whose arm was so successfully amputated a short time since by Dr. Dunlop and Dr. Van Dyke, is, under the excellent care of Dr. Dunlop, doing nicely. He is able to be about the house and has been out around, a little.

Elsewhere appears the prospectus of the St. Paul Globe. The Globe is too well known as a newspaper to need comment but we must say that it appears to be more energetic than ever and is rapidly taking a front seat as a wideawake newspaper. Baring its politics we are prepared to endorse it highly.

Koeppe & Swanson are making great preparations for brick-making the coming spring. They intend to more than double any former effort they have made and be enabled to furnish first-class brick in any quality desired. They have made a good reputation for their brick, and will doubtless do well.

The famous Holstein cow Echo, died a few weeks since, after giving birth to three bull calves. Her owner, T. C. Stevens, of Attica, New York, had refused $25,000 for her a short time previous. Her yearly yield of milk was one of the most remarkable on record being 23,775½ pounds, nearly 3,000 gallons.

The New York Lyceum Theater Co. will appear at the Opera House on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week. They will open out Friday evening in "Fanchon." On Saturday evening the "Lights o' London." This company has been playing to good houses. Tickets now on sale at the Second St. News Depot.

"That's on Grover William" remarked C. C. Utzinger on Tuesday. G. W. is a new arrival at the house of Utzinger and owes his name to the mistake of the people last fall at the polls. However he is a fine young lad, all the same and it is hoped will outgrow it and in time be as good a Republican as his father is a Democrat. "Ho!"

At the last stock show in Chicago, last week, the Herefords rather got away with every other breed, receiving the most premiums and winning sweepstakes without end. The Herefords, since their introduction to America have steadily gained ground until the "Lordly Shorthorns," have been compelled to look well to their laurels.

We received a sack of onions from Uncle Damon Dodge on Tuesday that beats all our experience in onions in this or any other country. They were all large fine fellows, almost as big as pumpkins and one has only to see them to appreciate the value of this country as a vegetable producer. Uncle Damon always will have the very best of everything in vegetables.

P. O. Strand, of King dropped in on Tuesday to say howdy and order the JOURNAL sent to his address. He is engaged in mercantile pursuits and derives much pleasure and profit thereby. He reports the outlook in the Thirteen Towns very favorable—all they need being a railroad to fill up the cup of their prosperity to the brim. They do need a railroad and we hope and believe they will get one.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard.........................70 cents.
No. 1 Northern.....................66 "
No. 2 " ....51 "
FLOUR.—$1.35, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—25@30 cents.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
LARD—12½ " "
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

District Court convenes upon Monday, Dec. 7th.

Horace B. Claflin, the great New York merchant is dead.

James Russell of Fisher is in town spending the day with friends.

The turkey shoot on Wednesday was a "big thing on ice," and well patronized.

O. T. Eikon, of Farmer, Houston Co., is visiting with his brothers and sister in the city for a fortnight.

The banks and post-office are observing Thanksgiving Day. The post-office will only be open from 11 to 12.

The new bell for the school house now swings to and fro in its proper place, raised by Harris and Glenn.

Chas. H. Clarke, who was for so long time secretary of Bill King's great exposition died at his residence Friday morning of last week, of paralysis.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

Dan and Josie Morris-Sullivan presented their "Mirror of Ireland" to full houses on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week. They do not seem to grow stale with age.

Governor Hubbard and Springer Harbaugh were in the city last week. The Governor visited the Harbaugh farms in this county and expressed his pleasure of what he saw of Polk County and her people.

Mr. Smith, the new Register is one of the staunch kind of old-time Democrats—the kind that believe in principles. It is said that he will make a worthy successor to Mr. Cromb and that is paying him a very high compliment.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & McMANUS.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation declaring that all saloons, regardless of race, color, or previous condition, must be closed promptly at 11 o'clock p. m. and must also be hermitically sealed all day Sunday. Take due and timely notice and govern your-selves accordingly.

Alden Braley stepped into the "Board of Trade" for a good smoke last Friday. He had just been shaving a customer and still had his razor in his hand. While waiting on Mr. Braley, Barney Feran in some way met the razor blade cutting a severe gash in his hand. He is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on good security.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

President Cleveland has appointed Wm. E. Smith, of Red Lake Falls, as Register in place of John Cromb, whose time expired in October. Mr. Cromb retires with the good opinion of all who knew him. He is said to be one of the best officials ever holding that office, and that opinion is shared by Democrats as well as Republicans.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus!

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

The New York Lyceum Comedy Co. is as good a company of its class as travels. You will find no actors in it equal to a McCullough or a Booth, but you will find some very fine actors and it does not cost you a small fortune to go and enjoy a pleasant evening, as it would to hear any of the great guns. It is well worth the price of admission. Fanchon has been presented here before, but the Lights o' London is new for us.

Mr. A. Boddy, the Ayrshire breeder of Liberty, dropped in on Tuesday to say "ho dy" and report progress. He says the Ayrshire herd is going into winter quarters in excellent shape and thinks they are the boss animal for the dairy farmer. There is to be formed at once a farmers' alliance. The charter has been sent for and all arrangements made to organize upon its arrival. This is just what should be done in every town in the county and doubtless will be in time. There is to be a large cheese factory built next spring all of which shows that that portion of the county is inhabited by an enterprising set of farmers who intend to live in this country and make money in their profession too. We predict that they will meet with the success that their energy deserves and shall watch their progress with interest.

The Farmers' Auction.

The farmers' auction sale on Thursday last was not overly crowded and but a comparatively small amount of property changed hands. If these events were properly appreciated we think they would prove of greater benefit to the community. Mr. Brown, some time ago, informed us that he intended to try to establish a "Farmer's Day," in this city. The object being to have one day per season on which farmers could bring in what stuff they wished to dispose of and, after they had swapped about among themselves until they were tired they would, for a nominal commission mount the block and dispose of the balance at auction. Owing to the high license fee demanded by the city this was found to be impracticable, until it was discovered that the ordinance was defective and inoperative. Before this was discovered one sale had been held in Carman, which was fairly well attended and showed that the plan was a good one. The next one, last Thursday, while it was not as well attended as it should have been, shows no reason why the plan should be abandoned. We are positive, that should the original plan be adhered to these events would become of very great importance, not only to the county but also to the city and it would be good policy on the part of the city council to encourage them as far as possible. They will be continued either here or in Carman and if not here it will be the fault of the city.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associans of Minnesota, in conjunction with Associations from Dakota, will convene at St. Paul, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, Dec. 3rd, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Brookes, D.D., of St. Louis, will make the opening address. The sessions of the Convention will continue through Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Some of the prominent Association workers in the country will partake in the exercises.

Railroads will return delegates at one fifth fare, and the St. Paul Association will entertain all delegates who give early notice of their expectation to attend the Convention. The number of delegates from Associations is not limited, and Christain young men from places where organizations have not been perfected will be cordially welcomed.

Those who contemplate attending the Convention should at once send their names to Rev. H. F. Williams, State Secretary Young Men's Christain Associations, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

A Surprise.

On Wednesday the 18th inst. when Mr. G. W. Lewis went home to tea he was surprised to find a host of his neighbors and friends who had dropped in to see him on his 70th birthday and wish him many happy returns. After an evening of social enjoyment they departed leaving many valuable presents as mementos of the event.

The council, at their meeting on Tuesday evening accepted the new bridge to Sampson's Addition, and drafted an ordinance regulating auctioneer's licenses.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

The only thing that was needed to make Crookston a city. The undersigned has opened up a second hand store in the old restaurant building on Main St., just two doors south of Clement's store, where he will buy and sell second hand goods of all kinds. He will also have a repair shop in connection. It will be known as the City Auction Store, sign of the Red flag! Give me a call when in need of anything in my line and I will guarantee you satisfaction. Respectfully,

P. GOTHIA.

Wanted,

A tinsmith, one who has worked about two years at the trade and who can speak the Scandinavian language preferred; apply at once to

F. O. ASHALL & CO.,

[31-32] St. Hilaire, Polk Co. Minn.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below.

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1.50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2.30
American Agriculturist	2.50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1.75
Breeders' Gazette	3.50
The Independent	4.00
Toledo Blade	2.40
Farmers' Advocate	2.50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2.75
Western Rural	2.90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers or all at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

Don't be Bamboozled!

If your security is No. 1 we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

Wanted!

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of

[25-tf] ELMER B. BLANCHARD.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans.

[23-32] STEENERSON & McMANUS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Nov. 14th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Bagley F. H. Z.
Bergeron Joseph
Boloom R. W.
Brokke Andrew
Carlesen G. D.
Enerson John
Flynne John
Humpleny Cap.
Kinsalld John
LaLonde Dell
Saralie Israel
Lauroman Jery
Linstrom Nels

Nelson C. H.
Connor F. O.
Oleson Miss Annie
Oleson Geo.
Silsby H. M.
Standfer Leslie
Thompson Lissey
Walker F. M.
Helle Knudd A.
Olberg Bertha C.
Morrier Joseph
McKinnon Joseph
Wellingalo Peter

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

Nov. 2, '85.

George Nellie H.
Dudley Frank E.
Evans T. B.
Ellis Henry
Altman William
Godmaik Alexander
Lemde Peter A.
Hagen E. P.
Hathaway & Woods
Haltberg John N.
Holmes J. G.
Jones Albert
Little John
Miller E. R.
McArley Charles
Middleton R.
Morran John B.

Myher C. P.
Nelson N. O.
Oleson Julius
Pederson Jens
Racey E. C.
Lalberg A. P. J.
Swanden H. A.
Shuler Miachel
Stevenson J.
Lawdberg Emma
Shultze M. F.
Lingor P.
Lardal Mary Olsen
Swanson Andrew
Valalrad L. P.
Walker Henry
Wig Annie G.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 24th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on January 2d, 1886, viz: ANTON H. RICE, H'd No. 2,506, for the ne¼ S. 33, T. 147, R. 41. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Peter Brunsburg, John Lennor and M. H. Duckstad; all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[31-36] JOHN CROMB, Register.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

WATER

GUARANTEED.

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends both old and new are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,

Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL AND COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MONEY TOLOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 26th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Berkholtz, mortgagor, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 605, 606 and 607, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and three dollars and thirty-five cents, ($403.35), and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority, in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 8th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, the lawful fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated Nov. 18th, 1885.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [31-36]

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. O. Schmidt. D. D. Williams.

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN.

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize Issues, beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1884. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 20 cents, $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

WALNUTINE,

BOND'S

NEW

DISCOVERY,

FOR THE

HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878,

Headquarters for

HARDWARE.

COWING BROS., Props.,

Main Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees; Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.

Crookston, Minn.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, MINN.

Cash advances on consignments.

The Leaders of them All. We Lead and Never Follow.

Berthiaume Brothers,

THE JEWELERS,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Leaders in Low Prices. Leaders in Fine Goods.
Leaders in Quantity and Variety.

Why Buy Now?

Because we have the largest and most complete stock of Diamonds, Solid Gold Watches, Gold Filled Watches, Silver Watches, Silverware, Clocks, and an endless variety of Jewelry of all kinds; in fact our stock is Larger than can be found in any Jewelry Store in the Northwest. We can and will sell any article of Jewelry for personal wear or for presents.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME TO BUY,

And a call to our establishment will Force Unwilling Purchasers to Buy.

Goods sent C. O. D. to intending buyers with privilege of inspection, on paying express charges both ways. Remember the name and place,

BERTHIAUME BRO'S, Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

A Great Free Seed Distribution.

We are in receipt of a sample copy of the Farm Field and Stockman, a well known agricultural and family journal, and learn from its columns that it has recently been purchased by Gen. C. H. Howard and Jas. W. Wilson, who will conduct it hereafter under the firm name of The Howard & Wilson Publishing Co., at 89 Randolph street, Chicago. These gentlemen are both journalists of large experience, as well as practical farmers, and well qualified to conduct the Farm, Field and Stockman successfully, and make it one of the brightest and best of its class. It is to be published weekly, beginning Dec 1st. It contains sixteen pages, neatly printed and bound. It is to be conducted strictly in the interest of the class who read it—the farmers, with whom its publishers are in full sympathy. In other words, it is to be an honest organ of farmers and champion of farmer's rights.

Mr. Wilson of the firm, is also an experienced seedsman, and the free distribution to its readers of choice new varieties of seed potatoes, seed grain and seeds, of which they have a large supply on hand, gathered from different parts of the country and Europe, will be a leading feature. Those who subscribe this year will get twenty packets, in addition to fifty-two numbers of the paper. The subscription price is $1.50 a year, including the seeds. For further particulars address the above firm for free sample copy and premium list.

We will furnish the Farm, Field and Stockman, and its seed distribution in club with this Journal for $3.00.

Service in the Norwegian Lutheran Church, on Sabbath next, at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., By Rev. John Haugen, of Fargo.

Shrewd stockmen predict that the Holstein is the coming cow.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

MISS WILLARD'S SPEECH.

Her Annual Address Before the W. C. T. U. at Philadelphia.

The following is the substance of the annual address of Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

Very sacred seems the comradeship of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. As I have long believed, it is God's way out of the wilderness for half the human race. Whatever ought to be will be. The second temperance century shall see humanity fused and moulded into an universal brotherhood to wage war on the two-headed dragon of stimulants and narcotics. A petition has been prepared appealing to the governments of the world, collectively and severally, beseeching them to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the law from the drink-traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by total prohibition. This we ask every woman to sign. Perhaps the chief advance this year is the fraternizing of representative Catholic temperance workers with Protestants. A superintendent of work among Irish women would be a most opportune addition to our group of foreign workers. Nine States have this year adopted laws introducing temperance text-books into the system of public education. These are of various degrees of stringency, that of Pennsylvania being the best.

We all deplore the failure of our methods to reach the boys in that debatable period of our chronology known as "those dreadful teens." I hope we shall be able to create an effective department that will reach these young men. The Kindergarden Department has been carefully organized. It has boundless possibilities of good, and it is slowly growing. The Superintendent of the Anti-Tobacco Department has won new trophies this year. The habit is continually receiving more attention as the abomination of its desolation becomes more apparent. New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Nebraska have enacted laws to protect boys from the temptation of its sale. The States should be asked to follow the lead of New Hampshire, and pass laws against impure literature. The skating-rinks throughout the country make good meeting places for us, and we might make the experiment of using them together with the waiting rooms, vacant stores, reading rooms and other places where non-church-goers will congregate.

Our Department for the Suppression of the Social Evil is as yet inoperative. Its special aim will be to trace the relation between the drink habit and the nameless habits, outrages and crimes which disgrace so-called modern civilization, especially the brutalizing influence of malt liquors upon the lower nature. But the effect upon our minds of such unspeakable disclosures as the Pall Mall Gazette and the horrible assurance given us by such an authority as Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell that we should uncap perdition in the same direction were the hidden life of our great cities known, has so stirred us that we are, I trust, ready for an advance. Crimes against women seem to be on the increase everywhere. It is not by the vain attempt to reintroduce the exploded harem method of secluding women that they are to be saved. When we remember the unavenged murder of Jennie Cramer, the acquital of the ravishers of a cultivated Illinois school teacher, when we reflect that the Pall Mall Gazette says that the law is so formed as to allow men to outrage girls with impunity; that in Massachusetts and Vermont it is a greater crime to steal a cow than ruin a girl; that in Illinois seduction is not recognized as a crime, it is a marvel not to be explained that we go on the even tenor of our way too delicate, too refined, too prudish to make any allusion to these awful facts. We have been the victims of conventional cowards too long.

As to our relations with politics we do not forget in the midst of our unmistakable gains that the Democratic party is the open ally of the liquor oligarchy in the realm of National politics.

We want the Democratic party to bite the dust. The saloon is intrenched in politics even more firmly than the law. We can write and pray for the only party that declares that "the saloon must go."

What a Cow Should Yield.

American Farmer.

Something depends, of course, upon the kind of cow; but no cow is a good one that does not yield 2,500 quarts of milk in one year, or seven quarts a day for the 385 days. She will be dry a portion of the time, and, of course, will yield more when fresh than when toward the end of her milking period, but she should not give less than seven quarts daily for every day in the year. The milk should produce about 200 pounds of butter, or a pound to every twelve and a half quarts of milk, which at twenty-five cents a pound the whole year would yield $50. The value of the calf depends upon its breeding, while the skim milk fed to pigs, and the manure, should realize at least $25 more, making $75. We may safely take off one-half for cost, leaving $37.50 as profit. This sum, fixed as profit, however, may vary, as the price of food is cheaper in some localities than in others. Dairymen differ as to the amount of profit a cow should give. Some claim as much as $50 a year, but such dairymen sell the milk directly to the consumer at a fair price. The safest estimate is made upon the practice of skimming the milk and raising the pigs which will increase the profit, especially if a good breed of hogs be used in connection with a first-class lot of dairy cows.

A Good Holstein Cow.

Queen of Wayne, (H. H. B. 955) owned by Messrs. T. G. Yeomans & Sons, Walworth, N. Y., was personally selected in Holland by the senior member of the firm as the most perfect type of this breed he could find, and the remarkable butter and milk records made by the Wayne family, of which she is the founder, show conclusively that he made no mistake in his selection. Her record is 75¼ lbs. of milk in a day, 10,769 lbs. in six months, which exceeds by 75 lbs. 10 oz. the record of the noted cow Aaggie for the same length of time when she made her greatest record. An injury to her udder and a loss of part of it prevented more complete record. After the injury to her udder and when her milk was reduced to an average of 56 lbs. per day, she made 17¼ lbs. of well worked, unsalted butter in one week, showing that she was capable of making about 23 lbs. per week before her injury. She is the dam of Princess of Wayne, with a butter record of 22 lbs. 9 oz. in one week; 91 lbs. in thirty days, and the largest milk record reported of any living cow, viz: 20,469 lbs. 9 oz. in one year. She is also the g. dam of Princess of Wayne Third, with the wonderful teree-year old butter record of 18 lbs. in one week, 76 lbs. 12¼ oz. in thirty pays and 14,015 lbs. 8 oz. of milk in one year. Messrs. Yeomans have in their herd five generations of this remarkable family.

"WHAT TOMMY DID."

John Habberton author of "Helen's Babies" says: "What Tommy Did" would be worthy of the serious considerations of parents if it were possible for any one to be other than wildly mirthful over the saintliness and dreadfulnesses of the little hero. Tommy is an ideal boy—one of the kind which are by turns unendurable and angelic, which changes parents from young to old, and old to young again many times a day. We pity parents who fail to read this book; there is no time in the day, nor any day in the week, in which its pages will not dispel care. The Chicago Tribune pronounces it a book that "will delight every boy and girl and every mother too, who will find it a book that can be read over and over again to suit the insatiable appetites of youthful listeners, and yet never sickens the reader with any weakness in its composition." It has just been published in dainty and delightful shape, fine cloth, richly ornamented binding by Alden, the "Revolution" publisher, at half its former price, 50 cents. Alden's 148 page illustrated catalogue (price 4 cents—condensed catalogue free) of his immense list of standard books, is a wonder as well as a joy to book lovers. John B. Alden, publisher, New York.

The Library Magazine, for November, fully carries out its promise to furnish a repertory of the best periodical writing of the current month or two. This number contains about half a score of the most carefully conceived and best written papers in the English Reviews. Among these is a thoughtful essay by the Bishop of Carlisle, entitled "Thoughts about Life," being really a review of Herbert Spencer's Principles of Biology. The recent death of Lord Houghton, who, although raised to the peerage nearly a quarter of a century ago, is still best known as Mr. Richard Monckton Milnes, gives occasion for an appreciative sketch by Mr. Estcott, editor of the Fortnight Review. Very readable is the "Dialogue upon Novels," by Vernon Lee. Mr. William Henry Hurlbert, well known as an American literateur, and for many years editor of the New York World, furnishes a well-considered paper upon "Catholic Italy and the Temporal Power." Mary Howitt, now eighty-five years of age, is now writing a series of Autobiographical Reminiscences. Perhaps the most interesting of these is that upon her "Girlhood," which appears in this number of the Library Magazine. Mr. Richard A. Proctor's paper upon the "New Star in the Andromeda Nebula," is worth more than the space it occupies. Captain Vernon Lovett Cameron, whom we remember best by the account of his notable journey "Across Africa," made a dozen years ago, writes a sensible paper upon "The Future of Soudan." Among the original papers in this number of the Library Magazine, the first place must be assigned to that upon "John Ruskin in his Homes and Haunts," by William Sloane Kennedy. Mr. Alfred H. Guernsey writes a brief paper, mainly derived from a letter in the New York Independent, relating to the work The Lost Manuscript, by Solomon Spalding, which has been believed to be the source form which Joseph Smith got his Book of Mormon. A bulky manuscript thus entitled, and undoubtedly the work of Solomon Spaulding, has turned up at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, as narrated in this paper. But, as we think, can be clearly established, this extent Honolulu manuscript is not the one which fell into the hands of Sidney Rigdon and Joe Smith, and which furnished the idea of the Book of Mormon. The truth we judge to be that Spalding became dissatisfied with this manuscript and wrote a wholly new one, which fell into the hands of Smith and his confederates. The whole matter, when fairly sifted, will form a curious chapter in literary history. New York: John B. Alden, Publisher. $1.50 a year.

The Governor has appointed Mr. R. Brown and H. W. Donaldson delegates to the Farmer's Convention that meets in Indianapolis, Ind., next month.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.
JOHN KNUPPE,

Terry & Collins,
MACHINERY DEPOT.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS., CROOKSTON, MINN.
TERRY & COLLINS.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., NOV. 26.

The following Carman notice, was recieved too late for last issue:

Carman, Nov. 19, '85.

Mr. Editor:—You was misinformed about the lecture on Abraham Lincoln, by Rev. Mr. Page. A large audience considering the size of our village was in attendance. The lecture was excellent in every particular, and was very highly appreciated by all, from whom I have heard an expression. The thanks of the Baptist Ladies Society are cordially given him, and assumes that a good house would greet him every time.

F. K. Roberts.

To all who are in arrears to THE JOURNAL on subscription we make this offer. If you will pay up the old score and one year in advance we will accept payment at the rate of $1.50 in Polk Co., $1.65 outside of Polk Co., and present you with a copy of Farm, Stock and Home, the best agricultural paper published in Minnesota. JOURNAL readers will all get a sample copy in a few days.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultrymen, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.50.

Taken Up.

About Oct. 15th, in the town of Russia, four calves, ranging from three to five months old; two red bull calves with white spots, and two red heifer calves, with white spots. They have been around my place from about Sept. 1st. The owner can recover them by proving property, and paying expenses. [31-33] G. P. Haug, Crookston, P. O.

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place northwest of Chicago. [11-tf]

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of he State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Taken Up.

Came to my place in the town of Lowell, about Nov. 8th, A young black boar pig with white spots on. The owner is requested to call and pay charges, and take him away.

3tf N. F. Woodstrom.

Carleton's Treasury of Universal Knowledge, published by A. G. Nettleton, Chicago, Ill., is before us. We have not had time for a critical examination, but should judge that it is a most useful work—worthy a place in every family. Address the publishers as above.

NOT A RED CENT of commission charged by us on loans. [28-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

For Rent.

[illegible] Dobson's dwelling house on Broadway next door to Ladies' Bazar. [30-tf]

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

DAILY. 1886! WEEKLY.

SUNDAY.

THE REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER OF THE GOLDEN NORTHWEST

It distinctly represents DEMOCRATIC IDEAS, LIVE ISSUES, and ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT, and in the interest of the latter, it is firmly in favor of the

REDUCTION OF THE WAR TAXES

As levied on the labor of the country by the present iniquitous tariff.

It will fight Monopolies;
It will fight Intolerance;
It will fight Illiberalism;
It will fight Malefaction in whatever party found.

While it is Democratic to the back-bone, it is broad and liberal in its political views and tolerant toward those who differ from it in opinion, and is an especial representative of the non-office holding and non-office seeking people.

It is not an organ, except of MORAL FORCES and LIVING IDEAS. It will stand manfully by President CLEVELAND in his struggle to restore honesty to the Government service, and in his declared war upon party bossism and the rule of partisan cliques.

As a Newspaper, the GLOBE shall not be excelled in either the East or the West. It is a member of the Western Press Association and has the exclusive franchise for this territory of the United Press Association. Besides, it participates in all the news advantages of the New York Press Association and the leading News Associations of Europe and other countries. It has its own leased telegraph wire to Chicago and the Eastern cities, and maintains a corps of correspondents representing every important city and town in the Northwest, and to this list of active news-gatherers it is constantly adding.

The management of THE GLOBE is always alert for that which will instruct and amuse, and promptly avails itself of every new and novel feature suggested by the brightest and most aggressive American journals. The attractive illustrated articles, racily written; the choice daily stories; the charming social chat; the valuable labor department; the crisp relation of local events; the ably edited farmer's department, which aid in making the GLOBE the brightest and breeziest of Family Papers, are all evidences of this.

☞ A SAMPLE COPY of the GLOBE speaks for itself, and secures a subscriber every time it is shown. The WEEKLY GLOBE,

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR.

☞ The remainder of the year 1885 free to $1.00 subscribers. Address

LEWIS BAKER,
St. Paul, Minn.

Sunday Globe, $2.00. Daily Globe, $8.00.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 31st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 18th, 1885, viz: IVER J. INGEBRIGTSON, H'd. No. 3,013, for the e½ sw¼, nw¼ sw¼, se¼ nw¼ S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residench upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anders O. Morvig, Nels E. Myrdal, Jacob Aldal and Knud Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 15th, 1885, viz: ADELARD VALLE, H'd No. 4,675, for the ne¼ S. 8, T. 149, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Sauve, Charles Richards, Dominique Leblance and W. J. Kertson, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 26th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 14th, 1885, viz: OLE H. JOHNSON, D. S. No. 9,553, for the nw¼ sw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼ S. 4, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: T. Johnson, John T. Johnson, Casper Bakken, of Maple Bay, Sam J. Furan, of Crookston, Polk Co. Minn.

[27-32] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 28th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 2d, 1885, viz: CORDELIA A. HAYES, D. S. No. 8,793, for the sw¼ S. 14, T. 149, R. 43. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Berg, Alford Haven, William Marston and Walter Clark, all of Mentor, Polk Co., Minn.

[27-32] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 4th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in supprot of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, on Dec. 18th, 1885, viz: BENJAMIN A. HOLTON, H'd No. 4,472, for the sw¼ S. 31, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. L. Nelson, W. H. Miller, Chas. White and A. Adams, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 14th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 20th, 1885, viz: OLE J. MOEN, H'd No. 3,775, for the ne¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kittil Syvnson, Andreas Hammer, Jorgen Stokke and Ludvig Hammer, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[30-35] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

FIRST National Bank, OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL $100,000
SURPLUS 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security. Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armine Hubert, his wife, mortgagors, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 238 and 239, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-eight and 58-100 dollars ($648.58-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-five (35,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey threof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William H. Dugdale and Ellen Dugdale his wife, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of February A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] to 833 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twenty and 57-100 dollars ($320.57-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt, secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section seventeen (17,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ferdinand Meunier, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February A. D. 1883, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 311 to 312, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 89-100 dollars ($475.89-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the east half (e½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) all of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

[First publication October 15th, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Joseph Kelso, Plaintiff, vs. Samuel S. Simpson, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, at the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum from November 2d, 1884, together with costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated August 1st A. D. 1885.

W. & J. WATTS,
Att'ys for Pl'ff, Crookston, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 29th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 11th, 1885, viz: HENRY O. HENDRICKS, H'd No. [illegible], for the [illegible] S. 19, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: W. Jenson, Ole P. Johnson, [illegible], A. Halverson, Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication October 29th 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Calico Carlton mortgagor, to The Board of Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 354 and 355, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and thirty-three and 92-100 dollars, ($533.92-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage, has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Board of Trustees of Beloit College elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-four (24) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Martel and Mary Martel, his wife, mortgagors, to Martha J. Remmey, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January A. D. 1883, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 71, 72 and 73, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-four and 77-100 dollars ($594.77-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Martha J. Remmey elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

MARTHA J. REMMEY,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by David Marcheldon, mortgagor, to N. P. Hall, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1882, at 11:50 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 314, 315 and 316, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-five and 18-100 dollars ($595.18-100.) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. P. Hall elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the amount paid necessary for taxes by said mortgagee, and interest thereon, also fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described is said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated Octocer 24th, 1885.

N. P. HALL,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 5th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditons of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by William Smith to William H. Gilbert, bearing date the first day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of December A. D. 1883, at 2:50 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 303, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-four and 70-100 dollars ($194.70-100,) and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range number forty-eight (48) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on Friday the 18th day of December A. D. 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated November 2d, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT,
Mortgagee.
A. E. FLINT, Att'y, Warren, Minn.
[28-34]

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have

Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated

Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

WM. DUNN. A. D THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO., Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests,

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes, which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis AND Manitoba RAILWAY

WITH ITS

1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

IME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Mippeapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnelville	8 39 pm
7 34 "	Glyndon	7 59 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 36 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 41 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrama	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson, n	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 2[illegible] "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 47 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 0 "
12 28 "	Ojrta	3 00 "
1 00 } " D		2 25 " } D
1 25 } "	Arvilla	2 25 "
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by ay or night, for the practice of my drofession. Call, or leave orders at my prug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. | DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. | TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. | CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 3, 1885. | NO. 32

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 in	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	0	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	4 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	19 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	35 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	00 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

A GREAT DAIRY COUNTRY.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY COUNTRY PRONOUNCED BY COMPETENT AUTHORITY TO BE THE BEST DAIRY COUNTRY IN THE STATE.

The city of St. Paul has let the contract for sinking four artesian wells in West St. Paul. The Pioneer Press of the 25th inst. quotes a letter from Springer Harbaugh to H. M. Rice, in which, among other things Mr. Harbaugh says:

"Referring to our conversation last week on the subject of arecsian wells and natural gas, you stated that our municipality had made contracts for sinking several with a view of obtaining a water supply for the inhabitants of the West side. In compliance with your wishes I now address you, giving you the result of my experience in the Red River Valley. Within the past four years we have drilled eleven artesian wells at the Keystone and Lockhart forms, which I represent, located in Polk and Norman Counties, Minn., on the east side of the Red River Valley. We were amply rewarded by obtaining a full and adequate quantity of pure, good, semi-soft water from each and all. One of our wells at the Lockhart farms has, I think, sufficient flow to supply the present needs of West St. Paul. For the more particular details as to the strains of earth we passed through, and other information regarding the wells, I will respectfully refer you to my report of them made March 20, 1885, to our State geologist, which you will find in his thirteenth annual report, page 47. Since making that report we have erected, at the headquarters of each farm, large and convenient "artesian milk houses," which enable us to keep the milk from a large number of cows at a proper temperature, and make our butter and cheese with great convenience, economy, and satisfaction. We have thus demonstrated the fact that nearly every farmer in those two counties, and, in fact, in the entire Red River Valley can obtain artesian wells and have "artesian milk houses" at every farm house; and I am impressed with the belief that the making of butter and cheese is destined to become one of the important and diversified industries of our great valley; and by virtue of our pure climate, pure water, and the peculiar quality of our albuminous and glutinous grasses, grain, roots and feed generally, that we will be able to compete in quality with any section of North America or the world. And in sinking those wells we have fully developed the fact that our subsoils, to a great depth, are so heavily charged with the necessary chemical elements that will furnish the requisite fertilizing material to enrich the land for years to come; and consequently, in my judgment, the Northwest is to remain without any great competition the wheat belt of our country."

To the above we would add, that these wells are obtained very cheaply, ranging from $100 to $800, according to depth and that there are very few that exceed 250 feet in depth, generally ranging from 150 to 200 feet deep. They are never failing and supply an abundance of pure, cold water, just what is needed to make the dairy business a success. There is already in successful operation one dairy on the plan suggested by Mr. Harbaugh, that of Mr. J. O. Milne, of Crookston, who makes butter upon the deep setting plan, butter that can not be beaten by the best creameries in existence. Add to the fact that water is cheap and abundant, the facts that our climate is unexcelled for healthfulness, and our supply of native grasses rich and unfailing, and you have all of the essential elements necessary for a first-class dairy country. It will not be many years before Polk and Norman Counties will be as noted for their dairy products as they now are for their wheat.

Handsome Present for the Ladies.

To meet the long felt want of a complete cook book and general guide for the proper conduct of the household, cheap in price, yet complete in every department, we have issued a neat and durably bound volume that will be a very helpful companion to all ladies. It is nicely printed on elegant paper, handsomely illustrated, and contains over 1000 cooking and baking recipes, in addition to recipes for preserving all kinds of fruits, making jellies, jams, candies, preparing food for the sick, antidotes for poison; how to clean all kinds of clothing and everything else of value found in books of ten times its cost. Nothing could be more suitable as a Christmas present to your mother or sister. The price mark does not appear. Send postage prepaid for 30 cents per volume; 2 volumes for 50 cents. Remit by postal note. Agents wanted—send 30 cents for book and particulars. Address,

B. K. FOCHT,
Box D. Lewisburgh, Pa.

How Freezing Benefits the Soil.

It is a well-known fact that water in the act of freezing, expands considerably, and with a force that is irresistible. It is the freezing of water in their crevices and pores that causes the rocks to be gradually worn down, and "weathered" as it is called, into soil. It is this also which is continually reducing the soil to finer fragments, and which breaks up the hard clogs and mellows the ground. Fall plowing or spading assists this effect by breaking up the compact soil into lumps, which are further broken into small particles. As water and air can only act upon the surface of these particles, it is clear that the smaller they are, the more surface is exposed to the weather, and the soil is made soluble. If a block of hard soil of 12 inches cube is exposed to the weather, there are 864 square inches only of it affected; if it is broken up into cubes of one inch, 10,368 square inches are exposed to these beneficial influences; if the soil is further broken up in fragments of one twelfth of an inch, there are more than 124,000 square inches thus affected. This fact shows how greatly the effects of frost benefits the soil, and therefore how necessary it is that the land should be fall plowed, and opportunity given for this beneficial action of the weather. In the garden, even, all the soil possible should be spaded before it freezes.—[American Agriculturist for Dec.

TO OUR READERS.

We cannot to strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family, weekly newspaper of the firs class—such, for instance, as The Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magazine, and review all in one. It is religious, literary and educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, and political paper all combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address the Independent, 251 Broadway, New York City.

A Farm and Household Necessity.

In these days of intelligence and wide reading few men enter into any class of business without a laudable desire to know what others have done and are doing in the same line. Hence it is that the physician, the lawyer, the minister, the politician, the tradesman and the mechanic as well as other professions and callings all have their mediums of communication. The same is also true of the farmer, the dairymen the stockman, the horticulturist and other allied interests of the farm. To meet this desire on the part of the farmer, some twenty-three years ago THE WESTERN RURAL was founded. It has been conducted by a practical farmer almost from its inception, and has grown in power and influence until today it stands at the head of the agricultural press of America. Its editor and proprietor was the prime mover and organizer of the National Farmers' Alliance, which has become a power in the reform agitation of the present day and in time must be of inestimable value to the farming classes. It is the acknowledged champion of the farmer's rights, and as such is the uncompromising enemy of monopolies of every form. So great also has been its service in denouncing the adulteration of food and food products, as well as exposing frauds and swindling schemes in whatever phase presented, that in many homes throughout the country it has really become a household and farm necessity. THE WESTERN RURAL AND AMERICAN STOCKMAN in its enlarged form is not a class journal in the strict sense, as its twenty departments cover the entire field of literature, as related to both practical and scientific agriculture. Many say its veterinary department alone is worth more than double the price of one year's subscription. It is a large sixteen page paper, full of elevating and entertaining matter pertaining to the household and farm, and is just such a paper as ought to be in the home of every farmer in the land. The subscription price is $1.65 per year (or $1.50 in clubs.) Write to Milton George, 157 Dearborn street, Chicago, for a free sample copy.

The American Agriculturist for December, 1885, is the largest number issued during its half century existence. It contains a large number of full page and small illustrations, executed by Edwin Forbes, Bennett, and other well-known artists. D. D. T. Moore writes on "Seasonable Duties of Farmers;" Seth Green descants on "Farmers and Fish Culture;" Chester P. Dewey discourses upon "The Milk Supply of Cities;" Jos. Harris writer about "Our Apple Harvest;" Mason C. Weld discourses upon "Cross-breed Beef Cattle;" Dr. Geo. Thurber contributes numerous articles on horticulture. Henry Stewart writes on "Fruit in the Southern States;" Andrew S. Fuller, tells how to secure early fruitage from grafts and cuttings of fruit trees; D. W. King presents drawings of a cheap house adapted to either village or country. The Household and Children's Departments are unusually interesting, while the Humbug Department exposes several new frauds. There are numerous illustrations and descriptions of Farm Contrivances, Noted Horses, Celebrated Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, etc., etc. Terms, $1.50 per year; Single numbers 15 cts.

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

THE INDEPENDENT

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY

The most influential religious organ in the States.—Spectator, London, Eng.

THE INDEPENDENT is one of the best papers in the world. Its good points are many and striking. They have only to be stated to be appreciated; and for proof of our claims appeal may be taken to any of the fifty-two issues of the year. Any number of The Independent will show that its columns are marked by—

ABILITY, VARIETY AND INTEREST.—The great thinkers, the great story-writers, the great poets, men of the highest reputation in all departments of human knowledge, make up its list of contributors. Religion, philosophy, science, literature, art, travels, discoveries, stories, and all conceivable topics are embraced in the contents, and everybody, old or young, learned or unlearned, without regard to sex, employment or condition, will find something of special interest in every issue.

COMPREHENSIVENESS.—It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and political paper combined.

BREADTH, CANDOR, EARNESTNESS.—The Independent is tied to no denomination; it is the organ of no clique or party in state or Church. It is free, therefore, to discuss all questions, and to speak its mind candidly. It is not swerved by fear or favor. It is a vigorous defender of the Evangelical faith; it preaches practical righteousness, and earnestly supports all moral reforms. All its columns—the advertising as well as the reading—are free from everything of doubtful or objectionable character. No matter what a persons religion, politics, or profession may be, if he desires to keep up with the times and know what the brightest minds are thinking of, the ablest pens are writing about, and what the world at large is doing—he should read the Independent.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS,

Three months	75
Four months	$1 00
Six months	1 50
One year	3 00
Two years	5 00
Five years	10 00

Can any one make a better investment of $2.00 to $3.00 than one which will pay

52 dividends during the year?

EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEWSPAPER. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of The Independent is to send 30 cents for a "TRIAL TRIP" of a month.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

The Independent's Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines, in connection with The Independent, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,
P. O. Box 2787, [27-32] New York

DULUTH EVENING HERALD

Representative Daily Newspaper of

Northern Minnesota.

Publishes the day dispatches of the Western Associated Press and aims to cover all topics of interest in this section.

The recent postal changes on the Northern Pacific Railroad gives access to all the country west of Duluth several hours ahead of any other daily paper. Invest 50 cents per month and receive the first news.

The Saturd ay Edition

OF THE

Evening Herald

Is an eight-page payer, filled with important news, a carefully prepared review of the Duluth market for the week, and a general department summmary of all matters of interest phich makes it invaluable to all.

TERMS.

Daily..........50 cts. per month.
Saturday Issue, only..........25 cts. for 3 months.

Address

MILIE BUNNELL,
[29-31] Ed. and Prop., Duluth, Minn.

The New York Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday) $6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday) 50
SUNDAY, per Year 1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 7 00
WEEKLY, per Year 1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams
SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN
CROOKSTON, AND RED LAKE FALLS.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF JEWELRY

For 30 Days Only!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A

Holiday Stock.

Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember that it will last but 30 days.

Main Street,
Oppoite Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

C. H SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out a Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECND AND ROBERT STS.

Removal. Removal!

THE

New York Store

Having taken possession of its New Quarters, Fournet's Block, cornet of Broadway and Robert street, desires to return thanks for a liberal patronage in the past and to call attention to its

MAMMOTH STOCK,

Now greater than ever. Especial attention is called to a fine line of

Minneapolis Blakets, Ladies' Drss Goods,
Cloaks, Flannels, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

CALL AND SEE ME AT THE NEW YOR STORE.

Geo G. Macdonell.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglin's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN
Will attend to all professionals calls promptly

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a speciality. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. *Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book.* Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block,
Inquire of STANTON & CO. Second street, Crookston.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 3, 1885. NO. 32

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County; if outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w	3 w	1 m	2 m	6 m	1 year
1 inch	[illegible]	$1.00	$1.15	$1.50	$3.00	[illegible]	$6.00
1 inch	.75	1.25	1.75	2.00	5.50	[illegible]	10.00
2 inches	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.50	6.50	[illegible]	15.00
3 inches	1.75	2.75	3.75	4.50	7.50	[illegible]	20.00
4 inches	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	10.00	[illegible]	25.00
inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	12.50	[illegible]	30.00
column	3.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	15.00	[illegible]	35.00
column	6.00	7.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	[illegible]	60.00
column	9.50	12.50	15.00	18.00	25.00	[illegible]	100.00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others, and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

A GREAT DAIRY COUNTRY.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY COUNTRY PRONOUNCED BY COMPETENT AUTHORITY TO BE THE BEST DAIRY COUNTRY IN THE STATE.

The city of St. Paul has let the contract for sinking four artesian wells in West St. Paul. The Pioneer Press of the 20th inst. quotes a letter from Springer Harbaugh to H. M. Rice, in which, among other things, Mr. Harbaugh says:

"Referring to our conversation last week on the subject of artesian wells and natural gas, you stated that our municipality had made contracts for sinking several with a view of obtaining a water supply for the inhabitants of the West side. In compliance with your wishes I now address you, giving you the result of my experience in the Red River Valley. Within the past four years we have drilled eleven artesian wells at the Keystone and Lockhart farms, which I represent, located in Polk and Norman Counties, Minn., on the east side of the Red River Valley. We were amply rewarded by obtaining a full and adequate quantity of pure, good, semi-soft water from each and all. One of our wells at the Lockhart farms has, I think, sufficient flow to supply the present needs of West St. Paul. For the more particular details as to the strata of earth we passed through, and other information regarding the wells, I will respectfully refer you to my report of them, made March 20, 1883, to our State geologist, which you will find in his thirteenth annual report, page 47. Since making that report we have erected, at the headquarters of each farm, large and convenient artesian milk houses, which enable us to keep the milk from a large number of cows at a proper temperature, and make our butter and cheese with great convenience, economy and satisfaction. We have thus demonstrated the fact that nearly every farmer in those two counties, and in fact in the entire Red River Valley, can obtain artesian wells and have 'artesian milk houses' at every farm house, and I am impressed with the belief that the making of butter and cheese is destined to become one of the important and diversified industries of our great valley, and by virtue of our pure climate, pure water and the peculiar quality of our nutritious and glutinous grasses, grain, roots and [illegible] generally that we will be able to compete [illegible] with any region of North America or the world. And in putting these wells we [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

abundance of pure, cold water, just what is needed to make the dairy business a success. There is already in successful operation one dairy on the plan suggested by Mr. Harbaugh, that of Mr. J. Q. Milne, of Crookston, who makes butter upon the deep setting plan; butter that cannot be beaten by the best creameries in existence. Add to the fact that water is cheap and abundant, the fact that our climate is unexcelled for healthfulness, and our supply of native grasses rich and unfailing, and you have all of the essential elements necessary for a first-class dairy country. It will not be many years before Polk and Norman Counties will be as noted for their dairy products as they now are for their wheat.

Handsome Present for the Ladies.

To meet the long felt want of a complete cook book and general guide for the proper conduct of the household, cheap in price, yet complete in every department, we have issued a neat and durably bound volume that will be a very helpful companion to all ladies. It is nicely printed on elegant paper, handsomely illustrated, and contains over 1000 cooking and baking recipes, in addition to recipes for preserving all kinds of fruits, making jellies, jams, candies, preparing food for the sick, antidotes for poison, how to clean all kinds of clothing and everything else of value found in books of ten times its cost. Nothing could be more suitable as a Christmas present to your mother or sister. The price mark does not appear. Send, postage prepaid, for 80 cents per volume; 2 volumes for 50 cents. Remit by postal note. Agents wanted—send 80 cents for book and particulars. Address

B. K. [illegible]

Box D, [illegible] Lewisburgh, Pa.

How Freezing Benefits the Soil.

It is a well known fact that water in the act of freezing expands considerably, and with a force that is irresistible. It is the freezing of water in the crevices and pores that causes the rocks to be gradually worn down, and "weathered" as it is called, into soil. It is this also which is continually reducing the soil to finer fragments, and which breaks up the hard clods and mellows the ground. Fall plowing or spading assists this effect by breaking up the compact soil into lumps, which are further broken into small particles. As water and air can only act upon the surface of these particles, it is clear that the smaller they are, the more surface is exposed to the weather, and the soil is made soluble. If a block of hard soil of 12 inches cube is exposed to the weather, there are 864 square inches only of it affected. If it is broken up into cubes of one inch, 10,368 square inches are exposed to the beneficial influence. If the soil is further broken up in fragments of one twelfth of an inch, there are more than 124,000 square inches thus affected. This fact shows how great the effects of frost benefits the soil, and therefore how necessary it is that the land should be fall plowed, and opportunity given for this beneficial action of the weather. In the garden, every bit of the soil should be spaded before it freezes.—American Agriculturist for Dec.

TO OUR READERS.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly newspaper of the first class—such for instance as The Independent, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and continuous reading, to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly The Independent. It is a newspaper, magazine and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and political paper, all combined. It has 32 folio pages and 22 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, The Independent will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription price is $3.00, or two years for $5.00.

Address The Independent, 251 Broadway, New York City.

A Friend [illegible]

[illegible]

the stockman, the horticulturist and other allied interests of the farm. To meet this desire on the part of the farmer, some twenty-three years ago THE WESTERN RURAL was founded. It has been conducted by a practical farmer almost from its inception, and has grown in power and influence until today it stands at the head of the agricultural press of America. Its editor and proprietor was the prime mover and organizer of the National Farmers' Alliance, which has become a power in the reform agitation of the present day, and in time must be of inestimable value to the farming classes. It is the acknowledged champion of the farmer's rights, and as such is the uncompromising enemy of monopolies of every form. So great also has been its service in denouncing the adulteration of food and food products, as well as exposing frauds and swindling schemes in whatever phase presented, that in many homes throughout the country it has really become a household and family necessity. THE WESTERN RURAL AND AMERICAN STOCKMAN in its enlarged form is not a class journal in the strict sense, as its twenty departments cover the entire field of literature as related to both practical and scientific agriculture. Many say its veterinary department alone is worth more than double the price of one year's subscription. It is a large sixteen page paper, full of elevating and entertaining matter pertaining to the household and farm, and is just such a paper as ought to be in the home of every farmer in the land. The subscription price is $1.65 per year (or $1.50 in clubs). Write to Milton George, 157 Dearborn street, Chicago, for a free sample copy.

The American Agriculturist for December, 1885, is the largest number issued during its half century existence. It contains a large number of full page and small illustrations executed by Edwin Forbes, Bennett, and other well known artists. D. D. T. Moore writes on "Seasonable Duties of Farmers"; Seth Green descants on "Farmers and Fish Culture"; Chester P. Dewey discourses upon "The Milk Supply of Cities"; Jos. Harris writes about "Our Apple Harvest"; Mason C. Weld discourses upon "Cross-bred Beef Cattle"; Dr. Geo. Thurber contributes numerous articles on horticulture; Henry Stewart writes on "Fruit in the Southern States"; Andrew S. Fuller tells how to secure early fruiting from grafts and cuttings of fruit trees; D. W. King presents drawings of a cheap house adapted to either village or country. The Household and Children's Departments are unusually interesting, while the Humbug Department exposes several new frauds. There are numerous illustrations and descriptions of Farm Contrivances, Noted Horses, Celebrated Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, etc., etc. Terms $1.50 per year. Single numbers 15 cts.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

[illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK [illegible]

THE INDEPENDENT

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY

The most influential religious organ in the States.—Spectator, London, Eng.

THE INDEPENDENT is one of the best papers in the world. Its good points are many and striking. They have only to be stated, to be appreciated; and for proof of our claims appeal may be taken to any of the fifty-two issues of the year. Any number of The Independent will show that its columns are marked by

ABILITY, VARIETY AND INTEREST.—The great thinkers, the great story writers, the great poets, men of the highest reputation in all departments of human knowledge, make up its lists of contributors. Religion, philosophy, science, literature, art, travels, discoveries, stories, and all conceivable topics are embraced in the contents, and everybody, old or young, learned or unlearned, without regard to sex, employment or condition, will find something of special interest in every issue.

COMPREHENSIVENESS.—It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and political paper combined.

BREADTH, CANDOR, EARNESTNESS.—The Independent is tied to no denomination; it is the organ of no clique or party. It states for Church; it is free, therefore, to discuss all questions, and to speak its mind candidly. It is not swerved by fear or favor. It is a vigorous defender of the Evangelical faith, it preaches practical righteousness, and earnestly supports all moral reforms. All its columns—the advertising as well as the reading—are free from everything of doubtful or objectionable character. No matter what a person's religion, politics, or profession may be, if he desires to keep up with the times and know what the brightest minds are thinking of, the ablest pens are writing about, and what the world at large is doing —he should read the Independent.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

Three months	[illegible]
Four months	$1.00
Six months	1.50
One year	3.00
Two years	5.00
Five years	10.00

Can any one make a better investment of $2.00 to $3.00 than one which will pay him

52 dividends during the year?

EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEWSPAPER.—It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of The Independent is to send 30 cents for a "TRIAL TRIP" of a month.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

The Independent's Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines, in connection with The Independent, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,

P. O. Box 2787, 251 Broadway, New York.

DULUTH EVENING HERALD

The Representative Daily Newspaper of

Northern Minnesota.

Publishes the day dispatches of the Western Associated Press and aims to cover all topics of interest in this section.

The recent postal changes on the Northern Pacific Railroad gives access to all the country west of Duluth several hours ahead of any other daily paper. Invest 50 cents per month and receive the first news.

The Saturday Edition

OF THE

Evening Herald

is an eight page paper, filled with important news, a carefully prepared review of the Duluth markets for the week and a general department summary of all matters of interest which make it invaluable to all.

TERMS:

Daily, [illegible] 50 cts. per month.

Saturday Issue only, [illegible] cts. for 6 months.

Address MILIE BUNNELL,

[illegible] Duluth, Minn.

The Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

[illegible]

RATES BY MAIL—POSTPAID.

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday)	$6.00
DAILY, per Month	50
SUNDAY, per Year	1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	7.00
WEEKLY, per Year	1.00

Address THE SUN, New York City.

[illegible]

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

[illegible]

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF JEWELRY

For 30 Days Only!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A

Holiday Stock.

Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember that it will last but 30 days.

Main Street,

Opposite Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

C. H SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out a Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECND AND ROBERT STS.

Removal. Removal!

THE

New York Store

Having taken possession of its New Quarters, Fournet's Block, corner of Broadway and Robert street, desires to return thanks for a liberal patronage in the past and to call attention to its

MAMMOTH STOCK,

Now greater than ever. Especial attention is called to a fine line of

Minneapolis Blankets,	Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Flannels,	Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

☞ CALL AND SEE ME AT THE NEW YOR STORE.

Geo G. Macdonell

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT — AND NOBBY

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published. Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."

A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives in permanent form, his best thoughts, the most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it God-speed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory, and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 97 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED [illegible]

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Furniture Store,

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

E. [illegible], Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected line of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Lounges, Bedsides, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Moulding and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins and Burial Cases constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living Rooms

Dobson's Block,

Inquire of [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 3.

'ROUND HOME.

Presbyterian fair at the Land Office Hall this evening.

Have you seen those presents to be given away by Kertson, during the holidays?

One cup of Hack & Gallasch May Flower tea calls for another.

Ed. Strader was arrested and taken before a magistrate last week, charged with having beaten an old man. Upon confession and payment of fines and costs he was released.

On Saturday evening next Milton Nobles will give one of his famous entertainments at the Opera House. Tickets now on sale at Berthiaume's jewelry store, Robert street.

Messrs Walsh & Bang, started for their stock ranch on Saturday, calculating to be gone about two weeks. It is possible that they intend to beef a few of those "steers" that the Breeder's Gazette of Nov. 26th, reported.

Mrs. Rose has opened a restaurant on Broadway, just north of the Commercial House. The sample of fried oysters sent around to the JOURNAL office indicate that everything will be kept in first-class style and of the very best quality.

$3,00 worth of photographs secures you a ticket for the grand drawing, for $50.00 in prizes, at Kertsons.

Trail County, (D. T.) Times: Mr. X. Sohler, proprietor of the Fertile, Polk County, Minn., mills, visited our town on Friday and Saturday of last week. He was introduced to many of our citizens by Peter Casper, of the Caledonia mills. Mr. Sohler ranks among the most prominent citizens of Polk county. He is a sturdy, honest German miller, whose word is as good as gold. Those who made his acquaintance are much pleased with him and hope that he will favor us with another visit in the near future. Such men are an honor to any community.

To be buoyant, bright and lively drink only Hack & Gallasch May Flower tea.

Grand opening banquet and sociable, given by Crookston Lodge, No. 141 A. F. & A. M. on the dedication of their new Masonic Hall, New Years Eve, Dec. 31st, 1885. Committee on general arrangements, Wm. Box, W. F. Zwiskey and J. H. Thomas. Committee on invitations, E. M. Walsh, Joseph Lawrence, E. Moeskel, Chas. Brown, Chris. Winchester and W. H. Topping. Committee on reception, T. O. Shapleigh, Frank Bivins and W. D. Scott. Floor Committee, M. B. Hayes, Tom Morris and A. C. Cowing. Committee on hall and banquet, S. F. Markham, C. A. Chiniquy and C. S. Spendly.

If you want to make a Christmas present that will be appresiated, have your photographs taken by Kertson.

The opera house affords a very commodious and convenient place for meetings, similar to the one of Tuesday, but there is one reason why Mr. Filiatrault objects to having it used, and justly too. He takes great deal of pains to keep the floor in good condition and he must have been greatly discouraged after the speech of Riel's ex-secretary, at the filthy condition of the floor making it almost impossible to wax for the dance the next evening. We noticed on the day of the funeral that several tobacco-chewers forgot to notice the absence of spittoons. If men would be a little more careful, the chief objection for using the opera house for public purposes would be removed.

We congratulate Hack & Gallasch upon the name "May Flower Tea" which they have given their brand. It is a title suggestive of the fresh and buoyant for which this tea is noted.

The New York Lyceum Company, which gave two evening entertainments and matinee on Saturday afternoon, last week, did not give very good satisfaction, judging by the slim houses that greeted their return to this city. There were several excellent actors with the company, among which were Wm. Frederick, Miss Laura Dean, (Frederick's wife,) George Clark, and Arnold Wilford. Their presentation of "Fanchon" on Friday evening was pronounced by good judges to be excellent. Frederick's conception of "Father Barbeaud" was good, while the "Old Fadet" of Miss Sidney Carleton was well rendered. If there was anything lacking in Mrs. Frederick's presentation of "Cricket," it was in a lack of vivacity, and the size of the audience was hardly calculated to awaken any such emotion in the bosom of any actor or actress. Ed. Dayen's performance on the mouth organ, was wonderful, and he was re-called many times before he was allowed any rest. Mr. Frederick informed us that he had several actors who command very high salaries, and while there were a few young actors in the troupe, for light parts, yet the company was as a whole as good, if not better than the average. While it was not the best troupe in the world, yet for the price charged it was worth the money. We have had many a worse company visit our city, against whom there was not a kick made. The only fault we can find with it is the number of very young people with it, but in this country, where the villages are so far apart this is an objection which cannot be remedied, except by an admittance fee of from $1.00 and upward. The company go to Chicago soon to [illegible]

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT,

No. 1 Hard	67 cents
No. 1 Northern	63 "
No. 2 "	58 "

FLOUR.—$1.35, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.

BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$6 per ton.

BARLEY—50 cents.

OATS—25@30 cents.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

Apples—50c. pk., $3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.

BUTTER—25 cents per lb.

LARD—12½

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.

CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.

WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

The Governor has declined to call an extra session of the Legislature.

Mine host Topping, of the Richardson house, Grand Forks, was over to his old home last week.

Engineer Adams and wife returned last week from New Orleans, reporting having had a splendid time.

Wheat is reported a trifle stronger with the prospects good for a substantial rise within the week.

The new masonic hall is being rapidly finished by Flanders & Arnold and will be ready for the entertainment on Dec. 31st. It will be a beauty when completed.

Minneapolis Daily Hotel Gazette: Joseph Lawrence, who makes all the shingles used in Polk county, climbed into the Nicollet house through the check room, and took the best room in the house.

So far the winter weather has been splendid and there are some who predict that we are going to have a mild and open winter. Wait till we get there. Then we can tell better.

Ole Meldahl was down from Kittson County last week superindending operations on his wheat farm here. He says he can make more money out of good stock than he can from dollar wheat and that's where his head is level.

Milton Nobles will appear in the opera house on Saturday evening, in a new play, entitled "Phœnix." Mr. Nobles has been here before and was well liked. Seats now on sale at Berthiaume Bro's jewelry store, Robert Street.

Felix Fournet is fitting up several office rooms on the second floor of his new block. Judge Montague will occupy the corner room on Robert and Broadway, over the New York Store. It will make a very pleasant and convenient office.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on GOOD SECURITY.

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Mr. M. R. Brown left for Indianapolis, Ind., on Saturday evening to attend the session of the Farmers' Congress, to which he was recently appointed a delegate by Gov. Hubbard. This meeting of the representative farmers of the United States can not fail to be productive of good results to the farming interests of the nation and we shall watch its proceedings with interest.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

The little Misses Copeland, Edie and Unie, gave an entertainment to twenty of their little schoolmates on Thanksgiving evening. After a bountiful repast, the evening was pleasantly passed in merry games, charades etc., etc., and when the time arrived for the little folks to take their departure for home they all with one consent agreed that it was the most enjoyable event of the season. The little ladies are excellent entertainers.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus [illegible]

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

At our own expense we arranged to have a copy of Farm Stock and Home sent to every one of our readers and many others. They were all to be sent out in November, but the issue of Farm Stock and Home was exhausted, leaving over 1,000 unsupplied. These will be supplied with the issue of Dec. 1st. We ask our friends to examine it carefully. Remember you can secure it for a year free if you comply with the terms of our offer, which is to square up and pay one year in advance. Farm Stock and home is worth a great deal to every progressive farmer.

The fireman's ball on Thursday evening of last week was a big success, netting over $200. The opera house was gaily decked, trimmed with the National colors, and about on the walls hung the trappings of the Fire Department. If there was any fault to find it was in the fact that there were too many present. Dan McKinnon furnished one of his excellent suppers which was heartily enjoyed by the hungry throng. The dance was kept up until a late (or rather, an early) hour and all departed with the feeling that it had been a very pleasant [illegible]

A Visit to Marshall County.

On Saturday last Mr. Wm. Box and our scribe alighted at the Warren station about noon. We found the inhabitants as busy as bees, handling wheat, selling goods, paying the notes in the collector's hands and scraping the tenacious soil of Marshall County off their feet. This latter kept them pretty busy as the better the soil the closer it will stick to one through thick and thin. Wheat was 67c. for No. 1 Hard and the four large elevators, and two flat houses were kept busy taking it in with one exception. We were told that the Pillsbury & Hurlbut elevator was getting a very small proportion of it this fall. We dropped in to see all our old friends, among the rest the Sheaf man, whom we found out, and were told that he had sold out to A. J. Clark, the enterprising proprietor of the Stephen Leader. We visited the stock farm of H. G. Palmer & Son and found H. G. busy erecting a large machine shed which was intended to furnish shelter for 18 or 20 binders and a thousand and one other articles of machinery too numerous too mention, which were roosting about under the trees. Mr. Palmer took us to see the new importation of Holsteins, which recently arrived from Iowa, which consists of 41 head of very high grade cows, heifers and young bulls and one very choice thoroughbred bull, "Duke of Buchanan." This animal will be three years old on Dec. 29th and weighs about 1600. He is a long ways from being fat, but is healthy and rugged and an exceptionally fine animal. The cows are also a choice lot, being originally a Shorthorn and Holstein cross, making them especially valuable for milk and butter. Mr. P. informed us that they intend to devote their large farm wholly to stock raising as soon as it can be brought about. They will pasture 200 acres next season. They have just completed a large cow barn which is admirably planned for the purpose. They have a choice location and a farm well adapted for a stock farm and with proper management are bound to make it pay well. We next visited the fine farm of Wm. M. Box, situated one and one-half miles west of the village. This consists of a section of land lying on both sides of the Snake River, with the farm buildings on the river. Mr. Box has a very comfortable and neat residence and seems to be enjoying life, surrounded by his flocks and herds, with 8,000 bushels of No. 1 Hard in his granary, awaiting the $ mark. While as yet he relies somewhat on grain it has been his object all along to get into stock somewhat extensively and as a starter he has a dozen cows and their offspring for a year or two, in all about 40 head, and a fine young Holstein bull, "Prince-Errena," a fine young Mooie-Hartog, which already shows many of the excellent qualities of his illustrious ancestor, old Mooie. As he has a very choice lot of milch cows he will in time be the possessor of a fine dairy herd. We saw in a yard a lot of fine Berkshires which had all the appearance of being thoroughbreds. For their use in summer he has a twenty acre wood-lot which could doubtless be made to raise red clover which would supply the hogs with plenty of summer feed and they could be produced at slight expense. He has several fine young colts and will pay considerable attention to this line of breeding. He has ducks, geese, turkeys and hens by the hundred. His yield of wheat was 20 bushels per acre, the lightest yield he has ever received. The original claim shanty, a 14x16 log shanty, shingled with poles and tarpaper is being fitted up for a calf pen, and aptly shows what a few years will accomplish for the intelligent, economical farmer in this country. It was our intention to have visited the Marsh farms but we found that our time was too limited and so we hastened back to Warren just in time to catch the afternoon train south, well pleased with our visit and the reception we had received.

The Phœnix.

The dramatic critic of the New York Mirror says of Milton Nobles, in the Phœnix:

After seeing all the modern melodramas, native and imported, I come back to the old Phœnix with a sense of relief. It is incomparably the best of the lot. There is something indescribably catching in the play and the chief player. Year after year I find myself laughing at the quaint, curious comicalities of the contributor to the Chambermaids' Own, wildly applauding the incomparable fire-scenes or holding my breath during the painful stillness of the gambling scene and stamping vociferous approval of its well known climax. In looking at the play last night for about the twentieth time, I tried to analyze it. I had nearly given it up when the solution presented itself. Nobles is a genius. It must be so. Here is a play composed of the most thread-bare material with nothing save the story-writing incident to relieve it of commonplace sensationalism, and yet for nine years it has been steadily growing in popular favor, although advertised by the most legitimate and conservative methods until to-day it is recognized as one of the surest drawing cards on the road. It is the man, not the play. I doubt if there is an actor living who could get the meat out of that story-writing scene excepting Nobles himself. It is as thoroughly his own as Rip Van Winkle is Jefferson's. The man is not only a genius, he is an artist, and while on the stage pulls the play up to his own level. That's the secret of perennial popularity of The Phœnix, and I don't care who knows it.

Wanted.

A good girl for general housework in a small family. Apply at JOURNAL office.

On Thanksgiving morning our citizens were electrified by the news that Vice President Thos. A. Hendricks had died suddenly at his residence in Indianapolis, at 4:45 the day previous of paralysis. This was the first intimation of his illness that had been received. He had been ailing but a short time and at no time unable to attend to his duties and had been under the care of a physician but a few hours. A few minutes previous to his death his wife, nephew and a man servant were with him. His wife left to receive callers and a few minutes thereafter, Mr. Hendricks, who had been in great pain, said to his nephew: "I am free, send for Eliza!" (his wife.) His nephew, not attaching the real importance to his words which was doubtless meant by the Vice President, did not call Mrs. H. at once, and when she returned a few moments after she found her husband alone and dead. The news was a great shock to the nation as it was wholly unexpected. It is not as yet definitely known who will be his successor.

Don't forget "Phœnix" on Saturday evening.

Funeral Services.

Appropriate funeral services were observed by our citizens on Tuesday. At 1 o'clock a procession was formed at city hall, headed by the band which marched to the opera house. The hall had been appropriately draped, the windows were darkened and the lamps lighted. The mayor in a few well chosen words stated the object of the meeting and Rev. S. Currie read a passage of scripture. The choir then sung a chant which was followed by the reading of the scriptures by Rev. G. E. Page. Rev. F. K. Roberts offered a fervent and eloquent prayer and after an appropriate hymn by the choir, the Rev. S. Currie delivered a very interesting address, appropriate to the occasion. After music by the band the audience dispersed to their homes.

Juvenile Opera.

Nothing is talked of among the children now but the charming little opera which will be given at the Opera House on December 11th, under the direction of Miss Gorman, of Grand Forks. The costumes are all new for the occasion and in keeping with the different scenes of the opera. Bertha Chase as the "Fairy Queen," and George Finlayson as the "Wolf" could not have been better chosen. The proceeds are to go to the Congregational Sunday school.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans.

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Wanted.

A tinsmith, one who has worked about two years at the trade and who can speak the Scandinavian language preferred, apply at once to

F. C. ASHALL & CO.,

[31-32] St. Hilaire, Polk Co., Minn.

Found,

On or about November 17th, in Crookston, a buffalo overcoat. Owner can recover by proving property and paying for this notice.

[32-34] OLE E. HAGEN, Crookston.

Don't be Bamboozled!

If your security is No. 1, we can make you a loan on better terms than any one else.

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and

Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 80
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

MARRIED.

BJORNESTAD—GILBERT.—In Fisher on Saturday November 21st 1885, by the Rev. A. C. Anderson, MR. H. C. BJORNESTAD, of this city, to MISS LENA GILBERT of Fisher.

Mr. B. is well known as a young man of steady habits and his many friends unite with THE JOURNAL in offering hearty congratulations.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Dec. 2d, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Amlon, Ambroise
Bensol, J A
Brilberg, Syost
Cupps, Anthony
Dewer, Joseph
Engbrelson, Ole
Evatti, H
Hambright, W J
Howgen, Christian A
Hidgem, Inger
Irvin, J W
Johnson, Ellen
Malllog, B O
Milles, Andrew H
Nelson, Gulik
Yosefina, Yungfinn
Okedallen, Thore
Reo, Maria
Ramberg, B E
Hanson, Johana
Smalling, Miss Ida
Lodergron Alfred—2
Standjer, Tealie
Swanson, A
Swanson, Andrew
Thiermann, Christiena
Trudean, Samuel
Warren, J S
Youngner, Alon

ALEX. MCKINNON, P. M.

BERG & OLSON,

[illegible]

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET—

CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINNESOTA

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

WATER

GUARANTEED

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Lyman Anderson and Harriett E. Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1882, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 66, 67 and 68, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-seven cents ($419.97,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage, and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 15th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, lawful attorney's fees in case of foreclosure [illegible]

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty four (24), Township one hundred and fifty four (154) north of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof [illegible]

Dated December 1st, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

[illegible] A. V[illegible]
Att'y of Mortgagee. [illegible]

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns,

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER,

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

HE AMERICAN BREEDERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

RACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize issues, beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1885. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 30 cents, $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

ANTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

WALNUTINE

BOND'S

NEW

DISCOVERY,

FOR THE

HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PIONEER STORE

Established in 1878

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props.

Main Street, Crookston.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [illegible]

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

GEO. S. BARNES. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

G. S. BARNES & CO.,

Grain Shippers

And Commission Merchants,

DULUTH, - - - MINN.

Cash advances on consignments.

The Leaders of them All. — We Lead and Never Follow.

Berthiaume Brothers,

THE JEWELERS,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Leaders in Low Prices. Leaders in Fine Goods.

Leaders in Quantity and Variety.

Why Buy Now?

Because we have the largest and most complete stock of Diamonds, Solid Gold Watches, Gold Filled Watches, Silver Watches, Silverware, Clocks, and an endless variety of Jewelry of all kinds; in fact our stock is Larger than can be found in any Jewelry Store in the Northwest. We can and will sell any article of Jewelry for personal wear or for presents.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME TO BUY,

And a call to our establishment will Force Unwilling Purchasers to Buy.

Goods sent C. O. D. to intending buyers with privilege of inspection, on paying express charges both ways. Remember the name and place,

BERTHIAUME BRO'S, Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

Wheat.

Although the price of wheat is depreciated somewhat the same reasons why it must eventually be very much higher exist to-day, as much as they did several weeks since. The volume of wheat in sight is quoted at 53,000,000 bushels, enough to last the country only four months, for its own consumption, leaving nothing for export. The reason why wheat has dropped off so, may be found in the gambling methods of the dealers, and cannot in any way be construed to mean that there is an over production. The object of the buyers has been and still is, to get the wheat out of the producers hands, at as low a rate as possible, and had they succeeded in doing that, the price of wheat to-day would doubtless be greater than it is, although there would have been a larger amount in sight. While a great deal of that 53,000,000 in sight, is not sold yet, it is in the elevators of the country adding to the amount in sight and helping to depress the price of wheat by appearing to show a surplus. If all of the wheat that farmers have delivered, and drawn upon, but not sold, was where it should be, in the farmers' granary, wheat would now be higher, the actual amount on hand would sooner be used and the time when wheat will touch the $ mark, nearer by several weeks. However much the bears may growl over the "large surplus on hand" the fact remains that this has been a year of short crops, and all who have held their wheat and continue to do so, are bound to make money by it, although they may have to hold until spring, or early summer.

The One Crop Idea.

When the writer first came to the Red River Valley, in 1872, he came as did every-body else, filled with the idea that, whatever else the soil might produce, the crop best adapted and in which the most money was to be made in was wheat. Filled with that idea every settler, as soon as he has located his claim, at once set to work to do all the breaking he could the first year, so as to have a large tract of land to sow to wheat in 78 and either bought teams for the work or hired it done at five dollars per acre. In the spring of 1878 the majority of the settlers bent every effort to the task of sowing as much land to wheat as he had broken the year previous, even neglecting in many cases to sow even oats to feed the teams, "for," they argued, "if we can get twenty bushels per acre and $1.00 per bushel we can buy our oats cheaper than we can raise them." So they went to work planning not only to buy their oats, but also all of the provisions necessary to run the farm. Many ran deeply into debt for teams and machinery, making their obligations due on the first of Oct[illegible] generally. In those days provisions were high and every thing the settler needed was high, and he found in the fall that his "twenty bushels per acre and $1.00 per bushel" would not begin to pay the fiddler. Lumber was also very high, and he saw that he would have to economise somewhere, as he drew the line at lumber, and neglected to run into debt for sufficient lumber to build sheds to house his valuable machinery. Result—a larger wear and tear on machinery in one year, than should have been in four with proper care. Then came on the era of hard times all over the country, and the consequent low price for wheat. Closely upon the heels of this era, came the giant monopoly system of handling wheat, that robbed the farmer of his legitimate share of the profits for raising the wheat. Up to this time the farmer had stuck faithfully to his text and was trying vainly to make his wheat crop pay for every thing he consumed, while making his crop pay his notes and support himself and family during the long winter months, when he was necessarily idle. It was not until the giant monopoly forced him to the conclusion that he began to realize the folly of his course, and to see that he must adopt some other plan, if he would succeed. Then we began to see more cows, more hogs, more poultry and more colts. When we take a retrospective view of the early methods pursued, the only wonder is, that the country survived the effects of the system universally pursued, and we are forced to the conclusion, that we owe it to the wonderful capacity of our soil, that we were not totally wrecked. Wheat was the only money crop thought of, and it was supposed that wheat would pay the whole expenses on the farm during the summer time, support a large family in comparative idleness during the long winter months, and make one independently rich besides. This was found to be a serious mistake, and men began to see that they must come as near making the farm raise all of the provisions needed, as it was possible for it to do, and pay the expenses of the wheat crop besides, thus making the wheat crop come pretty near being all profit, then, and not till then did the dawn of prosperity begin. The cow was brought to the front, and right nobly has she performed her work. Men not only got the idea that they must have the cow to help in the development of the great resources of the country, but the idea obtained, that the very best cows must be had. The native scrub would not do, and as a result, we see a representative of almost every breed of cows known, and the demand is for good cows. The idea has not obtained that we must abandon wheat entirely, but the idea that one can, with the aid of good stock, raise as much wheat as he has been doing on about half the land he has been using, is gaining ground and is becoming a settled fact. It has been proved in the history of the country, that it will not pay to raise wheat alone. It is now being proved that, by farming properly as much money or more can be made on a Red River Valley farm as on any in the United States. But let no one make a mistake in the matter. It is one that requires as much brains, business capacity and good management as any business on earth, and if one thinks he can go into stock as he would go fishing, simply buy anything with hide and hair on, with no more care or forethought than he would bait his hook and throw it into the water, he is very liable to be bitterly mistaken. There are cows that will not pay for their keeping—such are very dear at any price. There are cows that will make two pounds of butter a day and upwards, and furnish milk enough to raise a good calf besides. Such cows are not dear at any reasonable price. Better to try such a cow at $200 than to take the former as a gift, and keep her. The rate at which good cows have been brought into the country the past year, shows that the one-crop idea is getting played out, and will soon be wholly abandoned, for the safe and sure plan of diversified husbandry.

WILL IT PAY?

An English farmer figures his profits on his dairy at 8 per cent. When we consider the greater cost of land, and hay and grain and everything necessary to conduct the business in England we can easily figure out how we could double that percentage in the Red River Valley where land and hay and grain are so cheap and so cheaply raised. Our markets are equal to those in which this English farmer sold his dairy products. Our hay can be procured for the labor of cutting, our land is at present the cheapest on earth for so fertile a soil as we have, and since we got into the habit of sinking artesian wells, the water procured through them is the very best that could be had, and especially adapted to dairy purposes. Our English farmer reported a loss from disease and death equal to 20 per cent of his whole herd. Here is another proof of vantage for the Red River Valley farmer, for in our healthy climate we are subject to very few losses by disease, not one tenth part of that sustained by our English friend. To sum the whole matter we can say that if our English friend can make a profit of 8 per cent, the Red River Valley Farmer upon the same capital invested could reap 20 per cent. by adopting the same methods.

[illegible] to loan on a good farm. No bonus [illegible]

It seems to be now a settled fact that there will be no extra session of the Legislature called unless some new demand arises that should be deemed a sufficient cause. There is a subject of great importance to the dairy interests of the State that should be brought before the next one, i. e. the manufacture of butterine and oleomargarine. This matter was brought up at the last session and received a little attention, but not enough. The manufacture of bogus butter, while it cannot be prevented by law, could and should be so hampered as to render it impossible to compete with genuine butter in the market. No one wishes to eat the vile stuff if he knows it and it has to be sold disguised as butter, if at all, to the consumer. A law should be made requiring the maker to stamp its name on every roll, print, or in whatever way the stuff is put up, in such a manner as that when offered to the consumer the name should appear plain and legible upon the stuff, so that the buyer may know that it is bogus, also every tub, firkin, or package should be so plainly marked that no hoops or any other device could cover up the brand of Cain. Then let a good stiff tax be placed upon its manufacture. Furthermore, oblige every landlord, boarding house keeper, restaurant or any other man, offering it upon his table to inform his guests that he sets up bogus butter for his guests. Why, if a man should go to a hotel to dinner, should put up a twenty dollar bill to pay for it and receive in the change a lot of counterfeit money, he would raise no end of a howl, but let the landlord pass a lot of counterfeit butter on him and THAT is all right. But is it all right? Have we not as much right to demand genuine, unadulterated butter for good money as to demand good money in change? To give bogus butter for good money is as bad as to give counterfeit change, and a great deal meaner and smaller, as the latter is more easy to detect than the former. Let as severe a law as can be made be placed upon our statutes and then and not till then can the dairyman be protected in his rights.

Duluth Tribune: "Senator Comstock of Moorhead has changed front and now advocates an extra session. He gives the tax discussion as his reason."—Fergus Falls Journal. Alas, too late. Beg your pardon, gentlemen, he has done nothing of the kind. He has maintained all along that the demand for greater representation was not a sufficient reason for incurring the expense of an extra session, and he has not changed front on the question, but he has said that the tax title business furnishes the only good reason why the Legislature should be convened. There is nothing two-sided about Senator Comstock, who is one of the ablest statesmen in the North West to-day.

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss In Probate Court. Special term, Nov. 25, 1885.

In the matter of the guardianship of Edward D. Schraeder, an Inebriate. Mary Schraeder of the city of Crookston in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, having been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Edward D. Schraeder an Inebriate, of the city of Crookston, in said county, and having made and filed in said Probate Court a schedule of all the property belonging to the estate of said Edward D. Schraeder.

It is ordered, that the time and place when and where the Probate Judge of said county will hear, examine and allow claims against the estate of said Edward D. Schraeder which have vested at and prior to the appointment of said guardian, be on Monday the 7th day of November 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Probate office, in the city of Crookston, in said county, and that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate; at the expiration of which time, every person having claims not presented to said court, shall be forever barred from recovering such demand, or from setting off the same in any action whatever.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served upon the next of kin of said Edward D. Schraeder, by posting it in four public places in said county, and a publication thereof for a period of four weeks in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 25th day of November 1885. By the Court,

{SEAL} ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[82-85] Judge of Probate.

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Cout of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court. Special term. Nov. 23d 1885.

In the matter of the guardianship of Pierre A. Dufour, Insane. Margaret M. Dufour of the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, having been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Pierre A. Dufour, an insane person, of the city of Crookston in said county, and having made and filed in said Probate Court a schedule of all the property belonging to the estate of said Pierre A. Dufour.

It is ordered, that the time and place when and where the Probate Judge of said county will hear, examine and allow claims against the estate of said Pierre A. Dufour which have vested at and prior to the appointment of said guardian, be on Monday the 7th day of June 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate office, in the city of Crookston in said county, and that six months from the date thereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate; at the expiration of which time, every person having claims not presented to said court, shall be forever barred from recovering such demand, or from setting off the same in any action whatever.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served upon the next of kin of said Pierre A. Dufour by posting it in four public places in said county, and a publication thereof for a period of four weeks in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 23d day of November 1885. By the Court.

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[82-85] Judge of Probate.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 20th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 9th, 1886, viz: SAM OLSON, Pre. D. S. No. 9,408, for the se¼ S. 26, T. 148, n., R. 45, w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knud Berg, Louis Anderson, Andrew Hammer and Sven Roner, Fertile, P. O., Polk Co., Minn.

[82-87] JOHN FROMD, Register.
D. H. Fisk, Att'y, Ada, Minn.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS' CELEBRATED

HUBERT.

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

[illegible] County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 3.

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangements as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year, subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support, yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.50.

STOP.

Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents, or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [23-tf]

Taken Up.

About Oct. 15th, in the town of Russia, four calves ranging from three to five months old, two red bull calves with white spots and two red heifer calves with white spots. They have been around my place from about Sept. 1st. The owner can recover them by proving property and paying expenses.

[31-33] G. P. Haug, Crookston, P. O.

Seely's Exchange.

Notwithstanding times are somewhat slack, Seely's Place still keeps up with the times. The choicest summer drinks always on hand, a nice bowl of soup for lunch, and the best lemonade in the city always on deck. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place north west of Chicago. [11-tf]

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added, 15 cents, if sent outside of the county.

PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
[illegible]	9,182,644
American	1,801,619
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters [illegible]	3,609,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phoenix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,989
[illegible]	1,101,876
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon [illegible] written correctly and [illegible] adjusted promptly. [illegible]

Taken Up.

Came to my place in the town of Lowell, about Nov. 8th, a young black [illegible] with white [illegible]. The owner is requested to call and pay charges, and take him away. [illegible] Nils Woodstrom.

Wanted!

[illegible]

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

DAILY 1886! WEEKLY

SUNDAY.

THE REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER OF THE

GOLDEN NORTHWEST

It distinctly represents DEMOCRATIC IDEAS, LIVE ISSUES and ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT, and in the interest of the latter it is firmly in favor of the

REDUCTION OF THE WAR TAXES

As levied on the labor of the country by the present iniquitous tariff.

It will fight Monopolies.

It will fight Intolerance.

It will fight Illiberalism.

It will fight Malefaction in whatever party found.

While it is Democratic to the back-bone, it is broad and liberal in its political views and tolerant toward those who differ from it in opinion, and is an especial representative of the non-office holding and non-office seeking people.

It is not an organ, except of MORAL FORCES and LIVING IDEAS. It will stand manfully by President CLEVELAND in his struggle to restore honesty to the Government service, and in his declared war upon party bossism and the rule of partisan cliques.

As a Newspaper, the GLOBE shall not be excelled in either the East or the West. It is a member of the Western Press Association and has the exclusive franchise for this territory of the United Press Association. Besides, it participates in all the news advantages of the New York Press Association and the leading News Associations of Europe and other countries. It has its own leased telegraph wire to Chicago and the Eastern cities, and maintains a corps of correspondents representing every important city and town in the Northwest, and to this list of active news-gatherers it is constantly adding.

The management of THE GLOBE is always alert for that which will instruct and amuse, and promptly avails itself of every new and novel feature suggested by the brightest and most aggressive American journals. The attractive illustrated articles, racily written, the choice daily stories, the charming social chat, the valuable labor department, the crisp relation of local events, the ably edited farmer's department, which aid in making the GLOBE the brightest and breeziest of Family Papers, are all evidences of this.

A SAMPLE COPY of the GLOBE speaks for itself, and secures a subscriber every time it is shown. The WEEKLY GLOBE,

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR.

The remainder of the year 1885 free to $1.00 subscribers. Address

LEWIS BAKER,
St. Paul, Minn.

Sunday Globe, $2.00. Daily Globe, $8.00.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 26th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Berkholtz, mortgagor, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 605, 606 and 607, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and three dollars and thirty-five cents, ($403.35,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 8th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, the lawful fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated Nov. 18th, 1885.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [31-36]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 31st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 16th, 1885, viz: IVER J. INGEBRIGTSON, H'd No. [illegible], for the [illegible] T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Anders O. [illegible], [illegible] Aldal, and Knud Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., [illegible]

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. [illegible], 1885, viz: [illegible] for the [illegible]. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph [illegible], Dominique Leblanc and [illegible], all of [illegible], Polk Co., Minn.

JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. [illegible], 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before [illegible] at Crookston, Minn., [illegible]. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John [illegible] Johnson, [illegible], all of [illegible] Polk Co. [illegible]

[27-32] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armine Hubert, his wife, mortgagors, to The Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 238 and 239, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and forty-eight and 58-100 dollars, ($648.58-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said Trustees of Beloit College elect to declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-five (35,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William H. Dugdale and Ellen Dugdale his wife, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of February A. D. 1883, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 322 to 323 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twenty and 57-100 dollars ($320.57-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section seventeen (17,) Township one hundred and forty-nine (149) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing eighty (80) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ferdinand Meunier, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 19th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of February A. D. 1883, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 211 to 213, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 60-100 dollars ($475.60-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the east half (e½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) all of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 29th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 11th, 1885, viz: HENRY O. HENDRICKSON, H'd No. 32,360, for the [illegible] T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible], Ole P. Johnson, [illegible] Valley, A. Halvorson, Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. [illegible], 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on [illegible], viz: ANTON [illegible], for the [illegible]. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Olmer, Peter [illegible], John [illegible], all of [illegible], Polk Co., Minn.

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Callice Carlton mortgagor, to The Board of Trustees of Beloit College, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 334 and 335 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and thirty-three and 92-100 dollars, ($533.92-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Board of Trustees of Beloit College elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Martel and Mary Martel, his wife, mortgagors, to Martha J. Remmey, mortgagee, dated the 4th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January A. D. 1883, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on pages 71, 72 and 73, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-four and 77-100 dollars ($594.77-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said Martha J. Remmey elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 22d, 1885.

MARTHA J. REMMEY,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication October 29th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by David Marcheldon, mortgagor, to N. P. Hall, mortgagee, dated the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of April A. D. 1882, at 11:50 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 314, 315 and 316, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and ninety-five and 18-100 dollars ($595.18-100,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. P. Hall elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 12th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the amount paid necessary for taxes by said mortgagee, and interest thereon, also fifty dollars attorney's fees, being the lawful fees for attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated October 24th, 1885.

N. P. HALL,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [27-32]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 5th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by William Smith to William H. Gilbert, bearing date the first day of December A. D. 1883, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of December A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 303, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-four and 70-100 dollars ($194.70-100,) and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range number forty-eight (48) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on Friday the 18th day of December A. D. 1885, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated November [illegible], A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT,
Mortgagee.
[illegible] Att'y, Warren, Minn.

H. S. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

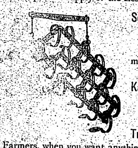
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

WM. DUNN. A. D. THOMSON.

DUNN & THOMSON,

Grain, Commission and Shipping Merchants,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments. Correspondence Solicited.

Correspondents:—WM. DUNN & CO. Chicago. A. D. Thomson & CO., Montreal.

CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - - - - - $135,000.00.

LENHAM ELEVATOR CO.

(INCORPORATED,)

WAREHOUSEMEN AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DULUTH, MINN.

Everybody ship WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and other Grain to them.

Liberal Cash Advances Made on Consignments.

Good grades and prices invariably received.

OPTIONS BOUGHT, SOLD AND GUARANTEED, IN DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Country Shippers will find this house alive to their interests.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us,

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor,

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes, which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL. No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 20 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	6 59 p m
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 50 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 33 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 03 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 21 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 27 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 "
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Jc.	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 25 } D
1 25	Arvilla	2 25
1 48 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 03 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 10 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For terms, &c., apply to or address

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
[illegible] Crookston, Minn.
[illegible]

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1,50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 10, 1885. NO. 33

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	[illegible]	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	10 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	22 50	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 75	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	[illegible]	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	[illegible]	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

The Ada Convention.

From the Ada Index, we learn the result of the recent convention held at that place to determine whether the "Injuns" should all be planted on the White Earth Reservation or not. Fifty-one delegates were present, from Becker, Hubbard, Norman and Polk Counties, and after a lively discussion the following Memorial to Congress was unanimously adopted:

Your memorialists, the people residing in the Counties of Polk, Norman, Becker and Hubbard, each contiguous to the White Earth Indian Reservation by their delegates in convention assembled, at Ada, Norman County, Minn., on Dec. 1, 1885, do hereby respectfully represent: That there are now 6198 Chippewa Indians on the Leech Lake, Mille Lac, Red Lake, Winnebagoshish and White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota. That the White Earth Indian Reservation, proper contains 1,091,923 acres, mostly the best agricultural lands in the state of Minnesota. That the area of the Leech Lake reservation is 94,440 acres. That the area of the Mille Lac Indian reservation is 61,414 acres. That the area of the Red Lake Indian reservation is 3,200,000 acres. That the area of the Winnebagoshish reservation is 320,000 acres that the lands in the said Leech Lake Mille Lac and Winnebagoshish reservations are mostly unfit for agriculture and valuable only for the pine that grows thereon and that not more than 120,000 of said Chippewa Indians live on the said White Earth reservation and that 4498 of said Chippewa Indians are living a nomadic life in bands on the other named reservations, under different chiefs and although called Chippewas they are in fact foreign to each other and might properly be called Leech Lake, Mille Lac, Red Lake and Winnebagoshish Indians; that the Indians on White Earth reservation are cultivating not more than three townships out of the vast amount of agricultural land contained in said reservation and they are willing to sell the great part of said reservation to the United States to be opened for settlement. That a scheme is on foot to take the Indians from the Leech Lake, Mille Lac, Red Lake and Winnebagoshish reservations and place them on the said White Earth reservation. That the said project or scheme is impracticable and unjust, not only to the citizens of the United States but also to the Indians living on the White Earth reservation for that it will place a vast quantity of rich agricultural land virtually forever out of market and the Indians who live on said Leech Lake, Mille Lac, Red Lake and Winnebagoshish reservations will never submit to settling down and resign their trapping and hunting which is their principal ocupation where they are now, but on the contrary they will be a source of trouble to not only the Indians now on the White Earth reservation, but they will prey upon and make trouble with the citizens living in the counties adjacent and bordering on the White Earth reservation in case of such removal, that the citizens of Northern and Western Minnesota are against the placing of any more Indians on the said White Earth reservation. Your memorialists therefore most earnestly appeal to your honorable body to prevent any removal of the said Indians and request that measures be taken by the government to purchase such lands of the White Earth Indians as are good for agricultural purposes which the said Indians do not need for their welfare.

Resolved, that the copy of the memorial to Congress which has been adopted by the convention to be delivered to the Hon. Chas. [illegible] to be by him presented to the Legislature in case an extra session be called this winter.

Resolved, that the memorial to Congress of the United States, which has been adopted by the convention, be delivered to the Hon. Knute Nelson to be by him presented to Congress this winter.

Bogus Butter.

It is claimed by the manufacturers of butterine that they cannot be prevented by law from making their infernal stuff because pure lard and pure tallow has been pronounced healthy. It is possible, but how are we to know that pure materials are always used? We know that those who make the stuff will brand the packages to suit their buyers, call it "creamery," "best dairy" or anything else you like. This is a palpable cheat and a fraud and the manufacturers know it and since they show this willingness to cheat in this respect how can we trust them to be honest in the kind of ingredients they use? Animals die in great numbers every year of cholera and other diseases and what is to prevent these manufacturers obtaining these carcasses and working them up into "first-class butter?" Certainly not their "honesty!" It has been more than hinted that they do so obtain a great deal of their so-called "pure lard" and this suspicion is so well grounded that but few would eat the vile stuff if they knew it, and if it is true that the manufature of the stuff can not be stopped by law then the law should regulate the manufacters so effectually that it could not be offerred under any other name save its own. Make it a penal offence, also attach a heavy fine, said fine to go to the person who gives information which leads to the detection of the offender, thus raising a powerful weapon against the infernal business. Then tax the business to the utmost limit. Cause all packages marketed to be plainly branded, under a heavy penalty. Oblige all who cater to the needs of the hungry public to inform their customers that they use the stuff on their tables, attaching a heavy penalty in case they "forget" to do so. It may be possible that the law is powerless to eradicate this crying evil but we firmly believe that the law is able to give it a mighty black eye if the people will insist upon giving it a good healthy try.

A dweller in the Keystone State, a farmer near Warren, writes to inquire our opinion as to the advisability of his coming to Minnesota. We never advise anybody on that question. We have done it before now but have noticed that everybody don't see with our eyes, consequently some might be disappointed in some things that we natives take as a matter of course. Our friend says that he is a young man, just married a few months and has saved up his earnings as a farm hand until he has enough to enable him to come to Minnesota and have about $1,500 cash left and his wife has $600 that she had saved up before their marriage. One thing impresses us very favorably in the outset, and that is the habit of saving their earnings carefully, which they have both acquired, will be a valuable one to them wherever they may locate and we can hardly get too many of that class of people among us. He further says that they are both thoroughly acquainted with farm life and work and are anxious to find some locality where their little means will secure them a good farm, an ox team, a cow or two and an opportunity to obtain a competence by hard work and economy. Well, now, we should say, if we ever advised anybody to come here that is just the kind of people we should try to induce to come, but as we have gone out of the advising business we can only tell him a little of what can be done and let him decide for himself. Government claims, yet to be had, as a rule, are too far from railway to be desirable, but plenty of land, eligible to good markets, can be had for from $[illegible] to $[illegible] an acre. Railroad lands from $3 to $[illegible] on [illegible] years time at 7 per cent. with a rebate of $3 per acre for cropping on an amount equal to three fourths of the land purchased. The land will produce from 15 to 20 bushels of wheat per acre and can be made by proper cultivation to do very much better. All small grains and vegetables do exceedingly well. Heretofore wheat has been the chief staple production but it has been found that dairying will pay as well and more attention is being paid to that industry. Wheat will bring in this market from 60 to 90 cents, although it has been lower and it has been higher. For a year or two there has been no good market for oats. Barley brings from 35 to 60 cents. But little corn has been raised. Hogs are readily fattened on barley and peas. Groceries, clothing and such things are as cheap here as at many places east. Horses can be bought for from $200 to $500 per span. Oxen are not very generally used but can be had at reasonable figures. [illegible] schools abundant and good. [illegible] we think our [illegible] when we consider the [illegible] improvement we have made in Crookston within a decade and we have very many. The city of Crookston, not ten years old, contains about 5,000 inhabitants, nice graded streets with good wide sidewalks, has eight churches, a large main school building, costing about $25,000 and three ward school houses, lumber and flouring mills, two National Banks and a large number of business houses too numerous to mention, is the county seat of Polk County and the supply depot for a large tract of country. Has one railroad north and south and one west and good prospects for another at an early day. Has a mayor and common council, uses electric lights and is putting on metropolitan airs at a rapid rate. While farming is the chief industry, manufactories have been established and more will be as the times demand. Of course we have our drawbacks to contend against but the most serious of these are such that time will effect a cure. Men do not become millionaires here all of a sudden but by good, steady hard work, good management and economy they do acquire a competency in a short time. We know of some who come without a cent of money to start with to-day are well to do and we know of some who come with comparatively a good start who are to-day not worth a dollar—except what they owe. The majority of these latter cases are men who would never succeed anywhere for some cause or other inherent in themselves. No one who is industrious honest and economical need fear disaster, as that is the very material the country needs to develope its wonderful resources and make it the richest country on earth. We think we have fully answered the questions and will only add that we shall be pleased to give our friend or anyone all the aid in our power at any time and in any manner.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or,
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. YVERNAULT
DEALER IN
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

City Meat Market
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
[illegible] POULTRY, GAME, &c.
We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.
Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.
FRANK JEROME,
[illegible]

THE INDEPENDENT
The Largest, The Ablest, The Best
RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY
The most influential religious organ in the States.—Spectator, London, Eng.

THE INDEPENDENT is one of the best papers in the world. Its good points are many and striking. They have only to be stated to be appreciated; and for proof of our claims appeal may be taken to any of the fifty-two issues of the year. Any number of The Independent will show that its columns are marked by—

ABILITY, VARIETY AND INTEREST.—The great thinkers, the great story-writers, the great poets, men of the highest reputation in all departments of human knowledge, make up its list of contributors. Religion, philosophy, science, literature, art, travels, discoveries, stories, and all conceivable topics are embraced in the contents, and everybody, old or young, learned or unlearned, without regard to sex, employment or condition, will find something of special interest in every issue.

COMPREHENSIVENESS.—It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and political paper combined.

BREADTH, CANDOR, EARNESTNESS.—The Independent is tied to no denomination; it is the organ of no clique or party in state or church. It is free, therefore, to discuss all questions, and to speak its mind candidly. It is not swerved by fear or favor. It is a vigorous defender of the Evangelical faith, it preaches practical righteousness, and earnestly supports all moral reforms. All its columns—the advertising as well as the reading—are free from everything of doubtful or objectionable character. No matter what a persons religion, politics, or profession may be, if he desires to keep up with the times and know what the brightest minds are thinking of, the ablest pens are writing about, and what the world at large is doing—he should read the Independent.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Three months	75
Four months	$1 00
Six months	1 50
One year	3 00
Two years	5 00
Five years	10 00

Can any one make a better investment of $2.00 to $3.00 than one which will pay

52 dividends during the year?

EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEWSPAPER. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of The Independent is to send 20 cents for a "TRIAL TRIP" of a month.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

The Independent's Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines, in connection with The Independent, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,
P. O. Box 2787, [25-52] New York

DULUTH
EVENING
HERALD
Representative Daily Newspaper of
Northern Minnesota.

Publishes the day dispatches of the Western Associated Press and aims to cover all topics of interest in this section.

The recent postal changes on the Northern Pacific Railroad gives access to all the country west of Duluth several hours ahead of any other daily paper. Invest 50 cents per month and receive the first news.

The Saturday Edition
OF THE
Evening Herald
Is an eight-page paper, filled with important news, a carefully prepared review of the Duluth market for the week, and a general department summary of all matters of interest, which makes it invaluable to all.

TERMS.
Daily .... 50 cts. per month.
Saturday Issue, only .... 30 cts. for 3 months.
Address
MILIE BUNNELL,
Ed. and Prop. Duluth, Minn.

The Sun.
The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.
Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.
The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.
No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.
Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.
Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:
DAILY, per Year (without Sunday) $6.00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday) .50
SUNDAY, per Year 1.00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 7.00
WEEKLY, per Year 1.00
Address, THE SUN, New York City.

F. G. Schmidt. D. D. Williams
SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,
[illegible] LOAN
[illegible]

REMOVAL
Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.
Call and Look Us Over!
Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF JEWELRY
For 30 Days Only!
TO MAKE ROOM FOR A
Holiday Stock.
Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember that it will last but 30 days.
Main Street,
Opposite Merchants' Nat'l Bank. C. H SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out a Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!
D. Buchanan,
ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECND AND ROBERT STS.

Removal. Removal!
THE
New York Store
Having taken possession of its New Quarters, Fournet's Block, corner of Broadway and Robert street, desires to return thanks for a liberal patronage in the past and to call attention to its
MAMMOTH STOCK,
Now greater than ever. Especial attention is called to a fine line of [illegible]
Minneapolis Blakets, Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Flannels, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
CALL AND SEE ME AT THE NEW YOR STORE
Geo G. Macdonell

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street. Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN
Will attend to all professionale alls promptly

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY.
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted
1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,
For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published
Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."
A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIVE PICTURES painted as only
JOHN B. GOUGH
can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.
WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, *now is your time to make money*, and at the same time *circulate a thoroughly first-class book*. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED [illegible]
The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.
Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

The Leaders of them All. We Lead and Never Follow.

Berthiaume Brothers,

THE JEWELERS,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Leaders in Low Prices. Leaders in Fine Goods.
Leaders in Quantity and Variety.

Why Buy Now?

Because we have the largest and most complete stock of Diamonds, Solid Gold Watches, Gold Filled Watches, Silver Watches, Silverware, Clocks, and an endless variety of Jewelry of all kinds; in fact our stock is Larger than can be found in any Jewelry Store in the Northwest. We can and will sell any article of Jewelry for personal wear or for presents.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME TO BUY,

And a call to our establishment will Force Unwilling Purchasers to Buy.

Goods sent C. O. D. to intending buyers with privilege of inspection, on paying express charges both ways. Remember the name and place,

BERTHIAUME BRO'S, Robert St., Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 10.

'ROUND HOME.

Remember the poor; send them to the C. O. D. Clothing House.

Dr. A. Nelson is up on business before the District Court.

E. V. Hauser and wife have gone to Minneapolis, on a visit of a fortnight.

The term of court causes a good deal of interest, somehow.

Charlie McAvoy put in an appearance with the first of the week. Charlie has been away sometime.

Holiday novelties in endless variety. C. O. D. Clothing House.

Christmas-trees begin to arrive. We have seen some very choice ones brought in.

The Ball given in Erriesson's Hall last Frday evening, was a grand succes and was highly enjoyed by all who attended.

Al. Kaiser, the genial editor of the Thirteen Towns, is serving his county as a juryman during this term of court.

Special discount sale on fine overcoats after Dec. 7th. Come in and secure a bargain. C. O. D. Clothing House.

The Oyster Bay restaurant is doing a good business. When you want a nice oyster stew call in. Two doors north of Commercial.

Winter put on a pair of roller skates on Friday and met with the usual fate of the beginner—i. e. it dropped suddenly.

Several well equipped teams and a large force of men started for the lumber woods last Friday.

Mayor Montague is now located in his new and elegantly furnished office in the Fournet Block.

John R. McKinnon told us in confidence that—since last Wednesday—McKinnon Bros. are selling cutters cheaper than you can steal them.

And now it is John R. McKinnon who is smiling softly all because of the advent of a little Miss on Wednesday last. Mother and daughter doing nicely.

Fine Alaska seal caps, $5.00. C. O. D. Clothing House.

Among the patents recently granted is found a patent for a ditching machine to Mr. F. X. Le May, of Crookston.

There is rumor of a new road to be built from Minneapolis, via Valley City, (and San Francisco, in 1786) to Crookston. When this new [illegible] [illegible], we shall expect [illegible] [illegible] day [illegible].

Capt. Vanstrum, the sprightly young sheriff of Kittson County, may be seen at the court room these days, attending to his official duties in a prompt and gentlemanly manner. Kittson County has the right man in the right place.

It is pretty near time to wake up to the fact that Christmas is at hand. The JOURNAL columns will tell you where to go to purchase your Christmas gifts. The leading dealers always advertise their wares.

Lookout for our grand display opening Dec. 21st 1885. C. O. D. Clothing House.

The excuse that the friends of President Cleveland offer for his neglect to attend the funeral of Vice-President Hendricks is, to say the least, slightly gauzy. The idea that he could not go for fear that a rail road accident might deprive the Nation of its Head is very thin.

Berthiume Bro's have just received $5000 worth of diamonds.

It will be remembered that Miller, the murderer of the Snell family, on the gallows accused Henry Rutherford of being an accomplice. A number of the nearest neighbors of Rutherford have made affidavits which throw discredit upon Miller's dying statements and go far towards exonerating Rutherford.

Crookston Lodge, No. 141 A. F. & A. M. have just had some neat invitations to their opening exercises, upon the occasion of the dedication of their new Masonic temple, printed at the JOURNAL job rooms. The event will occur on Christmas Eve, Dec. 31st, 1885 and will be the grandest affair of the season. The Masons never do things by halves.

Remember our Christmas charity and send the people to the C. O. D. Clothing House.

We have received Vol. I. of "Grant's Memoirs," delivered by the agent W. H. Jennings. The book is well bound, printed on the best of book paper and well printed, and is a work to be highly prized by all. Every family should have a copy of this work. Mr. J. says that he has sold a large number in this city.

The fair and sociable at the land office building last Thursday evening was a grand success both financially and socially, it being well attended by both young and old, who seemed to enjoy themselves. Great credit is due the ladies of the Presbyterian Church for the excellent manner in which supper was served to which ample justice was done by those who attended.

We extend a special invitation to the ladies while doing their Holiday shopping to examine our line of suitable Christmas presents for gentlemen. C. O. D. Clothing House.

Herb's Branch is a whole tree—Christmas tree—loaded down. We dare not tell you how many tons of Christmas goods Herb has, because we would not be believed, it is so incredible, and then they are being taken so fast they will all be gone in a few days. Sunshine on an April snowbank is no comparison to the way these things do go off!

Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, finest in the Northwest at the C. O. D. Clothing House.

John Dowling returned from below on Tuesday. He says that police officer Malone did not get the credit he deserved in capturing Mitchell, the desperado, a few days since. He says Malone did the business while the balance of the police stood by and sucked their thumbs. Officer Malone is a brother to Mrs. W. C. Kopps, (formerly Miss Lizzie Malone) well known in our city.

St. Hilaireities.

From the Spectator.

A nice rink on the river is talked.—Joe Irwin will do a barberous business next the bank.—Mrs. W. H. Welch expects to spend the winter at her old home in Vermont.—A. C. Rhinehart expects his family from New York shortly.—Darling & Welch have purchased a 60 bushel per hour feed mill. They anticipate a rushing business.—W. C. Wood is boring a well for them.

Christmas candies, confectionaries, toys and everything needed to fill a stocking or load down a Christmas tree at the Second street bakery. Toys of all kinds adapted to hanging on the beautiful Christmas tree with the business end all ready to catch on. Don't fail to call and see our elegant stock of Christmas goods. Crawford & Son, Second Street Bakery.

As we intimated in last issue, the Warren Sheaf has been sold to A. J. Clark, of the Stephen Leader. Mr. Clark is a newspaper man of long experience and will give the Warrenites a good paper. Mr. Edwards was one of the best in the business and we are sorry to see him depart. He has not announced what he intends to do in the future.

The Crookston Roller mills have shut down, it is said, for lack of wheat. Well, there is wheat enough in the county, gentlemen, and all you've got to do is to bid up. Farmers can't afford to raise wheat for nothing and are willing to sell for a fair price. We think you could get enough to run you night and day for 80 cents, and wheat is worth that to grind. Will you offer it?

Gilbert Dumas, the Main street shoemaker, finds all that he can do in his business of attending to the soles of humanity. If your understanding is defective go and consult Gilbert and let him put on new soles as a remedy for the old ones. He can do it in a [illegible] manner.

Tank Kee's lecture on "China and the Chinese," is illustrated by fine paintings, wonderful curiosities, magnificent costumes, gorgeous silken embroideries and splendid coverings. Later in the season the wonderful impersonator, G. Paul Smith, will appear, impersonating Mrs. Elisabeth Cady Stanton, John B. Gough, Suzan B. Anthony, Annie Dickinson and others.

Finest line of gentlemen's slipper in the city suitable for a Christmas present, at the C. O. D. Clothing House.

Well, well, well! If old Santa Claus hasn't just gone down Herb's chimney kersmack! and dumped his whole load of goods until Herb is that crazy he flies around just like a—flies around—no there's no "flies around" there this winter, but you ought to just see the goods that are around there just at this time o' the year! Herb's Branch.

Not long since THE JOURNAL alluded to a course of lectures that were to be given at the opera house this winter. We now have the pleasure to announce that the first of the course will be given at the opera house on Jan. 4th and 5th 1886, by Tank Kee, an educated Chinaman. His lectures are said to be very entertaining and instructive. Season tickets may now be had for the course.

Have You Seen

Berthiaume Bro's new stock of jewelry? They have everything desirable in their line, having just received a new and complete line of silverware, spoons, castors, vases, napkin rings, card receivers, ladies jewelry, in fact as full and complete line as you can find in any establishment in the whole Northwest. Now is the time to secure your Christmas goods.

Remember the poor and send them to us, C. O. D. Clothing House.

The Milton Nobles Comedy Company presented Phoenix to a small audience on Saturday evening. Mr. Nobles is a born comedian and did himself proud as "Carroll Graves." If we had any fault to find it would be that his articulation was not distinct enough, rendering it impossible to hear all he said in the back part of the hall. Max Fehrman as "Moses Solomon" was inimitable and brought the house down every time. The part of "Leslie Blackburn," the heavy villain was well taken by Frank E. Aiken, while Dollie Nobles left nothing to be desired in her presentation of "Sadie," the flower girl and "Effie Elmore," the actress. The Company go to Winnipeg and may stop on their return.

Good, warm, and serviceable boys and childrens suits from $3.00 up. C. O. D. Clothing House.

Dr. A. A. Just has gone to Detroit as a witness in the Dr. Stewart case.

The Band boys will give a grand ball on Christmas Eve. They desire a large attendance and a generous [illegible].

Christmas Charity.

"He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." It has been our object for some time to contribute in a substantial manner to the poor and needy of this city, and vicinity and in doing so, have concluded to pursue the following plan: We will furnish gratis to each and every poor, or needy family, their Christmas dinner, consisting of turkeys, chickens and the substantials therewith. It is our aim to dispense this charity where it properly belongs, and in view of that fact; beg of the Clergy and others, who feel interested in our object to send such persons to us and have them receive our gifts. We shall be prepared to dispose of the above, the day preceding Christmas, and trust that the people will have no hesitancy in coming forward, and receiving what we most heartily wish and give them. Should they have any delicacy in the matter, if our citizeens will but furnish us with the names of such poor or needy people, we will deliver our charity at their door.

Rosenthal & Wile, Proprietors,
C. O. D. One Price Clothing House.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for January is received, excelling even itself. It is the finest number we ever saw. It has two splendid steel-engravings, either worth the price of the number. Every mother will be in love with the one called "The Little Gardner," and every heart will beat sympathetically with "Homeless." The mammoth colored fashion-plate, engraved on steel, and colored by hand, is a marvel of beauty and taste. A colored pattern in Berlin-work is also given—a most exquisite affair, that would sell at retail for fifty cents. In addition, there are some fifty other illustrations, including several ver fine ones in an article on "Damascus." The stories, if possible, are better than ever. Two thrilling novelets are begun: "The Millionaire's Daughter," by Ann S. Stephens, and "The Cedar Swamp Mystery," by Jane G. Austin. "Under a Cloud," by Lucy H. Hooper, is also an unusually powerful tale. Besides these, there are stories by Frank Lee Benedict, by the author of "Josiah Allen's Wife," and nearly a dozen others, all original. The Work-Table department, with its patterns in embroidery and all kinds of fancy-work, is very full, and profusely illustrated. As we have often said before, every lady ought to take this magazine. The price is but Two Dollars a year, with liberal deductions to clubs. How the publisher can afford it so cheaply is a marvel, and can only be explained by its immense circulation. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for in good faith. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Look over our stock of Holiday goods before buying and save money. C. O. D. Clothing House.

Council Proceedings.

City Council met in regular session last night with six members present. President Fontaine in the chair; minutes of previous, regular and special meetings read and approved. After the usual preliminaries, the ordinance fixing the amount for auctioneers was passed, the substance of which, is that parties wishing to run an auction store, must pay a liscense of $100. and those wishing to sell stock, farm machinery or household goods, at auction, the parties auctioneering the same, must pay a liscense of $50. per anum. Liscense to begin on the first of May. Then the question of locating a wood and hay market was brought up, Alderman Bigham proposed Main St., south of Fletcher as a temporary market, when Alderman Terry came down on him like a thousand of brick, with Stuart & Lawrence's lumber yard to back him up; quite a lively discussion issued, which brought out a very instructive and highly entertaining speech from P. J. Lachapelle, in the course of his remarks he tried to show to the council that the centre of Crookston was over by the McDonald brick yard. Is it not strange that in a little thing like locating a hay and wood market, so many have an "ax to grind." A petition for a rebate of $25 per month on skating rink liscense to the band boys was read and on motion by Alderman Bigham, the same was allowed. A committee was appointed to investigate the claim of Mertell & Welsh against the city for injuries to a horse, after which council adjourned.

OFFICE OF CHIEF DEPUTY INSPECTOR,
Duluth, Dec. 6th, 1885.

H. E. Cooke, Crookston:

I am getting along pretty well considering the position I hold, which is a hard one to fill, and do justice, and at the same time, satisfy all concerned. We have a hard crop to grade, on account of smut, shrunken, bleached and frosted wheat. A large amount of the wheat in Northern Dakota and Minnesota is badly frosted and I would advise shippers to send that class of wheat to Minneapolis and have it sold by sample before warm weather sets in. Duluth is now getting to the front in good shape in the wheat business. The wheat in store here shows an increase of over 1,000,000 bushels during the past week, which I dare say is the largest increase of any wheat market in the United States during the same time. The general opinion among grain men here is that wheat is bound to be higher, but with the Minneapolis mills closed and nearly 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in sight, the prospects for a rise soon are not flattering. Receipts in the country will soon fall off, and after this month the visible supply will be apt to decrease and prices will be apt to stiffen, and if I were a farmer I would hang to my wheat for better prices or until the Sheriff called for it. With good crops in the Red River Valley next season I look upon it as one of the most prosperous years the Valley farmers have ever had for the reason that on account of the 40,000,000 bushels of wheat carried over from the crop of 1884, the effects of our wheat crop this year will not be felt until next summer, or about the time another crop comes around.

Respectfully,

JOHN SHELY.

Xmas goods, the best and cheapest at Hack & Gallasch'.

Wanted, at the Bee Hive, 1,000 bushels of oats and potatoes in trade.

Look over Hack & Gallasch' Xmas goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

The "Bee Hive," Hack & Gallasch' store, is the best and cheapest in the city.

A. C. Cowing and Robt. Houston have gone for a big deer hunt.

Oysters in every style at the Second Street Bakery.

K. D. Chase returned last week and "lit" right out again for Duluth.

M. R. Brown has returned from his trip as a delegate to the Farmers' Congress at Indianapolis.

Home made taffy at the Second Street Bakery. The choicest in the market. Sample it and be convinced.

Walsh & Bang have returned from the ranch. They have got those steers all hived for the winter. Next spring they will begin to purchase stock by the wholesale.

Do you wish to fill the little stocking for Christmas? Call and examine the fine stock of candies at the Second Street Bakery. Crawford & Son.

W. R. Edwards was called to Lincoln, Neb., last week by the illness of his brother.

It is doubtful whether Milton Nobles stops on his return from Winnipeg. This is to be regretted since his is one of the best companies on the road.

Fred Reyer has a very high respect for the business end of a mule—ever since he tried to shoe one of those gentle birds and got laid onto the dry dock for repairs.

Herb's Branch is loaded down with Christmas fruit. Life is too short and Christmas too near to tell all he has. You will have to go and see it to appreciate.

Wanted.

Situation wanted by a young man of steady habits and who is an experienced horseman, wants work in a livery stable, will work reasonable. Enquire at this office.

MARRIED

LANGTON—SCRIBNER.—At the Baptist parsonage, in Carman, on Nov. 25th, by the Rev. F. K. Roberts, MR. HENRY LANGTON to MISS MARY SCRIBNER, all of Polk County.

The above notice reached us last week too late for publication.

THE PEOPLE OF LABRADOR.

Their Homes and Occupations—Precarious Living Gained by Fishing and Sealing—Hard and Dangerous Mode of Life With But Few Enjoyments.

If environment moulds a people, then the Labradoreans should have strong traits. The climate, the unique features of the country, the undisputed supremacy of the sea, the isolation from the world—all their circumstances, indeed—are so strongly marked as to be irresistible. The population of the Canadian part of the coast—down to the boundary line at Blanc Sablon—is of French origin, Canadian and Acadian; the Newfoundland part of Labrador—the Strait of Belle Isle and the Atlantic coast—is inhabited by English-speaking people. Moravians and Esquimaux are found in the far North. The French Canadians consist of two classes; a part of them come here every spring to fish for the merchants, and return every fall to their families and small homesteads between Quebec and Gaspe; others live here permanently, own little isolated establishments, and fish on their own account. The Acadians have collected in two principal settlements, Esquimaux Point and Natashquan, where they have their schools, priests, churches, and some other features of village life.

I was fortunate in being storm-stayed at a few of these French Canadian homes, where I found how and then a person able to give me some account of the summer and winter life of the people. To begin with external and material things, the average home of Labrador generally consists of a rough board dwelling, with two rooms and a garret, a small dock and store-house for receiving, cleaning, curing, and storing fish, and two or three open fishing boats. All these buildings perch like anxious water-fowls on the bare rocks; they never impress me as homes, for they make for themselves no niche or place in the surface of the earth; you expect them to be washed or blown away at the next gale—as they sometimes are. For the sake of being near the fishing grounds these shelters are generally established on some outlying island offering a mooring or else a beach for the boats; they seem to be banished from the earth as far as possible seaward. They stand up gaunt, stark, naked in the gales, in the midst of a desert of sea and rocks.

In the best places there may be in a hollow a little sand, enriched with decaying fish, where a few turnips and cabbages manage to show themselves during a brief season. You get a gleam of hope and horror an beholding a guant scaffold about 18 feet high; but it is not a gallows for the ending of life, only a platform for keeping the frozen fish for dogmeat. The interior of these homes is not quite so distressing as these hard surroundings, for the human hand in-doors can make its mark, which is not always a clean one. The furniture, diet, costumes, are rough and common-place; but the people are courteous and kind, and they observe well their religious rites. Their isolation is such that they keep the run of time by marking the days of the week on the door-post. An exception to this dreariness is to be met here and there, at a light-house, or at the home of a merchant. I asked an intelligent fisherman how he could content himself in such a place.

"Well, sir, I expect we're fools to stay here. The worst of it is, our children are growing up as ignorant as we are—just like the dogs. Hardly any of us can read or write. Our houses are too far apart to get the children together for school, excepting at Esquimaux Point, Natashquan, and Mutton Bay. Then, too, we can't see the priest more than once or twice a year, and that's very inconvenient about dying, for pleurisy and consumption are very headstrong. And there's no doctor at all, nor any roots or herbs or medicines. We keep alive on pain-killer and salts that the traders sell. It's a hard life, and we don't live to be very old. We have to do all our own work—jack of all trades, you know. When we came here to live, my wife and I cut all the timber in the winter for building these houses, sawed it by hand in a pit, and in the spring rafted it down the river."

Sealing, one of the peculiar industries of Esquimaux Point and Natashquan, is the most venturesome occupation of the Labrador coast. Seals are taken in three ways—by hunting them along the bays and shores in boats or on the ice, by netting them as fish are taken, and by following them out to sea in vessels and killing them on the floes. I sometimes met a boat sailing about the islands and bays with two men aboard eagerly watching the water and the rocks for the harbor seals. Dressed in coats and skull-caps made of seal-skin, they often creep along the rocks with the motion of the seal, and decoy the animal by calling. Some of them have a trained dog.

"What is he good for in such work?" I inquired. "He can hardly be a retriever for an animal weighing hundreds of pounds."

"Yes, he is, sir; if seals are fat when killed, they float, but even if they are very poor it takes but little to float them. And the dog jumps off and catches them often before they sink, or he'll dive for them in shallow water. When they sink in deep water we often 'jig' them—haul them up with a fish-hook and line. Some seals dive when wounded, and swim off to sea; others turn to the shore and crawl up on a rock to die."

In the spring of the year they hunt seals on the ice when it drifts against the shores. Cape Bauld, Newfoundland, is a noted point for this kind of sealing. The floes coming from the northern seas strike on this cape and divide into two parts; one enters the Strait of Belle Isle, and the other goes southward along the coast of Newfoundland.

The people told me that hundreds of hunters come there in March with dog-sleds from the settlements about Hare Bay, etc. Each gang of men brings a skiff, provisions, etc., and many camp in little huts, and remain till the 8th or 10th of May. They keep a constant watch over the drifting fields of ice. When seals are discovered on a floe touching the shore or near it, the men put off to it in their skiff, haul the boat upon the ice and then go about clubbing the seals. They soon return to the shore with blubber and hides, which they bury under snow for keeping until a trading schooner calls. Sometimes the wind or the current suddenly loosens the ice and carries it out to sea and the sport is then quite perilous. The netting of seals is not unlike the taking of fish in nets. A strong net may be moored off a favorable point or in a channel, or several nets are combined and moored to form a kind of pound. At La Tabatiere Cape Mecatina, a noted resort of seals, the combination of net measures about seven hundred fathoms. When seals are abundant, several hundreds and even thousands were taken there in a season. In a favorable cove a net may be sunk on the bottom until the seals enter; then it is raised with a windlass to close the entrance, and the men in the boats row about the bay and drive the seals into the meshes.

The ocean sealing is the most costly and productive method. Powerful steamers, built expressly for this work, and manned by 200 to 300 men, are sent out every year from St. John's, Newfoundland, and Dundee, Scotland. The sealing fleet of Esquimaux Point and Natashquan numbers about forty small schooners. In 1881 they took 30,000 seals, but in 1882 only 3,000. The strength of these vessels is remarkable. The one I saw building at Esquimaux Point had timbers 12 inches square laid in solid, and bolted one to the other, and the bow was a mass of beams and braces. The oil is tried out in furnaces along the beach; the hides are sent to London for tanning.

The social season of Labrador is the winter. There is no fishing then to keep people at home; cutting wood and a little hunting are the only occupations. Winter lasts about eight months; when the channels among the islands and the bays are frozen over, dog teams can run up and down the coast for 300 miles—from Mingan to Bonne Esperance. People then go visiting; they carry no provisions, for everybody keeps open house, and the little cabins are often packed with people and dogs. The winter homes, as a rule, are back some miles from the coast, where wood is handy. Several families who fish at Whale Head live on a swamp in winter, where the tread of a man along the street shakes every house. The Abbe Ferland says that in his time—about fifty years ago—the hospitality of the coast was such that the people on going away from home used to leave food, and sometimes even money, on the table, and the doors unlocked, that needy travelers might enter and help themselves. But the advent of more travelers in these days has led to more caution and less generosity.

It is not surprising to find all seamen superstitious; the irresistible and whimsical forces of the ocean must appear to them supernatural, and their changing fortunes must often seem the result of some unfathomable mystery. Could events so supernatural as those told by the Ancient Mariner be so appropriate to a landsman. These fishermen are not behind other sea-faring men in either the number of their superstitions or the faith they repose in them. But Labrador, in time, will doubtless produce more astonishing results in this regard; for what other region on earth offers such elemental powers, such weird scenes, such impressive hardships and horrors? Here is a region without a mile of road in 3,000 miles of coast; I never elsewhere appreciated a wheel and a horseshoe. Some of these people have no idea of the shape and size of a cow or a horse, and they flee like hares at the coming of a stranger. I have stated elsewhere that lawlessness often prevails, and that those who are in need do not hesitate to break open stores and help themselves. But their most astonishing traits are laziness and improvidence here in sight of heart-rending hardship and want. Labrador, however, was formerly a sea of plenty; fishing, sealing, trapping, gave even the indolent a sure, though a miserable living. In a few weeks the average man could catch fish enough to exchange with traders for the necessaries of life. This enabled him to idle away three-fourths of the year, and relieved him of any sense of responsibility. But now fish, oil and fur are no longer so abundant. The average family spends about $100 per year to get only the absolute necessities of life; and yet the government is obliged, very often, to distribute flour and pork to prevent actual starvation; and it offers free passage and work to those who will leave the coast. The lazy depend upon the industrious, the provisions are shared, and if navigation is tardy, the first sail is watched for in the spring with eagerness.—C. H. Farnham, in Harper's Magazine for October.

She Found Pietro.

A few days ago there arrived Miss Holga Gerberora from Sabine, a small village in Austria. She carried a small bundle of clothing, and could not speak English. Her face was wan and pale but she was very pretty. She was a finely formed, stalwart young woman, and attracted considerable attention at the depot. When spoken to she produced a card bearing the inscription:

"J. H. Leamer, book-keeper, First National Bank, Columbia, Pa., U. S. A."

She was at once taken in charge by a railroad official and conducted to the bank clerk, who explained that as an agent he received a cash deposit from a stalwart young Hungarian six weeks ago, in payment for a ticket for one passenger from Austria across the Atlantic to this town, and he had enclosed it as per directions, sent it by mail to Miss Holga in Austria, and had given her directions how to come written on the bank's note paper. The next step was to find the young lover who had sent so far for his bride. A messenger was sent to Chestnut Level, where he was employed in the ore mines. After considerable search among the foreign squatters scattered over a wide territory, Pietro Pollaca was found. He was brought to Columbia, where his bride was awaiting him at the residence of Mr. Detwiler. When the two lovers first met a touching scene followed as they clasped each other heartily in a warm embrace. A priest was sent for and the two were married at once. An interpreter was also present, and learned the girl's story as she simply told it:

"I got the letter with the money and ticket from Pietro. My parents did not want me to come away so far from home alone. I believed my lover to be true, and knew he would be waiting for me. I gathered what little clothing I could, and left home to face the world. At Bremen I was put on a steamer. I did not know any one. When I got to New York my money was all gone. They put me on a train and took me too far. Then they sent me back. I could understand no one. For nearly two days I had nothing to eat, and could not beg. O, I wondered whether I could find my Pietro. I thank God I did." The assembled bride wept with joy, and the assembled spectators promised that the young couple should be assisted in their new life.

UNDER THE GALLOWS.

Frightful Condemnation of a Mother by Her Son—What Does it Mean.

Not long ago a weeping mother called to bid good bye to her only son who was soon to be executed.

"Woman," he exclaimed in a momentary frenzy, "Woman, I would never have been here had you done your duty by me when I was young!"

This was a terrible parting! It horrified the spectators, it nearly crazed the conscience stricken mother.

One can scarcely overestimate the mother's influence in the moulding of the character of her offspring. But how often, oh, how often, do mothers seem to ignore this responsibility.

During a recent trip on the rail the writer made the acquaintance of Dr. A. J. Benedict, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., a person who has made a study of human development. Referring to the murderous tendency of the times, we asked that eminent man if the outlook was not discouraging?

"It looks so," he said, "but I fancy we have a cause and the remedy for such evils. In my professional career I have found by hard study that we have emerged from savagery by development of the nervous system and the intellectual life, and we return to savagery as we ignore the fact that without the solid, trustworthy nervous system, we cannot hope to save the race. Boys stuff dime novels, and the pistol is to them the only respectably glorious instrument to secure fame. Women read trashy literature and straightway try to murder their husbands and friends by poison. Business men yield to the tempter, and forge and steal and default. Ministers, charmed by beauty, forget the behests of conscience. On every side we see the weakness of personal integrity."

"Do you regard it as a disease?"

"More especially as the result of disease which, however, may be prevented."

"Please define how."

"I cannot now enter into details. Our people can see their bodies, their blood, their bones. They never see their nerves and consequently many do not suppose they have any. The farmer's wife rejoices in a big, physical frame, and yet she dies prematurely. The nerve cannot stand the strain of continual work. The minister falls dead in his pulpit, but he never did a day's physical work in his life. The lawyer faints in the presence of the court and is soon a wreck or a corpse, and yet the work is nerve work. The man of affairs is overcome with apoplexy; the politician and publicist, with Bright's disease. The mind of the untutored man is fired by the exploits of crime and he longs for such fame. These persons overwork or over-excite the nervous system and this fact kills or demoralizes them."

"If all this be so how would you rectify it then?"

"Let me tell you. A few years ago I had a lady patient who was an utter wreck. She was the mother of several children. She lost her mind and imagined she was cursed of God. She was a farmer's wife, and worked early and late. I never saw a finer specimen of physical womanhood than she, but she was a nervous wreck! She became bloodless, had the very worst of female disorders and was in the last stages of albuminuria or Bright's disease. This latter disease works particular havoc with the nervous system and produces insanity and despair. She was insane and desperate and I fear tainted the blood of her offspring with these terrible tendencies. I treated her for several years. One by one the standard remedies of the schools failed, but I finally cured her with Warner's safe cure, and she is to-day strong and well. Yet thousands of women like her, every year bring ill-formed and criminally-inclined children into the world. Is it any wonder that nervous diseases prevail and that the whole moral sense is demoralized? If that remedy were generally used, we would have stronger mothers, stronger children, stronger men and women, and with perfect physical and mental health, crime would decrease and society be more secure."

Such candid opinions are surely worth considering.

The Standard Western Joke.

The following paragraph had the run of the papers:

A Kentucky congressman's pretty daughter visited Washington recently. She went up to President Cleveland upon the occasion of a White House reception, and said: "I'll bet a horse you don't know who I am." The President was equal to the occasion. "No," said he, "I don't know who you are, but I'll bet a horse you are from Kentucky." "Shake," said the young lady, and she has been on good terms with the President ever since.

Now it must be remembered, says the Kansas City Journal, that as long as the young lady had a horse to bet she represented the elite of Kentucky, and was a specimen of its culture, stable culture, we might remark. How different it would have been had she been a Boston girl. She would have said: "I venture to indulge in the unflattering belief that your excellency will fail to accord to me that recognition which the vanity of woman is supposed to demand after having been seen by any one, and especially by one occupying the exalted position you honor. In fact, Mr. President, I am willing to wager a complete set of the Cyclopædia Brittanica that my name has escaped from the recesses of your memory." There are different kinds of "culchaw," and we bet the majority of mankind would give the cake to the Kentucky lass.

In the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson Mr. Evarts, one of the counsel in the case, took the ground that the present law of succession is unconstitutional. Since the death of Vice President Hendricks, Senator Evarts has reiterated this opinion, saying that the Constitution does not give Congress the power to declare who shall be in the line of succession, but only what officer shall fill the vacancy, and, second, that the same instrument prohibits members of Congress from holding office under the government.

Bowen Smith, who took poison at Sioux Falls a few days ago, is dead. He was owing a large amount of money; his creditors were pushing him for payment, and he saw no way out of his trouble but suicide.

Land Decision Modified.

Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, has promulgated the following important order, modifying his order of April 3 last, to suspend final action in issue of patents on settlement and improvement claims for examination, with respect to compliance with the law. The order of April 3, 1885, is modified as follows: The commissioner will certify to and request the issue of patents upon all entries not subject to reasonable doubts. (1.) In contests where the rights of successful parties have been established; (2.) where examinations have been made by government agents and no fraud appears; (3) homestead entries where residence of improvement and cultivation have been made according to law, and a board to consist of the assistant commissioner, chief clerk and chief law clerk, is hereby organized to pass upon and report said cases to the commissioner.

(Signed,) WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner.

Pretty Near Bigamy.

New York Special:—Eighteen months ago William Kruger was married to Miss Rosenbaum in this city. A few months ago Kruger became acquainted with a Miss Blume of Brooklyn, and as she was not aware that he was married, they became engaged. He wrote out and gave to his wife the following paper:

I do hereby certify by the Almighty God above me, that I, William Kruger, will forever release you, Maggie Rosenbaum, that you may marry any man of your choice, and should you die I will take the child which was born to us and try to be a father to it after your death.

After doing this Kruger told his wife that henceforth she must consider him merely a boarder. When Kruger went to Brooklyn his wife followed him and introduced herself to the bride elect. A scene followed, and the woman had Kruger arrested.

MARKET REPORTS.

DULUTH. Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 84½c; No. 1 hard, 90½@91c.

MILWAUKEE. Wheat—Cash, 86½c. Corn—No. 2, 41½c. Oats—No 2, 28½c. Rye—No. 1, 60½c. Barley—No. 2, 60½c. Mess pork—$8.28. Lard—Cash, $5.92. Butter—Dairy 17@18c. Cheese—8¼@9½c. Eggs—19½@20c.

CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 87@87¼; No. 3 spring, 70@73c; No. 2 red, 90c; No. 3 red, 78c. Corn—cash, 41¼@41½c. Oats—cash 26½. Rye—No. 2, 60½c. Barley—No. 2, 67c. Flax seed—No. 1, $1.15. Mess pork—cash, $8.20@8.25. Lard—cash, $5.95. Butter—creamery, 14@25c; dairy, 12½@18c. Eggs—19c.

MINNEAPOLIS. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89½c; No. 1 Northern, 84½c; No. 2 Northern, 80c. Flour—in sacks, $4.85@5; for shipments, $4.85@5; in barrels, $5@5.10. Corn—41½@42c. Bran—$7.25@7.75. Shorts—$9@10. Oats—No. 2 white, 28@29c. Rye—49@51c. Barley—45@75c. Corn meal—$16.50@17.50. Mixed feed—$16@16.50. Hay—$7.50@7.75. Oatmeal—$2.35@3. Seeds—Timothy, $1.52@1.66; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; clover, $5@5.50.

ST. PAUL. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 Northern, 80c. Corn—No. 2, 39c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 26½c; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26½c. Barley—No. 2, 58c; No. 3 extra, 50c; No. 3 regular, 35c. Rye—46c. Ground feed—$16. Corn meal—bolted, $20; coarse, $16. Bran—sacked, $9; shorts, $10.50. Baled hay—Upland prairie, $7; timothy, $10. Flax seed—$1.08. Flour—Patent, $4.25@5.35; straights, $4.75@5; bakers, $4.25@4.50; rye, $3.25@3.75. Live hogs—$3.25@3.45. Dressed hogs—$4.12½.

Three Quotations.

When a man is hanging, cut him down, then go through his pockets.—Texas Post.

When a man is coughing give him Red Star Cough Cure.—Baltimore News.

When you want to conquer pain, use St. Jacobs Oil.—Philadelphia News.

Best Shot in the Army.

From a letter received by Lieut. L. R. Hare, the department inspector of rifle practice, it is learned that the best individual score thus far reported during the present year is that made by Maj. Andrew S. Burt, Eighth infantry, who has a national reputation as a crack shot, and is now stationed at Fort Bidwell, Cal. The records show that he has made a perfect score (100) at each of the 200, 500, 600 and 800-yard ranges, 96 at the 800-yard and 98 at the 1,000-yard range, making a total of 594 out of a possible 600, or 99 per cent. The total is slightly in excess of the score made last season at Fort Missoula, Mont., by Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, Third infantry, who headed the list of sharpshooters with a percentage of 98.32.

Will of the Dead Vice President.

The will of the late Vice President Hendricks was probated at Indianapolis. It is in Mr. Hendricks' handwriting and the paper is yellow with age. It reads as as follows:

I, Thomas A. Hendricks of Marion county, Ind., do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking any and all wills by me at any time heretofore made. I give, bequeath and devise to my beloved wife Eliza Hendricks, all my personal and real property, of every description whatever, wherever located; all my rights and claims in fee simple; to have the same to her heirs forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand. And if agreeable to her, I desire that she shall be the executrix thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Signed and delivered in our presence, and attested by us in the presence of each other, at his request, Aug. 8, 1866.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE,
J. S. MCKERNAN.

Lord Dufferin has sent Charles Edward Bernard, the chief commissioner of British Burmah and a party of Burmese-speaking civil officers to Burmah to administer the government.

A Pitiful Sight.

What sadder sight can be imagined than that of a noble man, whom the world can ill afford to spare, stricken down in the prime of a useful life by consumption. Thousands are yearly filling consumptives' graves, who might be saved by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a positive cure for consumption in its early stages. It is the best alterative and pectoral in the world. All druggists.

Central Park has been selected as the site for St. Paul's ice carnival.

Confidential advice, to either sex, on delicate diseases. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Minneapolis expended $507,702 for parks and boulevards last year.

Man's inhumanity to woman makes countless thousands mourn, would be an applicable rendering of Pope's line, in view of the indignities she has suffered and pains undergone at the hands of unskillful physicians and quacks. Naturally modest she suffers on until forced to consult a physician regarding some female difficulty which she well knows is sapping her strength. All this embarassment can be avoided and a cure effected by purchasing Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" of your druggist, and taking as directed. Price reduced to one dollar.

Northern Pacific earnings increased $135,083 in November.

Having suffered with rheumatism and general debility for years, I procured a bottle of Athlophoros. After five doses I slept and the next morning could dress myself and walk without a cane.—Samuel Barstow, Lancaster, Wisconsin.

For Sour Stomach take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50 cts.

Important. [illegible] Grand Union Hotel, opp. Grand Cent. Depot, N. Y. city, 600 elegant rooms, $1 a day & upward. Travelers arriving at this depot save $3 carriage hire and baggage transfer. European plan

A TRIP TO COLFAX SPRINGS.

Collax Springs, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, is a popular health resort to which many Western people go to try the waters, which are noted for their healing properties. They are claimed to be beneficial for rheumatism and kindred troubles. Mr. Charles P. Griffin, a butcher of Stuart, Ia., recently made a trial of them and, while they appear to have done him some good, he afterwards discovered a cure which proved infinitely more efficacious. He gives this account:

"My attack was a very severe one, and for three months I was compelled to close my store, as I was not able to attend to business at all. My joints were swollen and there did not seem to be any part of my body that did not ache. After suffering in this way until the pain was almost beyond endurance I went to Colfax Springs to try the effects of the waters. The day I left home I had to be carried down stairs. After remaining at the Springs a month I came home feeling somewhat better. A few weeks later, however, I had a relapse which prostrated me the same as before. It was at that time that I learned of Athlophoros. I sent for a bottle of it, and in fifteen minutes after I had taken the first dose I felt the effects of it, and when I had finished my third bottle I was well. I have not had any rheumatism since and have attended to my business every day, which is a thorough test, as I am obliged to be out all kinds of weather and at all seasons of the year. If I had known of Athlophoros in the first place, it would have saved me hundreds of dollars and the detriment to my business in closing my store. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Dr. L. D. Rounds, a dentist, for sixteen years a resident of Oskaloosa, but for the past three years of Albin, Ia., relates an equally pleasant experience with Athlophoros:

"Rheumatism," he says, "has been my most serious trouble until about a year ago, when I used a bottle of Athlophoros. Since that time I have not had a twinge of it. Previously I had been subject to sciatic rheumatism for several years, many times so badly that I could scarcely drag myself around. When I commenced with Athlophoros my legs were so stiff that I could scarcely get up the steps to my office. But I am not troubled that way now, and the joints of my legs are as free as they ever were. I had tried so many remedies before that I had no faith in Athlophoros when I began with it, but I changed my mind after I had taken a few doses and found relief. All I used was one bottle. It is the grandest medicine ever heard of for rheumatism. My wife has also used Athlophoros with success equal to mine."

"During the years I have been in business," says O. E. Givins, a druggist at Stuart, Mr. Griffin's home, "I have sold many different kinds of proprietary medicines but none that has given such universal satisfaction as Athlophoros has for rheumatism. I always feel when I hand out a bottle of that medicine to a customer that I am giving him the full value of his money. Since I have seen its wonderful effects among my customers I gladly recommend it in every instance for rheumatism."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall Street, New York.

Henry Robling, a pioneer, was killed in a runaway accident near Kenosha, Wis.

The reason why so many die with consumption, is because they neglect to use the proper remedy in season. When the system is first attacked with a cough, oppression of the chest, or seated pains in the breast, Allen's Lung Balsam will cause the phlegm to raise, heals the irritated parts, and restore the system to health.

The subscriptions to the Grant monument fund foot up $101,792.

Mrs. Kate Browning, Pipe Stone, Minn. says her health was generally improved by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. It seems almost wonderful the cures this popular remedy is making in this state. Everyone seems to take it, and even the medical men are recommending it.

William W. Anderson of Kentucky, was appointed agent of the Crow Creek Indians.

She Broke Up the Meeting.

Her coughing did. The minister recommended Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup. All druggists.

Not Like the Moon.

Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup don't dry up a cough. It cures every time.

Our Wheat Fields Falling.

Not so with Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup. It never fails to cure a cough.

Senator Sherman thinks congress will refuse to demonetize silver.

Saskatchewan Fife Wheat.

In car lots. Genuine. Send for sample and price list. W. J. Abernathy, sole originator, Minneapolis.

GET Lyon's Heel Stiffeners applied to your new boots and shoes before you run them over.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA," made by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. P PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

—THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food. REV. J. T. ROSSITER, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator, and very strengthening." HON. JOSEPH C. SMITH, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I bear most cheerful testimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and as a tonic." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A POSITIVE CURE. Cream Balm has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CATARRH HAY-FEVER

CARBOLISALVE cures Itchings and Irritations of the Skin and Scalp, Poisons, Piles and Ulcers. Cures Burns and Scalds without a Scar. 25 and 50 cts. at Druggists.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Cuticura Soap

FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ALLEN'S 25 CENTS for Cough COLDS THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING COUGHS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS CROUP 25 CENTS for Croup LUNG BALSAM

The BEST and CHEAPEST COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.

Allen's Lung Balsam

IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES.

Price 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1 per bottle.

The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accomodation of all who desire simply a cough or croup remedy. Those desiring a remedy for consumption or any lung disease should secure the large $1 bottles.

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

Directions accompany each bottle.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Props. Cincinnati, O

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$9.50 Buys a fine cut expansion balance jewelled ELGIN WATCH Best 3½ oz. coin silver, gold joint patent dust proof case, fully warranted. Sent to any address by express C. O. D. subject to examination. Address R. W. SEARS, North Redwood, Minnesota.

THOSE That have not sent for circular No. 6 had better send to the Big Boston, Minneapolis, cor. Wash and 2nd ave. S., and get one. It is worth looking at. Winter suits and Overcoats, Fur Caps and Coats, Heavy Underwear, &c. We are selling at prices that defy competition. We give the famous Waterbury watch with every suit or Overcoat that sells for $12 and over.

CANCER A new treatment. No Knife. No Plaster. No Pain. W. C. Payne, Marshalltown, Iowa.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS Wanted for ten fast selling articles. Samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, New York.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

PENICK'S CORN EXTRACTOR cures BUNIONS. Druggists sell it, or by mail 25c. of W. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo. CORNS.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

FREE! $3 samples fast selling goods to any lady or gent, and big pay every day, hot or cold, guaranteed workers. Time is cash, don't delay. Address, B. H. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

MONEY $50—$500 1—10 years. State amount. Send 6 cents for Specifications. Mention this paper. F. ALBUM Treas'r, Merchants Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

4% LONG LOANS. To stand as long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Send 6 cents for particulars, Loan forms, etc. Name this paper. T. B. Gardner, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen in City or County to take light work at their own homes. $1 to $4 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. We have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp CROWN MFG. CO., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

MUSIC SELF TAUGHT BY RICE'S OBJECT LESSONS. Sent on test. 10 music lessons, 10c. PROF. RICE'S Matchless Piano and Organ Attachment; object lessons teaching all chords; 15,000 chord variations; 1,000 tunes; 5,000 accompaniments; all notes; thoro' bass laws, etc.; 200 times faster than any teacher; 2,000 methods in one system. $2. Circulars free. G. S. RICE & CO., 248 State St., Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

DRS. WHITTIER.

314 East 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn. Regularly Graduated and legally qualified; longer engaged in Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, than any physician in America. Medicines sent by mail or express. Diseases from indiscretion, Excess or Exposure, Nervousness, Debility, Melancholy, Loss of Spirits, rendering marriage improper, cured. Safely, privately, speedily. No change of business. Pamphlet and symptom list free. Friendly talk costs nothing. ILLUSTRATED WORK, 260 pages. Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed, for 50 cents in money or postage. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures on life, health, marriage, disease, doctor, treatise. [illegible] by mail sealed. State case and get time and cost of cure

Saskatchewan Fife Seed Wheat

The place to buy is from the undersigned, the original propogator or father of it, who from less than a pint of seed sown in 1879, first put it on the market in 1882. None is genuine unless it has pedigree from my farm. Many persons are claiming to have it to sell, who did not get their seed from me. I will furnish you the only pure and genuine stock of No. 1, Hard. Circulars and prices, on application, free. Send stamps, if you wish sample of wheat. D. L. WELLMAN, Frazee City, Becker Co., Minn.

Mason & Hamlin

ORGANS: Highest honors at all great World's Exhibits for eighteen ye's. One hund'd styles, $22, to $900. For cash, easy Payments or Rented. Catalogues free.

PIANOS New mode of stringing. Do not req're one quarter as much tun'g as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Remarkable for purity of tone and durability.

ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

154 Tremont St., Boston, 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.) N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

O The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 216 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

EVERY SPOOL WARRANTED. EKA 100 ILL'STRACE PAMPHLET WITH RULES FOR KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET, ETC., SENT FOR 10 CENTS IN STAMPS. WASTE EMBROIDERY SILK, ASSORTED COLORS, 40 CTS. PER OZ. WASTE SEWING SILK, BLACK OR ASSORTED 25 CTS. PER OUNCE.

EUREKA SILK CO., Chicago, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

S.S.S.

Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefitted by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel as well as I ever felt since I was a boy. These I know, are wonderful statements to make, but I am honest when I say that I owe my existence and health to-day to S. S. S. I would be recreant to the duty I owe to humanity if I failed to bear this cheerful testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine.

T. J. HOLT.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

N. W. N. U. 1885. No. 50

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 10.

'ROUND HOME.

Andrew Eiken is away for St. Paul. This means more goods and lots of 'em.

J. C. Davis, the St. Hilaire boomer favored our city with a visit this week. He's waked up.

John Dowling went to St. Paul on Friday evening to meet his better-half who has been away on a visit.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

John Crawford & Son have a one cent counter, which is the delight of the little folks. Oh such a sight. The thousand one articles there displayed and, Oh, My! All for ONE CENT—apiece.

Try the Oyster Bay Restaurant for anything you wish served in the best of style.

H. C. Gifford, representing Shortwell, Clerihew & Lothman, dry goods, Faribault, was interviewing our merchants last week. He reports trade very much better than he expected to find it.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the great railroad king, died suddenly in New York, at 2:20 p. m. on Tuesday. The full particulars have not been received. He was born in 181 makingf him about 64 years of age at the sudden time of his death.

My competitors are complaining hard times while I am kept busy by waiting on customers. C. H. Saake, the jeweler.

Congress re-assembled on Monday. In the Senate John Sherman was elected temporary chairman. Elsewhere will be found a full report of the Congressional proceedings, and this feature will continue during the session. THE JOURNAL intends to give all of the news of the day if we don't lay up a cent.

Remember that my prices are marked in plain figures and guaranteed the lowest for quality. C. H. Saake, Main Street.

Red Lake Falls will vote on the 15th inst. to see whether $10,000 shall be voted to aid in building the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad. Now we shall have a chance to see how badly our neighboring village wants a road. We are informed, by competent authority, that the proposed line has good prospects of success and will be built if a little friendly aid is given now. It would seem to be an opportunity that the village can hardly afford to let pass.

I guarantee a positive saving on every article purchased at my store. C. H. Saake, the jeweler.

Elsewhere in this issue, Messrs. Rosenthal & Wile announce that they will set up a free dinner to all who find it pretty tough sledding to get on. This is a new departure, entirely original with them but we are not surprised at it because it tallies with their well-known reputation for generosity and public spirit. They not only spend a great deal of money in advertising their goods but they keep in stock only the best quality and sell at prices that can not be beat in St. Paul or Minneapolis. This is surprising but we personally know it to be a fact. Their generous offer of a big Christmas dinner to their friends and patrons is not intended in the light of an ostentatious charity but is a spontaneous offer of a generous nature, and made in such a spirit that none can take offense at it. For instance, they know that many a worthy settler has a hard time to pay his debts and support his family and as a consequence can not afford to invest in any superfluous chicken-fixens and sich. To this class they have determined to give a benefit on Christmas Day and they have made ample arrangments to supply the demand.

I do not advertise goods that I cannot show customers and will sell fine goods for the same money as other dealers ask for inferior goods. C. H. Saake, jeweler.

Not long since the body of a man was found at Duluth, in a car of wheat, had been shipped from Lisbon, D. T. No clue to his identy was found but it was evident that he had been murdered for his money. It has been learned since that when the car arrived at Brainerd it was discovered that the seals were broken and the car was re-sealed without further examination, and when it left Fargo it was sealed all right. This would seem to show that the bloody deed was done somewhere between Fargo and Brainerd. Since that event a man was found in a caboose at Perham, covered up with bedding and in an insensible condition. He was placed under the care of a physician and in time recovered sufficient to give an account of himself. He said that he had been robbed of a sum of money and a watch, that the last he he remembers he was a Detroit, drinking with two strangers; he says that he was drugged and remembers nothing to account for how he came in the caboose. Is it not possible that the same gang of thugs had interviewed the man found in the wheat car, had done him up and loaded him into the car when the train reached Detroit? It seems to us that there is similarity enough between the two cases to warrant the presence of a detective in Detroit.

The open secret of my success is easily explained. I keep goods of the highest order and very low prices, besides my facilities being such as to enable me to undersell my competitors. C. H. Saake, opposite Merchants Nat. Bank, Main Street.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard..........................74 cents.
No. 1 Northern....................70 "
No. 2 " ....65 "

FLOUR.—$1.35, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—25@30 cents.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
Apples—50c. pk. | $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
LARD—12½.
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

There is considerable hay coming into market these days, which could not be hauled conveniently before the late snow.

NO OUTRAGIOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on good security.

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

H. R. Denny, of Carver, Grand Master of Masons, will be present and perform the ceremonies at the dedication of the new Masonic Hall, Thursday evening, December 31st, 1885.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus!

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

What did you say? Can't find a teasett "toney" enough? Go and see that silver sett at Berthiaume Bro's, 12 pieces—AND ONLY NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS. Geewhilikins! it would take a thoroughbred Jersey cow to furnish cream slick enough to do with that outfit.

We received a neatly gotten up invitation to attend the opening reception of the Hotel Ryan, in St. Paul, which event took place last evening but owing to circumstances over which we had no control were unable to be present. As near as we can ascertain it was a grand affair.

M. E. Bartlett reports a loss of seven fine spring pigs by what appears to be blind staggars. They lasted too quick as soon as taken down. A post-mortem examination seemed to show the trouble to be caused by not a sufficient diversity in the food. Barley and oats had been the regular diet, and this event seems to show the necessity of frequent changes.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of he State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

We should all turn out to the Little Red Riding Hood entertainment tomorrow evening. The little folks have become quite proficient, showing the effects of great skill in their training and will do themselves credit. They should be greeted by a large house and and we think they will be as everybody and his folks cal-lates to be thar.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.

23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Col. Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R. held its annual election last Friday evening, electing the following brave boys and true:

Commander..........MAJOR C. H. MIX.
Sen. Vice Com...CAPT. B. F. ZARRACHER.
Jun. " " ...LIEUT. C. A. CHINIQUY.
Q. M.......................O. H. LUCKEN.
Officer of the Day...WM. KISTENMACHER.
Post Sergeant..............A. N. HOPKINS.
Chaplain....................I. U. JENNINGS.
Sergeat of the Squad.........NELS OLSON.

Our requests to our readers to call in and settle that little subscription account have been so promptly, and generously met that THE JOURNAL is able to greet its readers this morning in the old form. We congratulate all who have aided us in this matter on being able to read a paper that has been paid for in advance. We have a few more whom we trust will remember the printer just as soon as they are able. Remember you get two papers for one price this year, and while you are helping us a great deal you are getting full value received in every particular. Our premium paper, Farm, Stock and Home, is one of the best if not the best agricultural papers in the State and you get 24 numbers of it and 52 numbers of THE JOURNAL for only the price of THE JOURNAL paid one year in advance. Send in your orders early.

—Herb has ordered TWO TONS of candy and a TON of assorted nuts for his Christmas stocking—i. e. STOCKING the Branch—and if ever the time was when he should have a larger store that time is now—Christmas 1885. We don't see where he is ever going to put it all for the short time before it will all be sold. And this reminds us that Herb is doing a big business first you know. In a conversation which we had with one of the members of Pratt, Gilman & Francis, in Minneapolis, that gentleman informed us that his firm ships more goods to Herb during the year than to any other retail house in the Northwest. "Why," said he, "in the matter of grapes alone we shipped Herb during the month of October 1200 baskets,

OVER SIX TONS

and you would be surprised to see his orders filled for the past six months. He seems to be doing a good business and we are glad of it for he deserves every bit of it. Besides having a large and a choice lot of candies, confectionaries and toys, he has a fine assortment of albums, plush goods, vases, cups and saucers, fans and a thousand and one articles to suit the fancy of all. It don't matter what you want Herb can supply it. Call and see.

ON TO WINNIPEG.

The Construction of the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad Inevitable.

FAVORABLE REPORTS BY MR. OPPERMAN.

An Easy Route With an Abundance of Good Land and Plenty of Timber—Duluth's Bright Prospects.

Duluth Daily Herald.

When the revival of railroad building begins in earnest, the construction of the Duluth & Winnipeg line must follow as a matter of course. It may not be built for some time beyond the American border at St. Vincent but its extension to the Manitoba capital is also certain. All conditions are favorable to the success of this road and all the leading reasons which impel people to build American railroads might be cited in its favor. It is needed primarily to provide a short haul from the great grain growing regions and the immense area of arable land which lie between this city and Winnipeg. Without this railroad the enormous natural wealth of that region must remain undeveloped, for cultivation cannot be carried on when the cultivators cannot send their produce to market.

Every reason which has been put forward so strongly for the building of a railroad from Crookston to Duluth may be advanced in favor of the Duluth & Winnipeg, which is essential to the completion of that vast railroad system that extends like branches of a great river through the fertile lands of northern Minnesota and Dakota. The difficulty of procuring capital so far for the very best enterprise alone accounts for the tardiness capitalists have displayed in not carrying out this splendid project which with its immense land grant, affords one of the finest opportunities for making a sound investment.

It is known that Mr. Barnum, who is noted as a capitalist and railroad builder, is now interested in the Duluth & Winnipeg enterprise which, after undergoing the delays and disappointments that beset, the best enterprises, may he on the threshold of success.

EXPLORATIONS UNDERTAKEN.

Last summer, Mr. Barnes instructed Mr. Opperman of this city, to examine the region from here to Leech Lake. Mr. Opperman was well qualified for this work by extensive experience as civil engineer on the Lehigh Valley railroad, and by long residence in the oil regions of Pennsylvania on whose geology he prepared a report of great merit for the United States census. It is understood that he has compiled elaborate reports for Mr. Barnes as the result of his explorations. He is very raticent as to the nature of these reports, but he confirms freely some well-known facts regarding the region he traversed.

GOOD OPINIONS OF THE LAND.

Mr. Opperman says that as regards the character of the ground over which this route passes, the soil, growth of timber, etc., that the portion lying east of the Cloquet River is with the exception of some swampy land at the very source of the St. Louis, capable of being converted into excellent farms, which, for grazing, dairying, wheat growing and raising vegetables of almost every kind would, under the management and industry of first-class farmers, compare favorably with many other well established farming districts.

Mr. Opperman says, in effect, also, that a better grade of wheat and as much, if not more, of it to the acre can be raised on this land when properly cultivated than in the noted grain growing country to the Northwest, and as for grass, potatoes and garden vegetables, no one can visit the hillside of Duluth without being impressed with the remarkable fertility and productive porer of the soil, even where scantily between or in shallow layers over the underlying rock. It is a gross mistake, he holds, to suppose that this land is of a barren nature and may not within a reasonably short time be converted into productive farms. Its full development may be retarded by the labor needed to clear the land of the dense growth of heavy timber and underbrush with which it is almost wholly covered, but this growth in itself affords convincing evidence that the soil is not poor.

Mr. Opperman, who looks also at the subject on its commercial aspects, considers that Duluth possesses a crowning advantage as the terminus of this line in her splendid harbor which is entirely protected from the lake by Minnesota Point, a natural bar over seven miles in length, forming a perfect breakwater which would cost millions of dollars if it were to be constructed artificially. Within the bounds of this point there is thirty miles extent which may at reasonable cost for dredging be rendered available for dockage. This frontage might be increased to fifty, or if needs be to seventy-five miles, so that the facilities for commerce are almost unlimited.

Mr. Opperman also confirms the previous surveys as regards the practibility of the projected railroad. No tunnels or expensive bridges will be needed, nor will there be any steep grades. He considers that the land beyond the Mississippi, on the proposed route, is better than that traversed by the Northern Pacific in the region to the south. Regarding Duluth with the calm judgment of an engineer, he considers that she is destined to be the focus of an extensive system of trunk lines which will be extended here by causes as powerful as those which have created the vast system controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Just Received

A carload of fine, new milch cows. Call at our livery and sale stables and look them over.

Terry & Collins.

JUVENILE OPERA

AT THE

OPERA HOUSE,

Friday Evening, Dec. 11th.

The youthful talent of Crookston, under the direction of Miss GORMAN, will give the Beautiful Little Opera for the benefit of the Congregational Sunday School. Read the program, which we give in full, and be liberal in your patronage for the sake of the children who are endeavoring in this pleasant way to help each other.

PROGRAM.

RED RIDING HOOD	MINNIE MIX
Mother	ALICE REED
Grandmother	MINNIE FINCH
Wolf	GEORGE FINLAYSON
Queen of the Fairies	BERTHA CHASE
First Lady to Queen	EMMA FORTIER
Second Lady to Queen	TILLY FORTIER
Queen's Messengers	AGGIE KOPS, CLARA COUVRETTE
Sprite of Queen's Court	BLANCHE FONTAINE
Ladies of the Court	ERMINE FONTAINE, MINNIE KOPS, LOTTIE ANGLIM, LENA SAMPSON, EDITH MCGREW, BELLE HOPKINS, MABEL HOLT, JENNIE CARR, LIZZIE ZARRACHER.
Wood Nymphs	HELEN MUNSON, CORA REED, EDITH MITCHELL MABEL COPELAND
Chorus of Fairies	Bertha Zwickey, Flossy Peake, Nicoline Sletten, May Lillie Moeckel, Sophia Johnson, Emma Uae, May Finch, Gertie Ramshardt, Cora Hutchinson, Olive Fortier, Sadie Walker, Agnita Ackerlund, Annie Schunemire, Agnes Gadiout, Clara Moeckel, Clara Magho, Laura Martin.

PART SECOND.

"Byby-Bye"—Chorus of Kate Greenaways, Gracie Perry, Alma Fontaine, Gracie Brown, Mamie McGrew, Chipper Buckman, Gertie Kops, Ida Stone, Gracie Beirley, Bertie Buckman, Jay Durane, Arthur Beirley.

TABLEAU AND PANTOMIME.

"IN HOC SIGNO."

The central figure in this tableau is a young person who, having become tired of the vanities of life is seeking real and lasting happiness. "WEALTH" comes with treasures, which are eagerly grasped but soon rejected. "ART" "MUSIC," "BEAUTY" and "LOVE" seek to win her with their various gifts, but all are rejected. "RELIGION" appears, holding up the "Cross," which she accepts, finding in that alone the solace she has been seeking.

Comic Duet—"Happy Married Life"...................Minnie Mix, Willie Cooper.

TABLEAU—"THE SCULPTOR'S STUDIO,"

Showing in the foreground the celebrated Statue of "Galatea." This beautiful piece of marble was fashioned by "Pygmalion" a sculptor of the ancient classic period, and was so idolized by him on account of its great beauty that he prayed daily to the "Gods" to give it life and thereby make his work immortal. His prayer is answered and the tableau shows the marble coming to life. Miss Grace Page will assume the roll of "Galatea."

Juvenile Duet—"When your heart goes pitipat."......Grace and Arthur Beirley

Grand Tableau—"Shower of Gold."

—USHERS.—

GUS. WILDER. - - - - - - ED. GEORGE.

By the kindness of Mr. M. R. Brown we are enabled to present our readers with a synopsis of the proceedings of the Farmers' Congress, taken from the Farmers Home Journal, of Louisville Ky., as follows:

"The organization of Farmers' Congress of the United States held its annual session at Indianapolis, Ind., this week. Over seventy delegates, from twelve States, were present.

Col. Robt. Beverley, of Pa., president, was present, and after calling the Congress to order, introduced Gov. Gray of Indiana, who extended a cordial welcome to his State. The President then returned thanks, on behalf of the Congress, to the Governor and citizens of Indiana. The President then delivered his address which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Col. N. N. Cox of Tennessee, delivered the annual address and received great applause. It was pronounced to be a very able speech. The principal measures befor the Congress were discussed and resolutions adopted as follows:

1. Asking our Secretary of State to instruct our ministers to France and Germany, to use all means to get those governments to remove the restrictions from the imports of American hog products.

2. Requesting the government to extend the Signal Service reports to every station reached by the telegraph.

3. Requesting Congress to restore the tariff on wool to what it was in 1867. This brought out a heated discussion but was adopted by a large majority.

4. Asking Congress to make the office of Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet position.

5. Instructing the President of the Congress to lay before the Congress of the United States, the measures adopted at this session.

6. Fixing the Minnesota State Fair Grounds between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Aug. 31, as the place and time of next annual Congress.

7. Asks Congress to amend and make more effectual its laws for exterminating pleuro-pneumonia by placing the control in the hands of cattle feeders and owners instead of veterinarians.

8. Requesting Congress to pass laws regulating inter-State commerce.

9. Empowering the President of this Congress to appoint four essayists to prepare papers to be read at next session."

Just received at Van Dyke & Co's, the finest line of holiday goods in the city.

We have received a hint of a blackmailing affair which is about to be unmasked, through the nerve of one of our most public-spirited citizens, the full particulars of which are promised us for next issue. The contemptible habit of backbiting is one that, we find, we are not free from even in this great Northwest and we are truly glad that there is one man with independence enough to stand up to maintain his integrity.

Call early and make your selection of Christmas and New Year's cards, at Van Dyke & Co's.

We send out this week a lot of complimentory papers, and invite all who get them to call in and subscribe, or send in your order. Remember you get two papers for the price of one.

Arne Higdem was interviewing his old frieds in the city this week.

For fine albums, toilet cases and holiday cards go to Van Dyke & Co.

At the coming Catholic Fair a beautiful silk banner is to be voted. Post No. 90 G. A. R., St. John Baptiste, and other organizations will contest.

If you want to purchase a fine Christmas or New Year's card go to Van Dyke & Co.

The grand jury have indicted John Hutchinson the East Grand Forks murderer.

Cards, cards, cards, cheaper than ever at Van Dyke & Co.

On Wednesday the grand jury found indictments against P. J. LaChapelle, Chris Greenhalgh and a man known as Dutchy, for blackmail.

It is with pleasure that we point to the broad gauge ad of Herb's Branch this week. Commencing, as Herb did, with only a pack of fire-crackers and a glass of cider and building up such a splendid trade as he has, we think Herb has reason to feel very well satisfied with the results. In the outset he occupied a small corner in the post-office, now he has a large business on Main and Robert Streets his name has become a household word and everybody knows where "Herb's Branch" is. Rest assured that anyone liberal enough to take a whole page ad. is liberal enough to deal honorably and justly by all. Go to Herb's Branch and see his grand display.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

Found.

On or about November 17th, in Crookston, a buffalo overcoat. Owner can recover by proving property and paying for this notice.

[82-84] OLE E. HAGEN, Crookston.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1 65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec'y.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,

Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.

JOHN KNUPPE,

Call and examine our holiday goods, no trouble to show them, Van Dyke & Co.

MARRIED.

BJORNESTAD—GILBERT.—In Fisher on Saturday November 21st 1885, by the Rev. A. C. Anderson, Mr. H. C. Bjornestad, of this city, to Miss Lena Gilbert of Fisher.

Mr. B. is well-known as a young man of steady habits and his many friends unite with THE JOURNAL in offering hearty congratulations.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE

COWING BROS., Props.

Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Bishop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 10.

ROUND HOME.

Andrew Eaken is away for St. Paul. This means more goods and lots of em.

J. C. Davis, the St. Hilaire boomer favored our city with a visit this week. He's waked up.

John Dowling went to St. Paul on Friday evening to meet his better half who has been away on a visit.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

John Crawford & Son have a one cent counter, which is the delight of the little folks. Oh such a sight. The thousand and one articles there displayed and Oh, My! All for ONE CENT——apiece.

Try the Oyster Bay Restaurant for anything you wish served in the best of style.

H. C. Gifford, representing Shortwell, Clarihew & Lothman, dry goods, Faribault, was interviewing our merchants last week. He reports trade very much better than he expected to find it.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the great railroad king, died suddenly in New York at 2:20 p. m. on Tuesday. The full particulars have not been received. He was born in 181 making him about 64 years of age at the sudden time of his death.

My competitors are complaining hard times while I am kept busy by waiting on customers. C. H. Saake, the jeweler.

Congress re-assembled on Monday. In the Senate John Sherman was elected temporary chairman. Elsewhere will be found a full report of the Congressional proceedings, and this feature will continue during the session. THE JOURNAL intends to give all of the news of the day if we don't lay up a cent.

Remember that my prices are marked in plain figures and guaranteed the lowest for quality. C. H. Saake, Main Street.

Red Lake Falls will vote on the 15th inst. to see whether $10,000 shall be voted to aid in building the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad. Now we shall have a chance to see how badly our neighboring village wants a road. We are informed, by competent authority, that the proposed line has good prospects of success and will be built if a little friendly aid is given now. It would seem to be an opportunity that the village can hardly afford to let pass.

I guarantee a positive saving on every article purchased at my store. C. H. Saake, the jeweler.

Elsewhere in this issue, Messrs. Rosenthal & Wile announce that they will set up a free dinner to all who find it pretty tough sledding to get on. This is a new departure, entirely original with them but we are not surprised at it because it tallies with their well-known reputation for generosity and public spirit. They not only spend a great deal of money in advertising their goods but they keep in stock only the best quality and sell at prices that can not be beat in St. Paul or Minneapolis. This is surprising but we personally know it to be a fact. Their generous offer of a big Christmas dinner to their friends and patrons is not intended in the light of an ostentatious charity but is a spontaneous offer of a generous nature, and made in such a spirit that none can take offense at it. For instance, they know that many a worthy settler has a hard time to pay his debts and support his family and as a consequence can not afford to invest in any superfluous chicken fixens and such. To this class they have determined to give a benefit on Christmas Day and they have made ample arrangements to supply the demand.

I do not advertise goods that I can not show customers and will sell fine goods for the same money as other dealers ask for inferior goods. C. H. Saake, jeweler.

Not long since the body of a man was found at Duluth, in a car of wheat, had been shipped from Lisbon, D. T. No clue to his identity was found but it was evident that he had been murdered for his money. It has been learned since that when the car arrived at Brainerd it was discovered that the seals were broken and the car was resealed without further examination and when it left Fargo it was sealed all right. This would seem to show that the bloody deed was done somewhere between Fargo and Brainerd. Since that event a man was found in a caboose at Perham, covered up with bedding and in an insensible condition. He was placed under the care of a physician and in time recovered sufficient to give an account of himself. He said that he had been robbed of a sum of money and a watch, that the last he remembers he was at Detroit drinking with two strangers; he says that he was drugged and remembers nothing to account for how he came in the caboose. It is not impossible that the same gang of thugs had interviewed the man found in the wheat car, had done him up and loaded him into the car when the train reached Detroit. It seems to us that there is similarity enough between the two cases to warrant the presence of a detective in Detroit.

The Open Secret of my success is easily explained. I keep goods of the highest order and very low prices, the [illegible] my facilities being such as to enable me to undersell my competitors. C. H. Saake, opposite Merchants [illegible] Bank, Main Street.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mill.

WHEAT—
No. 1 Hard .... 74 cents
No. 1 Northern 70
No. 2 65
FLOUR—$1.85, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—25@30 cents.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
Apples—60c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
LARD—12½
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

There is considerable hay coming into market these days, which could not be hauled conveniently before the late snow.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on good security. [23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

H. R. Denny, of Carver, Grand Master of Masons, will be present and perform the ceremonies at the dedication of the new Masonic Hall, Thursday evening, December 31st, 1885.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus. [23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

What did you say? Can't find a tea sett "toney" enough? Go and see that silver sett at Berthiaume Bro's, 12 pieces—AND ONLY NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS. Geewhilikins! it would take a thoroughbred Jersey cow to furnish cream slick enough to do with that outfit.

We received a neatly gotten up invitation to attend the opening reception of the Hotel Ryan, in St. Paul, which event took place last evening but owing to circumstances over which we had no control were unable to be present. As near as we can ascertain it was a grand affair.

M. E. Bartlett reports a loss of seven fine spring pigs by what appears to be blind staggers. They lasted too quick as soon as taken down. A post-mortem examination seemed to show the trouble to be caused by not a sufficient diversity in the food. Barley and oats had been the regular diet, and this event seems to show the necessity of frequent changes.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

We should all turn out to the Little Red Riding Hood entertainment to-morrow evening. The little folks have become quite proficient, showing the effects of great skill in their training and will do themselves credit. They should be greeted by a large house and we think they will be as everybody and his folks calculates to be thar.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission. [23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Col. Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R. held its annual election last Friday evening, electing the following brave boys and true:

Commander .... MAJOR O. H. MIX.
Sen. Vice Com. .... CAPT. B. F. ZARRACHER.
Jun. .... LIEUT. O. A. CHINIQUY.
Q. M. .... O. H. LUCKEN.
Officer of the Day .... WM. KISTENMACHER.
Post Sergeant .... A. N. HOPKINS.
Chaplain .... T. U. JENNINGS.
Sergeant of the Squad .... NELS OLSON.

Our requests to our readers to call in and settle that little subscription account have been so promptly and generously met that THE JOURNAL is able to greet its readers this morning in the old form. We congratulate all who have aided us in this matter on being able to read a paper that has been paid for in advance. We have a few more whom we trust will remember the printer just as soon as they are able. Remember you get two papers for one price this year and while you are helping us a great deal you are getting full value received in every particular. Our premium paper, Farm Stock and Home, is one of the best if not the best agricultural paper in the State and you get 24 numbers of it and 52 numbers of THE JOURNAL for only the price of THE JOURNAL paid one year in advance. Send in your orders early.

Herb has ordered two tons of candy and a ton of assorted nuts for his Christmas stocking—i. e. stocking the Branch—and if ever the time was when he should have a larger store than at this time it is now—Christmas 1885. We don't see where he is ever going to put it all for the short time before it will all be sold. And this reminds us that Herb is doing a big business. [illegible] conversation which we had with one of the members of [illegible] Gilman & Francis, in Minneapolis, that gentleman informed us that his firm ships more goods to Herb during the year than to any other retail house in the Northwest. Why, [illegible] the matter of [illegible] alone we [illegible] Herb during the month of October 1200 [illegible]

ON TO WINNIPEG.

The Construction of the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad Inevitable.

FAVORABLE REPORTS BY MR. OPPERMAN, [illegible]

An Easy Route With an Abundance of Good Land and Plenty of Timber—Duluth's Bright Prospects.

Duluth Daily Herald.

When the revival of railroad building begins in earnest, the construction of the Duluth & Winnipeg line must follow as a matter of course. It may not be built for some time beyond the American border at St. Vincent but its extension to the Manitoba capital is also certain. All conditions are favorable to the success of this road and all the leading reasons which impel people to build American railroads might be cited in its favor. It is needed primarily to provide a short haul from the great grain growing regions and the immense area of arable land which lie between this city and Winnipeg. Without this railroad the enormous natural wealth of that region must remain undeveloped, for cultivation cannot be carried on when the cultivators cannot send their produce to market.

Every reason which has been put forward so strongly for the building of a railroad from Crookston to Duluth may be advanced in favor of the Duluth & Winnipeg, which is essential to the completion of that vast railroad system that extends like branches of a great river through the fertile lands of northern Minnesota and Dakota. The difficulty of procuring capital so far for the very best enterprise alone accounts for the tardiness capitalists have displayed in not carrying out this splendid project which with its immense land grant, affords one of the finest opportunities for making a sound investment.

It is known that Mr. Barnum, who is noted as a capitalist and railroad builder, is now interested in the Duluth & Winnipeg enterprise which, after undergoing the delays and disappointments that beset the best enterprises, may be on the threshold of success.

EXPLORATIONS UNDERTAKEN.

Last summer, Mr. Barnes instructed Mr. Opperman of this city, to examine the region from here to Leech Lake. Mr. Opperman was well qualified for this work by extensive experience as civil engineer on the Lehigh Valley railroad, and by long residence in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, on whose geology he prepared a report of great merit for the United States census. It is understood that he has compiled elaborate reports for Mr. Barnes as the result of his explorations. He is very reticent as to the nature of these reports, but he confirms freely some well-known facts regarding the region he traversed.

GOOD OPINIONS OF THE LAND.

Mr. Opperman says that as regards the character of the ground over which this route passes, the soil, growth of timber, etc., that the portion lying east of the Cloquet River is with the exception of some swampy land at the very source of the St. Louis, capable of being converted into excellent farms, which for grazing, dairying, wheat growing and raising vegetables of almost every kind would, under the management and industry of first-class farmers, compare favorably with many other well established farming districts.

Mr. Opperman says, in effect, also, that a better grade of wheat, and as much, if not more, of it to the acre can be raised on this land when properly cultivated than in the noted grain growing country to the Northwest, and as for grass, potatoes and garden vegetables, no one can visit the hillside of Duluth without being impressed with the remarkable fertility and productive power of the soil, even where scantily between or in shallow layers over the underlying rock. It is a gross mistake, he holds, to suppose that this land is of a barren nature and may not within a reasonably short time be converted into productive farms. Its full development may be retarded by the labor needed to clear the land of the dense growth of heavy timber and underbrush with which it is almost wholly covered, but this growth in itself affords convincing evidence that the soil is not poor. [illegible]

Mr. Opperman, who looks also at the subject on its commercial aspects, considers that Duluth possesses a growing advantage as the terminus of this line in her splendid harbor, which is entirely protected from the lake by Minnesota Point, a natural bar over seven miles in length, forming a perfect breakwater, which would cost millions of dollars if it were to be constructed artificially. Within the bounds of this point there are thirty miles extent which may at reasonable cost for dredging be rendered available for dockage. This frontage might be increased to fifty, if need be, or to seventy-five miles, so that the facilities for commerce are almost unlimited.

Mr. Opperman's work confirms the previous surveys as regards the practicability of the projected railroad. No tunnels or expensive bridges will be needed nor will there be any steep grades. He considers that the land beyond the Mississippi on the proposed route is better than that traversed by the Northern Pacific in the region to the south. Regarding Duluth with the [illegible] the Pennsylvania railroad.

[illegible]

JUVENILE OPERA

AT THE

OPERA HOUSE

Friday Evening, Dec. 11th.

The youthful talent of Crookston, under the direction of MISS GORMAN, will give the Beautiful Little Opera for the benefit of the Congregational Sunday School. Read the program, which we give in full, and be liberal in your patronage for the sake of the children who are endeavoring in this pleasant way to help each other.

PROGRAM.

Red Riding Hood	MINNIE MIX
Mother	ALICE REED
Grandmother	MINNIE FINCH
Wolf	GEORGE FINLAYSON
Queen of the Fairies	BERTHA CHASE
First Lady to Queen	EMMA FORTIER
Second Lady to Queen	TILLY FORTIER
Queen's Messengers	AGGIE KOPS, CLARA COUVRETTE
Sprite of Queen's Court	BLANCHE FONTAINE
Ladies of the Court	ERMINE FONTAINE, MINNIE KOPS, LOTTIE ANGLIM, LENA SAMPSON, EDITH MCGREW, BELLE HOPKINS, MABEL HOLT, JENNIE CARR, LIZZIE ZARRACHER.
Wood Nymphs	HELEN MUNSON, CORA REED, EDITH MITCHELL, MABEL COPELAND
Chorus of Fairies	Bertha Zwickey, Flossy Peake, Nicoline Sletten, May Tillie Moeckel, Sophia Johnson, Emma Une, May Finch, Gertie Raushardt, Cora Hutchinson, Olive Fortier, Sadie Walker, Agusta Ackerlund, Annie Schuneimre, Agnes Godbout, Clara Moeckel, Clara Magho, Laura Martin.

PART SECOND.

"Byby-Bye"—Chorus of Kate Greenaways, Gracie Perry, Alma Fontaine, Gracie Brown, Magie McGrew, Clipper Buckman, Gertie Kops, Ida Stone, Gracie Beirley, Bertie Buckman, Jay Durant, Arthur Beirley.

TABLEAU AND PANTOMIME.

"IN HOC SIGNO."

The central figure in this tableau is a young person who, having become tired of the vanities of life is seeking real and lasting happiness. "WEALTH" comes with treasures, which are eagerly grasped, but soon rejected. "ART" "MUSIC," "BEAUTY" and "LOVE" seek to win her with their various gifts, but all are rejected. "RELIGION" appears, holding up the "Cross," which she accepts, finding in that alone the solace she has been seeking.

Comic Duet—"Happy Married Life" .... Minnie Mix, Willie Cooper.

TABLEAU—"THE SCULPTOR'S STUDIO."

Showing in the foreground the celebrated Statue of "Galatea." This beautiful piece of marble was fashioned by "Pygmalion" a sculptor of the ancient classic period, and was so idolized by him on account of its great beauty that he prayed daily to the "Gods" to give it life and thereby make his work immortal. His prayer is answered and the tableau shows the marble coming to life. Miss Grace Page will assume the roll of "Galatea."

Juvenile Duet—"When your heart goes pitipat." ...... Grace and Arthur Beirley

Grand Tableau—"Shower of Gold."

—USHERS.—

GUS. WILDER. - - - - - ED. GEORGE.

By the kindness of Mr. M. R. Brown we are enabled to present our readers with a synopsis of the proceedings of the Farmers' Congress, taken from the Farmers Home Journal, of Louisville Ky., as follows:

"The organization of Farmers' Congress of the United States held its annual session at Indianapolis, Ind., this week. Over seventy delegates, from twelve States, were present.

Col. Robt. Beverley, of Pa., president, was present, and after calling the Congress to order, introduced Gov. Gray, of Indiana, who extended a cordial welcome to his State. The President then returned thanks, on behalf of the Congress, to the Governor and citizens of Indiana. The President then delivered his address which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Col. N. N. Cox of Tennessee, delivered the annual address and received great applause. It was pronounced to be a very able speech. The principal measures befor the Congress were discussed and resolutions adopted as follows:

1. Asking our Secretary of State to instruct our ministers to France and Germany to use all means to get those governments to remove the restrictions from the imports of American hog products.

2. Requesting the government to extend the Signal Service reports to every station reached by the telegraph.

3. Requesting Congress to restore the tariff on wool to what it was in 1867. This brought out a heated discussion but was adopted by a large majority.

4. Asking Congress to make the office of Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet position.

5. Instructing the President of the Congress to lay before the Congress of the United States, the measures adopted at this session.

6. Fixing the Minnesota State Fair Grounds between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Aug. 31, as the place and time of next annual Congress.

7. Asks Congress to amend and make more effectual its laws for exterminating pleuro-pneumonia by placing the control in the hands of cattle feeders and owners instead of veterinarians.

8. Requesting Congress to pass laws regulating Inter-State commerce.

9. Empowering the President of this Congress to appoint four essayists to prepare papers to be read at next session."

Just received at Van Dyke & Co's, the finest line of holiday goods in the city.

We have received a hint of a blackmailing affair which is about to be unmasked through the nerve of one of our most public spirited citizens, the full particulars of which are promised us for next issue. The contemptible habit of backbiting is one that we find we are not free from even in this great Northwest and we are truly glad that there is one man with independence enough to stand up to maintain his integrity.

Call early and make your selection of Christmas and New Year's cards at Van Dyke & Co's.

We send out this week a lot of complimentary papers and invite all who get them to call in and subscribe, [illegible] Remember you [illegible]

Arne Higdem was interviewing his old frieds in the city this week.

For fine albums, toilet cases and holiday cards go to Van Dyke & Co.

At the coming Catholic Fair a beautiful silk banner is to be voted. Post No. 90 G. A. R., St. John Baptiste, and other organizations will contest.

If you want to purchase a fine Christmas or New Year's card go to Van Dyke & Co.

The grand jury have indicted John Hutchinson the East Grand Forks murderer.

Cards, cards, cards, cheaper than ever at Van Dyke & Co.

On Wednesday the grand jury found indictments against P. J. LaChapelle, Chris Greenhalgh and a man known as Dutchy, for blackmail.

It is with pleasure that we point to the broad gauge ad of Herb's Branch this week. Commencing, as Herb did, with only a pack of fire-crackers and a glass of cider and building up such a splendid trade as he has, we think Herb has reason to feel very well satisfied with the results. In the outset he occupied a small corner in the post-office, now he has a large business on Main and Robert Streets his name has become a household word and everybody knows where "Herb's Branch" is. Rest assured that anyone liberal enough to take a whole page ad. is liberal enough to deal honorably and justly by all. Go to Herb's Branch and see his grand display.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below.

The JOURNAL and

Farm, Stock and Home	$1.50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2.30
American Agriculturist	2.50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1.75
Breeders' Gazette	3.50
The Independent	4.00
Toledo Blade	2.40
Farmers' Advocate	2.50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2.75
Western Rural	2.90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

Found.

On or about November 17th, in Crookston, a buffalo overcoat. Owner can receive by proving property and paying for this notice.

[32-34] [illegible] Crookston.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey, and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1.65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec'y.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,

Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.

JOHN KNUPPE,

Call and examine our holiday goods, no trouble to show them, Van Dyke & Co.

MARRIED.

BJORNESTAD—GILBERT.—In Fisher on Saturday, November 21st, 1885, by the Rev. A. C. Anderson, Mr. H. C. Bjornestad, of this city, to Miss Lena G. Gilbert of Fisher.

Mr. B. is well-known as a young man of steady habits and his many friends unite with THE JOURNAL in offering hearty congratulations.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props.

Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also, garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,

Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

AND

SHELF WARE

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 10.

'ROUND HOME.

Andrew Eiken is away for St. Paul. This means more goods and lots of 'em.

J. C. Davis, the St. Hilaire boomer favored our city with a visit this week. He's waked up.

John Dowling went to St. Paul on Friday evening to meet his better-half who has been away on a visit.

$500 to loan on a good farm. No bonus! STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

John Crawford & Son have a one cent counter, which is the delight of the little folks. Oh such a sight. The thousand one articles there displayed and, Oh, My! All for ONE CENT——apiece.

Try the Oyster Bay Restaurant for anything you wish served in the best of style.

H. C. Gifford, representing Shortwell, Clerihew & Lothman, dry goods, Faribault, was interviewing our merchants last week. He reports trade very much better than he expected to find it.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the great railroad king, died suddenly in New York, at 2:20 p. m. on Tuesday. The full particulars have not been received. He was born in 181 makingf him about 64 years of age at the sudden time of his death.

My competitors are complaining hard times while I am kept busy by waiting on customers. C. H. Saake, the jeweler.

Congress re-assembled on Monday. In the Senate John Sherman was elected temporary chairman. Elsewhere will be found a full report of the Congressional proceedings, and this feature will continue during the session. THE JOURNAL intends to give all of the news of the day if we don't lay up a cent.

Remember that my prices are marked in plain figures and guaranteed the lowest for quality. C. H. Saake, Main Street.

Red Lake Falls will vote on the 15th inst. to see whether $10,000 shall be voted to aid in building the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad. Now we shall have a chance to see how badly our neighboring village wants a road. We are informed, by competent authority, that the proposed line has good prospects of success and will be built if a little friendly aid is given now. It would seem to be an opportunity that the village can hardly afford to let pass.

I guarantee a positive saving on every article purchased at my store. C. H. Saake, the jeweler.

Elsewhere in this issue, Messrs. Rosenthal & Wile announce that they will set up a free dinner to all who find it pretty tough sledding to get on. This is a new departure, entirely original with them but we are not surprised at it because it tallies with their well-known reputation for generosity and public spirit. They not only spend a great deal of money in advertising their goods but they keep in stock only the best quality and sell at prices that can not be beat in St. Paul or Minneapolis. This is surprising but we personally know it to be a fact. Their generous offer of a big Christmas dinner to their friends and patrons is not intended in the light of an ostentatious charity but is a spontaneous offer of a generous nature, and made in such a spirit that none can take offense at it. For instance, they know that many a worthy settler has a hard time to pay his debts and support his family and as a consequence can not afford to invest in any superfluous chicken-fixens and sich. To this class they have determined to give a benefit on Christmas Day and they have made ample arrangments to supply the demand.

I do not advertise goods that I cannot show customers and will sell fine goods for the same money as other dealers ask for inferior goods. C. H. Saake, jeweler.

Not long since the body of a man was found at Duluth, in a car of wheat, had been shipped from Lisbon, D. T. No clue to his identy was found but it was evident that he had been murdered for his money. It has been learned since that when the car arrived at Brainerd it was discovered that the seals were broken and the car was resealed without further examination, and when it left Fargo it was sealed all right. This would seem to show that the bloody deed was done somewhere between Fargo and Brainerd. Since that event a man was found in a caboose at Perham, covered up with bedding and in an insensible condition. He was placed under the care of a physician and in time recovered sufficient to give an account of himself. He said that he had been robbed of a sum of money and a watch, that the last he he remembers he was a Detroit, drinking with two strangers; he says that he was drugged and remembers nothing to account for how he came in the caboose. Is it not possible that the same gang of thugs had interviewed the man found in the wheat car, had done him up and loaded him into the car when the train reached Detroit? It seems to us that there is similarity enough between the two cases to warrant the presence of a detective in Detroit.

The open secret of my success is easily explained. I keep goods of the highest order and very low prices, besides my facilities being such as to enable me to undersell my competitors. C. H. Saake, opposite Merchants Nat. Bank, Main Street.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.	
No. 1 Hard	74 cents.
No. 1 Northern	70 "
No. 2 "	65 "
FLOUR.—$1.35, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.	
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.	
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.	
POTATOES—50 cents.	
HAY—$6 per ton.	
BARLEY—50 cents.	
OATS—25@30 cents.	
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.	
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.	
EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.	
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.	
LARD—12½ " "	
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.	
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.	
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.	

There is considerable hay coming into market these days, which could not be hauled conveniently before the late snow.

NO OUTRAGEOUS COMMISSION CHARGED, but we can make you a good loan on GOOD security.
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

H. R. Denny, of Carver, Grand Master of Masons, will be present and perform the ceremonies at the dedication of the new Masonic Hall, Thursday evening, December 31st, 1885.

We have $1,000 which we wish to loan on an improved quarter or half section of land. No bonus!
[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

What did you say? Can't find a teasett "toney" enough? Go and see that silver sett at Berthiaume Bro's, 12 pieces—AND ONLY NINETY-FIVE DOLLARS. Geewhilikins! it would take a thoroughbred Jersey cow to furnish cream slick enough to do with that outfit.

We received a neatly gotten up invitation to attend the opening reception of the Hotel Ryan, in St. Paul, which event took place last evening but owing to circumstances over which we had no control were unable to be present. As near as we can ascertain it was a grand affair.

M. E. Bartlett reports a loss of seven fine spring pigs by what appears to be blind staggars. They lasted too quick as soon as taken down. A post-mortem examination seemed to show the trouble to be caused by not a sufficient diversity in the food. Barley and oats had been the regular diet, and this event seems to show the necessity of frequent changes.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of he State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

We should all turn out to the Little Red Riding Hood entertainment tomorrow evening. The little folks have become quite proficient, showing the effects of great skill in their training and will do themselves credit. They should be greeted by a large house and and we think they will be as everybody and his folks cal-lates to be thar.

We must have gilt-edge security and "real farmer" borrowers, but you betcher life to such we can make any loan to suit, and won't burst him by charging an exhorbitant commission.
23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANUS.

Col. Cobham Post, No. 90, G. A. R. held its annual election last Friday evening, electing the following brave boys and true:

Commander	MAJOR C. H. MIX.
Sen. Vice Com.	CAPT. B. F. ZABRACHER.
Jun. " "	LIEUT. C. A. CHINIQUY.
Q. M.	O. H. LUCKEN.
Officer of the Day	WM. KISTENMACHER.
Post Sergeant	A. N. HOPKINS.
Chaplain	I. U. JENNINGS.
Sergeat of the Squad	NELS OLSON.

Our requests to our readers to call in and settle that little subscription account have been so promptly, and generously met that THE JOURNAL is able to greet its readers this morning in the old form. We congratulate all who have aided us in this matter on being able to read a paper that has been paid for in advance. We have a few more whom we trust will remember the printer just as soon as they are able. Remember you get two papers for one price this year, and while you are helping us a great deal you are getting full value received in every particular. Our premium paper, Farm, Stock and Home, is one of the best if not the best agricultural papers in the State and you get 24 numbers of it and 52 numbers of THE JOURNAL for only the price of THE JOURNAL paid one year in advance. Send in your orders early.

Herb has ordered TWO TONS of candy and a TON of assorted nuts for his Christmas stocking—i.e. STOCKING the Branch—and if ever the time was when he should have a larger store that time is now—Christmas 1885. We don't see where he is ever going to put it all for the short time before it will all be sold. And this reminds us that Herb is doing a big business first you know. In a conversation which we had with one of the members of Pratt, Gilman & Francis, in Minneapolis, that gentleman informed us that his firm ships more goods to Herb during the year than to any other retail house in the Northwest. "Why," said he, "in the matter of grapes alone, we shipped Herb during the month of October 1200 baskets,

OVER SIX TONS

and you would be surprised to see his orders filled for the part six months. He seems to be doing a good business and we are glad of it, for he deserves every bit of it!" Besides having a large and a choice lot of candies, confectionaries and toys, he has a fine assortment of albums, plush goods, vases, cups and saucers, fans and a thousand and one articles to suit the fancy of all. It don't matter what you want Herb can supply it. Call and see.

ON TO WINNIPEG.

The Construction of the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad Inevitable.

FAVORABLE REPORTS BY MR. OPPERMAN.

An Easy Route With an Abundance of Good Land and Plenty of Timber—Duluth's Bright Prospects.

Duluth Daily Herald.

When the revival of railroad building begins in earnest, the construction of the Duluth & Winnipeg line must follow as a matter of course. It may not be built for some time beyond the American border at St. Vincent but its extension to the Manitoba capital is also certain. All conditions are favorable to the success of this road and all the leading reasons which impel people to build American railroads might be cited in its favor. It is needed primarily to provide a short haul from the great grain growing regions and the immense area of arable land which lie between this city and Winnipeg. Without this railroad the enormous natural wealth of that region must remain undeveloped, for cultivation cannot be carried on when the cultivators cannot send their produce to market.

Every reason which has been put forward so strongly for the building of a railroad from Crookston to Duluth may be advanced in favor of the Duluth & Winnipeg, which is essential to the completion of that vast railroad system that extends like branches of a great river through the fertile lands of northern Minnesota and Dakota. The difficulty of procuring capital so far for the very best enterprise alone accounts for the tardiness capitalists have displayed in not carrying out this splendid project which with its immense land grant, affords one of the finest opportunities for making a sound investment.

It is known that Mr. Barnum, who is noted as a capitalist and railroad builder, is now interested in the Duluth & Winnipeg enterprise which, after undergoing the delays and disappointments that beset the best enterprises, may be on the threshold of success.

EXPLORATIONS UNDERTAKEN.

Last summer, Mr. Barnes instructed Mr. Opperman of this city, to examine the region from here to Leech Lake. Mr. Opperman was well qualified for this work by extensive experience as civil engineer on the Lehigh Valley railroad, and by long residence in the oil regions of Pennsylvania on whose geology he prepared a report of great merit for the United States census. It is understood that he has compiled elaborate reports for Mr. Barnes as the result of his explorations. He is very raticent as to the nature of these reports, but he confirms freely some well-known facts regarding the region he traversed.

GOOD OPINIONS OF THE LAND.

Mr. Opperman says that as regards the character of the ground over which this route passes, the soil, growth of timber, etc., that the portion lying east of the Cloquet River is with the exception of some swampy land at the very source of the St. Louis, capable of being converted into excellent farms, which, for grazing, dairying, wheat growing and raising vegetables of almost every kind would, under the management and industry of first-class farmers, compare favorably with many other well established farming districts.

Mr. Opperman says, in effect, also, that a better grade of wheat and as much, if not more, of it to the acre can be raised on this land when properly cultivated than in the noted grain growing country to the Northwest, and as for grass, potatoes and garden vegetables, no one can visit the hillside of Duluth without being impressed with the remarkable fertility and productive porer of the soil, even where scantily between or in shallow layers over the underlying rock. It is a gross mistake, he holds, to suppose that this land is of a barren nature and may not within a reasonably short time be converted into productive farms. Its full development may be retarded by the labor needed to clear the land of the dense growth of heavy timber and underbrush with which it is almost wholly covered, but this growth in itself affords convincing evidence that the soil is not poor.

Mr. Opperman, who looks also at the subject on its commercial aspects, considers that Duluth possesses a crowning advantage as the terminus of this line in her splendid harbor which is entirely protected from the lake by Minnesota Point, a natural bar over seven miles in length, forming a perfect breakwater which would cost millions of dollars if it were to be constructed artificially. Within the bounds of this point there is thirty miles extent which may at reasonable cost for dredging be rendered available for dockage. This frontage might be increased to fifty, or if needs be to seventy-five miles, so that the facilities for commerce are almost unlimited.

Mr. Opperman also confirms the previous surveys as regards the practibility of the projected railroad. No tunnels or expensive bridges will be needed, nor will there be any steep grades. He considers that the land beyond the Mississippi, on the proposed route, is better than that traversed by the Northern Pacific in the region to the south. Regarding Duluth with the calm judgment of an engineer, he considers that she is destined to be the focus of an extensive system of trunk lines which will be extended here by causes as powerful as those which have created the vast system controlled by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Just Received

A car load of fine new milch cows. Call at our livery and sale stables, and look them over.

Terry & Collins.

JUVENILE OPERA

AT THE

OPERA HOUSE,

Friday Evening, Dec. 11th.

The youthful talent of Crookston, under the direction of Miss GORMAN, will give the Beautiful Little Opera for the benefit of the Congregational Sunday School. Read the program, which we give in full, and be liberal in your patronage for the sake of the children who are endeavoring in this pleasant way to help each other.

PROGRAM.

RED RIDING HOOD	MINNIE MIX
Mother	ALICE REED
Grandmother	MINNIE FINCH
Wolf	GEORGE FINLAYSON
Queen of the Fairies	BERTHA CHASE
First Lady to Queen	EMMA FORTIER
Second Lady to Queen	TILLY FORTIER
Queen's Messengers	AGGIE KOPS, CLARA COUVRETTE
Sprite of Queen's Court	BLANCHE FONTAINE
Ladies of the Court	ERMINE FONTAINE, MINNIE KOPS, LOTTIE ANGLIM, LENA SAMPSON, EDITH MCGREW, BELLE HOPKINS, MABEL HOLT, JENNIE CARR, LIZZIE ZABRACHER.
Wood Nymphs	HELEN MUNSON, CORA REED, EDITH MITCHELL, MABEL COPELAND
Chorus of Fairies	Bertha Zwickey, Flossy Peake, Nicoline Sletten, May Lillie Moeckel, Sophia Johnson, Emma Uae, May Finch, Gertie Ramsiardt, Cora Hutchinson, Olive Fortier, Sadie Walker, Agusta Ackerlund, Annie Schnemire, Agnes Gallout, Clara Moeckel, Clara Magho, Laura Martin.

PART SECOND.

"Byby-Bye"—Chorus of Kate Greenaway, Gracie Perry, Alma Fontaine, Gracie Brown, Marie McGrew, Clipper Buckman, Gertie Kops, Ida Stone, Gracie Beirley, Bertie Bucknam, Jay Durane, Arthur Beirley.

TABLEAU AND PANTOMIME.

"IN HOC SIGNO."

The central figure in this tableau is a young person who, having become tired of the vanities of life is seeking real and lasting happiness. "WEALTH" comes with treasures, which are eagerly grasped, but soon rejected. "ART" "MUSIC," "BEAUTY" and "LOVE" seek to win her with their various gifts, but all are rejected. "RELIGION" appears, holding up the "Cross," which she accepts, finding in that alone the solace she has been seeking.

Comic Duet—"Happy Married Life" .... Minnie Mix, Willie Cooper.

TABLEAU—"THE SCULPTOR'S STUDIO,"

Showing in the foreground the celebrated Statue of "Galatea." This beautiful piece of marble was fashioned by "Pygmalion" a sculptor of the ancient classic period; and was so idolized by him on account of its great beauty that he prayed daily to the "Gods" to give it life and thereby make his work immortal. His prayer is answered and the tableau shows the marble coming to life. Miss Grace Page will assume the roll of "Galatea."

Juvenile Duet—"When your heart goes pitipat." .... Grace and Arthur Beirley

Grand Tableau—"Shower of Gold."

—USHERS.—

GUS. WILDER. - - - - - - ED. GEORGE.

By the kindness of Mr. M. R. Brown we are enabled to present our readers with a synopsis of the proceedings of the Farmers' Congress, taken from the Farmers Home Journal, of Louisville Ky., as follows:

"The organization of Farmers' Congress of the United States held its annual session at Indianapolis, Ind., this week. Over seventy delegates, from twelve States, were present.

Col. Robt. Beverley, of Pa., president, was present, and after calling the Congress to order, introduced Gov. Gray of Indiana, who extended a cordial welcome to his State. The President then returned thanks, on behalf of the Congress, to the Governor and citizens of Indiana. The President then delivered his address which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Col. N. N. Cox of Tennessee, delivered the annual address and received great applause. It was pronounced to be a very able speech. The principal measures befor the Congress were discussed and resolutions adopted as follows:

1. Asking our Secretary of State to instruct our ministers, to France and Germany, to use all means to get those governments to remove the restrictions from the imports of American hog products.

2. Requesting the government to extend the Signal Service reports to every station reached by the telegraph.

3. Requesting Congress to restore the tariff on wool to what it was in 1867. This brought out a heated discussion but was adopted by a large majority.

4. Asking Congress to make the office of Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet position.

5. Instructing the President of the Congress to lay before the Congress of the United States, the measures adopted at this session.

6. Fixing the Minnesota State Fair Grounds between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Aug. 31, as the place and time of next annual Congress.

7. Asks Congress to amend and make more effectual its laws for exterminating pleuro-pneumonia by placing the control in the hands of cattle feeders and owners instead of veterinarians.

8. Requesting Congress to pass laws regulating inter-State commerce.

9. Empowering the President of this Congress to appoint four essayists to prepare papers to be read at next session."

Just received at Van Dyke & Co's, the finest line of holiday goods in the city.

We have received a hint of a blackmailing affair which is about to be unmasked, through the nerve of one of our most public-spirited citizens, the full particulars of which are promised us for next issue. The contemptible habit of backbiting is one that, we find, we are not free from even in this great Northwest and we are truly glad that there is one man with independence enough to stand up to maintain his integrity.

Call early and make your selection of Christmas and New Year's cards at Van Dyke & Co's.

We send out this week a lot of complimentary papers, and invite all who get them to call in and subscribe, or send in your order. Remember you get two papers for the price of one.

Arne Higdem was interviewing his old frieds in the city this week.

For fine albums, toilet cases and holiday cards go to Van Dyke & Co.

At the coming Catholic Fair a beautiful silk banner is to be voted. Post No. 90 G. A. R., St. John Baptiste, and other organizations will contest.

If you want to purchase a fine Christmas or New Year's card go to Van Dyke & Co.

The grand jury have indicted John Hutchinson the East Grand Forks murderer.

Cards, cards, cards, cheaper than ever at Van Dyke & Co.

On Wednesday the grand jury found indictments against P. J. LaChapelle, Chris Greenhalgh and a man known as Dutchy, for blackmail.

It is with pleasure that we point to the broad gauge ad of Herb's Branch this week. Commencing, as Herb did, with only a pack of fire-crackers and a glass of cider and building up such a splendid trade as he has, we think Herb has reason to feel very well satisfied with the results. In the outset he occupied a small corner in the post-office, now he has a large business on Main and Robert Streets his name has become a household word and everybody knows where "Herb's Branch" is. Rest assured that anyone liberal enough to take a whole page ad. is liberal enough to deal honorably and justly by all. Go to Herb's Branch and see his grand display.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

Found.

On or about November 17th, in Crookston, a buffalo overcoat. Own can recover by proving property and paying for this notice.

[82-84] OLE E. HAGEN, Crookston.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1 65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec'y.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,

Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.

JOHN KNUPPE,

Call and examine our holiday goods, no trouble to show them, Van Dyke & Co.

MARRIED.

BJORNESTAD—GILBERT.—In Fisher on Saturday November 21st 1885, by the Rev. A. P. Anderson, Mr. H. C. BJORNESTAD, of this city, to Miss LENA GILBERT of Fisher.

Mr. B. is well-known as a young man of steady habits and his many friends unite with THE JOURNAL in offering hearty congratulations.

THE PIONEER STORE!

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props.

Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1881. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as his been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,

Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners Tuesday Dec. 1st 1885.

All members present except chairman M. R. Brown. On motion Commissioner Bradish was elected chairman pro tem.

The sum of $5 per month was allowed Mrs. Alex. Larson, a poor woman residing in the 4th Commissioners district.

The sum of $9 per month was allowed Alex Pilon Jr., for boarding and care of a poor girl in the 4th district.

The county surveyor was authorized to procure plats of field notes of the county.

A liquor license was granted Z. Daoust, Carman; and the liquor license of Peter Gilley, East Grand Forks, was transferred to James McCaffrey.

Commissioners Brown and LaBissoniere, together with Mr. H. R. Nolan were appointed a committee to act for the Board in the matter of the erection of a bridge at the village of St. Hilaire, in compliance with the provisions of the State appropriation of 1885 for such purpose.

The application of K. D. Chase for correction of assessment was granted.

The sum of $2,000 was transferred from the county poor fund to the special county revenue fund for the purpose of paying jurors and witness fees in cash at the next term of the district court.

The tax application of Griffith Jones of East Grand Forks was granted.

A committee consisting of the entire Board decided to visit Fishers Landing bridge.

The auditor was directed to procure two suitable books for register of deeds office, in which shall be transcribed all entries in books "A" grantor and grantee index to deeds.

The claim of W. F. Zwickey, sheriff, amounting to $562.50 was rejected.

Commissioner Goodrich was authorized to issue his order for the amount due for sending Mary Marcassen to Wisconsin.

The county treasurer was instructed to notify every personal property tax payer in the county of the amount of personal taxes due by them for the year 1885.

H. Steenerson appeared before the Board in the matter of the State of Minnesota vs. Gunder A. Berland for bastardy, and made a proposition for settlement of the case by paying the sum of $100 to the complaining witness. The Board took the matter under advisement and finally decided to approve of the settlement.

Several claims were audited and allowed. Board adjourned sine die.

P. J. McGuire,
County Auditor.

District Court.

Court convened on Monday with sixty-five cases on the calandar. The following have been disposed of up to date:

Nevins vs. Steege, dismissed.

D. M. Osbourne & Co., v. s. Chas. Hardrath; verdict for defendant for six cents.

P. A. Dufour vs. Schraeder & Lorge; continued.

Francis Labissioniere Jr. vs. Chas. McCarthy; dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

Ellery C. Davis vs. Board of County Commissioners; verdict for plaintiff for $1388.80.

M. E. Kirsch v. s. Robert Teal; verdict for plaintiff for amount asked for in complaint.

First National Bank of Warren, Ohio v. s. Edward E. Smith, et al. continued.

Barney Hagerty v. s. Miachel O'Brien; settled.

Same v. s. Same; settled.

W. H. Hidden vs. Carl Kretzschmar et al; Moved to U. S. Circuit Court.

Mary Penaut v. s. John P. Pillard; Continued.

Wm. L. Perkins v. s. J. S. DeMers & Hugh Thompson; Defendant demurred to complaint and demurrer sustained.

School District No. 102, Polk County v. s. Reuben Reynolds; Continued by sent.

The Aldine Publishing Co., of New York, vs. H. B. Cooke; Continued by consent.

Herrick C. Scribner v. s. Andrew Anderson; Continued by consent.

C. Sylvesterson vs. Syver Skerteig; Settled.

Jas. Greenhalgh Sr., vs. Crookston Boom & Water Power Co., Continued by consent.

O. Berg vs. Edna P. Webb; Appeal, dismissed.

Hugh Thompson and Marcus Johnson vs. C. E. Breim and H. O. Davis; Settled.

Chas. Porger vs. Frank Zarracher; Judgment ordered for appelee against appellant and sureties.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Moser & Moeckel.

Taken Up.

About Oct. 15th, in the town of Russia, four calves, ranging from three to five months old; two red bull calves with white spots, and two red heifer calves, with white spots. They have been around my place from about Sept. 1st. The owner can recover them by proving property, and paying expenses.

[81-83] G. P. Haug, Crookston, P. O.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans.

[23-32] Steenerson & McManus.

Real Estate Transfers For November.

The following are the real estate transferes for the month of Nov. 1885:

B. Sampson to Christine Estby, lot 5, block 8, South Crookston.

St. P. M. & M. Ry to Daniel Hartnett w½ Sec. 13—150—48.

Frank G. Horton to Miachel Horton, s½ ne¼ se¼ nw¼ and ne¼ and sw¼, Sec 3—148—44.

Samuel Crookman to Sarah Quesnell, e½ ne¼ Sec 2—149—43. Lots 1, 2, 3, blk 4, Hurlbert's addition, Crookston.

John McLean to John R. McKinnon, lot 5, blk 2, Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston.

Samuel Cookman to Annie Quesnell, w½ ne¼ Sec 2—149—43.

St. P. M. & M. Ry. Co., to J. Iland, nw¼ Sec 13—152—50.

Almira and J. R. Clements to Donald McKinnon, lot 9, blk 3 Fletcher & Houston's addition to Crookston.

Miachel Connery to Timothy Connery, sw¼ Sec 22—147—45.

Ollie Cleflgaal to Stena Johnson, w½ se¼ ne¼ sw¼ and 3—6, Sec 8—152—43.

C. W. Palmer to O. D. Rood, lot 4, blk 12 townsite of Crookston.

Chas Botineau to Edmond Plante, lot 6, blk 1, Buse & Botineau's to R. L. F.

C. W. Palmer to Hans C. Sampson, lot 3, blk 12, townsite of Crookston.

Almira Clements to A. J. McKinnon, lot 1, 2, Clements 4rd. addition to Crookston.

Miachel Stenge to Adam Stenge, e½ sw¼ lot 3 and 4, Sec 30—153—48.

Sletten & Cromb to Andrew Erikson, lot 20 blk 7, Cromb & Sletten's sub div. of Hurlburt's addision to Crookston.

Eber H. Bly to N. K. Hubbard, lot 7 blk 3, townsite of Crookston.

Joseph Blair to Henry Gervais, e½ ne ¼ Sec 20—151—44.

Louis Nees to Gotleib Meiling, s½ of lot 13 blk 63, Kretzschmars addition to R. L. Falls.

Arthur Dufresne to Arstide Joly, south 100 feet of lot 3, blk 47, townsite of Crookston.

Arstide Joly to Arthur Dufresne se¼ Sec 32—150—43.

G. L. Gray to Emma D. McKenzie lot 13, blk 2, Hurlburt's addition to Crookston.

Jas Elton to S. H. Barns, lot 10 blk 12, Davis' addition to Crookston.

Sletton & Cromb to W. D. Raymond, lot 5, blk 8, S. & C. sub div. of Hurlburt's addition to Crooksten.

M. R. Brown to J. Moore, lot 6 and 9, blk 7 and lots 13 and 14, blk 10, townsite Crookston.

Elisabeth Gahr and husband to J. Dobmeir, lots 12 and 15, blk 34, Trail's addition to Grand Forks.

Mary Dugdale to E. D. Childs, ne¼ of nw¼ and lot 1, Sec 16—49—43.

A. L. Janes to Harry Day, ne¼ of Sec 14 14—151—46.

Sletton & Cromb to P. A. Malm, lot 24 blk 10 C. & S. sub div. of Hurlburt's addition to Crookston.

F. W. Lion to E. L. Emery, 20 acres in Sec 6—150—149.

Harry Langelieu to Harry Rensing, 20 acres in Sec 24—151—50.

St. P. M. & M. Ry Co. to Isaac Osmondson, s½ of sw¼ Sec 3, and ne¼ Sec 9—150—49.

Chas Botineau, to Moses and J. M. Bray, lots 22 and 23 and blk 8 and lot 11, blk 1 all in Bease & Botineau's addition to Red Lake Falls.

N. S. Dickinson to Jas Henry, se¼ Sec 6—150—48.

N. S. Dickinson to Jenny Hane, nw¼ Sec 6—150—48.

K. K. Sandmoen to A. O. Ranice, lot 6, Sec 7 and e½ of nw¼ and lot 1, Sec 8, all in T. 152—43.

Cifon Champagne to Benjamin Pronee nw¼ Sec 1—150—42.

Benjamin Pronee to Eliza Champagne nw¼ of Sec 1—150—42.

St. P. M. & M Ry Co. to Chas. Kessler, sw¼ and lot 13 of Sec 27—150—48.

Northwestern Land Co. to S. G. Comstock, lot and blk in the village of Fisher, consideration of which is 4,900.80,

Medene Desautels to Stainslas Vandman sw¼ Sec 24—150—45

Wm. Kestenmaker to John Stambaugh nw¼ Sec 34—147—45.

Alex Gingrass to H. B. LaPlante, undivided ½ of lots 2, 4, 5, 6, in blk 4 Davis' addition to Crookston.

St. P. M. & M. Ry Co. to Annie A. Cummings nw¼ Sec 29—152—49.

W. J. S. Traill to Mundigel & Zengel, lot 9 and 11 blk 34 Traills addition to Crookston.

J. Hitchcock to Elsse Hitchcock ne¼ n½ nw and ne¼ sw¼ Sec 20—150—46.

Sletten & Cromb to John E. Oleson lot 19, blk 10 Cromb Sletten's sub div of Hulburts addition to Crookston.

Sletten & Cromb to Frank Lundgren lot 18, blk 10 Sletton & Cromb's sub div of Hulburts addition to Crookston.

L. K. Lippincott to Erick Nelson e½ sw¼ and w½ se¼ Sec 20—154—50.

Hester Facto to A. Shannon, lot 19, blk 2 L. Fletcher's addition to Crookston.

A. O. Kolstad to Casyer Falk, 1 acre in Sec 6—152—43.

A. Shannon to Celina Facto, lot 19 blk 2 L. Fletchers addition to Crookston.

Kun Rise to Amund Christainson, e½ ne¼ Sec 18—152—49.

C. C. Ulzenger to John Frederick, 40 feet of west end of lots 22, 23, 24, blk 16 Townsite of Crookston.

Hans H. Berg to N. H. Theme, 2 acres in Sec 14—148—49.

Chas. Botineau to August and William Riechel, Jr. lots 24, 25, blk 1 Buse & Botineau's addition to Red Lake Falls.

A. J. Lindberg to Andrew Oleson se¼ Sec 24—154—50.

Hugh Thompson to Loveland & Stewart, lot 1 blk 3 village of Fisher.

D. H. Michaud to Fergus Faley, lot 18 blk 4, Homes addition to R. L. Falls.

Rachel Zaleonyr to Fergus Falny, lot 10 blk 1 Holmes addition to R. L. F.

Cordelia H. Hayes to F. S. Hayes, sw¼ Sec 14—149—48.

H. H. Halferdahl to Christain Halferdahl west half of lot 8 blk 49 St. Hilaire.

THE OLD BRICK BLOCK.

Established in 1879.

Is still at the Front with a very large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Ladies Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Crockery. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps. Our goods are all of the very choicest, our stock is full and complete, and our prices are the smallest thing about our establishment.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Oh yes! we have the Largest and most Complete Stock of those that we ever brought to this city. We invite your attention to a choice line of

Table Scarfs, Tidies, Work-Boxes,
Jewely Cases, Mirrors in walnut cases,
Toilet Setts, Christmas Cards,

An elegant line of Seal Skin Caps for Ladies and Gentlemen, and a host of other things to select from if you wish to make a rich and elegant present, and all at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Our friends, one and all, are cordially invited to call at the OLD BRICK BLOCK, where they will find a large and complete stock to select from and a corps of gentlemanly clerks to attend to their wants.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM,

Main St., Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

N. E. COOK, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The report of the statistician of the agricultural department shows that since 1870 the acreage devoted to cereals in the United States has increased from 69,000,000 acres to 180,000,000, or 97 per cent.

St. Paul is to have a grand ice-palace—similar to the ice-palaces of Montreal which have usually attracted many thousands of visitors—but St. Paul is in trouble lest the ice should not be of the right thickness. Her citizens should be consoled by the reflection that the ice crop has never yet failed within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Wood intended for paper pulp is shaved so finely by an ingenious machine devised for the purpose that it takes 750 thicknesses to make an inch. The fineness of this cutting can be appreciated when it is understood that 200 thicknesses of ordinary paper make an inch. The cutting knives of the machine are kept sharpened while in operation by a unique arrangement of whet stones which are constantly at work upon them.

The proposition to reduce the Mexican standing army to 15,000 men seems to meet the approval of everybody not connected with the Administration. At present, with a population less than one-fifth that of the United States, Mexico has a standing army of 22,000 men, kept up at an annual cost of over $8,000,000. The Mexicans consider this number of men unnecessary and their yearly cost extravagant.

There is another through railway line to the Pacific just completed. The Southern California railroad company's line has been extended to San Diego, on the southern coast, its eastern connection being the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. San Diego is preparing for a great celebration of the event. Counting the Canadian Pacific, there are now five lines to the Pacific, but the absence of competition is everywhere remarked. The traveler can have a choice of routes but not of prices, which are nearly identical with all.

Mr. Robert Bonner, it is said, has made provisions to continue his story paper after his death in the same style in which he has been conducting it for about thirty years. He has begun to collect extra material with the design of securing enough to last three years after his death. It is also said about copy for one year, or fifty-two numbers has been accumulated. Pursuing the same line of reasoning, some of our magazines must be in pretty good shape for running another century. Some of them have enough material in their safes to last them four and five years.

According to the report of the British Registrar General, the highest rate of mortality among any class of people is that of those engaged in the liquor trade, while it is lowest with clergymen. Taking 1,000 as the average mortality rate among males, the deaths among clergymen are 550, among publicans 1,521, and among inn and hotel servants 2,205. As the report truly says, the mortality of men who are directly concerned in the liquor trade is truly appalling. The Registrar finds his statistics amply confirmed by the records of the Scottish Amicable Life Insurance Society. These show that the mortality among inn-keepers and publicans is 52 per cent. above the mortality of all males.

A mysterious case of small-pox in Northern New York is believed to be traceable to the use of certain bank bills which came from Montreal. The supposition as to the origin of this particular case may be incorrect, but there is much room for speculation afforded by the incident, since people are every day compelled to handle greasy silver coin and filthy bills which have, perhaps, passed through the hands and pockets of persons afflicted with contagious or infectious diseases. There is no known means of prevention, since no one can decline to receive whatever change may be offered to him, provided it is correct in amount and of legal value, but the thought that one may be handling or carrying in his pocket-book the germs of disease, is far from pleasant.

General Hancock's recent visit to the historic field at Gettysburg brings vividly to the mind of a writer which he designates as one of the greatest of the lost opportunities of the war, and one which no doubt would have been utilized had not a rebel bullet found its billet in Hancock's body. As he was borne from the field wounded, after the repulse of the rebel charge under Pickett, Hancock sent a message to Meade urging that the whole Union line advance and pierce the Confederate position in the confusion of the retreating column. Lee and the rebellion could have been crushed at one blow, but Meade would not take the responsibility, and Lee crossed the Potomac leisurely, though with only three rounds in his caissons and almost empty cartridge boxes. The great opportunity, according to Hancock's belief, was lost.

General News Condensed.

A Plucky Badger Boy Kills Two Indians.

News has reached Marshfield, Wis., of a startling tragedy that occurred about ten miles west of there, in the dense forests near Nasonville, Wednesday 2nd inst. It appears that a boy, about sixteen years old, named George Andrews, was out hunting deer, and, striking a trail, followed it until the deer was started, when Andrews fired twice, badly wounding the deer, which, nevertheless broke and ran. Young Andrews at once followed the trail, and, after about two hours' tramping, on coming to a small clearing found two Indians busily engaged in dressing the deer. The Indians had previously killed Andrews' dog. Young Andrews, however, nothing daunted, at once ordered them to abandon the deer, telling them he had shot it, but they refused. On the boy again demanding the deer, one Indian advanced toward him with a knife and told him to leave or they would "nepo" (kill) him. But young Andrews, instead of retreating, at once shot the advancing warrior dead, shooting him through the heart. The other Indian jumped for his gun, but young Andrews was too quick and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. He then went to the settlement and told his story, which was at first discredited, but, on going to the spot, the dead bodies of the braves were found where they had fallen. The pluck and clear grit of young Andrews, who is small in size and only sixteen years old, are warmly praised, and he is the hero of the hour. He has not been arrested, and doubtless will not be. The Indians belonged to a wandering band of Chippewas, here on a deer hunt.

Washington Gossip.

John A. Logan has been twelve years in the senate.

James W. Porch of Missouri was appointed consul general at Mexico.

Timothy P. Murphy was appointed United States attorney for Northern Iowa.

Samuel J. Tilden has written Speaker Carlisle, urging that the sea coast defenses be strengthened.

The new street car line in Washington is to have cars run by electric motors, after the Baltimore fashion.

W. B. Roberts, of Minnesota, has been promoted from fourth to third assistant examiner in the patent office.

Senator Sherman is the oldest member of the senate as to continuous service. He ranks Edmunds by two years.

Senator Stanford, of California, his wife and two maids arrived at Washington in a special car from across the continent.

The president has appointed to good positions Col. Parker, of the Philadelphia Times, and Col. Burke, of the Philadelphia Record.

Senator and Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. White of Syracuse, their daughter, are in the house which they have occupied for several years.

The secretary of war calls congress' attention to an alleged violation of law in the building of the Robert street bridge at St. Paul.

The adjutant general of the army has received the following telegram: Chicago, Dec. 5.—Gen. Miles telegraphs that Major Sumner reports from Fort Reno that the instructions regarding Oklahoma have been carried out, and that all the intruders have been removed, and that cattlemen with their herds are on the move. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Washington special:—For several months there has been a vacancy in the postoffice at Wells, the home of ex-Senator Wilkinson. Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin secured the appointment of Joseph Polley. The papers had in some way been pigeonholed and the case overlooked. Polley formerly lived at La Crosse, and was lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third Wisconsin.

The state department is advised that within the last few weeks Minister Pendleton, at Berlin, has intervened in the matter of the expulsion of twelve German-Americans. The intervention has been for the purpose of obtaining information for future action. A distinction is made between the term "intervention" and "protest." Minister Pendleton is understood, as yet, not to have filed protests on any case.

On the first bill day in the senate Senator Dawes will introduce a bill to open the Big Sioux reservation. It is substantially the same as the bill he introduced in the first session of the Forty-eighth congress, which passed the senate April 16, 1884, and was never brought to a vote in the house. Some amendments have been made in the bill to be introduced this session, but they are material. The proposition is to open to settlement the region lying between the Cheyenne and White rivers, and reduces the reservation around the Cheyenne agency. In all, about 18,000 square miles are embraced in the tract proposed to be opened.

The presidential succession bill which the republican caucus senators decided to introduce in the senate, is that known as the Honr bill of the last congress. It confers the succession to the president and vice president upon the secretary of state, or, if that office is vacant, then upon the secretary of the treasury, the succession passes to the other members of the cabinet in turn in cases of vacancy. The electoral count bill also to be reintroduced by order of the republican caucus, is that known as the Edmunds bill of the last congress. Its pivotal feature is a provision that each state may by its own tribunals determine controversies with regard to its electoral vote.

Personal Gossip.

Prof William P. Wells has resigned the Kent professorship of law in Ann Arbor university, to take effect June 1.

Henry B. Horton, the inventor of the Ithaca calendar clock and autophone, died from neuralgia of the heart, aged 66.

Mrs. Cummings, wife of John Cummings, of Woburn, Mass., has given a $10,000 library building to the town of Tilton, N. H.

Dr. David W. Yandell of Louisville, who attended Mr. Hendricks during his illness in 1882, says he died of a plain case of senile gangrene caused by calcification of the arteries.

It is now almost certain that Maj. J. W. Daniel will be elected by the Democrats to succeed Mahone as senator from Virginia. He is about forty-three years old. He is the author of several notable law books, and is counted the most eloquent man in Virginia.

Pierre Lorillard, of New York, is having a yacht built by Samuel Pine, at Greenpoint, which will cost $35,000. It is 110 feet over all, 20 feet beam and 9 feet 3 inches hold. It will be schooner-rigged, without bowsprit, and will be furnished with two propeller wheels.

Record of Casualties.

Fifty houses were unroofed in Omaha by the storm.

William Harbow was run over at La Crosse and fatally injured.

A very destructive prairie fire prevailed in Kansas, destroying large cattle ranches.

The recent storm did great damage at Chicago, particularly in the vicinity of Lincoln Park.

Fire in the cellar of the Presbyterian Educational home at York, Pa., caused a loss of $40,000.

At Appleton, Wis., S. Walter & Bauer's extensive toy works were burned, with a loss of $80,000; insured for $[illegible].

A fire in Chicago burned the Scip building on Franklin street. The property is roughly estimated at $800,000. The occupants of the gutted stores are Morrison & Buchart, O. M. Henderson and Rollins, Shaw & Co.

John Hutchelss, a brakeman on Conductor Tillotson's freight train on the Northwestern road, slipped on a cattle guard at Trempeleau, Wis., and was run over and killed. He was twenty-six years old, married six weeks ago, and lived at Kendalls.

Duncan A. McDonald, a missing logger of Chippewa Falls, Minn., was found in a slough west of Fifield in an exhausted condition, by two men. The men tried to fish him out with a pole, but were unsuccessful. They then ventured in and succeeded in bringing him to dry ground, but he died shortly after.

Criminals and Crimes.

Gen. Shaler, New York's militia commander, was indicted for receiving bribes.

At Freedom, Pa., the private bank of Bentel & Co., was robbed of $2,000 in cash and securities.

Alderman F. A. Smith of Galveston has been arrested, charged with embezzling the funds of the Screwman's association, while treasurer.

Officers from Cloud County, Kan., left Macomb, Ill., in charge of Aaron Wells, who is charged with the cold blooded murder, near Rice, Kan., of J. F. Chestnut of Beaver City, Neb.

L. S. Strohecker met Sam H. Jemison, a lawyer, at Macon, Ga. Both drew pistols and fired several shots. Strohecker fell and died in half an hour. Jemison fell into a friend's arms, badly wounded.

Col. J. J. Whitehead, representing a bogus "mutual self-endowing association," wrote up prominent people in Pulaski, Tenn., to the extent of $160,000, and after pocketing a large amount in fees and getting all the notes cashed, skipped the town.

Henry Hasil, a German, about twenty eight years old, residing at Taylor's Falls, and well known at Stillwater, where he lived some time ago, was found dead in Stillwater, apparently shot to death. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

Joe Early was hanged recently, for killing Leander Lawson. He ascended the scaffold without a tremor. His crime was committed some months ago, when he entered a school taught by Leander Lawson and created a disturbance. Early was drunk and was put out. He returned and shot and killed Lawson.

Mrs. D. D. Tofland, wife of a grocer of Chattanooga, eloped with James Wilson, taking with her $1,400 of her husband's money. Tofland went in pursuit and overtook the woman before she reached Scottsboro, Tenn. She succeeded in snatching two pistols from him and shot him through the head, inflicting a fatal wound, put spurs to her horse, and escaped into the mountains.

News of Foreign Lands.

Mrs. Riel, widow of the late rebel, is receiving money every day from sympathizers.

The custom house officials, at Liverpool levied a duty of $200 on the challenge cup, won by Sir Richard Sutton with the Genesta.

The British ship Magician, Capt. Hastings, from Cardiff, Oct. 29, for San Francisco, has been sunk by a collision with the British ship Ben Douran, Capt. Andrew, from San Francisco, Sept. 4, for Queenstown.

Sir William Hart Dike, Conservative member-elect at parliament for the Northwest division of Kent, England, has offered the workmen on his estates in the county of Kent, small holdings at an annual rental of five shillings per acre.

Capt. James Sproule is now on trial for his life at Victoria, B. C. Recently Sproule had a difficulty with Charles Hammil, who was superintendent of extensive gold mines at Kootenia, and killed him. Sproule escaped, but was subsequently captured.

Lord Randolph Churchill has drafted a scheme for Irish home rule, the bases of which, it is reported, is the formation of four provincial councils, with a central council at Dublin, to deal with local legislation and taxation, but without power to interfere with tariffs, policy or military administration.

Mr. John Bright, speaking at Birmingham, pleaded for further emancipation in India. He said that England must learn her lesson that her rule in India was of temporary duration and depended more upon wisdom than force. He favored the division of the smaller presidencies in accordance with the various nations. Even if the English rule should end, they could confederate instead of fighting each other. The India problem was crying for a solution.

Mr. Gladstone wrote a letter a few days ago in which he said: 'I am certain that the Tories will be much weaker than the Liberals in the next, as in the last parliament. It will be impossible for the Tories to conduct the government on their own strength or to hold a position of dignity and independence. The Liberals will outnumber the Tories and Parnelites combined, and will be the only party independent of unworthy motives to court the Parnelites for support.

Miss Ellen Terry's illness, which has compelled her temporary retirement from the stage, is general debility and neuralgia. She is staying at Brighton, and is gradually recovering. Since her absence from the Lyceum the audiences have decreased night after night. Mr. Irving being unable to draw the public by himself. Mr. Irving is also ill from overwork, and is advised by his physicians to take a rest. He will probably open the Lyceum for two weeks before the production of "Faust."

The Conservatives have become fearful of Gladstone's return to power, and imagine that it will be followed by political chaos. This fear is beginning to paralyze business, particularly on the stock exchange. At the opening of the campaign when the Conservative cause looked so hopeful, British consuls and all foreign securities fairly boomed. The public began to invest money on an immense scale, and speculative activity went beyond anything before recorded in English history. Since the rural vote has diminished the Tory prospects the English market has become feverish and unsettled, and operators have become distrustful.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

Livingston, Mont., vigilantes, have warned all tramps out of town.

The gross earnings of the Omaha for November were $600,600, an increase of $59,700.

Parker will entertain the Dakota horticultural society and forestry association on the 16th and 17th of December.

Prof. Barnard, of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., announces to Director Swift the discovery of a new comet in the constellation Taurus.

Mr. Clark of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, spent $2,000 sinking a shaft for coal, and then discovered that his land had been salted by some jokers.

Ed McDonald of Chippewa Falls Wis., has not been seen for two weeks, and foul play is suspected, as he had about $800 on his person when leaving home.

The remains of Maj. F. K. Jenkins, of the Sixth regiment, Iron brigade, were removed from Brookville, Pa., to Baraboo, Wis. The reinterment was conducted by the G. A. R.

L. L. Clarke of Musselshell, Mont., killed a large mountain lion on the Big Coulee. The lion, which measured nine feet from tip to tip, recently came down from the hills and killed nine sheep in one night.

The amount of sweet corn packed in Maine the past fall has been only about half what it was two years ago, the figures for the two years being as follows: For 1883, 8,364,000 cans; 885, 4,078,000 cans.

Two New Yorkers, loaded down with money, went on a bender in Dayton, Ohio, recently, during which they lit their cigars with $10 bills and tore several $20 bills to pieces. The federal authorities went for them to arrest them for destroying government money, but they escaped.

At Bozeman, Mon., H. W. Foster, the newly elected mayor, appeared at a meeting of the common council to take his seat. He was refused on the ground that he was not eligible to office, not having been a taxpayer at the time of his election.

The Iowa States Improved Stock Breeders' association passed resolutions favoring a state appropriation of $50,000 to stamp out promptly any outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia, and a law to prevent the moving of diseased swine, living or dead, federal laws to stamp out disease, also regarding fraudulent butter, taxing range cattle and reserving lands for actual settlers.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Promptly at noon on the 7th, Gen. McCook, secretary of the senate, called the body to order and prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Huntly, after which Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution declaring John Sherman the president pro tem of the senate.

Mr. Voorhees moved to amend, to strike out the name of John Sherman and insert instead the name of Isham Harris.

The amendment was voted down by a party vote—yeas 29, nays 34, and Sherman was without division declared duly elected president pro tem.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Harris both abstained from voting.

Upon the request of Secretary McCook Mr. Sherman was escorted to the chair by Edmunds and Voorhees and the oath of office was administered to him by Edmunds.

Mr. Cullom presented the credentials of Mr. Logan's re-election as senator from Illinois, and Mr. Pike presented those of Mr. Blair from New Hampshire.

The credentials were received, and Messrs. Logan and Blair were at once sworn in by the president.

Noon (12 o'clock) was fixed as the hour of daily meeting unless otherwise ordered.

The secretary was instructed to inform the president of the United States and the house of representatives that the senate had chosen John Sherman as president pro tempore.

Messrs. Edmunds and Harris were appointed a committee to join such committee as may be appointed by the house of representatives to wait upon the president and inform him that a quorum of each house had assembled and that congress was ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Voorhees offered the resolutions regarding the death of Mr. Hendricks, prefacing them with the remark that in doing so he was performing the sadest duty of his public life.

Mr. Harrison then moved an immediate adjournment of the senate, "out of respect to the memory of the late vice president."

At precisely noon the house was called to order by J. B. Clark, its clerk.

When order was secured the clerk proceeded to call the roll of members-elect.

While the roll was in progress a page entered with a huge floral design, representing a section of a canal navigated by a canal boat laden with diminutive bags of grain, the whole being inscribed "Hennepin."

As he placed it on the desk of Mr. Murphy (Iowa), the especial champion of the Hennepin canal project, the house broke out into applause and laughter.

The call disclosed the presence of 300 members, the only absentees being Miller (N. Y.), Henderson (N. C.), Aiken (S. C.), Page (Texas), and Croxston (Va.)

Nominations for speaker were then in order, and Mr. Tucker was recognized, who presented the name of John Griffin Carlisle (Ky.).

Messrs. Hiscock and Cannon then rose, but the latter was recognized, and he placed the name of Thomas B. Reed, (Me.) in nomination.

Messrs. Morrison, Tucker, Hiscock, and Brown (Ind.) were appointed tellers to count the vote.

The result was announced as follows: For Carlisle, 177; for Reed, 137; and amid loud applause the clerk declared Mr. Carlisle elected, and appointed Messrs. Tucker and Reed as a committee to conduct the speaker to the chair.

On taking the chair Mr. Carlisle made a short address.

The members were then sworn in and proceeded to draw for seats.

Resolutions in regard to Vice President Hendricks were passed and the House adjourned.

Men Who Own Horses.

New York Sun.

"There's no mistaking the owner of a fast horse, or a road horse of any kind, no matter where you may meet him in New York," said the proprietor of a big livery stable up town. "In the country nearly every man of reasonable means can afford to keep at least one horse, but in New York it is rather an expensive luxury. To be the owner of a roadster argues that you're a man of means, and as every one wants to appear wealthy I suppose that it is the reason one hears so much horse talk. They talk about yachtsmen being unable to talk of anything but their own particular form of sport, but that's nonsense compared to the enthusiasm of a horseman. Yachts are out of commission six months in the year, but a horse is always ready.

"The horse fever usually affects men about as it has effected a friend of mine who started in a year ago. He has charge of a department in a big commission house down town, and his salary was recently increased from $3,500 to $5,000 a year. Then he decided to keep a horse. He bought a light road wagon, looked about, took the advice of half a dozen friends who didn't know anything about it and finally secured a horse that was worth about $300 for $500 cash. His expenses for keeping the whole outfit here amounted to about $35 a month, but that's the light part of the entertainment. The expense begins above McComb's Dam bridge. For the first two months the young commission merchant was up here every day about 5 o'clock, wearing a frock coat, a high hat and driving gloves, and regularly took some young lady out to drive. The young ladies worked pretty lap robes for him and he was quite a go with them for a time.

"Then one day he went up the road alone, and after that he never took a lady with him. Now he has the regular horseman manner. He wears a big linen duster, a low hat, goggles, and rides with bent shoulders and his head pushed forward. One would think, to look at him when he stalks out, that he is driving Maud S. He sits with round shoulders and an intent look, and nothing new comes up in the way of fixings for horses that he does not adopt. His slang is as steep as a jockey's, and his knowledge so profound that the oldest horse doctor in New York seems like a novice when compared with him. You can't learn all about horses in a year, nor be a good judge of horseflesh without immense experience and study; still every New Yorker that owns a horse apparently knows it all, and to sit on Gabe Case's or Judge Smith's porches and hear the one-year-olds talk about trotting stock makes us veterans feel so ashamed that we all go off in corners and talk to ourselves."

A Scotch Sacrament.

Sacrament seasons with the churches of Edinburgh in olden times were no cold water affairs. The city paid the bills for the wine used on such occasions, and in the Dean of Guild's accounts for 1590 the following entries occur: "First communion, ane puncheon of claret wine, £36 10s. 9d.; nine gallons mair, £16 16s.; second communion, ane puncheon of claret wine, cost £35 6s.; two gallons mair, £14 6s." The same condition of things existed at Glasgow. In 1641 there was paid by the town of Glasgow to Robert Campbell and others for 'wyne to the communion' the sum of £84 10s. 8d., while in 1656 there was purchased by the same liberal corporation, for the same purpose, a hogshead of wine at the cost of £160. The Covenanters were evidently no more total abstainers than Cromwell's Ironsides.

Sherman President and Carlisle Speaker.

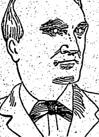
In the Senate republican caucus upon a ballot being taken for President of the Senate, Mr. Sherman received all the votes but three, and upon motion of Mr. Edmunds the nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Sherman, rising, said:

Senators: I return my hearty thanks for the high honor you propose to confer upon me. Your choice, no doubt, has been influenced by the fact that I have long been a member of the senate. Still, my duties heretofore have not given me the practical experience necessary for a good presiding officer. I can only say that I will do all I can fairly and impartially to observe and enforce the rules of the senate, and shall rely greatly upon your forbearance and courtesy.

The votes against Senator Sherman were cast by Senator Morille, of Vermont, and Senator Riddleburger, of Id.

The Democratic members of the House, in common, nominated Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky for speaker. Mr. Carlisle made quite a lengthy speech, on accepting the nomination, in which he "trusted that during the time we are associated in the Forte-ninth congress we may be able to diminish the expenditure of the government, lighten the burdens of the people, reform business in the public service, complete the restoration of confidence among the people in all divisions of the country, and give such assurances of a wise and patriotic policy as will guarantee a long line of Democratic administrations. There is much to be done, and the responsibility for its accomplishment rests largely on the gentlemen who are assembled here this evening."

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.



JOHN G. CARLISLE OF KENTUCKY.

The caucus then proceeded to nominate the minor officers, as follows:

John B. Clark, Missouri, the present incumbent, clerk of the house; Mr. Leedom, Ohio, renominated sergeant-at-arms; Samuel Donelson, Tennessee, doorkeeper.

The republicans of the house, gave the complimentary nomination for Speaker to Thomas B. Reed of Maine. Reed received sixty-three, Hiscock forty-two, and Ryan of Kansas three. The balloting for the minor offices of the house was then proceeded with, and the following ticket was nominated:

For clerk, Col. W. O. Crosbie, Iowa; sergeant-at-arms, Capt. Albert O. Marsh, Indiana; doorkeeper, Col. Joseph K. Selden, Connecticut; postmaster, A. W. Adams, Maryland, chaplain, Rev. Dr. F. F. Bitt, Nebraska.

Mr. Price offered the following, which was adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that immediate action be taken by the Forty-ninth congress to provide for the presidential succession.

On motion of Mr. Thomas of Illinois the following was adopted: Resolved, That the caucus favors the passage of a properly guarded Mexican pension bill, with provisions for pensions for Union soldiers of the late war, their widows and orphans, similar to the bill passed by the senate during the Forty-eighth congress, and we declare in favor of the unconditional repeal of the limitation on the payment of arrears of pension.

The Land Commissioner's Report.

The report of Commissioner Sparks is too long for entire publication. Most of it is devoted to expositions of frauds and abuses, for which he proposes the following amendments to the laws:

I respectfully recommend that the homestead law be so amended as to provide that the public lands of the United States, other than mineral or reserved timber lands, shall be disposed of only under its provisions, and that these be strengthened to secure actual inhabitancy, improvement and cultivation, as precedent conditions to the acquisition of any rights thereunder, and absolutely prohibiting and rendering nugatory for any purpose whatever any sale or transfer of the homestead privilege, or of title derived or to be derived thereunder, prior to the issue of patent. The law should provide for substantial and not merely pro forma proofs, and applications and proofs should not be permitted to be made before any other officer than the land officers of the United States. No change of the time within which proof is required to be made appears to me necessary or expedient but I regard it as of first importance that no entry or application should be allowed before the actual establishment of a permanent residence on the land, and that proof should not be permitted before the expiration of the prescribed period of five years from date of actual entry. Neither should preliminary applications of entries, unaccompanied by actual settlement, be regarded as a segregation or reservation of the land, but all actually uninhabited public lands should be free to the appropriation of any bona fide settler actually establishing a home upon the land, improving it and making use of it for his subsistence and the support of his family or dependents. The requirement that actual homes should be established and permanently maintained on homesteads taken up under the act, should be made imperative and evasions of the law, or a merely constructive compliance with its provisions, should work an absolute forfeiture of the homestead privilege. The sale of relinquishments as a matter of business or speculation should be made a penal offense, and attorneys or land brokers buying or selling homestead relinquishments, or otherwise engaged in speculating in homestead rights, or knowingly aiding in such speculation, should thereby be rendered incapable of practicing as attorneys before this department or local land offices, and inhibited from access to the records. The second section of the act of June 15, 1880, which allows the purchase of lands embraced in abandoned homestead entries made prior to 1879, has proved unqualifiedly pernicious, and should be repealed.

The subject of land office fees is provocative of unceasing dispute. The whole system of the payment of public services by fees is antiquated, cumbrous and uneconomical. I recommend the abolishment of the fee system for entry on public lands and the substitution of fixed salaries to registers and receivers.

William M. Evans, ex-treasurer of Grant county, Dak., was arrested at Milbank and brought before Justice Neill, of Big Stone City, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by J. R. Taylor. Evans waived examination and was bound over to appear at the next term of the district court. Bail was fixed at $3,000. This case is one of the outgrowths of the bitter and unfortunate county seat war between Big Stone City and Milbank, which, commencing in the spring of 1881, continued for nearly three years and was only ended by legislative enactment which divided the county.

A dispatch from San Francisco to the Kansas City Times says that private advices received by friends of the celebrated wrestler in that city report the death of Clarence Whistler, the champion Greco-Roman wrestler of the world, known as the "Kansas City Cyclone," at Melbourne, Australia, but that no particulars were given.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior Makes His Report, Which is of Peculiar Interest to Northwestern People.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Dec. 6.—The report of the secretary of the interior was given to the press this evening. The statistical portions of the report have been covered in previous dispatches, but more than the usual interest is manifested in what Secretary Lamar would say on the Indian, the public land, the pension and kindred questions. After summarizing the reports as to the condition of the several Indian tribes, the secretary takes up the question of Indian schools. There are now eighty-six day schools, with an average attendance of 1,840; eighty-four boarding schools, with an average attendance of 4,066; seven industrial and training schools, with 1,425 pupils; and twenty-three contract schools, with 709 pupils. The amount of cost of all the schools is $897,276. On the general policy of educating the Indians, and on other questions relating to the welfare of the Indians, the report says:

The schools established by the Indians in the territories of the five civilized tribes afford conclusive proof of their capacity to educate their children up to the requirements of an advanced civilization. This home education includes seminaries for pupils of the higher grade, where they receive a liberal, academic course of instruction, and a common school system in which the children are taught the rudiments of the English course. Many of the teachers are Indians, some of whom are graduates of our best colleges. The seminaries are all boarding schools, and are provided with suitable arrangements for the purpose. The children live in them, and are trained in domestic duties and taught the habits of civilized people. The chief difficulty is gaining the consent of Indian parents to have their children educated in district schools in their fear that they will be made to perform menial labor for white people. The feeling would not exist if their children were to be educated among the people of a kindred race, where no feeling of caste would depress them or excite their race aversions. The institution of the system in the Indian Territory would bring the wild Indians into friendly contact with those who are civilized, and would induce them to accept the course that has so greatly benefited the five civilized tribes.

THE SECRETARY RECOMMENDS.

I therefore recommend that authority be given under which the proper department, to be designated by congress, can arrange with any of the five civilized tribes for the education of the Indians of the Western reservation in the Indian country, and that a sum of money be appropriated to give the effort a fair trial. The policy of allowing the Indians to lease their lands for grazing purposes does not seem to have been announced until April 25, 1883. It, however, appears that as early as Jan. 8, 1883, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians had entered into such agreements with seven individuals for the exclusive use and occupation of as many distinct tracts in the reservation. I found, upon assuming charge of this department, that not only the large tracts of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations referred to were in the possession of the cattlemen, but that other Indian tribes, located within the Indian Territory, had entered into similar arrangements with individuals and associations of individuals, whereby they were granted the exclusive privilege under pretended leases, to occupy large tracts of the reservation of the various tribes, and to hold their herds thereon for grazing purposes. These alleged leases were made to cover periods of five or ten years at yearly rentals varying in rates from 1½ to 6 cents per acre. The ruling rate appears, however, to be above two cents per acre. From all the facts developed on the subject, I am convinced that the assistance rendered by the respective Indian agents in the making of these alleged lease were directed more for the interest of the cattlemen, than that of the Indians placed under their care and supervision. And in many instances they have shared in the profits of these speculative transfers. The alleged leases being held to be without warrant of law, and as their existence upon the Cheyenne and Apache reservation had been found to the main cause of the complaints of these Indians, the president, after full consideration of the matter, declared them void and no effect, and determined that all unauthorized persons upon that reservation, including the cattlemen, with their herds of cattle, should remove therefrom, and he accordingly issued his proclamation on July 23, 1885, to that effect. I now have the satisfaction to state that the reservation is entirely free from cattlemen and their herds.

THE BEST AND WISEST COURSE.

The question as to what is the best and wisest course to pursue relative to these surplus lands in the Indian reservation not required for the present wants of the Indians is one demanding careful and serious consideration. If it shall be determined that for the present it is for the interest of the Indians that the reservations shall be held intact, that the land should be used for grazing purposes, and that white men with their herds of cattle shall be permitted to occupy large tracts of these reservations, a law should be enacted for that purpose, clear and comprehensive, fully defining the power and duties of this department in the matter; if, however, it shall be decided that the welfare of the Indians, as well as the public interests, will best be served by opening the surplus lands of these reservations to public settlement, it should be done in good faith, under the general land laws of the United States. With my convictions, I can not recommend such legislation. It is in direct contravention of the policy of keeping the Indian reservations free from the settlements of white men; the policy which, in my opinion, should be more rigidly enforced. The secretary estimates that the Indian service has cost the government an average of $3,870,629 per year, from the year 1832 to the present time. It now costs $6,000,000 per annum. All the expenditures of money, effort and organization is for the control, protection and management of 200,000 men, women and children. The question arises, "What is the purpose sought to be accomplished?" I have not been long enough in this office to become so thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics, customs, habits and wants of the Indians as to feel myself competent to propose any general plan.

FOR A SOLID FOUNDATION.

There are, however, some measures which I think are necessary to lay a solid foundation for Indian civilization. I recommend that a portion of every reservation be divided up into separate tracts of suitable size for farms, to be allotted to each individual as his sole and separate estate. Provision shall be made against the power (until after a time limited) of selling or mortgaging the same, or even leasing it to any but Indians living within the same reservation. I favor the policy recommended by my predecessor in this office, Secretary Kirkwood, of reducing to proper size the existing reservations, when entirely out of proportion to the number of Indians thereon, with the consent of the Indians, and upon just and fair terms; and, second, of placing by patent the titles to these diminished reservations as fully under the protection of the courts, as are titles of all others of our people to their lands. The surplus portion cut off would be subject to sale, and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the Indians. In noticing the president's action in the matter of the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations in Dakota, the secretary concedes that many of the settlers went on the reservation in good faith, and adds: The case requires legislation. In regard to the Oklahoma lands the secretary favors the law passed by the last congress and says: "The unlawful combinations above referred to have rendered it, in my judgment, unwise to appoint this commission. That which gives security to life and property is the spirit of the law. Nothing is more dangerous, more fatal to rights of property and personal safety and public order than a spirit of lawlessness. The manifestations of the latter danger should be checked at all times, until the rule of law becomes the daily rule of conduct for our people. Mr. Lamar closes his noteworthy report with a recommendation to increase the powers of bureaus of education. He says: "If the bureau is to be confined within its present insignificant scope, and yet be regarded as a representative of the nation's thought and action, on the general subject of education, I am of the opinion that it should never have been established, and ought to be abolished. If the various commissions, bureaus and divisions of the executive department at Washington, which have for their object the prosecution of scientific research could be combined as integral parts of one scientific institution, such an institution would be of greater proportions and more comprehensive than any other in the world, and should a university be erected with a superstructure commensurate with the foundation, it would be without a rival in any country, and whether through a national university or in fragmentary institutions in the several states, sooner or later, a higher education—higher than the common school or the academy or the college can furnish—will alone realize and express the higher aspirations of American democracy.

King Milan has retired from the command of the Servian army in favor of Col. Horvatovitch. The latter has appointed Milan his chief of staff and Franasovic, the Servian envoy to Italy, a divisional commander. The people are clamoring for war, in order to regain their prestige, but King Milan is doubtful of the success of the Servian arms in case hostilities continue. Prince Alexander demands an indemnity of 42,000,000 francs. This amount the Servian government refuses to pay, hoping that Austria's support of Servia will compel Alexander to make peace.

A decree signed by King Alfonso, of Spain, dated Nov. 5, assenting to the marriage of his sister, Princess Eulalia, to Prince Antoine, son of the duc de Montpensier, is gazetted. The princess was born in 1864, and the prince on Feb. 23, 1866.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

The state school for imbeciles located in Faribault is experiencing a very prosperous year. The number now in actual attendance is ninety-six, being six more than ever before. The department for custodial cases is accommodating all it can, and there are enough promised to fill the school department, while applications are constantly being received by the superintendent only to be rejected for want of room.

At a meeting in St. Paul of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the following applicants were admitted to membership, the last named being a member of the second class: Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edwin Cooley Mason, lieutenant colonel Fourth United States infantry; Bvt. Maj. John Patterson Rea, captain First Ohio cavalry; Bvt. Capt. William McCrory, first lieutenant Seventh Ohio; Capt. Richard Lee Gorman, Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania infantry; Maj. Samuel Carson McCormick, surgeon United States volunteers; Luther E. Newport, eldest son of Companion Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. M. Newport. Ex-Senator Henry M. Rice was unanimously elected as a member of the third class, membership being confined to those who in civil life distinguished themselves during the war by patriotic or other measures calculated to improve the condition of the soldiers or sailors or assist in the termination of the rebellion.

A hundred men are now at work laying track on the St. Cloud & Wilmar at the rate of a mile a day.

The news of the drowning of George and Allie La Clair, sons of County Commissioner P. S. La Clair, in Italian lake, in the town of Burns, was received in Anoka.

The trial of Ole Larkin, at Granite Falls, for incest was concluded. There were three indictments against him. The first was tried by jury and he was convicted. He then pleaded guilty to the charges contained in the other two indictments, and the judge sentenced him to two years' at hard labor in the state prison.

A stranger registering as W. M. Anderson, attempted to kill himself at Stillwater by taking poison.

Peter Butterly, on trial at Bird Island for killing Joseph Hogan, was acquitted.

Horace B. Moore, who was appointed collector of customs at Duluth, is present mayor of that city, and has lived there for six years. He was elected mayor last spring without opposition, and his term will expire in January. He was born in Danville, Vt., and is forty-three years old.

An unfortunate row in a cooper shop at Minneapolis, resulted in the death of Martin Norton at the hands of August Oys.

At Winona Mr. Roscoe Horton and Miss Jennie Stevens, daughter of Mr. Henry Stevens, were married at the residence of the bride's parents.

E. P. Freeman, late register of the Redwood Falls land office, will re-engage in the practice of law in Mankato.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Minnesota Fair, held at Rochester, the treasurer's report was read and approved. It showed the total receipts from this year's fair to be $10,103.38, and the total disbursements $9,952.40. The action of the state fair managers in holding over their fair into the next week was mentioned and sharply criticised.

Francis Burrows of New York city, was married to Miss Gertrude W. Dodge of Rochester, Minn. The ceremony took place in Elizabeth, N. J. The couple went on an extended wedding tour.

Shipments from Duluth the past season included 13,458,126 bushels of wheat and 1,149,999 barrels of flour.

During the past eleven months St. Paul & Duluth's earnings increased $49,440.

The next session of the Farmers' National congress will be held in St. Paul.

Two arrests were made at Appleton for attempted rape, one of which is that of John Wilson of Pegbert, Swift county, charged with rape on his daughter, aged fourteen, and the other G. B. Brunton of Appleton, charged with an attempt on Mrs. Neuschwander. The first was taken to jail at Benson, Appleton county, and the other is out on $1,000 bail.

The Winona Harvester works propose to increase the capital stock of the company by an additional $100,000.

George N. Houghton of Minneapolis has erected a steam feed mill at Monticello, with a capacity of 2,000 bushels per day.

A reward is offered at Monticello for the arrest of the author of anonymous scurrilous letters which are being sent to prominent parties.

The postmaster at Windom draped the postoffice out of respect for the deceased vice-president, and some unknown parties in the night tore down the same.

George Steenerson, a young man living near Pelican Rapids, forged a note for $337, and sold it to N. M. Paugen. He was arrested.

The manufacturing establishments in Red Wing employ 1,100 persons, who receive annually $500,000; the gross value of the manufactured products will amount to $3,000,000 this year.

The rite of confirmation was administered by Bishop Ireland to a class of 120 youths of Le Sueur and the adjacent county.

The merchant tailoring establishment of L. R. Armstrong at Duluth, burned. Loss $16,000; insurance $12,700.

The monthly balance sheet shows $224,658 in the state treasury.

There has been over 100,000 bushels of wheat sold at Hawley this season. From present appearances there will not be as much marketed as last, yet there is considerable in the timber for sale, but not at present prices.

The steamboat built last winter by Verrill & McGreggor on Mille Lacs lake was wrecked a few days ago.

Parties at Redwood Falls have arranged to start a brickyard next spring.

Frank Falkenhagen, a German in the employ of a farmer three miles west of Fairmont, Martin Co., committed suicide by hanging himself from a beam in a large barn. The act was caused through fear of exposure and arrest for improper liberty he had taken with a twelve-year-old girl. His conduct with the girl was not criminal, and there was no criminal intent, but the poor fellow brooded over the affair until it made him desperate.

John Erickson and Algot Johnson, two single Swedes, were missed from Elizabeth, Otter Tail county and were found drowned in a small lake.

Grand Meadow is getting to be quite a barley market. One day recently $10,000 was paid out there for that grain.

At Granite Falls, Mrs. Purvis was convicted of poisoning her husband, and will be sentenced to State Prison.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Valley Medical association was held at Mankato a few days ago. The officers elected are as follows: President, Z. G. Harrington, Mankato; first vice president, M. V. Hunt, Waseca; second vice president, H. M. Workman, Sleepy Eye; third vice president, J. D. Simpson, Henderson; treasurer, George F. Merrett, St. Peter; secretary, D. S. Cummings, Waseca. The principal business of the afternoon session was the adoption of a fee bill after a number of alterations and amendments. The society adjourned to meet at St. Peter the last Tuesday in May.

August Carlson of New Sweden, Nicholet county, committed suicide by taking strychnine.

The new dam and flouring mill belonging to the Long Lake Milling company, at Hubbard, Wadena Co., went out. A leak was discovered in the dam, and despite the efforts made to save the mill, everything went down stream. The machinery had just arrived, and had been temporarily placed in the building. The loss is estimated from $8,000 to $10,000.

A daughter of Wm. Lenhold of Albert Lea, recovered $700 against the town for defective sidewalk.

The convention at Ada memorialized congress against the transfer of any Indians to the White Earth reservation and favoring the throwing open of the agricultural lands to settlement.

HERB'S BRANCH

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

☞ A MERRY CHRISTMAS ☜

AND A

HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO THE PATRONS OF HERB'S BRANCH.

Anticipating the wants of my many friends and patrons for the Holidays, I have made arrangements by which I am able to supply all of your wants in the line of

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

of all kinds in my line, consisting of Albums, Plush Goods, Vases, Celluloid and Lava Setts, Dolls, Mechanical Toys, Fancy Stationery, Christmas and New Year's Cards, Pipes, Cigar cases, Smoking Setts and Diaries for 1886. Also two tons of Fresh Candies, one ton of Assorted Nuts, and an endless variety of Candy Toys, Christmas Tree Ornanents, California Fruits, Fancy confectionery Boxes, Bags, cornucopias. In fact everything desired to hang upon the Christmas Tree or to put into the Stocking can be found at

HERBS BRANCH.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 10.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

The Prairie Farmer, of Chicago, says that the Red River Valley will be as noted for its thoroughbred stock in a few years as now it is for its No. 1 Hard wheat. This prediction has often been made by THE JOURNAL and we are pleased to be thus endorsed by so high authority as the Prairie Farmer. Polk County will be found to be in the front ranks in a few years.

Extra Session.

Governor Hubbard has been censured vere severely for not calling an extra session of the Legislature but in this matter the Governor is in the right, and we are pleased to see that he has the back-bone to stand up for it. While the need of legislation is apparent enough the people themselves, and not the Governor are to blame because we cannot have it. Let it be remembered that it was THE PEOPLE and not Governor Hubbard, who, by law provided for bi-ennial sessions and now the people should abide the results of that action. Governor Hubbard is right. The needs, of a new country like this demand an annual session and the best way to repeal an obnoxious law is to enforce it. The bi-ennial session business should not have been adopted when it was and if this lesson serves to correct that mistake it will be worth its cost.

The Farmers' National Congress.

The Farmers' National Congress met in Indianapolis on Wednesday Dec. 2d a great many States being represented. The farmers will ask for the creating of a Secretary of Agriculture as a Government department; the extension of the benefits of the signal service and the suppression of pleura pneumonia among the cattle of the country.

J. D. Ball's photograph gallery, at Grafton, D. T., was set on fire by some miscreant, last week and entirely consumed. It was insured for only $400 and Ball's loss is said to be severe. J. D. will be remembered by the early settlers of Crookston as one of the finest artists who used to visit Crookston periodically. We are sorry to hear of his loss.

A Bad Joke on the Globe.

Ever since the death of Vice-President Hendricks the St. Paul Globe has shrieked itself black in the face trying to kill off John A. Logan as the probable successor. The Globe accused Senator Logan of "laying the wires for the Vice-Presidency before the corpse of Hendricks had grown cold, and thought that for that reason Logan would be defeated!" It now transpires that Logan does not want the position at all. He was tendered the speakership of the Senate, at the Republican caucus and peremptorially declined to accept it. This is a huge joke on the Globe that has had all of its fine-spun agony for nothing.

Believers in Civil Service Reform.

Crookston, Dec. 1. Ed. Pioneer Press: Heartily in sympathy with the civil service reform movement I read with delight your article in Monday's Pioneer Press, on the formation of civil service reform organizations in the Northwest. To join in an effort having for its object such a noble and patriotic cause would give me great pleasure, and I hasten to act on your suggestion, and send in my name as one willing and anxious to unite with such other fellow citizens as desire to see the system of civil service reform prevail. Hoping that your efforts to encourage the friends of civil service reform to active work for the good may prove eminently successful, I remain,

C. O. Christianson.

Another Big Stock Farm.

And still the good work goes on. Mr. A. Olds informs THE JOURNAL that he has leased his farm seven miles from this city to a Wisconsin farmer, who will put on twenty-five cows in the spring and start a dairy and stock farm. Mr. O. says the man is an experienced stock man and intends to stock the farm up to its fullest capacity.

THE JOURNAL has received from C. H. Warren, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., St. P., M. & M. R. R., a neat folder which shows what the Red River Valley is doing in stock. It contains some figures on wheat also and shows the amount of government and railroad lands yet in the market. We would advise the friend who writes from Warren, Pa., and all others of an inquiring turn of mind to procure one of these folders. They can get one by addressing Jas. B. Power, Land Commissioner, St. P., M. & M. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

"Penny Wise and Pound Foolish."

A spasm of economy came over the State and the bienaial system was inaugerated. Well, we have tried it and found that we are losing hundreds of dollars while we are saving hundreds of cents. Will the people learn wisdom from the past and come back to their annual sessions as they should?

We have received from George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, the well-known Art Publishers, a magnificent, full-length, steel engraving of General Grant. It is after Anderson's celebrated photograph, which was made while the general was still in full vigor, and represents him in his sturdy, manly strength, as the people wish to remember him. It is, undoubtedly, the best portrait ever made of the general.

Messrs Stinson & Co., are in need of agents for several important, popular, new publications, and offer inducements that should be heeded by those in need of profitable work; those who write to them will receive, free, full particulars.

Mistletoe for Kissing Purposes.

No English lady considers her home decorations for Christmas complete, until a little sprig of Mistletoe, no matter how small, is hung over one of the doors on the inside of the house. Upon this day, "if a gentleman discovers a lady standing under the Mistletoe, he has a right to kiss her."

If this ancient and honored custom becomes as popular in America as it has been in Europe for centuries, it will be largely due to the Emporia (Fla.) Gazette, which by the way, is published in Volusia County, Florida, which is famous for its Summery Winters and Orange Groves; for this Journal has prepared packages of Mistletoe (a parasite and a native of Florida) which it will send to any address upon receipt of five 2 cent stamps to cover postage, &c. The Gazette has published a "Florida Catechism," that gives full and acurate information upon all subjects of interest to tourists or settlers, which it will mail to any applicant, with a sample copy of this paper upon receipt of 2 two cent stamps.

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.50.

STOP! Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published, and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM STOCK AND HOME of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents, or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

Taken Up.

Came to my place in the town of Lowell, about Nov. 8th, A young black boar pig, with white spots on. The owner is requested to call and pay charges and take him away.

38tf N. K. Woodstrom.

Wanted!

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of [illegible]

[25-tf] ELMER R. H. [illegible]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss In Probate Court. Special term, Nov. 23d 1885. In the matter of the guardianship of Pierre A. Dufour, insane. Margaret M. Dufour of the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, having been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Pierre A. Dufour, an insane person, of the city of Crookston in said county, and having made and filed in said Probate Court a schedule of all the property belonging to the estate of said Pierre A. Dufour.

It is ordered, that the time and place when and where the Probate Judge of said county will hear, examine and allow claims against the estate of said Pierre A. Dufour which have vested at and prior to the appointment of said guardian, be on Monday, the 7th day of June 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate office, in the city of Crookston in said county, and that six months from the date thereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate; at the expiration of which time, every person having claims not presented to said court, shall be forever barred from recovering such demand, or from setting off the same in any action whatever.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served upon the next of kin of said Pierre A. Dufour by posting it in four public places in said county, and a publication thereof for a period of four weeks in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 23d day of November 1885. By the Court,

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[32-35] Judge of Probate.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 2d. 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 15th, 1885, viz: ADELARD VALLE, H'd No. 4,575, for the ne¼ S. 8, T. 149, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Joseph Sauve, Charles Richards, Dommique Leblance and W. J. Kertson, all of Gentilly, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 29th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 11th, 1885, viz: HENRY C. HENDRICKS, H'd No. 2,906, for the s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼ S. 19, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. W. Jenson, Ole P. Johnson, J. J. Flaten, Valley, A. Halvorson, Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 24th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on January 2d, 1886, viz: ANTON H. RICE, H'd No. 2,503, for the ne¼ S. 33, T. 147, R. 41. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Peter Brunsburg, John Lundin and M. H. Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[31-36] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 14th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 29th, 1885, viz: OLE J. MOEN, H'd No. 3,775, for the ne¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kittil Syvnson, Andreas Hammer, Jorgen Stokke and Ludvig Hammer, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[30-35] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 4th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in suppro of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, on Dec. 16th, 1885, viz: BENJAMIN A. HOLTON, H'd No. 4,472, for the sw¼ S. 21, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. L. Nelson, W. H. Miller, Chas. White and A. Adams, all of Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
WATER
GUARANTEED

Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.,
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT.
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY.
ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 26th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Berkholtz, mortgagor, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 605, 606 and 607, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and three dollars and thirty-five cents, ($403.35,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority, in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 8th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, the lawful fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section fourteen (14) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated Nov. 18th, 1885.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [31-36]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 5th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditons of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by William Smith to William H. Gilbert, bearing date the first day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of December A. D. 1883, at 2:50 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 501, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-four and 70-100 dollars ($194.70-100,) and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range number forty-eight (48) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on Friday the 18th day of December A. D. 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated November 2d, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT,
Mortgagee.

A. E. FLINT, Att'y Warren, Minn.
[28-34]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Lyman Anderson and Harriett E. Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorned in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1882, at 8:20 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 66, 67 and 68, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-seven cents ($419.97.) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 15th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, lawful attorney's fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated December 1st, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [32-38]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss In Probate Court. Special term, Nov. 25, 1885. In the matter of the guardianship of Edward D. Schraeder, an Inebriate. Mary Schraeder of the city of Crookston in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, having been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Edward D. Schraeder, an inebrate, of the city of Crookston, in said county, and having made and filed in said Probate Court a schedule of all the property belonging to the estate of said Edward D. Schraeder.

It is ordered, that the time and place when and where the Probate Judge of said county will hear, examine and allow claims against the estate of said Edward D. Schraeder which have vested at and prior to the appointment of said guardian, be on Monday the 7th day of November 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Probate office, in the city of Crookston in said county, and that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate; at the expiration of which time, every person having claims not presented to said court, shall be forever barred from recovering such demand, or from setting off the same in any action whatever.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served upon the next of kin of said Edward D. Schraeder by posting it in four public places in said county, and a publication thereof for a period of four weeks in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 25th day of November, 1885. By the Court,

{SEAL} ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[32-35] Judge of Probate.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 30th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 9th, 1886, viz: SAM OLSON, Pre. D. S., No. 9,406, for the se¼ S. 26, T. 148, n., R. 45, w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Berg, Louis Anderson, Andrew Hammer and Sven Roller, Fertile, P. O., Polk Co., Minn.

[32-37] JOHN CROMB, Register.
D. H. Fisk, Att'y, Ada, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Oct. 31st, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 16th 1885, viz: IVER J. INGEBRIGTSON, H'd No. 8,042, for the [illegible] S. 15, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Nels [illegible] Myrdal, Jacob Aldal and Knud Nelson, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[28-33] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

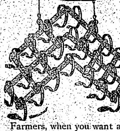
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery.

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow; Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder.

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS, CUTTERS, &C.

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills, in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

TERRY & COLLINS.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 20 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 29 pm
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 50 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 38 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 05 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 13 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 10 "	Crookston	5 25 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 38 "	Euclid	4 49
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 33 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 23 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 30 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 22 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Jc	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 57 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 21 "	Ojata	3 30 "
1 00 } "		2 25 } "
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 25 } " D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 10 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 a. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p m., arriving in Crookston at 4:30 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CRNOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON.

I am also ready to answer allcalls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn.
Office Over Merchants National Bank.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. | DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. | TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. | CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 17, 1885. | NO. 34

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	[illegible]	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	4 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	10 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	00 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

It Will be Extended.

Fergus Falls Journal: There arrived on the train from St. Paul last night a mysterious party of about twenty who disembarked at the old depot and took the train for Pelican Rapids. On investigating a little it was found that it was a party of surveyors who, with their cooks and helpers, had been detailed by the Manitoba road to make the preliminary surveys for the extension of the Pelican Rapids branch in the direction of Red Lake Falls. They were fitted out with all the camping utensils for a winter's camp, and it is supposed that they will work right along until the survey is completed. Their movements are not known and will be watched with interest.

Seventy Bushels of Apples.

Fargo Argus: Mr. Andrew Holes of Fargo, has one of the best gardens and young orchards in the northwest. Last year he harvested about seventy bushels of apples, and any amount of plums, currants, gooseberries, and raspberries. Mr. Holes has shown that fruit can be successfully produced in the Red River Valley. He states the main reason why fruit has not succeeded better here is that the ground is too raw, and there is too much undecayed vegetable matter in the upper mold that must first be subdued by cultivation, dig a large hole for the tree, throw in some of the top earth, then place the roots on top of this, and add some of the cultivated earth around the roots, putting the bottom earth on top. Don't mulch the trees during the summer, as it makes the roots grow so near the surface that they winter-kill. A little mulching does no harm during the fall and winter. With this treatment, Mr. Holes believes all the hardier trees will thrive in the valley.

Sheep Flourish in this Valley.

Grand Forks Herald: For some time Mr. John Birkholz, one of our leading real estate and insurance men of this city, who likewise farms on a large scale, being the owner of several extensive and productive farms a few miles east of us on the Minnesota side of the river, has been turning his attention to sheep raising, by way of diversity. Yesterday he added another picked lot from a drove brought here a short time ago by the butchers, and he now has about fifty sheep in his flock, which, instead of being any additional expense to speak of, are self sustaining in summer, and during the winter, run with his cattle and live off hay and straw, with no more than the ordinary attention given a farmer's herd. Their shelter consists of the ordinary cattle shed, from which they are turned out into the open air, being able to endure the coldest temperature to which the valley is subject, and fatten on the nutritious native hay. There is no domestic animal that will prove more profitable to the farmers of this valley since sheep can be bought in Southern Minnesota and Iowa for from $2 to $3 per head, and if freight amounts to $1 per head, they will still become paying stock. For, not to speak of their wool, an article so largely consumed in this latitude they bring the highest price for mutton. The farmers who follow the example of Mr. Birkholz in this branch of agricultural industry will find themselves amply repaid, and it does not require a small fortune to buy a handsome flock for a beginning.

Superior News: Tank Kee's lectures in the opera house Wednesday and Thursday evening were both very entertaining and instructive though delivered to small audiences. He is certainly thoroughly informed on all points of Chinese life and history, and accompanies his lectures by an abundance of valuable matter in the shape of pictures, charts, and specimens of armor, coins, etc. One can learn very much of China by an evening spent under his direction. We are sorry that the Woman's Home for whose benefit the entertainment was given did not profit by it to a greater extent.

The Breeder's Gazette.

Published at Chicago, by J. H. Sanders & Co., is quite generally regarded as the leading live-stock paper in America. It is a large, beautifully printed, and elegantly illustrated weekly paper of from thirty-six to forty-four pages; original in both matter and illustrations and especially designed for live-stock breeders and such farmers as make some branch of stock breeding the leading feature of their business. Hon. D. W. Smith, Pres't of the National Cattle Growers' Association of America, says of it: "The wonderful success it has achieved in its special field of journalism only proves the old, old lesson, which is yet so hard for fools and knaves to learn, that honesty is the best policy. Its fearles condemnation of wrong and its hearty indorsement of right make it really and truly a great moral engine." And Col. Harris, Director in the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, says: "If it could take the place of the hundreds of wishy-washy things that call themselves stock and farm papers I would regard it as a National blessing." The subscription price of this great weekly is $3 a year; clubs of five, $2.50; clubs of ten, $2.00. Specimen copy free. Address J. H. Sanders & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

We have received from George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine, the well-known Art Publishers, a magnificent, full-length, steel engraving of General Grant. It is after Andersen's celebrated photograph, which was made while the General was still in full vigor, and represents him in his sturdy, manly strength, as the people wish to remember him. It is, undoubtedly, the best portrait ever made of the General. Messrs. Stinson & Co., are in need of agents for several important, popular, new publications, and offer inducements that should be heeded by those in need of profitable work; those who write to them will receive, free, full particulars.

Superior News: While conversing about Duluth a wealthy business man of the East, a man who has made his money by his own labors, yesterday said, "I would not give a fig for a town who does not support her newspapers well. Show me any city that has thriving well-supported papers and I will show you a place where a man can invest money safely. And the reverse is also true in nearly every case. When you have knocked about the world as I have you will see the force of this." These remarks are decidedly to the point and are thoroughly true. What this man states is fact, and has much weight in deciding outside capital to enter a place as any other one thing.

Found.

On or about November 17th, in Crookston, a buffalo overcoat. Owner can recover by proving property and paying for this notice.

[32-34] OLE E. HAGEN, Crookston.

NOT A RED CENT

of commission charged by us on loans

[23-32] STEENERSON & MCMANCE.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security. Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Forty-Eighth Volume

OF THE NEW YORK

SUNDAY MERCURY.

Unprecedented Attractions for 1886.

In addition to WILKIE COLLINS' great serial (just commenced, and back numbers of which can be furnished to all new subscribers who desire it) arrangements have been made for

A New Novel by Mrs Oliphant,

to be commenced in April, as well as

A Brilliant Romance by Wm. Black,

to follow in the month of July, together with

Another Sterling Story by Miss Braddon,

But, besides the works of these distinguished authors on the other side of the Atlantic, new stories have been secured from the following noted American writers:

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT,
FRANK R. STOCKTON,
CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
EDWARD EVERETT HALE,
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,
ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS,
HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD,
SIDNEY LUSKA,

and others of distinguished fame, making altogether an unprecedented combination of talent unequaled by any of the leading magazines of the metropolis.

The Opening Story of the New Volume (for January 3, 1886) is entitled

MUCH ADO

BY FRANCIS HODGSON BURNETT,

Author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Through One Administration," "A Fair Barbarian," &c., &c., &c.

In presenting these superior attractions, the New York Sunday Mercury will not lose any of those varied and attractive features which, for nearly Fifty Years, have made it a welcome guest to a Hundred Thousand Families throughout the length and breadth of the land. It will continue as heretofore to make a

SPECIALTY OF THEATRICAL NEWS,

which it will furnish more accurately than any of the so-called dramatic journals—mere trade papers, which have no influence with the theatrical profession and no circulation among the people.

ALL THE BEST HUMORISTS OF THE COUNTRY

Including Bill Nye, F. E. Huddle, Opie P. Reed, Elie Adams, Alex. E. Sweet, are regular contributors to the New York Sunday Mercury, which far surpasses in merit and variety any humorous paper in the world.

The same attention will be paid as heretofore to all the

LIVE SENSATIONS OF THE WEEK,

and, in fact, those who subscribe for the New York Sunday Mercury will have a combination of first-class reading matter such as no other paper in the country can present. In fact the New York Sunday Mercury offers all the literary features of a First-class Magazine, the News Features of a Leading Daily, and the Combined Attractions of a Family Newspaper.

The New York Sunday Mercury, for 1886 will be mailed, postage free, to subscribers in any part of the United States for $2.00 per annum or $1.00 for six months. Sample copies sent free to any address.

WM. CAULDWELL, Proprietor.
[34-36] No. 8 Park Row, New York.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH, FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
[illegible]

The National Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Is one of the less than half-a-dozen really great family papers in the country.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
Published at the National Capitol.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
Devoted to a history of the war.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
Devoted to the interests of ex-soldiers and sailors.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
That makes a bold and persistent fight for their rights.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
That continually insists on justice being done the country's defenders.

A SPLENDID EIGHT-PAGE, 56-COLUMN PAPER,

Printed on fine white paper, edited with signal ability, and filled with the most interesting matter that can be procured.

ONLY $1 A YEAR—TWO CENTS A WEEK.

The National Tribune is the result of years of earnest, thoughtful effort, accompanied by a heavy expenditure of money, to build up at the Capital of the country a

GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER

which should be a welcome weekly visitor at every fireside from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and champion effectively the cause of loyalty and good government, and of justice to the soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows, children and dependent relatives. How well this has been done is best indicated by the wonderful success of the paper which has attained popularity and circulation more rapidly than any other in the history of American journalism.

FEATURES OF THE PAPER.

The National Tribune makes a special feature of the history and reminiscences of the war for the preservation of the Union. It publishes in fact the

ONLY GENUINE HISTORY

of that gigantic struggle, for its history is not a warped and biased panegyric of some particular man or men, who are given credit for everything that succeeded. It is made up of the testimony of a multitude of witnesses, the plain unvarnished stories of men in every rank and degree who did the marching, digging and shooting and carried forward the war through all its varying phases to a glorious success. The great value of The National Tribune's history is everywhere recognized, and its files a e carefully preserved in every large library and historical collection in the country—north or south.

Besides this it presents every week a splendid array of Editorials on current Topics—Stories by the Best Authors—Wit, Humor and Information—Agricultural Notes of the Greatest Value—Household Hints and Suggestions—Synopsis of the News of the Week—Answers to Correspondents—Bright Miscellany, etc., which will interest, amuse and instruct every member of the family.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN,

the grand soldier and statesman, will shortly begin a series of intensely interesting articles descriptive of the stirring and important events in which he shared and played a leading part. These alone will be worth vastly more than the price asked for the paper.

John McElroy, whose "Andersonville" had a sale exceeding that of any book published since "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and whose "Red Acorn" and other war writings have given him a place in the front rank of American authors, will contribute a series of humorous military sketches, entitled "The Reminiscences of an Army Mule."

Send for sample copies. Sample copies sent free. Address,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

The Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday) $6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday) 50
SUNDAY, per Year 1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 7 00
WEEKLY, per Year 1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

DULUTH
EVENING
HERALD

Representative Daily Newspaper of

Northern Minnesota.

Publishes the day dispatches of the Western Associated Press and aims to cover all topics of interest in this section.

The recent postal changes on the Northern Pacific Railroad gives access to all the country west of Duluth several hours ahead of any other daily paper. Invest 50 cents per month and receive the first news.

The Saturday Edition
—OF THE—
Evening Herald

Is an eight-page paper, filled with important news, a carefully prepared review of the Duluth market for the week, and a general department summary of all matters of interest which makes it invaluable to all.

TERMS.

Daily..........50 cts. per month.
Saturday Issue, only..........50 cts. for 3 months.

Address,
MILIE BUNNELL,
[illegible] Ed. and Prop., Duluth, Minn.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF JEWELRY

For 30 Days Only!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A

Holiday Stock.

Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember thut it will last but 30 days

Main Street,
Opposite Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

C. H SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out a Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECND AND ROBERT STS.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. | STRAIGHT INTEREST. | NO COMMISSION.

AL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN

Will attend to all professionale alls promptly.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP.
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING .... NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."

A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 17.

Chas. Churchill is in from Woodside, enjoying life at the metropolis.

Call early and make your selection of Christmas and New Year's cards, at Van Dyke & Co's.

Just received at Van Dyke & Co's, the finest line of holiday goods in the city.

Mr. John Knuppe went to St. Paul on Sunday evening returning on Wednesday.

To be buoyant, bright and lively drink only Hack & Gallasch May Flower tea.

Christmas presents for the male sex in every department at the C. O. D. Clothing House.

One cup of Hack & Gallasch May Flower tea calls for another.

The Baptist sociable will meet at the residence of Mrs. Robt. Houston on Friday evening.

Home made taffy at the Second Street Bakery. The choicest in the market. Sample it and be convinced.

Christmas novelties in party ties, gloves, mufflers, kid and cashmere &c., C. O. D. Clothing House.

Oysters in every style at the Second Street Bakery.

In the case of Ed. Charboneau, charged with forgery the defendent was admitted to bail in the sum of $250.

The "Bee Hive," Hack & Gallasch' store, is the best and cheapest in the city.

An indictment was brought in charging Messrs Rosenthal & Wile with carrying the largest, finest and cheapest line of Christmas presents it the County. We tried to "quash" the above but the peoplesay "it goes" C. O. D. Clothing House.

Look over Hack & Gallasch' Xmas goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

In the case of the State vs. John Ralston, charged with lareeny, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," the evidence being insufficient to convict.

Wanted, at the Bee Hive, 1,000 bushels of oats and potatoes in trade.

Thos. Herschberger, of Fosston, was in as a witness in the Dr. Nelson case and gave THE JOURNAL a pleasant call. He reports business in the Thirteen towns flourishing.

Xmas goods, the best and cheapest at Hack & Gallasch'.

Mr. A. Kaiser, the genial editor of the Thirteen Towns, dropped into our den a minute while off guard duty at the court house. Al. holds down his end of the jury with grace and dignity.

If you want to purchase a fine Christmas or New Year's card go to Van Dyke & Co.

The project of forming a dramatic club for the winter has been broached. Why not? There is plenty of good dramatic talent in the city if it could be utilized.

Wheat does not seem to wobble up toward the $ mark alarmingly fast yet we see no reason to be alarmed. It has got to get there sooner or later and we confidently expect it will be there ere winter closes.

Remember the poor; send them to the C. O. D. Clothing House.

We understand the inaugural ball given by the Masonic Lodge of this city will be one of the finest features, socially speaking, ever given in this city. "Tone your-self up" by buying a dress suit at the C. O. D. Clothing House.

Look over our stock of Holiday goods before buying and save money. C. O. D. Clothing House.

Dr. Thomas says that "you can tell the people that, bein it is Christmas time you can have your teeth extracted by the use of nitric oxide gas." The doctor is too well-known to need an introduction and seems bound to keep up with all of the improvements in his line as we see by the above.

In the blackmailing case, the defendants, P. J. LaChapelle, Christopher Greenhalgh and Melchoir Kundest, by the advice of their attorneys, Steenerson and Watts withdrew their plea of not guilty and interposed a demurrer to the indictment on the grounds that the indictment does not state a public offense. Case submitted to the judge for decision on the point raised.

Cards, cards, cards, cheaper than ever at Van Dyke & Co.

Dr. A. Nelson returned to his home on Tuesday, having won his case against the Board of County Commissioners. This action was brought to collect a bill which the doctor had against the county for attending to small pox cases in Fosston. The Board would allow but $100 of it and the jury awarded the doctor the full amount claimed with interest on the same from the time the bill was first presented to the Board.

Finest line of gentlemen's slipper in the city suitable for a Christmas present, at the C. O. D. Clothing House.

The result of the raid upon the innocent deer, made by Messrs. Cowing, Houston and Chase was one buck and one very small doe. The party disembarked from the cars at New York Mills, on the Northern Pacific, and went north from that point. They report having had a grand time, saw lots of deers, also met the St. Paul party of hunters who had been having a grand hunt. They report the St. Paul party in excellent SPIRITS (and lots of it) fun being the main object everybody seemed well satisfied.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY
—BY—
EDWARD CAREY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard..........72 cents.
No. 1 Northern..........68 "
No. 2 " ....63 "
FLOUR.—$1.85, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—25@30 cents.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
LARD—12½ " "
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c,
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

For fine albums, toilet cases and holiday cards go to Van Dyke & Co.

In the blackmail case, on Wednesday morning, the Judge rendered his decision, sustaining the demurrer.

Holiday novelties in endless variety; C. O. D. Clothing House.

Call and examine our holiday goods no trouble to show them, Van Dyke & Co.

Services in the Norwegian Lutheran Church on Sabbath next, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the Rev. A. C. Anderson.

Special discount sale on fine overcoats after Dec. 7th. Come in and secure a bargain; C. O. D. Clothing House.

Remember the poor and send them to us, C. O.D. Clothing House.

Don't fail to call and see the renowned, J. T. Greenwood's patent heater at Eiken Bro's., store. Are sole agents for Norman, Polk, Kittson and Marshall counties.

Herb Mason has just issued a neat little Christmas paper for free distribution. Besides being a fine little picture paper it tells you where you can buy Christmas cards very cheap.

Fine Alaska seal caps, $5.00; C. O. D. Clothing House.

Owing to change in the time of the C. P. Ry., the connection of trains at Gretna is broken, and all business destined for points in Manitoba, must go via Emerson, as train service has been withdrawn between Gretna and Winnipeg.

Good, warm and serviceable boys and childrens suits from $3.00 up, C. O. D. Clothing House.

We understand that Miss Lulu Jenks, daughter of Capt. Jenks, Asst. Div. Supt. of the St. P., M. & M. R. R., is quite low with diphtheria. We trust that the case is not as bad as reported and that she may soon be restored to her usual good health.

Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, finest in the Northwest at the C. O. D. Clothing House.

In recommending the building of a new jail on the court house grounds the Grand Jury did a wise thing, which we doubt not will meet the hearty approval of every taxpayor in the county. The need of such an institution is indeed very great for the reasons they give and we trust their suggestions will be acted upon at once.

Lookout for our grand display opening Dec. 21st 1885; C. O. D. Clothing House.

The open secret of my success is easily explained. I keep goods of the highest order and very low prices, besides my facilities being such as to enable me to undersell, my competiors. C. H. Saake opposite Merchants National Bank, Main Street.

The several committees, who have in charge the details in connection with the Masonic dedication festival are working like bees to get everything in readiness and the program marked out will be strictly adhered to in every particular. The Masons will leave no stone unturned to provide an elegant reception, and at the small price charged, $2.50, should and doubtless will have a large attendance.

C. B. Rockwood, formerly of Fisher, now special U. S. Pension Examiner, located at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Carey, and looking after his farming interests near Fisher. He is well pleased with the out-put of his last season's crops and is like many others interested here in wheat raising holding his crop for the $ mark, and feels confident it will reach that point before another harvest.

Remember our "Christmas charity" and send the people to the C. O. D. Clothing House.

Old settler evidently got the idea that he was slighted, got his back up about, got the wrong pig by the ear and pitched into McKenzie—fired a whole dictionary at him in one solid chunk—in fact SWORE at him—called him "ct dominoes" or some blood-curdling monster like that. Mac did not die right off pretty quick, but bobbed up serenely, slode it off up Broadway a bit—and kept right on with his knitting without dropping a stitch. Now if we were to have our say we should say that "Old Settler" never wrote that article "in-pro-pria personnae et dominoes"—that is not to any ALARMING extent and we have a suspicion that the joke rather falls on the fellow what did!

We extend a special invitation to the ladies while doing their Holiday shopping to examine our line of suitable Christmas presents for gentlemen. C. O. D. Clothing House.

The murder trial called out a large crowd on Tuesday.

The Masons anticipate a good time at their entertainment on New Years Eve.

H. J. Kertson grouped the baby-by's in a combination. They are little darlings.

The Sons of Vets are growing, i. e. the lodge, by accessions at each meeting.

Thos. Wallace left for Zumbro Falls, Wabasha Co., early this week to spend the winter.

Wood finds plenty of buyers nowadays. It is selling on the street from $3 to $4 per cord.

This term of court bids fair to be a lengthy one, chance if the Judge takes his Christmas dinner at home.

The County Treasurer gave us (what he calls) an "effusion" on taxes. Owing to lack of time it has to stand over till next issue.

Judge Stearns is pronounced the ablest Judge in the State. His rulings are almost universally approved by the legal fraternity.

The band boys report good success in selling tickets for their dance on Christmas night. They will have a good time and desire to do well out of it, which we doubt not they will.

John Crawford & Son have a one cent counter, which is the delight of the little folks. Oh such a sight. The thousand one articles there displayed and, Oh, My! All for ONE CENT——apiece.

C. W. Kimberly says that this has been one of the best seasons for threshing he ever saw anywhere. He put in 91 days at the machine which he justly considers a remarkable feat, Minnesota weather beats the world.

Lew Freeman says that his short-horns are going into the winter in good shape and are a choice lot of animals. We have not seen them but believe that he is right about their excellence for when Lew "hollers it's law."

C. H. Saake shows his faith in the country by purchasing a farm, up near Ive's station, on the Black River. He has a good house and stable upon it, a good share of it broken and is in the market to give somebody a good bargain to go out and make a stock farm of it.

I guarantee a positive saving on every article purchased at my store. C. H. Saake the jeweler.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

Dr. Dunlop went up to Fosston recently, whereat the Fosston paper began calling him names——saying that he was "the best doctor in Crookston" and all that.. Well, we have got some pretty good doctors here, but one would have to get up early in the morning to beat Dunlop, and that is a fact.

My competitors are complaining of hard times while I am kept busy by waiting on my customers. C. H. Saake, the jeweler.

Dr. Just, having JUST threshed his crop of No. 1 Hard FIFE potatoes, and picked his pumpkins, dug his corns out and got ready for winter has got tired with farming and sold his farm, and will now have more patience with his patients. The doctor would have made a first class granger if he had had patience enough.

Remember that my prices are marked in plain figures and guaranteed the lowest for quality. C. H. Saake, Main Street.

The Dr. Stewart case, came to a sudden end by the doctor's pleading guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. He was fined $500 which he promptly paid. The Index claims that his true name is Frank Fields; that he is living in this country under an assumed name, and if all it says is true, the doctor, or Fields as the case may be, is not the most respectable person on earth.

I do not advertise goods that I cannot show customers and will sell fine goods for the same money as other deslers ask for inferior goods. C. H. Saake, jeweler.

A team belonging to Mr. Leo, that was hitched as he supposed in the shed adjoining Pinkerton's & Stone's warehouse, last Monday became untied in some unaccountable manner and started off on their own hook to take in the town, they crossed Main Street and up Fletcher Avenue as far as the alley leading to the barn of the Scandinavian Hotel, where they were stopped in their reckless career, before damage was done.

Charley Bailey, met with a serious accident, in the lumber woods last week. He was assisting in loading logs and while loading on the last log, his companion's cant-hook slipped, letting the log roll back on Charlie who failed to hold it, was thrown and had his leg broken. He was brought to the city, a distance of 100 miles, when, after the swelling had been reduced the leg was set and at last accounts he was doing well as could be expected.

Lots of Grand Forkers were over to the trial on Wednesday.

The Valley mills suffered a broken shaft and were closed for repairs. Morrisey Bro's soon remedied the difficulty and put them in ship shape again.

Immediately after the noon recess on Wednesday the case of the State vs Nellie Richardson charged with keeping a house of ill-fame at East Grand Forks, was called. County Attorney Leo appeared for the State and A. H. Noyes, of Grand Forks and Judge Montague, of this city for defense. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Paul Bataglia is on deck with a fine lot of Holiday Goods. He has a lot of lovely pictures, with beautiful frames, center tables, rocking chairs and easy chairs, rocking horses, and lots of that sort of thing that would make pretty presents, and parlor setts, rich enough for a king, sofa beds, mattresses and everything conceivable in the line of furniture. Call and look him over.

A variety troupe came over from Grand Forks to "entertain" the festive sports of this city by an exhibition of their arts at the saloons. Whilst in the midst of a can-can, Marshall Dowling appeared upon the animated scene remarking "you can't can't come that joke in this city!" Whereupon the "young lady" peeled her raiment and appeared before the audience in her natural garb of a beardless youth, whereupon the crowd wilted and the match was declared a draw. No cards.

On Wednesday, Chief Dowling arrested Martin Olson, Gilbert Olson, Peter Nelson and Andrew Bakken, and brought them before Esq. Lilly, charged with stealing whips, robes, blankets, a sack of oats and sundry articles, from wagons at Terry & Collins' barn, sundry articles from Rauenbuchler's harness shop, clothes from clothes-lines and other articles too numerous to mention, which said articles were found in possession of defendants at Johnson's place, on Broadway. Martin Olson was fined $50 and costs and the balance of interesting quartette $20 each and costs.

The Murder Trial.

The case of the State of Minnesota vs John Hutchinson, for murder in the first degree came up for trial on Tuesday. A special venire for 48 was issued and out of the number a jury was selected as follows:

John Clulback, J. O. Sargent, Moses Allard, F. R. Smith, Geo. H. Holt, C. Houston, H. C. Scribner, Wm. Kertson, E. R. Fisk, Chas. Truax, A. L. Mitchell, F. W. Benedict. When the jury had been duly impanneled, the County Attorney opened for the prosecution in a very eloquent and forcible address to the jury, after which the witnesses for the prosecution were called, the first witness, John Otto Burns, testified that he was acquainted with the murdered man a short time previous to the murder; that he went with McLain to the house of John Hutchinson's; that as they came into the room where Hutchinson was, he saw a knife in Hutchinsen's hand and before he could warn McLain, Hutchinson had struck the fatal blow. McLain said: Jack, I am stabbed, let us go; they went outside when McLain said, "Oh! God! I am dying, send for a doctor!" walked a few rods further and fell; expired in a few minutes; think he did not live longer than five minutes after the blow was struck; saw Hutchinson strike the fatal blow; no one else struck McLain; after he died I went and called constable Murray; we got a board and carried McLain's body into an old building; he was dead when we took him up. A searching cross-examination by the defendants council, John N. Ives, did not vary this testimony. Martin Kelley was called, whose testimony was in corroboration of the above. Constable Murray was called, who related the particulars of the arrest, who said that when arrested, John Hutchinson confessed that he did it. Dept. Sheriff Dwyer, sworn, said he was awakened by a peron rapping on his window, who told him to get up and come quick that a man had been stabbed; got up as quickly as possible, went with the person to the house where they had carried McLain's body; saw that he was dead, and asked if the party who did it had been arrested, ordered all present to go with me; we went to the Hutchin house; upon arrival Mrs. Hutchinson called out "Is that you Sheriff Dwyer?" At that instant saw John dart into an out house, and called out to him to come up and surrender; had a revolver; John came as I ordered and I took from him the knife; (producing a barlow-knife) it had a handkerchief upon it, just as it has now; it had blood upon it; more than it has now; I took Hutchinson into custody and delivered him at the jail in Crookston, after the coroner's inquest. Dr. Wheeler was sworn, who testified as to the nature of the wound, said that it was about 2½ inches in depth; that it had severed an artery; that with such a wound a man could not live to exceed 15 minutes. The wound was the cause of McLain's death. Here the prosecution rested its case and the defendant's attorney addressed the jury, picking to pieces the testimony of the witnesses for the State, and briefly outlining the defense. When he had finished, the Judge cautioned the jury against conversing with any person upon the case, and the court was adjourned until 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

Upon re-assembling on Wednesday morning, John Hutchinson, the defendant, was put upon the witness stand who swore that he was not there at the time of the murder; that he was at the mill at Grand Forks from 7 o'clock until after 12:30 that when he returned, upon entering the house he struck his right foot against something, which, upon picking up and examining he found to be a knife; the knife that was subsequently taken away from him by Dwyer; had no knife of his own, the prisoner's mother, Mrs. Hutchinson testified that her son was not at home when the fatal blow was struck; he was at the mill at Grand Forks; Five of them broke the door in and rushed in, took the lamp and looked through the rooms; soon as I went to the door they catched me and said: "You know what we want!" I struck him; I had a knife in my hand and struck him; I don't know whether I killed him; I don't care; John was not there at that time, came in about 15 minutes; I told him I had had an awful row and I expected trouble; I don't call it an arrest; I was dragged out without hardly any clothes on; I was never arraigned; never had a chance to give bail; told the sheriff I would like to see the lawyer that defended me last term of court; I meant Mr. Ives; that was not the knife (knife with which the killing was done being shown) I struck him with; the knife I used was a whitehandled one with four blades; I had been using it to cut tobacco either just as they pushed in the door or a short time before; I don't think he was very drunk nor very sober, they were all drunk enough to be ugly; there was five in there; a feller called Johnson, Jim Shannon, Burns, McLean and a fellow I don't know; I think it was Duffy; am pretty sure it was Duffy; don't think they lived anywhere; they were just bumming around; don't know that McLean was the man I struck; did not intend to inflict a serious wound; They pushed the door in; did not rap at the door; Lauchie McLean and Kelley first came in; don't remember which came in first; they both spoke; they catched up the lamp and went through the rooms; think it was Duffy that did this; they did not remain but a minute after I struck the blow, I struck the blow in the dark; it was dark when John came in; he struck his foot against something and said "what's that?" I said "I had a big row and expect trouble;" he said wait till I come in from the privy and then you can tell me about it;" am the mother of defendant; McLean said after I had struck him the blow: "Boys, I am stabbed; it was dark when the officers came and made the arrest;

Constable Murray recalled:—Have known defendant two years; saw him on the night of the row; he came to my saloon for a jug of beer, a few minutes before the affray; they commenced to come in while he was there and he said that crowd had better keep away from his house or he would fix them; remember the time because I was just going to close up the saloon; I was there when the arrest was made; there were six or seven others I guess. Here the defense rested and the County Attorney addressed the jury in summing up. He made a very eloquent and forcible speech, reviewing the salient points of the evidence. The defendants attorney, John N. Ives addressed the jury. He made a very eloquent appeal to their sympathies, trying to show how all of the powerful enginery of the State had been rolling up the evidence to convict for all of the intervening time, while his client, poor and friendless languished in the jail. He made a brilliant effort considering the ground that he had to work on.

The Judge charged the jury and at 12:30 the jury retired to their room.

At 6 p. m., the jury had reached no verdict and as we go to press are still in their room considering what they are going to do about it. It seems a little singular to us, in the light of the evidence how the case is susceptable of but one conclusion. We do not see how any jury can acquit, and the result will probably be that they will fail to agree.

Just Received

A car load of fine, new milch cows Call at our livery and sale stables and look them over.

Terry & Collins.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

MARRIED.

MULLER—CARRUTH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, on Wednesday Dec. 16, 1885, by the Rev. S. Currie, MR. ALBERT MULLER, to MISS MIRIAM CARRUTH, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Carruth.

The happy couple took the afternoon train for an extended visit in New York State, accompanied by the best wishes of hosts of friends.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Dec. 14, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderon Ida L
Alshram Gus T
Brommer Karl
Brunnelle Joseph
Canners Thomas
Carlson Gust H
Drouin Joseph
Erickson August
Fixen O N
Fladord Annie O
Frenotte Edmond
Humphrey F
Hein I
Larson J F
Morenjur O
Peterson P J
Vole Ole
Viyle Mary
Wheaterol W
While Emma
Wilams J R
Jeuroux J
Jonson Miss E
Lundin John A
Luetson G

ALEX. MCKINNON, P. M.

DECEMBER BARGAINS.

NEW YORK STORE.

DECEMBER BARGAINS.

ON DECK WITH

December Bargains.

In our Dress Goods we have made some Big Reductions.

Dress Silks in all the new and leading shades at } REDUCED PRICES.

Flannels and Tricots, } REDUCED. Red Twilled Flannels, Blue " " Grey " " } REDUCED.

In order to make more room at once, we have marked

All our Cloakings from 10 to 30 per cent. below regular price.

We still have a full line, and will make it interesting to cash buyers,

A few Cloaks at 6.00, Former price $7.50 in Large Sizes.

Minneapolis Blankets } at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $9.00, $10.00, $13.00 and $20.00
An all wool 5¼ pound red blanket reduced from $5 to $3.50.

☞ Full line of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. ☜

We guarantee the Lowest Prices against any and all competitors.

ONE PRICE. TERMS CASH.

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER
THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.
PRACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize Issues, beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1885. Three months on trial to new subscribers for 30 cents, $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALNUTINE
BOND'S
NEW
DISCOVERY
FOR THE
HAIR

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (expressly perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! (We do not use Nitrate of silver.) We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY.—It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at $1 per bottle.

$1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE. CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. H. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Diamonds. - DIAMONDS. - Diamonds.

We have just received our Elegant Stock of Diamond Goods:

Ladies' Diamond Rings from $33 to $140. Ladies' Eardrops from $35 to $155.

Ladies' Bar Pins from $20 to $105.

Ladies' Setts from $70 to $225. One 1-16 Karat Stone for $100.

1 Karat Stone for $95.

And several other Diamond Goods set with Diamonds, Garnets, Turquoise, Saphires, &c. We also have a fine stock of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Rings, Ladies' Lace Pins, Ear Drops, Cuff Buttons, Bracelets, Neck Chains, both in solid gold and roll plate, Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, solid 14 karat Vest chains; in fact you can find anything needed in our line.

IN SILVERWARE

we can show you the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of all makes and patterns, and a call to our establishment wiil convince you that what we say is true, and that prices given you will be

Lower than the Lowest,

AND BETTER STYLES AND PATTERNS, AT

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,

Palace Jewelry Store,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

The Journal has received a copy of the American Newspaper Annual, published at Philadelphia, Pa., by N. W. Ayer & Son. It is an immense work, showing a vast amount of labor in its compilation, but if it is as inaccurate in all of its reports as it is in its report of the Journal, it is the biggest work on blunders we ever saw. For instance it reports the Journal to be 22x31, whereas our size is, and has been for years 24x35. It is a matter of very small importance, however, as the class of work these annuals bring is such that no paper can accept without an act of gross injustice to its home patrons, of whom it in every case expects full rates. A newspaper that will charge its home patrons full rates while it fills its advertising columns with ads for outsiders at from one-fourth to one-third said rates, is a glaring fraud, and no earthly good. These foreign advertisers NEVER pay more than one dollar per inch per annum and it is because there are fools enough among publishers to accept such ads at any rate that may be offered. Publishers should learn to serve their patrons all alike, then they could, at least, have the consciousness of doing an honest business, and should they all adopt this system the foreign advertisers would soon come up to the standard. We believe that those firms who publish these large annual reports get from those for whom they do business a far greater rate than they represent to the publishers, and this enables them to do all of this work, and wax wealthy at the expense of the country publishers. Will these same country publishers ever learn wisdom? Will they never learn to use a little common sense in their business and save the large profits that now goes into the pockets of the go-betweens? That is a question that those publishers alone can answer.

City Occurrences.

Edna, Dec. 15, 1885.

Our little town is in a flourishing condition now, owing to the central location in which it is situated, being the wheat market for the farmers both east and west. Our merchants, N. A. Mott and C. M. Ohl, are doing a rushing business, as it is nearing the holidays, and they both have a full supply of holiday goods which will please all.

Beltrami is still improving. Mr. Tim Sullivan is building a mansion on Railroad avenue.

Mr. Thompson is doing a big business at the gallery.

Eddie Body was unfortunate the other day. While chopping wood he cut his foot badly, but he is improving.

Master Harold Budd has been on the sick list, but is better now.

D. T. Thurston and C. M. Ohl, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Thurston retiring.

Mrs. C. W. Kimberly and children have returned from their eastern trip.

Mrs. O. Height is below visiting.

Miss Jennie Anderson and Gus Christianson were married at the residence of D. H. Herriott, by C. W. Kimberly, Esq. Being the Justice's first attempt, he did well.

Beltrami has lost one of her fairest daughters, formerly Miss Ida Murphy, but now Mrs. C. S. Shearer. They will live in Columbus, Ohio, this winter. They have the best wishes of the many friends they leave in the far west.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Herriott expect to start east soon, where they will spend the winter in Ohio.

A. L. Jackson expects to start for New York where he will remain the rest of the winter.

I. W. Webb and family will spend the winter in St. Paul.

Mr. Body will leave soon for Florida for his health, and Mrs. Body for Canada to visit her old home.

C. M. Ohl is going east to spend the holidays. Mr. Churchill will accompany him. Mr. H. B. Budd will take charge of his store during his absence.

There was a grand masquerade ball at the rink on Thanksgiving night. The most conspicuous characters were Lady Washington, represented by Mrs. H. B. Budd; Columbia, Miss E. L. Ingrehem; a Swede lady, Mrs. Winslow; and several others which we have not space to mention. There is to be another one Dec. 25th, and I hope all will do as well again and make it a success.

Jim Dansen.

Court Proceedings.

The following civil cases were disposed of since our last issue:

Pray Manufacturing Co., vs. Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Co.—Continued by consent.

Ole J. Rosley vs. the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co. Action brought to recover damages from loss by fire occasioned by sparks from a passing engine. Verdict for plaintiff for $125.00.

Adam Tait vs. E. T. Morgan. Verdict for defendent for $80.92.

Sven Horeick vs. Anna LaChapelle. Referred last term.

J. W. Howes vs. Sterritt, Hill & Childs. Same as above.

Michael Doran vs. Pillsbury & Hurlburt Elevator Co. Same disposition as above.

Julia B. Griggs vs. the town of East Grand Forks. Verdict for plaintiff for $150.00.

Jacob Cheney vs. Terry & Collins; Dismissed.

B. L. Bowen vs. St. P., M. & M. R. R. Verdict for plaintiff for $351.98.

C. B. Thurston vs. Edna P. and Isaac W. Webb. Verdict for plaintiff for $61.32.

Edson Keith & Co. vs. J. M. Hanson and wife; Continued on condition that plaintiff pay $10.

Margaret Le Due vs. Frank Jerome—consolidated with the case of Frank Jerome vs. Margaret Le Due, alias Marguerete Le Due: Referred to R. A. Wilkinson to take testimony and report judgment.

Jas. Hill et al vs. Geo. F. Hines et als: Submitted on written briefs.

Arne Nelson vs. Board of County Commissioners. Action brought to recover fees for services in small pox cases, and services as health officers. Verdict for plaintiff for $180.40.

As we go to press the probability is that the cases will all be ground out before the holidays.

Report of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury closed their labors and rendered their report as follows:

To the Hon. O. P. Stearns, Judge of the District Court, for the 11th Judicial District, State of Minnesota:

The Grand Jury for the December term of court in Polk County, respectfully report that we have examined the county jail in said county, and find it unfit to be used as a public prison. Its sanitary condition is defective. The building occupies a low tract of ground which has no drainage whatever. The accumulations from the water closet saturate the ground underneath the jail and render it offensive and unhealthy. The prison part is too small. The sexes should be separated. Young offenders and those detained as witnesses ought not to be confined with hardened criminals. We therefore recommend the abandonment of the present jail, and the erection of a new one on court house square.

The matter of the safe keeping of the county records has received our earnest attention. We would recommend the construction of a large fire proof vault, with separate apartments, for the use of the County Auditor, Treasurer and Clerk of the Courts, as a safe depository for all theis surplus books and files. We further recommend that the court room, jury rooms, and county offices be heated entirely by stoves; that the use of the furnace be discontinued, and that a new floor be laid in all the rooms on the first floor of the court house.

Very Respectfully Submitted,
Wm. Anglim, Foreman.

The President's Message.

We were disappointed last week at not being able to secure the President's Message in time for last issue, but consoled ourselves with the idea that the Democratic organ would be sure to have it, and in that case we know that a very few would have the privilege of reading it. Vain illusion. The organ was too "much crowded" or the message cost too much or for some other equally good reason, doubtless, the message did not appear. Realizing that it will not do to have the Democrats of Polk County go without their mess of potage or pot of message (as you like it) and knowing that our Republican friends would like to know what like it is we have, "at great expense" procured and printed it entire and it will be found elsewhere in this issue. It has been said by some critics that "Elizabeth" wrote the Mormon business and that others chipped in on different features but we don't swallow that whole. However here's your message, and you will find it profitable reading whoever wrote it. It matters not who wrote it, THE JOURNAL, bound to give all the news, both good and bad, publishes it, and here you have it, at only $1.50 in advance.

Butterine Must Go.

The facts that are being developed in in the butterine business are of such a nature that if people do not become disgusted with the vile stuff and refuse to buy it—when they know it, they will at least be awakened to the necessity for a law that will regulate its manufacture and sale. It is being discussed at every agricultural meeting held this fall and winter and the outcome must be that butterine must go. It has been conclusively shown that the manufacturers are not as particular as they might be as to the kind of lard they use—they care not whether the hog died of disease or in the regular approved style—in fact rather prefer the former as it is CHEAPER for them. It is also strongly hinted pretty strongly that several dairymen are in the habit of using the stuff to help out the bulk of their sales. Whether this be true or not the fact remains that the temptation being so strong it ought to be removed. We see no reason why Congress should not regard it in the same light as the liquor interest and impose a good heavy tax of ten or twenty cents a pound. So rapid has the business grown that the stuff is sent everywhere throughout the Union and no place that imports butter but that uses more or less of it, so that it becomes a personal matter to everybody. Let everybody make it a personal matter to fight it and victory is sure and easy.

The Breeders' Gazette. The Gazette is rather inclined to encourage instead of disparage the extravagance in which its friends the breeders of the different descriptions of stock sometimes indulge in describing the virtues and claims of their favorites. A little enthusiasm in this direction is not only natural but in its general sense is gratifying to all who come within its range. It shows not only how honest and thorough are the friends of the various breeds in their beliefs as to the superior qualities of the breed which they are commending, but more than this, it shows that the breeds have solid and permanent merit upon which these preferences are based, and that while animals of this or that breed may not really be superior to all others, as their friends claim, they are close to the front, and so near a neck ahead that good men believe them really in advance of all others. No poor or indifferent stock, or stock that has many weak points in its make-up, will long deceive a good man as to its merits and fill his mouth constantly with praise—even if he does own it. It shows, too, that the whole live-stock question is on a satisfactory basis; for no one proclaims that among a lot of indifferent stock this or that one should be rejected because of its inferiority, but the inquiry is rather which among all these grand breeds should be crowned as superior? It is in fact choosing among pearls instead of worthless gravel. And when we see a man with his heart so full of his faith that he cannot keep still or find words sufficient to express it, we know that as he drives along over all obstacles he is probably pushing some one ahead of him who is equally determined to be eclipsed, and dragging a score or more after him who are anxious not to be left behing. We may not always be able to see just as this or that one sees, or to see as clearly, but we know he is doing good and that the general cause of live-stock improvement and the standard of all breeds is being advanced through his zeal. One man may blow the bugle, another beat the drum, another sound the cymbals, and each will blow and beat the harder if he thinks it all depends upon him; and so far from there being any harm from their pleasant concert, the only result so far as we can see is more music.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Moser & Moeckel.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the American Agriculturist AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the

American Agriculturist

is read and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1.65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The American Agriculturist

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN.

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BESTTUR NOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

Diamonds. - DIAMONDS. - Diamonds.

We have just received our Elegant Stock of Diamond Goods:

Ladies' Diamond Rings from $33 to $140. Ladies' Eardrops from $35 to $155.

Ladies' Bar Pins from $20 to $105.

Ladies' Setts from $70 to $225. One 1-16 Karat Stone for $100.

I Karat Stone for $95.

And several other Diamond Goods set with Diamonds, Garnets, Turquoise, Saphires, &c. We also have a fine stock of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Rings, Ladies' Lace Pins, Ear Drops, Cuff Buttons, Bracelets, Neck Chains, both in solid gold and roll plate, Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, solid 14 karat Vest chains; in fact you can find anything needed in our line.

IN SILVERWARE

we can show you the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of all makes and patterns, and a call to our establishment will convince you that what we say is true, and that prices given you will be

Lower than the Lowest,

AND BETTER STYLES AND PATTERNS, AT

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,

Palace Jewelry Store,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

The JOURNAL has received a copy of the American Newspaper Annual, published at Philadelphia, Pa., by N. W. Ayer & Son. It is an immense work, showing a vast amount of labor in its compilation, but if it is as inaccurate in all of its reports as it is in its report of the JOURNAL, it is the biggest work on blunders we ever saw. For instance it reports the JOURNAL to be 22x31, whereas our size is, and has been for years 24x35. It is a matter of very small importance, however, as the class of work these annuals bring is such that no paper can accept without an act of gross injustice to its home patrons, of whom it in every case expects full rates. A newspaper that will charge its home patrons full rates while it fills its advertising columns with ads for outsiders at from one-fourth to one-third said rates, is a glaring fraud, and no earthly good. These foreign advertisers NEVER pay more than one dollar per inch per annum and it is because there are fools enough among publishers to accept such ads at any rate that may be offered. Publishers should learn to serve their patrons all alike, then they could, at least, have the consciousness of doing an honest business, and should they all adopt this system the foreign advertisers would soon come up to the standard. We believe that those firms who publish these large annual reports get from those for whom they do business a far greater rate than they represent to the publishers, and this enables them to do all of this work, and wax wealthy at the expense of the country publishers. Will these same country publishers ever learn wisdom? Will they never learn to use a little common sense in their business and save the large profits that now goes into the pockets of the go-betweens? That is a question that those publishers alone can answer.

City Occurrences.

EDNA, Dec. 15, 1885.

Our little town is in a flourishing condition now, owing to the central location in which it is situated, being the wheat market for the farmers both east and west. Our merchants, N. A. Mott and C. M. Ohl, are doing a rushing business, as it is nearing the holidays, and they both have a full supply of holiday goods which will please all.

Beltrami is still improving. Mr. Tim Sullivan is building a mansion on Railroad avenue.

Mr. Thompson is doing a big business at the gallery.

Eddie Body was unfortunate the other day. While chopping wood he cut his foot badly, but he is improving.

Master Harold Budd has been on the sick list, but is better now.

D. T. Thurston and C. M. Ohl have dissolved partnership, Mr. Thurston retiring.

Mrs. C. W. Kimberly and children have returned from their eastern trip.

Mrs. O. Height is below visiting.

Miss Jennie Anderson and Gus Christianson were married at the residence of D. H. Herriott by C. W. Kimberly, Esq. Being the Justice's first attempt, he did well.

Beltrami has lost one of her fairest daughters, formerly Miss Ida Murphy, but now Mrs. C. S. Sheerer. They will live in Columbus, Ohio, this winter. They have the best wishes of the many friends they leave in the far west.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Herriott expect to start east soon, where they will spend the winter in Ohio.

A. L. Jackson expects to start for New York where he will remain the rest of the winter.

I. W. Webb and family will spend the winter in St. Paul.

Mr. Body will leave soon for Florida for his health, and Mrs. Body for Canada to visit her old home.

C. M. Ohl is going east to spend the holidays. Mr. Churchill will accompany him. Mr. H. B. Budd will take charge of his store during his absence.

There was a grand masquerade ball at the rink on Thanksgiving night. The most conspicuous characters were Lady Washington, represented by Mrs. H. B. Budd; Columbia, Miss E. L. Ingrehem; a Swede lady, Mrs. Winslow; and several others which we have not space to mention. There is to be another one Dec. 25th, and I hope, all will do as well again and make it a success.

JIM DANSEN.

Court Proceedings.

The following civil cases were disposed of since our last issue:

Pray Manufacturing Co., vs. Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber Co.—Continued by consent.

Ole J. Rosley vs. the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co. Action brought to recover damages from loss by fire occasioned by sparks from a passing engine. Verdict for plaintiff for $125.00.

Adam Tait vs. E. T. Morgan. Verdict for defendent for $80.92.

Sven Horeick vs. Anna LaChapelle. Referred last term.

J. W. Howes vs. Sterritt, Hill & Childs. Same as above.

Michael Doran vs. Pillsbury & Hurlburt Elevator Co. Same disposition as above.

Julia B. Griggs vs. the town of East Grand Forks. Verdict for plaintiff for $450.00.

Jacob Cheney vs. Terry & Collins; Dismissed.

B. L. Bowen vs. St. P., M. & M. R. R. Verdict for plaintiff for $351.08.

C. B. Thurston vs. Edna P. and Isaac W. Webb. Verdict for plaintiff for $61.32.

Edson Keith & Co. vs. J. M. Hanson and wife; Continued on condition that plaintiff pay $10.

Margaret Le Due vs. Frank Jeronie—consolidated with the case of Frank Jerome vs. Margaret Le Due, alias Marguerete Le Due: Referred to R. A. Wilkinson to take testimony and report judgment.

Jas. Hill et al vs. Geo. F. Hines et als: Submitted on written briefs.

Arne Nelson vs. Board of County Commissioners. Action brought to recover fees for services in small pox cases, and services as health officers. Verdict for plaintiff for $180.40.

As we go to press the probability is that the cases will all be ground out before the holidays.

Report of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury closed their labors and rendered their report as follows:

To the Hon. O. P. Stearns, Judge of the District Court, for the 11th Judicial District, State of Minnesota:

The Grand Jury for the December term of court in Polk County, respectfully report that we have examined the county jail in said county, and find it unfit to be used as a public prison. Its sanitary condition is defective. The building occupies a low tract of ground which has no drainage whatever. The accumulations from the water closet saturate the ground underneath the jail and render it offensive and unhealthy. The prison part is too small. The sexes should be separated. Young offenders and those detained as witnesses ought not to be confined with hardened criminals. We therefore recommend the abandonment of the present jail, and the erection of a new one on court house square.

The matter of the safe keeping of the county records has received our earnest attention. We would recommend the construction of a large fire proof vault, with separate apartments, for the use of the County Auditor, Treasurer and Clerk of the Courts, as a safe depository for all their surplus books and files. We further recommend that the court room, jury rooms, and county offices be heated entirely by stoves; that the use of the furnace be discontinued, and that a new floor be laid in all the rooms on the first floor of the court house.

Very Respectfully Submitted,

WM. ANGLIM, Foreman.

The President's Message.

We were disappointed last week at not being able to secure the President's Message in time for last issue, but consoled ourselves with the idea that the Democratic organ would be sure to have it, and in that case we know that a very few would have the privilege of reading it. Vain illusion. The organ was too much crowded, or the message cost too much or for some other equally good reason, doubtless, the message did not appear. Realizing that it will not do to have the Democrats of Polk County go without their mess of potage or pot of message (as you like it) and knowing that our Republican friends would like to know what like it is we have, "at great expense" procured and printed it entire and it will be found elsewhere in this issue. It has been said by some critics that "Elizabeth" wrote the Mormon business and that others chipped in on different features but we don't swallow that whole. However here's your message, and you will find it profitable reading whoever wrote it. It matters not who wrote it, THE JOURNAL, bound to give all the news, both good and bad, publishes it, and here you have it, at only $1.50 in advance.

Butterine Must Go.

The facts that are being developed in in the butterine business are of such a nature that if people do not become disgusted with the vile stuff and refuse to buy it—when they know it, they will at least be awakened to the necessity for a law that will regulate its manufacture and sale. It is being discussed at every agricultural meeting held this fall and winter and the outcome must be that butterine must go. It has been conclusively shown that the manufacturers are not as particular as they might be as to the kind of lard they use—they care not whether the hog died of disease or in the regular approved style—in fact rather prefer the former as it is CHEAPER for them. It is also strongly hinted pretty strongly that several dairymen are in the habit of using the stuff to help out the bulk of their sales. Whether this be true or not the fact remains that the temptation being so strong it ought to be removed. We see no reason why Congress should not regard it in the same light as the liquor interest and impose a good heavy tax of ten or twenty cents a pound. So rapid has the business grown that the stuff is sent everywhere throughout the Union and no place that imports butter but that uses more or less of it, so that it becomes a personal matter to everybody. Let everybody make it a personal matter to fight it and victory is sure and easy.

The Breeders' Gazette: The Gazette is rather inclined to encourage instead of disparage the extravagance in which its friends the breeders of the different descriptions of stock sometimes indulge in describing the virtues and claims of their favorites. A little enthusiasm in this direction is not only natural but in its general sense is gratifying to all who come within its range. It shows not only how honest and thorough are the friends of the various breeds in their beliefs as to the superior qualities of the breed which they are commending, but more than this, it shows that the breeds have solid and permanent merit upon which these preferences are based, and that while animals of this or that breed may not really be superior to all others, as their friends claim, they are close to the front, and so near a neck ahead that good men believe them really in advance of all others. No poor or indifferent stock, or stock that has many weak points in its make-up, will long deceive a good man as to its merits and fill his mouth constantly with praise—even if he does own it. It shows, too, that the whole live-stock question is on a satisfactory basis; for no one proclaims that among a lot of indifferent stock this or that one should be rejected because of its inferiority, but the inquiry is rather which among all these grand breeds should be crowned as superior? It is in fact choosing among pearls instead of worthless gravel. And when we see a man with his heart so full of his faith that he cannot keep still or find words sufficient to express it, we know that as he drives along over all obstacles he is probably pushing some one ahead of him who is equally determined to be eclipsed, and dragging a score or more after him who are anxious not to be left behing. We may not always be able to see just as this or that one sees, or to see as clearly, but we know he is doing good and that the general cause of live-stock improvement and the standard of all breeds is being advanced through his zeal. One man may blow the bugle, another beat the drum, another sound the cymbals, and each will blow and beat the harder if he thinks it all depends upon him; and so far from there being any harm from their pleasant concert, the only result so far as we can see is more music.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1 65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN.

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BESTTUR NOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 17.

'ROUND HOME.

The play of Red Riding Hood, given by the juveniles last Friday evening, was an epoch in the history of the little people long to be remembered. They were recieved by a crowded house to see the little performers present Red Riding Hood, in a manner that was highly appreciated by all. The y scene was one of happy childhood beauty and grace, with Bertha Chase as queen being arrayed in a beautiful and becoming attire. Emma Fortier as first lady to the queen was dressed in a most suitable manner, the little one performing her duty to the queen in a way that would do credit to one older by many years. Second lady to the queen Tillie Fortier, who was dressed in a cute and suitable attire, did great credit to herself. The queen's messengers, Aggie Kops and Clare Couvrette, performed their part in a ladylike manner; being arrayed in beautiful and facinating costumes. The Sprite of the queen's court Blanche Fontaine, did her part in a highly complimentary manner, her costume being such as to elicit observation. The ladies of the court, Ermine Fontaine, Minnie Kops, Lottie Anglem, Lena Sampson, Edith McGrew. Belle Hopkins, Mabel Holt, Jennie Carey and Lizzie Zarracher, were all arrayed and decked in various and becoming attires, every little Miss acting her part nicely and gaining applause by the audience. The Wood Nymphs, Hellen Munson Mabel Copeland, performed their parts in a way that won the admiration of all. The chorus of the fairies was sang by the following little girls: Flossy Peak, Nicoline Sletten, May Morris, Lilly Moeckel, Sophia Johnson, Emma Ruedy, May Finch, Gertie Ramshardt, Cora Hutchinson, Olive Fortier, Sadie Walker, Agusta Ackerlund, Annie Schuenemier, Agnes Godbout, Clare Maho, Selia Clements and Laura Martin. The vocal talent listened to in this chorus won loud and continued applause for the fairies, which goes to show that talent was not lacking in the least, for receiving sufficient instructions in the space of time which they have had for rehearsing. Minnie Mix of Grand Forks, represented little Red Riding Hood; being the possessor of a fine voice gained the little tot laurels and showers of approval showed her the star of the play. Miss Alice Reed performed her part, as mother of little Red Riding Hood in a womanly and unaffected way, which was suitable to the act in every respect and gained the admiration of all. Minnie Finch as Grandmother acted in a an old fashioned and grand-motherly way which was in unity and harmony with the success of the play. George Finlayson as the wolf, acted it in the grotesque and forcible manner necessary for the representation which gained him credit, it being the hardest part to perform in the play, which he did in a manner appreciated by all. The Baby Bye Chorus of "Kate Greenaway," was sang by Gracie Perry, Alma Fontaine, Gracie Brown, Mamie McGrew, Clipper Buckman, Jay Durand and Arthur Bierly in a charming manner, which was received by hearty and continued applause. Comic Duet, of "Happy married life," by Minnie Mix and Willie Cooper of Grand Forks, won unmeasured applause for the little couple which was acted to life, and showed that they were highly appreciated by their neighbors. Comic Duet "when your heart goes pitapat" by little Grace and Arthur Bierly, was rendered in a cute and unique manner, won admiration from all present, demonstrated by the applause given to the little ones. The closing act a tableau, "Shower of Gold" was a most exquisite scene showing a picturesque and beautiful sight, the gold which fell in dazzling splendor, like snow flakes in the finale struggle of one of our genuine blizzards to gain mastery over the peaceful elements, all of which was in harmony with the closing of the play, interwoven as it was with the juvenile talent of our neighboring city, placed on the boards a play that any city might well be proud of being under the able management of Miss Gorman, it could not help but meet with the success it deserves she being a lady of culture and refinement, who neither spared pains nor patience in teaching the little ones their respective parts, so as to merrit the approval of our city in one combined commendation for the little actors, who did their parts so successfully.

Tank Kee.

Winona Republican: An audience double the size of Wednesday evening greeted Mr. Geo. W. Bailey at Armory hall last evening to hear his second lecture on China and the Chinese. It proved to be even more interesting than the lecture the evening before and consisted of a description of the government, school system, laws, punishment and army of China. Tank Kee lectures again at Armory hall this evening. The sixth lecture on the religious beliefs and ceremonies of the Chinese will be given on Sunday evening, instead of Tuesday evening.

A matinee lecture will be given to-morrow, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the benefit of children, at which the admission fee will be only 10 cents for old or young. All of the Chinese curiosities will be on exhibition.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

The Sunday Mercury, the prospectus of which appears elsewhere in this issue is one of the best story papers published. See prospectus and send for sample copy.

Christmas Charity.

"He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." It has been our object for some time to contribute in a substantial manner to the poor and needy of this city, and vicinity and in doing so, have concluded to pursue the following plan: We will furnish gratis to each and every poor, or needy family, their Christmas dinner, consisting of turkeys, chickens and the substantials therewith. It is our aim to dispense this charity where it properly belongs, and in view of that fact; beg of the Clergy and others, who feel interested in our object to send such persons to us and have them receive our gifts. We shall be prepared to dispose of the above, the day preceeding Christmas, and trust that the people will have no hesitancy in coming forward, and receiving what we most heartily wish and give them. Should they have any delicacy in the matter, if our citizeens will but furnish us with the names of such poor or needy people, we will deliver our charity at their door.

Rosenthal & Wile, Proprietors,
C. O. D. One Price Clothing House,

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultrymen, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.50.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents, or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf.]

Do you wish to fill the little stocking for Christmas? Call and examine the fine stock of candies at the Second Street Bakery. Crawford & Son.

Taken Up.

Came to my place, in the town of Lowell, about Nov. 8th. A young black boar pig, with white spots on. The owner is requested to call and pay charges and take him away.

6tf N. F. Woodstrom.

Wanted!

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of

[25-tf] [illegible]

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a speciality. [9-tf]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Count of Polk.—ss In Probate Court, Special term, Nov. 23d 1885.

In the matter of the guardianship of Pierre A. Dufour, Insane. Margaret M. Dufour of the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, having been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Pierre A. Dufour, an insane person, of the city of Crookston in said county, and having made and filed in said Probate Court a schedule of all the property belonging to the estate of said Pierre A. Dufour.

It is ordered, that the time and place when and where the Probate Judge of said county will hear, examine and allow claims against the estate of said Pierre A. Dufour which have vested at and prior to the appointment of said guardian, be on Monday the 7th day of June 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate office, in the city of Crookston in said county, and that six months from the date thereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate; at the expiration of which time, every person having claims not presented to said court, shall be forever barred from recovering such demand, or from setting off the same in any action whatever.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served upon the next of kin of said Pierre A. Dufour by posting it in four public places in said county, and a publication thereof for a period of four weeks in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 23d day of November 1885.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.

[12-ff].

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 14th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 29th, 1885, viz: OLE J. MOEN, H'd No. 3,775. for the no¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kittil Syvnson, Andreas Hammer, Jorgen Stokke and Ludvig Hammer, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[30-35] JOHN CROMB, Register.
Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

ARTESIAN WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING WATER

GUARANTEED

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY

ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication November 26th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Berkholtz, mortgagor, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:29 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 605, 606 and 607, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and three dollars and thirty-five cents, ($403.35,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority, in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 8th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, the lawful fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section fourteen (14.) Township one hundred and fifty two (152) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated Nov. 15th, 1885.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [31-36]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 5th, 1885.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by William Smith to William H. Gilbert, bearing date the first day of December A. D. 1883, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of December A. D. 1883, at 2:50 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 207, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-four and 70-100 dollars ($194.70-100,) and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24.) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range number forty-eight (48) west, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on Friday the 18th day of December A. D. 1885, at 9 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated November 2d, A. D. 1885.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT,
Mortgagee.

A. E. FLINT, Att'y Warren, Minn.
[28-34]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Lyman Anderson and Harriett E. Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of December A. D. 1882, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 66, 67 and 68, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-seven cents ($419.97,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become, and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 15th day of January A. D eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, lawful attorney's fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated December 1st, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [32-38]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss In Probate Court. Special term, Nov. 25, 1885.

In the matter of the guardianship of Edward D. Schraeder, an Inebriate. Mary Schraeder of the city of Crookston in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, having been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Edward D. Schraeder an inebriate, of the city of Crookston, in said county, and having made and filed in said Probate Court a schedule of all the property belonging to the estate of said Edward D. Schraeder.

It is ordered, that the time and place when and where the Probate Judge of said county will hear, examine and allow claims against the estate of said Edward D. Schraeder which have vested at and prior to the appointment of said guardian, be on Monday the 7th day of November 1883, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Probate office, in the city of Crookston in said county, and that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate; at the expiration of which time, every person having claims not presented to said court, shall be forever barred from recovering such demand, or from setting off the same in any action whatever.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served upon the next of kin of said Edward D. Schraeder by posting it in four public places in said county, and a publication thereof for a period of four weeks in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 25th day of November 1885.

By the Court,

{SEAL} ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[32-35] Judge of Probate.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 30th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 9th, 1886, viz: SAM. OLSON, Pre. D. S., No. 9,408, for the se¼ S. 26, T. 148, n., R. 45, w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Berg, Louis Anderson, Andrew Hammer and Sven Roner, Fertile, P. O. Polk Co., Minn.

[32-37] JOHN CROMB, Register.
D. H. Fisk, Att'y, Ada, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 24th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on January 2d, 1886, viz: ANTON H. RICE, H'd No. 2,503, for the ne¼ S. 33, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Peter Brunsburg, John Lundin and M. H. Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[31-36] JOHN CROMB, Register.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

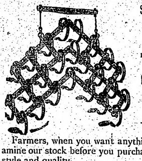
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS., CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 20 a m
8 05 "	Mippenpo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 39 p m
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 30 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 26 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 15 "	Borup	7 03 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrama	6 13 "
9 43 "	Kittson.n	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Halleck	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv.	1 45
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	[illegible] p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 0 "
12 28 "	Ojita	" "
1 00 } "		2 25 "
1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 25 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 03 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 a. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Borgland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants' National Bank

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 24, 1885. NO. 35

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 0	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	9 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	1 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	35 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	00 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

WHEN ARE TAXES DUE?

The frequence by which this question is asked, leads me to believe that a brief digest of Minnesosa tax law, as approved March 9th 1885, will be read with interest.

All taxes for the preceding year becomes due and payable in the County Treasurer's office on the first Monday in January each year.

The personal property taxes becomes delinquent on the first day of March following. A penalty of ten per cent. (one tenth of the whole tax) is added on all personal property taxes remaining unpaid on the lost day of February. All such tax penalties are used for defraying the expenses of the county and if the County Treasurer receives any personal property tax after the last day of February, without adding and collecting the penalty, the amount of such penalty shall be deducted from his salary.

On the first day of April following the County Treasuret shall make out and deliver to the Clerk of Court a certified list of all personal property taxes remaining unpaid on the last day of March and the Clerk of Court shall immediately issue his warrant to the Sheriff of the county, directing him to proceed to collect the same. If such taxes, with penalty and cost, are not paid on demand, the Sheriff shall distrain sufficient goods and chattels belonging to the person charged with such taxes, if within the county, to pay the same. The Sheriff shall immediately advertise such property for for sale, and, if such taxes are not paid before the day of sale, proceed to sell the same at public vendue, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay taxes with penalty and cost. The cost to the Clerk of Court is 25 cents for each warrant, and the Sheriff is allowed the same fees for collecting taxes and making distress and sale of property as are collected by law to constables for making levy and sale of property on execution. The traveling fee, 10 cents per mile, to be "computed from county seat to place of making distress." No personal property shall be exempt from seizure for the payment of such taxes.

If the Sheriff, for want of property whereon to levy, is unable to collect the taxes, he shall file with the Clerk of Court on the first day of June following a list of all such uncollected taxes with an affidavit stating that he had made diligent search and inquiry for goods and chattles, wherewith to satisfy such taxes, but was unable to find any. If the Sheriff shall have neglected to collect any taxes that were collectable, he shall be held liable to the county for the whole amount of such taxees.

The Clerk of Court shall deliver such list and affidavits to the Board of County Commissioners at their first session thereafter and they shall cancel such taxes as they are satisfied cannot be collected. Within ten days thereafter, the County Auditor shall file such revised list with the Clerk of Court, who shall, within ten days after the filing of said list, issue a citation to each dilinquent taxpayer, whose name is on the list reguiring him to appear on the first day of the next general term of the District Court in the county, and show cause, if any ther be, why such tax with penalty and cost should not be paid. If the taxpayer fails to do so, the county will obtain judgment against him for the full amount of such tax, penalty and cost. No property is exempt for the sattisfaction of such judgment.

The taxes on real estate are, as aforesaid, due and payable on the first Monday in January; if not paid before the first day of June following a penalty of ten per cent. will be added, and if not paid before the first Monday in January following five per cent. will again be added, making the penalty on the delinquent tax fifteen per cent. The County Auditor will then make out a list of all the delinquent real estate taxes, including penalties in the county, giving a full description of each piece or parcel of land on which such delinquent taxes are levied and deliver such list to the Clerk of the Court on or before the 20th day of January. The filing of such list shall have the force and effect of filing a complaint in an action by the county against each piece or parcel of land therein described for the amount of the unpaid tax and penalty. The Clerk of Court shall, within fifteen days thereafter, make and deliver to the County Auditor a copy of the list so filed and attach thereto a notice stating, that the owner or others who claim any right, title or interest in the land described in the list, are notified that judgment will be entered against such land for the full amount of taxes, penalties, cost and interest unless objection or defence in writing be filed with the Clerk of Court on or before the 20th day of March following showing cause, why such taxes or part thereof, shall not be paid. The County Auditor shall then have the notice and the list published once in each of two consecutive weeks in some newspaper designated by the County Commissioners and printed in the English language within the county. When such publication shall have been made, the notice shall be deemed to have been served and, if no answer is made, judgment will be obtained against the land for the taxes. No error, irregularity, or omission in writing or printing the list shall effect such judgment.

On the first Monday in May, in each year, the County Auditor shall commence to sell all pieces or parcels of land against which, judgment has been rendered for taxes and proceed with such sale, from day to day, for six consecutive days, or until the whole be sold. He shall sell each piece or parcel of land separately and for no less sum, than the amount of the tax judgment. If no bidder offers to pay such amount the County Auditor shall bid in the same for the State. At any time after the sale, and before the forfeiture of such land bid in for the State, the County Auditor shall convey all the right of the State to any person, who desires to pay the taxes, with penalty, cost and interest to the date of such conveyance.

County Auditors and County Treasurers, their debuties, or their clerks are not allowed to buy land at tax sales, or conveyance of land bid in by the State.

The amount for which the land is sold draws interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent per month from date of sale to date of redemption.

If the owner or others, that may have any title, or interest in the land, does not redeem the same within two years after date of sale, by paying the amount of judgment and interest, the purchaser will obtain full title to the property.

The redemption of the land sold for taxes, of 1883, will expire on the 15th day of September, 1886, but the delinquent taxes of 1884, coming under the new law, will be advertised in February and the tax sale commenced on the first Monday in May, 1886, the redemption will expire on the first Monday in May 1888.

It shall be the duty of the County Auditor, at least three months before the expiration of the time for redeeming lands, hereafter sold for taxes (commencing with the tax sale of 1884,) to publish in a newspaper, printed in the english language and published in the county, a list of all unredeemed lands as sold, giving full description of each tract or lot, and the amount required to redeem the same, together with a notice giving the date on which the time for redemption will expire. Said list and notice to be published once a week, in three successive weeks. The cost for entering judgment and advertising the delinquent tax list, before the tax sale is twenty-five cents on each parcel, lot or tract of land and the same fee for the last publication giving notice of expiration of time for redemption making the total cost, 50 cents for each description in the delinquent tax list.

This is only a short abstract of the tax laws, as they now stand on our own statute and I think it is sufficient answer to the question, as to the time the taxes should be paid.

Respectfully
O. H. LUCKEN.

Good Management Pays.

A Wisconsin dairyman uttered a great and pregnant truth, says the Rural New Yorker, when he remarked at a meeting of dairymen that "it was not by a special dispensation of Providence that a certain farmer received $98 per head for the yearly product of his cows while his neighbor recieved only $30 per head." "So it is not a special act of Providence," remarks Mr. Henry Stewart, "that on one side of the fence corn yields 80 bushels to the acre and the hay three tons, while on the other side the products are 30 bushels of corn and a ton of hay." An enterprising farmer writes that he is cutting his second crop of clover which yields one ton to the acre, and his neighbors wonder how it is. The secret is that this farmer used plaster on his clover, which made all the difference; his other crops are equally conspicuous and remarkable because he uses fertilizers liberally as well as manure. The rain falls on all alike, but the better farmer gets the most good from the rain and sun because he prepares the ground in enriching it, thus giving the natural elements a better chance to extend their benign influence.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it, with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

Forty-Eighth Volume

OF THE NEW YORK

SUNDAY MERCURY.

Unprecedented Attractions for

1886.

In addition to WILKIE COLLINS' great serial (just commenced, and back numbers of which can be furnished to all new subscribers who desire it) arrangements have been made for

A New Novel by Mrs. Oliphant,

to be commenced in April, as well as

A Brilliant Romance by Wm. Black,

to follow in the month of July, together with

Another Sterling Story by Miss Braddon,

But, besides the works of these distinguished authors on the other side of the Atlantic, new stories have been secured from the following noted American writers:

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT,
FRANK R. STOCKTON,
CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
EDWARD EVERETT HALE,
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,
ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS,
HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD,
SIDNEY LUSKA,

and others of distinguished fame, making altogether an unprecedented combination of talent unequaled by any of the leading magazines of the metropolis.

The Opening Story of the New Volume (for January 3, 1886) is entitled

MUCH ADO

BY FRANCIS HODGSON BURNETT,

Author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Through One Administration," "A Fair Barbarian," &c., &c., &c.

In presenting these superior attractions, the New York Sunday Mercury will not lose any of those varied and attractive features which, for nearly Fifty Years, have made it a welcome guest to a Hundred Thousand Families throughout the length and breadth of the land. It will continue as heretofore to make a

SPECIALTY OF THEATRICAL NEWS,

which it will furnish more accurately than any of the so-called dramatic journals—mere trade papers, which have no influence with the theatrical profession and no circulation among the people.

ALL THE BEST HUMORISTS OF THE COUNTRY

Including Bill Nye, F. E. Huddle, Opie P. Reed, Ella Adams, Alex. E. Sweet, are regular contributors to the New York Sunday Mercury, which far surpasses in merit and variety any humorous paper in the world.

The same attention will be paid as heretofore to all the

LIVE SENSATIONS OF THE WEEK,

and, in fact, those who subscribe for the New York Sunday Mercury will have a combination of first-class reading matter, such as no other paper in the country can present. In fact, the New York Sunday Mercury offers all the literary features of a First-class Magazine, the News Features of a Leading Daily, and the Combined Attractions of a Family Newspaper.

The New York Sunday Mercury for 1886 will be mailed, postage free, to subscribers in any part of the United States for $2.00 per annum, or $1.00 for six months. Sample copies sent free to any address.

WM. CAULDWELL, Proprietor,
[illegible] No. 3 Park Row, New York.

The National Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Is one of the less than half-a-dozen really great family papers in the country.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
Published at the National Capitol.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
Devoted to a history of the war.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
Devoted to the interests of ex-soldiers and sailors.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
That makes a bold and persistent fight for their rights.

IT IS THE ONLY ONE
That continually insists on justice being done the country's defenders.

A SPLENDID EIGHT-PAGE, 56-COLUMN PAPER,

Printed on fine white paper, edited with signal ability, and filled with the most interesting matter that can be procured.

ONLY $1 A YEAR—TWO CENTS A WEEK.

The National Tribune is the result of years of earnest, thoughtful effort, accompanied by a heavy expenditure of money, to build up at the Capital of the country a

GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER

which should be a welcome weekly visitor at every fireside from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and champion effectively the cause of loyalty and good government, and of justice to the soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows, children and dependent relatives. How well this has been done is best indicated by the wonderful success of the paper which has attained popularity and circulation more rapidly than any other in the history of American journalism.

FEATURES OF THE PAPER.

The National Tribune makes a special feature of the history and reminiscences of the war for the preservation of the Union. It publishes in fact the

ONLY GENUINE HISTORY

of that gigantic struggle, for its history is not a warped and biased panegyric of some particular man or men, who are given credit for everything that succeeded. It is made up of the testimony of a multitude of witnesses, the plain, unvarnished stories of men in every rank and degree who did the marching, digging and shooting and carried forward the war through all its varying phases to a glorious success. The great value of The National Tribune's history is everywhere recognized, and its files are carefully preserved in every large library and historical collection in the country—north or south.

Besides this it presents every week a splendid array of Editorials on current Topics—Stories by the Best Authors—Wit, Humor and Information—Agricultural Notes of the Greatest Value—Household Hints and Suggestions—Synopsis of the News of the Week—Answers to Correspondents—Bright Miscellanny, etc., which will interest, amuse and instruct every member of the family.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN,

the grand soldier and statesman, will shortly begin a series of intensely interesting articles descriptive of the stirring and important events in which he shared and played a leading part. These alone will be worth vastly more than the price asked for the paper.

John McElroy, whose "Andersonville" had a sale exceeding that of any book published since "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and whose "Red Acorn" and other war writings have given him a place in the front rank of American authors, will contribute a series of humorous military sketches, entitled "The Reminiscences of an Army Mule."

Send for sample copies. Sample copies sent free. Address,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,

Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEPA

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor, is he sucessor to the old firm of Haleltine Bros. as he has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.,
Crookston, Minn.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF JEWELRY

For 30 Days Only!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A

Holiday Stock.

Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember thut it will last but 30 days

Main Street,
Opposite Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

C. H SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out a Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECND AND ROBERT STS.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Would invite the attention of the Ladies of Crookston and vicinity to her new stock of Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. A large stock of the latest styles in Hats and Trimmings, Bonnets, Feathers, Plushes, &c., which are now offered at the Very Lowest figures for which it is possible to sell goods of their quality. Having secured the services of an accomplished French trimmer, I am able to suit the most exacting as to style and taste. Call and examine goods, styles and prices.

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minn.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

AL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homocopathic Physician and Surgeon, Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON MINN

Will attend to all professionale alls promptly

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE:

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."

A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, *now is your time to make money*, and at the same time *circulate a thoroughly first-class book*. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of allkinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 24.

'ROUND HOME.

Conductor Alexander took a run down to St. Paul last week.

Fine Alaska seal caps, $5.00; C. O. D. Clothing House.

The JOURNAL wishes its readers, one and all, a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Remember the poor and send them to us, C. O.D. Clothing House.

The express train on Thursday evening last was delayed by an accident that happened to the enjine just a short distance beyond Angus. Nothing more serious than a delay of an hour and a half resulted.

Special discount sale on fine overcoats after Dec. 7th. Come in and secure a bargain; C. O. D. Clothing House.

The North Dakota Farmer is a new agricultural paper published at Jamestown, D. T. It is a fine bright 20 page paper published monthly at only one dollar a year and is a marvel of cheapness. It deserves a liberal patrouage.

Call and examine our holiday goods no trouble to show them, Van Dyke & Co.

Mrs. R. B. Gates, who has been seriously ill for several weeks past, is slowly recovering, much to the wishes of her many friends and relatives, who have despaired of her life up to the late change for the better and it is to be hoped that she will have a speedy recovery.

Holiday novelties in endless variety; C. O. D. Clothing House.

The village of Red Lake Falls voted $10,000 in aid to the proposed Lake Park road; and the town of Lake Pleasant followed suit with $4,000. We have reason to believe that every town asked to vote a bonus will do so with a good will and a large majority. The people are getting around to their interests at last.

Call early and make your selection of Christmas and New Year's cards, at Van Dyke & Co's.

The Norman County Index issued a 16 page edition last week. It looks like the Index must be doing a good business, when it is forced to print 96 columns to accommodate its advertisers and preserve its columns of reading matter. The Index is a strictly reliable newspaper; nothing trashy, sensational or frothy about it.

To be buoyant, bright and lively drink only Hack & Gallasch May Flower tea.

The dime sociable, given by the ladies of the Baptist society, at the residence of Mrs. Robert Houston on Friday evening last, was largely attended and a very pleasant and enjoyable time was had. A magnificent lunch was served to which all present did ample justice. The receipts, which are to go toward furnishing the new Baptist church, were very satisfactory.

One cup of Hack & Gallasch May Flower tea calls for another.

C. G. Rapp. a prominent merchant of St. Hilaire, started for a visit with friends at his old home, last Thursday evening. We have a suspicion that Charlie will not return to this vale of tears silent and alone. Well, Charlie deserves the best there is and we trust that he may not be disappointed in a matrimonial venture, provided he decides to embark.

Christmas presents r the male sex in every department at the C. O. D. Clothing House.

J. B. Helmes the wide-awake and enterprising real estate agent, of Red Lake Falls, was in our city last Saturday, shaking hands with his many friends and in his genial way informed us that the bonds of the proposed railroad had been voted on by the village and was unanimously carried, not one single vote being cast in opposition, showing very plainly that the people know that they want a railroad to open up and develope their vast resources.

Christmas novelties in party ties, gloves, mufflers, kid and cashmere &c., C. O. D. Clothing House.

The jury in the Hutchinson murder case, after deliberating until 9 p. m., returned a verdict of "guilty as charged in the indictment." On Wednesday morning the prisoner was brought into court to receive his sentence which was to be confined in the County jail for a period of forty days, then, upon some day to be appointed by the Governor, to be taken thence to the place of execution, and hanged by the neck until dead. The prisoner received his sentence with stoical indifference, without even a change of color.

The "Bee Hive," Hack & Gallasch store, is the best and cheapest in the city.

Last Wednesday evening Master Gordon McGrew met with a very painful and most inconvenient accident by the explosion of a cartridge, with which he and some of his companions were drilling for the purpose of setting a slow match to, for a little sport as the boys express it and while in the act of putting the cotton string into the drilled part of the shell, with a match using the end that had the brimstone on (through mistake) it ignited at once, causing immediate explosion lacerating the thumb and forefinger of his right hand inflicting a most painful and dangerous wound.

Wanted, at the Bee Hive, 1,000 bushels of oats and potatoes in trade.

Stewart & Stanton have just recieved five car loads of fine dressed hogs for their large packing house.

Cards, cards, cards, cheaper than ever at Van Dyke & Co.

The JOURNAL received a call from W. H. Wallace of the Kittson County Enterprise, last week, shaking hands with us in our absence. Hope to be at home next time, Bro. W.

Finest line of gentlemen's slipper in the city suitable for a Christmas present; at the C. O. D. Clothing House.

There is to be another one of those enjoyable hops in Ericsson's hall Friday evening. Everybody is cordially invited to attend and take part in kicking the light fantastic.

Lookout for our grand display opening Dec. 21st 1885; C. O. D. Clothing House.

Berthiaume Bro's the leading jewelers of the Northwest are again taking the lead, having to-day received another large invoice of those choice sets of silverware to replenish their stock of which they have been selling so fast of late.

John Crawford & Son have a one cent counter, which is the delight of the little folks. Oh such a sight. The thousand one articles there displayed and, Oh, My! All for ONE CENT—apiece.

Remember that Christmas is close at hand, and that Berthiaume Bro's can show you the largest and most complete stock of jewelry this side of St. Paul or Minneapolis of the very latest makes and patterns, to be sold at the very lowest prices.

Silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, finest in the Northwest at the C. O. D. Clothing House.

Mr. A. A. Olds the Ash Street broom maker, has been around the city delivering his hand-made brooms to his many old customers and to many new ones who wish to try the merits of his renowned brooms, that are warranted for one year; once buying a broom of Mr. Olds, gains for him a permanent customer.

Good, warm and serviceable boys and childrens suits from $3.00 up, C. O. D. Clothing House.

Are you going to make a Christmas present to your wife, hired girl, sister, sweet heart or friend. If you are don't fail to come and see our fine and complete stock of jewelry, silverware etc., of the very finest qualities and makes, at the very lowest prices, before purchasing elsewhere call and see Berthiaume Bro's at the Palace Jewelry Store, Robert Street.

Remember the poor; send them to the C. O. D. Clothing House.

The people who went to the Southern States to escape the weather this winter are signyfing their intentions of returning at an early date to escape the gentle zephyr breezes of the orange groves intermingled with the howling blizzards which they are becoming used to, having had in the past few weeks storms and blizzards that makes the Northwest hide her face behind her mantle of the most pleasant weather that ever shown upon earth, and to withdraw her renowned glory of being first in the ranks as a blizzard producing country. But still holding her right and title of being the land and the leader of the renowned No. 1 hard wheat. Minnesota forever.

Look over our stock of Holiday goods before buying and save money. C. O. D. Clothing House.

Mr. T. Torgrimson of Maple Bay, was in the city last Friday and gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call. In conversation Mr. T. informed us that he has 40 acres under the plow, which he sows to wheat and three horses with which to do the work, and in connection with his wheat raising, has 13 head of cattle the latter he says is No. 1 hard in price and profit the year around. Looking at things in this way and understanding as he does the kind of farming which is sure of success in this country, which has been demonstrated by so many of our most successful farmers who are to day in good circumstances, and who came to this country with a small amount of cash and a good head upon their shoulders.

For fine albums, toilet cases and holiday cards go to Van Dyke & Co.

The social given by Mr. and Mrs. Stone, last Thursday evening at their residence was attended by a large number of friends, the evening was pleasantly and profitably spent. The older and more sedate ones providing ways and means to pay off the debt of the Congregational parsonage, and to resume worship in the church, which has been without a pastor for sometime past, while the younger and less careworthy indulged in a game of monograms, which was very progressive to the time at which supper was served by the hostess, consisting of a bounteous and most inviting repast of roast turkey, chicken, salads, pies, cakes, etc., after which the game of monograms and the business of the church was resumed and after a most enjoyable evening having been past the participators betook themselves to to their respective homes, acknowledging that Mr. and Mrs. Stone are excellent entertainers and that they spare no pains in having each and every one made at home.

An indictment was brought in charging Messrs Rosenthal & Wile with carrying the largest, finest and cheapest line of Christmas presents in the County. We tried to quash the above but the people say it goes. C. O. D. Clothing House.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard	71 cents.
No. 1 Northern	67 "
No. 2 "	62 "

FLOUR.—$1.85, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.

BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$6 per ton.

BARLEY—50 cents.

OATS—25@30 cents.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.

BUTTER—25 cents per lb.

LARD—12½ " "

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.

CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.

WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

By the courtesy of Assistant manager, Geo. Copeland, of the St. P. & D. R. R., it was our pleasure to visit the young giant of the Northwest—Duluth, last week. The last time we were there, in the spring of 1878, Duluth had scarce 3,000 inhabitants; the last census showed 18,000, which shows a most remarkable growth. It would be simply useless, in one short newspaper article, to tell all of the improvements made, in fact it would require many weeks hard work to gather them all up. On Superior street are many fine new brick blocks, and where once we used to see old wooden rat-holes now are fine brick business houses by the score. Everybody seemed contented, prosperous and happy and when we began to inquire into the cause of this state of things we found that it was caused principally through the handling of our wheat. This led us into a train of reflection and we tried to imagine what would be the effect if Duluth had access to our granaries by means of a canal, and if she were sufficiently alive to her interests to build flouring mills so that she could take a hand in the manufacture of all that wheat into flour. If the simple handling of our wheat in transit has had the effect to make a thriving city of 18,000 inhabitants in seven years, it would not be at all wild to predict a city of 100,000 in a short time after she had set her magnificent water-power at work grinding our wheat. Some may think the canal scheme chimerical, (but it is far from being so, and will some day be an established fact) well, what's the matter with a railroad then? Is that, too, a wild and chimerical scheme? If the Duluthians were sufficiently wide awake to their own vital interests they would not rest by day or night until one or both should be accomplished. As the water-route is by far the best that should be the burden of their song until they had secured it. With it their future would be absolutely certain; without it there is such an element of uncertainty as should spur up every public-spirited man to action until the canal is an accomplished fact. The canal and the flouring-mills would make of Duluth the largest and most prosperous city in the State. Of course, we dropped in to see our brethren of the press, and found them all jubilant over the prospects of the future and all unanimous on the necessity for direct communication with the Valley. Fred Reynolds has a flourishing law business, having recently bought into one of the leading law firms of the city, and we saw many other former residents of this city and vicinity now in business there, and all doing well. We did not stay long enough to thoroughly examine into the workings of the new grain law but saw enough to convince us that the farmers must not bury the tomahawk just yet, until a farmers' Legislature, elected to attend to the farming interests shall have doctored up the law a bit, while it is better than nothing, it is far from perfect, yet before we shall be able to obtain a perfectly free and open market.

DIED.

SMITH—At his residence on Houston Avenue, Friday, Dec. 18th 1885, of softening of the brain, MR. FREDERICK SMITH, aged 74 years.

The deceased was born in Conway, Mass., in 1811, and lived there with his parents until manhood, when he removed to Clinton, Mich., in 1836 and engaged himself in the wagon making business; two years later he was married to Miss Sitira Bivins, of a most highly respected family, living there and doing a thriving business for several years, at which time to better himself, he and wife removed to Wabasha Co., Minn., in 1868, when he again engaged in the manufacture of wagons more extensively, building up a large and prosperous business, at which time his health began to fail him and it became necessary for a change of climate, when he removed to Crookston and again engaged in the manufacturing of wagons accumulating considerable property. It will be remembered by many of our citizens that Mr. Smith had the misfortune three years ago of being smitten with softening of the brain and ever since being unable to labor, but was not confined to his bed until four days previous to his death, always bearing this burden uncomplainingly, having been a member of the Methodist church for the past 37 years and most devout and true christain worker. Thus another of our old and respected neighbors and citizens passes from our midst, revered and respected by all who knew him as a true friend and neighbor and a worker in the church.

Tom Box is home for the holidays.

Max Ericsson has just received another circulating library.

I. U. Jennings has three more dwelling houses to rent.

Jack McLaren and L. D. Marshall made a trip to St. Paul, returning on Tuesday.

The forgery case against Ed. Charboneau failed to disturb Ed's equinamity remarkably.

We are told that farmers who insured against hail and lost their crop are settling for $3 per acre.

I. U. Jennings of Crookston is the agent for the sale of swamp lands. Correspondence solicited.

Are you going to the dance? If you are "tog" yourself up, by buying one of those nobby dress suits at Rosenthal & Wile's

The weather has been remarkably mild for a week past. On Tuesday a quantity of water was observed on the ice on the river.

In the case of the State against Annie Hutchinson defendant plead guilty. Sentence was suspended and she was allowed to go on her own recognizance during good behavior.

The Manitoba surveyors came in last Saturday from Leech Lake and went to St. Paul on the night train. They report the route favorable and easy to build.

Do you wish to fill the little stocking for Christmas? Call and examine the fine stock of candies at the Second Street Bakery. Crawford & Son.

Mrs. J. W. Lilly started on Saturday for a visit to her old southern home, accompanied as far as St. Paul by her husband. She expects to be gone nearly all winter.

If you want to purchase a fine Christmas or New Year's card go to Van Dyke & Co.

C. B. Palmer started for Tonica, Ill., this week to be gone all winter. We shall miss his genial countenance and merry jest from our midst and wish for him a pleasant time and safe return.

Look over Hack & Gallasch' Xmas goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

Fergus Falls Journal: D. T. Mitchell a farmer residing near Crookston, and son of Mrs. D. Mitchell, is in the city paying a visit to his mother and family. His brother, Daniel Mitchell, of Great Barrington, Mass., has returned home.

Xmas goods, the best and cheapest at Hack & Gallasch'.

Mr. E. D. Childs attended the meeting of the State Grange at Moorhead last week. He reports an interesting and instructive session. It is really too bad that there is not a grange, or some other kind of a farmers organization in every town in the Northwest. A vast amount of good could be accomplished.

Remember our "Christmas charity" and send the people to the C. O. D. Clothing House.

It is wonderful to see the amount of foul stuff that is shipped to Duluth in wheat. The elevators are using the chaff, straw and weed seeds for fuel to run their engines, and find enough to keep them almost entirely supplied. Will our farmers never learn to keep that stuff at home and save paying freight on it?

From a party just down from Maple Lake we learn that Uncle Knowles lost his little two-year-old child last week. He was down to Crookston and the child was taken with convulsions about midnight. Mrs. Knowles took the little one in her arms and went to a neighbors, about a mile, to get help. The child only lived until 7 next morning.

The Band boy's ball to be given in the opera house Friday evening bids fair to be one of the most successful and pleasant parties that have been given in our city this season. It deserves to be well atteneded to help maintain the band in which our city takes just pride by giving a helping hand. It will be first class in every respect.

LATER—We learn since the above was put in type that the band boys have postponed their ball until New Year's Eve.

Todd County Argus: THE POLK JOURNAY has received a letter from a young man in the east who wants to know if it would be advisable for him to come to Minnesota. He says he has saved enough money from his wages as a farm hand to bring him to this State and have fifteen hundred dollars left. He says he has but recently married and his wife has saved six hundred dollars of her wages. There is no need of giving any advice to such a couple. They could prosper in Minnesota or any other State. Such a couple could buy an improved farm of 160 acres in Todd County, paying half down and providing a team, cows, pigs, &c., for running the farm and be prosperous from the start. Their habits of industry would in five years put them ahead so far that they could live at their ease the balance of their lives.

Card of Thanks.

The Congregational Sabbath school desires to congratulate Miss Gorman upon her successful management of the juvenile opera—"Red Riding Hood" on the 11th inst., and to express its gratitude for the very enjoyable entertainment furnished the public, and especially for her generosity in dividing proceeds with the Sunday school.

D. N. TAYLOR, Supt.

A Comical Mistake.

Last week Tuesday, while the Hutchinson murder trial was in progress, our reporter was setting in the vicinity of two men who were discussing the case. They appeared to be strangers. One of them said: "which is the prisoner at the bar?" "I don't know, exactly," said the other, "but I think it is that fellow sitting inside the railing in front of the judge's desk. Yes, I am sure that's him by the villainous cast of his countenance!" "Yes," replied the other that must be him; his countenance is enough to convict him before any intelligent jury in the world!" And all the while deputy clerk of the court, Frank Montague, continued to sit in "the little railing" blissfully unconscious of his "villoinious aspect."

Gone to His Reward.

A. J. Underwood, editor of the Fergus Falls Evening Journal, died at his residence in that city at 3 o'clock a. m. Monday, Dec. 21st at the age of 53 years. In November he went to Kansas to benefit his health, which had been injured by over work, but failing to receive the benefit hoped for he returned, reaching home the Saturday before his death. He commenced the publication of the Journal, at Fergus Falls, in July, 1873, and has been one of the successful newspaper publishers of the State ever since. He was well known and highly respected throughout the State, a member of the G. A. R. and an humble, devoted christain gentlemen. All who knew him will regret to hear of his death, while yet in his prime.

We extend a special invitation to the ladies while doing their Holiday shopping to examine our line of suitable Christmas presents for gentlemen; C. O. D. Clothing House.

District Court Proceedings.

Since our last report the following cases have come up for consideration:

Town of Lockhart vs. the town of Reis: Continued.

Adolph Moldenhauer vs. W. D. Bailey: Submitted on report of referee.

Frank Ives vs. Knute Steenerson and J. M. Hansen: Demurrer over-ruled, and defendant given 20 days to answer.

Robert Prentice and Henry A. McClatchie vs. Peter B. Champague et al: Submitted on written briefs.

Erick O. Knudson vs. W. F. Zwickey: Dismissed by consent.

Same vs. same: Dismissed by consent.

Morrison & Ledeboer vs. Basil Emard Jr: Verdict for plaintiff for $54.52.

Henry Watts vs. Carl Kretzschmar and Kratka: Judgment for plaintiff for $34.40.

Paul Bataglia vs. Carl Kretzschmar and Kratka: Judgment for plaintiff for $32.50.

Chas. E. Harrington vs. A. W. Monroe: Tried by jury and submitted on written briefs.

Henry Shepard vs. John Dowling. Verdict for plaintiff for $50.

Thos. H. Perkins vs. Thos. B. Hill: Court case; heard and submitted.

August and Maria C. Molin vs. the St. P., M. & M. R. R. Co: Leave granted plaintiff to file amended complaint within 20 days.

J. H. Thomas vs. Patrick Halloran: Verdict for plaintiff for $150.

Wilhelm J. Dahl vs. Town of Reis: Demurrer to complaint argued and submitted.

Gaspard Toutant vs. Ed. Charbaneau and Louis Fontaine. Settled.

Geo. Crocker vs. Carl Kretzschmar: Heard and submitted.

Annie Hardrath vs. W. F. Zwickey: Referred to R. A. Wilkinson to take testimony and report judgment.

Annie Hardrath vs. Henry Shepard: Same as above.

A. W. Monroe vs. Chas. E. Harrington: Continued.

W. F. Zwickey vs. the Board of County Commissioners: Argued and submitted.

The Plano Manufacturing Co., vs McKinnon Bro's. Continued with leave to file amended complaint within 60 days.

Lawrence Riley vs John B. Raiche; Dismissed for want of prosecution in the part of plaintiff.

Verplanck Bros vs Hartshorn & Nobles: Continued by stipulation.

Philip Riley vs ——— Stoughton: Judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed less $26.

C. F. Barnass vs N. Langevin: Tried by the court; Judgment that plaintiff failed to establish ownership of the property.

D. Z. Horton vs Wm. Widenhoeffer: Dismissed.

The following personal property tax cases were decided as follows:

State of Minnesota vs J. L. Bailey: Judgment ordered for amount claimed.

State vs Israel LeMieux: Settled.

State vs C. C. Spencer: Judgment for amount claimed.

State vs Tom Benson: Same. State vs Red Lake Falls Milling Co: Same.

State vs A. M. Helde estate: Dismissed.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Dec. 21st, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised:"

Anderson, Rika	Johnson, Karl
Bensen, Hjan Jenny	McDonnell, Mrs F J
Chase, Felix	Mon. Frans Jakobson
Cluka, Elis	Olsson, J M
Conners, Thomas	Osterloh, Miss Mima
Dampey, Misses	Osborn, Mrs Almira
Cnudeson, John	Petterson, Mrs A K
Hansen, Syver	Pittenger, Charley
Jonson, Miss Ellen	Robinson, [illegible]
	Smith, Miss Jennie

ALEX. McKINNON, P. M.

NEW YORK STORE.

ON DECK WITH

December Bargains.

In our Dress Goods we have made some Big Reductions.

Dress Silks in all the new and leading shades at } REDUDED PRICES.

Flannels and Tricols, } REDUCED.

Red Twilled Flannels. / Blue " " / Grey " " } REDUCED.

In order to make more room at once, we have marked

All our Cloakings from 10 to 30 per cent. below regular price.

We still have a full line, and will make It interesting to cash buyers,

A few Cloaks at 6.00, Former price $7.50 in Large Sizes.

Minneapolis Blankets } at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $9.00, $10.00, $13.00 and $20.00

An all wool 5½ pound red blanket reduced from $5 to $3.50.

☞ Full line of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. ☜

We guarantee the Lowest Prices against any and all competitors.

ONE PRICE……TERMS CASH.

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

HE AMERICAN BREEDNRS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

RACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize issues, beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1884. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 30 cents, $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALNUTINE, BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!—Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, when you call for it.—J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Diamonds. - DIAMONDS. - Diamonds.

We have just received our Elegant Stock of Diamond Goods:

Ladies' Diamond Rings from $33 to $140. Ladies' Eardrops from $35 to $155.

Ladies' Bar Pins from $20 to $105.

Ladies' Setts from $70 to $225. One 1-16 Karat Stone for $100.

1 Karat Stone for $95.

And several other Diamond Goods set with Diamonds, Garnets, Turquoise, Saphires, &c. We also have a fine stock of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Rings, Ladies' Lace Pins, Ear Drops, Cuff Buttons, Bracelets, Neck Chains, both in solid gold and roll plate, Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, solid 14 karat Vest chains; in fact you can find anything needed in our line.

IN SILVERWARE

we can show you the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of all makes and patterns, and a call to our establishment will convince you that what we say is true, and that prices given you will be

Lower than the Lowest,

AND BETTER STYLES AND PATTERNS, AT

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,

Palace Jewelry Store,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

MINNESOTA'S DAIRY INTEREST.

St. Paul Dispatch.

The annual convention of Minnesota dairymen, which closed a three days' session at Red Wing last night, has been the largest and most important ever held in this State, and its records constitute an import index of the steady growth of the milk, butter and cheese industry in the State. In looking over the county papers of Southern, Southwestern and Central Minnesota during the past few months, we have been struck with the splendid evidence of thrift and prosperity which they present. They are for the most part crowded with local advertising many of them are greatly enlarged in size, and all are immensely improved as compared with what they were a few years ago. These signs of improvement and increased prosperity are especially noticeable in the weekly journals of Southwestern Minnesota, the region which some years ago was well nigh ruined by the grasshopper invasion and failure of the wheat crop. The country papers of that region were poor enough then and nearly all had a starved appearance. Now they appear plethoric with business, and they are filled with congratulatory articles upon the march of improvement in their respective localities. If the newspapers are prosperous it is an unfailing sign that the whole region is prosperous. The change noted has been brought about mainly by the substitution of dairying and stock-breeding in the region named for well-nigh exclusive wheat-raising. Southern and Southwestern Minnesota has not boomed and exalted itself like Northern Minnesota and Dakota, but it has been steadily growing rich until now the Northern region has caught the inspiration of its example and is largely increasing its cattle and dairy interests. We believe that Minnesota is destined to become, within comparatively a few years, the leading stock-raising and dairying State of the county.

The convention at Red Wing concluded its labers with the adoption of some wholesome resolutions on subject of adulterated and counterfeit products. As Judge Koon has pronounced the anti-butterine and oleomargine law unconstitutional some radical action is necessary to protect both the community and the producer of honest butter. The convention resolved to appoint a committee of three from different parts of the State to act with the dairy commission and his assistant to urge upon congress the passage of an act empowering the national board of health of the United States to appoint inspectors, who shall examine all the ingredients going into the manufacture of neutral oil used in the manufacture of artificial dairy products with a right to condemn anything injurious or detrimental to the public health, and to compel such manufacturers to keep a record of sales, with full names and address of purchaser; such record to be open to public inspection, and a revenue stamp of 10 cents per pound to be placed upon barrels or cans containing neutral oils, these regulations to be enforced by appropriate penalties. A United States law, which would be operative in all the States, would of course furnish the most effective protection, and the Dispatch desires to loudly call the attention of our Minnesota delegation in congress to the demand of the dairy interest for much needed legislation. No other one thing would do more to enhance the prosperity of Minnesota than effective regulations for the protection of our dairy farmers.

The Library Magazine.

Alden's Library Magazine is quite the peer of the great $4 monthlies, in the amount and high quality of the literature which it presents, though its cost is only the nominal sum of $1.50 a year. Among the contents in the current number are articles by such noted authors as Canon Farrar, Max Muller, the Bishop of Carlisle, Cardinal Newman, Schaff, and others. This magazine ought to have a circulation of a hundred thousand. You can get a specimen from the publishers, John B. Alden, New York, for the price of 15 cents.

"Elia" and Charles Lamb.

A unique genius, that of Charles Lamb. Just like nothing that ever appeared before them, or has since appeared, are the quaint and delightful "Essays of Elia," a new edition of which has recently been issued by Alden, "The Literary Revolution" publisher of New York. Turn to any of your cyclopedias and they will tell you that Charles Lamb was one of the most charming essayists that the English language has ever known, and also that his "Essays of Elia" are the choicest of his works. They are not merely the first work of their class, but, like "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Robinson Crusoe," they constitute a class by themselves. The volume is certainly one of the most delightful of the books described in Mr. Alden's 148-page illustrated catalogue, which he offers to send for 4 cents, or the 16-page catalogue which is sent free. Address John B. Alden, Publisher, New York City.

It was that successful dairyman, Holmes of Owatonna, who said "water must be warmed in some way, and I find it cheaper to warm it with wood than with hay or grain." The practice is now quite common of warming the water, and wherever tried, it has been found beneficial, and once tried never abandoned. Every farmer cannot conveniently warm the water for all of his stock, but most farmers could with a little labor and expense, water them without exposing them as is so cruelly done by many. It is not an uncommon sight to see a herd of cattle shivering, hooking, slipping and freezing around a pond hole half a mile from shelter, with the thermometer down 30 degrees below zero. Cattle watered in this way will always be humpbacked and be lean, roughhaired and scrubby. There is no profit in feeding them. O. C. Gregg, a very practical and successful dairyman, says his rule is always to keep the stable always above the freezing point and never let his stock out when it is below zero. There are days enough when the thermometer stands above zero to give the stock the necessary airing and exercise. Neighbor Slipshod remarks that it don't pay to take so much trouble; it is too much labor and expense for the profit there is in it. Now there is no doubt that he could make a plausable theory from his premises. The solid fact, however, that none can gainsay is that the men who take the trouble to care for the comfort of their stock, even to all the little details which Slipshod says are of no account, are the men who have the money, the pleasant homes, that are able to take papers, attend conventions and to do a hundred other things that Slipshod says don't pay and he can't afford to do.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers' Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 00

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

STOP, Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 23d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 20th, 1886, viz: WILLIAM H. MILLER, H'd No. 4,625, for the ne¼ S. 4, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: B. F. Zarracher, Wm. Anglim, of Crookston, N. F. Woodstrom, and Ben Holton of Lowell, Polk Co., Minn.

[25-10] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 21st, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Ole Ellinason against Ellery S. McNaul for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9,519, dated Aug. 15th, 1883, upon the se¼ S. 18, T. 153 n. R. 46, w. in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the third day of February 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[25-10] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of Horsee and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

BROADWAY.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

WATER

GUARANTEED

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1 65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERAWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

P. Schmidt. D. D. Williams

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN.

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 24.

FERTILE.

FERTILE, Minn., Dec. 14, 1884.

We are not dead, nor are we sleeping, but have been so busy that we had no time for finding news.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Our town is torn all up over railroad matters. First, along comes a corps of surveyors, who stake out, and level up, a line for the Duluth & Manitoba Company. An agent follows at once and secures the right of way. In every case, we believe, but six, the right is secured free, or at small cost, and they are now proceeding to condemn tracts over which they cannot otherwise secure the right of way. We are morally sure that this road is backed by the N. P. R. R. Co.

Now comes along the St. P. M. & M. surveyors, straggling about, crossing and recrossing the D. & M. lines, and for the last four miles north of here, running on their line, and we are informed, using their (the D. & M.) stakes.

Saturday, notice was posted for an election asking for $2,500 bonds from our town, to run 30 years, at 6 per cent., to be held in trust by the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company until the road is completed, which must be by December 1st, 1886. Then upon delivery of the bonds, we are to receive $2,500 in stock at par value of the D. & M. Railroad.

Now, let us look over the matter, Bro. Cooke, and make up our minds as to how we shall vote.

1. It costs every farmer five cents per bushel for every bushel of wheat he hauls to Beltrami, and this is a very low estimate, for now the nearest farmer to market in this town is 12 miles, and if the road is built and a station put in the town, as is agreed, he will not be over four miles at the fartherest. He can thus easily haul four loads a day, or in other words, can haul as much thus in one day as now in four days, and much more, for the roads from here to Beltrami generally are very bad. This time saved in plowing season is very valuable.

2. We can better afford the bonds for the N. P. Railroad, or connections, than to have the St. P. M. & M. road for nothing, as we want competition.

3. The increased value of our lands will much more than repay us for all taxes on account of bonds.

4. The taxable property the road will own in our town will more than pay any increase in taxes for the bonds, or for the increase in value of our land that may be taxed.

5. We shall have a town in our midst that in a short time will make better markets for all our products.

6. Everything we buy will be cheaper, as then, instead of small stores scattered from two to five miles apart, there will be several large stores at one place, and from all I can learn the price for wheat on the Northern Pacific at Fargo is from three to seven cents per bushel more than from points the same distance from Duluth on the St. P. M. & M. Railroad.

Now as to any serious arguments against voting the bonds, as far as we are concerned, they do not exist only in the minds of a few anxious persons in some places they fear may be injured by the road coming through here.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Messrs. Gilmour & Fisk are to erect an office here for law, loan and collection. Mr. Gilmour is to have charge of the office.

How was it that the prosecuting witness in the case of the State of Minnesota vs. W. J. Hiligoss failed to appear? The county has been put to considerable expense and no one punished.

The mills are rushed with business, and will fit up with full setts of rollers by spring. Mr. Sohler is now away looking at the different mills, so as to have nothing but the best.

Our little town is rapidly coming up to the requirements of a city. In fact, more drunken men can be seen any time on our streets than in Crookston. This is a disgrace to us all and must be stopped.

Last Saturday a free for all fight occurred on our streets, in which several took a hand. No one seriously injured, but loud threats of cutting out hearts, and shooting filled the air. Unfortunately we have no peace officer living here, and consequently the party making the disturbance went unpunished. On account of the trouble, our teacher, Mr. Reiglee, discontinued his school, as he feared his life would be taken. This is the work of whiskey and still our County fathers give license for saloons under the guise of drug stores, to run in our little country towns, where we have no benefit of police or other officers, and this, too, against the expressed will of our voters at the last election.

La Due & Co. are well stocked up with Christmas goods of all kinds, and are having good sales.

There will be a Christmas tree at the school house, and we expect to have a good time.

Quite a number of our young people have been married this fall, among the number are: Mr. Dean Richmond and Miss Ada Ellis; Mr. H. C. Taro, and Miss Viola Courtright. We wish them all the greatest happiness.

We need a tri-weekly mail, as the amount of matter going over this route is very large and constantly increasing.

Dr. F. H. Stuart comes here for one day on the 1st, 15th and last of every month. There is no better physician in the country.

Mr. Owen Nelson is running the school until a teacher can be secured.

Why is it that our young folks cannot have a dance, or good social time, without liquor?

La Due & Co. are paying market price in trade for wheat.

The Fertile House is crowded all the time. Fritz keeps a good house and deserves his patronage.

Both of our blacksmith and wagon shops are running full blast and turning out a number of good sleighs.

There will be a full line of machinery put in here next spring.

We are glad to see THE JOURNAL again doubled up, and hope the subscription list will increase in the same ratio.

E.

"Heathen Chinee."

From the Nebraskan.

The appearance of the Presbyterian church was odd enough as hanging on the walls was the large picture of China and numerous pieces of the most beautiful and costly embroidery. Tank Kee is of English descent but was captured by Chinese Pirates when four years of age and turned loose in the streets of Canton. He was adopted into the family of a Mandarin and was given a good education; afterwards serving in the army. He came to this country as financial agent of the Chinese commission to the Centennial in 1876. His advantages in that empire befit him to give a clear, truthful history of the manners and customs of that people. He spoke of the antiquity of the Chinese civilization and how the oils used by the Egyptians in embalming were furnished by them. He also spoke of the peculiar belief of the Chinese as to the shape of the earth. The lecturer held his audience with wrapt attention during the whole evening by his fluent and pleasant delivery. Seldom have we listened to anything with which we have been more interested.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The Worker: A gentleman said to us: "I do not favor prohibition. It would be an injustice to the men who have put their money in the business, besides it would throw thousands out of employment." We replied: "You do not look at the issue from the right side. You take a contractor's view." Just before the war closed, a government contractor said in a car: "I do hope the war will not stop under two years. I will lose thousands of dollars, besides many men will be turned out of employment from the government works." A lady passenger, clad in weeds of mourning, rose to her feet, and with tearful voice said: Sir, I have a brave boy and a husband sleeping the sleep of death in a soldier's cemetery. I have only one boy left, and he is in front of the foe. Oh! God, I wish the cruel war would close now." He saw the point. Do you? Then stop the rum traffic.

Report of the Ohio M. E. Conference on Temperance.

Resolved, That recognizing the truth expressed in our Diciplin that the business of manufacturing and vending intoxicating drinks is against the principles of morality, political economy, and the public welfare, and holding to our long-established convictions in favor of total legal prohibition as the only remedy for the liquor traffic, we are therefore conscientiously opposed to the policy of regulation, either by any other measure that will give legal protection to this traffic, which in itself is evil, only evil, and evil continually.

The brilliant Charles Lamb wrote: "The waters have gone over me, but out of the black depths, could I be heard, I would cry out to all those who have set a foot in the perilous flood. Could the youth to whom the flavor of the first wine is as delcious as the opening scene of life, or the entering upon some newly-discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when he shall feel himself gowing down a precipice with open eyes and passive will—to see all godliness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget the time it was otherwise—to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own ruin; could he see my feverish eye, feverish with last night's drinking, and feverish fooling for to-night's repetition of the folly; could he but feel the body of death out of which I cry hourly with feebler outcry to be delivered, it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth, in all the pride of its mantling temptation."

Of late the daily papers are full of murders committed by persons under the influence of liquors, and yet these papers have not a word to say about putting away the saloons, which are responsible for the deaths. These editors are to blame for not pointing out the remedy. We know that some of them are ready to excuse themselves because some of the great moral teachers of our land and of this State, advocate the licensing the cause of these deaths. These moral teachers will have to answer for this false teaching at a time when excuses will not palliate the offense, nor save them though all eternity from the society of murderers and criminals. Beware of consenting and assenting to the licensing of sin.

Bishop Feehan: Intemperance is one of the greatest evils that has cursed this world. It is worse than war, worse than plague and famine; for after war peace comes again, and the plague and famine close when they have exhausted their thirst for victims; but intemperance goes on from generation to generation, and in every class of society. Many and many a home has it made desolate, and many a man has it sent prematurely to the dishonored grave of a drunkard, leaving to those after him an inheritance of shame—or maybe of guilt. It is for this that mothers have wept tears of blood while fathers have revealed in delirium of drunkenness, and little children have asked for bread.

Christmas Charity.

"He who giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." It has been our object for some time to contribute in a substantial manner to the poor and needy of this city, and vicinity and in doing so, have concluded to pursue the following plan: We will furnish gratis to each and every poor, or needy family, their Christmas dinner, consisting of turkeys, chickens and the substantials therewith. It is our aim to dispense this charity where it properly belongs, and in view of that fact, beg of the Clergy and others, who feel interested in our object to send such persons to us and have them receive our gifts. We shall be prepared to dispose of the above, the day preceeding Christmas, and trust that the people will have no hesitancy in coming forward, and receiving what we most heartily wish and give them. Should they have any delicacy in the matter, if our citizens will but furnish us with the names of such poor or needy people, we will deliver our charity at their door.

Rosenthal & Wile, Proprietors,
C. O. D. One Price Clothing House.

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL for only $1.50.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 25th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Berkholtz, mortgagor, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 605, 606 and 607, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and three dollars and thirty-five cents, ($403.35,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority, in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 8th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, the lawful fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated Nov. 16th, 1885.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [31-36]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Lyman Anderson and Harriett E. Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1882, at 8:20 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 66, 67 and 68, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-seven cents ($419.97,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 15th day of January A. D eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, lawful attorney's fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated December 1st, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [32-38]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss In Probate Court. Special term, Nov. 25, 1885. In the matter of the guardianship of Edward D. Schraeder, an Inebriate. Mary Schraeder of the city of Crookston in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, having been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Edward D. Schraeder an inebriate, of the city of Crookston, in said county, and having made and filed in said Probate Court a schedule of all the property belonging to the estate of said Edward D. Schraeder.

It is ordered, that the time and place when and where the Probate Judge of said county will hear, examine and allow claims against the estate of said Edward D. Schraeder which have vested at and prior to the appointment of said guardian, be on Monday the 7th day of November 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Probate office, in the city of Crookston, in said county, and that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate; at the expiration of which time, every person having claims not presented to said court, shall be forever barred from recovering such demand, or from setting off the same in any action whatever.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served upon the next of kin of said Edward D. Schraeder by posting it in four public places in said county, and a publication thereof for a period of four weeks in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 25th day of November 1885. By the Court,

{SEAL} ROBERT J. MONTAGUE, Judge of Probate. [32-35]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Count of Polk.—ss In Probate Court. Special term, Nov. 23d 1885. In the matter of the guardianship of Pierre A. Dufour, insane. Margaret M. Dufour of the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, having been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Pierre A. Dufour, an insane person, of the city of Crookston in said county, and having made and filed in said Probate Court a schedule of all the property belonging to the estate of said Pierre A. Dufour.

It is ordered, that the time and place when and where the Probate Judge of said county will hear, examine and allow claims against the estate of said Pierre A. Dufour which have vested at and prior to the appointment of said guardian, be on Monday the 7th day of June 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate office in the city of Crookston in said county, and that six months from the date thereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time, every person having claims not presented to said court, shall be forever barred from recovering such demand, or from setting off the same in any action whatever.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served upon the next of kin of said Pierre A. Dufour by posting it in four public places in said county, and a publication thereof for a period of four weeks in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 23d day of November 1885. By the Court,

ROBERT J. MONTAGUE, Judge of Probate. [32-35]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 30th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 9th, 1886, viz: SAM. OLSON, Pre. D. S., No. 9,408, for the se¼ S. 20, T. 148, n., R. 45, w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Berg, Louis Anderson, Andrew Hammer and Sven Roner, Fertile, P. O., Polk Co., Minn.

[32-37] JOHN CROMB, Register.

D. H. Fisk, Att'y, Ada, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 24th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on January 2d, 1886, viz: ANTON H. RICE, H'd No. 5,500, for the ne¼ S. 33, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Peter Brunsburg, John Lundin and M. H. Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[31-36] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 14th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on Dec. 29th, 1885, viz: OLE J. MOEN, H'd No. 8,775, for the ne¼ S. 10, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Kittil Brynson, Andreas Hammer, Jorgen Stokke and Ludvig Hammer, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[30-35] JOHN CROMB, Register.

Christianson & Melgaard, Att'ys.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS, Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - - Crookston, Minn.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

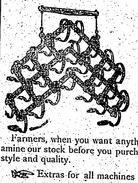
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS., CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily.
7 20 p m	St. Paul	7 40 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 35 p m
7 34 "	Glyndon	7 50 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 35 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 03 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 10 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 21 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 02 "
11 43 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 33 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 55 "

Devil's Lake Division.

11 20 a m	Crookston	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 0 "
12 23 "	Ojata	[illegible] "
1 00 " 1 25 " } D	Arvilla	2 25 " 3 25 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13
2 22 "	Niagara	12 53 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 a. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON

I am also ready to answer allcalls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS. Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD, Crookston, Minn

Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER 31, 1885. NO. 36

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 yea
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	[illegible]	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	4 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	12 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	20 50	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

A Problem for the Farmer.

Alexandria News.

One of the most gigantic monopolies of the east is the so-called Standard Oil Company, an association aiming to control and actually controlling the petroleum market of the country. So omnipotent and arrogant has this monopoly become that a short time ago it attempted to control the retail prices of kerosene in New York City, and within the past year it has been charged with electing a United States Senator in a great State.

Here in the Northwest we have a far more dangerous, arrogant and overwhelming monopoly—the Miller's Association and Elevator Company of Minneapolis. Under the pretense of preserving and conserving the Falls of St. Anthony, an excellent water power has been developed in the centre of Minneapolis, with lavish appropriations secured from time to time, from the general government, exceeding in the aggregate $500,000. At first and years ago this power was chiefly used by a few of her leading citizens in the lumber industry. These men not only managed to have a good water power made for them at public expense, but also somehow managed to secure control of all, or nearly all, the pine in the State, and thereby controlling as they have the lumber market in the Northwest.

These men thus equipped having aquired large fortunes in their lumber and pine ventures, as the wheat product of the Northwest grew apace, turned their attention in the direction of milling and handling of this wheat and in order to get a firm a grip as possible on the wheat market as they had on the lumber market all, or nearly all, the millers in Minneapolis formed them-selves into an association for buying and handling wheat, as one single individual, and in connection with this and aid of the principal scheme a few of the nabob millers formed them-selves into an elevator company to handle and store the great bulk of the wheat crop. Thus it came to pass that at our local stations one and the same man, as agent, acts for both of these concerns and so far as the disposal of our wheat is concerned, we are practically in the hands of one monstrous and dangerous monopoly. In proof of the immensity of the monopoly witness the following facts:

Last fall the Millers' Association hired a noted railroad manager, Mr. Hiland at an annual salary of $10,000, so much had the business grown from the time Mr. Ardrews first served the Association at some $3,000 per annum. The Minneapolis Journal of the 4th of November last informs us, that the Association then actually held 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. An immense power. Here is what the Journal says:

The millers charged with a conspiracy to break down the price of wheat in Chicago, which they deny, and affirm that instead of being short they hold 10,000,000 bushels of cash wheat in the elevators in the northwest.

And in proof of the dangerous character of the monopoly, witness these facts. It is well known since Duluth became a market, it has been a small rival and something of an antidote against the grasp and greed of the Miller's Association of Minneapolis. A year ago or so the Miller's Association felt the competition of Duluth and in order to chek it and to glut the market there the Association suddenly and simultaneously from all the different elevators of its ALTER EGO—the Elevator Company—shipped large quantities of wheat to Duluth, a million bushels within a week or less, and now that navigation is closed we are informed by the Pioneer Press of Nov. 28th that the operation is to be repeated on a grander scale. Here is what the Pioneer Press says:

"The St. Paul & Duluth has during the past few days been handling a very large amount of wheat. Thursday 180 car loads were taken out of Minneapolis and yesterday 160 more. The average for the past week or ten days has been 160 cars, and the indications are that this heavy movement will continue for some time. The wheat is for storage at Duluth, and is said to be moving so freely because the Minneapolis elevator men now have on hand more than they can take care of."

If Duluth can be choked, then Minneapolis will have full swing.

Then in connection we will again refer to the boycotting at Glencoe recently attempted by the Association, and also a mild case of the same kind recently inflicted upon our neighbors at Ashby. Then too is to be noted, that while all of our farmers lost largely on last year's crop, it is said the three Pillsburys, John, Charley and George, cleared a cool million of dollars on that crop; and it is a matter of record in the probate court of La Crosse county, Wis., that the C. C. Washburn estate cleared something over a million dollars at its Minneapolis mills.

The truth is the millers were the only parties in Minneapolis who made any profit on the 1884 crop. It is now conceded by Chicago, and even admitted by New York, that the Miller's Association practicably controls the wheat market, and that by holding back, or rushing out from all its numerous local points the supply of wheat, it can manipulate the market at pleasure, and has largely done so during the last sixty days.

The Association is a far more dangerous monopoly than our railroad companies. The greed and grasp of the latter is fixed, visible and above board, while the former is fluctuating, silent and invisible. And that the former is much the more powerful of the two, was made potent last winter for while we needed as much legislative protection against the Association and Elevator Company as against the railroad companies, the legislature while it did vouchsafe us some railroad relief, gave us next to no elevator relief—none at least as far as the producer is concerned—a little for the middleman and brokers at the three terminal points. But it is said that there are some very nice and fine men in the Association and therefore there can be no great danger. Lord Byron said of the Corsair: "He was the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or ever cut a throat." And yet in spite of this, piracy in the hands of even such a man was necessarily and inevitably dangerous and a pest. So it doesn't matter how much personal and individual goodness there may be among the members of the association, its necessary and inherent drift, practice and tendency as an association is that of the highest, most powerful, best systemized and exacting scheme of human greed arrogance and selfishness. Its very existance is based on the idea of its being the sole buyer and handler of wheat, and its practical life so far has been no departure from this.

We have thus briefly diagonized this great and threatening monopoly. On some future occasion the News will take the opportunity of making some suggestions as to what steps our farmers should take to emancipate themselves from this threatened danger.

THE DAKOTA VALLEY HERD.

The Northwest, so long noted for the best wheat in the world, is fast taking rank for its fine stock. We take the following account of a Dakota herd from the North Dakota Farmer, published at Jamestown, D. T. The Farmer says:

"The live stock interests of the Northwest are assuming porportions that will soon make it a leading factor in our agriculture. The nutritious grasses, everywhere abounding and to be had without money and without price, furnish the best of summer pasturage and the best of hay for winter feeding, and many of our farmers have found that there is more profit in investments in barns and cattle than in plowing and plows, and harvesters and threshers. It is apparent to anyone that the era of exclusive wheat raising is rapidly waning.

The Northwest is being peopled by the best blood of the oldest States, and these men want the best because it pays the best. It is not, therefore, surprising that we have territorial, district and county stock breeders associations, and that hundreds of the finest specimens of hogs, sheep and horses, as well as cattle, have been brought to Dakota during the past year for breeding purposes.

The herd of registered Holstein-Friesians brought in by I. C. Wade, of Jamestown, consisting of young cows, yearling heifers, heifer calves, yearling bulls and bull calves, in all sixty-five head, is among the most notable. Most of this stock was purchased from the Maplewood herd, which has long been noted for the superior excellence of its members and their general uniformity. Many of this young herd are prize winners, as well as discendants of prize winners and wonderful performers, representing the Rhoda, Jewel, Aggie and Netherland families. Among these new comers are the following:

A splendid yearling bull, "Abbekerk of Maplewood," No. 4264, H. H. B., bred by R. Saal, Abbekerk, North Holland, calved March 6, 1884, and imported in September, 1884. This fine animal was sired by Abbekerk 1st; prize winner at Amsterdam Exposition in 1884. Dam, Poeerbaat, with a record of 52 pounds per day at two years of age.

"Sir Christis Kirk," No. 4266, an animal of beautiful form and extra quality; bred by D. Schreuder, Watergang, North Holland; calved in June, 1884, and imported in September, 1884. Sired by district bull of Watergang; dam, Klara, sister of Netherland Queen.

Mr. Wade was also fortunate in securing Jewel's "Prince of Wayne," No. 32, F. H. B.; calved March 2, 1885. Sire, Prince of Wayne 2d, 780; he out of Queen of Wayne, by Burley. Queen of Wayne, has a milk record of 78¼ pounds per day, 2,115 in thirty days, and 14,517 pounds in one year. Princess of Wayne, also out of the Queen, has a butter record of 22 pounds 9 ounces in seven days, 914 pounds in thirty days; her milk record being 20,469 pounds in one year. Dam, Jewel, No. 668, H. H. B., a perfect picture of Holstein beauty; took the sweepstakes prize as the best Holstein cow, at the St. Louis Fair this fall; record, 85½ pounds per day; in thirty days, 2,243½ pounds; in sixty days, 4,276½ pounds; butter record, 19 pounds, 7 ounces in seven days. This is one of the best bred calves in America.

He also has "Duquesne," No. 3,976, H. H. B., bred by Smiths & Powell, and a grandson of the celebrated cow Aggie.

"Prince Raoul," a fine bull calf, won first premiums this year at the Ohio and Illinois State Fairs, the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, O., and the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Fair, at South Bend, Ind., and second premium at the St. Louis Fair.

The yearling heifers, Almee and Lady Jewel, were awarded first premiums at several State fairs, as also the heifer calf Neries. In the herd are several imported two-year-old cows, with milk records of from 35 to 50 pounds a day.

This herd has been pronounced the best of young Holstein-Friesians in the country, and over two-thirds of them are members of four families, which have produced thirty cows, each with a record of over 18,000 pounds of milk a year. The stock breeders and raisers of the Upper James River Valley are to be congratulated upon the accession of this valuable herd of Holstein-Friesians.

Mr. Wade has also purchased thirty fine-grade mares for breeding purposes, to be delivered in Jamestown early next spring."

The American Agriculturist for Jan. 1886.

The American Agriculturist for January announces, that it enters upon the new year under unusually auspicious circumstances. The old editorial force, who have been connected with that periodical for periods, running up to a century, has received further accessions in Dr. F. H. Hexamer, so long the editor of the "American Garden," and Mr. Chester P. Dewey, a writer of national reputation, and Mr. Seth Green, the noted Fish Culturist. The illustrations, of which there are a very large number, represent noted horses, cattle, pigs, cows, new fruits, new potatoes, designs for new buildings, farm conveniences, household conveniences, fruits, flowers, etc., etc. The full page engravings present two beautiful and appropriate winter scenes, executed in such a manner as to greatly please the eye. There are nearly one hundred original different articles on the Milk Supply of Cities, Polled Cattle, Infectious Diseases on the Farm, Landscape Painting for Winter Effect, Wheat Experiments, The Best Lightening Rods, Clydesdales Horses, Work for the Winter Months, A New Quince, Cattle Stanchions, The Loss of our Game, etc., etc. The Household and Childrens Department abound in illustrations, while several new frauds are exposed in the Humbug Department. Price $1.50 per year, single numbers, 15 cents. Address, American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents, or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [illegible]

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

Crookston Nurseries
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASSELTINE, Prop.,
Crookston, Minn

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
WATER
GUARANTEED
Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn.

City Meat Market
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.
We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as prompty and well as grown people. Give us a call.
Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.
FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

REMOVAL
Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.
Call and Look Us Over!
Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF JEWELRY
For 30 Days Only!
TO MAKE ROOM FOR A
Holiday Stock.
Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember that it will last but 30 days
Main Street,
Opposite Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
C. H SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!
Selling Out a Cost!
Selling Out at Cost!
D. Buchanan,
ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECND AND ROBERT STS.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.
NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.
AL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.
R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE,

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.
South Crookston Property.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted
1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,
For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."
A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only
JOHN B. GOUGH
can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.
WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED
The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.
Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
F. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 31.

Don't forget Tank Kee on Jan. 4th and 5th.

Tickets for Tank Kee on sale at Berthiaume Bro's.

The Catholic fair is meeting with great success.

The Misses Box will receive their friends on New Year's day at their residence on Jerome's Addition.

Tom Box, after a pleasant visit with his friends in the city, will return to school in Minneapolis on Monday next.

Miss Allie Chase, assisted by Miss Hattie Page, will receive New Year's calls at the residence of K. D. Chase on Third street.

It is reported that P. C. Schmidt who went to Wisconsin for an innocent holiday visit was married last week. We wouldn't have thought that of P. C.

John T. Johnson was in from Maple Bay this week. He reports that Ole M. Johnsen, of Tilden, Ole Hanson and Mrs. Geo. Swift died recently, the former quite suddenly.

Janitor Ross was presented with a fine meerschaum pipe, as a Christmas present by the Auditor, Treasurer, Register and Clerk. It is a beauty and is very highly prized by Mr. Ross.

The blackmailing case drags its slow length along and bids fair to continue for some time yet. If the result will be to check this underhanded speculative business it will repay its cost fully.

The rink in Grand Forks was destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning. The loss was total as there was no insuranee. The cadet band lose their instruments and uniforms, valued at about $1,000.

The St. Paul Globe's Christmas edition was a stunner. It was printed on pink, with a beautiful green cover, and was the handsomest Christmas edition we have seen. The Globe is a rattling paper for news.

Macdonell, of the New York Store, reports his holiday sales so big that he couldn't keep wrapping paper on hand to tie up the goods. Nevertheless he will get enough so that no one need keep away on that account.

A thoroughbred Polled Angus steer was slaughtered at Grand Forks last week; the first thoroughbred of any breed ever killed north of St. Paul that we know of. It will not be many years before this will be a common occurrence.

Last Saturday two of the noted and influential red men from the reservation was in our city offering for sale the numerous and various trinkets peculiar to the race, among which was a very fine moose head, which they asked $30 for, failing to meet with successful sales they departed.

On Friday morning last the morning passenger train dashed through a herd of 24 hogs belonging to the Hon. B. Sampson and killed eight, maiming four more so badly that they had to be killed. There had been some ground feed spilled on the track which enticed the hogs upon the track. They were fine shoats and will be quite a loss.

E. J. Regan the affable section boss of Kittson, gave us a pleasant call last Saturday. Mr. Regan is one of our old settlers in the valley and gives some very graphic accounts of the early pioneer days, and the rapid strides taken towards settlement; following the success of the old timers, many who today may be seen on their pleasant and comfortable farms.

The North Dakota Farmer is the name of a new agricultural paper published at Jamestown, D. T., and if the first number is any criterion to judge by, Dakota agricultural papers will have to look well to their laurels or the Farmer will take the lead. It is a neatly printed well gotten up paper, magazine form, replete with original matter pertaining to farming in the Northwest and would be a valuable paper for North Minnesota farmers to have.

Mr. Boucher, who returned from a visit in California, the 14th of last month, gave the JOURNAL a pleasant call last Saturday, giving a very pleasing account of his travels and the different scenes and climates of the various States and Territories, which he passed through, and says what he has seen of the different farming lands, he has came to the conclusion that his farm on the Red River is the place for him to earn his bread and to have it bountifully and well spread with the fresh and pure butter, of which we have abundance and above all to enjoy life and have his usual good health.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc. from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published and should be in the hands of every engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. The price of this work is very low, only $3 which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Crookston, Minn.

F. M. Brown is enjoying the holidays with friends at home.

Mr. Wm. Kistonmacher has had quite a sick spell but is able to be about again.

Hack & Gallasch, wish all their friends and patrons 365 happy and prosperous days—For 1886.

Everybody says this warm thawing weather is remarkable. What everybody says must be so.

Our merchants all report having had an excellent holiday trade. Stores full—customers all satisfied and happy.

The Crookston Roller Mill helped to make their employee's Christmas merry by presenting each one with a sack of their best patent flour.

Mrs. Edward Carey assisted by Mrs. D. Buchanan will receive New Year's calls at Mrs. Carey's residence on Ash Street, from 2 till 6.

Mr. Johnson, who is employed on the Argus at Fargo, gave us a pleasant call on Tuesday, enroute from a visit to his old home at Red Lake Falls.

School and trouble commences on Monday morning next at 9 a. m. If you can't come promptly bring along a reasonable excuse and stay away till you can.

Remember the ball to be given tomorrow night, New Year's Eve, and those who anticipate attending may be assured of its being the most enjoyable and first class party given this season.

The Rev. H. L. House preached a very eloquent and scholarly discourse upon the birth of our Saviour, last Sunday evening, which was listened to by a large and attentive congregation in the Baptist Church.

Last Friday night at about midnight the wind of usual docility, turned itself loose meandering around our city and surrounding coutry, shaking things up in general, but doing no material harm more than causing a few of the old ladies and children a very restless and long night.

"When the spring time comes gentle Annie"—But a few days more, gentle Annie, and where is our ice for cream and lemonade coming from for next summer time—Gentle Annie, what thinkest thou of this unpredicted weather racket—Do thou not thinkest, that it behooves those who wish to procure ice, to do so, without further delay?

John Cromb laid down the ermine (don't it?) and the new Register picked up the tripod (ain't it?) on Thursday last and still time wiggles along about as usual. They say Register Smith fits in like an old shoe. After a brief rest Mr. Cromb will return to the practice of his profession, the law, and hang out his shingle in this city.

Peter Cornelius recently took a grist to the Fertile flouring mills, and was so well pleased with results that he wishes THE JOURNAL to tell its readers that Messrs. Sohler & Kankle have an A No. 1 mill and know how to run it. He received 38½ lbs. of flour, 11½ lbs. of bran and 5½ lbs. of shorts per bushel. He claims at that rate of toll his wheat would bring him a round dollar per bushel.

The Catholic fair which is being held in the opera house, thus far is a most enjoyable and pleasing success, to the Chuch and for those who have attended; it being in charge of ladies and gentlemen, who are devoting their whole time and attention to meet with the financial success it deserves. The different amusements are of the highest order, and those who are attending give compliments to those in charge for the hearty welcome extended, and last, but not least, the tables which are bountefully and temptingly spread with eatables and also with the best of oysters.

THE JOURNAL has been favored of late with a newsy letter from some of its most valued correspondents and wishes to return its sincere thanks for the same. We trust that these few showers will not be succeeded by a DROUTH but that the good work may go on until every town in the county shall be represented. There ought to be at least one in every town to appreciate the advantage the town receives from these letters enough to make the effort to write us. The letters that are of most value are these spicy little news letters, chatty, bright and social and newsy withal—like our two last from Edna. Such letters have a vast deal of interest for the inhabitents of the town and they speak volumes to the stranger abroad into whose hands they may come. And THE JOURNAL is always glad to get them. Let us have more of them friends.

Farmers have complained very bitterly, and in many cases justly, of the undue share that elevator men have exacted for handling wheat. Some elevator men have seemed to act upon the idea that they must realize as much for handling the wheat as the farmers do for producing it, and yet the idea seems to have obtained among farmers that elevator men are not making enough out of them so that they seem willing to also contribute toward furnishing the fuel to run the elevators with. We are forced to this conclusion from the fact that most, if not all of the elevator engines at Duluth are run by the refuse straw and weed seed heads that farmers ship in their wheat and pay the freight on. It would be a matter of surprise to see the tons and tons of the stuff that the farmers kindly furnish them and pay the freight on. Is it not enough to pay the exhorbitant handling charges without adding this bonus? Some may suppose that they are allowed on all this dirt, but the idea is a false one, for the buyers are too sharp to be caught by chaff and the farmers pay the fiddler every time.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.	
No. 1 Hard	72 cents
No. 1 Northern	68 "
No. 2 "	63 "

OPINIONS ON WHEAT.

Mr. Marshall, Superintendent of the Red River Valley Elevator Co. can not see how there can be any material advance in wheat, as there is no foreign demand for it or flour.

George Tunnell, buyer for the Minneapolis & Northwestern. "I do not believe that the high prices expected by farmers will be realized. Prices will probably advance some over present quotations."

Edward Carey, buyer for Crookston Roller Mills. "At the commencement of the season I had expected high prices for this crop, but as the visible supply keeps increasing each week, and the price of flour so low, with no foreign demand for either wheat or flour, and no prospect for a demand, I can not see how prices can range much higher, but think they will reach 76 to 78c."

FLOUR—$1.85, $2.55, $2.75, $3.00.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—25@30 cents.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
LARD—12½ " "
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

Miss Allie Chase is home for the holidays.

Mayor Montague and wife took in the festivities at Grand Forks this week.

We should not be surprised if the sentence of John Hutchinson should be commuted to imprisonment for life.

On the morning of the 26th, the wife of T. G. Thompson presented him with a bouncing boy—came within a half hour of being a Christmas present and T. G. is just as proud and happy as though it had been.

In order to allow all who as yet have been unable to take advantage of our premium offer we have made arrangments with Farm, Stock and Home to continue the offer until Feb. 1st. Many have accepted and we have not seen one who is disappointed. The universal verdict is that Farm, Stock and Home is the best agricultural paper in the State. At the cost no farmer can afford to keep house without it.

Chronicles of Woodside.

And it came to pass in the first year of the reign of King Cleveland, in the twelfth month and on the 1st day of the month, that there lived in the province of Woodside a man whose sir name was Smith, and it came to pass that he whose name was Smith saw a comely widow, whose name was Adelia, and whose former name was Redlon, and he was smitten of her beauty and comliness, so that sleep forsook him and visions of angels flitted across his mind. And it came to pass that after many days he reasoned thus in his mind and said: "it is not good for man to live alone." Then he got himself up and said "let us be joined together for life according to the laws of this country." And Adelia answered, "yes, verily." Now, it came to pass that there lived not far distant a lawgiver whose sir name was Bone, and to him of the law did a lad go with a letter from he who was called Smith, saying "we pray you come to us at the sixth hour of the day and make us one; even man and wife." And the lad after bowing himself thrice in the presence of the lawgiver presented the letter, and returned. Now, there was invitations sent to those who were accounted worthy to attend the marriage feast. And, on the 24th day of the month, there were great preparations at the house of David, who was the father of the comely Adelia. The bride and bridegroom were arrayed in elegant apparel, and the wedding supper was spread, and the guests were assembled, but the lawgiver came not. Yet with anxious hearts did they await, saying, "surely he will not disappoint us." But still the lawgiver came not nor sent any word. Now, it came to pass that after waiting from the sixth to the ninth hour of the day, the bride arose and said: "strangers and kinsfolks, seeing the wedding supper is spread, and all things are now ready, let us eat of the supper and then if the lawgiver come not we will seek another." And it came to pass that after the supper was eaten and there was a silence among the guests. Then one of the guests arose and said: "Seeing that the lawgiver has not come to perform the ceremony which would make this couple one flesh, let us get ourselves away to an High Priest who lives not many leagues to the north, even in the presence of Mentor, he will not surely disappoint us." And the words of the aged man who was a man of experience in such affairs, was hearkened to with gladness. And it came to pass that about the eleventh hour of the day that the bride and bridegroom, together with a party of guests, did make ready and go in a chariot to the high priest, even unto Mentor. And when they came nigh unto the place of the high priest, and alighted from the chariot, and came into the presence of him of the long robe, they stood still and said "all hail!" and the high priest beckoned to them and said: "What wouldst thou, my children?" And one of the guests whose name was Robert K. answered and said: "This couple have journeyed from afar, even from the wicked Province of Woodside, and have shaken the dust from off their feet and now beseech you that you make them man and wife after the manner of the law of your holy order and the law of the land!" and it was so. And the high priest came forward and bowed himself thrice, and said "be it as thou wilt," and the twain was made one flesh according to the law in the presence of the guests. And it came to pass that they tarried in the goodly province of Mentor for the space of one night, and on the morrow did return to the house of David and was greeted and welcomed on their return. And David said "be thou and thine happy and prosperous all the days of thy life!" and it was so. Now it came to pass that there were murmurings in the wicked province of Woodside because of the unseemingly behavior of the lawgiver of that province. And the young men and maidens lifted up their voices and were loud in condemning the lawgiver, and took council together to slay him, even as did the people of olden times. But one of their number said to them, "be of not so wicked a mood; wist ye not that the lawgiver is a young man, and not of a bad nature? He is not accustomed to weddings. Now let us be of a kindly spirit and forgive him; as we hope to be forgiven." And they answered and said "'tis good council, and as we may need his services ourselves, we will be reconciled. But what shall be the last days of that lawgiver is not written in the Book of Chronicles of Woodside.

CHRONICLES.

BELTRAMI ITEMS.

Christmas once more, how pleasing the sound to men and children alike, the feast prepared each year brghtens the home of all, and makes sturdy manhood and strengthens the the falteringsteps of old age.

Owing to the kindness of Mr. and Mrs D. Haight the little folks made Christmas a day of enjoyment never to be forgotten by them. At one o'clock they opened their doors to the children; having prepared for them a bounteous dinner and a Christmas tree at which each child was remembered. They all went home feeling very happy.

Mr. H. Middleton, gave a hop at his residence Dec. 25th.

Mr. Churchill spent Sunday in town.

H. B. Budd spent Saturday in Crookston.

I agree with the Fertile correspondent in regard to intemperance, at our social parties, why can't the young men leave liquor alone.

Some of our ladies will receive New Years calls.

Chineo.

Real Estate Transfers for December.

Teskel D. Ose to Annie K. Ose w½ sw¼ Sec4—150—49.

DeCamp & Underhill to H. M. Pierce lots 11, 12 blk 10 Cromb & Slettons sub div of Hulburts ad to Crookston.

Olaf Nelson to Jens Knudson se¼ Sec 23—150—49.

Louis Barrette to Mama Hovick sw¼ Sec 14—150—48.

Alice Aunmer to Ella Peasley se¼

Mamie Hovick to Louis Barrette undivided ½ of lots 3, 4, 5, 6, blk 4 Davis' ad to Crookston.

Swan Hovick to Louis Barrette 50 x 140 ft off North side of lot 2 blk 26 townsite of Crookston.

John B. Montcalm to Noe Montcalm e½ nw and e½ sw¼ Sec 14—150—45.

James Dunn to Peter Smith 5 acres in Sec 24—151—50.

Geo Frenette to John B. Demarais 40 acres in Sec 2—150—44.

St. P. M. & M. Ry Co. to John Hack nw¼ Sec 27—150—46.

John Zaiser to John J. Busse lots 23, 24, blk 1 Park's ad to Red Lake Falls.

Niels Christensen to Ole Anderson lot 7 blk 2 South Crookston.

Carl Kretzschmar to John J. Busse lot 7 blk 65 Kretzschmar's ad to Red Lake Falls.

John J. Busse to Matilda Gerke lot 7 blk 65 Kretzschmars ad to Red Lake Falls.

H. B. Tuedten et al to Sorenson & Nelson lot 4 Sec 26—150—48.

Ephrame Semper to H. E. Gervais s½ nw¼ Sec 35—151—44.

Louis Berthiaume to Morrison and Ledeboer lot 1 blk 8 Bottineau's ad to Red Lake Falls.

J. P. Easton to Emma and Axel Moen ne¼ Sec 22—154—47.

Chas L. Webber to L. C. Franklin nw¼ Sec 20—164—47.

Crookston Improvement Company to S. E. and F. H. Chapin lots 16, 17, 18, blk 17 Sampson's wood land ad to Crookston.

E. Sylvester to John Sylvesterson nw¼ Sec 30—149—45.

Halverson & Rossman to A. W. Eastman nw¼ and ne¼ Sec 18—151—46.

S. E. Seeley to Arthur Finseth sw¼ Sec 8—154—48.

E. Sampson to Martin Swanson lot 2 blk 8 South Crookston.

Osmund Isakson to Tom Osmundsen e½ sw¼ Sec 10—150—45.

Julia A. Griggs to Wm. Budge lots 10, 12, blk 5 East Grand Forks.

Sarah F. Bucknam to Rosilia J Netzar lots 15, 16, 17, blk 2 Hulburt's ad to Crookston.

School District No 18 to Fisher M E Church lots 18, 19, blk 8 village of Fisher.

Ole A. Olesen to Olena Winess nw¼ Sec 12—148—46.

Julia A. Griggs to Amanda Brown lot 14 blk 5 East Grand Forks.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOKOREL.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Dec. 28th, 1885. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Charles J
" Ole
" Miss Rikle
Berge, Ole O
Berkley, R H
Bjerkan, Maria J
Cameron, Eber
Carl, John
Christianson, Lewis
Engebretson, Anne
Hunt, C H.
Hanson, Syver
Hilgdem, Ida F
Helgerson, Johane
Henerson, Mr
Holm, Nils
Homme, Gunder G
Jansen, Johane
Johnson, Mrs Al
Knutson, Peder
Larsson, Samuel
Lie, Thorval
Lima, Anders O
Manfsa, Ole A C
McDonald, A J
Nielsin, Jacob
Olson, Anna Marie
Ryoffor, Alice Francis
Rochman, Henry
Sturman, Mr
Sandon Marcel
Skarkerud, Christian O
Sollo, Carolina
Thompson, B W
Westover, James

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

Forty-Eighth Volume

OF THE NEW YORK

SUNDAY MERCURY.

Unprecedented Attractions for 1886.

In addition to WILKIE COLLINS' great serial (just commenced, and back numbers of which can be furnished to all new subscribers who desire it) arrangements have been made for

A New Novel by Mrs. Oliphant,

to be commenced in April, as well as

A Brilliant Romance by Wm. Black,

to follow in the month of July, together with

Another Sterling Story by Miss Braddon,

But, besides the works of these distinguished authors on the other side of the Atlantic, new stories have been secured from the following noted American writers:

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT,
FRANK R. STOCKTON,
CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK,
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
EDWARD EVERETT HALE,
JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,
ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS,
HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD,
SIDNEY LUSKA,

and others of distinguished fame, making altogether an unprecedented combination of talent unequaled by any of the leading magazines of the metropolis.

The Opening Story of the New Volume (for January 3, 1886) is entitled

MUCH ADO

BY FRANCIS HODGSON BURNETT,

Author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," "Through One Administration," "A Fair Barbarian," &c., &c., &c.

In presenting these superior attractions, the New York Sunday Mercury will not lose any of those varied and attractive features which, for nearly Fifty Years, have made it a welcome guest to a Hundred Thousand Families throughout the length and breadth of the land. It will continue as heretofore to make a

SPECIALTY OF THEATRICAL NEWS,

which it will furnish more accurately than any of the so-called dramatic journals—mere trade papers, which have no influence with the theatrical profession and no circulation among the people.

ALL THE BEST HUMORISTS OF THE COUNTRY

Including Bill Nye, F. E. Huddle, Opie P. Read, Elie Adams, Alex. E. Sweet, are regular contributors to the New York Sunday Mercury, which far surpasses in merit and variety any humorous paper in the world.

The same attention will be paid as heretofore to all the LIVE SENSATIONS OF THE WEEK, and in fact those who subscribe for the New York Sunday Mercury will have a combination of first-class reading matter such as no other paper in the country can present. In fact the New York Sunday Mercury offers all the literary features of a first class Magazine, the News Features of a Leading Daily, and the Combined Attractions of a Family Newspaper.

The New York Sunday Mercury for 1886 will be mailed, postage free, to subscribers in any part of the United States for $2.00 per annum or $1.00 for six months. Sample copies sent free to any address. WM. CAULDWELL, Proprietor, No. 8 Park Row, New York. [illegible]

NEW YORK STORE.

ON DECK WITH

December Bargains.

In our Dress Goods we have made some Big Reductions.

Dress Silks in all the new and leading shades at } REDUDED PRICES.

Flannels and Tricols, } REDUCED.

Red Twilled Flannels
Blue " "
Grey " " } REDUCED.

In order to make more room at once, we have marked

All our Cloakings from 10 to 30 per cent. below regular price.

We still have a full line, and will make It interesting to cash buyers,

A few Cloaks at 6.00,
Former price $7.50 in Large Sizes.

Minneapolis Blankets } at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $9.00, $10.00, $13.00 and $20.00
An all wool 5½ pound red blanket reduced from $5 to $3.50.

☞ Full line of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. ☜

We guarantee the Lowest Prices against any and all competitors.

ONE PRICE. .... TERMS CASH.

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1 65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize issues, beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1885. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 30 cents, $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALNUTINE. BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE. CAUTION!—Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. H. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Diamonds. - DIAMONDS. - Diamonds.

We have just received our Elegant Stock of Diamond Goods:

Ladies' Diamond Rings from $33 to $140. Ladies' Eardrops from $35 to $155.

Ladies' Bar Pins from $20 to $105.

Ladies' Setts from $70 to $225. One 1-16 Karat Stone for $100.

I Karat Stone for $95.

And several other Diamond Goods set with Diamonds, Garnets, Turquoise, Saphires, &c. We also have a fine stock of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Rings, Ladies' Lace Pins, Ear Drops, Cuff Buttons, Bracelets, Neck Chains, both in solid gold and roll plate, Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, solid 14 karat Vest chains; in fact you can find anything needed in our line.

IN SILVERWARE

we can show you the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of all makes and patterns, and a call to our establishment will convince you that what we say is true, and that prices given you will be

Lower than the Lowest,

AND BETTER STYLES AND PATTERNS, AT

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,

Palace Jewelry Store,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

A farmer from Angus dropped in to see us on Thursday and to thank us for the interest the JOURNAL has shown in the Holstein cattle. He says that the course the JOURNAL has pursued in calling the attention of farmers to this excellent all purpose animal will be worth thousands of dollars to the country, if it will be the means of introducing these famous cattle. He told us that he had been acquainted with the Holstein—Friesians from boyhood up, as he is a native of Holland, (where they originated) and he knows that there is not a better breed of cattle for the Northwestern farms in existence. They will make from two to three pounds of butter per day while in milk, will raise a fine thrifty calf and will weigh as much as any beef in existance when wanted for beef. Said he "I want to tell you that the JOURNAL is doing a valuable work for farmers in advocating the Holstein cattle, a work which although at present it may be hard for them to understand and appreciate, yet is worth thousands of dollars to Polk County. You have not said one word too much in praise of this noble breed and you can not; they will amply justify all you can say for them. I see that you have succeeded in getting a few men to buy and bring in a few thoroughbreds, which will not only be a good thing for those who have done so, but will prove a lasting benefit to the stock interests of the county. They are the coming cow for the Northwest and the time is not far distant, when they will be as common here as the native now is. It does not cost any more to keep them than it does a native and they will best the native four to one. I hope the JOURNAL will keep on in the good work, until we see nothing else but the Holstein—Friesians in every pasture in Polk County." We can hardly agree with our friend that the Holstein—Friesians will drive out every other breed for there are many excellent breeds of cattle in the world and while we honestly believe that the Holstein—Friesians come the nearest to a general all purpose cow that is possible to get, all do not so agree, and the result is that Guernseys, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Alderneys, and Red Polls have their strong friends, as milkers, and others prefer the beef breeds, such as Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Angus and the like, and the result is that all of the breeds will obtain a following. The Holstein—Friesians will not suffer by comparison and a sharp competition will only serve to bring out their good points more prominently. As to the good work the JOURNAL has done by introducing them, we will say that we appreciate our friend's honest opinions of it and would say that it was the result of an opinion formed some years since that the full success of the country would not be obtained until there were more good cows here. We then began to study the relative merits of the different breeds and after a long and careful consideration of the subject decided in favor of the Holstein—Friesians. We then purchased a few for trial, and the result of that trial but strengthens us in the opinions we had formed and we are confident that all who try and use them will never be sorry for it. This is the universal verdict of all who have given them a fair trial so far as we have heard.

EDNA, Dec. 28, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I enclose pedigree of my Ayrshire bull and heifer. Both cattle are in good condition and seem to stand our winters second to no other stock that I have seen in this country. I feed nothing but good hay and water. They are very quiet in the summer time and are content with a much smaller range than are native cattle, and do well on much poorer pasture. As milkers their record is a good one.

KINNORDIE, 8607.
- Prince Belle, 3,643.
  - Hugo No. 256.
  - Princess Belle No. 3741.
- Crescent, 7,819.
  - Prince Charley, 1089.
  - Ocean Belle, 2d, 3022.

SUN MAID, 8,[illegible]
- Clarence, 2,968.
  - Beauty Douglas 3827.
  - Olivia McGregor, 5367.
- Limmke, 3,050.
  - Hayes, 2,781.
  - Daisy, 3,917.

The above are pedigrees of Ayrshire bull calf, Kinnordie, dropped February 15th, 1884, and heifer calf, Sun Maid, dropped March 4th, 1885.

[illegible] A. BONNY.

Frank Siddalls, the greatest Philadelphia advertiser, is reported to have lately remarked, as a fact worthy of comment, that he had never had a personal application for patronage from the Newspaper Advertising Bureau of Geo. P. Rowell & Co. of New York. The reason for this may be found, not in the fact that Messrs. Rowell & Co. do not want business, or are unwilling to drum for it, but that they find a cheaper and more efficacious way of securing patronage is to keep their names before the public by using the advertising columns of the newspapers. Doing this they attract those advertisers who want their services, and avoid annoying or wasting the time of those who have not yet arrived at that conclusion. The newspaper is the most [illegible] and at the same time the best mannered of all advertising canvassers.

The Future of Wheat.

Northwestern Farmer.

A great deal has been written upon the future of wheat growing in America and in this connection an array of figures have frequently been produced to show that India wheat is gradually absorbing the foreign demand for the American staple. "Figures don't lie" is what they say, and the they go about to construe the result of their calculations to their own style of reasoning.

The fact that wheat has been a poor paying crop throughout the United States during the past two years, is not denied, but that it stands in any immediate or remote danger of suffering a permanent decline on account of India wheat, or that of any other foreign country, is against all reason and should not be entertained for a moment.

Last year America produced an enormous crop of the leading cereal, and the markets of the world were glutted, the visible supply still operates to keep prices lower, while any one of many causes might exhaust this supply which gives the bears the excuse they are so eager to magnify, and one which they know well how to handle.

There is every reason to expect a revival of wheat culture in this country, and the farmers of the great Northwest, of Dakota and Minnesota, will reap the largest share of the profit from such a revival, because now here on this continent can wheat be raised as cheaply as in this section and the quality of our wheat will always command a higher price in any market over the inferior article grown east and south.

The talk of India competition is simply nonsense. The first cost of India wheat is trifling because labor there is of little worth, but the cost of transporting it, and its poor quality makes it a very poor competitor of No. 1 hard wheat, such as is raised in this country. Rice to the native Hindoo is what wheat and flour is to the American; it is their staple. What the development of wheat raising will do in that country is simply speculation, but if wheat still continues to be raised there, it is not at all probable that it will take the place of their time honored rice diet, and then what will become of their wheat crop, among their millions of people? We confidently look for better prices for the great staple of the Northwest and that the decreasing of the wheat acreage in this country because prices are not low will prove to be a very great mistake.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

Chas. [illegible], Crookston.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Wheat farming, under certain circumstances, has paid a very handsome profit, but an exclusive wheat crop soon exhausts the fertility of the soil, the yield per acre gradully decreases, and it soon becomes an unprofitable business.

Another objection to all wheat farming is that it does not give the farmer continuous employment, but condenses the labor of the entire year into less than three months' time. Our ideal farm should be something more than a business; it should be a home. Our model farmer should be one whose first aim should be to make the farm and home better each year. In deciding what crops to grow he should estimate, not alone the dollars and cents it will bring in the market, but the labor necessary to produce it, the drain on the fertility of his soil, the risk of damage from drouth, frost and storms, and the fluctuation of the markets. A given crop may bring a good price per acre and yet be unprofitable for the farmer on account of the labor required to produce it, or because it robs the land of more than it is worth. There is more or less of vegetable and mineral matter in all soil that is in proper condition to produce grain or vegetables. This is the farmer's active capital, which he should seek to use to the best possible advantage, and he should seek to increase his capital by increasing the amount of vegetable and mineral matter in his soil that will be in condition to be used as a plant food. If he does this judiciously the yield of grain and vegetables will increase. If however he should follow a system of farming that decreases the fertility of the soil, he is encroaching on his capital, and is on the direct road to bankruptcy. This is exactly what an all wheat crop will do, it robs the land, and in a very few years the farmes who sells nothing but wheat finds he has sold his farm. Intelligent, systematic experiments have shown that with a judicious rotation of crops in connection with a proper amount of stock, the fertility of a farm may be increased. To do this most profitably sell from the farm those products which take from it the least valuable matter in proportion to dollars and cents returned. The persons engaged in every other kind of business bring to their aid all the appliances of modern science. If the farmer neglects to do the same he is at a disadvantage, as compared with men engaged in other occupations. It is a common thing to sneer at book farming, yet this same book-farming has developed many valuable truths. Day by day brain is gaining the ascendency over muscle. Some men are so lacking in energy, sense and tact that

> "All the learning of all the schools
> Could not redeem them from a race of fools."

It is reasonable to suppose that a man who is a fairly successful farmer without an education, would be a farmer if educated for his business, and it is not likely that an educated farmer would advocate or practice all wheat farming

---

The recent decision of Judge Koen, holding the law against the manufacture of butterine to be unconstitutional, is being freely critisised by the agricultural press, and was a prominent subject of discussion at the State convention of dairymen at Red Wing. It is not at all probable that those who make good dairy butter will be injured by the manufacture or sale of imitation butter. Butter that is well made and properly handled finds a ready market at a good price, has always been in demand and always will be. The maker of poor butter and the dealer who sells it will be compelled to compete with butterine. Restaurants, hotels and boarding houses that now use the grade of butter that is shipped in from country merchants in barrels and boxes will give their victims butterine.

The new compound will be the less odorous, and in that respect will be an improvement on 6,000,000 pounds of Minnesota butter that has been sold the past season for an average price of six cents a pound, and which cost the producer more than the best grades which have averaged 25 cents. The remedy for this lies, not in the laws that will drive out competition with the unprofitable, bad-smelling product, but in such an improvement of the quality of the product as shall raise it above competition. No sympathy should be wasted on those who make or sell a compound of grease and poor butter as an article of food, nor with the butter-maker who makes such poor butter that it goes begging for a market at 8 cents, while with the same kind of cows and feed his neighbor makes an article that finds a ready market at 25 cents. Destroy the market for butterine by making nothing but good butter.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

The Sunday Mercury, the prospectus of which appears elsewhere in this issue is one of the best story papers published. See prospectus and send for sample copy.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six [illegible]

Price $1 per [illegible]

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

[illegible] MINNESOTA

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. - - - MINNESOTA

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 5,375

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

P. Schmidt. D. D. Williams

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW | MONEY TO LOAN

Crookston and Red [illegible]

Diamonds. - DIAMONDS. - Diamonds.

We have just received our Elegant Stock of Diamond Goods:

Ladies' Diamond Rings from $33 to $140. Ladies' Eardrops from $35 to $155.

Ladies' Bar Pins from $20 to $105.

Ladies' Setts from $70 to $225. One 1-16 Karat Stone for $100.

I Karat Stone for $95.

And several other Diamond Goods set with Diamonds, Garnets, Turquoise, Saphires, &c. We also have a fine stock of Ladies' and Gents' Seal Rings, Ladies' Lace Pins, Ear Drops, Cuff Buttons, Bracelets, Neck Chains, both in solid gold and roll plate, Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, solid 14 karat Vest chains; in fact you can find anything needed in our line.

IN SILVERWARE

we can show you the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of all makes and patterns, and a call to our establishment will convince you that what we say is true, and that prices given you will be

Lower than the Lowest,

AND BETTER STYLES AND PATTERNS, AT

BERTHIAUME BROTHERS,

Palace Jewelry Store,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

A farmer from Angus dropped in to see us on Thursday and to thank us for the interest the JOURNAL has shown in the Holstein cattle. He says that the course the JOURNAL has pursued in calling the attention of farmers to this excellent all purpose animal will be worth thousands of dollars to the country, if it will be the means of introducing these famous cattle. He told us that he had been acquainted with the Holstein—Friesians from boyhood up, as he is a native of Holland, (where they originated) and he knows that there is not a better breed of cattle for the Northwestern farms in existence. They will make from two to three pounds of butter per day while in milk, will raise a fine thrifty calf and will weigh as much as any beef in existance when wanted for beef. Said he "I want to tell you that the JOURNAL is doing a valuable work for farmers in advocating the Holstein cattle, a work which although at present it may be hard for them to understand and appreciate, yet is worth thousands of dollars to Polk County. You have not said one word too much in praise of this noble breed and you can not; they will amply justify all you can say for them. I see that you have succeeded in getting a few men to buy and bring in a few thoroughbreds, which will not only be a good thing for those who have done so, but will prove a lasting benefit to the stock interests of the county. They are the coming cow for the Northwest and the time is not far distant, when they will be as common here as the native now is. It does not cost any more to keep them than it does a native and they will best the native four to one. I hope the JOURNAL will keep on in the good work, until we see nothing else but the Holstein—Friesians in every pasture in Polk County." We can hardly agree with our friend that the Holstein—Friesians will drive out every other breed for there are many excellent breeds of cattle in the world and while we honestly believe that the Holstein—Friesians come the nearest to a general all purpose cow that is possible to get, all do not so agree; and the result is that Guernseys, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Alderneys, and Red Polls have their strong friends, as milkers, and others prefer the beef breeds, such as Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Angus and the like, and the result is that all of the breeds will obtain a following. The Holstein—Friesians will not suffer by comparison and a sharp competition will only serve to bring out their good points more prominently. As to the good work the JOURNAL has done by introducing them, we will say that we appreciate our friends honest opinions of it and would say that it was the result of an opinion formed some years since that the full success of the country would not be obtained until there were more good cows here. We then began to study the relative merits of the different breeds and after a long and careful consideration of the subject decided in favor of the Holstein—Friesians. We then purchased a few for trial, and the result of that trial but strengthens us in the opinions we had formed and we are confident that all who try and use them will never be sorry for it. This is the universal verdict of all who have given them a fair trial so far as we have heard.

EDNA, Dec. 22, 1885.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I enclose pedigree of my Ayrshire bull and heifer. Both cattle are in good condition and seem to stand our winters second to no other stock that I have seen in this country. I feed nothing but good hay and water. They are very quiet in the summer time and are content with a much smaller range than are native cattle, and do well on much poorer pasture. As milkers their record is a good one.

KINNORDIE, 3807.	Prince Belle, 3,643.	Hugo No. 256.
		Princess Belle No. 8741.
	Crescent, 7,819.	Prince Charley, 1639.
		Ocean Belle, 2d, 3033.
SUN MAID, 3,330.	Clarence, 2,968.	Beauty Douglas' 2827.
		Olvilla McGregor, 5367.
	Limuke, 8,950.	Hayes, 2,781.
		Daisy, 5,917.

The above are pedigrees of Ayrshire bull calf Kinnordie, dropped February 15th, 1884, and heifer calf, Sun Maid, dropped March 4th, 1885,

A. BODDY.

Frank Siddalls, the greatest Philadelphia advertiser, is reported to have lately remarked, as a fact worthy of comment, that he had never had a personal application for patronage from the Newspaper Advertising Bureau of Geo. P. Rowell & Co. of New York. The reason for this may be found, not in the fact that Messrs. Rowell & Co. do not want business or are unwilling to drum for it, but that they find a cheaper and more efficacious way of securing patronage, is to keep their names before the public by using the advertising columns of the newspapers. Doing this they attract those advertisers who wish their services and avoid annoying or wasting the time of those who have not yet arrived at that conclusion. The newspaper is the most persistent and at the same time the best mannered of all advertising canvassers.

The Future of Wheat.

Northwestern Farmer.

A great deal has been written upon the future of wheat growing in America and in this connection an array of figures have frequently been produced to show that India wheat is gradually absorbing the foreign demand for the American staple. "Figures don't lie" is what they say, and the they go about to construe the result of their calculations to their own style of reasoning.

The fact that wheat has been a poor paying crop throughout the United States during the past two years, is not denied, but that it stands in any immediate or remote danger of suffering a permanent decline on account of India wheat, or that of any other foreign country, is against all reason and should not be entertained for a moment.

Last year America produced an enormous crop of the leading cereal, and the markets of the world were glutted, the visible supply still operates to keep prices lower, while any one of many causes might exhaust this supply which gives the bears the excuse they are so eager to magnify, and one which they know well how to handle.

There is every reason to expect a revival of wheat culture in this country, and the farmers of the great Northwest, of Dakota and Minnesota, will reap the largest share of the profit from such a revival, because now here on this continent can wheat be raised as cheaply as in this section and the quality of our wheat will always command a higher price in any market over the inferior article grown east and south.

The talk of India competition is simply nonsense. The first cost of India wheat is trifling because labor there is of little worth, but the cost of transporting it, and its poor quality makes it a very poor competitor of No. 1 hard wheat, such as is raised in this country. Rice to the native Hindoo is what wheat and flour is to the American, it is their staple. What the development of wheat raising will do in that country is simply speculation, but if wheat still continues to be raised there, it is not at all probable that it will take the place of their time-honored rice diet, and then what will become of their wheat crop, among their millions of people?

We confidently look for better prices for the great staple of the Northwest, and that the decrease in the wheat acreage in this country because prices are not low, will prove to be a very great mistake.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Wheat farming, under certain circumstances, has paid a very handsome profit, but an exclusive wheat crop soon exhausts the fertility of the soil, the yield per acre gradually decreases, and it soon becomes an unprofitable business.

Another objection to all wheat farming is that it does not give the farmer continuous employment, but condenses the labor of the entire year into less than three months' time. Our ideal farm should be something more than a business; it should be a home. Our model farmer should be one whose first aim should be to make the farm and home better each year. In deciding what crops to grow he should estimate, not alone the dollars and cents it will bring in the market, but the labor necessary to produce it, the drain on the fertility of his soil, the risk of damage from drouth, frost and storms, and the fluctuation of the markets. A given crop may bring a good price per acre and yet be unprofitable for the farmer an account of the labor required to produce it, or because it robs the land of more than it is worth. There is more or less of vegetable and mineral motter in all soil that is in proper condition to produce grain or vegetables. This is the farmer's active capital, which he should seek to use to the best possible advantage, and he should seek to increase his capital by increasing the amount of vegetable and mineral matter in his soil that will be in condition to be used as a plant food. If he does this judiciously the yield of grain and vegetables will increase. If, however, he should follow a system of farming that decreases the fertility of the soil, he is encroaching on his capital and is on the direct road to bankruptcy. This is exactly what an all-wheat crop will do. It robs the land, and in a very few years the farmes who sells nothing but wheat finds he has sold his farm. Intelligent, systematic experiments have shown that with a judicious rotation of crops in connection with a proper amount of stock, the fertility of a farm may be increased. To do this most profitably sell from the farm those products which take from it the least valuable matter in proportion to dollars and cents returned. The persons engaged in every other kind of business bring to their aid all the appliances of modern science. If the farmer neglects to do the same he is at a disadvantage, as compared with men engaged in other occupations. It is a common thing to sneer at book farming, yet this same book-farming has developed many valuable truths. Day by day brain is gaining the ascendency over muscle. Some men are so lacking in energy, sense and tact that

"All the learning of all the schools
Could not redeem them from a race of fools."

It is reasenable to suppose that a man who is a fairly successful farmer without an education, would be a farmer if educated for his business, and it is not likely that an educated farmer would advocate or practice all wheat farming

The recent decision of Judge Koen, holding the law against the manufacture of butterine to be unconstitutional, is being freely criticised by the agricultural press, and was a prominent subject of discussion at the State convention of dairymen at Red Wing. It is not at all probable that those who make good dairy butter will be injured by the manufacture or sale of imitation butter. Butter that is well made and properly handled finds a ready market at a good price, has always been in demand and always will be. The maker of poor butter and the dealer who sells it will be compelled to compete with butterine. Restaurants, hotels and boarding houses that now use the grade of butter that is shipped in from country merchants in barrels and boxes, will give their victims butterine.

The new compound will be the less odorous, and in that respect will be an improvement on 6,000,000 pounds of Minnesota butter that has been sold the past season for an average price of six cents a pound, and which cost the producer more than the best grades which have averaged 25 cents. The remedy for this lies, not in the laws that will drive out competition with the unprofitable, bad-smelling product, but in such an improvement of the quality of the product as shall raise it above competition. No sympathy should be wasted on those who make or sell a compound of grease and poor butter as an article of food, nor with the butter maker who makes such poor butter that it goes begging for a market at 8 cents, while with the same kind of cows and feed his neighbor makes an article that finds a ready market at 25 cents. Destroy the market for butterine by making nothing but good butter.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and

Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

The Sunday Mercury, the prospectus of which appears elsewhere in this issue is one of the best story papers published. See prospectus and send for sample copy.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks,
Price $1 per Bottle.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINNESOTA

MONEY TO LOAN
$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads; Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.
$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property
Cash Paid for School Bonds.
Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 5,575
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

P. Schmidt. D. D. Williams
SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN
CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., DEC. 31.

FERTILE ITEMS.

FERTILE, Dec. 30, 1885.

Bonds carried by large majority. We have no doubt of a fine, thrifty town here if managed rightly, but we don't want any boom.

Mr. and Mrs. Kankle gave a party last night at the christening of their little daughter.

Ole Rice is very sick; cannot recover.

We had the heaviest wind storm between 4 and 5 a. m. to-day, that I ever saw here. A board was blown through La Due & Co's store front. L.

WOODSIDE WARBLINGS.

It has been some time since your correspondent has written for THE JOURNAL. Owing to my being now a hopeless cripple, confined most of the time to the house, I have but little of interest to write.

We are now much interested in listening to railroad whistles on that old ignesfatuus, (Delusive light.)

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Knowles lost their only child last Wednesday, the 16th inst.

Mr. M. E. Bartlet is now in the neighborhood, the guest of Mr. Charles Churchill.

We understand that Dr. A. A. Just has disposed of his farm in the town of Knute, Wm. Anderson being the purchaser.

Mr. O. Smith is in our neighborhood to stay for the winter.

We are informed that Daniel Cameron will start up his saw-mill in the town of Garden, on the south side of Union lake, after the holidays.

The firm of Goodrich & Rome are making extensive preparations for sawing this winter. They now have about 1,000 logs skidded up ready for their mill yard, and as there are as many more in the neighborhood, we expect to see one million feet of logs in the yard in the course of the winter. As both members of this firm are widely known as good sawyers and honest, pleasant gentlemen, they will no doubt have as large a trade as they had last season, and that would imply selling at a fair profit all the lumber they can cut.

Our school is now being taught by Miss Helen Stoddard, and is well attended.

Mr. Samuel Dunfee killed two fine deer lately.

Mr. Works has built a new house in the town of Woodside, 18x20, with a kitchen 18x15.

T. J. West has built a new house, 20x26 two stories high, with an ell 14x15; also has a new cellar 12x20, seven feet deep, perfectly dry and frost proof.

Charles and George West completed a new bridge on the county road Nov. 29th, twenty-four feet span and double planked, which is pronounced by all a good job.

Mr. Charles Easley, a brother of Mrs. C. Snyder, left last Monday, the 15th, for the home of his father and mother in Indiana to spend the winter.

Mrs. A. Redlon is at Mr. Green's, her father's, this winter.

There is great travel on the county road this winter, and Fosston seems to be the place of attraction. T. J. W.

Geo. W. Peck, proprietor of Peck's Sun, has been to Washington on a visit. He writes an interesting letter to the Sun, from which we take the following extract in relation to pensions:

"I visited the Pension Office one day with Congressman Price, of this State, and was introduced to the Commissioner of Pensions, Gen. Black, of Illinois. An hour or two spent in that immense building, where there are thousands of clerks and examiners, will give one a pretty good idea of the importance of the pension business, and will demonstrate that the government is paying out a large sum of money and doing as well as it can for the poor soldiers, under the existing laws. Nearly all the persons connected with the Pension Bureau, would if they had power, grant every soldier a pension who served creditably during the war, but the laws are such that every precaution has to be taken to prevent the soldiers getting a pension. Matters are delayed as long as it is possible, with the apparent hope that the applicant for a pension will die before he receives it. This is the fault of the laws and not those connected with the Pension Bureau. Congressman Price is the author of a bill now before Congress, to pension all soldiers who served a certain length of time during the war, and while the measure is unpopular to a certain extent at present, the time will come when the bill will become a law. Mr. Price almost devotes his nights and days in efforts to benefit the soldiers. A stranger who did not know him well would think that he was a crank on the subject of pensions and soldiers, but those who know him, know that he is always right in any matter he takes up as he has taken up that subject. He says he wants the government to look upon the soldiers as he looks upon the lumbermen who work for him in the winter in the woods. In the fall he hires the men at regular rates, whether it is twenty dollars a month, more or less. When he settles with his men in the spring, he has a report from the foreman as to what kind of workers the men were during the cold weather. If the report is favorable, and they have been anxious to do as much work as possible, an extra fifty dollars given to them by their employer is a frequent occurrence, and Mr. Price says the next fall, if those men work in the woods, they come to him, and so he has the best men that can be employed. He thinks that the government should be in the same position. Treat those who saved the country as well as lumbermen are treated in the woods, and in that way if trouble should arise again, there will be the best of help for the country. In this matter of universal pensions, Mr. Price feels that the soldiers themselves have much to do in the way of organizing. The Grand Army of the Republic should do more work to secure the passage of bills that are to benefit all the old soldiers. There is a great apathy prevailing among soldiers. Of course, if such laws were passed, they are willing to take the benefit of them, but they are too apt to remain idle, hoping for the best. This will not do. Every soldier that is alive to-day in America, should sign a petition to Congress, asking, if not demanding, the passage by Congress of such bills as are now before the house. With such petitions being sent to clerk's desks every day there would soon be a sentiment that does not now exist in favor of doing the square thing by the boys in blue. It would make the matter easier for those who are now working for them in Congress, and give them courage to go to their fellow workers and insist on being assisted in this matter. In a short time blank petitions will be sent to every Grand Army Post in the country, with the request that they be signed by the boys and sent to Washington. I find that a great many members of Congress who have not thought of the matter carefully, are willing and anxious to be convinced of their duty to the soldiers. In talking with fifty of them I do not recall five that expressed a firm opposition to any legislation in the way of pensions. At least forty-five out of the fifty said in effect: 'Why, certainly, the government owes it to the soldiers, and when the time comes the bill shall be passed.'"

Special to the Evening Journal.

Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 26.—Five years ago Katie Putnam, the actress, was in Helena, Mont. The owner of a recently discovered mine became smitten with her and asked the privilege of naming the mine after her. The request was granted. Katie Putnam thought no more of the matter until she received as a Christmas present a handsomely engraved certificate for 300 shares of non-assessable, paid-up stock in the Katie Putnam Mining Company of Helena. The capital stock of the company is placed at $300,000. The mine recently developed much wealth and will make the 300 shares worth nearly $250,000.

Farm and Garden.

Every neighborhood should have a Farmer's Club, Alliance, Grange, or society of some kind, holding frequent meetings for the discussion of all subjects pertaining to the farm. As so much can be learned by comparison of different methods of work and their results, there is no way in which the farmers could more profitably spend their winter evenings than at such meetings. Good farming is undoubtedly a pleasant and profitable employment, and yet it is a fact that very much of the farming done in this state is unprofitable; that is, it does not yield that amount of money and pleasure that the amount of capital and labor invested should, in comparison with other kinds of business or with more successful farming. The reasons offered for this condition of affairs are as various as the colors of the rainbow and are shaded according to the temperament, location or ambition of the individual explaining the situation. One says it is all the fault of the railroads; another, that there is too much wheat and not enough stock; another, the national banks or the tariff. They are each very positive they have found the loose screw and know how it should be tightened. The trouble is they can never agree. Turning from these theories and speculations, the stock in trade, of too many who write and speak for farmers, it is found that practically there exists right on the farm the reason for success or failure, facts and figures that cannot be disputed, written so plainly that all may read. A has fat, sleek horses and cattle. If he has a cow to sell he finds a ready purchaser and a good price, his butter finds a cash market at 25 cents a pound and upward, his beef cattle bring cash in the market, his wheat yields from twenty to thirty bushels per acre, he gets a discount of one-half cent per bushel or more on threshing bills, his machinery is bought at discount, his home is pleasant and happy, his boys think farming a good business and he is making money. B. on the next farm, loses a horse or two every year, never can get what a "critter" is worth, exchanges his butter for groceries, getting from 6 to 8 cents a pound, and declares that it don't pay to make butter, sells two-year-old steers for $15 a piece and says stock raising as a means of gaining wealth is a humbug. His wheat generally yields about 10 bushels to the acre, and he very truthfully remarks that that don't pay. The A's and the B's can be found in every neighborhood. A. can tell how he makes 25 cent butter and B. may be lead to imitate him, when A. tells how with 40 loads of manure to the acre he got the first year 60 bushels of corn, the next 28 bushels of wheat and this year, two tons of clover hay and $10 worth of clover seed. Good common sense will teach where lies the secret of success or failure. Perhaps C. will tell how he gets $80 for a three-year-old steer, while neighbor D. sold four the same day for $18 apiece. Meet and talk these things over. Let Bro. Jones rehearse the villanies of the monopolists and Bro. Brown denounces the non-producing classes who buy your surplus beef, butter, eggs, etc., but don't forget that good farming does pay a fair profit, or that intelligent, systematic, thorough work wins the day in any business.

The Farm, Stock and Home has become the leading agricultural paper of the State. It is a paper that should be in every household. We will send it with the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, to any address in Polk County for $1.75. Postage added (15 cents) if sent outside of the county.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

WELCOME.

TO THE W. C. T. U. IN ANNUAL CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, AT PHILADELPHIA, 1885.

BY JOHN COLLINS.

Friends of the right! in glorious triumph rising
To break the bonds that millions now enslave.
Who still press on, the taunts of foes despising;
With faith undimmed and courage ever brave;

Ye, who have heard, in many a home of sorrow
The cry for help and lent your ready aid,
Or wept in sympathy for those whose morrow
Brought no relief from wounds that sin had made;

Kind souls! impelled by love for suffering woman
To plead the cause of the debased and poor,
Or ask in tears the publican inhuman
To tempt his fallen brethren no more;

All ye, whose powers, by day and night ascending,
Surround, as incense, the Almighty's throne,
Jewels, in beauty and in brightness blending,
When He, the Judge, shall reckon up His own;

Welcome! thrice welcome now! to our Reunion
In homes endeared by ties of Christian love,
Where kindred souls may join in sweet communion,
Allied to that among the saints above.

We meet to tell of trial, toil, and danger
In by-gone days, of battles fought and won,
When, for the poor, the sick, imprisoned stranger,
'Twas ours to work, as Jesus once had done.

Not on our own unaided strength relying,
Do we, when duty calls, the fields explore,
Sustained by Him whose love undying
Can bless our cause, we labor more and more.

Where'er the deadly poison-cup is flinging
Broadcast its woes upon our native land,
Or, as a treacherous, twining serpent stinging
Who'er shall touch it with incautious hand;

Where'er the voice of sorrow, pain, or sighing
Rings, as a knell upon our listening ear,
In the lone cell, or by the sick and dying,
We come, the lost to save, the faint to cheer.

Is it not truly then our high commission
To aid our brother man in weal or woe?
May we not share with him the rich fruition
The followers of the Savior ever know?

He who once made with sinful man his dwelling
To teach, to suffer and to die in shame,
By His own Holy Spirit now is telling
Our heaven-born band to labor in His name.

Reward is with us and our work before us,
In every sphere of sympathy and love,
God's watchful eye is ever bending o'er us,
And He will welcome us in heaven above.

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year, subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultrymen, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL only $1 50.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication November 26th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Berkholtz mortgagor, to The Beloit Savings Bank mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1882, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 605, 606 and 607, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and three dollars and thirty-five cents, ($403.35,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority, in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 8th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, the lawful fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (s½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and twenty (120) acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated Nov. 18th, 1885.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [81-86]

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Lyman Anderson and Harriett E. Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December A. D. 1882, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 66, 67 and 68, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-seven cents ($419.97,) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 15th day of January A. D eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, lawful attorney's fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated December 1st, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [82-38]

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 2d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 20th, 1886, viz: WILLIAM H. MILLER, H'd No. 4,625, for the ne¼ S. 4. T. 154, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: B. F. Zarracher, Wm. Anglim, of Crookston, N. P. Woodstrom, and Ben Holton of Lowell, Polk Co., Minn.

[85-40] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 21st, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Ole Ellasson against Ellery S. McNaul for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9,519, dated Aug. 15th, 1881, upon the se¼ S. 18, T. 153 n. R. 46, w. in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the third day of February 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB. Register.
[85-40] L. K. AAKER, Receiver

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 30th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 9th, 1886, viz: SAM OLSON, Pre. D. S., No. 9,408, for the se¼ S. 20, T. 148, n., R. 45, w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Berg, Louis Anderson, Andrew Hammer and Sven Roner, Fertile, P. O., Polk Co., Minn.

[82-87] JOHN CROMB, Register.
D. H. Fisk, Att'y, Ada, Minn.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Nov. 24th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on January 2d, 1886, viz: ANTON H. RICE, H'd No. 2,593, for the ne¼ S. 33, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Albert Gilmour, Peter Brunsberg, John Lundin and M. H. Duckstad, all of Fertile, Polk Co., Minn.

[81-86] JOHN CROMB, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. The State of Minnesota. To Narcisse Beaudin, defendant.

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, on the 22d day of January 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the city of Crookston, in said county, to answer to P. J. McGuire, in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said P. J. McGuire for such sum as he shall show himself entitled to.

Given under my hand this 22d day of December A. D. 1885.

[86-88] GEO. H. PALMER,
Justice of the Peace.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - - Crookston, Minn.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated

Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

CROCKERY,

and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS. CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL. No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 20 p m	St. Paul	7 [illegible] a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 59 p m
7 34 "	Glyndon	7 58 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 38 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 29 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 43 "	Argyle	3 46 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 18 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Jc	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	[illegible] p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 23 "	Ojata	3 [illegible] "
1 00 }		2 25 " }
1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 [illegible] " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 53 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 20 "	Lakota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 a m., arriving in Crookston at 4:05 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN ✠ SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants National Bank.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 7, 1886. NO. 37

TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 yea
½ inch	60	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	0	$5 00
1 inch	75	1.25	1 75	2 00	5 50	4 50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	19 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 60	23 50	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 60	6 00	12 50	20 00	20 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	35 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	150 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	[illegible]	[illegible]

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

An Illinoisian Tells His Experience With the Breed.

Farmers Advocate.

Amos Edmonds, of Disco, Ill., in writing to the Western Agriculturist about Holstein-Friesian cattle, says:

"Seven years ago I began to make inquiry as to the management and profits in dairy farming.

I was ignorant as to the details of the business, as my father and grandfather before me had made a specialty of raising and selling grain.

I desired to make a change and was of the opinion I could keep a large herd of cows, raise their calves, and manufacture enough butter and cheese to pay all current expenses; Thus the calves would be clear profit.

To accomplish this it would be necessary to produce deep milking cows. The success of the whole business seemed to hinge on this point, and I began to investigate as to the merits of the best breeds of cattle for milk, butter, cheese and beef. I had read about Holstein cattle but I never saw one. I read of whole herds averaging 12,000 to 14,000 lbs. milk a year; and that 25 lbs. of milk will make a pound of butter, and 10 lbs. of the milk would produce a pound of full cream cheese.

I was interested to such an extent that I took the train and visited several dairy regions where Holstein cattle had been introduced. I made it an object to call principally on practical dairymen, as I had everything to learn.

The Holstein cows were good ones, but only a few would produce 14,000 lbs. of milk in one year unless highly pampered, but I was convinced that it would not be a difficult matter for a dairyman to raise a set of grade Holstein cows, by using the best bred full-blood bulls, that would produce with good care and feed at least 7,500 lbs. of milk in a year. This milk would make 750 lbs. of cheese or 300 lbs. of butter.

I continued to reason, figure and estimate with about the following results: That a young calf should have an average 16 lbs. now and 5 lbs. skim milk per day for two months, after which the calf would do well on sweet skim milk and ground oats. This would leave 6,540 lbs. of milk, equal to 260 lbs. of butter from each cow. This butter would bring at 20c per pound the little sum of $52.

I was pleased with the prospect, as my neighbors were keeping cows just for the calves, but I was figuring on a good calf and $52 in cash every year from each cow.

I soon purchased a car-load of Holsteins, shipped them to my farm, and oh my! what did my neighbors say about them? Well, some of them informed me that they never did admire polecats, and had no desire to own or breed animals that resembled that species of black and white quadruped.

Others said I would ruin the cattle interests in this vicinity, as I represented them as splendid beef animals and would soon sell bulls to the farmers to breed to their good Short-horn cows, and as a result the cattle feeders would experience more trouble in producing good steers to feed.

Now as to the sequal. I ran my dairy at first with a mixed lot of cows, some of them were high grade Short-horns, some grade Holsteins and a few full bloods of each breed.

The dairy products from the grade of Holsteins brought on an average nearly $52 a year, and the best high grade cows I usually sold from $30 to $50 each. The thoroughbred cows gave but little more milk on an average than the grades, but their calves I sold higher.

I soon learned that it would pay farmers and dairymen to buy registered Holstein males to breed to their common cows, as the grade cattle seemed to possess all the qualities of the full bloods for practical purposes.

In fact, I was more than pleased in every respect. Even the grade steers that were fed in the same feed yards [illegible] with high grade Short-horns were just as large, and sold for the same price to the shippers. The butchers in this vicinity claim that they never slaughtered grade stock of any breed that gave any better satisfaction than a few grade Holsteins I sold them.

Such in brief is my experience with Holstein-Friesian cattle.

They combine so many good qualities, and are adapted to such a wide range that the demand for them is continually increasing."

Pacific Coast--Scenic and Historical.

Nature seldom repeats herself. In all her wild vagaries, on mountain, plain or sea she presents the same diversity of outline and expression that is to be seen in the highest type of creation—man. The scenery which springs forth with such marvelous variety at her touch—now grand; now ruggedly sublime, now full of grace and beauty; now calm as the emerald earth on which we tread, never palming, never ending the music of her gurgling rills; the Druidical solemnity of her forests, the reverberation of her mountain chasms; the wild fury of her tempest tossed waters—all these manifestations of power and munificence seem to link more closely man with his Creator and teach him to look with love and reverence "from nature up to nature's God."

Perhaps no place in America can be found such diversity in nature, in climate, in tradition, as the country west of the Rocky Mountains. This territory with the exception of Oregon, was acquired from Mexico, by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, in 1848, for the sum of $13,000,000. Like the magic seed of the Indian juggler, which "grew, blossomed, and bore fruit, before the eyes of the spectator," the new Eldorado, inhabited in isolated places by bands of holy padres, grew to a flourishing and populous State. The early history of this region is one long chain, interwoven with mystic links of Spanish chivaly and Indian oppression. If the crumbling walls of depopulated villages could speak, they would tell heart-rending tales of the conqueror's perfidity and native resentment. From the rain-bow glories of Yosemite falls to the glittering, snow-crested Po-po-catepel, which looks down upon the ancient walls of the Montezumas, we are constantly confronted with the ruined works of a down trodden and almost extinguished race. In the deep fastnesses of the wilderness; on the rocky heights of the barren mountains, the remnants of the once powerful Azects and Toltecs have reached a point inaccessable by their relentless pursuers, where they are slowly toiling their lives away. The mission Indian wards of these pious and zealous Franciscan Fathers in their turn must be driven from their homes by the "march of civilization." Only a few days since, a land magnate of the Golden State, like the Jewish King, coveted the little patch of ground, owned and tilled for eighty-three years by one of these "barbarians"—held by the Spanish grant and confirmed by our own government. But he was evicted and for his impertinance in daring "to resist the execution of the law," notwithstanding his gray hairs and infirmity, was dragged from his birthright and with his family was turned out to starve. The Franciscan Friars were wonderful men, the world's most heroic Evangelists. There is something grand in the way these scholarly men of God penetrated the wildest recesses, in advance of civilization and gave their labors to the church, their lives to humanity. Perhaps the stock is dead now. Perhaps it is not. But whether it be or not, our present generation shows none of nobler timber. it is less fashionable to be heroic now. Ah, they were faithful workers, laboring with the remotest tribes, facing immovable dangers and encountering untold hardships. Strangers to hundreds of rude dialects, they mastered and united them into one common tongue, with that of sunny Spain in predominence, and as firmly as the volcanic rocks which line those lovely plains, established the Mother Church. But these holy padres, like their simple hearted converts, have been driven before the incoming tide, leaving the ivy-grown chapels and ruined missions as land marks of their earnest toil.

The western coast is one heterogeneous mass of humanity. Here meets every extreme of social and national life. Every race and clime under the sun is represented here from the "Scion Britian" to the unwholesome descendants of Confucious. Motly and varied as the population is, every one tends to his own business, and concedes as much to his neighbors—to all but "John Chinaman." He is considered a personal foul-ball for the varate rag muffin as well as the political aspirant who would weakly climb to the summit of his ambition over the shoulders of "him of the almond eye and sacred cue." As an outgrowth of their extremely popular [illegible] sentiment the friendly relation between the pale-face and his Mongolian brother is in a state of statue quo—according to the Chinese version, because "Melican man he to dalmes freshee." The Chinese question is a serious one, which is growing more complicated day by day. It is no hue and cry of the street corner loafer, but the voice of the good citizen who, while he deprecates violence, looks hopefully forward to the time when the land will be ridden of these leperous scavengers, leaving the buzzards, who have the best right by nativity, the monopolist of carrion.

Although this country was originally under the dominion of Spain, comparatively few of the natives remain. Of the population of Southern California, perhaps not one-fourth are native, while in the northern part the ratio would be much less. These figures are a general average. In San Diago, Santa Barbara, and portions of San Berdinine county, and the vicinity of the Mission the native population perhaps equals and in cases exceeds the foreign, while the remaining counties of semi-tropic—and all of the northern part of the State of California would show a heavy balance on the other side. Those of pure Spanish blood acknowledge no social superiors, but they are rare, though many lay claim to the prominence who would find much difficulty in showing the papers. The Mexicans, or "greasers" varying in intelligence and appearance from a white to a savage, according to the amount of "pure Castilian," occupy the bottom round along with the "heathen Chinese," between which however there is little affinity for the Mexican won't eat dogs.

Among the natural wonders of this western land the famous Gysers, of the National Park; The "Yosemite Valley" the quaint trees of Maxipasa—better known as the "big trees of California," the "Grand Canon of the Colorado," the wonderful "petrified forests of Arizona" Puget Sound, "the Golden Gate," and the cave of San Pedro, are only "drops in the bucket." To enter into details besides giving customs and habits of the population termed Aboriginese as well as their predicessors, the mound builders; the various effects of climate; and agricultural, horticultural and viticultural pursuits, will require a vast deal of time and space. This is an immense domain teeming in endless variety.

The scientist may luxuriate to his hearts content, in her rich minerals, her flora, unequaled in fragrance and beauty, her undeveloped wealth of chemicals and general phenomena. The historian, the antiquarian will find in her crumbling abodes, ruined temples, and ancient mounds, rare, mute towers who speak of a race that has perished. The tourist the pleasure seeeker, or traveler, as he gazes on the granite battlements of her lofty mountains, seamed and scarred by the wars of elements, her massive sides rent and broken, her summit lifted into the ethereal blue, half hidden by the floating mists, causing uncertainty of vision at times making the tops bend forward as though threatening to fall, then as suddenly receding into distance; on her cannons rent into the bosom of the mountains by some titanic convulsion, down which boisterous waters roar and dash from rock to rock in their impetuous course to the sea; on her forests of oak and sombre fir; on her pasture uplands and winding rivers; on her mighty sea, weather lashed to fury by the storms or calm and tranquil as the azure realm reflected on her bosom—as he gazes on all these he cannot deny to this sunny land beneath "Italian skies" the crown of palm and olive.

In my next letter I will give a description of the powerful Azetic race—the Acomas and their ærial city builded on a barren rock six hundred feet in air, the only approach which can be guarded by fifty dusky warriors against a million men.

AUSTIN HILL.

A TIMELY CRITICISM.

Mr. A. E. Kinne, contributes the following timely and altogether too truthful criticism to a recent issue of the Renville Union, published at Bird Island, Minn.:

A carload of Illinois steers, coming two years old, and averaging 1,290 lbs. were sold on Saturday at $5.65.

MR. EDITOR: The above is clipped from the weekly issue of the National Live Stock Journal of Dec. 1st. I would like to ask the farmers of Renville County if they think such results can be produced from such stock as is now to be found in this county which are nothing short of scrubs of the lowest and most worthless grade, resulting from inbreeding for the last 20 years without any regard to improvement. Now only think of a steer less than two years old selling for over $70, even in Chicago. That sum of money will buy the best two year old colt, or come very near it, that can be found in the county, and it has got to be a pair of [illegible] good steers [illegible] year old steers that will command that price here, and very likely these two steers would be sold in Chicago, for common stock, to some Illinois feeder who would take them on to his farm and feed them for a year longer that they might pass for beef.

Some of the farmers of this section may say that such sales are rare even in Chicago. Let me say to you, they are too frequent to justify us in running in the ruts we are now in, unless we wish to rot in just that ditch, and our in-bred scrub treading us down deeper.

I remember of seeing a notice of a carload of calves less than eleven months old being sold in Chicago that weighed a little over 600 pounds apiece and brought the owner something over $88 apiece. Now brother farmer how are such results obtained. It is just through judicious care in breeding and we can accomplish nearly as great results if we will set about it, as well as it can be done in Illinois, but mind you, it can't be done by in-breeding to scrub stock, and I think if we will try, it will not be long before this complaining about rebates on wheat and the difference in price between one place and another will be stopped. Let us commence.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

Farmers, have you selected your seed wheat for next spring's seeding, and if so, is it the best in variety and quality that can be had? There is no doubt but that the decreased yield of wheat is many times due to poor seed. There is something in pedigree in seeds as well as in stock. Wheat that yielded last year thirty bushels to the acre is much more valuable for seed than that which only gave 10 or 12; and the farmer should certainly be willing to pay a much higher price for the wheat that had for a number of years given a large yield. The most successful farmers are very careful about their seed, growing it on their cleanest, richest land, cutting out weeds, pulling out other varieties that by chance are mixed with it, and cleaning and screening very carefully. They somehow make wheat growing profitable. Wheat is the staple crop of this State. Two-fifths of the farm can be sown to wheat each year, and its fertility maintained, and by a careful and judicious selection of seed the profits of wheat growing can be greatly increased over what they now are.

HOLSTEIN CALVES.

A correspondent of the Western Rural has been reading what some of the Holstein people say about making weight rapidly in Holstein-Friesian calves, and he wishes to know if it is true that a calf of this breed can be made to mature early! The Rural says that the Holstein-Friesian calf, under the ordinary care that is given, grows moderately well, as well as would be expected, and produces results perfectly satisfactory. The ordinary care involves the taking of the calf from the mother as soon as possible. Of course the Holstein is bred and kept for milk, and the calf, therefore, is not allowed to suck very long. But if the Holstein calf is permitted, or should be permitted to run with the cow right along, it would make great and almost marvelous growth. A little thought will show why this is or would be true. It would not be stinted, and a calf that has plenty of the mother's milk will grow like a weed. There is, however, no object in causing the Holstein calf thus to grow. Holsteins are not for beef, and, as many times said by us, their breeders and friends can do the breed no greater injury than by attempting to force them in that direction. We firmly believe with Dr. W. A. Pratt, the noted importer and breeder of Elgin, Ill., that the Holstein is just what she ought to be, and good enough as she is. He thinks that beef points in the breed should never be thought of, except as they may at present be developed. The Holstein will pay for herself over and over as a rule, at the pail, and after that she is of excellent size for the block.

But what is especially wanted with her is to give milk. Hence the milk cannot be wasted on the calf. Nor does the calf need it, for it grows under the ordinary treatment into a fine milking animal, and there again fulfills the mission of its breed.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents, or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [illegible]

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF JEWELRY

For 30 Days Only!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A

Holiday Stock.

Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember thut it will last but 30 days

Main Street,
Opposite Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

C. H SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out a Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECND AND ROBERT STS.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

AL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.

JOHN KNUPPE,

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON . . . MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, . . CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE:

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

[illegible]eady for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double [illegible]addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquer and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. F. SAWYER, Cashier.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 7, 1886. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 37

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
[illegible] inch	.50	$1.00	$1.15	$1.50	$3.00	[illegible]	$6.00
1 inch	.75	1.25	[illegible]	2.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.00
2 inches	1.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.00
3 inches	1.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.00
4 inches	2.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.00	[illegible]	25.00
5 inches	3.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.50	[illegible]	30.00
[illegible] column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] column	6.00	7.50	10.00	12.00	20.00	[illegible]	50.00
[illegible] column	[illegible]	12.50	15.00	18.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

An Illinoisian Tells His Experience With [illegible] the Breed.

Farmers' Advocate.

Amos Edmonds, of Disco, Ill., in writing to the Western Agriculturist about Holstein-Friesian cattle, says:

Seven years ago I began to make inquiries as to the management and profit in dairy farming.

I was ignorant as to the details of the business, as my father and grandfather before me had made a specialty of raising and selling grain.

I desired to make a change, and was of the opinion I could keep a large herd of cows, raise their calves, and manufacture enough butter and cheese to pay all current expenses. Thus the calves would be clear profit.

To accomplish this it would be necessary to produce deep-milking cows. The success of the whole business seemed to hinge on this point, and I began to investigate as to the merits of the best breeds of cattle for milk, butter, cheese and beef. I had read about Holstein cattle but I never saw one. I read of whole herds averaging 12,000 to 14,000 lbs. milk a year, and that 25 lbs. of milk will make a pound of butter and 10 lbs. of the milk would produce a pound of full cream cheese.

I was interested to such an extent that I took the train and visited several dairy regions where Holstein cattle had been introduced. I made it an object to call principally on practical dairymen, as I had everything to learn.

The Holstein cows were good ones, but only a few would produce 14,000 lbs. of milk in one year unless highly pampered, but I was convinced that it would not be a difficult matter for a dairyman to raise a set of grade Holstein cows, by using the best-bred full-blood bulls, that would produce with good care and feed at least 7,000 lbs. of milk in a year. This milk would make 750 lbs. of cheese or 300 lbs. of butter.

I continued to reason, figure and estimate with about the following results: That a young calf should have an average 10 lbs. new and 5 lbs. skim milk per day for two months, after which the calf would do well on sweet skim milk and ground oats. This would leave 6,540 lbs. of milk, equal to 260 lbs. of butter from each cow. This butter would bring at 20c per pound the little sum of $52 [illegible]

I was pleased with the prospect, as my neighbors were keeping cows just for the calves, but I was figuring on a good calf and $52 in cash every year from each cow.

I so purchased a carload of Holsteins, shipped them to my farm, and oh my! what did my neighbors say about them? Well, some of them informed me that they never did admire [illegible]

[illegible]

with high grade Short-horns were just as large, and sold for the same price to the shippers. The butchers in this vicinity claim that they never slaughtered grade stock of any breed that gave any better satisfaction than a few grade Holsteins I sold them.

Such in brief is my experience with Holstein-Friesian cattle.

They combine so many good qualities and are adapted to such a wide range that the demand for them is continually increasing.

Pacific Coast—Scenic and Historical.

Nature seldom repeats herself. In all her wild vagaries, on mountain, plain or sea, she presents the inner diversity of outline and expression that is to be seen in the highest type of creation—man. The scenery which springs forth, with such marvelous variety at her touch—now grand, now ruggedly sublime, now full of grace and beauty, now calm as the emerald earth on which we tread, never palming, never ending the music of her gurgling rills, the Druidical solemnity of her forests, the reverberation of her mountain chasms, the wild fury of her tempest-tossed waters—all these manifestations of power and munificence seem to link more closely man with his Creator and teach him to look with love and reverence from nature up to nature's God.

Perhaps no place in America can be found such diversity in nature, in climate, in tradition, as the country west of the Rocky Mountains. This territory, with the exception of Oregon, was acquired from Mexico, by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, in 1848, for the sum of $15,000,000. Like the magic seed of the Indian juggler, which grew, blossomed, and bore fruit before the eyes of the spectator, the new Eldorado, inhabited in isolated places by bands of holy padres, grew to a flourishing and populous State. The early history of this region is one long chain, interwoven with mystic links of Spanish chivalry and Indian oppression. If the crumbling walls of depopulated villages could speak, they would tell heart-rending tales of the conquerer's perfidy and native resentment. From the rainbow glories of Yosemite falls to the glittering, snow-crested Po-po-catepetl, which looks down upon the ancient walls of the Montezumas, we are constantly confronted with the ruined works of a down-trodden and almost extinguished race. In the deep fastnesses of the wilderness, on the rocky heights of the barren mountains, the remnants of the once powerful Aztecs and Toltecs have reached a point inaccessible by their relentless pursuers, where they are slowly toiling their lives away. The mission Indians, wards of these pious [illegible] Franciscan fathers [illegible] driven from their homes by the march of civilization. [illegible]

[illegible] sentiment the friendly relation between the pale face and his Mongolian brother is in a state of statu quo—according to the Chinese version, because "Melican man he too dalmee freshee." The Chinese question is a serious one, which is growing more complicated day by day. It is no hue and cry of the street corner loafer, but the voice of the good citizen who, while he deprecates violence, looks hopefully forward to the time when the land will be ridden of these leperous scavengers, leaving the buzzards, who have the best right by antiquity, the monopolist of carrion.

Although this country was originally under the dominion of Spain, comparatively few of the natives remain. Of the population of Southern California perhaps not one-fourth are native, while in the northern part the ratio would be much less. These figures are a general average. In San Diego, Santa Barbara and portions of San Berdinino county, and the vicinity of the Mission, the native population perhaps equals, and in cases exceeds the foreign, while the remaining counties of semi-tropic—and all of the northern part of the State of California would show a heavy balance on the other side. Those of pure Spanish blood acknowledge no social superiors, but they are rare, though many lay claim to the prominence who would find much difficulty in showing the papers. The Mexicans, or greasers, varying in intelligence and appearance from a white to a savage, according to the amount of pure Castilian, occupy the bottom round, along with the heathen Chinese, between which, however, there is little amity, for the Mexican won't eat dog.

Among the natural wonders of this western land the famous Gysers, of the National Park; The Yosemite Valley, the quaint trees of Maripasa—better known as the big trees of California; the Grand Canon of the Colorado, the wonderful petrified forests of Arizona, Puget Sound, the Golden Gate, and the cave of San Pedro, are only drops in the bucket. To enter into details besides giving customs and habits of the population termed Aborigines as well as their predicessors, the mound-builders, the various effects of climate, and agricultural, horticultural and viticultural pursuits will require a vast deal of time and space. This is an immense domain teeming in endless variety.

The scientist may luxuriate to his heart's content in her iron, minerals, her flora, unequaled in fragrance and beauty, her undeveloped wealth of chemicals and general phenomena. The historian, the antiquarian will find in her crumbling abodes, ruined temples, and ancient mounds, rare, mute towers who speak of a race that has perished. The tourist, the pleasure seeker or traveler, as he gazes on the granite battlement of her lofty mountains, seamed and scarred by the war of elements, her massive sides rent and broken, her summits lifted into the ethereal blue, half hidden by the fleecy mists [illegible]

A LIVELY CRITIC.

[illegible]

[illegible] year old steers that will command that price here, and very likely these two steers would be sold in Chicago for common stock to some Illinois feeder who would take them on to his farm and feed them for a year longer, that they might pass for beef.

Some of the farmers of this section may say that such sales are rare even in Chicago. Let me say to you, they are too frequent to justify us in running in the ruts we are now in, unless we wish to rot in just that ditch, and our in-bred scrub treading us down deeper.

I remember of seeing a notice of a carload of calves less than eleven months old being sold in Chicago that weighed a little over 600 pounds apiece, and brought the owner something over $38 apiece. Now brother farmer, how are such results obtained? It is just through judicious care in breeding, and we can accomplish nearly as great results if we will set about it, as well as it can be done in Illinois, but mind you, it can't be done by in-breeding to scrub stock, and I think if we will try, it will not be long before this complaining about rates on wheat, and the difference in price between one place and another will be stopped. Let us commence.

FARM NOTES.

Farmers' Tribune.

Farmers, have you selected your seed wheat for next spring's seeding, and if so, is it the best in variety and quality that can be had? There is no doubt but that the decreased yield of wheat is many times due to poor seed. There is something in pedigree in seeds as well as in stock. Wheat that yielded last year thirty bushels to the acre is much more valuable for seed than that which only gave 10 or 12, and the farmer should certainly be willing to pay a much higher price for the wheat that had for a number of years given a large yield. The most successful farmers are very careful about their seed, growing it on their cleanest, richest land, cutting out weeds, pulling out other varieties that by chance are mixed with it, and cleaning and screening very carefully. They somehow make wheat growing profitable. Wheat is the staple crop of this State. Two-fifths of the farm can be sown to wheat each year, and its fertility maintained, and by a careful and judicious selection of seed the profits of wheat growing can be greatly increased over what they now are.

HOLSTEIN CALVES.

A correspondent of the Western Rural has been reading what some of the Holstein people say about making weight rapidly in Holstein-Friesian calves, and he wishes to know if it is true that a calf of this breed can be made to mature early. The Rural says that the Holstein-Friesian calf, under the ordinary care that is given, grows moderately well, as well as would be expected, and produces results perfectly satisfactory. The ordinary care involves the taking of the calf from the mother as soon as possible. Of course the Holstein is bred and kept for milk, and the calf, therefore, is not allowed to suck very long. But if the Holstein calf is permitted, or should be permitted to run with the cow right along, it would make a great and almost marvelous growth. A little thought will show why this is, or would be true. It would not be stinted, and a calf that has plenty of the mother's milk will grow like a weed. [illegible]

STOP.

[illegible]

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF JEWELRY

For 30 Days Only!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A

Holiday Stock.

Many goods AT AND BELOW COST. This is a rare chance for Bargains. Remember that it will last but 30 days.

[illegible] Main Street,
Opposite Merchants Nat'l Bank.

C. H. SAAKE.

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

Selling Out a Cost!

Selling Out at Cost!

D. Buchanan,

ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN SECND AND ROBERT STS.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

AL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

[illegible] LAND OFFICE
OVER MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE

Physician and Surgeon.
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.

[illegible]eady for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double [illegible]addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING Done to ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in [illegible]. F. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he has advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices [illegible]

FRANK T. HASELTINE, [illegible] Crookston, Minn.

FIRST

National Bank

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID UP CAPITAL [illegible]

[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY 7.

'ROUND HOME.

Ed. Schreader has returned from Rochester.

The Grand Forks Herald issued a handsome annual this year.

Barnesville has a new paper, the Chronicle. It is a neat little local paper.

Several of the railroad boys have a bit of a lay-off as a New Year's present.

Horrie Jennings entertained a number of his friends at progressive euchre on Monday evening.

Judge Kelso is enjoying city life awhile. He will return home soon accompanied by his son.

H. L. Melgaard spent the holidays in Fargo, and reports having had a splendid time.

Remember the play of "Felix Poutre" on Tuesday night, Jan. 12th to be given at the opera house.

Rev. John Haugen, of Fargo, will preach in the Norwegian Lutheran church at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday next.

The County Board met on Tuesday and are now in session, wrestling with great questions respecting the county weal.

The parties to the blackmailing suit except Chris. Greenhalgh, have been held to the U. S. court in the sum of $500.

Herb received an elegant gold sign from E. B. Newmarch, of Minneapolis. It is a beauty and Herb naturally prizes it very highly.

The St. Hilaire Spectator reports that Charlie Rapp was married about the holidays. Here's Ho, Charlie, and a long and happy life.

Pete Nolan talks of going to Winona soon and may not come back on the line again. He is one of the genial good boys with whom we should dislike to part.

P. J. Lachapelle gave bonds to appear at the next term of court at Winona, but at last accounts Kundert had failed to do so and was to be taken to St. Paul to sojourn until court time.

Ruedy & Meiser intend to put up a large quantity of ice this winter, and to facilitate matters, they have secured, through Messrs. Bray & O'Brien an ice machine which will be put to work this week.

Herb Mason says that his holiday trade was the best he has had for years and thinks his big ad. in THE JOURNAL is too blame for some of it. A liberal advertiser will always receive a liberal trade.

The G. A. R. Post was the recipient of a handsome G. A. R. badge, painted on a large board, presented by Wm. Kistenmacher as a New Year's gift. It is a beauty and highly cherished by the boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Anglim and children returned from a holiday visit to her parents at LaCrosse, yesterday. Mr. A reports good sleighing below and prospects for the success of the St. Paul ice palace to be good.

Roadmaster Burnett gave Frank Zarracher a handsome watch seal as a New Year's gift. The seal represents the G. A. R. badge and the badge of the corps to which Capt. Zarracher belonged during the war.

On reference to Fontaine & Anglim's big ad. elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that those gentlemen are having their annual clearing out sale. This affords an opportunity to secure great bargains that is unexcelled.

W. C. Kelso leaves soon for his old home at Bellevue Iowa. The many friends he has made here while employed with the Merchants National Bank will regret to see him depart and will unite with us in the wish that he may return soon.

C. J. Kops, of this city had a narrow escape at Devil's Lake last week. He had sold a piano at the saloon where McWeeny was shot and was playing on it when Oswald entered. Oswald raised his revolver and fired at Kops, barely missing him, affording Kops an opportunity to see how it seems to be under fire.

Those of our city, who watched the dying gasps of the old and the birth of the new year, welcomed it like unto the Declaration of Independence, which was received by our forefathers, by the ringing of bells and the firing of gun and a general rejoicing; thus it is that another year is welcomed by our people to be hoped that it may bring to all, the happy expectatitions, and the realities that is hoped to be realized in the bright future. The old year just passed has been one of unparalled prosperity, and that prosperity may continue to be showered upon us through the new year as bountifully as the one passed.

We have received of late many requests for sample copies, and some orders for THE JOURNAL to be sent regularly. Some of these orders have been accompanied by the subscription price and to those we send THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home. Our arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home are such that we cannot send it to any address without the cash in advance. We make this statement so that no one need be disappointed if they fail to get it. Remember, that $1.50 sent with the order secures the two papers to any address in Polk County and $1.65 to any address outside of Polk County.

The cornet band ball at the opera House on the 31st was a success in every particular, netting over $100 and lots of fun. The boys know how to get up a good time.

The new year thus far has been a very well-behaved individual. No rearing and pitching blizzards to disturd the atmosphere. If we only had a little more snow the roads would be far better.

There will be an entertainment on the 15th, consisting of vocal and instrumental music for the benefit of the free reading room. Conducted by the Womans' Christian Temperance Union. It is to be hoped that a good attendance will be had.

Miss Emma Hickens, of Leavenworth Kansas, is in the city visiting the family of her brother-in-law, Thos. Youngs. Miss H. is a typo of long experience, having been with the Levenworth Times for over two years.

The stove pipe of I. U. Jenning's residence last Wednesday night, was noticed by passers by, to be burning out, throwing sparks and flames upon the roof and those adjoining, but being noticed timely and being closely looked after, it was put out without any damage being done by the fire fiend.

Mr. Jacob Scott, one of the old settlers, was married on New Year's day to Miss Kitty McPherson, daughter of Wm. McPherson. Mr. Scott and his lovely bride will spend the honeymoon with friends in the southern part of the State, returning to the farm in time for the duties incident to farm life in the spring. THE JOURNAL wishes them a happy and prosperous New Year and lots of 'em.

In attempting to "ring out the old and ring in the new" year the "wringer" sliped a cog by ringing a regular fire alarm. This brought many of our staid citizens, who had sought repose, up a standin' and caused some expressions not down in the regulation almanac and for a minute, could they have gotten hold of him, the luckless wight would have had the riot act read to him in a manner more marked for its emphasis than beauty of diction or grammatical construction. It is all right to make a demonstration on such occasions but the council should strictly prohibit the ringing of a fire alarm except in cases of fire.

G. Marlatte, manager of the Farmers' Elevator at Carman, informs THE JOURNAL, that a large addition will be built on the north end of that elevator next spring and that they will be prepared to buy oats and barley as well as wheat. The present elevator will be raised three feet higher and a solid foundation put underneath, and the platform and awning continued along the new addition which will give room for three hoppers for receiving grain. Mr. Marlette says that he has taken in a large quantity of wheat this fall and intends to have a greater quantity next. His facilities for handling will be unexcelled when the contemplate improvements are completed.

New Years Day was observed in right royal style in the city. Almost every male citizen was on the war path "from early dawn to dewey eve" or thereabouts. Handsome rigs dashed gaily about hither and yon, while ever and anon you'd meet the "awkward squad" marching as straight and steadily as they could and singing, "We won't go home till morning" (or therebouts) and "The Gal I left behind me" and a string of songs that Palmer has the list of—though nobody accuses G. H. of lifting his melodious voice by way of song—(we'd sooner expect to hear him crow,) however. Some made the rounds in elegant equipages. Notable among which was that of K. D. Chase and Fred Durand; consisting of an ancient looking pung, to which was hitched a venerable old horse led by Philip's little mule. This rig caused no little comment but we don't know why it should,—it was the most appropriate one we observed—most in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. The cards these gentlemen used were less than six feet long by two wide, printed with the pointed end of a fence rail, dipped in tar and we have heard it said that the hat that the gallant Fred wore on that joyous occasion was in the height of fashion—"in our Grandfather's Days!" All they needed was the starspangled banner, a liberty pole and a fife and drum to make them a full-fledged militia company of ye revolutionary times. As the refreshments served consisted of solids principally the boys made "the grand rounds" in good shape returning with clear heads, but altogether too full for utterance, to be followed by no headaches, no regrets and no need to swear off on the 2d. The business houses were almost all closed and all gave themselves up to the enjoyments of the season.

Devils Lake has had a shooting scrape, by which Pat McQueeny, one of the slayers of the Ward brothers was killed by Billy Oswald in a saloon on New Years night. Oswald is a nephew of J. C. Oswald, of Minneapolis. McQueeny was recently married to Miss McGillicuddy, who was for some time a laundress in this city, going from here to Grand Forks where she became acquainted with him while he was waiting trial for the murder of the Ward brothers. W. W. Erwin of St. Paul has been employed to defend Oswald who will make a stubborn fight for life, but if there is any justice to be had in Dakota he should see the inside of a prison for the balance of his natural life. The murder was the result of a saloon row—McQueeny knocked Oswald down for using insulting words and Oswald rolled over on his left side and fired several shots as he lay upon the floor, killing McQueeny almost instantly.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

The wheat market is dull and tending to lower prices, and they may be looked for. The Chicago elevators have in store 15,000,000 bushels, some of it having been held for three years past and the elevator charges on it now amount to 72 cents per bushel, and this is all held by the bulls. Should they conclude to unload it would cause a panic in the market that would not soon be overcome and would probably hold prices down during the entire season.

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard	70 cents.
No. 1 Northern	68 "
No. 2 "	61 "

FLOUR—$1.85, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.

BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$6 per ton.

BARLEY—50 cents.

OATS—25@30 cents.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.

BUTTER—25 cents per lb.

LARD—12½ " "

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.

CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.

WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

We can imagine that Artemas Ward would have said of Tank Kee: "He is an amoosin little cuss!" He is a gentleman of great culture and knows how to amuse as well as to instruct his audience. His lectures were very entertaining and highly enjoyed by all who listened to them.

Another chap, anxious for fame, is about to tackle our "Judge" on rollers next Saturday evening. It is said that he is a host "on wheels," that he has got away with everyone so far who has had the temerity to try conclusions with him, but he has need to be a good one if he downs Carruth. We are savin' up all our New Years pennies to enable us to get into the Favorite rink on Saturday evening to see the phun.

We point with pleasure to two interesting communications from two representative farmers of Polk County, this week and wish to commend the idea heartily to others. Many object to seeing their names in print and for that reason do not write at all but it is not necessary that the real name should appear in print; all we insist on is to know who the writer is and he can attach any name he chooses to his article. Very much good could be accomplished if farmers would occasionally present their views on various topics and we should be glad to give a reasonable amount of space for this purpose. To those whose articles appear this week we say—"thanks, come again!" And extend the invitation to others who may feel so inclined.

CROOKSTON, Jan. 5th, 1886.

ED. JOURNAL: In your market reports of last week I note the opinions of the buyers of Crookston to the effect that wheat is bound to keep down. Now what's the matter? Have the mill boys got the blues or what? Don't the wheat come in fast enough so you have got to put up a bluff on the farmers to induce a free delivery? I think that THE JOURNAL a few weeks since suggested a far better plan, when it advised the mills to "bid up a little!" "We can't pay more for wheat on the present price of flour than we are paying now," did you say? How is it then that I can haul my wheat to Fertile, a day's travel, pay good wages for my man and team, pay for grinding and get $1.02 per bushel out of my wheat, sold in flour? That is what one of my nearest neighbors did do or else the figures he shows are false. I am so well satisfied that he is right that I am going to try the experiment myself the next grist I take to the mill. But to confine myself to the question in point I am curious to know what new complications have arisen to change the opinions of those gentlemen, (for there is a radical change.) My Prairie Farmer, reported a decrease of a number of thousand bushels of wheat during the past week and places the amount of the "visible" at 55,000,000. Three weeks ago the wheat in sight was reported to be only 60,000,000, an amount which the Farmer said it would take this country about eight months to consume, without estimating anything for export or for seed. We know that there has not been any very great amount added to the increase from this country in some time and all of the reports I am able to get go to show a steady decline in the visible supply that the speculators make such a handle of. The only reasoning that would make your theory hold water is the presumption that there is yet back an amount equal to the wheat in sight and I think the experience of every farmer here shows that there is not. They know that our wheat does not hold out even the farmers' own estimates, which are far less in every case than the speculators'. It does not even hold out machine measure in a majority of cases, all of which shows conclusively that the amount of wheat yet in the hands of farmers is very much of an unknown quantity, with the probabilities showing that it is by no manner of means the large quantity that wheat buyers would have us, who have any left, to believe. Three weeks ago I was not as sanguine as I am now that wheat would go up. Then the visible supply was growing, many mills were idle and the markets presented a decidedly bearish appearance. To-day every wheel in Minneapolis is turning and we hear of no idle mills anywhere, the visible supply is decreasing encouragingly and I for one can see more reason why wheat should go up than why it should not. It is true that England is not buying as much at present as she requires but this is only for the reason that she thinks it will soon go lower, and this fact will only make the rise more rapid and firm when it does come as come it must at an early day. I can see no reason why our local buyers should, all of a sudden advise everybody to sell unless it be for the one with which I started out, i. e., to call in wheat to the mills more rapidly. I for one don't bite. I have a little wheat, am able to keep it and intend to keep it yet awhile longer, and my advice to my brother farmers is to do the same thing as I do. Take a good agricultural paper, (I take and read four) and some paper of general news, study up the markets for yourselves and thus you will be enabled to know as much about your own business as wheat-buyers do. I don't know how to write worth a cent but I can read and reflect equal to anybody and to me the signs of the times all point to better prices for our wheat.

Yours, etc. VIKING.

Strange But True.

A well that was being dug Dec. 30th on the farm of M. Nels Benson, in the town of Kertson, developed in a short space of time and at the depth of only 37 feet a very startling and extraordinary volcanic actions. The particulars of which we give as vouched for by Mr. Benson and several neighbors, who were in the city last Monday. Mr. Benson and neighbors who had been helping him dig the well had just quit work for the day and gone into the house for supper, when a terrific explosion sounding like the roar of artillery and a jar that shook the house, causing, consternation among the household, the men going outside to ascertain the cause, were overwhelmed with the sight that met their gaze, the well that they had so shortly before quit work on, was a Vesuvius of no small magnitude; throwing stones, dirt and water into the air, which they watched for several moments with mute astonishment, the force gradually subsiding as the well was fast filling with water until the great phenominal force had ceased, the well being full and running over, has continued to run ever since. Mr. Benson has been obliged to make a ditch to carry the water away, but says he would not take $1000 for his well, as he thinks it is of that much value to his fine farm.

Faith By Works.

With the compliments of the season, Capt. H. W. Donaldson, of Kittson, Co., sends THE JOURNAL a renewal of subscription, expressing his faith in THE JOURNAL in a few neatly chosen words. That is a combination of faith with works that is truly cheering to the printer. When that kind of religion becomes general the millenium is not far away.

Woodside Warbles.

All is quiet in Woodside now. News are scarce since the holidays. We saw the Chronicles in your last week's issue. Your correspondent has been confined to his bed for the past ten days, from the effects of his last dance; it was at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863, at the Cannon Ball. We danced with them at the cannon ball, and drank their health when the grape-shot fell. There was quite an enjoyable social dance New Year's Eve at the residence of Mr. Chas. Foster, which was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all, for the reason that Mr. and Mrs. Foster knows how to make it pleasant for those who may have the pleasure of being their guests. We was a little mistaken in our statement last week of the number of logs now ready for the mill of Goodrich & Rome's, the number is 1600 instead of 1000. The above named firm have two large engines in their saw mill and will soon be sawing No. 1 hard lumber. Our roads are now in a fine condition to recieve a much needed snow to make sleighing good. We hear nothing more of a call for an election to vote bonds for a new railroad, but we hope it will be built all the same if we do not vote.

T. J. WEST.

Tank Kee

charges the American eagle with flying across the big drink and trying to induce the heathen Chinee to make his home in Heaven, but denies him a home in the United States. Guess not. The government never invested a nick in tracts for converting heathen, whatever private individuals may have done.

The committee who had the Tank Kee lectures in charge are well satisfied with results.

The opera house will be opened from this (Thursday) morning until Saturday evening for skating purposes.

Cal Wagner, (who has not heard of "happy Cal Wagner?" will be at the opera house on Saturday evening, Jan. 16th. This is the best minstrel show that travels.

Harry Halverson was in from the Maple Lake country, and dropped in to cheer the printers heart—by a renewal of subscription.

J. E. Strder intends to go to Rice Co., soon on a business trip.

As will be seen elsewhere there are lots of entertainments booked for the near future. Mr. Filiatrault takes very great pains to present the best entertainments and deserves liberal encouragement.

WYLIE WAIFS.

Chas. Moran visited Crookston last week.

George Carroll has returned for the winter from Minto, Dakota.

John Powers spent two days in Crookston last week.

Through the efforts of Mr. Wylie, we are to have a tri-weekly mail in the future.

A. W. Thornton, our genial wheat buyer returned to his post on Thursday, after a short visit in Lake City.

The fine weather of the past few weeks, is causing wheat from long distances to be marketed.

We notice that cars are constantly on the side track here. A proof of the importance of the shipments.

Mr. Detling has completed a shed for the accommodation of the farmers, to be run in connection with his saloon.

Wm. Wylie contemplates putting in a large stock of goods. Large sums of money are paid out here and such an enterprise would pay.

John Draper has drawn some remarkable loads of wheat to this station. Yesterday he surpassed any previous records by hauling one of 136 bu. which he drew with his two horses, over some very steep hills.

VOX POPULI.

BELTRAMI ITEMS.

The Holidays are over and the New Year is commenced and we hope that each one of our citizens have made good resolutions for the year and that they will all be kept.

We hope our town will improve as much in 1886 as in '84 and '85.

The liquor liscense expired with the old year and we sincerely hope that it will never be renewed again.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Budd assisted by Miss Mary Murphy gave a card party New Year's Eve, the guests from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Murphy, of Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham, and Miss Minnie Murphy of Hortonville and a most pleasant time was had.

Mr Ole Freburgh and Will Saxman spent New Year's in Ada.

Miss Pet Reis spent New Year's in Crookston.

Jule Churchill and Ed Reis went to the Thirteen Towns a deer hunting and lo! and behold they returned—with two jack rabbits!

Dr. Fisk of Ada, was in town Saturday, attending to all business in his line.

Go to Mr. Thompson for a good picture. He makes cabinets a speciality.

It is funny that a little mouse can frighten young ladies so much that they cannot have their pictures taken.

Go to Professor H. Jackson, for crayon pictures.

The noted horse jockey has another trade in view, and is quite elated.

CHINEE.

Notice to Farmers.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of farmers of Northwestern Minnesota is called at the city of Moorhead, on January 14th and 15th, at Erickson's Hall. The subjects for discussion will be: "Railroad and Warehouse Commission," "Past and Future Legislation," "Stock Raising" and "Dairy Interests." All farmers' societies and organizations and individual farmers interested in the above subjects are earnestly invited to attend.

A. M. BURDICK,
F. J. SCHRIEBER, } Committee.
OLE FARSDALE,

By order of Clay County Farmers' Alliance.

A. M. BURDICK, Chairman.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Croookston, Minn. [37 tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,304,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,609,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phenix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOLCKEL.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

MARRIED.

GLENN—SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 30th, 1885, by Rev. J. C. Gull, Ph. D., at the residence of Mrs. Statira Smith, Mr. A. A. Glenn to Miss Mary Smith.

NEW YORK STORE.

ON DECK WITH

December Bargains.

In our Dress Goods we have made some Big Reductions.

Dress Silks in all the new and leading shades et } REDUCED PRICES.

Flannels and Tricots, } REDUCED. Red Twilled Flannels, Blue " ", Grey " " } REDUCED.

In order to make more room at once, we have marked

All our Cloakings from 10 to 30 per cent. below regular price.

We still have a full line, and will make it interesting to cash buyers,

A few Cloaks at 6.00,
Former price $7.50 in Large Sizes.

Minneapolis Blankets } at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $9.00, $10.00, $13.00 and $20.00
An all wool 5½ pound red blanket reduced from $5 to $3.50.

Full line of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes.

We guarantee the Lowest Prices against any and all competitors.

ONE PRICE. TERMS CASH.

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1.65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 3 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist 1st, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM' BU NHAM, Sec.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

HE AMERICAN BREEDNRS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

RACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize issues, beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1884. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 20 cents, $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALNUTINE BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE. CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. B. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY 7

ROUND HOME.

Ed. Schroeder has returned from Rochester.

The Grand Forks Herald issued a handsome annual this year.

Barnesville has a new paper, the Chronicle. It is a neat little local paper.

Several of the railroad boys have a bit of a lay-off as a New Year's present.

Horrie Jennings entertained a number of his friends at progressive euchre on Monday evening.

Judge Kelso is enjoying city life awhile. He will return home soon accompanied by his son.

H. L. Melgaard spent the holidays in Fargo, and reports having had a splendid time.

Remember the play of "Felix Poutre" on Tuesday night, Jan. 12th to be given at the opera house.

Rev. John Haugen, of Fargo, will preach in the Norwegian Lutheran church at 7:30 p. m. on Sunday next.

The County Board met on Tuesday and are now in session, wrestling with great questions respecting the county weal.

The parties to the blackmailing suit except Chris. Greenhalgh, have been held to the U. S. court in the sum of $500.

Herb received an elegant gold sign from E. B. Newmarsh, of Minneapolis. It is a beauty and Herb naturally prizes it very highly.

The St. Hilaire Spectator reports that Charlie Rapp was married about the holidays. Here's Ho, Charlie, and a long and happy life.

Pete Nolan talks of going to Winona soon and may not come back on the line again. He is one of the genial good boys with whom we should dislike to part.

P. J. Lachapelle gave bonds to appear at the next term of court at Winona, but at last accounts Kunderl had failed to do so and was to be taken to St. Paul to sojourn until court time.

Ruedy & Meiser intend to put up a large quantity of ice this winter, and to facilitate matters, they have secured through Messrs. Bray & O'Brien an ice machine which will be put to work this week.

Herb Mason says that his holiday trade was the best he has had for years and thinks his big ad. in THE JOURNAL is to blame for some of it. A liberal advertiser will always receive a liberal trade.

The G. A. R. Post was the recipient of a handsome G. A. R. badge painted on a large board, presented by Wm. Kistenmacher as a New Year's gift. It is a beauty and highly cherished by the boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Anglin and children returned from a holiday visit to the parents at La Crosse yesterday. Mr. A. reports good sleighing below and prospects for the success of the St. Paul ice palace to be good.

Roadmaster Burnett gave Frank Zarracher a handsome watch seal as a New Year's gift. The seal represents the G. A. R. badge and the badge of the corps to which Capt. Zarracher belonged during the war.

On reference to Fontaine & Anglin's big ad. elsewhere in this issue, it will be seen that those gentlemen are having their annual clearing out sale. This affords an opportunity to secure great bargains that is unexcelled.

W. O. Kelso leaves soon for his old home at Bellevue, Iowa. The many friends he has made here while employed with the Merchants National Bank will regret to see him depart and will unite with us in the wish that he may return soon.

C. J. Kops, of this city, had a narrow escape at Devils Lake last week. [illegible] saloon [illegible] revolver and fired at Kops barely missing him, affording Kops an opportunity to see how it seems to be under fire.

Those of our city who watched the dying gasps of the old and the birth of the new year, welcomed it like unto the Declaration of Independence which was received by our forefathers, by the ringing of bells and the firing of guns and a general rejoicing, thus it is that another year is welcomed by our people. It is to be hoped that it may bring to all the happy expectations and the reality that is hoped to be realized in the bright future. The old year just passed has been one of unparalleled prosperity and that prosperity may continue to be showered upon us through the new year as bountifully as the one passed.

We have received of late many requests for sample copies, and some orders for THE JOURNAL to be sent regularly. [illegible]

The cornet band ball at the opera house on the 31st was a success in every particular, netting over $100 and lots of fun. The boys know how to get up a good time.

The new year thus far has been a very well behaved individual. No roaring and pitching blizzards to disturb the atmosphere. If we only had a little more snow the roads would be far better.

There will be an entertainment on the 15th, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, for the benefit of the free reading room. Conducted by the Womans' Christian Temperance Union. It is to be hoped that a good attendance will be had.

Miss Emma Hickens, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is in the city visiting the family of her brother-in-law, Thos. Youngs. Miss H. is a typo. of long experience, having been with the Leavenworth Times for over two years.

The stove pipe of I. U. Jenning's residence last Wednesday night, was noticed by passers by to be burning out, throwing sparks and flames upon the roof and those adjoining, but being noticed timely and being closely looked after, it was put out without any damage being done by the fire fiend.

Mr. Jacob Scott, one of the old settlers, was married on New Year's day to Miss Kitty McPherson, daughter of Wm. McPherson. Mr. Scott and his lovely bride will spend the honeymoon with friends in the southern part of the State, returning to the farm in time for the duties incident to farm life in the spring. THE JOURNAL wishes them a happy and prosperous New Year and lots of 'em.

In attempting to "ring out the old and ring in the new" year the "wringer" slipped a cog by ringing a regular fire alarm. This brought many of our staid citizens, who had sought repose, up a standin' and caused some expressions not down in the regulation almanac and for a minute, could they have gotten hold of him, the luckless wight would have had the riot act read to him in a manner more marked for its emphasis than beauty of diction or grammatical construction. It is all right to make a demonstration on such occasions but the council should strictly prohibit the ringing of a fire alarm except in cases of fire.

G. Marlatte, manager of the Farmers Elevator at Carman, informs THE JOURNAL that a large addition will be built on the north end of that elevator next spring and that they will be prepared to buy oats and barley as well as wheat. The present elevator will be raised three feet higher and a solid foundation put underneath, and the platform and awning continued along the new addition which will give room for three hoppers for receiving grain. Mr. Marlatte says that he has taken in a large quantity of wheat this fall and intends to have a greater quantity next. His facilities for handling will be unexcelled when the contemplated improvements are completed.

New Years Day was observed in right royal style in the city. Almost every male citizen was on the war path from early dawn to dewey eve—or thereabouts. Handsome rigs dashed gaily about hither and yon, while ever and anon you'd meet the awkward squad marching as straight and steadily as they could and singing "We won't go home till morning" (or thereabouts) and "The Girl I left behind me" and a string of songs that Palmer has the list of—though nobody accuses G. H. of lifting his melodious voice by way of song—(we'd sooner expect to hear him crow) however. Some made the rounds in elegant equipages. Notable among which was that of K. D. Chase and Fred Durand, consisting of an ancient looking pung, to which was hitched a venerable old horse led by Philip's little mule. This rig caused no little comment but we don't know why it should—it was the most appropriate one we observed—most in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. The cards these gentlemen used were no less than six feet long by two wide, printed with the pointed end of a fence rail, slipped in tar, and we have heard it said that the hat that the gallant Fred wore on that joyous occasion was in the height of fashion—in our Grandfather's Days. All they needed was the starspangled banner, a liberty pole and a fife and drum to make them a full-fledged militia company of revolutionary times. As the refreshments served consisted of cold [illegible] principally, the boys made the grand rounds in good shape returning with clear heads [illegible] followed by no headaches, no regrets and no need to swear off on the 2d. The business houses were almost all closed and all gave themselves up to the enjoyments of the season.

Devils Lake has had a shooting scrape by which P. V. McQueeny, one of the slayers of the Ward brothers was killed by Billy O'Wald in a saloon on New Years night. O'Wald is a nephew of [illegible] O'Wald of Minneapolis. McQueeny was recently married to Miss Mc[illegible] [illegible]

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

The wheat market is dull and tending to lower prices, and they may be looked for. The Chicago elevators have in store 16,000,000 bushels, some of it having been held for three years past and the elevator charges on it now amount to 72 cents per bushel, and this is all held by the "bulls." Should they conclude to unload it would cause a panic in the market that would not soon be overcome and would probably hold prices down during the entire season.

WHEAT—

No. 1 Hard.........70 cents

No. 1 Northern.........60 "

No. 2.........61 "

FLOUR—$1.85, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.

BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$6 per ton.

BARLEY—50 cents.

OATS—25@30 cents.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

APPLES—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.

BUTTER—25 cents per lb.

LARD—12½c.

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.

CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.

WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

We can imagine that Artemas Ward would have said of Tank Kee: "He is an amoosin little cuss." He is a gentleman of great culture and knows how to amuse as well as to instruct his audience. His lectures were very entertaining and highly enjoyed by all who listened to them.

Another chap, anxious for fame, is about to tackle our "Judge" on rollers next Saturday evening. It is said that he is a host "on wheels," that he has got away with everyone so far who has had the temerity to try conclusions with him, but he has need to be a good one if he downs Carruth. We are savin' up all our New Years pennies to enable us to get into the Favorite rink on Saturday evening to see the phun.

We point with pleasure to two interesting communications from two representative farmers of Polk County, this week and wish to commend the idea heartily to others. Many object to seeing their names in print and for that reason do not write at all, but it is not necessary that the real name should appear in print, all we insist on is to know who the writer is, and he can attach any name he chooses to his article. Very much good could be accomplished if farmers would occasionally present their views on various topics and we should be glad to give a reasonable amount of space for this purpose. To those whose articles appear this week we say—thanks, come again! And extend the invitation to others who may feel so inclined.

CROOKSTON, Jan. 5th, 1886.

ED. JOURNAL:—In your market reports of last week I note the opinions of the buyers of Crookston to the effect that wheat is bound to keep down. Now what's the matter? Have the mill boys got the blues or what? Don't the wheat come in fast enough so you have got to put up a bluff on the farmers to induce a free delivery? I think that THE JOURNAL a few weeks since suggested a far better plan when it advised the mills to "bid up a little." "We can't pay more for wheat on the present price of flour than we are paying now," did you say? How is it then that I can haul my wheat to Fertile, a day's travel, pay good wages for my man and team, pay for grinding and get $1.02 per bushel out of my wheat sold in flour? That is what one of my nearest neighbors did do or else the figures he shows are false. I am so well satisfied that he is right that I am going to try the experiment myself the next grist I take to the mill. But to confine myself to the question in point I am curious to know what new complications have arisen to change the opinions of those gentlemen, (for there is a radical change.) My Prairie Farmer reported a decrease of a number of thousand bushels of wheat during the past week and places the amount of the visible at 57,000,000. Three weeks ago the wheat in sight was reported to be only 60,000,000 an amount which the Farmer said it would take this country about eight months to consume, without estimating anything for export or for seed. We know that there has not been any very great amount added to the increase from this country in some time and all of the reports I am able to get go to show a steady decline in the visible supply that the speculators make much ado [illegible]. The only reasoning that would make your theory hold water is the presumption that there is [illegible]

[illegible] ago it was the general opinion that wheat would go up. Then the visible supply was growing, many mills were idle and the market presented a decidedly bearish appearance. To-day every wheel in Minneapolis is turning and we hear of no idle mills anywhere; the visible supply is decreasing encouragingly and I, for one, can see more reason why wheat should go up than why it should not. It is true that England is not buying as much at present as she requires but this is only for the reason that she thinks it will soon go lower, and this fact will only make the rise more rapid and firm when it does come as come it must at an early day. I can see no reason why our local buyers should, all of a sudden advise everybody to sell unless it be for the one with which I started out, i. e., to call in wheat to the mills more rapidly. I for one don't bite. I have a little wheat, am able to keep it and intend to keep it yet awhile longer, and my advice to my brother farmers is to do the same thing as I do. Take a good agricultural paper. (I take and read four) and some paper of general news, study up the markets for yourselves and thus you will be enabled to know as much about your own business as wheat buyers do. I don't know how to write worth a cent but I can read and reflect equal to anybody and to me the signs of the times all point to better prices for our wheat.

Yours, etc. VIKING.

Strange but True.

A well that was being dug Dec. 30th on the farm of M. Nels Benson, in the town of Kertson, developed in a short space of time and at the depth of only 87 feet very startling and extraordinary volcanic actions. The particulars of which we give as vouched for by Mr. Benson and several neighbors, who were in the city last Monday. Mr. Benson and neighbors who had been helping him dig the well had just quit work for the day and gone into the house for supper, when a terrific explosion sounding like the roar of artillery and a jar that shook the house, causing consternation among the household, the men going outside to ascertain the cause, were overwhelmed with the sight that met their gaze, the well that they had so shortly before quit work on, was a Vesuvius of no small magnitude, throwing stones, dirt and water into the air, which they watched for several moments with mute astonishment, the force gradually subsiding as the well was fast filling with water until the great phenominal force had ceased, the well being full and running over, has continued to run over since. Mr. Benson has been obliged to make a ditch to carry the water away, but says he would not take $1000 for his well, as he thinks it is of that much value to his fine farm.

Faith By Works.

With the compliments of the season, Capt. H. W. Donaldson, of Kittson Co., sends THE JOURNAL a renewal of subscription, expressing his faith in THE JOURNAL in a few neatly chosen words. That is a combination of faith with works that is truly cheering to the printer. When that kind of religion becomes general the millenium is not far away.

Woodside Warbles.

All is quiet in Woodside now. News are scarce since the holidays. We saw the Chronicles in your last week's issue. Your correspondent has been confined to his bed for the past ten days from the effects of his last dance, it was at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863, at the Cannon Ball. We danced with them at the cannon ball and drank their health when the grape-shot fell. There was quite an enjoyable social dance New Year's Eve at the residence of Mr. Chas. Foster, which was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all, for the reason that Mr. and Mrs. Foster knows how to make it pleasant for those who may have the pleasure of being their guests. We was a little mistaken in our statement last week of the number of logs now ready for the mill of Goodrich & Rome's, the number is 1600 instead of 1000. The above named firm have two large engines in their saw mill and will soon be sawing No. 1 hard lumber. Our roads are now in a fine condition to relieve a much needed snow to make sleighing good. We hear nothing more of a call for an election to vote bonds for a new railroad, but we hope it will be built all the same if we do not vote. [illegible]

Tank Kee.

[illegible] charges the American eagle with flying across the big drink and trying to induce the heathen Chinee to make his home in Heaven but denies him a home in the United States. Guess not. The government never invested a nick in tracts for converting heathen, whatever private individuals may have done.

The committee who had the Tank Kee lecture in charge are well satisfied with results.

The opera house will be opened from this (Thursday) morning until Saturday evening for skating purposes.

Cal Wagner, (who has not heard of Happy Cal Wagner) will be at the opera house on Saturday evening, Jan. 16th. This is the best minstrel show that travels.

Harry Halvorson was in from the Maple Lake country, and dropped in [illegible] subscription.

[illegible] intends to go to Rice Co. soon on a business trip.

[illegible]

WYLIE WAIFS.

[illegible] visited Crookston [illegible]

George Carlo has returned for the winter from Minto, Dakota.

John Powers spent two days in Crookston last week.

Through the efforts of Mr. Wylie, we are to have a tri-weekly mail in the future.

A. W. Thornton, our genial wheat buyer returned to his post on Thursday, after a short visit in Lake City.

The fine weather of the past few weeks, is causing wheat from long distances to be marketed.

We notice that cars are constantly on the side track here. A proof of the importance of the shipments.

Mr. Detling has completed a shed for the accommodation of the farmers, to be run in connection with his saloon.

Wm. Wylie contemplates putting in a large stock of goods. Large sums of money are paid out here and such an enterprise would pay.

John Draper has drawn some remarkable loads of wheat to this station. Yesterday he surpassed any previous records by hauling one of 136 bu. which he drew with his two horses, over some very steep hills.

VOX POPULI.

BELTRAMI ITEMS.

The Holidays are over and the New Year is commenced and we hope that each one of our citizens have made good resolutions for the year and that they will all be kept.

We hope our town will improve as much in 1886 as in '84 and '85.

The liquor liscense expired with the old year and we sincerely hope that it will never be renewed again.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Budd assisted by Miss Mary Murphy gave a card party New Year's Eve, the guests from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Murphy, of Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. Ingrahm, and Miss Minnie Murphy of Hortonville and a most pleasant time was had.

Mr Ole Freburgh and Will Saxman spent New Year's in Ada.

Miss Pet Reis spent New Year's in Crookston.

Jule Churchill and Ed Reis went to the Thirteen Towns a deer hunting and lo! and behold they returned—with two jack rabbits!

Dr. Fisk of Ada, was in town Saturday, attending to all business in his line.

Go to Mr. Thompson for a good picture. He makes cabinets a speciality.

It is funny that a little mouse can frighten young ladies so much that they cannot have their pictures taken.

Go to Professor H. Jackson, for crayon pictures.

The noted horse jockey has another trade in view, and is quite elated.

CHINEE.

Notice to Farmers.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of farmers of Northwestern Minnesota is called at the city of Moorhead, on January 14th and 15th, at Erickson's Hall. The subjects for discussion will be, "Railroad and Warehouse Commission," "Past and Future Legislation," "Stock Raising" and "Dairy Interests." All farmers societies and organizations and individual farmers interested in the above subjects are earnestly invited to attend.

A. M. BURDICK,
F. J. SCHRIEBER, } Committee.
OLE EKSDALE,

By order of Clay County Farmers' Alliance.

A. M. BURDICK, Chairman.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Crookston, Minn. 37 tf

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,609,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phoenix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech.	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business and think that we justly claim the patronage of the public who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly. [illegible]

A GIFT [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

NEW YORK STORE.

ON DECK WITH

December Bargains.

In our Dress Goods we have made some Big Reductions.

Dress Silks in all the new and leading shades at } REDUCED PRICES.

Flannels and Tricols, } REDUCED.

Red Twilled Flannels
Blue " "
Grey " " } REDUCED.

In order to make more room at once, we have marked

All our Cloakings from 10 to 30 per cent. below regular price.

We still have a full line, and will make it interesting to cash buyers,

A few Cloaks at 6.00,
Former price $7.50 in Large Sizes.

Minneapolis Blankets } at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $9.00, $10.00, $13.00 and $20.00
An all wool 5½ pound red blanket reduced from $5 to $3.50.

☞ Full line of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes. ☜

We guarantee the Lowest Prices against any and all competitors.

ONE PRICE.......TERMS CASH.

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years, are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1.65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prizes issued beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1885. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 50 cents. $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALNUTINE BONDS NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter, in the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities, in the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effect at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye. [illegible]

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S

SECOND ANNUAL CLOSING OUT SALE

OF ALL

Winter Stock.

REMEMBER all the Big Bargains we gave last winter. We have still Bigger Bargains to give this year. Remember, first come, first served. All kinds of Winter Stock must be closed out before February 1st, consisting of Ladie , Dress Goods, Ladies' Underwear and Webb Goods, Ladies' Cloaks, Shawls, Hosiery, Flannels and Blankets.

GENTS' GOODS,

Consisting of Clothing, Overcoats, Hosiery, Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Hats and Caps, and Extraordinary Big Bargains in Children's Clothing, at which our surplus stock will undoubtedly find ready takers. A comparison of prices with those obtainable elsewhere, is invited. We will sell our goods at a figure that will save you money even if you make the investment for future wants. We are bound to sell them if Low Prices will do it.

Farm, stock and Home, commenting upon an order issued by Manager Highland, of the Millers' Association, to wheat buyers, says that it seems strange in this free country to see one man dictating terms like a king, such an order as no one, save a despot could issue and retain his power for a week. The order referred to was one commanding all wheat buyers to pay only 75 cents per bushel for No. 1 Hard and 71 for No. 1 Northern. The JOURNAL, in view of the peculiar methods of wheat buying, that have been in vogue, has before this wondered how such a system could be tolerated in a free land, among an intelligent class of people who know, or ought to know, their rights. When we have seen men absolutely forced to sell wheat at a price far below the cost of production, wheat that if sold on a free and open market, with competition, would have brought a compensating price, we have wondered if we were really living in a free country. Two years ago this fall just this very thing happened. In certain instances men, who had been offered 35 cents per bushel for their wheat, took it to a mill, paid for flouring it, and sold it as flour at a price that yielded them $1 per bushel for their wheat. But this state of things caused so great a stir that the House of Representatives to be elected that fall was elected in the interests of the farmer, and certain laws were passed calculated to improve matters. They did improve them but did not effect a radical cure, (as the kingly order in question shows) owing to the fact that the Senate, holding over, had not been elected on the issue, were more or less interested in the monopolists and managed to hamper all bills introduced and allowed to become laws so as to render them as inoperative as possible. Is it a free country where monopolies can acquire such power as to absolutely control the markets in their sole interests? It is not a free country unless the powers and privileges of all are equal under the law. Is such the case here to-day? Some men have come, invested their money in railroads, elevators and flouring mills and have made millions of dollars out of wheat and hauling of wheat. These men have made a very large percentage on their investments. Other men have come and invested their money in farms and everything needed to carry them on, have given large grants of lands to encourage building of roads, have paid large freight rates on everything the roads bring into the country for their use, and large rates for hauling their wheat and other produce out of it. While they have been doing this they have seen a monopoly arise that controls their markets to that extent that they had no free market and no profit in raising grain. These men have lost the money that has enriched the others. Had this been the natural result of the effect of the markets of the world upon the business, no one could complain; but the fortunes that were made in the wheat by all but the producer, disprove this. The one, while he was accumulating his vast gains has lived upon the fat of the land at great expense, the other, by dint of practicing the most rigid economy has barely managed to live and pay his debts. He has not laid up money. The principle that allows such a state of things is radically wrong and must be changed somehow if we intend to have the rights we are entitled to as freemen. A government that protects a man in only half of his rights is only half a government. A man who invests his money in the fertile soil of this Northwest has as much right to expect as great a percent return from his investment as the man who invests his money in mills, elevators and railroads, and the system that prevents his realizing it, and permits the others to realize double, is all wrong; and the government that allows such work is a dishwater government, framed, either by milksops, or by designing knaves, or by a combination of both. "But," says the monopolist, "you must not attempt to pass any laws to stop my injurious practices, as that would be unconstitutional! You would be interfering with my rights as a freeman! And that you cannot do under the constitution!" Why not? Are not all laws made by and with the consent of those governed, and if the practices of you monopolists defraud those who make the very laws under which you do your dirty work, cannot the same power that created the laws create others that will protect the makers? The farmers are largely in the majority in the land, and what is to hinder their rising in their just wrath and crushing out every monopoly in the land, if they will? Their very submission to this great evil in the past shows that they have no disposition to be tyranical, and those who have been stealing the profits of their toil for these years presume in a great degree upon this very fact. It would be well, however, for them not to presume too far, for if the farmers ever should become thoroughly aroused there would be an earthquake of no small proportions; there would be such a quaking of the dry bones as was never before witnessed in this country. And it would be but simple justice if the shoe should get on 'tother foot for once. It is only necessary for the farmers to organize, to act together as one man, to become a power in the land, to be both feared and respected. Little by little this is being accomplished. Granges and alliances are being formed; as soon as the whole lump is leavened then will the farmer arise to take his proper place in the land. The next Legislature should be elected upon this sole issue, and we should never loose our grip until the giant evil is crushed and such laws placed upon our statute books as shall prevent the possibilities of monopolistic growth.

Topping's Happy New Year.

Grand Forks Herald.

New Year's day bright and joyous, with merry greetings everywhere, was nowhere enjoyed with a more solid relish or happy incident than at the Richardson House. During the past year this popular hotel, under the ever courteous management of Col. W. H. Topping, has steadily gained in favor and it has come to be acknowledged as everything in attention to guests and excellence of cuisine, that one might reasonably desire. So well was his steady and constant boarders pleased with the fattening and influence at the Richardson that they determined to give Col. Topping and his lady a genuine surprise and keepsake that would last through the vicissitudes of life. In fact they were determined to convince them that it is good to be here and that Grand Forks appreciates a generous policy. Yesterday, therefore, when the dining hall was crowded, Col. Topping and his wife were requested to come in. They had but entered the door when the guests arose respectfully and C. C. Gowran, acting as officer of the day, with eloquent gesture, pointed to the walls on either side where hung pendent on each, a valuable and rare steel portrait, incasd in richly carved and elegant frame. "Behold these," said Carl. "On behalf of the boarders whom you have so well treated the past year, I bresent to you these beautiful engravings and with them the wishes of each and all that you may live long, prosper well ond die happy!" This effort was received with applause and after Col. Topping had recovered from his surprise which had overwhelemed him and almost taken away his collected thoughts, he replied that he was not a speech-maker, but that he deeply appreciated this mark of good will and would always remember the givers. The guests then discussed the choice bill of fare which was presented. A rare pleasure awaited them and the beautiful and artistically engraved menu placed before them was canvassed for a choice of delicacies. None missed the item of Polled Angus ox roast. It was a dainty dinner indeed. While waiting for the courses, a frame was passed around containing the names of the donors to the picture frames, which are as follows: F. R. Fulton and wife, E. A. Gowran and wife, C. C. Gowran, V. S. Wisner, O. F. Wisner, W. A. Gordon, C. R. Hunter, D. W. Luke and wife, W. L. Souder, J. E. Engstad, Chas U. March, J. H. Strong, J. H. Vosburg, Frank Quackenbush, J. M. Corbet, Wm. M. Rand, M. L. Rand and wife, Henry Day, J. Woods Whitman, Geo. A. Eastman, J. M. Metler, G. F. Shutt, J. P. Walker, Thos. J. Smith, John McKelvy, O. H. Sproat, L. B. Richardson and wife, L. B. Richardson Jr., and wife, Frank Ephraim, G. Dobell, B. Wells and wife, C. Cunningham, T. Byrness and C. H. Baldwin. The engravings themselves were the present of W. A. Gordon, of the Grand Fork's Natisnal Bank, who on Christmas also presented a companion pair to Wm. O'Mulchaey, cashier of the bank. They are rare pictures. One represents Lady Washington's reception Day in which there are 64 persons, with George and Lady Washington in the centre of the group It is after the original design by Huntingdon, and engraved by A. H. Ritchie. The work is published by Mr. Gordon's father and brother, S. T. Gordon & Son, New York, and is not for sale except through a single house in New York. This and its companion were specially ordered only for presentation purpose. Among the figures in this grand piece of art are many of the noted characters of the revolution. The other engraving represents Washington and his generals in a congratulatory meeting at the close of the revolution. There are 38 figures of which in the language of Headley: "Washington, standing amid his band of patriot generals, is to me the sublimest spectacle the history of the world furnishes." These gifts no one knows better how to cherish than Col. Topping, who is as patriotic, as he is courteous.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[86tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

[illegible]

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon For terms and full particulars call on or address J. O. MILNE,

[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lambertson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address C. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

P. Schmidt. D. D. Williams

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled **"LIVING TRUTHS** for Head and Heart."

A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address [illegible]

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, - - - - MINNESOTA

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,

Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEPA

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY 7.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO?

What are we going to do, sweet friends,
In the year that is to come,
To baffle that fearful fiend of death
Whose messenger is rum?
Shall we fold our hands and bid him pass,
As he has passed before,
Leaving his deadly-poisoned draught
At every unbarred door?

What are we going to do, sweet friends,
Still wait for crime and pain,
Then bind the bruises, and heal the Wound,
And soothe the woe again?
Let the fiend still torture the weary wife,
Still poison the coming child,
Still break the suffering mother's heart,
Still drive the sister wild?

Still bring to the grave the gray-haired sire,
Still martyr the brave young soul,
Till the waters of death, like a burning stream
O'er the whole great Nation roll;
And poverty take the place of wealth,
And sin and crime and shame
Drag down to the very depths of hell
The highest and proudest name?

Is this our mission on earth, sweet friends,
In the years that are to come?
If not, let us rouse and do the work
Against this spirit of rum.
There is not a soul so poor and weak
In all the goodly land,
But against this evil a word may speak,
And lift a warning hand.

And lift a warning hand, sweet friends,
With a cry for home and hearth,
Adding voice to voice, till the sound shall sweep
Like rum's death-knell, o'er the earth,
And the weak and wavering shall hear,
And the faint shall grow brave and strong,
And the true and good, and great and wise
Join hands to right this wrong.

Temperance Notes.

A Roman Catholic bishop recently said: "It is not the English laws, the land laws, or the landlords' laws; it is the drink traffic that is the curse of Ireland."

The adults of the village of Ste. Marthe, Canada, with a population of 2,000, on a recent Sunday pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicating drinks for one year.

The Nebraska liquor law permits prohibition in the rural counties and high license in the cities. In Omaha fifty-seven of the worse saloons in the city were closed, and the revenue for licenses last year was $167,275, which paid the salaries of all the public school teachers and left over $50,000 for other school expenses.

At the South Third Street Church, of Brooklyn, on the evening of Dec. 6, the Rev. Dr. Wells conducted a unique service. A minister, a lawyer, and a physician addressed his congregation on "Temperance" and the "Excise Law." Dr. Chapps treated the use of alcoholic drinks from a medical point of view; Mr. Joseph H. Burr, the excise law, which he termed the most confusing law on the statute-book; Dr. Edward Terhune closed the meeting, urging the church against indulging in intoxicants.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN THINK.

W. J. Spicer, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, in his circular to his employees of the road, says: "You have the lives of the public and the safety of persons and property entrusted to your care, requiring at all times the utmost caution and vigilance in the performance of your duty. Men subjected to such temptations at any time are safe only as total abstainers. The 'one glass more' often has the effect of making a man careless, sleepy and indifferent to danger, if not worse, at a time when he most needs to have his senses clear and wide-awake for his own and others' safety."

The Central Railroad of Georgia has a rule prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors while on duty, and any employee known to use them will be dismissed from their service.

Mr. Nelson, a distinguished insurance man, makes the following computations: "A total abstainer, 20 years old, has the chance of living till he is 64. A total abstainer at 30 has the chance of living till he is 64 1-2. A total abstainer at 40 has the chance of living till he is 68 3-4. A moderate drinker, 20 years old, has the chance of living until he is 35 1-2. A moderate drinker, 30 years old, has the chance of living till he is 44 3-4. A moderate drinker, 40 years old, has the chance of living till he is 51 3-4." Probably no business on the face of the earth is so mathematically correct as the insurance business. Its figures are not made up in the interest of any church or party. They are not the result of any temperance fanaticism, but simply from cold business calculation.

The American Express Company has decided to dismiss any and every employee using intoxicating liquors. This is a purely business arrangement. A great corporation serving the public as a conveyer of goods finds that its service is impaired by any toleration of drinking habits among its employees. When will the greater corporations, the city, the State, the Nation, learn the same truth?

Some of the more important railroad companies will not permit their employees, whether on or off duty, to drink intoxicating liquors.

The superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, which has issued an order to discharge all employees who drink, says whiskey has been found a foe of railroading. It has caused the loss of a great many lives and much money. Railroad managers have learned that a man who drinks is dangerous.

WHAT DOCTORS THINK.

Toledo physicians bear testimony to the fact that no man can drink beer safely, that it is an injury to any one who uses it in quantity and that its effect upon the general health of the country has been even worse than that of whisky.

Beer as an article of ordinary diet has been discontinued at least in 27 pauper lunatic asylums in England, with the result that in no instance has the apparently important change led to any sort of physical inconvenience. Many of the superintendents in whose asylums the modification was made, and also many of the patients, testify cordially to the benefits of the change. The question, says the Journal of Mental Science, is not one of teetotalism, or even primarily of a financial order, but one of pure expediency and good management.

The National Medical Association in 1884, in convention assembled, declared that acohol should be classed with other powerful drugs, and when prescribed medically, it should be done with conscientious caution and a sense of great responsibility, and that it would confine the use of intoxicating liquors to the use of science.

A New York physician says: "I have carefully examined each copy of the London Lancet for the last six months and fail to find the report of one case out of the many cases treated by the best English physicians, in which alcohol in any form was ordered or used. Is it not high time that the fraternity in this country become equally intelligent?"

MR. DEPEW ON TOBACCO.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, when in Albany the other day, met a friend, who offered him a cigar. Mr. Depew declined it, and said: "I was a confirmed smoker, smoking twenty cigars a day, up to about a dozen years ago, when I gave up the habit. I now do not use tobacco. Twelve or thirteen years ago I found myself suffering from indigestion, with wakeful fits at night, nervousness, and inability to submit to much mental strain. I was in the city of Albany one day, and bought a twenty-five cent Partaga. I was walking up Broadway, and at the corner of State Street I took the cigar out of my mouth, and looked at it. I had smoked about an inch of it. A thought struck me. I had been reading a German savant's book on the unhealthfulness of the use of tobacco. I looked at my cigar, and I said, 'You are responsible for this mischief.' I threw that Partaga into the gutter, and resolved not to smoke again. For six months I suffered the torments of the damned. I wanted to smoke, but I resolutely refused. My appetite meanwhile was growing better, my sleep was growing sounder, and I could do more work. I did not smoke up to two or three years ago. After I had worked for seventeen hours continuously one day, late at night I thought I would try a cigar as a soothing influence. I lit a cigar. It was delicious. I enjoyed the aroma of the smoke and the pleasure of the cigar more than I can say. The next day I smoked four cigars and the next two. I found the use of tobacco was affecting my physical system, and I stopped it entirely, and have not commenced it again, and probably never shall.

COMMUNICATED.

FAIRFAX, Jan. 4th 1886.

ED. JOURNAL,—In your issue of Dec. 31, I noted articles of opinions on wheat, which some of our local wheat buyers gave, which seems to me to be a little premature, for the farmers, who have kept their wheat, or a part for the coming higher price, hoped for at the beginning of the season. Now as every one of us farmers know, the market for our wheat has been of a tendency to make us feel that hard times is at hand, and that wheat-raising is not at the present time a profitable business, which is simply owing to the monopolies of our wheat markets by these gigantic wheat rings, by their cat-paws who are buying for these combined institutions, which are linked as one firm in keeping the prices of wheat at their own figures, as also the large dockages, which the farmers submit to, but not without remonstrances by us, who see that something must be done to make a fair market for our wheat, and not to be the dupes of these combined monopolies, by further playing the part of "suckers" by holding a bob-tail flush against four aces and full houses. But while these monopolies and their employee's have the gambler's instinct, not to let us farmers be until completely busted. And as we farmers know, as does the whole world, that we have a country that is not a mere cipher in world's wheat record, but that our valley stands prominently at the head, and is distinguished for its rich soil and adaptability for wheat raising, and yet our No. 1 hard wheat and good acreage fails to put us farmers on a firm and paying basis. It is well known at the begining of the season, when the market was being crowded by those of us, who were obliged to sell a part of our wheat to meet our obligations with, was given to understand by these selfsame "opinionists" that by holding on to our wheat, or a part of it, that in a few months, we would realize the price that every farmer had wished for, and that is, ONE-HUNDRED CENTS for every bushel of our No. 1 hard wheat; that now these wheat buyers should have the gall to put in print their "opinions on wheat," and thus contradicting themselves, one stating that he did not think that wheat would rise to a higher price than 67 or 68 cents, who admits that at the beginning of the season looked for higher prices and who gave the farmers his opinion then, that they might expect higher prices, and now that the farmers are taking that profered and timely advice by so doing; they come and change their "opinions" as the market begins to get dull, which is of a natural consequence, at the present price. Now that the wheat rings should inform the farmers that they had better market their wheat, after holding it thus far is too much, and is a ruse to get ownership and absolute control of the last year's crop, and it is plain that if these monopolists, should succeed in gaining absolute control and ownership, the farmers might and undoubtedly would see the dollar mark, and that they had played a losing hand on their last crop, by holding a bob-tail flush against these monopolies, who have all along and are still holding full houses. It is hoped that these opinions will only act as an impetus for every farmer to keep his grip on his wheat and hold until the desired mark is paid, which is sure to be, before the next crop is harvested. Now that we farmers have held wheat thus far, we shall, or at least the larger share of us hold on to our wheat regardless of the amount visible, which these monopolists represent, which is well known by every well-read farmer to be bogus, and that the visible supply in reality does not exceed one-half the number of bushels that they claim to be on hand, and that they in representing the market as being "glutted" and that there is no foreign demand is simply an ingenious strategem to lure the farmers into marketing their wheat and thus gain control of the whole crop of the Northwest. Now farmers and neighbors is it not time that we take measures to free ourselves from these giant monopolies; by forming some kind of an alliance among us to make a market of our own, as we all know the undertaking is a large and formidable one, but that we must do something to make a market for ourselves before the next crop is ready, is foreseen, and each bear in mind that in unity there is strength; that we farmers need not feel that our influence is belittled by my suggestions, that we must unite as one and make a market for our wheat.

FARMER.

Holstein-Friesian Registry.

Minnesota Journal.

The following synopsis of the rules governing Advance Registry adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Association. Bulls are to be entered on their merits as getters of superior progeny. At full age a bull must reach 1,800 lbs. when "in good flesh." A cow must reach 1,000 when at full age, in ordinary flesh. She must also make one of the following named records, within a period of one year from the date of calving.

If calving on the day she is two years of age, a record of not less than 9 lbs. of butter in seven consecutive days, or not less than 6,500 pounds of milk in 6 consecutive months, or not less than 334 lbs of milk in 6 consecutive days, previous to 10 months from and after the date of calving, in which last case she will have made another record of 118 lbs. in ten consecutive days after such period of 8 months. And for every day a cow exceeds two years of age, at date of calving in the "two year form," the requirement of the ten months record shall be increased 3.83 pounds, the requirement of the earlier ten days record .21 of a pound; and the requirement of the butter record .07 of an ounce.

If calving on the day she is 3 years of age, a record of not less than 11 lbs. of butter in seven consecutive days, or not less than 7,900 lbs. of milk in ten consecutive months, or not less than 432 lbs of milk in ten consecutive days, previous to 8 months from and after the date of calving, in which last case she shall have made another record of 143 lbs. in ten consecutive days after such period of 8 months. And for every day she exceeds 3 years of age at date of calving in the "three year form," the same increase per day as in the two-year form.

In calving on the day she is four years of age, a record of not less than 13 lbs of butter in seven consecutive days, or not less than 9,800 pounds of milk in ten consecutive months, or not less than 511 lbs. in ten consecutive days previous to 8 months from and after date of calving, in which last case she shall have made another record of not less than 170 lbs. in ten consecutive days after such period of 8 months. And for every day she exceeds four years of age from date of calving in the four year form, and the same increase per day as in the previous form.

If calving on the day she is five years of age, a record of not less than 15 lbs of butter in seven consecutive days, or not less than 10,700 lbs. of milk in ten consecutive months, or not less than 589 lbs. of milk in ten consecutive days previous to 8 months after date of calving, in which last case she shall have made another record of not less than 197 lbs. in ten consecutive days, after such period of 8 months. No increased age of date of calving in "full age form."

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL only $1.50.

[First publication Dec. 3d, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Lyman Anderson and Harriett E. Andersen, his wife, mortgagors, to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, mortgagee, dated the 5th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 2[illegible]th day of December A. D. 1882, at 6:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 66, 67 and 68, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-seven cents ($419.97.) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 15th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, lawful attorney's fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24.) Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated December 1st, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [32-38]

U. S. LAND OFFICE. Crookston, Minn., Dec. 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 20th, 1886, viz: WILLIAM H. MILLER, H'd No. 4,6[illegible], for the ne¼ S. 4, T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: B. F. Zarracher, Wm. Anglim, of Crookston, N. F. Woodstrom, and Ben Holton, of Lowell, Polk Co., Minn.

[35-40] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Dec. 21st, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Ole Ellingson against Ellery S. McNaul for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9,519, dated Aug. 13th, 1881, upon the se¼ S. 18, T. 153 n. R. 46, w. in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the third day of February 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

[35-40] JOHN CROMB, Register. L. K. AAKER, Receiver

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 30th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. 9th, 1886, viz: SAM OLSON, Pre. D. S., No. 9,468, for the se¼ S. 26, T. 148, n., R. 45, w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Knut Berg, Louis Anderson, Andrew Hammer and Sven Roner, Fertile, P. O., Polk Co., Minn.

[32-37] JOHN CROMB, Register.

D. H. Fisk, Att'y, Ada, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET,—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

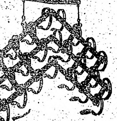
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines: We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS. CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 20 p m	St. Paul	7 10 a m
8 05 "	Minneapolis	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 28 p m
7 34 "	Glyndon	7 50 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 28 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 03 "
8 48 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 22 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 41 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 25 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 03 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 27 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Jc.	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 0[illegible] "
12 23 "	Ojata	
1 00 } D		
1 25 }	Arvilla	1 25 } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	[illegible]
2 22 "	Niagara	2 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	2 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	2 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	1 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	0 35 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 p. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 a. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,

Crookston, Minn.

Office Over Merchants National Bank.

[illegible] County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY [illegible]

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.

PLEDGE.

[illegible] I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO?

What are we going to do, sweet friends,
In the year that is to come,
To baffle that fearful hand of death
Whose messenger is rum?
Shall we fold our hands and bid him pass
As he has passed before,
Leaving his deadly, poisoned draught
At every unbarred door?

What are we going to do, sweet friends,
Still wait for crime and pain,
Then bind the bruises, and heal the wound,
And soothe the woe again?
Let the fiend still torture the weary wife,
Still poison the coming child,
Still break the suffering mother's heart,
Still drive the sister wild.

Still bring to the grave the gray haired sire,
Still martyr the brave young soul,
Till the waters of death, like a burning stream,
O'er the whole great Nation roll,
And poverty take the place of wealth,
And sin and crime and shame
Drag down to the very depths of hell
The highest and proudest name?

Is this our mission on earth, sweet friends,
In the years that are to come?
If not let us rouse and do the work
Against this spirit of rum.
There is not a soul so poor and weak,
In all the goodly land,
But against this evil a word may speak,
And lift a warning hand.

And lift a warning hand, sweet friends,
With a cry for home and hearth,
Adding voice to voice, till the sound shall sweep
Like rum's death-knell, o'er the earth.
And the weak and wavering shall hear,
And the faint shall grow brave and strong,
And the true and good and great and wise
Join hands to right this wrong.

Temperance Notes.

A Roman Catholic bishop recently said: "It is not the English laws, the land laws, or the landlords' laws, it is the drink traffic that is the curse of Ireland."

The adults of the village of St. Marthe, Canada, with a population of 2000, on a recent Sunday pledged themselves to abstain from intoxicating drinks for one year.

The Nebraska liquor law permits prohibition in the rural counties and high license in the cities. In Omaha fifty-seven of the worse saloons in the city were closed and the revenue for licenses last year was $167,275, which paid the salaries of all the public school teachers and left over $50,000 for other school expenses.

At the South Third Street Church of Brooklyn on the evening of Dec. 6, the Rev. Dr. Wells conducted a unique service. A minister, a lawyer, and a physician addressed his congregation on "Temperance and the Excise Law." Dr. Chapin treated the use of alcoholic drinks from a medical point of view. Mr. Joseph H. Bury, the excise law, which he termed the most [illegible] law on the statute-book. Dr. Edward Terhune closed the meeting, urging the church against indulging in intoxicants.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN THINK.

W. J. Spicer, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, in his circular to the employees of the road, says: "You have the lives of the public and the safety of persons and property entrusted to your care, requiring at all times the utmost caution and vigilance in the performance of your duties. Men subject to the temptations that at any time are liable to [illegible]

The Central R. R. of Georgia has [illegible] prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors while on duty, and employees [illegible] will be dismissed from their service.

Mr. Nelson, [illegible] insurance man, makes the following computation: A total abstainer, 20 years old, has the chances of living till he is 64. A total [illegible]

[illegible] the State, the Nation, is continuously [illegible].

Some of the most important railroad companies will not permit their employees, whether on or off duty, to drink intoxicating liquor.

The superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, which has issued an order to discharge all employees who drink, says whiskey has been found the foe of railroading. It has caused the loss of a great many lives, and much money. Railroad managers have learned that a man who drinks is dangerous.

WHAT A DOCTOR THINKS.

A Toledo physician bears testimony to the fact that no man can drink beer safely, that it is an injury to any one who uses it in quantity, and that its effect upon the general health of the country has been even worse than that of whisky.

Beer as an article of ordinary diet has been discontinued at least in 27 pauper lunatic asylums in England, with the result that in no instance has the apparently important change led to any sort of physical inconvenience. Many of the superintendents in whose asylums the modification was made, and also many of the patients, testify cordially to the benefits of the change. The question, says the Journal of Mental Science, is not one of teetotalism, or even primarily of a financial order, but one of pure expediency and good management.

The National Medical Association in 1884, in convention assembled, declared that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs, and when prescribed medically, it should be done with conscientious caution and a sense of great responsibility, and that it would confine the use of intoxicating liquors to the use of science.

A New York physician says: "I have carefully examined each copy of the London Lancet for the last six months and fail to find the report of one case out of the many cases treated by the best English physicians, in which alcohol in any form was ordered or used. Is it not high time that the fraternity in this country become equally intelligent?"

MR. DEPEW ON TOCACCO.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, when in Albany the other day, met a friend who offered him a cigar. Mr. Depew declined it, and said: "I was a confirmed smoker, smoking twenty cigars a day, up to about a dozen years ago, when I gave up the habit. I now do not use tobacco. Twelve or thirteen years ago I found myself suffering from indigestion, with wakeful fits at night, nervousness and inability to submit to much mental strain. I was in the city of Albany one day, and bought a twenty-five cent Partaga. I was walking up Broadway, and at the corner of State Street I took the cigar out of my mouth and looked at it. I had smoked about an inch of it. A thought struck me. I had been reading a German savant's book on the unhealthiness of the use of tobacco. I looked at my cigar, and I said: 'You are responsible for this mischief.' I threw that Partaga into the gutter, and resolved not to smoke again. For six months I suffered the torments of the damned. I wanted to smoke, but I resolutely refused. My appetite meanwhile was growing better, my sleep was growing sounder, and I could do more work. I did not smoke up to two or three years ago. After I had worked for seventeen hours continuously one day, late at night I thought I would try a cigar as a soothing influence. I lit the cigar. It was delicious. I enjoyed the aroma of the smoke and the pleasure of the cigar more than I can say. The next day I smoked four cigars, and the next day I found the use of tobacco was affecting my physical system, and I stopped it once, and have not commenced it again, and probably never shall."

COMMUNICATED.

FISHER, Jan 4th, 1886.

ED. JOURNAL:—In your issue of Dec. 31 [illegible] opinion on wheat, [illegible] one of our local wheat buyers gave, which seems to me to be a little premature for the farmers who have kept their wheat or a part for the coming higher price hoped for at the beginning of the season. Now as every one of us farmers know the more for our wheat [illegible]

[illegible] suggestion. It is well known that the raising of these, on whom the market [illegible] ONE HUNDRED CENTS for every bushel of our No. 1 hard wheat, that now these wheat buyers should have the gall to put in print their opinions on wheat, and that too, contradicting themselves, one stating that he did not think that wheat would rise to a higher price than 67 or 68 cents, who admitted that at the beginning of the season looked for higher prices, and who gave the farmer his opinion then that they might expect higher prices, and now that the farmers are taking that [illegible] and timely advice by so doing they come and change their opinions as the market begins to get dull, which is of a natural consequence, at the present prices. Now that the wheat rings should inform the farmers that they find better market for their wheat after holding it thus far, is too much, and is a ruse to get ownership and absolute control of the last year's crop, and it is plain that if these monopolists should succeed in gaining absolute control and ownership, the farmers might, and undoubtedly would see the dollar mark, and that they had played a losing hand on their last crop by holding a bob-tail flush against these monopolies, who have all along and are still holding full houses. It is hoped that these opinions will only act as an impetus for every farmer to keep his grip on his wheat, and hold until the desired mark is paid, which is sure to be, before the next crop is harvested. Now that we farmers have held wheat thus far, we shall, or at least the large share of us hold on to our wheat regardless of the amount visible which these monopolists represent, which is well known by every well-read farmer to be bogus, and that the visible supply in reality does not exceed one-half the number of bushels that they claim to be on hand, and that they in representing the market as being glutted, and that there is no foreign demand, is simply an ingenious strategem to lure the farmers into marketing their wheat, and thus gain control of the whole crop of the Northwest. Now, farmers and neighbors is it not time that we take measures to free ourselves from these giant monopolies by forming some kind of an alliance among us to make a market of our own. As we all know the undertaking is a large and formidable one, but that we must do something to make a market for ourselves before the next crop is ready, is foreseen, and each bear in mind that in unity there is strength, that we farmers need not feel that our influence is belittled by my suggestions, that we must unite as one and make a market for our wheat.

FARMER.

Holstein-Friesian Registry.

Minnesota Journal.

The following synopsis of the rules governing Advance Registry adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Association. Bulls are to be entered on their merits as getters of superior progeny. At full age a bull must reach 1,600 lbs. when in good flesh. A cow must reach 1,000 when at full age, in ordinary flesh. She must also make one of the following named records within a period of one year from the date of calving.

If calving on the day she is two years of age, a record of not less than 9 lbs. of butter in seven consecutive days, or not less than 6,500 pounds of milk in 10 consecutive months, or not less than [illegible] lbs. of milk in 10 consecutive days previous to 10 months from and after the date of calving, in which case she will have made another record of [illegible] lbs. in ten consecutive days after such period of 8 months. And for every day a cow exceeds two years of age at date of calving in the two year form, the requirement of the ten months record shall be increased 8.88 pounds, the requirement of the earlier ten day record 21.07 pounds, and the requirement of the butter record .07 of a ounce.

If calving on the day she is 3 years of age, a record of not less than 11 lbs. of butter in seven consecutive days, or not less than 7,900 lbs. of milk in ten consecutive months, or not less than [illegible] lbs. of milk in ten consecutive days previous to 2 months from and after the date of calving in which last case she will have made another record of 148 lbs. in ten consecutive days after such period of 8 months. And for every day she exceeds 3 years of age at date of calving in the three year form, the same [illegible]

If calving on the day she is [illegible] years of age, a record of not less than [illegible] lbs. of butter in seven consecutive days, or not less than [illegible] pounds of milk in ten consecutive months, or [illegible]

[illegible] in ten consecutive days after such period of 8 months. No increase [illegible] of date of calving in full age form.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock breeders, fruit growers, poultry men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support, yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL only $1.50.

[First publication Dec. 2d, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Lyman Anderson and Harriet E. Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1882, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 66, 67 and 68, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-seven cents ($419.97), and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 15th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, lawful attorney's fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24), Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated December 1st, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [illegible]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Dec. 2nd, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 20th, 1886, viz.: WILLIAM H. MILLER, Hd No. [illegible] for the [illegible] T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: [illegible] Woodstrom, and Ben [illegible] of Lowell, Polk Co., Minn.

JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Dec. 31st, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Ole Ellingson against Ellery S. McNair for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. [illegible] [illegible]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Nov. 30th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Jan. [illegible], 1886, viz.: SAM OLSON, Pre. D. S. No. 5,408 for the [illegible] T. 148, n., R. 45, w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Knute Berg, Louis Anderson, Andrew Hammer and Sven Roner, of Fertile, P. O., Polk Co., Minn.

JOHN CROMB, Register.

D. P. [illegible], Att'y, Ada, Minn.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET—

CROOKSTON, - - - MINNESOTA.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homestead, Pre-emption and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

[illegible]

Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

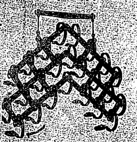
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapolis	6 53 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 28 p m
7 34 "	Glyndon	[illegible]
7 49 "	Averill	7 28 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 18 "
8 18 "	Borup	[illegible]
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrama	6 13 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	[illegible]
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 05 "
11 43 "	Argyle	3 43 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	[illegible]
12 29 "	Donaldson	2 43 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 03 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 13 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 25 "

Devil's Lake Division.

[illegible] a m	Crookston.	[illegible]
10 55 "	Fishers	4 57 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14
11 45 "	Grand Forks	[illegible] "
12 28 "	Ojata	"
1 00 }		4 25 " }
1 25 } D	Arvilla	[illegible] " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	[illegible] "
2 23 "	Niagara	[illegible] "
2 57 "	Michigan City	2 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	2 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	1 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	0 35 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes, which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 50 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills, in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

[illegible] TERRY & COLLINS.

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.

COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS

CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP - MONEY - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

[illegible]

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD, [illegible]

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.
DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.
TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.
VOL. IX.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 14, 1886.
NO. 38

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents: if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	[illegible]	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	[illegible]	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	2 00	3 50	6 50	[illegible]	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	[illegible]	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	[illegible]	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	[illegible]	20 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	[illegible]	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	[illegible]	[illegible]

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Farmers Advocate.

The Supreme court of the United States has again, in a most solemn and conclusive manner, affirmed the right of the Legislatures of the several States to regulate the charges of railways for the transportation of passengers and products, either by direct enactment, or by delegating power to Commissioners The case came before the Supreme court at Washington, on an appeal from the U. S. Circuit court in the District of Mississippi. It was brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York to enjoin the railroad commission of Mississippi from forcing against the Mobile & Ohio the provisions of the statutes of Mississippi, passed in 1884, to provide for the regulation of freight and passenger rates on railroads in the State, and for other purposes. The statute declares that railroads in State are public highways over which all persons have equal rights, and makes any discrimination in rates a penal offense. It further provides for the appointment of a board of commissioners, and confers upon it the power of revising the tariff of charges and of exercising a certain degree of supervision over the roads. The companies are required to make certain reports periodically to the commission. The officers of the road are made liable to fine for violation or non-compliance with the provisions of the act, which fine may be collected through the courts. This and certain other acts relating to the chartering and control of the railroads of the State are cited at length in the opinion. The circuit court rendered a decree allowing the injunction, and from the decree the commissioners appealed.

The argument in support of the decree was that the statute, under which the commissioners are to act, impairs the obligation and charter contract of the company; that it is a regulation of commerce among the States; that it denies the company the equal protection of the laws, and deprives it of property without the process of law; that it confers both legislative and judicial powers upon the commission, and is thus repugnant to the constitution of Mississippi, and that it is void on its face by reason of its inconsistencies and uncertainties.

The opinion of the Supreme court was delivered by Chief Justice Wait. Justices Field and Harlan dissented from certain matters recited in the opinion, but concurred in the decision, as a whole. Justice Blatchford took no part in the decision. Two other cases, involving similar laws in Illinois and Louisiana, were decided at the same time, and in the same way. The decision is strong and sweeping, in favor of the commissioners and against the railroads. The Supreme court holds that the charter of the company contains no contract the obligation of which the commissioners are liable to impair. It also finds that the commission is in express terms prohibited by the act of the State Legislature from interfering with the charges of the company for the transportation of persons or property through Mississippi from one State to another. The commissioners as yet have undertaken nothing in conflict with the constitution of the United States. The great purpose, it says, of the statute in question is to fix a maximum of charges, and to regulate in some matters of a police nature, the use of railroads in the State. In its general scope it is constitutional, and it applies equally to all persons or corporations owning or operating railroads in the State. The Supreme court of the State of the State of Mississippi has already declared that the statute is not repugnant to the State constitution, and in this opinion the Supreme court of the United States concurs. It is difficult to understand, the opinion says in conclusion, precisely on what ground we are expected to decide that this statute is so inconsistent and uncertain as to render it absolutely void on its face. The argument on this branch of the controversy contains much that might have been useful if addressed to the legislature while considering the bill before the final enactment, but we find nothing in it to show that the statute as it now stands is void and inoperative. When the commission has acted, and proceedings are had to enforce what they have done, questions may arise as to the validity of some of the various provisions which will be worthy of consideration, but we are unable to say that as a whole the statute is invalid. The decree of the Circuit court is reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to dismiss the bill.

Thus another herculean blow has been struck at the delusive and despotic theory of "vested rights." Thus another link has been welded in the chain which binds the eternal principles of justice and right, to the constitution of our motion.

HOLD ON TO WHEAT.

Farm, Field and Stockman.

Some weeks ago we took the occasion to warn farmers under a fair certainty that all the wheat in the country would be wanted, at fair prices, before the new crop would be moved. It now begins to look as though wheat would be the best agricultural crop to hold for an advance, at the opening of navigation.

We also had occasion a short time since to score the Minneapolis millers for their course in cornering the wheat market. It was an aggression that bodies little good to the producers, in the future, if those who have gotten rich in buying wheat low and selling flour high, may fling their vast earnings into a pool to force prices at their dictation. They sold short, covered later at a handsome profit; again they sold short to a smaller extent on the upturn of the market; again bought in, and the statement is now made that they intend to hold, for this season. Not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the wheat of northwest remains in the hands of the farmers.

Estimates rate 80,000,000 bushels in store country warehouses, to be held until the opening of navigation. This, with what is held in Minneapolis and Duluth would place the visible supply at about 85,000,000 bushels to be carried with the aid of capital. This being the maximum quality, it must continually decrease from month to month, unless the farmer can be induced to shell out at the price offered by these capitalists.

There seems little doubt but the crop of wheat will be all wanted in this country before the next crop is in the market. We believe that those farmers who have sound wheat, if they can hold until May, will make money by so doing. Why not, as well as speculators, who combine to knock down prices, and, the bulk of a crop once out of the hands of the farmers, turn round and boom prices? It is a game that the fore-handed farmer, at least, can take a hand in.

Beware of Boston Pirates.

The Literary Revolution has brought some remarkable episodes in the book field; none more interesting has occured than that which brings out the following pungent "manifesto" from Alden.

"A famous Boston firm published some years ago a fine edition of Guizot's History of France. It was truly a beautiful work (price $31.50 for the set,) with lots of fine pictures, big type and showy binding, but strange to say the history omitted any mention of the French Revolution, or the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte! No explanation of the omission has been seen from the publishers, but it has been suggested that it may have been to make room for certain steel engravings, though on a careful examination of said engravings some have been led to wonder how a publisher could have been induced to steal engravings to insert in a work that the artist did not design them to illustrate.

"However, there being a popular demand for an edition of Guizot's France, in which Napoleon and the French Revolution had a place, Alden, the 'Pirate of the Literary Revolution,' published such an edition COMPLETE in 8 volumes, small octavo, library style, gilt tops, etc., containing the 427 fine illustrations of the English edition,—in fact in all important points for general readers it is far superior to the English edition. For Alden was a high priced work, retailing at $3.40.

THE PIRATES COME IN.

"Increditable as it may seem, considering the high character of Boston, there has lately been issued, from that town, another edition of Guizot. It does not bear the imprint of said Famous Boston firm, and therefore must be a piratical edition. The prominent name in the imprint is 'Aldine'—apparently a further piratical attempt to deceive the innocent into thinking they are getting the genuine Alden edition. This edition, too, is cut on the same 'bias' as Alden's pattern of [illegible] and all, though printed on smaller paper, giving narrower margins. It contains also some mention of the great Napoleon, but the publisher (whoever he is) failed to 'steal' all the engravings of Alden's edition—he got only 192 out of the 427 of Alden's; and those he did get evidently were taken in the dark—'look on this picture and then on that,' and you will see it must have been so. As to price—'you pay your money and take your choice'—it is quoted in Boston at $12.00, retail; in Ohio we hear of it at $8.00; in South Carolina at $6.00—California not heard from. Any purchaser who has paid over $4.00 should ask at once a 'rebate'—and then shun all bait from Boston Pirates!

"Of course Alden was lonesome when he was the 'only Pirate.' He likes company, and especially Boston. As it is evident somebody wants a cheap Guizot he puts to press at once a new and cheaper edition. It will be cut on the same smaller 'bias' as the little Boston edition, but printed on the better paper, and will contain all of the 427 fine illustrations, instead of only 192 as in the little Boston edition. It will include also the Elaborate Index, complete, given in Alden's large edition. That little Boston edition has no index —if you want to find in that where it tells about Charlemagne, you look for the picture of Charlie, if you want to know about Joan of Arc you look for the picture of the Ark.

A CONTINENTAL WAR.

"Bad examples is catching, as every school boy knows. Get France into a fright and Russia, England and no telling what next will follow. There is Rambaud's History of Russia—a splendid work,—crowned by the French Academy. Boston edition, 3 big volumes, price $6.00 ('cheap edition this—the 'good' edition is $16.50.) Alden has already in press a beautiful edition, finely illustrated (Boston cheap edition has only a few pictures—more 'steels,') uniform with the new edition of Guizot. There is a Boston edition of Guizot's History of England—lots of fine pictures—price $22.00. Alden leads that far away—Green's great History, in five volumes, (Guizot was a Frenchman—good French History—no good English; new edition, just ready, profusely illustrated—'steals' from Guizot—very good pictures—no good history. Thus the continental war opens. France leads, Russia follows, England joins the fray. What next? Book-Lovers rejoice and grow rich from the spoils of the war. Only let them beware of Boston Pirates! The name on the 'genuine' is spelled A-L-D-E-N, not Aldine, that was the old Dutch way before the people learned to spell in good English. ALDEN'S address is 893 Pearl Street, New York, not Boston, drop him a postal card, if you want a share in the 'spoils,' and you will get by return mail particulars that will astonish you—as well as the Boston Pirates. Alden's illustrated catalogue, 148 pages, may be had for 4 cents; 16 page catalogue free. A club agent wanted in every neighborhood."

Alden's Library Magazine.

Gladstone writes, in th January issue, of "The Dawn of Creation and Worship," Sir John Lubbock on "Some Habits of Ants, Bees and Wasps," Jule Simon of "The General Election in France," A Greek Statesman on a "Greek View of the Present Crisis," and S. G. W. Benjamin on "The Eastern Question as Viewed in Persia." Besides these leading articles by writers of note there are other articles hardly less interesting or less important, on "The Wesleys at Epworth," "Free Cities of the Middle Ages," "Macauley and Sir Elijah Impey," "With The Hungarian Gypsies," and others. Indeed the large amount of literature of the very highest interest and importance, which finds place in the Library Magazine, printed as it is in large handsome type at the nominal cost of 15 cents a copy, or $1.50 a year, is certainly without precedent. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

The First Lady Gets It.

The publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send it one year free, to the first lady who applies from any postoffice in the United States where there is now no subscriber. Any lady can ascertain whether there are any subscribers to The Housekeeper by asking the postmaster, and if there are none write to the publishers, claiming the prize, sending the addresses of two or three ladies who are good housekeepers. The subscription price of The Housekeeper is $1.00 per year, and it is cheap at that price. Specimen copies FREE.

Northern Grown Garden Seeds.

The Publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., give $1.00 of garden and flower seeds of the subscriber's own selection to every one who subscribes for one year before February 15th, 1886. Send to address given above for copy of the January number, which gives full particulars. Northern grown seeds produce earlier and more vigorous plants, and once tried no others will be used.

Choice Southern Dishes.

Southern people used to be famous for hospitality and excellent cookery. Miss Adelaide Preston has just began a series of articles in The Housekeeper which are to embody all the choice recipes treasured for several generations of an old Virginia family. Any lady who would like to see the number containing the first of these series will recieve one free by sending a postal card to Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

How Six Girls Made Money.

Marion Edmonds Roe, who wrote the popular articles under the above title, which appeared in The Housekeeper of 1884, begins a new series in the January number, under title of "How a Happy Home was Made and Kept." The Housekeeper has come rapidly to the front, and is now approaching 100,000 circulation. It is deservedly popular, its columns being filled with sound common sense and practical wisdom. Send for January number, which is mailed free to any address by Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM NOTES.

SUGAR CANE IN MINNESOTA.

Hoe. Seth H. Kenney, of Rich County, writes to Colman's Rural World as follows in regard to his experience with northern amber cane in Minnesota this year: "I am glad to be able to inform you that my success in making sugar from the amber cane in Minnesota has been in the highest degree satisfactory. I am sure that fully 50 per cent. of the entire crop for myself and 24 customers will be dry sugar. Many barrels granulated nearly to the top. I fully neutralized with lime and used sulphurous acid in the juice, both before defecating and after, enough to extract the surplus lime used to secure a complete defecation. The retort to make the acid was one obtained from Daniel Root, of Hudson, Michigan. We used the Porter evaporator. I learn that Mr. Porter was also very successful in making a large quantity of sugar. I am of the opinion that the sugar seasons of Minnesota will be more numerous in the future.

DAIRY REGIONS.

Hon. Norman J. Coleman to the district grange of Northern Virginia, as reported in Farm and Fireside, said: "You can go to the great State of New York, or to the New England states—yes, or to Iowa, Wisconsin and other states, and as you travel through the country, you can tell when you come to the dairy region. There you see the finest residences, the most comfortable and best equipped stables and buildings the best fences, the best surroundings, and if you can get into the banks you will find the largest bank accounts credited to the dairymen. Their farms are worth from $100 to $200 per acre, notwithstanding the long winters when they are compelled, on account of the severity of the weather, with the thermometer sometimes down to 30 or 40 degrees below zero, to feed so many months of the year. All dairy products at this season of the year always command the highest prices. You here, and we in in Missouri, and others in Illinois, can be carrying on this industry in an advantageous way. Then put your lands in grass and prepare for this era; take advantage of the temperate climate you live in; get the best breeds of animals to stock your farms with, because you must do that to succeed well.

FRAUDULENT BUTTER.

If farmers wish to know how fraudulent butter is creeping upon them, they should read this statement from Boston. The receipts of oleomargarine from the month of November foot up 14,847 packages, against 7,827 packages for the same month in 1884. On the other hand, the receipts of butter have decreased some 4,000 tubs during the same month. Don't you think something had better be done to save the honest butter interest, or do you agree to surrender to a contemptible fraud?—[American Dairyman.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME.

BROADWAY.

1886. NEW YORK STORE. 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL,

TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK,

IS THE PLACE WHERE

WATCHES,
CLOCKS
and JEWELRY

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of our customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal,
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street. Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite
Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON . . . . MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP,
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING .... NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 14 1886. NO. 38

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$2 00	[illegible]	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	[illegible]	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	[illegible]	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	[illegible]	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	[illegible]	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	[illegible]	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	[illegible]	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	[illegible]	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	[illegible]	[illegible]

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Farmers Advocate.

The Supreme court of the United States has again, in a most solemn and conclusive manner, affirmed the right of the Legislatures of the several States to regulate the charges of railways for the transportation of passengers and products, either by direct enactment or by delegating power to Commissioners. The case came before the Supreme court at Washington, on an appeal from the U. S. Circuit court in the District of Mississippi. It was brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York to enjoin the railroad commission of Mississippi from forcing against the Mobile & Ohio the provisions of the statutes of Mississippi, passed in 1884 to provide for the regulation of freight and passenger rates on railroads in the State, and for other purposes. The statute declares that railroads in State are public highways over which all persons have equal rights, and makes any discrimination in rates a penal offense. It further provides for the appointment of a board of commissioners, and confers upon it the power of revising the tariff of charges and of exercising a certain degree of supervision over the roads. The companies are required to make certain reports periodically to the commission. The officers of the road are made liable to fine for violation or non-compliance with the provisions of the act, which fine may be collected through the courts. This and certain other acts relating to the chartering and control of the railroads of the State are cited at length in the opinion. The circuit court rendered a decree allowing the injunction, and from the decree the commissioners appealed.

The argument in support of the decree was that the statute, under which the commissioners are to act, impairs the obligation and charter contract of the company, that it is a regulation of commerce among the States, that it denies the company the equal protection of the laws, and deprives it of property without the process of law, that it confers both legislative and judicial powers upon the commission, and is thus repugnant to the constitution of Mississippi, and that it is void on its face by reason of its inconsistencies and uncertainties.

The opinion of the Supreme court was delivered by Chief Justice Waite. Justices Field and Harlan dissented from certain matters recited in the opinion, but concurred in the decision as a whole. Justice Blatchford took no part in the decision. Two other cases involving similar laws in Illinois and Louisiana were decided at the same time, and in the same way. The decision is strong and sweeping in favor of the commissioners, and against the railroads. The Supreme court holds that the charter of the company contains no contract the obligation of which the commissioners are liable to impair. It also finds that the commission is in express terms prohibited by the act of the State Legislature from interfering with the charges of the company for the transportation of persons or property through Mississippi from one State to another. The commissioners have as yet undertaken nothing inconsistent with the constitution of the United States. The great purpose, it says, of the statute in question is to fix a maximum of charges, and to regulate in some matters of a police nature the use of railroads in the State. In its general scope it is constitutional, and it applies equally to all persons or corporations owning or operating railroads in the State. The Supreme court of the State of Mississippi has already decided that the statute is not repugnant to the State constitution, and in this opinion the Supreme court of the United States concurs. It is difficult to [illegible]

[illegible] might have been useful if addressed to the legislature while considering the bill before the final enactment, but we find nothing in it to show that the statute as it now stands is void and inoperative. When the commission has acted, and proceedings are had to enforce what they have done, questions may arise as to the validity of some of the various provisions which will be worthy of consideration, but we are unable to say that as a whole the statute is invalid. The decree of the Circuit court is reversed and the cause remanded with instructions to dismiss the bill.

Thus, another herculean blow has been struck at the delusive and despotic theory of "vested rights." Thus another link has been welded in the chain which binds the eternal principles of justice and right to the constitution of our nation.

HOLD ON TO WHEAT.

Farm, Field and Stockman.

Some weeks ago we took the occasion to warn farmers under a fair certainty that all the wheat in the country would be wanted at fair prices before the new crop would be moved. It now begins to look as though wheat would be the best agricultural crop to hold for an advance at the opening of navigation.

We also had occasion a short time since to score the Minneapolis millers for their course in cornering the wheat market. It was an aggression that bodes little good to the producers in the future, if those who have gotten rich in buying wheat low and selling flour high, may fling their vast earnings into a pool to force prices at their dictation. They sold short, covered later at a handsome profit, again they sold short to a smaller extent on the upturn of the market, again bought in, and the statement is now made that they intend to hold for this season. Not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the wheat of northwest remains in the hands of the farmers.

Estimates rate 80,000,000 bushels in store country warehouses, to be held until the opening of navigation. This with what is held in Minneapolis and Duluth would place the visible supply at about 85,000,000 bushels to be carried with the aid of capital. This being the maximum quality, it must continually decrease from month to month unless the farmer can be induced to sell out at the price offered by these capitalists. There seems little doubt but the crop of wheat will be all wanted in the country before the next crop is in the market. We believe that those farmers who have sound wheat, if they can hold until May, will make money by so doing. Why not, as well as speculators who combine to knock down prices, and the bulk of a crop once out of the hands of the farmers, turn round and boom prices? It is a game that the forehanded farmer, at least, can take a hand in.

Beware of Boston Pirates.

The Literary Revolution has brought some remarkable episodes, but [illegible] has occurred than that which brings out the following pungent [illegible] from Alden:

A famous Boston firm published some years ago a fine edition of Guizot's History of France. It was truly a beautiful work (price [illegible] for the set) with lots of margin, large type, and showy binding, but [illegible] the history omitted any account of the French Revolution or the Age of Napoleon Bonaparte. No explanation of the omission has been made from the publishers, but it has been suggested that it may have been done to make room for certain illustrations, though on a careful examination of said engravings some have been led to wonder how a publisher could have been induced to steal engravings to use in a work that the artist did not design them to illustrate.

However, the [illegible] popular demand for an edition of Guizot's France in which Napoleon and the French Revolution had a place, led to the [illegible] of the Literary Revolution [illegible]

[illegible] and all, though printed on smaller paper, giving narrower margins. It contains also some mention of the great Napoleon, but the publishers (whoever he is) failed to steal all the engravings of Alden's edition—he got only 102 out of the 427 of Alden's, and those he did get evidently were taken in the dark—look on this picture and then on that, and you will see it must have been so. As to price—you pay your money and take your choice—it is quoted in Boston at $12.00, retail, in Ohio we hear of it at $8.00, in South Carolina at $6.00—California not heard from. Any purchaser who has paid over $4.00 should ask at once a rebate—and then shun all bait from Boston Pirates!

Of course Alden was lonesome when he was the only "Pirate." He likes company, and especially Boston. As it is evident somebody wants a cheap Guizot he puts to press at once a new and cheaper edition. It will be cut on the same smaller bias as the little Boston edition, but printed on the better paper, and will contain all of the 427 fine illustrations instead of only 102 as in the little Boston edition. It will include also the Elaborate Index, complete, given in Alden's large edition. That little Boston edition has no index—if you want to find in that where it tells about Charlemagne, you look for the picture of Charlie, if you want to know about Joan of Arc you look for the picture of the Ark.

A CONTINENTAL WAR.

Bad example is catching, as every school boy knows. Get France into a fright and Russia, England and no telling what next will follow. There is Rambaud's History of Russia—a splendid work—crowned by the French Academy. Boston edition 3 big volumes, price $6.00 (cheap edition this—the good edition is $10.50). Alden has already in press a beautiful edition finely illustrated (Boston cheap edition has only a few pictures—more steals), uniform with the new edition of Guizot. There is a Boston edition of Guizot's History of England—lots of fine pictures—price [illegible]. Alden leads that far away—Green's great History, in five volumes. (Guizot was a Frenchman—good French History—no good English [illegible]) new edition just ready, profusely illustrated—steals from Guizot—very good pictures—no good history. Thus the continental war opens—France leads, Russia follows, England joins the fray. [illegible] next? Book Lovers, rejoice and grow rich from the spoils of the war. Only let them beware of Boston Pirates. The name on the genuine is spelled A-L-D-E-N, not Alline, that was the old Dutch way before the people learned to spell in good English. ALDEN'S address is 393 Pearl Street, New York, not Boston; drop him a postal card, if you want a share in the spoils, and you will get by return mail particulars that will astonish you—as well as the Boston Pirates. Alden's illustrated catalogue, [illegible] pages, may be had for 4 cents, [illegible] page catalogue free. A club agent wanted in every neighborhood.

Alden's Library Magazine.

Gladstone writes in the January issue of "The Dawn of Creation and Worship," Sir John Lubbock on "Some Habits of Ants, Bees and Wasps," Jules Simon on "The General Election in France," "A Greek Statesman on a Greek View of the Present Crisis," and S. G. W. Benjamin on "The Eastern Question as Viewed in Persia." Besides these leading articles by writers of note, there are other articles hardly less interesting or less important, on "The Wesley at Epworth," "Free Cities of the Middle Ages," "Macaulay and Sir Elijah Impey," "With The Hungarian Gypsies," and others. Indeed, the large amount of literature of the very highest interest and importance, which finds place in the Library Magazine, printed as it is in large handsome type at the nominal cost of 15 cents a copy, or 1.50 a year, is certainly without precedent. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

[illegible]

The publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send it one year free to the first lady who applies from any post office in the United States where there is now no subscriber. Any lady can ascertain whether there is any subscriber to The Housekeeper by [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] gives full particulars. Northern grown seeds produce earlier, and more vigorous plants, and once tried no others will be used.

Choice Southern Dishes.

Southern people used to be famous for hospitality and excellent cookery. Miss Adelaide Preston has just began a series of articles in The Housekeeper which are to embody all the choice recipes treasured for several generations of an old Virginia family. Any lady who would like to see the number containing the first of these series will recieve one free by sending a postal card to Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

How Six Girls Made Money.

Marion Edmonds Roe, who wrote the popular articles under the above title which appeared in The Housekeeper of 1884, begins a new series in the January number, under title of "How a Happy Home was Made and Kept." The Housekeeper has come rapidly to the front, and is now approaching 100,000 circulation. It is deservedly popular, its columns being filled with sound common sense and practical wisdom. Send for January number, which is mailed free to any address by Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM NOTES.

SUGAR CANE IN MINNESOTA.

Hon. Seth H. Kenney, of Rich County, writes to Colman's Rural World as follows in regard to his experience with northern amber cane in Minnesota this year: "I am glad to be able to inform you that my success in making sugar from the amber cane in Minnesota has been in the highest degree satisfactory. I am sure that fully 50 per cent. of the entire crop for myself and 21 customers will be dry sugar. Many barrels granulated nearly to the top. I fully neutralized with lime and used sulphurous acid in the juice, both before defecating and after, enough to extract the surplus lime used to secure a complete defecation. The retort to make the acid was one obtained from Daniel Rool, of Hudson, Michigan. We used the Porter evaporator. I learn that Mr. Porter was also very successful in making a large quantity of sugar. I am of the opinion that the sugar seasons of Minnesota will be more numerous in the future."

DAIRY REGIONS.

Hon. Norman J. Colman to the district grange of Northern Virginia, as reported in Farm and Fireside, said: "You can go to the great State of New York or to the New England states—yes, or to Iowa, Wisconsin and other states, and as you travel through the country, you can tell when you come to the dairy region. There you see the finest residences, the most comfortable and best equipped stables and buildings, the best fences, the best surroundings, and if you can get into the banks, you will find the largest bank accounts credited to the dairymen. Their farms are worth from $100 to $200 per acre, notwithstanding the long winters, when they are compelled, on account of the severity of the weather, with the thermometer sometimes down to 30 or 40 degrees below zero, to feed so many months of the year. All dairy products at this season of the year always command the highest prices. You here and we in Missouri and others in Illinois, can be carrying on this industry in an advantageous way. Then put your lands in grass and prepare for this era, take advantage of the temperate climate you live in, get the best breeds of animals to stock your farms with, because you must do that to succeed well."

FRAUDULENT BUTTER.

If farmers wish to know how fraudulent butter is creeping upon them, they should read this statement from Boston. The receipts of oleomargarine from the month of November foot up 14,847 packages against 7,827 packages for the same month in 1884. On the other hand the receipts of butter have decreased some 4,000 tubs during the same month. Don't you think something had better be done to save the honest butter interest, or do you agree to surrender to a contemptible fraud?—[American Dairyman.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats.

[illegible]

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME.

1886. NEW YORK STORE. 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand-me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL,

TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK, IS THE PLACE WHERE

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physician and Surgeon, Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Office Over Merchants' Bank.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

Corner Oak and Third Sts., Crookston Minn

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness. Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING [illegible] TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees, Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885, E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.

Crookston, Minn.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL [illegible]

SURPLUS [illegible]

Money to loan on long or short time [illegible] approved security [illegible] interest [illegible] Collections [illegible]

[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY 14.

'ROUND HOME.

Miss Lola Jenks is visiting friends in the city.

Fontaine & Anglims' great closing out sale now in operation.

Robert Houston has rented Steege's building and will put in a stock of groceries.

The leading merchants have entered into an agreement to close the stores at eight p. m.

The engine pump at the brewery having played out a steam injector has been substituted.

Fred Puhler was up interviewing the "tall elm of the Wabash," this week. What's in the wind now?

Henry Steege has gone out of the meat business. He does not say what he intends doing for the future.

R. B. Reilay has gone away to remain, it is said. He has some notion of making Duluth his future home.

Speaker Gibbs is stripping for the Gubernatorial race. He has resigned the speakership doubtless for that purpose.

Rev. A. C. Anderson will preach in the Norwegian Lutheran church on Sunday next, Jan. 17th, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

A very attractive program will be presented on Saturday evening. If you enjoy a good minstrel show don't miss Cal Wagner.

The masons enjoyed a social at their new hall on Saturday evening. These events will doubtless occur at intervals during the winter.

Prof. Hauser and Mrs. Jenne furnished the musical entertainment for Felix Poutre and it goes without saying that it was excellent.

Remember the Grand Closing out Sale at Fontaine & Anglims' only lasts this month and this is the 14th day thereof in the morning.

Wm. Ross and W. E. Zwicker represent Crookston Lodge No. 141, A. F. and A. M. in the masonic convention at St. Paul this week.

Four large loads of bran and shorts went from the mills on Monday to supply the needs of some stockman in the east part of the county.

Fergus Falls has a notion of bringing the Manitoba machine shops to that city. The railroad authorities may have something to say about it.

Postmaster McKinnon and Jimmie O'Brien attended Felix Poutre and we saw the tears roll down their cheeks attesting their great enjoyment of the jokes.

Gardner Stevens returned from St. Paul on Wednesday's train, having placed Kundert in safe keeping until court time. He reports big preparations being made for the ice palace business.

Nels O. Paulsrud, of Neillville, came all the way from the west side to attend Felix Poutre, on Tuesday evening. Together with Martin Swanson he attended and took in every word with great delight.

The grand annual closing out sale at Fontaine & Anglims', is to be made the event of the year. The entire stock of winter goods now on hand will be offered at unprecedently low rates. In fact, everything goes! Now is your time, strike, while the iron is hot. Catch on before it is everlastingly too late! This month only.

At the regular annual meeting of the Merchant's National Bank the following officers were elected: John Cromb, president; Hon. B. Sampson, vice-president; W. M. Ross, cashier; A. P. Hanson, teller; B. Kuper, book-keeper; J. Kelso, Wm. Ross, John Cromb, M. R. Brown, Hon. B. Sampson, John McLean and Wm. Stuart, board of directors.

Fontaine & Anglim carry an immense stock of goods of all kinds and their annual closing out sale affords an opportunity to secure great bargains rarely met with. The crowds of delighted customers daily seen there attest the fact that grand bargains are to be had. This opportunity will only last until Feb. 1st 1886.

The visible shows a decrease of 800,000 bushels for the past week. The great probability that the winter wheat crop will be affected by the severe cold weather, with no snow to protect it from freezing has had a tendency to stiffen the market for futures but as yet has not materially affected our markets here and may not within a week or ten days yet. It has got to get there however.

Ruedy & Meiser started operations with the new ice machine on Tuesday and are now putting up the ice for the brewery. With this machine and six men they estimate that they can cut and pack 60 tons per day. They will put up 1,000 tons for the brewery, about 500 tons for Stanton & Co., about as much in their own ice house and will then be ready for any job that may come about. Ruedy says the ice machine beats everything yet used in this country. It is simply a plow with a set of knives so arranged as to cut the ice to the required depth at six times going over. Wednesday they were plowing, to-day they will be filling the ice-house and it will probably take until Saturday to store what was cut on Wednesday.

Remember the entertainment to-morrow evening for the benefit of the free reading room. There should be a large attendance.

Cal Wagner's minstrels is the best troupe on the road. Tickets are now on sale at Berthiaume Bro's, at $1, 75 and 50 cents.

Eiken Bro's inform us that they are receiving more orders for the Greenwood patent heater than they can readily fill. Orders from Ada and Fisher have already been received and their fame is rapidly spreading. Call in and examine them.

Si Harris, yard master at the general yard at St Vincent, was killed last Friday, while in the act of coupling the switch engine to a sleeping car, the engine came back with unexpected force throwing him down the engine passing over his lower extremeties death following. It will be remembered by many friends that Mr. Harris was a former resident of our city. The deceased leaves a wife and two children to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father and husband. Mrs. Harris, has the sympathy of a large number of her friends in her bereavment. Mr. Harris' body was brought here for interment last Friday.

The looked for race, between our city's favorite roller skater Mr. Judge Carruth, and Bromly, the stranger from the east, came off at the Favorite Rink last Saturday evening; witnessed by over 300 of our citizens, anxious to see the stranger and Judge try their metal; which was done, Judge being beat in a manner that he still holds the confidence of his many friends and backers, who are willing to again put up their money on him. Judge showed his superior speed over Bromley, who had the ball bearing or anti-friction skate, which were not barred, Judge having the small common rollers and consequently the odds were against him, but as it was Carruth was gaining ground with his small rollers, that he had lost at the commencement. There were 110 laps made, which covered a trifle over five miles, which was covered in 20 minutes and 10 seconds. The friends of Judge, who had put up their money, and lost, came to the front at the close of the race with their confidence strengthened in Judge's ability to again skate Bromley; backing him from any amount from $500 up, which he refused to do and skate upon the same kind of rollers. As it now stands our city's champion still maintains the confidence of his many friends who are willing to substantiate their confidence, by putting up the "stuff," if the same kind of skates are used by both.

"Felix Poutre" was presented by home talent at the Opera House on Tuesday evening to a large and very well pleased audience. Joe Daoust, in the title role, was simply immense, and when he waxed crazy and cleaned out the crowd of prisoners, and afterward when taken into court to answer for being crazy, the manner in which he turned loose upon that honorable body and cleaned out the whole business, Judge, jury, counsel and guards was thrilling in the extreme, even though you could not catch on to all of the chin racket. Capt. Couvrette, as the father of Felix, left nothing to be desired in that venerable old character, and was deservedly applauded. A. Munn, as the friend of Felix, did up the part to perfection. F. E. LePage made a rattling good member of Parliament, and if we had our say so, would be elected to the very next session of parliament—elected in America, just on account of his dignified bearing on this occasion. Wm. Lanctot, as "Duquette," was grace, beauty and dignity, and was voted, by all the young ladies, an immense success. "Toinon" was ably presented by I. Benoit, and was just simply too funny for anything. We will not attempt to report all he said, for the small boys were all so tickled to death that their boisterous laughter prevented our hearing all of it. F. Benoit played the part of "Camel," the heavy villain, and he was the most villainous looking cus(tomer) in the business. Wm. Lanctot (after he graduated) took the role of the doctor in the prison, but whatever they wanted of a doctor in that healthy looking crowd, gets us. D. S. Bray represented the Sheriff and looked more like an army officer than half a dozen Sheriffs. He got there every time, however, and when he hollered it was law, until Felix got on a high and pitched the constabulary all out doors as though they didn't cost the government a cent, and were only good to be thrown away in this reckless manner. W. Farley sustained the character of "LeGolier" for all there was in it, and we reckon the State militia was called out to represent the soldiers, or it might have been the Continental army, judging by the pitch forks, old flint-locks, sabres and pop guns that did service for guns. Mayor Montague spoke a little piece in good old-fashioned North American, which was well received, and made us think that His Honor was just a howling terror when he went to school and had to declaim. We'd like to see him wade into "Norval on the Grampian Hills!" There wouldn't be a hill left as big as a sheep. Taken as a whole, the entertainment was fine and did great credit to each and every performer. Our greatest regret is that those small boys should have made such a noise that we can't remember a word that was said. The receipts of the evening must have been very encouraging.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

A Hard Week on Wheat.

The Bears still have the better of the fight and connive to knock prices down. The wheat during the past week has shown no signs of strengthening up, but have on the other hand continued dull and depressed and from the present outlook, will continue so for some time to come.

OPINIONS.

J. G. Baker, head miller for Herrick & Lee. "I can see no way for prices to reach the point that we all expected at the beginning of the season. There is no demand for our wheat or flour abroad India's wheat crop will be ready to harvest in about four weeks and California's in about three months and with these new crops added to our old, the surplus increases instead of diminishing is increasing."

F. D. Skinner, buyer, for Red River Valley Elevator Co., "I can see no way for wheat to reach the high point looked for at the commencement of the season. It is true our last seasons crop was short but the foreign demand for our wheat and flour fell greatly behind even our short crop, and the ones that sold their wheat at 77 or 78 cents, were the wise ones this time."

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard	66 cents.
No. 1 Northern	62 "
No. 2 "	57 "

FLOUR.—$1.85, $2.55, $2.75 $3.00.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—25@30 cents.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
LARD—12½ " "
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

Mrs. Ed Wile gave a pleasant euchre party to her lady friends yesterday afternoon.

We are constrained to risk the observation that Monday and Wednesday were mild, pleasant days.

C. L. Hanson was up from Rindal this week. He is only too well pleased with the present outlook for wheat.

Prof. Hauser has been over to Park River to show the natives how to blow. He says that Park River is quite a town.

John Cromb and R. A. Wilkinson have formed a law partnership and will hereafter be found at home in the Fournet block.

The Jay Cooke hotel, at Moorhead, built and owned by John Erickson, took fire on the 9th and was damaged about $4,000 worth. Fully insured.

Closing out sale of all goods, in job lots or any other way to suit purchasers at Fontaine & Anglim's. It will pay you to call before purchasing.

Wheat at 66 cents does not look any too encouraging, but we have not lost our faith yet. There is but very little coming to the market, at the present prices.

The cold snap last week delayed the trains a few hours for two days. The Devil's Lake train, with the exception of one day, made her regular trips every day on time.

Nels O. Paulsrud has purchased a thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull of Mr. Olson, of Norman Co. It is one that was purchased in Renville county last fall and is said to be a good one. We will present its pedigree at an early day.

The City Council failed to have a quorum on regular meeting night, and adjourned until Wednesday night. As there is some business of importance to come before them they should all be in their seats. The hay and wood market should receive prompt attention, and the weighing of coal should also be brought under this head, and a competent man appointed to attend to the weights and measures, and it be made a finable offence for parties offering for sale any hay, wood or coal without its being accompanied with the Market Master's certificate, duly signed.

The opinions which our local buyers have given on the future of wheat are, we fully believe, actuated from honest intentions, but we do not endorse them fully. We all know that the price of wheat, so far as this country is concerned, is in a measure controlled by farmers and, the facts seem to indicate that these interests are just now on the bear side of the house, and everything is brought to bear to down the price. It is a fact that a large amount of wheat that has been put into the elevators, is still in the hands of speculators and this depression may be made for the purpose of freezing the farmers out. We dont say this is the case, but can see no other good reason, and we know that these speculators are none too honorable to play a game of freeze-out if they conceive that it is for their interest. If they do so consider it at this stage of the game, that is just what they are up to. We still believe that farmers will miss it hugely if they sell now.

The Union Temperance meeting will be held at the Methodist Church next Sunday evening.

It is said that the firm of Comstock & White, at Moorhead, is to be dissolved. That firm own some real estate in this county.

Mr. S. Langevin has purchased a French Buhr, twelve-horse power feed mill with which he will be prepared to grind feed for his neighbors at reasonable rates.

Note the change in Macdonell's ad this week. Mac deserves to do a rushing business for his enterprise and public spirit, and we are glad to note that he is doing it.

Mr. L. Ericsson has been over from Lisbon, D. T., on a visit to his brother, Max. He has a confectionery and stationery business over there and says that he is doing a fair business.

Chas. Greenhalgh has the agency for a valuable medical work, entitled, "The Science of A New Life," by John Cowan, M. D. It is a work that should be in the hands of all married people or those contemplating matrimony. The work is highly endorsed by the best medical talent of the land.

Chas. Greenhalgh has invented and patented a shell-loader which is a very ingenious device. We were permitted to see a portion of the model and should think that it would be a very handy thing to have around a hunter's camp. Charlie will have them for sale in time for the next bird season.

David Buchanan is disposing of his grocery interests here and will leave for Duluth in about two weeks where he has purchased a half interest in a large grocery house. We are sorry to see him go but are glad that he has so good prospects ahead as we are assured that he has. What is our loss will be Duluth's gain.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shay, of Glyndon, were in the city on Monday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kistenmacher. Mr. S. was around during the day renewing old acquaintance. He says that Crookston is one of the best towns in the Northwest and is coming to the front in grand style. He notes many improvements since his last visit.

Mr. J. E. Mitton, a former resident of Crookston, was over from Park River, D. T., last week to interview Dr. Thomas for a set of teeth with which to masticate the No. 1 Hard of that famous region. This speaks well for Doc when people come so far to patronize him. J. E. reports that he is doing a splendid business in his hotel and we are glad to hear it, for if anybody deserves good luck, Mitton does. He is a No. 1 landlord and a good man to have in a town.

Peter Cornelius reports the loss of about 200 bushels of nice seed wheat from his granary on Section 15, in Fairfax. He had given a neighbor charge of the premises, so did not pay as much attention to matters as he otherwise would have done, and upon visiting the place recently found the lock on the granary door broken and a lot of wheat gone. It seems that enterprise abounds, even in this county, but it would not be well for the thief if Pete should catch him.

J. P. Marcum reports having made 900 pounds of butter in 240 days from two young heifers and two older cows. This is a pretty good record, but in order to be up to the standard sought by dairymen nowadays, should show a yield of two pounds per day from the cows, at least. The four should average two pounds per day each. This can be done, and if farmers keep on in their efforts to improve their stock, will be done, and the time is not far distant when it will not be considered a record hard to beat. Many will take exceptions to this prediction, but time will fully justify it.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morris gave a progressive euchre party on Monday evening which was a very enjoyable affair, highly enjoyed by all who were in attendance. The evening was all that could be wished as to weather and we heard many comments by the most progressive among the guests that the event was the nicest of the season. Mr. Westler got away with the gentlemen's prize and Miss Westler captured the ladies' with Mrs. Ed. Carey a close competitor. W. H. Jennings was declared to be the most indifferent playist among the gentlemen and has a reward of merit to prove it. It is thought that it will make an abolitionist of him. Mrs. W. B. Dawley captured the ladies' second best, while THE JOURNAL modestly got away with the sur-prize.

We see no indications that Polk County farmers will take much interest in the farmers' meeting to take place in Moorhead this week. This is not right. Polk County farmers should be represented by a rousing delegation, as the meeting will doubtless be one of great importance to the farming interests of the country and could be made of great value. Will farmers ever awaken to the importance of standing up in defence of their own rights? Every other class do it, and it seems as though farmers would be driven to it at last in sheer self defence, if for no other reason. It is not particularly necessary to make a pilgrimage to Moorhead every time they want to shoot off their mouths in their own cause, but if we had a good solid home alliance we should be far better off than we are at present. Will it ever be done?

I. U. Jennings took a tumble to himself at the Favorite rink on Saturday night, spraining his wrist badly.

James Novotony, of Angus, went out to see J. O. Milne's Holstein herd on Tuesday. He was very well pleased with their appearance and will make arrangements to import one of them to his farm at an early day. He intends to try something else besides all wheat.

The excitement at the Favorite rink last Saturday evening was immense. Some of the boys dropped their wads on Jud who was beaten by a scratch. We are told that the expert from abroad had on a pair of skates that gave him an immense advantage over Jud.

That Blackmail Case.

This case, as has been reported, resulted in the binding over of the parties accused, (with one exception) and THE JOURNAL last week refrained from attempting to forestall public opinion by comment thereupon. When we first alluded to this case, several weeks since we promised to refer to it again later, and should have done so last week only that we expected that a public meeting would be called to give some expression in the premises. Such as yet has not been done. We have carefully considered all of the evidence given in the case, have personally interviewed many who were supposed to know all about it and our conviction in the matter is that it was the most barefaced attempt at blackmail we have ever seen. Some have seemed to view the case as though Mr. Brown himself was the person on trial. In the absence of any convicting testimony it will be seen by all such that Mr. Brown is the plaintiff in the case and the result shows him worthy the confidence and support of every right-minded citizen, and all such owe it to the good name and honor of this city to stand by him aid and support him to the best of their ability. Mr. Brown became convinced that there exists a regular system of blackmailing in this city, a system under which the character and honor of no man is safe from such dastardly attacks as these and it was as much to break up this nefarious business as any other that he furnished the sinews of war to prosecute the matter as far as he has. It is not necessary to point to his public and private career since he has lived here among us—for all know what it is, but it does seem to us that our citizens owe something to the honor of our city (if not to a public-spirited and honorable citizen thereof who has undertaken a disagreeable task for the good of the city) to call a meeting of the citizens to give an expression of their views at least. Moreover there should be a society organized to resist all such relics of barbarism as such attempts against the honor of upright and worthy citizens are. Either Mr. Brown is right in this matter or he is wrong. If he is right he has done the city a service that deserves a public recognition and all who believe in preserving the fair name of our city and protecting her citizens should manifest their sentiments publicly. The character of a public man, a citizen, has been publicly assailed. He has had the manhood to stand up and face his accusers to bring them to the punishment they deserve. Do the good people of this city endorse his action, or do they not, is a question that outsiders will naturally ask and it will only be answered by the actions of our citizens themselves. We believe, from all of the interviews we have had that the public endorses Mr. Brown's course fully and we trust that they will not neglect to make a public manifestation of their feelings on the subject.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 4th, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson Miss Andrine
Aubin W E
Benoit Mrs. W M
Bereolngh Oscar
Blakely Frank
Bonkint Charles
Burns Samuel
Carlsson Gust
Clark Edwin
Carnley Miss Leonard
Danielson Sofia
Davis Mary
Engbertson Ame
Erickson A John
Elsthp A D
Freeman L W
Holmes P H
Johnson Christ
Jouson I M
Kelley James
Larson Samuel
Leo Thorwold
Lowe Walter
Linderman J F
Lwight Alice
Lyons Frank
Mate Ida
Mausson Karly
Manley Andrew
Malakowske Elsie
Nordby Jacob
Neerlena Robert
Wilson Jacob
Ophein G S
Skerfing Lina
Skjerssing M A
Smalling Ida
Sytherlund Clarence
Styre I U
Svanson W
Thoreson
Walowen Annie

ALEX MCKINNON, P. M.

—THE—
Minstrel Thunderbolt
OPERA HOUSE,
ONE NIGHT,
Saturday, January 16th.
The Greatest on Earth, just coming for fun.
Cal. Wagner's
MINSTRELS
Under the Direct Supervision of
Mr. J. H. Haverly.
The most complete organization in existence, Led by the Great, Only and Original
HAPPY CAL. WAGNER,
The Universal Favorite Comedian.
Grand Brass Band and Orchestra. Unparalleled Quartette.
Distinguished Specialties.
Ludicrously Funny Negro Acts.
Prices $1, 75c and 50c. Reserved Seats on Sale at Berthiaume Bro's.
J. H. LANE, Manager. FRANK A. HAIGHT, General Agent.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.
NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.
ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.
R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

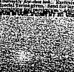
1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.
Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the
American Agriculturist
is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the
HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,
and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1 65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
WANTS THE EARTH,
to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.
Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER
THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.
PRACTICAL, PROGRESSIVE, RELIABLE,
$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize Issues, beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1884. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 20 cents, $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.
LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.
AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALNUTINE
BOND'S
NEW
DISCOVERY,
FOR THE
HAIR
WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. [illegible]
$1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.
CAUTION! [illegible] WALNUTINE!
BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY [illegible] J. H. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Wanted
1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,
For JOHN B. GOUGH'S [illegible]
Entitled LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart.
A perfect treasury of good things [illegible]
PICTURES [illegible]
JOHN B. GOUGH



WE WANT [illegible]

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. [illegible]
MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.
PATENTS. [illegible]
[illegible] Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Report of County Commissioners for Jan. 5th 1886.

The board of County Commissioners assembled at their office on the 5th day of January, 1886 and organized by electing Commissioner Brown as chairman for the present year.

The petition for changing the location of school district No. 12, living been set for a hearing of parties interested therein and all parties present having been accorded a hearing of their views upon the subject matter of said petitition and a sufficient proof of notice of such hearing been duly presented to the Board, it was ordered and determined to hear the prayers of the petitioners be granted, and all that portion of Sec. 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T 151, R 45 and Sec 5, 6, 7, 8, and 18 and 19, T 150 R 45, lying north of Red Lake River, be detached from school district No. 12 and organized into a new school district, to be known as school district No.——

Resolved that the assets and liabilities of said district No. 12, as the same existed up to, and at the date of this order shall be divided and apportioned between said districts No. 12, and No— as follows, towit:

School district No. 12, shall keep; retaid and own the school house, now in the school district and the school furniture contained therein, shall belong to said district No——

The monies now in the treasury of said district No. 12, shall after payment of the debts thereof; shall be equally divided between said districts.

The claim of Fred Fiedt for merchandise to paupers was referred back for vertification.

The sum of $30 was granted Gabriel Koinlang, out of the poor fund, as poor aid, it appearing to the Board that said Koinlang and family were in destitute circumstances.

The sum of $5. per month was granted for six months to Joseph Dacy, out of the county poor fund, the said Dacy being a pauper residing in the 4th district.

The sum of $8. per month for six months was allowed F. St. Germain of the 3rd commissioners district.

The sum of $60. was allowed Mr. A. A. Anderson for boarding and care of and funeral expenses of paupers of the 10th district.

The Auditor was authorized and directed to issue his warrant for all amounts allowed out of the poor fund.

The sum of $8. per month was allowed Edward La Copisiere for board and care of Mary Penault, a pauper of the 3rd district.

The sum of $8. per month was allowed Nels Nelson and $10 per month to Carrie Bergland, both of whom are in destitute circumstances.

The sum of $5. per month for 6 mo. was allowed Elsie Roy a poor person residing in the 4th district.

The sum of $6. per month for six months was allowed out of the poor fund to Lars Brandent a 4th district county pauper.

Mr. O. Nod was allowed $15. per month for three months for board of Mary Breton a pauper in the 4th district.

The Board of Auditors presented the following report, which was adopted towit:

To The Honorable Board of County Commissioners, of Polk Co., Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, the Board of Auditors of Polk Co., Minn. respectfully report that we have this day examined the office of O. H. Lucken Esq., the Treasurer of said County without previous notice to said Treasurer and have counted and ascertained the amount of monies on hand and belonging to said Treasurer and find the following correct towit:

Dep. in Merchants Nat'l Bank	$10827.09
" First " "	$10844.40
Town; village orders on hand	$115.23
School Dist. orders on hand	$192.80
Silver, pennies and nickels	$24.58
Total	$22003.60

We further beg leave to report that we have examined the condition and status of the Bonds furnished by the two depositors and have decided to advertise for bids, from Banks or Bankers for recovering such deposits in compliance with the statutes.

The petition for a bridge in Garden Township, was referred to Commissioner Goodrich.

A motion offered by Commissioner Bradish, that the County precede to advertise for bids for repairing the bridge at Fisher, was lost by vote.

The sum of $6. per month for six months, was allowed as poor aid to Martha Hale, and the same amount was allowed to J. P. Borneman of the 1st district.

The sum of $12. per month from Dec 1st 1885, was allowed C. L. Hanson for the board and care of Martin Anderson a pauper.

Poor aid to the amount of $8. was allowed Paul L. Hagan.

The sum of $8. per month for a period of four months was allowed Mrs. LeBlanc of the 4th district.

The report of the late Grand Jury read and the Board approved the recomendations contained therein; but regretted that the means were lacking with which to carry out the more important points of said report.

A Great Seed Offer.

The Pioneer Press Company offer a dollar's worth of seeds and the Weekly Pioneer Press for $1.20, and very liberal club premiums in seeds. The seeds are furnished by Mr. Metcalf, of St. Paul, a thoroughly reliable seed dealer, and the subscriber selects the varieties desired from a large list published by The Pioneer Press Company. All persons desiring seeds should send for the list.

Sales of Blooded Stock.

Recent sales of blooded stock reported by Wilcox & Ligget, Grndview Farm Benson, Minn.

SHORTHORNS.

To James McGowan, yearling bull "Mallardean," of the Rosabella family.

To H. D. Wylie, of Granite Falls, one bull calf "Alden," a handsome red one out of Teneca Duke No. 27,861; dam of the Arabella family.

To L. A. Cazanove, of Rabyo, Minn., yerling bull "Roan Beauty," sired by Kirklevington, of Prospect Hill, No. 52,812.

To Henry Walters, of Odeso, Minn., a handsome red and white bull calf, "Cherub," sired by "Fennel Duke 4th," pure Bates Kirklevington; also a fine yearling heifer, sired by the imported bull, Grand Duke of Kirklevington 2nd.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

To R. Fotherby, Cannon Falls, Minn., the fine bull calf, "Wyndham," No. 959 H. F. H. B., sired by "2nd Lad of Twisk;" dam, the fine cow "Lady Blom," now owned by Tanner Bros of Moorhead.

To Geo. W. Ransom, Carter, Minn., the bull calf "LeClare," No. 931 H. F. H. B. out of "2nd Lad of Twisk" and the noted cow "Kuperus Namkje," very strong in the milking line; also the handsome two-year-old heifer "Bon-Ben," No. 5,865 H. H. B. imported in 1884; sired by "Nichlas," No. 184 N. H. B.

To J. D. Wynn & Son, Redwood Falls, Minn., a handsomely marked calf, "Johrl," sired by the noted bull "De-Watergues."

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS.

To various parties of Swift Co., Minn., twenty head of high grade heifers and calves.

NORMAN OR PERCHERON HORSES.

To C. A. Phelps & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., one pair of mares.

To C. B. Boody, Kerkhoven, Minn., one pair of mares weighing 3,000 lt's

To M. L. Whitesell, Hartford, Minn., "Folger," a fine two-year-old stallion.

To O. Christopherson, Swift county, one fine mare colt.

To Joseph Blum, Murdock, Minn., one pair of mares.

Peterson's Magazine for February opens with a beautiful steel-engraving after the celebrated picture of "Cinderella," by the great English artist, Sir John Millais. Then there is a mammoth colored steel-fashion plate; a double-size colored pattern in embroidery, from the Art School; two other full page engravings; and about fifty other wood-cuts. Such a wealth of illustrations is unexampled. The novelet, "The Cedar Swamp Mystery," becomes more powerful as it proceeds. "A Cinderella of to-day" is one of the most charming love-stories we ever read. Besides these, there are numerous other stories, novelets etc., and no other magazine gives such original stories as "Peterson." As we have often said, every lady should take this magazine: for it is alike refined and useful, and the price, Two Dollars a year, places it within the reach. To clubs the terms are even lower. Now is the time to get up clubs. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for, so there may be no deception. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Moorhead News: Mr. F. J. Schreiber has put into practice this winter a new plan of wintering stock. He piled up large quantities of oat straw last fall, and has allowed his horses, mules, dry cows, steers and all animals above one year old to run at will about the straw piles. The result surpasses his expectations, as the stock are in better condition now than when work ceased and grass was killed by the frost. The stock have not been fed any other food whatever. They make holes into the straw piles which afford them protection in storms, so that the stock not only get their own living in the straw, but build their own shelter. Moral: Farmers, save your oat straw and do likewise.

Pioneer Press: The Philadelphia Tribune expired on Sunday morning, after seventeen days' existence and an expenditure of $2,000 with no returns. The projectors carefully figured out a net profit of $640 a week. After the first week they found themselves out of pocket about $1,000. The expected seven or eight columns of "ads," at $20 a column a day, did not materialize. The buyers at a cent a copy did not show themselves in formidable numbers; the setting up in nonpareil solid was found to be rather expensive when the composition bills had to be paid out of a nominal capital. That is the story of many a similar venture, and yet there are hundreds of people who still believe that it is possible to run a daily newspaper into a brilliant success on a few hundred dollars of capital.

For the Ladies.

We have made arrangments with the publishers of the Housekeeper, by which we are able to offer that paper as a premium with THE JOURNAL. The Housekeeper, as its name implies is devoted wholly to the interests of the ladies and is highly appreciated where known. We have arranged to have a copy placed in the hands of all our lady readers and if you like it we can supply you with a copy for 1886. In cases where the premium offer has already been accepted we will add the Housekeeper for a trifle. If any of our lady friends fail to get a copy soon and wish to see it a card addressed to this office will secure a sample copy. The Housekeeper is a monthly paper, and is highly prized wherever known.

Editor Journal:—In your issue of January, 7, '86, appears a communication on the wheat question, signed Farmer, in which he uses some, pretty severe language in regard to other people's opinions. But as for himself, he asserts that he must be right, but gives no facts in the case. Now we do not profess to be a prophet, nor did we base our opinions on any such theory, but drew them from our every-day observations of the market, and from an unbiased market report, furnished daily by the market reporter of the Pioneer Press as also from secretaries of Minneapolis and Duluth Board's of Trade and not for a paper run exclusively for any one class of people as did our friend, the farmer. A Farmers Weekly is all good enough in its place, such as open letters from farmers in different sections in regard to diversified farming; best crops to follow each other, seeds to sow etc., but when it comes to a Farmers Weekly published one week and not received by the subscriber, until a week or two weeks old, it will not do very well to be guided by such papers, in regard to the daily fluctuations of the wheat market. Now in your issue of the same date the Farmer's letter appeared, we gave the fact, that there is, at the present time held in Chicago elevators 15,000,000 bushels of wheat and at the present time of the year, there should not be to exceed 3,000,000. This 15,000,000 is all owned and controlled by bulls, or the long side of the market, and they have held this wheat for (3) three years past and on it there is 72 cents storage and the same wheat is only worth 80½ cents per bushel to-day on the Chicago market. Now they have got to soon unload this wheat or its entire worth will be ate up by the elevator charges and fall into the hands of elevator owners and as soon as it does they will throw it on the market in order to realize their charges and hence down goes the price. Our reasons for expecting high prices for the last crop at the beginning of the season, was from the fact, at that time there was a foreign demand for our wheat and flour and also a prospect for a foreign war. But as the demand dropped off and the war cloud blew over, it left us with all of our wheat on our hands, to consume ourselves as best we can. There were two other factors which again revived our hopes that prices might advance, one was the open weather in the East, there being no snow on the ground to protect the winter wheat and the snow blockades of of the west. Instead of a decrease in last week's statements, they show an increase of 136,339 bushels, and this too in the face of fifteen of the Minneapolis Mills, turning out their full capacity daily. Now this increase with the foreign markets still dull and depressed are the two factors of the low price for wheat and just so long as our wheat remains from 10 to 20 cents higher per bushel than England can buy India wheat for, and just so long as she can, there will be no activity and our wheat must be consumed at home. Foreign advices from Perth, Hungary state that the prices of flour has fallen so low that the Millers contemplate shutting down. The leading facts of the wheat question are that we have over estimated our influence in the world's markets. We have been carrying fifty millions of wheat for the importing countries and are now carrying near sixty millions bushels at a premium which has been steadily lost. We are holding our wheat in western granaries and elevators at seaboard prices. With no demand for wheat at the seaboard. What does all this portend, simply that we must meet the market for a portion of our surplus wheat or dole it out to the American stomach until spring, when the balance of our surplus will come to market and add to the bulk and after that Stagnation in trade. We may wear our European stock by their own consumption and then finally sell them our surplus at a good price, and we assure you that we know of no one more willing to accomplish this than we are. If our friend Farmer and all others in the Northwest, would, when they are compelled to sell their wheat, sell it to the mills only and let it be ground up and let it pass out of sight, they would do more to help themselves in obtaining better prices than any other way. Out of the past season's crop the farmers on the Manitoba Road alone have thrown into the elevators some ten thousand bushels of wheat and to-day there is on this one line of road some 6,500,000 bushels ready to be shoved on the market at a day's notice. If they had put this in the mills it would have been ground up and out of sight and not showing up as a visible supply weekly and helping depress the market. It has always been our aim to give every farmer the best grade his wheat will stand and at the same time do our employers justice and we have never as yet graded the man, but the wheat he had in his sacks regardless of who the party might be who owned it. We have no reasons as yet to change our opinions as to the high prices expected not being realized and are still of the opinion, that when 75 cents per bushel can be realized by the farmers for their wheat, then is the time to let go. It may be a little higher, but the length of time one would have to hold it, would not justify them in taking any chances on its going lower.

ANNEX.

Vicks Floral Guide for January is the handsomest number ever issued even by that enterprising firm. It contains 150 pages of interesting matter relating to the garden. A description can better be had by reviewing the work which can be had of the publishers at Rochester, N. Y.

Chronicles of Woodside.

Now, it came to pass, in the Province of Woodside, about the last days of the year, that there was silence in all the Province; there was no sound of mirth, not even the sound of a musical instrument. The harp, the psalter, the sacbet, and stringed instrument was not heard in all the land; even the weddings were taken to the Province of Mentor, and the countenances of the young men and maidens were sad; and their hearts were heavy with sadness. But it came to pass that while the people did wax sorrowful that one of the citizens of Woodside who was of good repute among the people, and whose name was Earl, said to the young men? "Now wist ye not that the old year is come to an end, and the new one cometh on apace, and the time for merry-making is at hand? Now, therefore, I pray ye act like men and make ready, for on the first night of the first day of the new year there will be music and dancing at the house of her whom is called Sible!" and the young men bowed themselves and said, "tis well even as thou sayst." Now, it came to pass that from that day until the merry-making that the young men of Woodside did hustle about to invite the maidens to come to the dance; and some went even into the goodly province of Mentor. And it came to pass that there lived in the Province of Woodside a young Northman whose name was James, and he was a descendent of those who broke the chariot wheels of Rome in olden time; and he went to the house of an old man who was once an high priest, and whose daughter was young and comely, and said to the damsel: "I pray thee be my partner to the merry-making even at the house of Sible, on the first evening of the new year." And the maiden answered and said: "Wist ye not that my father was an high priest and that I do not attend dances;" and the young man bowed himself and went out to mourn, with tears in his eyes and his fists doubled up. And it came to pass that on the evening of the first day of the new year that the chief musicians were called, and did assemble at the house of Sible, and there was assembled at the house many people, the young and the old and the middle aged; yea, even from the baby in swadling clothes to the aged and the infirm, and of old women not a few, and they did all dance before the musicians; even her who was chief leader in Sabbath school, who did pray and make lamentations over the sins of the people, did dance with one of the chief musicians, and did caper and prance like unto a young fawn, for her feet were like Hinds feet and she had a son who was a mighty hunter, whose name was Mimshi. Now, it came to pass about the second watch of the night, and while the music was playing and the dancers were dancing, that the ruler of the feast stood up and beckoned with his hand and said: "All hail!" and the people stood still at his words. Now, he of the feast said: "Know ye not that 'tis about the sixth hour of the night, and time to prepare the feast." Now she who is called Sible arranged the loaves and fishes, called in the ancient language "Fisk," and the milk and honey and olive oil, and the leavened bread, and they did all eat and were filled, and there was an abundance for all. Now, it came to pass after the feast that they did dance again with new energy until about the fourth watch of the night, which is morning. Then did the dancers become weary and the music ceased and the people took themselves each to their own home, and said one to another "It is good fun to be here!" But where and at what time the next merry-making will be is not recorded in the second book of Chronicles of Woodside.

CHRONICLER.

Wylie Waifs.

The train was several hours late on Thursday and Saturday.

Wheat receipts have fallen off some since the advent of cold weather.

A very pleasant party was given by Mr. Campbell on Wednesday night. Dancing was indulged in to a late hour.

A surprise party carried Mr. Hillgross' house by storm on Wednesday evening. All enjoyed themselves.

E. Hamery, of Red Lake Falls, paid our village a visit Saturday.

We expect better elevator facilities next year. The trade of this station is much too large for the present building.

Farmers are beginning to rub the rust from their plows. Mr. Oborough expects to turn 400 acres of prairie over. Many others will do equally well.

The farmers about here are beginning to realize that with their grass and grazing lands, they have the best stock-raising section of Polk County. Heretofore wheat has been king to the exclusion of everything else, and its reign has been a sorry one, piling the farmers with mortgages, as well as robbing the land of its fertility. We are glad to see that there is a change for the better. While few are able to indulge in blooded animals as yet, the beginning is made and but a few years will pass before the rich grasses of our prairies will bring wealth to the owners. A parallel case can be seen in the development of the southern half of the State. Fourteen years ago little was raised but wheat, and to-day it is one of the richest dairy sections of the country.

VOX POPULI.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lambertson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County, also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address O. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

Reading Room Concert.

Opera House,

Friday, January 15th, 1886.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

INSTRUMENTAL TRIO.—"Hoffman's Mocking Bird."
Misses Ayers, Fontaine and Mr. C. J. Kops.

SONG AND CHORUS.—"When my Raven Comes."
Misses Mix and Fontaine, Messrs, Burr and Durand.

MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA PARTY OF "BABY-BYES."

Martha Washington	Mamie McGrew
Mrs Adams	Gracie Perry
Mrs. Jefferson	Alma Fontaine
Mrs. Madison	Daisy House
Mrs. Clinton	Clipper Buckman
Mrs. Monroe	Ida Stone
Mrs. Curtis	Gertie Kops
Mrs. Van Tassell	Gartha Sharpstein
Mr. Jefferson	Bertie Bucknam
Mr. Adams	Jay Durand

DECLAMATION.—"Baby-Bye.
Mrs. Adams.

SONG.—"Swallows, roving Swallows."
Mrs. Jefferson.

CORNET SOLO.—"Lizzie Polka."
Mr. E. V. Hauser.

VOCAL DUETTE.—"Only Thee."
Misses Fontaine and Gorman.

PART SECOND.

PIANO SOLO.—"Sonnambula."
Mr. J. C. Kops.

FAN DRILL AND TABLEAU;
Ermin Fontaine, Aggie Kops, Edith McGrew, Alice Reed, Lilly Hartshorn, Matie Brown, Edith Copeland, Emma Fortier, Birdie Hartshorn, Lilly Fortier, and Miss Perry.

RECITATION.—"The Drunkard's Wife."
Eunice Copeland.

VOCAL SOLO.—"Adieu."
Miss Gorman.

QUARTETTE.—"Our Choir."
Mrs. Hays, Miss Maggie Brown, Messrs Burr and Durand.

TABLEAU.—"A Dream of Fairyland."

GOOD NIGHT.

USHERS.

F. W. BUGG,
CLARK VAN HOUSEN,
I. M. BROWN, JR.
W. L. MCDONALD.

HAPPY CAL WAGNER.

The Veteran Minstrel at the Academy Last Night—Large Audience Despite Muddy Streets—A Good Entertainment—Coming Events.

Sioux City Daily Journal.

With the streets and crossings in such horrible condition as they were last night, and amidst darkness so thick it could almost be cut with a knife, the large audience that filled the Academy to see Cal Wagner's minstrels was certainly a surprise. But the reputation of this veteran of negro minstrelsy is too big and strong for bad weather. The large audience made good paying business for the managers.

The performance, too, was upon the whole excellent. Happy Cal is not playing entirely on his reputation. There is yet much of the same old originality and magnetism which have delighted audiences for so many years. And there are several assistants in the company of more than average merit. The dialogue of the opening part of the programme was rather worn and aged, though some of the reparteos struck home. The songs were fair, and as to the music generally it was good throughout. The specialities were far better than the dialogue. John J. Leonard's pedestal clog dancing was simply immense, and finer tumbling than that of Messrs. O'Dell and Ardell has rarely been seen in Sioux City. Cal Wagner's specialty in "Room No. 45" also brought down the house. His make-up was an event in itself. Robert L. Turner's novel musical performance was also an interesting feature of the performance.

The audience was an enthusiastic one, and applause came frequent and hearty.

Having disposed of my meat market business, and rented my building I desire to return my sincere thanks to all of my old patrons and friends for their kind patronage in the past and especially would I remember the farmers with whom my business relations have ever been the most pleasant. With sincere regards I remain yours truly,

HENRY STEEGE.

Mr. Chas. Greenbalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactuory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within each of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenbalgh, Croockston, Minn. [37 tf]

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the coliest little place this side of Chicago. [11-tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon. For terms and full particulars call on or address J. O. MILNE, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 14th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the debt secured thereby; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Names of Mortgagors.—John W. Strauser and Florence Strauser, his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—D. M. Osborne & Co., a corporation of the State of New York.

Date of Mortgage.—August 21st A. D. 1885.

Date and place of record.—August 24th A. D. 1885, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, in book "T" of mortgages, on page 62.

Description of mortgaged premises. Lot number six (6) in block number three (3) in L. Fletcher's addition to the city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota.

Amount due, and claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, six hundred and one and 80-100 dollars ($601.80-100.)

Time of sale.—February 27th A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale.—The front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

The property above described is subject to two prior mortgages as follows: One to Franklin Edgerton, for $330.00, recorded in book "U" of mortgages, on page 198, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County; and one to August Keoppe, for $60.00, recorded in book "N" of mortgages, on page 622, in the office of said Register of Deeds.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and the same will be sold, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law, and to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale including $25.00 attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1886.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.
Mortgagee.

BROWN & CHARBONEAU,
Agents for Mortgagee. [28-11]

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
WATER
GUARANTEED
Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Board of County Commissioners for Jan. 5th 1886.

The board of County Commissioners assembled at their office on the 5th day of January, 1886 and organized by electing Commissioner Brown as chairman for the present year.

The petition for changing the location of school district No. 12, having been set for a hearing of parties interested therein and all parties present having been accorded a hearing of their views upon the subject matter of said petitition and a sufficient proof of notice of such hearing been duly presented to the Board, it was ordered and determined to hear the prayers of the petitioners be granted, and all that portion of Sec. 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, T. 151, R. 45 and Sec 5, 6, 7, 8 and 18 and 19, T. 150 R. 45, lying north of Red Lake River, be detached from school district No. 12 and organized into a new school district, to be known as school district No.—.

Resolved that the assets and liabilities of said district No. 12, as the same existed up to, and at the date of this order shall be divided and apportioned between said districts No. 12, and No.— as follows, towit:

School district No. 12 shall keep, retain and own the school house, now in the school district and the school furniture contained therein, shall belong to said district No.—.

The monies now in the treasury of said district No. 12, shall after payment of the debts thereof, shall be equally divided between said districts.

The claim of Fred. Fieldt for merchandise to paupers was referred back for verification.

The sum of $30 was granted Gabriel Koinlang, out of the poor fund, as poor aid, it appearing to the Board that said Koinlang and family were in destitute circumstances.

The sum of $5, per month was granted for six months to Joseph Dacy, out of the county poor fund, the said Dacy being a pauper residing in the 4th district.

The sum of $8 per month for six months was allowed F. St. Germain of the 3rd commissioners district.

The sum of $60 was allowed Mr. A. A. Anderson for boarding and care of and funeral expenses of paupers of the 10th district.

The Auditor was authorized and directed to issue his warrant for all amounts allowed out of the poor fund.

The sum of $8 per month was allowed Edward La Copisiere for board and care of Mary Penault, a pauper of the 3rd district.

The sum of $8 per month was allowed Nels Nelson and $10 per month to Carrie Bergland, both of whom are in destitute circumstances.

The sum of $5 per month for 6 mo. was allowed Elsie Roy, a poor person residing in the 4th district.

The sum of $6 per month for six months was allowed out of the poor fund to Lars Brandent a 4th district county pauper.

Mr. O. Nod was allowed $15 per month for three months for board of Mary Breton a pauper in the 4th district.

The Board of Auditors presented the following report, which was adopted towit:

To The Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk Co., Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned the Board of Auditors of Polk Co., Minn. respectfully report that we have this day examined the office of O. H. Lucken Esq. the Treasurer of said County without previous notice to said Treasurer and have counted and ascertained the amount of monies on hand and belonging to said Treasurer and find the following correct towit:

Dep. in Merchants Nat'l Bank	$10827.09
[illegible] First [illegible]	$10844.40
Town village orders on hand	$115.28
School Dist. orders on hand	$192.80
Silver, pennies and nickels	$24.53
Total	$22003.60

We further beg leave to report that we have examined the condition and status of the Bonds furnished by the two depositors and have decided to advertise for bids from Banks or Bankers for recovering such deposits in compliance with the statutes.

The petition for a bridge in Garden Township was referred to Commissioner Goodrich.

A motion offered by Commissioner Bradish that the County proceed to advertise for bids for repairing the bridge at Fisher was lost by vote.

The sum of $6 per month for six months was allowed as poor aid to Martha Hale and the same amount was allowed to J. P. Borneman of the [illegible] district.

The sum of $12 per month from Dec 1st 1885 was allowed Carl Hanson for the board and care of Martin Anderson a pauper.

Poor aid to the amount of $8 was allowed Paul M. Hagan.

The sum of $8 per month for a period of four months was allowed Mrs. LaBlanc of the 4th district.

The report of the late Grand Jury read and the Board approved the recommendations contained therein but regretted that the means were lacking with which to carry out the more important points of said report.

A Grand Offer.

The Pioneer Press Company offers [illegible] dollar's worth of [illegible] the Weekly Pioneer Press for $1.00 and very liberal [illegible]

Sales of Blooded Stock.

Recent sales of blooded stock reported by Wilcox & Liggett, Grandview Farm, Benson, Minn.:

SHORTHORNS.

To James McGowan, yearling bull, "Mallardean," of the Rosabella family.

To H. D. Wylie, of Granite Falls, one bull calf, "Aldine," a handsome red, one out of Tenedo Duke No. 27,801, dam of the Arabella family.

To L. A. Cazanove, of [illegible], Minn., yearling bull, "Roan Beauty," sired by Kirklevington, of Prospect Hill, No. 52,812.

To Henry Walters, of Odessa, Minn., a handsome red and white bull calf, "Cherub," sired by "Fennel Duke 4th," a pure Bates Kirklevington; also a fine yearling heifer, sired by the imported bull, Grand Duke of Kirklevington 2nd.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

To R. Fotherby, Cannon Falls, Minn., the fine bull calf "Wyndham," No. 950 H. F. H. B., sired by "2nd Lad of Twisk," dam, the fine cow "Lady Blom," now owned by Tanner Bros. of Moorhead.

To Geo. W. Ransom, Carter, Minn., the bull calf "LeClare," No. 931 H. F. H. B., out of 2nd Lad of Twisk and the noted cow "Kuperus Namkje," very strong in the milking line; also the handsome two-year-old heifer "Bon Ben," No. 5,805 H. H. B., imported in 1884, sired by "Nicholas," No. 184 N. H. B.

To J. D. Wynn & Son, Redwood Falls, Minn., a handsomely marked calf "Johnl," sired by the noted bull "De Watergues."

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS.

To various parties of Swift Co., Minn., twenty head of high grade heifers and calves.

NORMAN OR PERCHERON HORSES.

To O. A. Phelps & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., one pair of mares.

To C. B. Boody, Kerkhoven, Minn., one pair of mares weighing 3,000 lb's.

To M. L. Whitesell, Hartford, Minn., "Folger," a fine two-year-old stallion.

To O. Christopherson, Swift county, one fine mare colt.

To Joseph Blum, Murdock, Minn., one pair of mares.

Peterson's Magazine for February opens with a beautiful steel-engraving after the celebrated picture of "Cinderella," by the great English artist, Sir John Millais. Then there is a mammoth colored steel fashion plate, a double-size colored pattern in embroidery, from the Art School, two other full page engravings, and about fifty other wood-cuts. Such a wealth of illustrations is unexampled. The novelet, "The Cedar Swamp Mystery," becomes more powerful as it proceeds. "A Cinderella of to-day," is one of the most charming love stories we ever read. Besides these, there are numerous other stories, novelets, etc., and no other magazine gives such original stories as "Peterson." As we have often said, every lady should take this magazine, for it is alike refined and useful, and the price, Two Dollars a year, places it within the reach of all. To clubs the terms are even lower. Now is the time to get up clubs. Specimens are sent, gratis, if written for, so there may be no deception. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Moorhead News: Mr. F. J. Schreiber has put into practice this winter a new plan of wintering stock. He piled up large quantities of oat straw last fall and has allowed his horses, mules, dry cows, steers and all animals above one year old to run at will about the straw piles. The result surpasses his expectations, as the stock are in better condition now than when work ceased and grass was killed by the frost. The stock have not been fed any other food whatever. They make holes into the straw piles which afford them protection in storms, so that the stock not only get their own living in the straw but build their own shelter. Moral: Farmers, save your oat straw and do likewise.

Pioneer Press: The Philadelphia Tribune expired on Sunday morning after seventeen days' existence and an expenditure of $2,000 with no returns. The projectors carefully figured out a net profit of $840 a week. After the first week they found themselves out of pocket about $1,000. The expected seven or eight columns of "ads" at $20 a column a day did not materialize; the buyers at a cent a copy did not show themselves in formidable numbers; the setting up in nonpareil solid was found to be rather expensive when the composition bills had to be paid out of a nominal capital. The history of many a similar venture, and yet there are hundreds of people who still believe that it is possible to run a daily newspaper into a brilliant success on a few hundred dollars of capital.

[illegible]

We have made arrangements with the publishers of the Housekeeper, by which we are able to offer that paper as a premium with the [illegible] The Housekeeper, as its name implies, is devoted wholly to the interests of the ladies and is highly appreciated wherever known. We [illegible] copy placed in the hands of all our lady readers [illegible]

Editor Journal:—In your issue of January 7, '86 appears a communication on the wheat question signed Farmer, in which he uses some pretty severe language in regard to other people's opinions. But as for him of the assertion that he must be right, but gave no facts in the case. Now, we do not profess to be a prophet, nor did we base our opinions on any such theory, but drew them from our every day observations of the market and from an unbiased market report, published daily by the market reporter of the Pioneer Press as also from secretaries of Minneapolis and Duluth Boards of Trade and not for a paper run exclusively for any one class of people as did our friend the farmer. A Farmers Weekly is all good enough in its place, such as open letters from farmers in different sections in regard to diversified farming, best crops to follow each other, seeds to sow etc., but when it comes to a Farmers Weekly published one week and not received by the subscriber until a week or two weeks old, it will not do very well to be guided by such papers in regard to the daily fluctuations of the wheat market. Now in your issue of the same date the Farmer's letter appeared, we gave the fact that there is at the present time held in Chicago elevators 15,000,000 bushels of wheat and at the present time of the year there should not be to exceed 3,000,000. This 15,000,000 is all owned and controlled by bulls or the long side of the market and they have held this wheat for (3) three years past and on it there is 72 cents storage and the same wheat is only worth 80½ cents per bushel to-day on the Chicago market. Now, they have got to soon unload this wheat or its entire worth will be ate up by the elevator charges and fall into the hands of elevator owners and as soon as it does they will throw it on the market in order to realize their charges and hence down goes the price. Our reasons for expecting high prices for the last crop at the beginning of the season, was from the fact at that time there was a foreign demand for our wheat and flour and also a prospect for a foreign war. But as the demand dropped off and the war cloud blew over it left us with all of our wheat on our hands to consume ourselves as best we can. There were two other factors which again revived our hopes that prices might advance, one was the open weather in the East, there being no snow on the ground to protect the winter wheat and the snow blockades of the west. Instead of a decrease in last week's statements they show an increase of 186,839 bushels and this too in the face of fifteen of the Minneapolis Mills turning out their full capacity daily. Now this increase with the foreign markets still dull and depressed are the two factors of the low price for wheat and just so long as our wheat remains from 10 to 20 cents higher per bushel than England can buy India wheat for, and just so long as she can there will be no activity and our wheat must be consumed at home. Foreign advices from Perth, Hungary state that the prices of flour has fallen so low that the Millers contemplate shutting down. The leading facts of the wheat question are that we have over estimated our influence in the world's markets. We have been carrying fifty millions of wheat for the importing countries and are now carrying near sixty millions bushels at a premium which has been steadily lost. We are holding our wheat in western granaries and elevators at seaboard prices. With no demand for wheat at the seaboard. What does all this portend, simply that we must meet the market for a portion of our surplus wheat or dole it out to the American stomach until spring, when the balance of our surplus will come to market and add to the bulk and after that stagnation in trade. We may wear our European stock by their own consumption and then finally sell them our surplus at a good price, and we assure you that we know of no one more willing to accomplish this than we are. If our friend Farmer and all others in the Northwest would, when they are compelled to sell their wheat, sell it to the mills only and let it be ground up and let it pass out of sight, they would do more to help themselves in obtaining better prices than any other way. Out of the past season's crop the farmers on the Manitoba Road alone have thrown into the elevators some ten thousand bushels of wheat, and to-day there is on this one line of road some 2,500,000 bushels ready to be thrown on the market [illegible]

A[illegible]

[illegible]

A Valuable Guide for Industry [illegible]

Chronicles of Woodside.

Now it came to pass, in the Province of Woodside, about the last days of the year, that there was silence in all the Province; there was no sound of mirth, not even the sound of a musical instrument. The harp, the psalter, the sackbut and stringed instrument was not heard in all the land, even the weddings were taken to the Province of Mentor, and the countenances of the young men and maidens were sad, and their hearts were heavy with sadness. But it came to pass that, while the people did wax sorrowful, that one of the citizens of Woodside who was of good repute among the people, and whose name was Earl, said to the young men: "Now wist ye not that the old year is come to an end, and the new one cometh on apace, and the time for merry making is at hand? Now, therefore, I pray ye act like men and make ready, for on the first night of the first day of the new year there will be music and dancing at the house of her whom is called Sible." And the young men bowed themselves and said, "'tis well even as thou sayst." Now, it came to pass that from that day until the merry making that the young men of Woodside did hustle about to invite the maidens to come to the dance, and some went even into the goodly province of Mentor. And it came to pass that there lived in the Province of Woodside a young Northman whose name was James, and he was a descendent of those who broke the chariot wheels of Rome in olden time, and he went to the house of an old man who was once an high priest, and whose daughter was young and comely, and said to the damsel: "I pray thee be my partner to the merry making even at the house of Sible, on the first evening of the new year." And the maiden answered and said, "Wist ye not that my father was an high priest and that I do not attend dances." And the young man bowed himself and went out to mourn, with tears in his eyes and his fists doubled up. And it came to pass that on the evening of the first day of the new year that the chief musicians were called, and did assemble at the house of Sible, and there was assembled at the house many people, the young and the old and the middle aged, yea, even from the baby in swaddling clothes to the aged and the infirm, and of old women not a few, and they did all dance before the musicians, even her who was chief leader in Sabbath school, who did pray and make lamentations over the sins of the people, did dance with one of the chief musicians, and did caper and prance like unto a young fawn, for her feet were like Hinds feet and she had a son who was a mighty hunter, whose name was Mimshi. Now it came to pass about the second watch of the night, and while the music was playing and the dancers were dancing that the ruler of the feast stood up and beckoned with his hand and said: "All hail!" and the people stood still at his words. Now, he of the feast said: "Know ye not that 'tis about the sixth hour of the night, and time to prepare the feast." Now she who is called Sible arranged the loaves and fishes, called in the ancient language "Fisk," and the milk and honey and olive oil, and the leavened bread, and they did all eat and were filled, and there was an abundance for all. Now it came to pass after the feast that they did dance again with new energy until about the fourth watch of the night, which is morning. Then did the dancers become weary and the music ceased and the people took themselves each to their own home, and said one to another: "It is good fun to be here!" But where and at what time the next merry making will be, is not recorded in the second book of Chronicles of Woodside.

CHRONICLER.

Wylie Waifs.

The train was several hours late on Thursday and Saturday.

Wheat receipts have fallen off some since the advent of cold weather.

A very pleasant party was given by Mr. Campbell on Wednesday night. Dancing was indulged in to a late hour.

A surprise party carried Mr. Hillgross' house by storm on Wednesday evening. All enjoyed themselves.

E. Hamery, of Red Lake Falls, paid our village a visit Saturday.

We expect better elevator facilities next year. The trade of this station is much too large for the present building.

Farmers are beginning to rub the rust from their plows. Mr. Oborough expects to turn 400 acres of prairie over. Many others will do equally well.

The farmers about here are beginning to realize that with their grass and grazing lands, they have the best stock-raising sections of Polk County. Heretofore wheat has been king to the exclusion of everything else, and its reign has been a sorry one, piling the farmers with mortgages as well as robbing the land of its fertility. We are glad to see that there is a change for the better. While few are able to buy full blooded animals as yet, the beginning is made and but a few years will pass before the rich prairies of our county will bring wealth to the owners. A parallel case can be seen in the development of the southern half of the state. Fourteen years ago it was nothing but wheat, and to-day it is one of the richest dairy regions of the country.

VOX POPULI.

Wanted.

[illegible] Polk County [illegible]

Reading Room Concert,

Opera House,

Friday, January 15th, 1886.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

INSTRUMENTAL TRIO.—"Hoffman's Mocking Bird."
Misses Ayers, Fontaine and Mr. O. J. Kops.

SONG AND CHORUS.—"When my Raven Comes."
Misses Mix and Fontaine, Messrs. Burr and Durand.

MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA PARTY OF "BABY BYES."

Martha Washington	Mamie McGrew
Mrs. Adams	Gracie Perry
Mrs. Jefferson	Alma Fontaine
Mrs. Madison	Daisy House
Mrs. Clinton	Clipper Buckman
Mrs. Monroe	Ida Stone
Mrs. Curtis	Gertie Kops
Mrs. Van Tassell	Gartha Sharpstein
Mr. Jefferson	Bertie Buckman
Mr. Adams	Jay Durand

DECLAMATION.—"Baby Bye."
Mrs. Adams.

SONG.—"Swallows, roving Swallows."
Mrs. Jefferson.

CORNET SOLO.—"Lizzie Polka."
Mr. E. V. Hauser.

VOCAL DUETTE.—"Only Thee."
Misses Fontaine and Gorman.

PART SECOND.

PIANO SOLO.—"Sonnambula."
Mr. J. C. Kops.

FAN DRILL AND TABLEAU.
Ermin Fontaine, Aggie Kops, Edith McGrew, Alice Reed, Lilly Hartshorn, Mattie Brown, Edith Copeland, Emma Fortier, Birdie Hartshorn, Lilly Fortier, and Miss Perry.

RECITATION.—"The Drunkard's Wife."
Eunice Copeland.

VOCAL SOLO.—"Adieu."
Miss Gorman.

QUARTETTE.—"Our Choir."
Mrs. Hays, Miss Maggie Brown, Messrs. Burr and Durand.

TABLEAU.—"A Dream of Fairyland."

GOOD NIGHT.

USHERS.

F. W. Bogg,
Clark Van Housen,

I. M. Brown, Jr.
W. L. McDonald.

HAPPY CAL WAGNER.

The Veteran Minstrel at the Academy Last Night—Large Audience Despite Muddy Streets—A Good Entertainment—Coming Events.

Sioux City Daily Journal.

With the streets and crossings in such horrible condition as they were last night, and amidst darkness so thick it could almost be cut with a knife, the large audience that filled the Academy to see Cal Wagner's minstrels was certainly a surprise. But the reputation of this veteran of negro minstrelsy is too big and strong for bad weather. The large audience made good paying business for the managers.

The performance, too, was upon the whole excellent. Happy Cal is not playing entirely on his reputation. There is yet much of the same old originality and magnetism which have delighted audiences for so many years. And there are several assistants in the company of more than average merit.

The dialogue of the opening part of the programme was rather worn and aged, though some of the repartees struck home. The songs were fair, and as to the music generally it was good throughout. The specialities were far better than the dialogue. John J. Leonard's pedestal clog dancing was simply immense, and finer tumbling than that of Messrs. O'Dell and Ardell has rarely been seen in Sioux City. Cal Wagner's specialty in "Room No. 45" also brought down the house. His make-up was an event in itself. Robert L. Turner's novel musical performance was also an interesting feature of the performance.

The audience was an enthusiastic one, and applause came frequent and hearty.

Having disposed of my meat market business, and rented my building I desire to return my sincere thanks to all of my old patrons and friends for their kind patronage in the past and especially would I remember the farmers with whom my business relations have ever been the most pleasant. With sincere regards I remain yours truly,

HENRY STEEGE.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce, and the industrial arts entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings, and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trades Secrets, Business Forms etc. from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first-class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3 which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me. Always Remember Seely's place the only [illegible] place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood [illegible]

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

STOP, Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 14th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the debt secured thereby, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Names of Mortgagors.—John W. Strauser and Florence Strauser, his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—D. M. Osborne & Co., a corporation of the State of New York.

Date of Mortgage.—August 21st A. D. 1885.

Date and place of record.—August 24th A. D. 1885, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, in book "T" of mortgages, on page 69.

Description of mortgaged premises.—Lot number six (6) in block number three (3) in L. Fletcher's addition to the city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota.

Amount due, and claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, six hundred and one and 80-100 dollars ($601.80-100.)

Time of sale.—February 27th A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale.—The front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

The property above described is subject to two prior mortgages as follows: One to Franklin Edgerton, for $230.00, recorded in book "U" of mortgages, on page 198, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County; and one to August Keoppe, for $63.00, recorded in book "N" of mortgages, on page 622, in the office of said Register of Deeds.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and the same will be sold, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law, and to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale including $25.00 attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1886.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.
Mortgagee.

BROWN & CHARBONEAU,
Agents for Mortgagee. [38-14]

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
WATER
GUARANTEED
Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY 14.

'ROUND HOME.

Don't fail to see Cal. Wagner's minstrels on the 16th.

If Harry Eades has not an India rubber countenance, he comes as near to it as they make 'em. It is worth the price of admission just to see him mould his placid features. He is a whole show in himself.

Everybody laughed until their sides ached to see the antics of Eades and Cowles.

Don't forget that you have until Feb. 1st to get THE JOURNAL and Farm Stock and Home for the price of the one. All you have to do is to pay one year in advance, on THE JOURNAL. If you are a subscriber all you have to do is to settle up the old score and one year in advance at the same rate as though payment had been made in advance.

We don't propose to praise up our weather again until next spring. Last week we spoke about the gentle breezes, or words to that effect and the forms were hardly off the press and dried before old Boreas was "whoop-in-er-up" from Winnipeg at about 200 knots an hour—more or less. We like to tell the truth and keep our word once in a while, but how can a fellow know when to "holler" in such weather!

While we had a delightfully "fresh" little bliz last week, we find on reflection and reading reports from elsewhere that our storm was a gentle zephyr to a jimneycane, by comparison. We read of "snow three feet on a level;" "blockaded trains" and "howling winds" until we are led to wonder how people can be content to live in such a country anyhow. Why don't everybody sell out and come up here, where we know nothing about such things, only as we read about them in eastern papers and guess how dismal it must all be. Pretty well along into January, and as yet we have had no weather too inclement to be out in, (if you have to be out.) It is a little wonderful, even for this noted mild and gentle climate.

Fail to see "happy Cal. Wagner" and then go and kick yourself all over the country, because you did not improve the opportunity you had to see him.

The John H. Oake's Merry Makers and Crystal Chimes Co., entertained at the opera house on Wednesday evening and notwithstanding the small number present, did their best to entertain and please. The Crystal chimes, produced by passing their hands over goblets containing water was something new and surprisingly sweet. Mr. Oake showed himself a master of the flute, and Alice Oake's performances as a harpist were applauded and she was recalled as often as she would respond. The violin solo, by Benjamin Korn was well executed. Harry Eades kept the audience in an uproar every time he came out, which was often. The contortions of that man's face were wonderful to see. He personated several different characters without leaving the stage to change make-up and that he did well was attested to by the audible smiles of his hearers. Chas. Cowles was no less successful in his parts, which were are all comical in the extreme. This company is small but wonderfully entertaining and we are glad to be able to announce that they will appear again on the evening of January, 25th, on their return from Winnipeg.

Cal. Wagner's minstrels are said to be the best on the road.

The JOURNAL has received from Chas Greenhalgh, the agent, a copy of "Moore's Universal Assistant, or One Million Industrial Facts, Receipts and Calculations in Every Business." It contains 500 engravings illustrating different subjects and is a work of value to any business man and especially to the mechanic, machinist or engineer. Among many departments contained we find a Farmers, Lumber, Housekeeping, Dyers and Bleachers, Medical, Grocers and Confectioners, Tanners, Curriers, Boot, Shoe and Rubber Manufacturers, Marble Workers and Bookbinders, Painters, Cabinet-makers, Gilders, Bronzers, and Glass Stainers, Builders Calculations and other Important Information; Watch-makers, Jewelers, machinists and Engineers, Mill Owners, Mechanics, Telegraphy, Paotography, Hunting and Trapping, Book-keeping and Barbers; it also contains hundreds of Scientific Facts, Useful Items for Daily Rememberance, Facts for Gas Companies and Consumers, Farm Buildings, Agricultural Tables, Land Measurements, Geneological Facts and Origin and Formation of the Earth, Tables for Printers, Patent Office Rules, Charges, Facts Relating to Human Life, Areas of Seas, Lakes, and Height of Mountains, Special Laws of States and Territories and Tables for Miners. We have found the work to be a very valuable one and can heartily recommend it.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The Old Man's Story.

BY M. L. F.

An aged man passed down the street one day,
With feeble tread, and leaning on his staff;
A group of schoolboys met him on the way,
And rudely jostled the poor man and laugh'd.
His tottering form scarce stood the rude assault,
But, swaying to and fro, he reached a wall,
And begged the urchins in their mirth to halt,
And listen to the story of his fall.

They gathered 'round with interest intent,
And for the poor man improvised a seat;
So earnest on the story were they bent,
They crowded even to the stranger's feet.
Thus he began: "I was the only child
Of wealthy parents, with surroundings bright;
Their love so great, their discipline so mild,
My every wish to grant was their delight.

"I learned how easy 'twas to get my way,
And soon became the master of our home;
My gentle mother oft, in tears, would say,—
'From this, my darling, evil sure will come.'
My father bowed his manly form, and wept
To see his idol son to sin a slave;
But from the world my vice he would have kept
Till sorrow brought his gray hairs to the grave.

"And now, dear boys, the event of this day
Takes my mind back to my first real crime;
I stoned a blind man as he grop'd his way
From house to house, begging for half a dime."
(And here the tears coursed down the stranger's face
As he recounted this, his flagrant sin);
But had I ended then, my wicked race,
In this sad plight I should not now have been.

"I broke the Sabbath, gambled, drank and stole
(For which, I feared the law, and ran away);
With other crimes I stained my guilty soul
Which now before me stand in black array.
From bad to worse, I went from year to year,
Till, broken-hearted, my dear parents died;
And then, untrammeled in my wild career,
My large estate was scattered far and wide.

"I soon was brought to poverty and want,
Like the poor prodigal of whom we read;
An object of the thoughtless schoolboy's taunt,—
A perfect wreck became, in very deed.
I might have led a useful, honored life,
With a luxurious and happy home,
Surrounded with sweet babes, and loving wife,
Instead, in tattered garb the streets to roam.

"Too late, I've seen my folly, to retrieve
My sad condition, and stand up a man
In God's own image; yet I now believe
For sin like mine the blood of Jesus ran.
In deep contrition, I my guilt have laid
At His dear feet, who notes the sparrow fall,
And on His gentle breast I lean my head;
Dear boys, avoid my course; I've told you all."

The children, bathed in tears, while they had heard,
Caressed the stranger's silver locks, and said:
"We'll heed thy warning, treasuring every word;"—
They marked his silence—the poor man was dead.

CLAREMONT, N. H.

A Monster Indictment.

The liquor traffic is opposed to every minister of the Gospel in the country—is the Church's bitterest enemy—is the constant dread of every mother—is hated and detested by merchants and business men—creates 90 per cent. of the pauperism for which taxpayers must pay—employs a large army of policemen in our cities—makes 90 per cent. of the business of the criminal courts—puts out the fires on the hearth and consigns women and children to hunger, rags and cold—sacrifices the lives of 75,000 of its citizens corrupts ballot-box, and prevents an honest count of the votes of freemen—and last, but not least, fills the coffers of a debased and dangerous class of citizens. It comprises all other vices, for drunkenness means speculation, theft, perjury, robbery, arson, riot, fornication, adultery, murder and every crime in the catalogue.

Evils of High License.

President John Bascom, of the State University, delivered a lecture this evening on the subject of high license. He maintained that, conceding high license to be beneficial, the State has no right by legalizing such license to perpetuate the liquor evil. The temper that establishes high license will not pull it down even when it is found to be a failure. The speaker denied that high license would curtail the liquor traffic, reduce crime or tend to remove temptation from man, but that instead small saloons would close or consolidate; business would go entirely into the hands of daring and unscrupulous men who would make their saloons more attractive; and as brilliant light attracts and consumes more moths and flies than dim light, thus would grand saloons act. Having to pay high license, dealers will openly add billiards and cards to saloon accessories, and secret gambling and impurity—and in every way possible compensate themselves at the expense of the public for the increased license. The speaker said that since the government had established internal revenue liquor consumption had increased much more rapidly than population, and he declared that high license would have the same tendency. He asserted that legally recognizing the saloon in any manner was only a step in the direction of ultimate socialism. The only cause of danger of socialism in this country is poverty, which is born and bred in the saloon; that the saloon is were reckless speeches are uttered, and that in the saloon the socialistic mob will be fired with the final frenzy from which outbursts will come. He held that if nothing else did; socialism will yet bring this nation to judgment on the liquor question. President Bascom closed by saying that at present the nation is in no manner debauched more than in regard to general taxation, which the rich man escapes but the poor man pays—and by referring to corruption in politics which liquor produced.

Northwestern Immigration.

Minnesota and Dakota Still Receive the Lion's Share.

The immigration statistics supplied by A. E. Johnson & Co. touching the settlement of foreign-born people in the Northwest in 1885, show that this section of the country received a larger percentage of immigration last year than for any one time within the past decade. Tickets purchased for them by friends here bring them to a specific destination, the purchase place of the passage, and there were more prepaid passage tickets sent out from the Northwest last year in proportion to the total number of immigrants than for any preceding year. Besides, every prepaid passenger brings several with him who buy their tickets on the other side. The cheap rates from the seaboard to Chicago has also made the Northwestern immigration unusually large, because it gave people with small means a chance to come clear through to the new agricultural country in the Northwest where they could procure land of their own—the great ambition of European emigrants. The lands of Minnesota and Dakota are cheaper than those of Kansas and Nebraska, and this is an inducement which brought many to this section. The report suggests the wisdom of increasing the efficiency of the State immigration department, pays tribute to the excellent character of the German and Scandinavian immigrant, and concludes: "Our best farmers are those that come from the Middle and Eastern States. They frequently give employment to the new comer from the other side, and by their example and assistance encourage the emigrant to greater efforts. Their counsel and advice is of incalculable value to the Scandinavian neighbor. It is the mingling of the foreigner and the native-born—the co-education of their children—that produces our most desirable communities.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,019,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MORSE & MORGAN.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultrymen, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL only $1 50.

[First publication, Dec. 3d, 1885.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Lyman Anderson and Harriett E. Anderson, his wife, mortgagors, to The Board of Trustees of Oberlin College, mortgagee, dated the 16th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1882 at 2:30 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 66, 67 and 68, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-seven cents ($419.97) and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 15th day of January A. D eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, lawful attorney's fees in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-four (154) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated December 1st, 1885.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF OBERLIN COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee.
[22-28]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 2'd, 1885,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 20th, 1886, viz: WILLIAM H. MILLER, H'd No. 4,665, for the ne¼ S. 4 T. 154, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: B. F. Zarracher Wm. Anglim, of Crookston, N. F. Woodstrom, and Ben Holton of Lowell, Polk Co., Minn.

[35-40] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 31st, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Ole Ellasson against Ellery S. McNaul for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9,539, dated Aug 17th, 1883, upon the se¼ S. 18, T. 153 n. R. 46, w. in Polk county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the third day of February 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB, Register;
L. K. AAKER, Receiver
[35-40]

P. Schmidt. D. D Williams

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN
CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA.

MONEY TO LOAN
$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptious and Railroad Lands.
$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property
Cash Paid for School Bonds.
Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

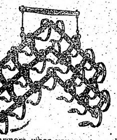
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have

Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder



Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS. CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily.
7 50 p m	St. Paul	7 20 a m
8 25 "	Minneapolis	6 15 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	3 53 p m
7 34 "	Glyndon	7 34 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 24 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 10 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Polette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 41 "	Kittson	6 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 25 "
10 21 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 46 "	Euclid	4 49
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	2 43 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	3 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St. Vincent Jc.	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	[illegible] m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 50 "
12 28 "	Ojata	"
1 00 } "		3 25 " }
1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 25 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	[illegible] "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 35 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	2 04 "
3 29 "	Lakota	1 45 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	0 35 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 a m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.
☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Over Northern Pacific Bank

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 21, 1886. NO. 39

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	0	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	3 50	50	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	50	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	00	25 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	00	150 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	33 00	00	00 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

APPLES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Words of Encouragement From Peter M. Giddeon and John S. Harris.

Farmers Advocate.

Peter M. Giddeon, superintendent of the State Fruit Experimental Farm, at Excelsior, Minn., recently took a trip through portions of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and thus writes of what he saw and his impressions of fruit growing in Minnesota:

I have been looking around through Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota for live apple trees, and found some though very few that really have life and vigor to live on and bear fruit for years to come. Dead and dying trees were found in profusion wherever I went, and not till I went to C. G. Pattens, of Charles City, Iowa, did I find true encouragement in the form of good sound thrifty seeding trees, yielding as he said, good fruit and large crops, with dead and dying trees all around them. Even the old ironclads were badly demoralized, and the Russians, though the trees were young, but few showed health, and none half so large as seedlings of same age, and but few samples of fruit of even the best of the Russians, whilst seedlings of some age bore in profusion His works show intelligence, care and perseverance successfully rewarded. And if not a mine of wealth to him, certain his trees will do him honor, and perpetuate his name as a benefactor of his race, as generations yet unborn luxuriate on the products of his toil.

Our own new seedlings generally gave us a fair crop this year, though the most of the fruit buds were so near in bloom when winter set in that they were injured, therefore the crop not so profuse as usual. And just before gathering time the orchard was culled of all the best samples, and yet I made a showing at the American Pomological meeting held at Grand Rapids, Mich., in September, that I was awarded a silver medal. We have a nice collection of hardy seedlings of our own growing, of good quality, and in succession from August 1st to March and yearly we are adding to the list, so no one need despair of successful fruit culture in Minnesota.

The ruin of apple trees last winter was a freak of nature never known in America before, and may never occur again. Extreme winters seldom recur in less time than 10 to 14 years, so that those who plant now have a sure chance for a paying investment. For no grain crop will pay such profits in 10 years, as an orchard of Wealthy, Duchess or our newer ironclads, even should it chance to have to be resent at the end of each ten years, which is not likely to often be the case, as no doubt the ordeal of tree killing has past. But be that as it may, it is not likely that we will ever have a harder one than the last, and what stood that no doubt will stand all future extremes, so take courage reset and go ahead. Don't yield at one rebuff and deprive yourself and family of the luxury of good apples.

The ruin of trees is not confined to the Northwest alone, but a wide belt, including Minnesota and Nothern Iowa, and stretching in length to Columbus, Ohio, and further I am not informed. Over that space passed a warm current of air last fall, that started the sapflow, so that some trees in warm soils and situations were in bloom, our own just opening their bloom buds when winter set in. Consequently any tree that could not stand to be froze hard in full sapflow had to die, and therein is the value of our Siberian crops that withstood the ordeal when all else failed around them. And in further proof that it was the warm current that really done the damage, is evident from the fact that other winters equally cold did not hurt the trees, and then too we find that in Michigan and on east and northeast trees were not hurt, whilst the same varieties were killed in States further south, where the cold was not so extreme. Yet no one in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois will doubt their ability to grow apples, will plant and grow with profit the same variety that just killed out, and with our new ironclads, our chances are full better than theirs, and they who are first to plant will reap the surest and largest reward.

Of interest in the same connection, we append an extract from a paper by John S. Harris, of Houston County, this State, read before a late meeting of the Dakota Horticultural Society, merely premising that Mr. Harris is one of the oldest and most practical, intelligent and successful fruit growers in the Northwest:

"Your society starts under more favorable auspices than did ours. In a certain sense we have ploughed the field and sowed the seed for you to reap the harvest. We started without any knowledge of the comparative hardiness and adaptability of varieties to this soil and climate, and our earnest, working members have been, for more than a score of years, conducting experiments the result of which you can now avail yourselves of. We are your near neighbors, and at least as favorably located for fruit growing as you are We have demonstrated that a majority of the favorite varieties grown in the Eastern and Middle States are failures here. We tested them and continued to throw out the worst until we now retain for general planting in all parts of the State only the Duchess of Oldenberg, Tetofsky and Wealthy, the Siberians and their hybrids. We recommend experiments with a few New Russians. The Wealthy is not retained on the list because of perfect hardiness, but because it comes into bearing while very young produces liberal crops of beautiful and good fruit, and may very generally be relied upon to live long enough to be a paying investment. All American varieties of pears, and all varieties of "tame plums" have been persistently tried with us, and are known to be so near a failure that the agent or nursery firm that would sell them to unsuspecting or ignorant farmers are swindlers and ought to be arrested and punished as such. We recommend the planting of the best native plums, which are so universally distributed over the State, and are endeavoring through cultivation to improve them. I believe we have in this native fruit the foundation of the best plum the world has ever known! We have pretty thoroughly tested the American grape, and find we have many localities where, if winter protection is given, they may be successfully and profitably grown. Our soil and climate is adapted to their most perfect development, and we recommend the cultivation of grapes in every locality where the season is long enough and warm enough to ensure their perfect ripening."

FARM NOTES.

THE HOME OF THE HOLSTEIN.

Those who have been across the Atlantic and still another ocean, the German or North sea, one of the most striking features of the landscape, after landing on that wonderfully industrious country called Holland or the Netherlands, is the large and beautiful black and white cattle grazing along the banks of their numerous banks of their canals and lowlands. Here in this moist country grows the very finest of succulent grasses. The lowness of the country topographically necessitates the building of interminable levees to protect their lands from being covered with water and save their crops and grass. It has been a continuous struggle with the German ocean for six centuries to stop its encroachments. Its moist and damp atmosphere has nourished the finest pastures. Here in this land of dykes have flourished one of the hardiest and most industrious people of the world, the Dutch, and here they have raised one of the finest breeds of cattle that is known. We may term Holland the dairy house of Europe. They have supplied dairy products not entirely to their own country but largely to other nations. Dutch milk in London, Brussels, Paris, and many other cities, and Dutch Cheese all over the world. A cow in that country that does not give her five gallons of milk per day is considered only fit to fatten for the butcher, and an animal who gives 10 gallons per day is not an unusual thing. They have bred for quantity of milk as well as for size and weight. Their rule is to select the finest bull calf from the largest and finest milking family, and it stands for the district. The belief in a "survival of the fittest," and the balance goes to the shambles. Under this system a breed of cattle has grown beyond all others in perfection as milk stock. In passing along in the railway car through Holland, Friesland, Holstein, and the Baltic provinces, the appearance of these grand black and white cattle, with their immense udders, is a truly interesting sight, and no American traveling in that country should not fail to avail him self of visiting the dairy farms of that country, the source of so much wealth to those historical people.

UNTAINTED BUTTER.

Customers are great fault finders. They find fault when they do not know what the trouble is, and often when there is no cause of complaint. But if the butter is a little off, somebody must take a scoring besides themselves. We do not blame anyone for finding fault with poor butter, says the Western Rural. Bad butter is about as disagreeable as bad eggs. But we do not insist that the customer shall know where the fault lies before denouncing either the maker or seller. Sometime ago we recomended to a friend to buy a tub of butter that had come under our notice and which was certainly a very fine article. In a couple of weeks we saw him, and he said his wife wanted no more of that butter. She said it was the worst butter she ever had. We became interested and went to his house, and asked the lady to permit us to see how she kept her butter. She took us to a room in which there was a perfume that poured out as soon as the door was opened in such a volume that almost stifled us. In this room she had several jars of sweet pickles, and no one need to be told how these will scent the atmosphere. She had mince meat in the room, also apples and some of them in a rotting condition. In addition to this she keeps victuals, including remnants of the traditional boiled dinner. In short there was enough scent in that room to spoil all the butter in town; and there stood the butter in the midst of it all, uncovered and absorbing outside flavor all the time. No wonder she did not like the butter. She said the butter was all right at first; but that "it did not keep." We tried to explain the dficulty, but were not sure that we made any impression.

Now, the influence that spoiled the butter in the city will spoil it in the dairy. There is no use trying to have good sweet, clean butter, unless our surroundings are scrupuously clean; and usually there is no excuse for uncleanliness. Certainly there is no excuse for making or keeping butter in the midst of uncleanly surroundings.

THE NECESSITY OF SALT.

Says the American Agriculturist: Salt is an indispensable part of the blood, flesh and tissues. An ox will consume two ounces per day, and it is probable that this large allowance—large as it is, compared with usual inadequate supply provided—might be increased with advantage. A large stock ranger or rancher, informed the writer that four ounces per day would be taken for each head of steers in a herd, in localities where the soil was deficient in this necessary substance; clearly a needed article of food, indispensable for the support of the animal system. He moreover stated that he used five sacks of salt for his cattle, where other stock feeders used one, and that this full supply of salt, he firmly believed, was the reason why he had never lost a single head of cattle by black leg (anthrax fever), or horses by colic, or swine by cholera. Perhaps the free use of salt has also been the reason why in 30 years' experience the writer has never lost any animal larger than a chicken by disease. Perhaps a little more attention in this direction might have saved the few fowls which have been lost. For our constant practice has been to give the cows a small handful each twice a day with their food; the horses have always had a similar allowance, and sheep as much, once a week. The pigs have had about as much as the sheep, dissolved in their slop, or added to their other food. Just now, when the prevalent diseases among animals are more rife than usual, this matter has a very timely interest. But as salt in excess is an acrid poison, caution must be used against giving it in excess, especially when animals which have been deprived of it take it with great avidity.

The First Lady Gets It.

The publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send it one year free, to the first lady who applies from any postoffice in the United States where there is now no subscriber. Any lady can ascertain whether there are any subscribers to The Housekeeper by asking the postmaster, and if there are none write to the publishers, claiming the prize, sending the addresses of two or three ladies who are good, housekeepers. The subscription price of The Housekeeper is $1.00 per year, and it is cheap at that price. Specimen copies FREE.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lambertson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address C. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

Holstein-Friesians.

What an old Experienced Dairyman has to say about Holstein-Friesians and their Grades.

BELIEVES IN THE GENERAL PURPOSE COW.

An old experienced stockraiser, writing to the National Stockman gives his views upon a subject that he has made a lifelong study, and as it is a subject of vast importance for the farmers of the Northwest to consider what kind of stock will be best for them to adopt we always prefer to give the valuable experiences of those who have tried them than to give any mere theoretic view, however pleasing it may appear. He says:

ED. STOCKMAN:

I wish to say a word on this subject as the cow must be the mother of the stock on the farm, and as the majority of our stock is common purpose stock I will call them by that name. I wish to speak to that class of farmers that make dairying and stock-raising a combined one of the main branches of their business, believing as I do, that the majority of the farmers are of that class. Now, concerning breeds, have we found anything that is equal to the Holstein-Friesians and their grades? With them we have good cows fine steers; fine heifers, in fact, fine stock. If a calf happens to be a male he is worth raising, as he is sure, with good care, to make a fine animal; and if a heifer, with good care in feeding she will make a good cow. As a rule it is not true that every heifer will make a first-class cow. This is true of all breeds. But in the grade Holstein-Friesians we have two chances. If she does not prove good for milk she still will pay to raise, as she will take on flesh readily and will weigh from 1100 to 1400 pounds, and in ordinary times will bring $40 to $70. Now look at the Jersey. If she is not a good milker what is she worth for beef? Weighing only 700 to 900 pounds, and worth from $15 to $30, she has not paid for the cost of keeping, and as for the steers, they are not considered worth raising. Now we want a breed of cattle that we can stock our farms with, and make them pay for raising. It sometimes happens to a farmer as it did in my case this last spring. Out of 20 calves only 4 were heifers. Had I been keeping a stock that the steers were worth but little, I should have had a poor show of young cattle, but as it is I have 20 fine calves from a thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian bull, and I expect to have some good young cattle to help keep my farm stocked. Now I wish to say a word about the "beefy cow" I read so much about in the Stockman. It is not that the grade Holstein-Friesian cows run too much to flesh, but rather that they are not fed enough to furnish milk and beef both. With liberal feeding they will carry enough to sustain their own constitution and respond well at the pail. If with liberal feeding they take on flesh, there is no loss, for she will buy another with her carcass.

As to the idea that if a man wants a cow to make butter he must get one breed, and if to make milk another and if to make beef still another, I would say—we are not all specialists. We don't want to milk the whole capacity of our farms. We must have a cow that will raise a steer as well as give milk and pay her owner 100 cents on the dollar of her cost, and I believe the grade Holstein-Friesians comes the nearest to it of anything we have yet found.

Choice Southern Dishes.

Southern people used to be famous for hospitality and excellent cookery. Miss Adelaide Preston has just began a series of articles in The Housekeeper which are to embody all the choice recipes treasured for several generations of an old Virginia family. Any lady, who would like to see the number containing the first of those series will recieve one free by sending a postal card to Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

How Six Girls Made Money.

Marion Edmonds Roe, who wrote the popular articles under the above title, which appeared in The Housekeeper of 1884, begins a new series in the January number, under title of "How a Happy Home was Made and Kept." The Housekeeper has come rapidly to the front, and is now approaching 100,000 circulation. It is deservedly popular, its columns being filled with sound common sense and practical wisdom. Send for January number, which is mailed free to any address by Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

1886. NEW YORK STORE. 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

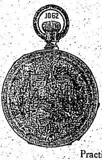
Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL,

TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK, IS THE PLACE WHERE



WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

REMOVAL

Is the order of the day, and so it is that we this week take possession of our new store in Fournet's Block, where, with more shelf room and greater facilities, we are prepared to suit the wants of all of ocr customers.

Call and Look Us Over!

Bray & O'Brien.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - - MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, - - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a speciality. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE:

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 5,375

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY 21.

'ROUND HOME.

The train on Tuesday morning was an hour late.

The great sale at Fontaine & Anglim's still goes on with unabated vigor.

H. M. Pierce's card may be found in the columns of THE JOURNAL. H. M. has proved his worth by the success he has reaped in the past.

Dunc Terry has gone to Iowa after a carload of new milch cows and a carload of good work horses. He expects to be away about three weeks.

Ole Bang left last week for a trip through Southern Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. He goes to look at stock and will be away two or three weeks.

If it is insurance you want drop in and see what H. M. Pierce can do for you. As appears elsewhere, he represents many old and fire-tried companies and is prepared to give great satisfaction.

Wilkinson & Cromb have taken possession of their new quarters in Fournet block and hang out their banner to the breeze in the columns of THE JOURNAL. They are a whole team and will doubtless do well.

There will be a grand ball and raffle of a sofa pillow valued at $20, at Ericsson's Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 28th. Pillow can be seen and tickets bought at the second hand store. Tickets to dance, including chance on pillow, $1.

A. J. Clark is getting to be the newspaper absorber of the Forthwest. His latest acquisition is the Argyle Banner, which he recently purchased of Brown. He now has control of every paper in Marshall County, but how he is to retain it is a puzzle.

Ole Rudi received last week some photographic views of the residence of his uncle in Salt Lake City. It shows quite a contrast to Ole's prairie home, being surrounded by beautiful shade trees, but in a few years the difference will not be as great if Ole's trees do well.

Phil Porger says: "'Cheesecrys,' (or as you Americans call it, 'Great Scott,') them insurance fellers is one big frauds! I insure mit dot fellers for seven hoondred und they sent me check for two hoondred! I doud like dot! I sue dot fraud concern right away off pretty quick, understand me vell!"

Wm. Ross and W. F. Zwickey returned from the Grand Lodge meeting at St. Paul on Friday. The evening they left, St. Paul was preparing to lay the corner block for the great ice palace and a big time was anticipated. W. F. received the honor of being elected Grand Junior Warden, a fitting recognition of the Northwest.

Archie Shannon has returned from a visit to the old folks at home in Ontario, and reports having had a splendid time. He says, however, that he prefers Crookston as a place of residence, while the old country will do as a place to visit occasionally. Business is pretty slow there, and while it is not the liveliest here that ever was, it is a decided improvement.

On Thursday evening last H. M. and Mrs. Pierce entertained a large number of their friends at progressive euchre. Their large and beautiful house was crowded to its utmost capacity with a happy throng and all enjoyed the event exceedingly. Mrs. Reilay and Mrs. Adams took the ladies' prizes and Messrs. DeCamp and Palmer the gentleman's. The season was one long to be remembered.

At the last session the Board raised the salary of the County Attorney to $1,200. We have since got onto the reason. The day it was done Leo, in going up to the Court House, froze his countenance solid, so that the genial smile he had on when he left his office remained immovable all day. The accident also gave him cheek enough to demand a raise and the Board had not the heart to refuse.

Happy Cal Wagner appeared at the Opera House on Saturday evening last and was greeted by a full house. Happy Cal is a host in himself and Sam Price did well as "Bones." The house was kept on the broad grin during the most of the performance. The company is not the best one "Happy Cal" ever introduced but was probably as heavy as he could afford to take to the Pacific coast, whither he is going.

According to the report of H. A. Mason, signal service observer at Crookston, the average temperature for November was 30.2 above, and for December 16.2 above. This does not look like the coldest country in the world. But very little snow fell during the two months, not enough to make good sleighing nor enough to spoil the wheeling. The month of January, so far, has been no improvement in this particular and will not average colder than December.

The entertainment at the hall last Friday evening was a very pleasant affair and passed off smoothly. Each and all did their part nicely and the declamation by little Miss Gracie Perry was remarkably well rendered and brought the house down. Little Miss Alma Fontaine sang her little song sweetly and well, eliciting hearty applause, while "The Drunkard's Wife," by Miss Una Copeland, was eloquently rendered. That clog dance was not almost as good as the clog dancing of Wagner's troupe.

Wm. M. Box, of Warren, was in the city this week.

R. B. Reilay returned to civilization again this week. He will remain a week or so and then goes to Philadelphia to live.

Fontaine & Anglim have a neat little machine that measures and winds cloth as accurately as a $1500 clerk. It comes handy when taking an inventory of stock.

A. G. Gallasch and his sister, Miss Jennie, started for their old home last evening. They will take in the ice carnival at St. Paul. A. G. intends to be away about a month.

John Watts has gone to Clinton, Ont., to his old home, and don't know whether he will return or not. We would not be surprised to see him again with the little birds of spring as smiling as a basket of chips.

The Grau Opera troupe will appear at the Opera house on Saturday evening next in the Mikado. This company comes highly recommended. Tickets for reserved seats $1. Now on sale at Berthiaume Bros.

Edward Carey has been appointed city scaler by the Mayor, to attend to the measurement of all wood and the weighing of all hay and straw coming to this market for sale. Mr. Carey can be found on the corner of Main and Robert Street, from 8 a. m. to 12 and from 1 to 6 p. m.

If any JOURNAL readers are disposed to grumble about this country they should read an extract which we are permitted to copy from a letter recently received by Mr. Knuppe from a Polk County man who is spending the winter in Illinois. By its tenor one would get the idea that there are worse places than the Red River Valley.

Terry & Collins a short time since brought in a car load of cows; they have sold them all out and Dunc has gone after another load. The secret of it, seems to be that the boys get only the best cows and sell them at reasonable figures. "Wait till the bull-dog dies, Maria," or in other words, wait till Dunc gets back and go and get a choice cow.

Phil Porger complains bitterly of the manner of doing business conducted by the Continental Insurance Company in matters of hail insurance. He says that he insured for $700 and the company sent him a draft for $200 to call it square. He says that he indignantly returned the check and will sue them for the full amount if they don't get nearer the figure than that.

Thirteen Towns: Notwithstanding the scarcity of snow Mr. T. B. Walker will procure the 40,000,000 feet of logs he proposed to get this winter. Monday night he had 8,000,000 feet banked, and he is now rolling them in at the rate of 6,000,000 feet and over per day. He has 101 four horse teams and 600 men engaged in cutting and hauling logs, and with fifty-two days of favorable weather he will easily bank the remaining 32,000,000 feet. The vast amount of money expended in procuring such a crop of logs would surprise the most sanguine person. Mr. Walker is also expending a large amount of money in repairing dams preparatory to driving this vast amount of logs.

The farmers' meeting at Moorhead did not amount to much in point of numbers, but made up in interest. There are a few earnest workers among the farming class who are laboring earnestly to arouse a sufficient amount of interest to induce the farmers to awaken to their own interest and organize for self-defence. As the case is to-day the farmer is entirely at the mercy of the speculators who, by banding together, are able to so control the movements of the market as to place the prices within their own control to a great extent, and to thus reap the benefits that the men who did the work necessary to produce the wheat is justly entitled to. Now, if the farmers of the country were only organized they could easily swap places with these fellows and control their own market. We will suppose that a National organization of farmers was in existence. All of its doings would be known to every farmer through his town organization. We will call the organization "The Farmers' Alliance." The Alliance in such a case as this, when there is too great a surplus of wheat in the market, would advise the sowing of a less quantity of wheat, say one-third less, one-fourth less or one-half less. The result would be, that every farmer would act in harmony with that advice and the next crop would be reduced by just that proportion and the price would be enhanced in due proportion. This state of things can never be accomplished under the present system, (or lack of it). And there are a thousand other ways by which the farmer could derive incalculable benefit. Some may say that they could not obey the mandate of an alliance to sow so many acres and no more because they are obliged to raise all the wheat they can to pay their debts, and they are obliged to sell just as soon in the fall as possible for the same reason. If a farmers alliance was in existence the alliance could readily find a way to dissolve every objection of this kind that ever could arise. "In union there is strength" is just as true with the farmers to-day as it was in old colonial times when a mere handful of struggling patriots broke the bonds and released themselves from the toils of a powerful nation in the face of what in all reason seemed insurmountable difficulties. What the farmers need and all they need to render them masters of the situation is organization.

Mr. E. C. Davis obtained judgment against the city in the sum of $25 for services as engineer.

Farmers should not lose courage by the antics of the speculators. The market is coming out all right.

Longfellow at Carman on Friday evening next. Shortfellow can go too if not too short to raise 25 cents.

There will be a grand carnival on roller skates at the opera house, on Thursday, Jan. 28th, in the evening. A good time is assured.

Mr. J. C. Huyler has been elected to the position of alderman in the Second ward in place of Paul Bataglia who has removed from the ward.

Hon. H. Steenerson has gone to St. Paul in the Kundert matter. Somebody has been trying to hab-'is-corpus and Steenerson goes down to see about it.

It is reported that the Manitoba road has purchased the franchise of the Grand Forks, Crookston & Duluth railroad company and intends to build the line next spring.

A musical convention will be held in this city next week by Prof. Gutterson, of Owattonna, to close with a grand concert at the opera house on Friday evening. A rare opportunity is thus afforded our citizens for musical culture.

Red Lake Falls Gazette: Isaiah Gervais has been seriously ill during the past two weeks, but is again able to be out. Mr. Gervais has been very unlucky the past two years, having been dangerously ill three times during that period.

Jim Creighton says progressive euchre is no where beside the little game of cards he has discovered and can play better than the man can that made it. For full particulars, (and a full hand) call on Jim. He has to have a new pocket book to get one big enough to carry the money he is willing to risk on the game.

Jud Carruth was beaten in the race at Fergus Falls by about two feet. Both used the ball-bearing skates but Jud had only received his just before the race while Bromley was perfectly familiar with them having practiced with them a great deal. Jud will try the Winnipegers a whack and has gone there for that purpose.

County Treasurer Lucken says these are cold days to pay personal taxes but it will be a cold day indeed if you neglect that important duty until the spring time comes; on March 1st spring commences. On that day they will spring a ten per cent. penalty and if that don't fix it on April Fool day the business goes into the hands of the Sheriff and—"the Lord have mercy on your soul!"

The Council publish an ordinance establishing a public market and locating it on Main Street between Robert Street and the river; to appoint an inspector whose duties shall be to inspect, weigh and measure all wood, hay or straw; shall collect from the owner thereof ten cents for each load; provides further that any person who shall sell without said inspection shall be punished by a fine not greater than fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

The city council at its last regular meeting passed an ordinance establishing the wood and hay market on Main Street from Robert Street south to the river and embodied in the ordinance the appointment of a scaler, whose duty it shall be to measure all wood and weigh all hay offered for sale, and made it compulsary on the part of all persons offering such for sale to produce the scaler's weight or measurement of each load so offered. The scaler to receive a compensation of 10 cents per load for all weights and measurements to be paid by the person offering the hay or wood for sale.

F. T. Haseltine, the Crookston nursery man, has gone to Madison, Wis., to enjoy a well earned rest of a few weeks with his family. F. T. has worked hard during the past season, has done a big season's work and is prepared to enjoy his furlough. During his absence his business will be in charge of a good man so that his patrons will not suffer by his absence. He informs us that he has made large plans for the coming season and expects to do double the business he ever did. Upon his return, which will be in a few weeks our readers will be duly informed as to that portion of his plans which concerns them. All business communications should be addressed to him at Crookston and they will receive prompt attention.

The clipping which we take from the Grand Forks Plaindealer seems to justify the prediction which we made last week that the drop in the price of wheat was brought about solely for the purpose of freezing the farmer out, but Nature comes to the rescue and now comes the report of bare fields and extreme cold weather in the winter wheat belt and the probability that great damage will result. Add to this the probability of a complication that will exclude the India wheat from the English market and we have the prospect again good that wheat will be exceedingly good property before another harvest. It now seems beyond a peradventure that the late unpleasantness was solely in the interest of the bear side of the house, because in fact of all the most strenuous efforts to depress the price it has ruled firm and even made a slight gain. Speculators can do a great deal but it would seem that there is a limit even to their power.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

Wheat Holds It's Own,

And remains a steady market, through large purchases by the interior mills, which stems the tide, and holds it from going lower at the present time. Although it is probable that lower prices will yet be reached, as the price for export, is yet 6 cents per bushel to high.

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard..........66 cents.
No. 1 Northern..........62 "
No. 2 "..........57 "

FLOUR.—$1.35, $1.95, $2.40 $2.60.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$6 per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—25@30 cents.
ONIONS—$1 per bushel.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
LARD—12½ " "
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

Where Did they Come From?

Chris Houston tells us that he has found small fish in his watering trough, and can account for their presence there only upon the theory that they came from the flowing well. The fish are from 2 to 2½ inches long. Chris has captured a few of them and they appear to be as lively and healthy as they make 'em. This looks like a fish story, but the fish are a stubborn fact and came from somewhere.

Wheat will go Up.

But it may be not until it is all in the hands of the speculators. They are getting in a hurry to secure it and are beginning to squeeze the farmers out of the deal and as soon as that is done we shall see wheat higher. It is not for the interests of the monopoly to have it down so low forever and it can't be long now before they will be as anxious to see it come up as anybody and then they will begin to lay the wires to that end. All who have wheat to sell should hang onto it now with a firmer grip than ever and not allow the grand bluff which the monopolists have put up to accomplish its purpose.

The following is a copy of part of a letter received by John Knuppe from Mr. J. A. McKibben, who has a farm near Euclid and who went back to Illinois last fall to spend the winter and buy stock to bring up next spring. The letter is dated at Dakota, Stephenson County, Illinois, Jan. 12th, 1886:

"Yours came to hand some time ago which found us well as usual. We have had three weeks of mud and rain here, until the last week the cold wave struck us and the mercury stood 27 below and has stood from 6 to 20 since. Such weather is enough to kill any one. We can hardly wait until spring comes as we are so anxious to get up to the farm again. Times are close here; wheat 60 cents; oats 25; barley 35; corn 28; rye 50; potatoes 50; hogs $3.50 per hundred; beef 5 cents by the quarter and hay $5 per ton."

Mentor Items.

Mentor, Jan. 16, '86

Ed. Journal:—Black diphtheria has broken out in this vicinity, H. Leader is down with the dread disease and is not expected to live. A great many around here have suffered severely with whooping cough and should diphtheria spread it will cause a great many deaths it is feared. All are looking forward to the building of a reading room next spring.

WYLIE WAIFS.

Wheat market dull. No. 1 Hard 66 cents.

Better sleighing is causing wheat to move freely.

Wm. Hilgrove and sister are visiting in your city.

A man should make money here dairying. At the present time butter can't be had for love or money.

Red Lake Falls men are buying up all the frozen wheat in this section.

In the spring impecunious farmers will be paying at the rate of a dollar a bushel for seed wheat.

VOX POPULI.

Fertile Items.

FERTILE, Jan. 14, 1884.

Our little burgh presented a lively scene just before Christmas, and judging by the amount of Christmas goods sold, every one must have been remembered by Santa Claus.

The Christmas tree was a success, but owing to the crowd, only part of the programme could be carried out. There were many presents. Mrs. Kankel and Mrs. Sohler each had a fine organ. Mrs. Gilmour a fine hanging lamp, and others too numerous to mention.

School commenced, under the management of Mr. Hall.

A fancy masque ball came off last Tuesday evening. Your reporter was not there, but from report it was an enjoyable affair. Mr. Owen Nelson was dressed as an officer, Mrs. Della Gilmour as a bride, Miss Alice Gilmour as a black domino, Masters Chas. and Otto Kankel and Fred Barholz dressed as little girls and they made a decided hit. Mr. Kankel was resplendent in a variegated suit of blue and yellow, and a plug hat. Messrs. A. O. Solem and Gene Winslow made decided hits in Ethiopian characters. Mr. Sohler claims his costume was the most easily recognized on the floor, as he was dressed to represent "Old Man Sohler." There were so many other nice costumes that I cannot describe them.

Condemnation proceedings against the lands over which they could not secure the right of way, have been commenced by the Duluth & Manitoba Railway Company. They evidently mean business.

La Due & Co. are going to build 40 feet more on their store.

Mr. Chet. Andrews has moved into his new house.

Dry as a whistle. License ran out January 4th. Let it (the dryness) continue.

L.

Beltrami Pie Crust.

BELTRAMI, Jan. 12, 1884.

New Year's was observed here with dinners and card parties.

H. B. Budd was the lucky one in drawing the prize pipe.

There is rumor of another wedding.

Why is it that a certain young man in Beltrami has occasion to go to Heriotville so often? Cannot see why, unless Miss —— is the magnet.

Meals at all hours at Freeburg & Eggay's.

For a cheap claim shanty call on W. Salmon.

Miss Vinnie Kertson is spending the winter with C. N. Kingsbury.

Our professor, Kid Jackson, reports business dull in his line.

Go to A. N. Mott's if you want to be politely waited on.

Miss Minnie Murphey is spending a few weeks with Mrs. H. B. Budd, taking painting lessons of Mrs. Onstad.

OLD SLEUTH.

The new market place suits everybody, apparently.

Lee & Herrick will close their mill today, for awhile, owing to their inability to get wheat enough to run it.

Robert Houston & Co. are putting up their new quarters preparatory to receiving their new goods, which will be along about the 1st of February.

Vicks Floral Guide for January is the handsomest number ever issued even by that enterprising firm. It contains 150 pages of interesting matter relating to the garden. A description can better be had by reviewing the work which can be had of the publishers, at Rochester, N. Y.

A man named Draper has been indulging in a little crooked foolishness "against the peace and dignity of the State of Minnesota in such case etc." and skipped the tra-la-lee. Getting wind that the aforesaid Draper's wife was about to travel for her health and take her family along—what there was left of it after the head broke off—Ed. Charboneau resolved himself into a "shadow"—(a healthy shadow, he) and took the same train with the lady. We can imagine the scene when husband and wife meet—tears of joy, kisses, greetings, constable, warrant, arrest, separation, bastile, trial, more bastile—curtain.

The Longfellow entertainment, at Carman, Friday evening Jan. 22d. The exercises will consist of recitations, including Hiawatha's Wooing; The Wreck of the Hesperius; a dialogue from his New England Tragedy, John Endicott, and songs, among which will be the Day is Done, The Bridge, Good Night, and also a Sketch of his Life. The instrumental music, will be presented by Mrs. Milne on the organ, Mr. McGregor on the violin, and we hope to have one of the best pianists at the piano. Mrs. Jessie McLean formerly of your city has consented to greet her old friends once more with song. Altogether a good time will be enjoyed. Come one and all. Exercises to commence at 7:45 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Bought by the Manitoba.

St. Paul Globe.

It is secretly whispered that J. J. Hill, President of the Manitoba Railway Company, has purchased the franchise of the Grand Forks, Crookston & Lake Superior Railway Company, and the line the Manitoba Company intends building from Crookston to Duluth will be built on this charter. The Grand Forks, Crookston & Lake Superior Railway Company was organized with a capital stock of $2,000,000 January 12th, 1884, by Crookston & Grand Forks parties to construct, equip and operate a main line of road from the west bank of the Red River, in Polk County, by the way of Crookston to Lake Superior, with a branch of said road to commence in range 44 and run in a southwesterly direction to a point on the west bank of the Red River in Norman County.

DIED.

DRAPER—In this city, on Saturday, January 16th, 1886, Bessie, the only child of A. P. and Della Draper, aged 11 months.

"Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto Me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

JOHN CROMB. — E. A. WILKINSON.

CROMB & WILKINSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Fournet Block. — CROOKSTON, MINN.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Jan. 19th, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land [illegible] at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: TOSTEN T. LIEKEREN, D. S. No. 7,804, for the sw ¼ S. 25, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gullak Christenson, Ole A. Gustuno, Sven A. Ruo, and [illegible] of Bindal, Polk Co., Minn. [illegible]

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

AL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.
JOHN KNUPPE.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1.65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize Issues, beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1884. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 20 cents; $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

ANTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALNUTINE BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE! [illegible]

$1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE. CAUTION! Don't be induced to take any other article—but insist on having WALNUTINE BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published—

LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart.

JOHN B. GOUGH

[illegible]

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

[illegible]

PATENTS.

[illegible]

Fairfax, Jan. 19th, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL;—Again, in your last issue appears those "opinions on wheat" given by Annex, which are becoming to the farming community ubiquitous, given free gratis. Premature as they were when first they appeared in the JOURNAL; and it is not hard for the farmers to divine the motives for which they are given from week to week, as the game progresses, owing to the fact that farmers who have stored wheat in the various elevators, and drawn a certain per cent upon the same, are now being notified, that if they do not call and put up a margin on their wheat, thus stored, they will loose ownership of the same. Preconcerted as the game is it can not but place those who have stored and drawn certain amounts upon their crop, otherwise, than in an unlooked for financial embarrassment to nearly every farmer in the Northwest. As it most truly has became a game of freeze out on the part of these monied gamblers who are forcing a one-sided game upon the farmers, which at the most, need but last a few weeks and every farmer, except a few, who are able to put up the margin demanded by these combined workings of these monopolists, who have concentrated themselves together to force the market down; and in this underhanded manner gain absolute ownership of the wheat of the Northwest. That by the true visible supply, it can be seen, by common reasoning that after the home stomach is supplied, there will be no great surplus of wheat for those Chicago bulls, to get hold of and keep for several years until it gets musty, to be used in the future, by more musty minded wheat opinionists—and that after this scheme is worked, it is pre-evident, that those high prices looked for, will be realized; but by these gamblers, who will have gained ownership of the larger share of our wheat by this unexpected turn of the game, by making a one-sided game of freeze out, and having the power, of throwing the producer out, by running in a cold band of their own dealing. And as to that foreign demand which one of the "opinionists" speaks of so disparagingly and also other imaginary things, which they are, or were trying to use in favor of the farmers, to influence us into marketing our wheat at the mill, so as not to have us be the losers, which is very kind—but your shallow game did not succeed up to your sanguine expectations, I think; and it will not surprise us in the least, that in the very near future you will have the chance and pleasure of paying those prices that you looked for at the beginning of the season. One of the opinionists, who at the beginning of his career—as the brass mouth piece of the Millers' Association bugle, in giving his opinions on wheat, undoubtedly, thought he smelt good fodder in the distance, takes upon himself the responsibility of answering my communication of two weeks ago, and in a long winded endeavor tries to explain the motives for which they gave their opinions, to which he signs himself ANNEX, which we think is very appropriate, which every farmer thinks who has had ocasion to once sell to one of you local buyers a load of our No. 1 hard wheat, and received the usual allowance of opinions, (which were given free of charge) along with weights and dockages, makes them truly think that you are annex—annexed to the Millers' Association of Minneapolis, which ever since your opinions appeared in print, we have all had the horrible suspicion that you are an emissary of Charlie Pillsbury. Annex states that the farmer used some pretty severe language, which I admit, but it is my intention to use more of and shall in my next communication endeavor to give a complete and full renovation of these manipulations of our wheat markets by these gamblers, if opinions still continue as numerous as heretofore, if the game of freeze out continues. You say that I assert that I must be right, which I certainly think I am right, and further that I give no facts in the case or any statistics, very sorry Annex, shall in this article endeavor to relieve your mind by so doing. Annex further says that he does not profess to be a prophet; but that he based his opinions from every day observation of the market, and from an unbiased market report taken from the Pioneer Press; very good Annex, we take our opinions from the same, only not in that UNBIASED manner that you speak of, and also take, read and go by that Farmers Weekly, that you speak of as being all right in its way, as far as diversified farming is concerned, but you think as to the wheat market, it is not to be followed, in that you are mistaken, acting upon the fact and old addage that "all is fair in war," that that Farmer's Weekly you speak of as not to be a paper to go by, in regard to the fluctuations of the markets, that owing to the gamblings in wheat, which you modestly speak of as fluctuations, and owing to the fluctuations, that same Farmer's Weekly has a man out spying the movements of these gigantic gambling monopolists, which he duly and correctly reports the same to the Farmer's Weekly, which so far has been found to be correct, in its assertions against these monopolies. As to those imaginary statistics, they certainly the outcome of a deluded mind. I would ask you as a sane man and a man of reason, if when you was giving those statistics which certainly are beyond reason, did you for an instant think that they would be believed by a people, who are passably well read upon the wheat market, having had ample chance to keep posted. As we agreed with you, that we also took our views from the Pioneer Press, in order to give you some facts as to the honest standing of the visible supply, (not the imaginary,) supply of wheat on hand and the general standing, we clip the following from the Pioneer Press of the 14th inst:

MOVEMENTS OF THE CROP.

"There was marketed at all stations in the Northwest in 1884, 47,000,000 bushels, in round numbers. There has been marketed this year 35,200,000 bushels. There is now in store in county elevators outside of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, 9,385,000 bushels. Taking the crop at 55,000,000 bushels, and allowing 14,000,000 bushels for bread and seed, there is yet remaining in farmers hands to come forward only about 6,000,000 bushels, making the total in country elevators and to come from farmers about 15,000,000 bushels.

Crop of 1885	55,000,000
Amount marketed up to Jan. 1, '86	35,200,000
Deduct for bread and seed	14,000,000
Balance left in farmers hands	5,800,000
Total	15,000,000

The following table shows the available stocks:

In Minneapolis	6,162,752
St. Paul	1,200,000
Duluth	5,150,000
In country elevators	9,385,030
In farmers hands	5,800,000
Total amount available for milling and shipment from now until new crop	27,732,782

It is safe to say there will be shipped from Minneapolis during the next eight months 2,000,000 bushels and from other points in the state as much more, making 4,000,000 that will go out of the State, exclusive of the Duluth shipments. Duluth has 5,000,000 bushels, and will probably receive 2,000,000 bushels more. None of this wheat will be available for mills in the state, as it has all been sold to Buffalo and other Eastern millers. This makes a total of 11,000,000 bushels, which, taken from 27,734,000 bushels, the total amount available, leaves only about 16,000,000 bushels, from which all the mills in the state must obtain their supplies from now until harvest.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE MILLS.

The mills of Minneapolis alone have a daily capacity of 28,000 barrels of flour, or 126,000 bushels of wheat. If run at two-thirds of their total capacity they will require 2,200,000 bushels per month, or over 17,000,000 bushels before the new crop comes in. Last year the mills made 3,245,000 barrels of flour from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. This required 15,000,000 bushels of wheat in round numbers. Should they make the same amount this year there will be left only 1,000,000 for consumption of mills outside of Minneapolis. It is estimated that these outside mills in Minnesota and Dakota makes as much flour as the Minneapolis mills. It does not seem probable, therefore, that there will be any great surplus of spring wheat after the mills have been supplied; but on the contrary there will be an actual shortage."

Annex, the statistics given above do not seem to be of the same meaning that you in your imaginary mind gave last week, trying as you was, to explain, but what it was, is only left to the conjecture of a people, to be hoped that the source from which the ficticious statistics comes, may be considered, as the declaration of war; and that war cloud you speak of across the waters, as having blown over, and left us with no foreign demand, I agree with you Annex; that that war cloud did blow over, and that it blew to this side of the waters, and has been gathering threateningly for several months against these gigantic monopolies, who are manipulating the wheat market, in such a manner that is bringing ruin to the producer, also disaster to all other legitimate business.
FARMER.

Against Wheat Gambling.

Ed. Plaindealer.

Whatever of sectional differences and the strife of political factions may divide our people, the common wealth of our new northwest should engage the united support of all classes. That great danger threatens the agcultural producing portion of our land, from gambling in options of its chief products no thinking man will undertake to question. It is a well known fact that gambling in wheat options in Chicago, or at least the options in wheat alone exceeds by several million bushels, the combined aggregate of all the wheat in the United States now on hand. What is the result? Gambling in options of wheat absolutely worthless now in Chicago and New York elevators, and the invisible or non-existing wheat for which options are out, has brought this country face to face with impending danger to all legitimate interests. It is said that $40,000 has gone from circulating medium from this city alone for wheat options during the past three months. Who has been benefited by this drain? Has it been the legitimite business interests of our community? Not by any means. Then, where has the money gone outside of the commission paid to the brokers? The answer must be, to the monopolies, engaged in the conspiracy to down the deluded option dealer, producers and to line the coffers of the conspirators. Who are the conspirators who seeks to impoverish our country to satisfy the grasping of avaricious greed? The answer must necessarily come—the capitalists of New York and Chicago, backed by the Miller's Association. Some say "Oh! it can not be the Millers' Association have had anything to do with it, because they entered into an effort to break the combination existing in Chicago some six weeks ago." Is that so? How and for what purpose was that widely published effort made public? Simply this: The Millers' Association had entered into a conspiracy to issue blank notes to all elevator corporations subject to its rule, on which the deluded farmer should borrow a certain per cent. of the market value of his wheat and when at any time the elevators, really the Millers' Association, should deem themselves unsafe in the advance, they could dispose of the wheat upon which the loan was made, unless a sufficient margin should be forthcoming within the time designated by the elevator, or in fact the Millers' Association. The conspiracy in its progress prematurely forced the wheat market down and the predetermined program to unload the wheat upon which farmers had secured loans, was exposed and the whole country became alarmed, and on the verge of exasperation, when a halt was called. The agents of the conspiracy halted and published to the world the great battle going on between the Minneapolis Millers' Association and Chicago capitalists to break each others backs, the Association posing as the friend of the producer. These and other similar operations continued until the existing exasperation of an indignant people became allayed when the pre-arranged course of the conspirators was again resumed and dragged every other legitimite business interest of our country face to face with an impending crisis. Is it not time, then that the people should unite in their might to secure a remedy such as shall prevent the possibility of such conspiracies against their common weal.

Very truly yours,
W. T. COLLINS.

The Squeeze Commenced.

Plaindealer.

Notices are now being sent out to the farmers who have stored wheat in the M. & M. elevators and have borrowed money on, they must call and put up a margin or the wheat will have to be sold, as per cute little provision on the back of their wheat tickets. The elevators deeming themselves unsafe. There will be going up a howl out of the North west that can be heard to the Gulf of Mexico during the next few days, but there is no use kicking. They are simply resuming the squeeze where they left off a month ago, and were forced to give it up until the combination could be worked so as to shoulder the blame on somebody else. The matter was so thoroughly ventilated then that the scheme was dropped, but now they have covered their tracks well, and heaven only knows where it will end. There is one thing certain—by manipulating the market the conspirators are simply carrying out a preconceived plan of robbery, and it will unquestionably place many Northwestern farmers in a financial plight beyond all hope of redemption.

INTERESTING TO GARDENERS.

A new Radish has just been introduced to American gardeners, which, if possessed of the points claimed for it, and we have no reason to doubt it, every gardener in the United States will want to try. The introducers exercised their usual care before recommending it, distributing small quantities of seed among the leading gardeners of Rochester in the spring of 1884, that they might be assured of its retaining the good qualities exhibited in the first experiment. The Floral Guide says of this Radish, which is named "Vick's Early Scarlet Globe Radish," that the unanimous testimony of those who tried it is that it is the earliest and best variety for forcing, and in color, also, the handsomest; mild in flavor, crisp and juicy, able to stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy, and will prove an excellent radish for garden culture. If our readers want to learn more of this new radish, we would advise them to send ten cents to James Vick Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y., for a copy of the valuable Floral Guide. The amound may be deducted from the first order. It is a wonderful as well as beactiful work, of 150 pages of instructive reading about flowers and vegetables, with a thousand illustrations.

Wheat in Minnesota and Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—A statement is made of the amount of wheat marketed, in store and yet in the farmer's hands in Minnesota and Dakota, compiled from reports from 1,200 elevators and warehouses in the State and Territory. From the best information obtainable, the wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota for 1885, was 55,000,000 bushels. Crop in the State and Territory in 1884 was 63,000,000 bushels. There was marketed at all stations in the Northwest in 1884 47,000,000 bushels in round numbers. There have been marketed this year 35,000,000 bushels. There is now in store in country elevators outside of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth 9,385,000 bushels. About 16,000,000 bushels may be allowed as remaining in the hands of the farmers for home consumption and for seed. This would leave only about 6,000,000 bushels in the hands of the farmers for sale. This with the 9,000,000 bushels in the country elevators would make only 15,000,000 bushels yet to be placed on the market in Minnesota and Dakota, an amount much smaller than has generally been estimated. There can hardly be a surplus, and if the mills continue making flour at the rate of last year there will be shortage before the new crop comes in. Estimates show that the farmers in the western part of the State and the Territory where the bulk of the wheat is raised, have freely disposed of their crop, while those in the southern part have been very slow to sell. The total available stock for milling and shipping is 27,734,782 bushels, but as a large amount of this has been sold for shipment eastward, there can only be the 15,000,000 above estimated for the use of the mills until the new crop comes in. The mills in Minneapolis alone used this amount last year from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, and mills outside of the State and Territory used as much more.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR COURSE CRITICISED.

MOORHEAD, Special Telegram, Jan. 15.—Last evening farmers and others identified with them in sentiment and interest met here. Hon. H. G. Stordock was elected chairman and L. Osborn secretary. Speeches were made by a large number. They embodied experiences of producers and others relating to the operation of new railroad warehouse laws. The sentiment of the meeting was that both laws are good and just, but their full benefits have not been applied. They held that the commissioners had not exercised some of their plainest and most salutary powers, among which is the power to say to railroads that the charges for transportation of grain and other freight over the two roads through this section was unreasonable, and should be made reasonable by reduction; that they had permitted certain elevators to have the benefit of State inspection and weighing without requiring such elevators to take out licenses and comply with the law, which had worked an injury upon Duluth, where all the elevators had been obedient to the law; it also worked injury to producers in that it had destroyed in some respects the advantages of equally competing markets. The following committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting in these regards: Lyman Loring, George N. Lamphere, A. M. Burdick, Hon. Charles Canning and O. G. Farsdale. The committee met this morning and reported the following, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting to-day:

Whereas, There has been no material reduction in freight rates on wheat, the great staple product of this section, to terminal points for the last ten years; and, whereas, the volume of business of the railroads has increased in a manifold degree during the said period; and, whereas, the chief industry of this region has been, from various causes, greatly depressed for the last two or three years; and, whereas, the railroad commission created at the last session has the power to say what rates are unreasonable on railroads in this State; and, whereas, it is known to be the universal sentiment of the wheat growers of Northwestern Minnesota that the rates for the transportation of wheat to the terminal points are unreasonable and extortionate; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully requests that the commissioners shall determine whether or not the present rates are unreasonable, and if found we demand that the said commissioners shall require the roads to make rates reasonable.

Whereas, Only two elevators in Minneapolis and none in St. Paul have complied with the requirements of the warehouse law, and State inspection and weighing have been applied to elevators which have disregarded the law, which law we regard as just to all parties concerned, therefore,

Resolved, That State inspection at any but licensed elevators is a direct violation of the said warehouse law, and we demand of our commissioners to compel these warehouses to take out license or withdraw the State inspection service therefrom.

Resolved, That if the grain law cannot be enforced according to its intent, as we understand its provisions, it is the imperative duty of the government to call an extra session to amend the same; and in case the government will not meet the wants of the people in this respect, it is the sense of this meeting that the farmers should organize and build small shipping warehouses and ship their wheat to those elevators only that comply with the law.

On motion of F. J. Schreiber the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a delegate convention, composed of three or more delegates from each county in the Fifth Congressional District, be called for the 3d, 4th and 5th of March next, to meet at Erickson's hall in the city of Moorhead, to take such further action in regard to this and other matters of interest to the farming industries of this district as may at that time be deemed to require action or discussion, including efforts to secure a competitive market for grain and appropriations for drainage. Resolved, further, that we extend an invitation to the board of trade of Duluth to be present by committee.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting shall forward a copy of these resolutions each to Gov. Hubbard, the railroad commissioner, the board of Duluth, the chamber of commerce of Minneapolis and the chamber of commerce of St. Paul.

NEW VEGETABLES.

A splendid trio! Vick's Early Scarlet Globe Radish, Vick's Ideal Dwarf Cauliflower, Vick's King of the Dwarfs Pea. The claim made for the Radish is that of the earliest and best variety for forcing, of handsome color, mild flavor, crisp and juicy, excellent also for garden culture. The introducers are congident the Cauliflower will prove superior to any other, and the claim is based on the following distinct points; Extreme earliness in heading, produces larger and more solid heads, will stand longer without breaking, and most important of all, the protecting habit of growth of the inner leaves, which, growing toward the center, completely shelter the head from the rays of the sun. For the King of Dwarfs Pea, the claim is made that it will fill a place not occupied by any other dwarf. The vines are sturdy and remarkably vigorous, bearing a profusion of pods, which are closely packed with large Peas, while in flavor, it is unsurpassed. We recommend our readers who are interested in gardening to send to James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y., ten cents for a copy of the Floral Guide, a beautiful and instructive book of nearly 150 pages about Flowers and Vegetables, and over 1,000 illustrations. The amount paid for the book may be deducted from the first order.

HOW'S YOUR OPTION?

A TIMELY ARTICLE IN FAVOR OF PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Against Options.

To the Editor of the Grand Forks Herald.

The northwest, while blessed with all the elements necessary to remunerative returns for the past year's production of crops, is now confronted with bankruptcy for all who have held their grain for a higher price. What are the causes entering into this threatened danger? Simply that the laws of our country permit gigantic monopolies and wealth to combine into conspiracies and gambling in the chief element of this nation's wealth, wheat. If the operations were confined to dealing in actual wheat on hand, it would be bad enough, but during the past three months gambling in options to the extent of nearly double the amount of actual wheat on hand has been going on to the great injury of not only the producer but to every other legitimate business of our country. The gigantic monopolies of New York, Chicago and Minneapolis combining their wealth in these conspiracies of gambling in the chief product of our land threatens this country with grave peril. Is it not time that our people, engaged in legitimate industries, raise their voice and demand of Congress the enactment of stringent laws for the suppression of these gigantic conspiracies against the wealth of our country? Gambling in options in such products as pork, butter, lard and wheat have been of several year's growth, and it has been productive of more wide spread bankruptcy, not alone to the dealers and producers, but to all kinds of legitimate business than has attended all other vices combined of our country. The growth of this great vice, of gambling in options and consequent assumes, from year to year, gigantic proportions and it is now high time that the people arise in their might and demand a halt in the further progress of this withering blight.

W. T. COLLINS.

Grand Forks Don't Propose to be Left Out in the Cold.

The city of Grand Forks put in a bid of $4,000 for the Territorial Fair, being the largest bid put in. The city of Huron, where the last fair was held, bid $1,000 and got away with the prize; but Grand Forks don't propose to be left out entirely and has gone to work to get up one of her own and we will bet a big red apple that she will get up the best show. She don't intend to confine herself to the Dakota side of the drink, but has invited her neighbors from Minnesota to take a hand and has secured the promise of several big herds of thoroughbred cattle, among the number being Jim Hill's, N. P. Clarke's and others. We congratulate our neighbor upon her pluck and predict for her a grand success.

The following is the list of officer duly elected and installed at the late meeting of the grand lodge A. F. & A. M. at St. Paul: R. H. Gove, Rochester, Grand Master; J. H. Brown, Litchfield, Deputy Grand Master; J. A. Kiester, Blue Earth City, Grand Senior Warden; A. Barto, Sauk Center, Grand Junior Warden; J. H. Thompson, Minneapolis, Grand Treasurer; A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul, Grand Secretary; George B. Arnold, Kasson, Grand Orator; J. J. Hillman, Winona, Grand Chaplain; J. E. Getman, Dodge Center, Grand Senior deacon; W. F. Zwickey, Crookston, Grand Junior Deacon; S. S. Kilvington, Minneapolis, Grand Marshal; George N. La Vaque, Duluth, Grand Standard Bearer; Henry L. Simons, Glencoe, Grand Senior Steward; O. J. Wood, Montevideo, Grand Junior Steward; A. L. Cramb, St. Cloud, Grand Pursuivant; J. C. Fischer, St. Paul, Grand Tyler.

The following trustees were elected: Henry R. Wells, of Preston; J. H. Thompson, of Minneapolis, for four years; W. D. Cornish, St. Paul, for three years; A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul, for two years.

The next annual meeting will be held in St. Paul in January, 1887.

We have received the following pieces of music: "Mary Darling Must You Leave Me," by H. P. Daniels. This little song is one of the prettiest effusions we remember to have seen. The words are excellent, while the author of "Silver Threads among the Gold" seems to have written a song which will make him more famous than "Silver Threads" did, and certainly this song is far ahead of that one in elements of lasting popularity. "Little Ah Sid," (the Chinese kid,) by J. P. Skelly. Since Bret Harte unearthed "Ah Sin and his tricks that were vain," nothing on the "Chinese subject" has appeared that is equal to that little song in point of interest. The subject concerns a little "Chinese Kid" who on first seeing an "American Bumble Bee" takes it to be "a Melican Butterfly, which him will katch 'em sure." He does katch 'em, puts the Bumble Bee in the seat of his Jeans, "where he'll mash 'em shure," and shure the Melican Butterfly proves very hot. Get the song and if you don't sing, read the words. They're worth the candle. "Mikado Waltz," by Coote. An arrangement of the most taking airs from Gilbert & Sullivan's latest opera. Containing the gems only. All the above retail for 40 cents each, but the publishers offer to mail the lot postpaid on receipt of 60 cents, which is one-half of the regular price. Address Richard A. Saalfield, 12 Bible House, New York.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1886, the pioneer seed annual of America, comes to us this year a real gem, not a dry list of hard botanical names, but over thirty pages of reading matter, among which are articles on Roses, House Plants, Cheap Greenhouse, Onion Culture, Mushrooms, Manures, Young Gardeners, and very interesting reading, followed by about 150 pages containing illustrations, descriptions and prices of seemingly everything the heart could desire in the line of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Potatoes, &c. It is a mystery how this firm can afford to publish, and really give away, this beautiful work of nearly 200 pages of finest paper, with hundreds of illustrations and two fine Colored Plates, all enclosed in an elegant cover. Any one desiring goods in this line cannot do better than send 10 cents for the Floral Guide, to James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y. Deduct the 10 cents from first order sent for seeds.

"The Feeding of Infants," is the title of an article by Dr. J. Lewis Smith in Babyhood for January, in which the writer graphically describes certain evil effects of artificial feeding, and gives important directions for weaning and nursing. Among other articles are: "The Baby's Mother," by Helen F. Grafton; "Our Baby and How We Undid Her," the first of a humorous series,) by Martha O. Ingles; "Cat-Naps and their Causes," "Baby's Curls," etc., etc. [$1.50 a year; fifteen cents a number. 18 Spruce Street, New York.]

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Croookston, Minn. [37 tf]

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

For the Ladies.

We have made arrangments with the publishers of the Housekeeper, by which we are able to offer that paper as a premium with THE JOURNAL. The Housekeeper, as its name implies is devoted wholly to the interests of the ladies and is highly appreciated where known. We have arranged to have a copy placed in the hands of all our lady readers and if you like it we can supply you with a copy for 1886. In cases where the premium offer has already been accepted we will add the Housekeeper for a trifle. If any of our lady friends fail to get a copy soon and wish to see it a card addressed to this office will secure a sample copy. The Housekeeper is a monthly paper, and is highly prized wherever known.

H. M. PIERCE
Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested
FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:
HOME, of New York.
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.
OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

H. M. PIERCE,
Attorney-at-Law;
I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

THE PIONEER STORE
Established in 1878.
Head quarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS.' Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

A. YVERNAULT,
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.
All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
WATER
GUARANTEED
Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEPA
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, - - MINNESOTA

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY 21.

The following is the full text of the bill introduced by Honorable Knute Nelson, on the 5th, to open to settlement, the Red Lake Indian Reservation. We publish it in full to give our readers an opportunity to judge of its merits. The copy was sent us by Mr. Nelson, together with all the rest of the bills that he introduced that day:

A Bill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, auhorized and directed, as soon as practicable, in person or through three commissioners to be appointed by him, to obtain and acquire for the United States of America, from the Red Lake Chippewa Indians, in the State of Minnesota, their cession and relinquishment, in writing, of all their title and interest in and to said Red Lake reservation, for the purpose and upon the terms hereinafter stated; and such cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient if made by the chiefs or head men of said tribe of Indians in a public council or meeting of the band, and assented to by a majority of the male adults of said band present at such meeting; and the acceptance and approval of such cession and relinquishment by the Secretary of the Interior shall be deemed full and conclusive proof of the assent of said Red Lake Chippewa Indians to said cession and relinquishment.

Sec. 2. That as soon as the cession and relinquishment of said Indian title is obtained, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause so much of said reservation as is agricultural or pine lands to be surveyed as government lands are surveyed; and in making such surveys the surveyor shall carefully ascertain and note and return on the plat and in the field-notes all forty-acre or lesser tracts on which there is any pine timber standing or growing, and which tracts are for the purposes of this act termed pine lands; and upon the completion of such surveys the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the stumpage upon each forty-acre or lesser tract of said pine lands to be estimated and appraised by three competent men, to be appointed by him. Such stumpage shall be estimated by the thousand feet board measure, upon each separate tract of forty acres or less; and such appraisal shall be at the rate of a certain sum per thousand feet, and shall be in no event less than one dollar per thousand feet.

Sec. 3 That after the said pine lands have been surveyed, and the stumpage thereon estimated and appraised as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall, after giving three month's notice through newspapers of general circulation published at St. Paul, Duluth and Crookston, in said State, through the United States land officers for the district where the lands are situated, offer for sale and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, in forty-acre or lesser tracts, the stumpage on said pine lands, with ten years right of removal; but such sale shall not be for less price than the appraised value, nor shall the stumpage on any tract be sold at a less price than two dollars per acre, nor shall more than one-twentieth in acreage or quantity of timber of the stumpage of said pine lands be disposed of in any one year, or otherwise disposed of than in this act provided, nor shall the United States part with the fee-simple in said pine lands.

Sec. 4. That as soon as any of the lands on said reservation other than pine lands have been surveyed, the Secretary of the Interior shall give notice thereof, which said notice shall be published in at least, ten of the principal papers published in the State of Minnesota, for the full term of sixty days from the date of said notice; and at the expiration of said sixty days, the lands so surveyed, and no others, shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provision of the homestead acts: Provided; That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead acts, shall pay to the United States for the land so taken by him the sum of fifty cents for each and every acre, in four equal annual payments, and, shall be entitled to a patent therefor, only at the expiration of four years from the date of entry, according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said fifty cents per acre therefor; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void: Provided further, that settlers who have not had the benefit of the pre-emption laws shall be entitled to enter homesteads under the provisions of this act, notwithstanding they may previously have had the benefit of the homestead laws.

Sec. 5. That the funds arising from the sale of the stumpage of said pine lands, and the funds arising from homestead entries, under this act, shall be disposed of as follows: Out of said funds shall first be paid all expenses of the surveys, estimates and appraisals herein perscribed, and the balance remaining of said funds, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, and draw interest at the rate of three per cent per anum, which interest, and so much of the principal as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit, shall be by him expended for the benefit of said Indians, for such purposes, in such sums, and at such times, and in such manner as he may, in his discretion, from time to time determine.

Sec. 6. That the said Indians may continue to occupy said pine lands as a reservation, and use the dead and down timber thereon for fuel, until otherwise provided for by law; but they are in no manner to intefere with or hinder the purchasers of stumage in the full enjoyment of their stumpage right; it being the true intent and meaning of this act that the said Indians may continue to occupy and hold the said pine lands as hunting, fishing, and trapping grounds, and for haying and pasturage, until otherwise provided by law; but such occupancy and use to be without any prejudice or hindrance to the rights of purchasers of stumpage.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, under such rules as he may determine, make atonements of said lands other than pine lands to said Indians in severalty as follows: To each head of a family, one quarter-section; to each single person over twenty years of age, one-eighth of a section, to each orphan child under twenty years of age, one-eighth of a section; and to each other person now living, when he or she shall have attained the age of twenty years, one-eighth of a section; but such allotments shall be made as to leave the allotees in a tract separate and distinct from and not intermingled with other settlers; and for the purpose of filling such allotments the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold from settlement and entry on the eastern or southeastern side of Red Lake, or elsewhere on said reservation if necessary, a quantity of land sufficient for such allotments so made as herein provided certificates shall issue to the allottees, which certificates shall be of the legal effect, and declare on their face that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of thirty years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or his or her heirs as aforesaid, the land so allotted; discharged of said trust and free of all liens or incumbrances.

Sec. 8. That the provisions made for said Indians in this act shall be deemed and taken to be compensation in full for their cession and relinquishment of all their right and interest in said reservation of the said reservation to the United States of America as herein contemplated: Provided, That except as to the cession and relinquishment and the survey of the lands as provided in this act, none of its provisions shall apply to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each township so surveyed, or to the swamp lands on said reservation, but the same shall be reserved to the State of Minnesota in accordance with the acts of Congress heretofore passed in relation to such lands in said State: Provided further; that in case the Secretary of the Interior in making the allotments provided for in this act shall deem it necessary or proper to allot any parts or portions of said sixteenth and thirty-sixth section or of said swamp lands to said Indians, he is hereby empowered to do so, and thereupon said State shall be entitled to select equivalents therefor.

Emerson International: Mr. A. Rinskopf arrived home last Thursday night from a trip to Crookston, Grand Forks, Devil's Lake City and Neche. He came across country from Neche Thursday afternoon in the stage and nearly perished with the cold, the stage getting stuck in a snow drift and he having to walk half a mile to a house. He reports all the towns mentioned as doing a good business, but prefers Crookston to any of the lot.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the Journal only $1.50.

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon. For terms and full particulars call on or address J. O. Milne,

[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we hve placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have, moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of The Polk County Journal and see what we can do for you.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] Chris Houston, Crookston.

The Journal will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The Journal and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the Journal and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of The Journal a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year subscribe for The Journal and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of The Journal.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Moser & Moeckel.

Wanted !

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of

[25-tf] Elmer R. Blanchard.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 13th, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Boldue, John
Bollair, Joseph
Dery, Hugues
" J. Luc
Donohoe, Jerry
Heren, Nils
Houser, Mike
Hanson, H C
Johanson, Gunhilda
Johnson, L L
Larson, D A
Lindeman J. P.
Ryanhart, Emma
Southerland, Clarence
Strand, Hans O
Stearns, Byron
Sundet, Peder H
Toren, Swen
Twed, Miss Tilde T
Welter, Fredrick

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

To Whom It may Concern.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Robert is a habitual drundard, and you are forbidden from selling, giving or furnishing, directly or indirectly, or causing to be furnished to the said Frank Robert any kind of intoxicating liquor, for the period of one year from the date hereof. This notice is given pursuant to provisions of Chapter 16, Section 10, of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota, and if said Section 10 is violated you will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Dated January 13, 1886.

Frank Robert, Jr.
One of the Children of said Frank Robert.
[39-42]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 18th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: JENS O. RUD, D. S., No. 7,821, for the se¼ S. 28, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to porve his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Drappo Helge S. Viken, P. J. Skandson and Ole S. Viken, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-44] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 23d, 1885,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 30th, 1886, viz: WILLIAM H. MILLER, H'd No. 4,675, for the ne¼ S. 4 T. 154, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: B. F. Zarracher, Wm. Anglim, of Crookston, N. P. Woodstrom, and Ben Holton of Lowell, Polk Co., Minn.

[35-40] JOHN CROMB, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 21st, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Ole Elliasson against Ellery S. McNaul for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9,519, dated Aug. 15th, 1883, upon the se¼ S. 18, T. 153 n, R. 46, w. in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the third day of February 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[35-40] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

P. Schmidt, D. D. Williams.

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MONEY TO LOAN.

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

Northern Grown Garden Seeds.

The Publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., give $1.00 of garden and flower seeds of the subscriber's own selection to every one who subscribes for one year before February 15th, 1886. Send to address given above for copy of the January number, which gives full particulars. Northern grown seeds produce earlier and more vigorous plants, and once tried no others will be used.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

STOP, Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the Journal for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 14th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described by failure to pay the debt secured thereby; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Names of Mortgagors.—John W. Strauser and Florence Strauser, his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—D. M. Osborne & Co., a corporation of the State of New York.

Date of Mortgage.—August 21st A. D 1885.

Date and place of record.—August 24th A. D. 1885, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, in book "T" of mortgages, on page 62.

Description of mortgaged premises. Lot number six (6) in block number three (3) in J Fletcher's addition to the city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota.

Amount due, and claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, six hundred and one and 80-100 dollars ($601.80-100.)

Time of sale.—February 27th A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale.—The front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

The property above described is subject to two prior mortgages as follows: One to Franklin Edgerton, for $5[illegible].00, recorded in book "U" of mortgages, on page 118, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County; and one to August Keoppe, for $6[illegible].00, recorded in book "N" of mortgages, on page 622, in the office of said Register of Deeds.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and the same will be sold, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale including $25.00 attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1886.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.
Mortgagee.

Brown & Charboneau,
Agents for Mortgagee. [38-44]

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property
Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

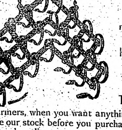
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

THE
St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD
Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 50 p m	St. Paul	7 10 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
5 55 a m	Barnesville	8 29 p m
7 21 "	Glyndon	7 5[illegible] "
7 49 "	Averill	7 28 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 05 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 29 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 21 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 46 "	Argyle	4 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 22 "
12 23 "	Donaldson	2 53 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 51 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Ly	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 15 p m
10 53 "	Fishers	4 57 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 [illegible] "
12 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } " D		3 25 " }
1 25 } "	Arvilla	2 25 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 48 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 [illegible] "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 43 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	0 35 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 a. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. Warren,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. Mix, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
Main Street, - - Crookston
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

---

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES,

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
COR OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants National Bank.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, JANUARY 28, 1886. NO. 40.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 yea
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 60	$3 00	4 00	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 00	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	12 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	35 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	00 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Cost of Wheat Raising in Dakota.

Northwestern Miller.

We have heretofore given the figures of reputable Dakota and Minnesota farmers on the cost of raising wheat in Dakota, and now present another collation.

In reply to inquiries of the Italian Minister of Agriculture for information, Commissioner Dunlop prepared the following interesting tables, on the cost of wheat production in Dakota, as showing the average expense to the ordinary farmer, based upon actual results as they came within his knowledge, in central Dakota. The expense of wheat raising varies but little throughout the territory, and these estimates, taken in connection with the comments thereon by the Commissioner, will give the non-resident a very correct idea of the cost of lapor and other items entering into the production, harvesting and marketing of an acre of wheat.

COST OF PRODUCTION PER ACRE.

Plowing	$1.50
Seed 1½ bu at 80 c	$1.20
Cultivation and sowing	.50
Harvesting and stacking	$1.25
Threshing and marketing	$1.60
Total	$6.05

STATISTICS OF FARM OF 160 ACRES.

Plowing 160 acres at $1	$160.00
Seed for same, 240 bus. at 80c	192.00
Cultivating and sowing at 50c per acre	80.00
Harvesting and stacking, at 50c per acre	200.00
Threshing and marketing 3,200 bus at 10c	320.00
Interest on capital invested, $2,000 at 10 per cent a year	200.00
Total	$1,152.00
CR.	
Crop of 3,200 bus (yield 20 bus an acre) at 80c	$2,560.00
Balance to net prophet	1,408.00
Cost of production per acre (including interest)	$7.20
Cost of production per bu	.36

The cost of production depends upon the methods employed by the farmer, upon his means, and upon the character and extent of his operations. The figures given in the above tables were made up by those furnished by several farmers out of their own exprience in Central Dakota, during the past two or three years, and are based upon what it costs the average farmer who puts in his own time behind the plow, with the help of, perhaps a couple of men to prepare the ground and put in the crop, and who hires his threshing and harvesting done with other machinery than his own.

FARM NOTES.

THE SOFT MAPLE.

Among the timber trees adapted to the Northwest, the soft maple is one of the earliest to propagate and it possesses many characteristics that should commend it to the tree planter. Its light, fan-shaped seed ripens the last of May, when the ground is generally in good shape. The seeds may be picked from the tree as they turn brown, or gathered from the ground when they fall. They should be sown as soon as possible, as they soon loose their vitality. They can, however, be kept for a few days, if kept cool and dry. They should be shaken up and aired every day, as they heat and mould very quickly when closely packed in barrels or boxes. There are about 10,000 seeds to the bushel. If planted in a permanent plantation the seeds may be dropped one foot apart, in rows four feet apart; if in the nursery, they may be drilled thickly in drills four feet apart, and should be covered only about half an inch with loose soil. They will be up in three or five days, when they should be cultivated and the cultivation continued for six weeks. They will make a growth from four to six feet the first season. Planted as single trees on the lawn or street they are usually forked, and easily broken by the wind. If closely planted they grow straight and smooth, and will in ten years, average five inches in diameter, when, by cutting out every other tree, they would give from 30 to 40 cords of wood to the acre, after which they should be thinned out each year. A five acre lot, after ten years, would supply a family, if not cut too fast. Maple is excellent for fuel and makes a fair quality of lumber and will on almost any soil, grow rapidly as long as grass and weeds are kept down.

CABBAGES.

At a farmer's meeting in Boston, Mr. Gregory, the well known seed man, read a paper on "Cabbages and Cauliflowers." From the report in the Ploughman we select a few points. About manure he says:

"If you want a big crop of cabbages you have got to use a big lot of manure. There is no way getting around that. For instance, I have seen sixty tons of cabbages to the acre. Sixty tons means an average of thirty pounds to the cabbage, and 4,000 cabbages to the acre. That takes an immense amount of nitrogen and potash out of the soil. It takes out about 240 pounds of nitrogen and 630 pounds of potash. In other words in order to get that amount of nitrogen, it would require 34 tons of barn-yard manure, and it would take 50 tons of manure for your potash. So you see now what the problem is in your practical manuring—34 tons of barnyard manure for your nitrogen and 50 for your potash. There is where commercial fertilizers come in to advantage. With them you can get just the amount you want and not have to buy a lot of another kind you do not want. That is you can get just the amount of nitrogen you want without any waste. In the use of barnyard manure, you have to waste one element for the sake of getting the other. But in using barnyard manure for such a crop as cabbages, you need not fear that it will be wasted. When I say that I mean this, that we take nothing from the soil. Of course what your soil gets is more than taken out has value for the year afterward. It will be taken out up to such a point, and beyond that you have it still remaining. The crop will only take so much."

In planting he puts the seed in the hill where the plants are to grow, if the land can be got ready in season. He thinks this much better than transplanting.

For the green cabbage worm, he uses pyrethrum, applied with the bellows when the dew is on. He does not know the cause of club root, but finds that it is better not to plant on the same field many years in succession. He advises crossing or mixing varieties, rather than to keep one variety for a long time. He thinks that fair corn land makes good cabbage land; and that grass land for cabbages should be plowed in the spring, as late as possible, so as to let the grass get all the growth it can, as it takes ammonia from the air, which when plowed in, enriches the soil.

UNCOOKED FOOD MOST PROFITABLE.

The Farmers' Club of Elmira, N. Y., several years ago, took some pains to gather statistics from several dairy farms where cows were fed steamed hay and grain, the food cooked and fed in warm stables. A like number of dairy farms were visited where the cows were fed on un-cooked provender of similar character—hay and straw. From all these farms was obtained the records of milk production, and figures approximating accuracy relating to the amount of hay and grain, having reference also to value. When these figures were subjected to analysis it was found that in every instance a quart of milk obtained from uncooked food was produced at less cost than a quart from cooked food, and in the latter case no charge was made for the labor of cutting and cooking the fodder, which are items of some importance. It will be borne in mind that labor is more abundant and fodder higher priced in New York than in states further west.

WHICH STOCK PAYS THE BEST.

The question is often asked, says a correspondent of the Western Rural, "which stock pays the best returns on the farm, cattle, horses, sheep or swine?" and in answering this question properly there are several things that must be taken into consideration. The most important of these are the following: Price and location of the farm, nature of the soil and the number of acres occupied by the farm. These points all have an influence on the profit realized from raising the different kind of farm stock, and must be taken into consideration to make a judicious selection. On most ordinary farms all four varieties mentioned can be raised to an advantage in small numbers, but it is the specialty of the farmer that needs the most attention. This is an important selection to make with all farmers who raise stock, but there are so many modifying influences, so many different kinds of farms so differently situated, and so many kinds of farmers, that it is impossible to answer the question concisely, and it will have to be decided to a certain extent by the farmer himself.

Cattle are quite profitable in all Western states, where the land is not so expensive and valuable for agriculture as it is in the East, while some of the smaller stock can be raised to good advantage nearer the large Eastern markets.

The nature of the soil makes considerable difference. For if a man has a farm composed of rich, level land, not liable to wash, he will, perhaps, find more profit in raising hogs; for on such soil he will be able to raise large crops of corn and clover.

All stock are profitable in their place and after the selection is made the farmer should study the wants of his stock carefully and supply every detail and the result will always be satisfactory.

Northern Grown Garden Seeds.

The Publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., give $1.00 of garden and flower seeds of the subscriber's own selection to every one who subscribes for one year before February 15th, 1886. Send to address given above for copy of the January number, which gives full particulars. Northern grown seeds produce earlier and more vigorous plants, and once tried no others will be used.

The First Lady Gets It.

The publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send it one year free, to the first lady who applies from any postoffice in the United States where there is now no subscriber. Any lady can ascertain whether there are any subscribers to The Housekeeper by asking the postmaster, and if there are none write to the publishers, claiming the prize, sending the addresses of two or three ladies who are good housekeepers. The subscription price of The Housekeeper is $1.00 per year; and it is cheap at that price. Specimen copies FREE.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lambertson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address C. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

Choice Southern Dishes.

Southern people used to be famous for hospitality and excellent cookery. Miss Adelaide Preston has just began a series of articles in The Housekeeper which are to embody all the choice recipes treasured for several generations of an old Virginia family. Any lady who would like to see the number containing the first of these series will recieve one free by sending a postal card to Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

How Six Girls Made Money.

Marion Edmonds Roe, who wrote the popular articles under the above title, which appeared in The Housekeeper of 1884, begins a new series in the January number, under title of "How a Happy Home was Made and Kept.' The Housekeeper has come rapidly to the front, and is now approaching 100,000 circulation. It is deservedly popular, its columns being filled with sound common sense and practical wisdom. Send for January number, which is mailed free to any address by Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

For the Ladies.

We have made arrangments with the publishers of the Housekeeper, by which we are able to offer that paper as a premium with THE JOURNAL. The Housekeeper, as its name implies is devoted wholly to the interests of the ladies and is highly appreciated where known. We have arranged to have a copy placed in the hands of all our lady readers and if you like it we can supply you with a copy for 1886. In cases where the premium offer has already been accepted we will add the Housekeeper for a trifle. If any of our lady friends fail to get a copy soon and wish to see it a card addressed to this office will secure a sample copy. The Housekeeper is a monthly paper, and is highly prized wherever known.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf]. CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactuory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Crookston, Minn. [illegible]

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line including Thomas and Jeromiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and

Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

BROADWAY.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

[illegible] Price $1 per Bottle.

1886. **NEW YORK STORE.** 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

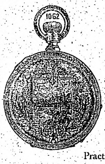
Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL,

☞ TERMS CASH.——ONE PRICE. ☜

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK, IS THE PLACE WHERE



WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishnest, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON - - - MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D.S.,

ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP.

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

Corner Oak and Third Sts., Crookston Minn

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Heavy and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT,

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the fall of 1885. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.

Crookston, Minn

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY 28.

'ROUND HOME.

Miss Lola Box gave a party to her friends on Friday evening of last week.

R. N. Borden has purchased D. Buchanan's stock of groceries and will continue the business at the old stand.

D. Bray thinks it is no fun to monkey with a saw. One dropped on to him and he feels pretty sore over it.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Palmer, of Angus are visiting with friends in the city and taking in Prof. Gutterson's musical entertainments.

John N. Ives, as attorney for Phil Porger has brought suit against the Continental Insurance Company for the amount of Phil's insurance.

A dispatch from the 'peg says that Jud has scooped somebody on wheels. One fellow tried him on and beat Jud by one point—the fellow fainted. Jud don't know how to do that.

The musical convention will wind up with a grand concert on Friday evening of this week. A fine program will be arranged and a good time provided Tickets now on sale at Berthiaume Bros.

The Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office have kindly furnished us with a copy of Sparks' new rulings which will be found elsewhere in this issue. They will be found of special interest to those desiring to prove up.

Doc Henault has been tearing the mouth all out of justice and is about to put in a new one. We trust that this will enable justice to so thoroughly masticate his cases that they will digest more readily futurely. (P. S. We like to forgot to say that G. H. Palmer gets a new set of teeth in the deal.)

We are under obligations to Benton & Waldo for a picture of the big ice palace, now nearly completed at St. Paul. By it we should say that the palace will be a big thing in ice. St. Paul has just laid herself out for a big time, and if she don't have, she will not be to blame. She generally "gets there" when she tries.

The Baptists intend to ocupy their new church building next Sabbath. It is not fully completed as yet, but will be a beautiful structure, when completed. They have labored faithfully to build the beautiful temple, and we are glad to note the success they have so far attained and trust they will strike no snags. The church is heated by one of the new patent Minneapolis heaters.

A. L. Jackson, of Edna, dropped down upon us on Monday, invading our sanctum for a good-natured chat. He has a fine three-quarter blood Holstein bull, which he says beats the world as a roarer—and he is a roaring good animal. He has now quite a herd of cattle that he has raised, and will soon have the boss dairy herd of the county. His experience with stock so far justifies his opinion that stock is better than wheat.

J. H. Hanson, the irrepressible, has kindly sent us a ticket of admission to the big ice-house in St. Paul, together with a program of proceedings. Hanson is the man what the railroads always employ when they want to boom Minnesota, and Uncle Sam hires him when he wants to get up a big show at New Orleans and J. H. can always get there in good shape. The program for the big doin's at the ice-house indicate that J. H. is right on deck as usual and a big time will be had. If we was a John Jacob Aster-house we would like to go down and buy that ice and be happy in the possession of the n-icest house in America.

H. M. Pierce has the warmest stock barn in the county—or, if he hasn't the other one is too warm. His cows just wallow in summer weather in that barn and don't have to make rainbows of themselves trying to extract a bit of warmth from the south side of a wire fence. The barn is by no means an expensive one, but is such as any farmer can have, if he will. Mr. Pierce is one of those men who believe in providing for the comfort of his dumb animals and the creatures all appreciate it; the cows making ample returns at the pail. His Guernseys are going through the winter in nice condition; the five months thoroughbred calf looks like a yearling. (By the roadside, those Guernseys have the appearance of being the boss cows for butter, and H. M. doth affirm by the smoke stack they are.)

A. Gilman was up from Fertile on Tuesday and reports business in his line—loaning and collecting about so-so; more loaning than collecting. He tells us that he will go out to Hill River next week with a party, who go to secure certain rights and privileges for Sohler & Kankle, who intend to build a large flouring mill there as soon in the spring as they can get at it. This they will do to benefit the farmers, who live away in the eastern part of the county and have so far to go to mill. Mr. G. says he fears the new road, for which bonds were recently voted, will not be built for reasons that he does not care to disclose at present. Yet he, with the rest of the people interested, will abide in hope. He says his friends and neighbors are all enjoying excellent health, as if they did not all come [illegible] raising wheat.

The band boys have hired the Favorite rink and will try their luck at it.

Berthiame Bro's are talking of establishing a branch jewelry business at Duluth in the near future.

The committee have reported favorably on Mr. Nelson's bill relating to the Red Lake Indian Reservation.

S. E. Clapin has left Barnesville to its fate and is here, Micawber-like waiting for something to turn up.

It is said that Dr. Nelson and a Mr. Opheim intend to put in a stock of general merchandise at Aldal shortly. Here's "Ho," doc.

Say, Ed., the sidewalk is no place to stack hay on. Aint there room enough on the streets for a load of hay to stand? Or do you have to get it on the solid to measure?

Will Carlton came in from Angus on Tuesday and left for the pinery on Wednesday with feed. He is of the impression that he can make more clean money raising feed for the pineries than he can make in wheat and intends to do it more extensively next year.

The Northwestern Farmer, published at Fargo, is an excellent paper, devoted to the agricultural interests of the Northwest. It has recently been greatly improved and is offered at half price for a short time. Now is the time to catch on. Specimen copies may be seen and subscriptions left at this office.

E. O. Flanders tells us that he has had quite enough of the all wheat system, and that he intends to sell off his surplus machinery more than enough to work 160 acres, and put in 15 or 20 good cows next spring. He had built a large barn for his grain business which will come in good play for his stock. And so it goes and will continue until every good farmer in the county will have a good herd of his own.

"Old man Sohler," as Mr. X. Sohler is called "down to Sohlerville," gave a grand house-warming in his fine new residence, last Saturday evening, which was attended by hosts of his friends from all over the county, lots of 'em coming from Red Lake Falls. We are told that the finest spread of the season was set forth in due time and the way it was "mowed away" was proof positive of its merits. All were well pleased "on this o'casion."

Anent the rumor that Rev. F. K. Roberts had lately lost $1000 on wheat options, we are credibly informed that such is not the case. While we have not had the opportunity to put the question to the Rev. gentleman direct yet we have been told by a gentleman, a particular friend of Mr. R., that the wheat option rumor is all bosh. He says that Mr. R. bought $3,000 worth of wheat recently that will net him a neat little sum at any time he wishes to sell.

H. H. Buchholz, head miller for Sohler & Kankel's mill was up to enjoy city life on Tuesday. He reports grinding brisk nowadays; both mills having all they can possibly do to supply the demand. Farmers come from a distance of over fifty miles east to these mills. The company have a house with a cook-stove, and bunks in it, wherein their customers can spend the night comfortably, when they have to remain over night, and nary a cent to pay. S. & K. are bound to please their customers, if they don't lay up a cent.

It is a pity that so good a troupe as the Oakes Bro's Merrie Makers could not have had better houses than they did in this city and we hardly know how to account for it. It is true that the first night was extremely cold and blustery and on the second they were sandwiched between two big attractions yet, considering the merit of the troupe they certainly deserved a far better reception. The music was exceptionally fine and the acting good. Harry Eades was a whole show in himself and elicited favorable expressions as did the rest. There was a flaw somewhere as Crookston is considered a good show town and has never been known to give the cold shoulder to any as good show was is the Eades'. It is possible that the reason may have been that they were not well advertised.

Ed. Charboneau returned from his detective trip last week without a prisoner. He went to Barnesville on the same train with Mrs. Draper; at Barnesville he took the Fergus line, arriving in Minneapolis long enough to have two policemen at the depot when the main line train arrived. But here he was doomed to disappointment, as no Draper appeared to meet the lady, who purchased a ticket for Watertown, D. T. Ed. concluded he had business there also and went along. He found his man there all right enough but, of course, he had no authority to meddle with him; so he returned to secure proper authority. County Attorney Leo, thinking that one trip was enough expense for the county, to stand insisted that the parties in interest put up for the expense of the second trip. They have not seen fit to do so and unless they do the trip will not be made. Ed. says he can get his man all right if the parties are anxious enough about it to put up the expenses. Draper is preparing to go to Canada and Ed. has a man on watch to nab him when he shows up in Minnesota. Draper is charged with disposing of mortgaged property and should he be brought back it would doubtless go hard with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Anglim give a large euchre party this evening.

D. Buchanan says he shall leave for Duluth in about ten days.

M. E. Bartlett has gone up to his farm in the Thirteen Towns, to see how the sheep prosper.

The recent light snows have greased the track sufficiently to make excellent sleighing, which is heartily enjoyed by all.

Rauenbuehler has rigged up a sewing machine stand into a grind-stone, and is ready to grind knives and scissors at a moment's notice.

The Longfellow entertainment at Carman last Friday evening was well attended, considering the zero, and is pronounced a success.

Mike Leguee sold his two-year old colt to Hon. Jas. Hill, of Wisconsin. The animal brought 15 cents per pound and was dirt cheap at that, Mike says.

The reason Mark Rauenbuehler is kept so busy supplying the demand for harness is because his harness are A No. 1, and his work the best in the city.

Terry & Collins are getting to the front as dealers in stock. They will soon have on hand a carload of good work horses which will be sold on reasonable prices and terms.

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Friday afternoon, January 29th, at 3 o'clock, in the Baptist chapel. All the members are earnestly requested to be present as important business is to come before the meeting.

Oakes Bro's gave an entertainment at the Opera House on Wednesday evening last to a small house. Somehow they did not do very well here either time, but their entertainment was a good one and heartily enjoyed by the few who witnessed it.

Alex. McKinnon's appointment as postmaster has been confirmed by the Senate and Mac has been officially notified of the fact, but it don't seem to make him a bit handsomer than he was. Makes him tired though, the way they demand a larger bond.

Without doubt Hoard's Dairyman is the best dairy paper published in the United States. It is devoted entirely to the dairy interests, edited by a thorough dairyman, and no farmer, who is making butter and cheese can afford to be without it. Specimen copies may be seen and subscriptions left at this office.

The coming meeting of the State dairymen at Red Wing promises to one of unusual interest, and all who are interested in their business should make an effort to be there. Some of the most noted lecturers on this topic will be in attendance and the meeting will be one of vast importance. It will open on Feb. 2d.

Mark Rauenbuehler, the Broadway harnessmaker, informs the JOURNAL that he is kept extremely busy keeping up with his orders. He is kept on the jump supplying the demand for new harness and repairing old ones. For a good square deal in harness, and a good honest harness, call on Rauenbuehler, corner of Broadway and Third street.

Norman County Index: Last Tuesday Miss Helen McDonald and Mr. Jacob Snyder, both of this city were married at the residence of the bride's brother in Crookston by Justice Geo. H. Palmer, The happy couple returned to Ada Wednesday evening, and were met at the train by the Ada band and serenaded. They will reside in the Stromme house.

Terry & Collins are not so slow. Realizing the fact that the demand for good milch cows will be great this coming season they have decided to take a hand in supplying that demand. They have already sold one carload this winter and Dunc is now below picking up two carloads more. He will be back in about ten days with a choice lot of milkers to show. The prices and terms will be made to correspond with wheat prices.

Graus' Opera, at the hall last Saturday evening was slimly attended considering the character of the entertainment. The "High Executioner" was immense. His "Willow, tit-willow" brought the house down and had to be repeated several times. "Yum Yum" was—yum! yum!! Her singing is said to rival Kellogg's best efforts. The son of the Mikado was excellently well taken, while the disappointed and heart-broken female who tried in vain to capture him on the merits of her "lovely shoulder-blade," could not have been better presented. The entertainment as a whole was splendid and gave great satisfaction.

The Northwestern Farmer and Breeder, Fargo, Dakota, (now in its fourth year,) one of the best agricultural and stock papers in the Northwest, has temporarily reduced its price to fifty cents a year to more thoroughly introduce it throughout the country. It also offers free to every subscriber until May 31st, 1886, fifty cents worth of fresh garden, flower and field seeds, from the catalogue of the northern seed grower, F. N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis. This is a most liberal offer, for The Northwestern Farmer is now enlarged in size and improved in many respects; it is printed on fine book paper, beautifully illustrated and gives twenty pages of interesting and instructive reading, especially adapted to farmers in this section. Sample copies free. Address Edward A. Webb, publisher, Fargo, Dakota.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

Wheat.

The market somewhat firmer, but the bulls seem unable to put prices higher.

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard..........68 cents.

No. 1 Northern..........61 " "

No. 2 " "..........59 " "

FLOUR.—$1.35, $1.95, $2.40 $2.60.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.

BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$6 per ton.

BARLEY—50 cents.

OATS—25@30 cents.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.

BUTTER—25 cents per lb.

LARD—12½ " "

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.

CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.

WOOD—$3.00@$4.00 per cord.

The Baptist society will occupy their new church building for the first time next Sunday. Services morning and evening. Everybody invited.

Burkhardt & Co. have one ice house filled and another one nearly so. Since they caught onto the idea of running their book-keeper by steam, business has been lively with them.

Fred Dickenson reports the arrival of a bouncing pair of Twin Holsteins—a brother and sister. Fred declares they are the finest calves in Polk County and he don't care where the next come from. He will be prepared to show some handsome stock in a few years. He don't expect to be forever tied to the tail of the Millers' Monopoly kite.

Nelson's bill to establish a northern judicial district with sessions at Fergus Falls and Duluth, meets with general approval here, and would be of immense benefit to this country. As it is now, it is about as unhandy as could well be devised. We trust that the bill will become a law, but have our doubts about its being passed at this session.

Fargo Argus: A gathering of old timers were figuring out the productiveness of the Red River Valley the other day, when one remarked: "Why, there is my old friend Hutchins down the river near Georgetown, has seventeen children; and there is John Miller, who lives on the line between Cass and Traill Counties, and old man Probstfield just across the river in Clay, and Martin Scow down in Noelo township—these four settlers have raised fifty-two children. Martin Scow has a daughter born in Cass County old enough and well qualified to teach.

The Wheat Market.

Since our last issue wheat has made a gain of two cents in this market and more than that outside. It happens, about a certain time every year that wheat in this market does not respond with alacrity to a rising outside market and this is about that time of year. Wheat in Duluth is strong and indicates an early rise. The visible supply is decreasing encouragingly and we see no earthly reason for changing our opinion that wheat, at present prices, is as good property as one can hold. The attempt to freeze out the farmers from the deal does not seem to have been as successful as the speculators desired and everything indicates better prices and better business in the near future.

THORNE'S BLACK FLAG.

This company, which was billed for Tuesday evening failed to show up and we were told as the reason that the Manitoba company would not haul their car for less than seven cents per mile in addition to regular fare for each member. The following from the Grand Forks Plaindealer looks as though there might have been some other reason why the Black Flag failed to wave in these diggins:

"Edwin Thorne and his Black Flag company, in their own special car, with magnificent scenery, etc., etc., which was billed for Gotzian hall last night failed to present themselves, to the disgust of not a few, who had counted on seeing a good performance. Thorne got on a hilarious old tear in Fargo, and a result the house was empty Friday night. Thorne was put into his "magnificent" car and taken to Minneapolis, and Manager Drew was wired here to cancel. Thorne was under contract with Mr. McGuire for the Montana circuit, and it is not known what will be done with that. The eminent actor will be liable to learn the law relating to contracts if he shows up here again. Any man on a starring tour, with Thorne's reputation, that will get so drunk he can't get to the next town, ought to be kept in a cage instead of a private car.

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

MIKE LEGUEE,

[illegible] Crookston, Minn.

Wanted!

To trade 160 acres of good land for a team, harness and wagon. For particulars inquire of

[25-tf] ELMER B. BLANCHARD.

Stolen or Exchanged.

A black valise, at the depot and in its stead was left a small brown valise; the owner can get his valise by calling at the Commercial Hotel and exchanging with V. Godfrey.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Jan. 25th, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, Jennie
Cason, Angelina
Clement Rose
Dalbec, Jombols Beler
Ford. O C
Gjervan, Thorsten S
Hundland, Anton T
Larson, Knut
Little Mr.
Lieder, Hermann
Marin, Lucy
Marcotte, Jean Baptiste
Malakonski, Elsie
McKinney, Geo
Olson, Ole E
Palmer, O B
Perras, Arthur
Peterson, S
Riley, J M & Son
Scribnes, Mary H
Shopen, Joseph
Sordal, Mary Olson
Thoerson, Even
Torgerson, A—2
Tomlinson, O
Tanalow, Bye

ALEX. McKINNON, P. M.

OPERA HOUSE.

SACRED

CONCERT

Under the auspices of

the Queen City Band.

—ON—

Sunday Afternoon

January 31, 1886.

At 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 Cents.

PROGRAMME,

PART I.

Queen City Band..."The Sacred Medley"

Vocal Solo..........Miss A. Gorman
"Not Ashamed of Christ."

Brass Quartett"..........Ever of Thee."
E. V. Hauser. W. E. Walker.
Chas. Terriau. J. H. Berthiaume.

Piano Solo..........C. J. Kops
Fantasie Sur Thome Allemand.
—(Lebach.)

Cornet Duett....Selections from "Lucretia Borgia."
E. V. Hauser. Theo. Brunner.

European Harp and Guitar...Sacred Selections.
L. W. McDonald. E. V. Hauser.

Cornet Solo, (Oberon,..........E. V. Hauser

PART II.

Queen City Band..."Whispering of Love"

Trio.........."Hear our Prayer."
Miss A. Gorman. F. L. Durand.
I. M. Burr.

Cornet Duett.........."On Gentle Waves."
E. V. Hauser. Theo. Brunner.

European Harp and Guitar.........."The Sand's Odee."
L. W. McDonald. E. V. Hauser.

Brass Quartette......"Be Kind to Loved Ones."
E. V. Hauser. W. E. Walker.
Chas. Terriau. J. H. Berthiaume.

Piano Solo..........C. J. Kops.
"Delta Kappa Epsilon," Grand March.
(Alfred H. Pease.)

Cornet Solo....Arbuckle's "Home Sweet Home."—with variations.
E. V. Hauser. Mrs. E. H. Jenne.

The NEW YORK Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:

DAILY, per Year (without Sunday)	$6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday)	50
SUNDAY, per Year	1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR	7 00
WEEKLY, per Year	1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.

JOHN KNUPPE,

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the

American Agriculturist

is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who IMMEDIATELY sends $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 Cents for posting books, making $1 65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize issues, beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1885. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 30 cents, $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALNUTINE, BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities, in the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and with it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

—JOHN CROMB— —R. A. WILKINSON—

CROMB & WILKINSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[illegible] Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

CAN SEE NO GOOD IN BLOODED CATTLE.

Mr. R. Neill writes Farm, Stock and Home from Morrison County, an article that will set every live, progressive farmer who sees it, to thinking, and it should call forth a short reply from every farmer interested in the agricultural welfare of our State, showing facts and figures which prove wherein it does pay to keep the best of everything. We have not space for a reproduction of Mr. Neil's article, but he says in substance that "it does not pay the average farmer to buy good stock because he can't afford to keep stock simply for the glory of it!" True enough, but if the "average farmer" had $1,000 to put out to interest, and there were two banks in town, one with a limited capital would give him 5 per cent, the other with an unlimited capital, rendering his investment absolutely safe, would pay him 10 per cent. interest, which one should he choose? He says "the average farmer" can't make a living in blooded stock. The same amount of feed required to keep poor stock alive will pay a handsome profit, fed to thoroughbreds or high grades. He thinks it is better for the "average farmer" to keep on raising what he calls "native stock," that by giving them the same feed that the thoroughbreds have had FOR A LONG TIME they will AT LAST beat the thoroughbreds. This line of reasoning only shows the superiority of the cattle he condemns, because it recognizes THE FACT that his natives MAY be improved by the very means that long-headed men have adopted and pursued to make the thoroughbreds what they are, and this course has given the improved breeds their power to stamp their improved type on their progeny. He might as well advise farmers to use an old mower and reaper that could be bought for $150, that could be made as good as new by the expense of $150 for repairs and take his own time in the heat of harvest to make the repairs, rather than to buy a new one for $300 that could go right ahead and do twice the amount of work in the same time as the old one would require. As well might he say that the first reaper ever made is better for the average farmer than the perfected self-binder, with all the improvements that years of experience, care and painstaking have given it. But it would be a hard thing for him to prove this to the "average farmer" without more facts and figures than he uses to show that the thoroughbred animal is no better than the scrub stock. He says the "native stock" is good enough. That is a very broad assertion and covers a wide range; it may even include, and probably does, some of that very thoroughbred blood that he condemns, and it is within the range of possibilities, at least, that the particular "native cow" that he calls so good, may be a grade Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey or some other good breed. There are hundreds of grades in the country whose owners know nothing at all about their origin, and call them common natives. They are good cows, but instead of giving the credit to the breed that gave them their good qualities, through ignorance of their origin those good qualities are ascribed to the scrub side of the house, and some writer like Mr. Neill, takes these isolated cases, and through them attempts to show that native scrub stock is better for the average farmer than the best improved breeds. If we allow that theory, we must allow that it will not do for the average farmer to adopt any of the modern improvements in any department of his business, for that theory means that there is no such thing as improvement for the average farmer. He says he claims that the average farmer can get more butter, more cheese and more beef out of the "native cow" than from any fancy breed in the market. If this is true it is important, not only to the "average farmer" but to every other farmer; but unfortunately, Mr. Neill brings no facts nor figures to prove his assertions true, while on the other hand the farmers who own the breeds he condemns, not only bring out an unanswerable array of facts and figures, showing the superiorty of the breeds they raise, but their large bank accounts also show it, and whenever any "average farmer," led by by these evidences is persuaded to go into blooded stock intelligently, you never see him drop the business to engage in the breeding of scrubs again; but you do see him get rid of his scrubs as fast as he can, and make big money by the change of breeds. This is the EXPERIENCE of every intelligent farmer who ever adopted thoroughbreds as against the "observations" of one man who never had any personal experience with the improved breeds, but it is a fact that there are too many Mr. Neills among our farmers that prevents the introduction of the improved breeds more extensively than they are. It is a sad fact that there are hundreds, who like Mr. Niell can not realize the fact that great improvements can be, have been and are constantly being made in their business and hence we see so very many, hampered with the old obsolete ideas of farming which keeps them in utter poverty and will until they learn to keep abreast of the improvements of the age in which they live. Mr. Niell's article all throughout is worthy of no more confidence than is the assertion that he makes as to one particular breed, when he says that "they are not adapted to the climate of Minnesota because they are vereditarily tender," [illegible] by the history of this breed as [illegible] esota, for they are not only raised successfully, but have proved themselves so well adapted to our climate that they are fast becoming the leading breed and are having the best sales, and are giving the best satisfaction of any breed we have. It is a very easy thing to find fault, when a person is so inclined, but it is one thing to find fault, and another to prove your-self right in your assertions.

Court Rules—Minnesota.

Ordered, that the following rules of this court be, and they are hereby, amended so as to read—

Rule 9. The party removing a cause to this court shall, at least one day previous to the argument, deliver to the clerk eight copies—one for each of the judges, one for the reporter, one for the clerk, and one for the state librarian—of the printed case or paper book, and of the assignment of errors, and of his brief or points and authorities. The case or paper book shall consist of so much of the return as will clearly and fully present the questions arising on the review, with reasons of the court below for its decision, if any were filed; also the notice of appeal, and the verdict or finding and judgment, if there be one. The folios of the case or paper book shall be distinctly numbered in the margin. Prefixed to the brief, but stated separately, shall be an assignment of the errors asserted and intended to be urged. Each specification of error shall be separately, distinctly and concisely stated, and the several specifications of error shall be consecutively numbered. When the error specified is that any finding of fact of the court below or a referee is not sustained by evidence, it shall specify particularly the finding complained of. No error not affecting the jurisdiction over the subject-matter will be considered, unless stated in the assignment of errors. On the opening of the argument the other party shall, in like manner, furnish eight copies of his brief, or points and authorities.

Rule 11. At least twenty days before the term of this court at which a cause is noticed for trial by the appellant or plaintiff in error, and in all cases at least twenty days before the first term of this court commencing more than eighty days after the appeal is perfected or writ of error served, the appellant or plaintiff in error shall deliver to the adverse party a copy of the paper book, and of the assignment of errors, and of his points and authorities; and on or before the first day of the term at which the cause is noticed for trial the respondent or defendant in error shall furnish the adverse party a copy of his points and authorities.

Rule 28. Paper books, the assignment of errors, and briefs shall be neatly and legibly printed with black ink on white writing paper, properly paged at the top, with a margin on the outer edge of one inch and a half. The printed page shall be seven inches long, and three and a half inches wide, and the paper page shall not be more than nine inches long or seven inches wide. Each brief shall be signed by councel preparing it, and each paper book and brief shall be stitched together, with its proper designation and the title of the cause printed on the outside.

A true record.

Attest: SAM'L H. NICHOLS,
Clerk of Supreme Court of Minn.
October term, 1885.

Land Office Rules.
To Guide Registers and Recievers in Taking and Scrutinizing Proofs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1885.

To Registers and Receivers and officers authorized to take affidavits and proofs in public land cases:

GENTLEMEN:—The large number of defective, irregular, and insufficient proofs presented in public land cases, and the looseness which attesting officers, particularly others than Registers and Receivers, have exercised their functions, make it necessary that the following directions be complied with:

1. In case of final proofs and entry applications, the parties, whether applicants, claimants, or witnesses, must be properly identified before you. Attesting officers (including Registers and Recievers) must certify that the parties appearing are personally known to them or that their identity is satisfactorily established. The names of persons vouching to identity must be stated. Identifying affidavits should be required in all cases where necessary.

2. Each question in final proofs must be orally asked and answered in the presence of the attesting officer. Applications, affidavits, and final proof questions must be thoroughly explained so that there can be no possibility that the parties will misunderstand the purport of their affidavits or the full meaning of the questions asked for the effect of their answers. Ready made proofs presented merely for pro forma acknowledgement without verification, cross-examination, or evidence of identity will not be considered such proofs as required by law.

3. Officers taking affidavits and proofs must test the accuracy and reliability of the statements of applicants and claimants and the credibility and means of information of witnesses by a thorough cross-examination. Questions and answers in such cross-examinations will be reduced to writing and the cost thereof included in costs of writing out [illegible] rected to a verification of the material facts alleged in the case, and especially to the actual facts of residence and other requirements, the use of the land and the purpose of the entry is made or sought to be perfected for claimant's own use and occupation or for the use and benefit of others.

5. Registers and Receivers and other officers must carefully see that parties and witnesses are swearing to actual facts, and not to constructions of law as to what constitutes facts. This requirement will be particularly observed in respect to facts of alleged residence.

6. Proofs must be taken on the day and before the officer named in the advertisement, and at his office, and between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. Proofs taken privately or in secret, or otherwise in substance irregularly, will not be accepted.

7. Proofs must in all cases be made to the satisfaction of Registers and Receivers. Proofs that are not satisfactory must be rejected. Registers and Receivers are authorized to avail themselves of all means of information in respect to the validity of entries and the interests in which they are made, and will not allow entries which they have good reason to believe collusive, speculative, or otherwise fraudulent.

8 Registers and Receivers must thoroughly scrutinize all proofs taken before others than themselves. They will not accept proofs so taken that are defective or insufficient, and they must see that all papers are complete and perfect before an entry is allowed of the papers transmitted to this office. This rule will be imperatively insisted upon.

9. Registers and Receivers will promptly call to the attention of special agents, and report to this office all cases which in their opinion need investigation.

10. Should officers (other than Registers and Receivers) taking affidavit or proofs know, or have occasion to suspect the existence of fraud in connection with any case, they should at once report all the facts to the Register and Receiver.

11. Officers taking affidavits and testimony should call the attention of parties and witnesses to the laws respecting false swearing and the penalties therefor, and inform them of the purpose of the Government to hold all persons to a strict accountability for any statements made by them.

12. In no case are papers aethorized to be executed in blank. Papers signed or falsely authenticated will be treated as fraudulent, and the acts of an officer misusing his official signature and seal will not be respected by this office, but the attention of the proper authorities will be called to his misconduct.

13. Officers taking applications, affidavits or final proof, will not be permitted to act as attorneys in the case.

14. Attorneys at law appearing in land office proceedings at local land offices must file an appearance stating specially whom they represent. Attorneys in fact must file the written authority of their principals.

Approved: WM. A. J. SPARKS,
L. Q. C. LAMAR, Commissioner.
Secretary.

Guaranteeing Grades.
A Question of Importance to Grain Men to Be Definat ly Settled.

Minneapolis Evening Journal.

The question whether the purchaser of a country warehouse receipt can compel the party who issued it to guarantee the grade named in the receipt at terminal points, came before the arbitration committee of the chamber of commerce Saturday. A farmer delivered wheat to George H. Christain & Co. of Argyle, for which he received a receipt giving the grade as No. 1 northern. This was subsequently sent to A. B. Taylor & Co. at Minneapolis to sell. They offered it to Christain & Co., but failing to obtain a satisfactory price, ordered the wheat sent to Duluth. The warehouse receipt was sent to Argyle, where it was taken up by the agent of Christain & Co. (who issued it) and cancelled. When the wheat arrived at Duluth the state inspector graded it:

"No. 1 Northern; one pound off for dirt. Note—Frosted."

The wheat weighed 56 pounds. The state law requires that No. 1 northern wheat shall weigh 57½ pounds. Christain & Co. refused to make good the grade, and Taylor & Co. bring action to recover the difference between the price obtained for the wheat and the price of No 1 northern in the Duluth market on that day. The amount involved is small, but Taylor & Co. desire to establish a precedent for such cases. The state grain law does not cover this point, but gives the state inspector control over wheat at terminal points only. A number of elevator companies guarantee grades at terminal points while others do not.

Program of the Minnesota State Dairymen's Association, To Be Held at Albert Lea, Feb. 2, 3 and 4, 1886.

Topics.

"How to Make Money Dairying in these Times." Hon. W. D. Hoard, President N. W. Dairy Association, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

"Has the Bottom Fallen out of the Dairy Business?" Col. R. P. McGlincey, Sec. Elgin, Ill., Board of Trade.

"Commercial Relations of the Dairy Product." Col. Col. C. F. Dexter, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

"What Does Civilization Owe to the Cow?" W. O. Rice, Dairy Commissioner.

"The Future Dairy Interests." H. C. Howard, Assistant Dairy Commissioner.

"The Dairy Interests of Minnesota." Col. John H. Stevens, Editor Farm, Stock and Home, Minneapolis, Minn.

"How to Make Good Butter." Col. T. D. Curtiss, Editor Dairyman, Syracuse, N. Y.

"My way of Culling and Curing Hay." J. T. Ames, Northfield, Minn.

The following Lecturers have promised to attend, but whose Topics have not reached this office at the time of going to press.

Col. L. S. Coffin, Fort Dodge, Iowa, J. G. Lombard, Chicago, Ill, D. Curtiss, Fort Atkinson, Wis., Gen. W. G. LeDuc, Hastings, Minn., A. G. Potter, Minneapolis, Minn., Frank Gifford, Shakopee, Minn., Hon. D. E. Myers, St. Cloud, Minn.

Gov. Hubbard and other State officials, as well as other prominent men of our state will be in attendance, and lend their aid to make this THE Dairy meeting of the season.

We specially invite all Dairymen and those interested in the Dairy interest to meet with us, as matters of vital interest to all will be brought up and ably discussed.

The usual reductions of rates will be granted. Members paying full fare one way will be returned at reduced rates.

Albert Lea is situated in Freeborn County, at the Junction of the S. M. Division of the D. M. & St. P. Railroad and the M. & St. L. Railroad; and is one of the gem cities of the Northwest. Its citizens will do all in their power to make the meeting one long to be remembered.

The meeting will be held at the opera house and will meet promptly at 10:30 a. m. on Tuesday.

As the convention promises to be well attended, parties wishing to secure lodgings or hotel accommodations should address Mayor A. C. Wedge, Albert Lea.

Wylie Waifs.

Excellent sleighing now.

Henry Detling, of Red Lake Falls was in town for a few hours Monday.

The elevator boys are rejoicing over the acquisition of a new stove. Comfort now reigns in the office.

Fred Rosenthal expects to move his family here in a few days. Part of Mr. Wylie's house has been secured.

The elite of Black River society met at H. Swanson's Monday evening. Dancing was kept up until the "wee sma' hours."

A number of Wylie young people witnessed the play of Felix Poutre, at Red Lake Falls Sunday evening. They did not catch on to the words, but the actions were expressive.

The farmers should be more particular in regard to the quality of wheat used for seed. The poorest grain of the crop, frozen or otherwise, is put in the ground, with the result that in the fall the elevator men reap a harvest of curses.

VOX POPULI.

Edna Enterprises.

EDNA, Jan. 23, 1885.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather our town has been very dull the past two weeks.

Our wheat buyer, Mr. Height, says the daily average of wheat is 5,000 bushels.

Mrs. Mersey has been very sick, but is now convalescent. Dr. Stone has been her attending physician.

Mrs. Bringman is very sick. Dr. Stuart, of Ada, is attending her.

Ed. Reis had the misfortune to fall from a load of hay and broke his arm.

Dr. Dampier has been in town for several days past.

Our neighbor, Ed, came in the other morning quite alarmed, saying there had been "rappings at his chamber door."

Mr. Oliver Nettleson, of Washington Territory, is calling on friends in town.

Judging from reports, C. M. Ohl is having a jolly time in Ohio.

F. E. Fobes says they are having delightful weather in Montana Territory; the coldest has been 14 degrees above zero.

Chas. Fletcher has returned from the Thirteen Towns.

Mr. N. Haynes spent Thursday in Ada.

Geo. Sankey has gone to the woods. Somebody will miss him, I judge.

HERRIOT WOODS.

Eureka!

Say, fellers, there is to be a meeting of the editorial fraternity at St. Paul on the 4th of next month to consider the question of sending delegates to the big convention at Cincinnati and in the evening there will be a big free lunch at the New St. Paul ice house, where the editorial palate will be tempted with all sorts o' the delicacies of the season. My, won't that just help the winter out, though! A feller can get enough good victuals at that free lunch to last him till spring if he is the least bit economical, in fact it will patch out until the next editorial. What is home without a mother, or editorial meeting without a free [illegible]

Fosston Facts.

Thirteen Towns.

Mr. Orla Hostetter, of the firm of Hostetter Bros., had the ends of his first and second fingers of his left hand taken off by a rotary saw Monday. He was changing the gauge while the saw was in motion, when the monkey-wrench, he was using to unloosen the bolt that regulates the gauge, slipped and his hand came in contact with the saw. His fingers were promptly dressed by his brother, Melvin, and he is now able to tend to business.

A contractor informed us Monday that it is rumored in his camp that glanders has made its appearance among horses at the Enneberg stopping place, on the McIntosh road. If this is true, the proper authorities ought to visit the place and kill every horse affected, as there is no clue for this loathsome disease, except a lead ball through the medium of a rifle.

LATER—A horse belonging to Ole Nesse dropped dead on the McIntosh road six miles from Ennerberg, Monday, with glanders.

Mr. Andrew Steenerson, of Crookston, dined at the Belmont Tuesday. He was on his way home from the pineries, where he has been for some weeks past recuperating his vital powers. Reports everything O. K. at the camps and says they will get in their 3,000,000 feet of logs with 45 days of favorable weather.

WOODSIDE WARBLES.

Cold, colder, coldest, this will answer the weather question, Your correspondent is still confined to his room, and most of the time to either the bed or chair, but the cold does not effect his mind. The monotony of the confinement was greatly relieved last week by the visitation of Mr. E. D. Childs of Carman, who was out looking after his woodland interests in Woodside; a visit from such a man does an old cripple good. And now Mr. Editor as regards the chronicles of Woodside and who the author of them are, is all right, but your correspondent is accused to his face as being the author. But we hope the following explanation, will at once and forever settle the question. We have twice said in the JOURNAL, that we was confined to our bed and chair, but it is from the effect of scurvey and the bursting of one of Longstreet's bomb shells, at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., in 1863, so it is not the "Chronicles," as may be supposed that ails us, for we have not got the chronicles, neither did we ever have, and we was never exposed to that disease, unless it has been within the last week. Hoping this explanation will be accepted, we will try and rake up some items of news, which is a hard task just now.

Messrs. Goodrich & Roame have had a little bad luck, on accouut of the very cold weather of last week, having the water pipe of their saw mill froze up, but are now ready for business again.

Mr. Hooper, of Crookston, was in our neighborhood on the 7th, and went from Mr. Snyder's to Crookston on the 9th, the coldest day of the season.

We are to have a new store in Woodside. Mr. Tagley is now putting up a building near Mr. Gideon Stoddard's residence, (Woodside P. O.) and will soon be able to sell goods to customers at reasonable prices.

Messrs. George West and Howard Redlon took a trip to Sohler's mill on the 21st inst. and got caught in a January blizzard. The boys say that by straining that blizzard through their moustache and teeth, that they could breathe quite comfortable, and it was so warm they both went to sleep. But at last accounts both were in a fair way to recover, thanks to their moustache.

T. J. W.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,019,403
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there is yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon! For terms and full particulars call on or address J. O. MILNE,
[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp, patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar (widower) mortgagor, to John Martin Lumber Company, a corporation then and at all times since duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 27th day of August A. D. 1884, and was recorded on the 1st day of September A. D. 1884, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County in the State of Minnesota, in book "K" of mortgages, on page 568. No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And said mortgagor failed to pay the taxes, lawfully assessed, on a portion of said mortgaged property for the year 1885, and said John Martin Lumber Company, mortgagee paid said taxes and all penalties and charges thereon amounting in all to the sum of eighty-three and 57-100 dollars, and there is claimed to be due and is due at the date thereof upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured the sum of one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight and 15-100 ($1958.15-100) dollars, which includes one thousand five hundred and fifty-five and 53-100 dollars ($1555.53-100,) mortgage debt and three hundred and nineteen and 05-100 dollars ($319.05-100,) interest and eighty-three and 57-100 dollars ($83.57-100,) taxes.

The premises set forth and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota and are described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twenty (20,) in block numbered sixteen (16) in the original township (now city) of Crookston and also lots four (4,) and eight (8,) in block thirty-three (33,) in the said original townsite of Crookston, also lot one (1,) in block two (2,) in Clements' first addition to the city of Crookston, according to the recorded plats of said lots, blocks and additions now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota. Also the west half of the northwest quarter and lots two (2,) and three (3,) in Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-one (31,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) according to the Government survey.

Said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of the payment of the principal or interest in said mortgage specified, or any part thereof when due, said mortgage also contains a stipulation on the part of the mortgagor to pay the sum of fifty dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage and said power of sale has become operative: Now therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with fifty dollars stipulated by said mortgagor to be paid as attorney's fees, and including also such costs as are allowed by law.

Dated January 27th, A. D. 1886.

JOHN MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MILLER, YOUNG & MILLER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [40-46]

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:

HOME, of New York.
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.

OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

P. . Schmidt. D. D. Williams

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

AILY. 1886! WEEKLY.

SUNDAY.

THE REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER OF THE GOLDEN NORTHWEST

It distinctly represents DEMOCRATIC IDEAS, LIVE ISSUES and ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT, and in the interest of the latter, it is firmly in favor of the

REDUCTION OF THE WAR TAXES

As levied on the labor of the country by the present iniquitous tariff.

It will fight Monopolies;
It will fight Intolerance;
It will fight Illiberalism;
It will fight Malefaction in whatever party found.

While it is Democratic to the back-bone, it is broad and liberal in its political views and tolerant toward those who differ from it in opinion, and is an especial representative of the non-office holding and non-office seeking people.

It is not an organ, except of MORAL FORCES and LIVING IDEAS. It will stand manfully by President CLEVELAND in his struggle to restore honesty to the Government service, and in his declared war upon party bossism and the rule of partisan cliques.

As a Newspaper, the GLOBE shall not be excelled in either the East or the West. It is a member of the Western Press Association and has the exclusive franchise for this territory of the United Press Association. Besides, it participates in all the news advantages of the New York Press Association and the leading News Associations of Europe and other countries. It has its own leased telegraph wire to Chicago and the Eastern cities, and maintains a corps of correspondents representing every important city and town in the Northwest, and to this list of active news-gatherers it is constantly adding.

The management of THE GLOBE is always alert for that which will instruct and amuse, and promptly avails itself of every new and novel feature suggested by the brightest and most aggressive American journals. The attractive illustrated articles, racily written; the choice daily stories; the charming social chat; the valuable labor department; the crisp relation of local events; the ably edited farmer's department, which aid in making the GLOBE the brightest and breeziest of Family Papers, are all evidences of this.

☞ A SAMPLE COPY of the GLOBE speaks for itself, and secures a subscriber every time it is shown. The WEEKLY GLOBE,

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR.

☞ The remainder of the year 1885 free to $1.00 subscribers. Address,

LEWIS BAKER,
St. Paul, Minn.

[illegible]

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

ARTESIAN WELLS Constructed AND FLOWING WATER GUARANTEED

Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE STOVES, —AND— SHELFWARE.

WEKEEPA FULL & COMPLETE STOCK, —AND— Invite the Patronage OF ALL.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., JANUARY 28.

Another Railroad.

From the present outlook, Crookston will get one more railroad in the coming spring, if not more. There seems to be no doubt that the Manitoba road will start for Duluth direct. Should this be the case the depot and other railroad buildings will be moved up on 19, near the switch, the Duluth road going directly east from that point, crossing the river on or near the Porger place. Should a road commence operations we may look for reasonably lively times for 1886 and it is not unreasonable to look for a revival in real-estate of no small importance. Should the Duluth road be commenced, it would have a tendency to call in a desirable class of people, who would come to invest their means and take a hand in the development of the vast resources of this great country.

P. R. Nowlan left for Winona last week, where he may reside in the future. Everybody is sorry to see Pete leaving, and hope that a way may be opened for his early return. He is one of the best boys on the road.

An accident occured at Lee & Herrick's mill on Wednesday, by which the main shaft was broken square off. It will require about two weeks to put it in repair. Morrissey Bro's will do the business with neatness and dispatch.

Tollif J. Farden was in from Tilden last week, and dropped in to set the subscription ahead a peg and give a bit of an inkling as to the news in his vicinity. He informs us that the case of diphtheria, that our Mentor correspondent of last week mentioned, proved to be only a case of severe cold; that all of the croup cases are doing nicely, and the neighbors are all happy and hopeful for the future; Andrew Bakken after a successful fall's threshing, in which he won the golden opinions for clean and rapid work, has opened a good hotel and proves himself to be as good a landlord as he did a thresher. Tilden went against the rail road bonds. Much wheat will be sown next spring, but the farmers are all anxious to get into stock as soon as possible.

The St. Hilaire Spectator says: "Ole Olson was the lucky winner of a horse, at a raffle at Crookston last week." That accounts for the fact that we did not get an order this week to print 100 tickets for a "raffle of a bay horse twelve years old!" The old hoss has gone to St. Hilaire, and we begin to feel lonesome already. We had no sooner got the JOURNAL started in 1877, when in came an order for 100 raffle tickets for that same old hoss about 12 years old, and every winter since, we have printed about 100 a week or thereabouts, and the horse never got any older than he was the day we printed the first tickets for him. Bro. Dunn used to divide the honors (and the emoluments) with us and one time when Dunn had printed the tickets, the owner had busted up in business, went clear broke and Dunn in order to get his pay, took a ticket and blessed if he didn't win the old brute! (And he wasn't any older than he ever had been—same old twelve year old he always was. We forget rightly what he did do with him, but as he was too spry (and venerable) for Dunn, to use in his business, we believe he traded him for a shot gun and shot him-self, (slightly) with the gun. But all this can't happen to occur again, for Ole has won the hoss and exported him. Well, he is an old stand by—the fastest horse in the country and all Ole has got to do to keep him going, is to come to the JOURNAL office and get 100 raffle tickets printed. Everybody wants the old hoss, on such occasions, and he always goes off like hot cakes.

Northwestern Breeders' Association.

The twentieth annual convention of the Northwestern Dairymens' Association will be held at the Opera House in the City of Beloit, Wisconsin, commencing Tuesday, February 16th, and continuing four days. This Association, the largest in membership of any organization of the kind in the United States, has become famous on account of the exceeding great value of its yearly conventions in bringing to the front the best dairy thought of the times. It comprises in its membership some of the most noted and successful dairymen in the northwest. The addresses forged from the close practical experience of those men, and the discussions, which follow, invariably bring out a multitude of valuable truths for the instruction of those that listen. Every man who is wrestling with the problem of "how to make the cow pay," should attend this convention. Beloit is situated in Southern Wisconsin on the Madison Division of the C. & N. W. Railway and the Racine & S. W. Division of the C. M. & St. P. Railway. Reduced railroad fare will be afforded to all who attend and become members of the convention.

A very interesting program has been prepared, embracing in the subjects discussed all branches of the dairy question. Full opportunity for the exhibition of Dairy Machinery will be afforded and breeders of dairy cattle are invited to attend the convention and exhibit selections from their herds.

W. D. HOARD, President,
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
R. P. McGlincy, Secretary,
Elgin, Illinois.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of all over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we hve placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL only $1 50.

To Whom It may Concern.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Robert is a habitual drunkard, and you are forbidden from selling, giving or furnishing, directly or indirectly, or causing to be furnished to the said Frank Robert any kind of intoxicating liquor, for the period of one year from the date hereof. This notice is given pursuant to provisions of Chapter 16, Section 10, of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota, and if said Section 10 is violated you will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Dated January 13, 1886.

FRANK ROBERT, JR.,
One of the Children of said Frank Robert,
[39-42]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 21st, 1885.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Ole Ellingson against Ellery S. McNaul for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 9,510, dated Aug. 15th, 1883, upon the se¼ S. 18, T. 153 n. R. 46, w. in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the third day of February 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN CROMB, Register.
[35-40] L. K. AAKER, Receiver

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 19th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: TOSTEN T LIEKEREN, D. S., No. 7,801, for the sw¼ S 23, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gullik Christenson Ole A. Gustuno, Sven A. Rue and G. P. Saxom, all of Rindal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-44] WILLIAM SMITH, Reister.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 15th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim; and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: JENS O. RUD, D. S., No. 7,821, for the se¼ S. 25 T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to porve his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Grappo Helge S. Viken, P. J. Skaudzon and Ole S. Viken, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-44] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE
Crookston, Minn., Dec. 22d, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on July 30th, 1886, viz: WILLIAM H. MILLER, H'd, No. 4,685, for the ne¼ S. 4 T. 151, R. 47. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: B. F. Zarracher, Wm. Anglim, of Crookston, N. F. Woodstrom, and Ben Holton of Lowell, Polk Co., Minn.

[35-40] JOHN CROMB, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thorval Brawon, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1883, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 133 to 134, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25) and the amount of sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents ($61.34) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage, and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section nine (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Flavien St. Mars and Selina St. Mars, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 299 to 301, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents ($886.60), and the amount of ninety-seven dollars and sixty-one cents ($97.61) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property describid in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-one (31) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John H. Pelham and Lois C. Pelham, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 11th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1883, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 255 to 256 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents ($486.45) and the amount of twenty-three dollars and forty-three cents ($23.43) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the second day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-two (32) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Odile Meilleur, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 301 to 303 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25,) and the amount of thirty-one dollars and eighty-four cents ($31.84) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said County or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty five dollars ($25,) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) and lot one (1) and the northeast quarter (ne¼,) of the southeast quarter (se¼,) all of Section four (4,) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres (160.)

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss.
District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Theophile Mallette, Plaintiff,
vs.
Helego Beausoliel, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Theophile Mallette and against Helege Beausoliel, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-three (43) west. And that I shall, on Saturday the 13th day of March A. D., 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Helege Beausoliel in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-three cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the ninth day of January 1885, at the rate of — per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn. January 21, 1886.

JOHN N. IVES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

[40-45] W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

H. M. PIERCE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.
I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jon A. Schlagerstrom, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 23d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1883, at 2:10 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages on pages 254 to 256 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-five cents ($519.45) and the amount of nineteen dollars and four cents ($19.04,) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25,) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Gullik G. Lohcher, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the first day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883 at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 141 to 143, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-nine cents ($364.49,) and the amount of sixty-one dollars and sixty-three cents ($61.63,) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) Section eleven (11) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 14th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the debt secured thereby; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Names of Mortgagors.—John W. Strauser and Florence Strauser, his wife.

Name of mortgagee.—D. M. Osborne & Co., a corporation of the State of New York.

Date of mortgage.—August 21st A. D. 1885.

Date and place of record.—August 24th A. D. 1885, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, in book "T" of mortgages, on page 62.

Description of mortgaged premises. Lot number six (6) in block number three (3) in L. Fletcher's addition to the city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota.

Amount due, and claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, six hundred and one and 80-100 dollars ($601.80-100.)

Time of sale.—February 27th A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale.—The front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

The property above described is subject to two prior mortgages as follows: One to Franklin Edgerton, for $825.00, recorded in book "U" of mortgages, on page 108, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County; and one to August Koeppe, for $600.00, recorded in book "S" of mortgages, on page 622, in the office of said Register of Deeds.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and the same will be sold, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale including $25.00 attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1886.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.
Mortgagee.

BROWN & CHARBONEAU,
Agents for Mortgagee. [38-44]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Fred R. Stevens and Mary Stevens, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 20th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page 290 to 291, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-five cents and the amount of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four, (24) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee,

A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-45] Attorney of Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS. TERRY & COLLINS.

THE

St. Paul,
Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY
—WITH ITS—
1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 53 pm
7 34 "	Glyndon	7 58 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 34 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 29 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 33 "
10 21 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 48 "
12 09 pm	Stephen	3 27 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 07 p m
12 40 } D	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St. Vinc't Jc	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 25 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	6 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 11 "
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 0 "
12 23 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 10 } 1 25 } D	Arvilla	2 25 } 2 25 } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 48 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	[illegible]
2 32 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 48 "
3 40 "	Devil's Lake	9 35 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 a. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passnger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY.
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer allcalls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

---

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn
Office Over Merchants National Bank.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 4, 1886. NO. 41

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 yr.
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 00	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 40	13 00	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 00	5 50	10 00	12 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	25 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Program of First Two Weeks of Carnival.

February 1. Reception of Visiting Clubs and formal opening of Ice Palace.

Feb. 2. Opening of Slides and Rinks and Unveiling of Ice Statue. Promenade Concert.

Feb. 3. Arrival of Ice King. Grand Parade and Reception of King and Queen at the Carnival Hall.

Feb. 4. Forenoon: Curling Match for Challenge Cup at Carnival Grounds; open to all. Afternoon: Grand display of elegant winter equipages and beautiful costumes on Third Street. Evening: Arrival of the Fire King; Declaration of War; Assault on Ice Palace; Defence by Ice King; Repulse and Retreat of Fire King.

Feb. 5. Forenoon: Skating Tournament at Carnival Grounds. Afternoon: Grand Toboggan Parade; A Novel and Elegant Display. Evening: Grand Carnival Masquerade at Carnival Hall.

Feb. 6. Forenoon: Novel and interesting Street Parade of Esquimaux Dog Trains and Bands of Indians in full war array. Afternoon: Trials of Speed by Trotting and Pacing Horses on River track for prizes. Evening: Grand and Varied Entertainment at Carnival Hall by Winnipeg Branch of St. George's Snow-Shoe Club.

Feb. 8. Forenoon: Exhibition of Tobogganing at all Slides by experts. Afternoon: Match Game of Polo on Rink in Carnival Grounds for Prize and Championship of Northwest; Snowshoe races on the course in the Park. Evening: Second Entertainment by Winnipeg Branch of St. George's Snowshoe Club at Carnival Hall.

Feb. 9. Forenoon: Indian Sports at the Encampment in Carnival Park. Afternoon: Grand Prize Burlesque and Grotesque Masquerade Parade through Principal streets. Evening: Brilliant Illumination of the Ice Palace by colored fires and Gorgeous Dissolving lights; Prize Sports within the Grounds.

Feb. 10. Forenoon: Prize Exhibition by Scandinavian Ski Clubs at Carnival Park. Afternoon: Speeding of gentlemen's driving horses on river track. Evening: Entertainment by St. Paul Ideals at Carnival Hall.

Feb. 11. Forenoon: Snow-shoe contest between white men and Indians. Afternoon: Grand Reception of Shattuck School Cadets by juvenile uniformed clubs. Evening: Saturnalia at Carnival Park; all sports in progress; Dazzling Illumination of Ice Palace; Grand pyrotechnic display and release of two-hundred mammoth fire balloons.

Feb. 12. G. A. R. Posts, Military Companies and Uniformed Clubs. Evening: Storming of Ice Palace by G. A. R. Forces; Defence by Ice King and winter clubs; Capitulation of Ice King and taking the flag; the Victors and Vanquished in Procession.

Feb. 18. Forenoon: Exhibitions by Indians and Dog Trains at Carnival Park; Dances, Races and Games. Afternoon: Children's Day at all Slides and Rinks. Evening: Grand Rally and Torchlight Procession; Novel Illumination of the Interior of the Palace and the Park.

FARM NOTES.

Grass Raising.

It matters not how widely farmers may differ in judgment conerning the relative value and profits concerning crops, all will agree to the importance of raising standard crops of grass in preference to all others, as the foundation stone to all profitable farming. Therefore, it is not a matter of surprise when a farm becomes run down from over pasturage, or deficient in hay, that the first outcry should be for more grass. This is the great cry now among farmers everywhere, and he is rated the best farmer who cuts the greatest number of tons of hay, and can keep a corresponding number of cattle. Grain raising and pasturing may be made mutually profitable for a time, without a rotation of crops, but the time is certain to come when grain farming needs [illegible] to be alternated with grass. The use of special fertilizers, however liberally they are applied, will not prevent, although it may delay, the entire impoverishment of the soil for a time, but the result is always the same in the end. That the destruction of the fertility of the farm is accelerated just in the proportion to the weight and substance of the crops removed from the soil, and the speed with which it is effected, is now admitted by all, and its fertility is extended just in proportion to the good judgment of the farmer engaged in cultivating it.—Orange County Farmer.

THE WHEAT SURPLUS.

Carefully compiled statistics show that Minnesota and Dakota farmers have sold 35,600,000 bushels of the wheat of 1885, leaving only 9,000,000 in country elevators and 5,000,000 still in farmers' hands, from which all the mills obtains their supplies from now until harvest of this year. It does not seem probable that there will be any great surplus of spring wheat after the mills have been supplied, but on the contrary there will be an actual shortage should the mills continue to make flour at the same as last year.

FLAX.

A remarkable instance of the waste of a valuable product is afforded by the fact that out of 85,320 tons of flax fibre grown last year in the United States only 699 tons were utilized for manufacture. At the same time 5,000 tons are imported yearly. This waste, no doubt, occurs because farmers have given more attention to growing seed than to the fibre. Seed and fibre cannot be grown together. For seed, thin seeds and stout stalks are required, and this produces course fibre; for fine fibre, thick sowing and slender stalks, with few side shoots are desired; moreover for the fine silky fibre the stalks are cut before the seed is ripe. The ripe stalks however are exceedingly valuable for twine, but unfortunately this fibre is driven out of use by a substitute made out of paper.—New York Times.

BUTTER MAKING.

The notion is to prevalent that good butter making is not for winter, and one sees the majority of farmers managing to have their cows come in in the spring, just before grass comes. Then the butter comes chiefly in the pasture season, when, of course, the product must be at its cheapest. Now we do not claim that butter is easily made and without a good deal of extra care in the winter, even if the calving time is right, but we do know that with good feeding it can be done, with greater remuneration than in summer. First the stables must be dry and comfortable, and along with this the feed must be right. Good cornstalks are better for cows than hay. Clover, while richer in the nutritive values than the grasses, is not so good for butter. Cows turned in to the best field of clover will eat the grass of the fence corners before they will touch the clover. For winter feeding second growth clover is much better than the first cutting. Corn in any shape is excellent feed for milch cows, and should be given twice a day. Winter butter naturally tends towards a white color; feeding carrots freely will render it of a better color. We do not object to an artificial coloring of an improved kind, if it be judiciously used.—Homestead.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Winter Dairying, which is the most profitable all the time, in order to be made remunerative, requires good accommodation for the comfort of the cows, and good liberal rations of rich food bountifully given. It is folly to expect cows fed on dried up corn stalks oats, straw and swamp hay, and have to seek their protection from cold winds and driving storms on the lee side of a barbed wire fence, to prove at all remunerative in the dairy. It is only possible for them to yield a very little milk, and that of the poorest quality.—Dairy and Farm Journal.

CREAMERY VS. FARM DAIRYING.

A Wisconsin creamery reports a business the past season up to Oct. 1st, of 123,000 pounds of butter made, which was sold so well in market that $26,044.44 have been paid the producers of the cream, which sum is estimated to be more than $9,000 above what the same cream would have brought had it been made up by each farmer at home by private dairying. And this estimate is based upon the price that the three highest grades of dairy butter were sold for in New York City. This is a good showing for the factory system over that of farm dairying. It also greatly relieves farmers' wives.

WINTER PROFIT WITH COWS.

Butter can be made in winter at a profit with a beef idea coupled with it. It is done "in this wise," to use a Yankee term. Select good farrow cows. A great deal hinges on this word good. It means in this connection, a cow that will respond to feed, both in the pail and on the ribs. This is not so much of a mixed proposition as one at first might suppose. We are dealing with farrow cows.

This embraces the idea that nature is closing in on her efforts to convert food into milk, and as a period of growth and renewal of bodily functions has begun there will be a natural tendency to growth or a filling out and renewal of the bodily parts. The food then will be divided in its results, and some of it will go into milk secretian and some to building up and renewing the bodily tructure. These are the two avenues of gain, and on this double road it will pay to push things, and give the cows all they can eat of rich foods. We must look ahead and find out if their food will be readily assimilated and converted into milk and flesh, and so combined that they will work well together.

The first thing to secure is thorough mastication, for without this there is always more or less loss of food, even though it may be swallowed. Some folks think that if food is only gobbled down it is all right, whereas it may be all wrong. Eating is a different thing from gobbling or cramming food down. It embodies the idea of mastication and when this is done the full value of food is obtainedt

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL IN THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

BY MARY T. LATHRAP.

For the Witness.

Since the era of the Gospel temperance reformation, which began with the crusade and has since developed into the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and various other reform movements for the dissemination of total abstinence principles among the people, there has been notable painstaking along the line of prevention, in teaching the children and youth the danger of alcoholic beverages before they reach the hour of strong temptation.

In this effort for the men and women of to-morrow three distinct lines have been pursued, which we might designate as

Moral suasion,
Intellectual suasion, and
Gospel suasion.

The first, moral suasion, has been largely carried on in juvenile temperance meetings, Bands of Hope, temperance schools, etc., under the wing of these organizations of older people.

The text-books for this style of teaching are procured from temperance publishing houses, and for this reason are not in the homes of the children or known to them in any familiar way.

The lessons taught can be summed up thus: Alcohol is a poison, and is found in all the intoxicating drinks of commerce. It ruins the body, spoiling brain, blood, and nerves. It ruins the moral nature, causing profanity, vice and crime. Therefore, because alcohol degrades men, breaks the hearts of loving women, and curses innocent children, shun it, whether found in cider, wine, beer, or whiskey.

The pledge is used, the bright song sung, the prayer said, and these children go to their homes.

Now, what is back of this method of teaching temperance truth to make it impressive and potent in all after life? A company of earnest women only, not well known to many of their pupils, specialists and fanatics, as they often hear them called.

These children, at the home fireside, repeat some of the lessons of the temperance school, and father looks up from his paper to smile, and sarcastically say, "Stuff, Nonsense. Those women are crazy on this temperance business!" And mother, with more caution, born from the heart, says, "It is certainly good sometimes. Beer helped me so much when I was ill, and true temperance is to use it in proper quantities." So the home decides against the lesson. Then, outside, they see some men and women high in church and social life, drink with easy grace the dangerous wine, they hear from good society the Crosby-ian defence of moderation, and find the average newspaper pouring its fire of spleen and sophistry against total abstinence and abstainers, until we may well ask what becomes of the [illegible] Hope meetings. Back of these truths freshly learned, the half-captured mind sees a few earnest, unselfish souls, while all the great world seems to be on the other side. "So the fowls of the air" gather up the good seed.

We do not undervalue this line of effort; it is working wonders; but manifestly at grave disadvantage. Plainly, all that is needed cannot be accomplished this way. Such methods reach but a few at best, and the truth lacks authority with these gay students when they reach the counter-influence named.

The second mode, intellectual suasion, is a later thought of the reform, and of more commanding power, when fairly tried. Science, in its unresting research, divested of sentiment and prejudice alike, has been forced by its own demonstrations to the side of total abstinence. Richardson, Carpenter, Hargreaves, Hunt, Davis, Palmer and others at the topmost round of medical science, shut alcohol up into the narrow realm of an irritating, narcotic poison, never taken by persons in health without injury, seldom used in materia medica without danger.

This new revelation in the field of science is set over against sophistries centuries old, which declare alcohol to be a "good creature of God," food, medicine, and a delightful social blessing.

How is the new truth, which is not gush, not sentiment, but God Almighty's law, written in the body, to be brought before the whole people until musty errors are banished?

Clearly the schools of popular education are the very home for such revelations as these, divested, as they are, of distinctive moral beings, and dealing with bone and blood, instead of heart and soul.

Progress in intellectual suasion has given us fifteen States, and now Washington Territory, with educational laws which secure such knowledge to the children of the people, and bring them face to face with the death-blow of alcohol in the body.

But when this new science is grasped what is back of it? More than in the first instance, surely. Teachers, text-books, scientific demonstration, but what then?

Some facts intellectually acknowledged move to immediate and safe action; but facts with mighty moral complications, facts which contend with custom, appetite, avarice, and sin, need more than mental recognition to change modes of life. A boy with an inherited and pampered thirst for stimulants will take a risk on his liver and nerves to gratify the devilish gnawing within. So our youth are not yet secure, even after moral suasion has appealed to their good aspirations and convictions, and intellectual suasion revealed the truth to the mind.

Where, then, is the climax of power for establishing sobriety, purity, and self-control as the law of life? We say earnestly, solemnly, urgently, in the school of the church, where truth at the tribunal of conscience becomes more than a sentiment, more than a syllogism, and moves to the realm of law.

Look at the forces which give authority to temperance teaching on this hallowed ground, where the children congregate. The pastor recognized by these unspoiled hearts as the messenger of God. The superintendent whom they revere. The teachers they love as those who seek their highest good. Thus the church brings to this work a mighty personality, which cannot be commanded elsewhere; while stronger still than this personality is the church with doctrine and sacrament, the bible with its divine commands, and Christ with His uttermost salvation.

When this is reached in very deed, the wine-glass is powerless.

By all means appeal to the highest aspirations, by all means give broadest scope to the intellect, but before the soul hates evil, it fears God; before the heart turns decisively from the voice of the flesh, it hears with reverent, all-absorbing love, the voice of Jesus Christ.

Our nation to-day is staggering under the weight of a century of inherited appetite. A real, ever-intrusive danger faces its children, and to meet this danger will require heart, brain, and spiritual faculties, alive to to the truth that temperance is not only a misfortune and weakness, but a sin before God.

The Church is the conscience of the world, and this reckless world will never reach a higher level of thinking on any subject than the people who call themselves Christians.

The school of the Church, therefore, is largely deciding the judgment of to-morrow upon this great question, whether the future shall be sober or drunken; and what this christian republic shall finally do with its legalized infamy.

1886. NEW YORK STORE. 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

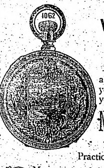
WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL,

TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE.



MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK, IS THE PLACE WHERE

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishnest, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

KOCH & SON'S

Celebrated Fashion Catalogue

SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, [illegible] ready March [illegible], to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & [illegible] St., [illegible]

DR. M. WATTS.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 4, 1886. NO. 41.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$2 00	4 00	$6 00
1 inch	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	3 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 00	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 00	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 00	12 00	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	12 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	60 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	00 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Program of First Two Weeks of Carnival.

February 1. Reception of Visiting Clubs and formal opening of Ice Palace.

Feb. 2. Opening of Slides and Rinks and Unveiling of Ice Statue. Promenade Concert.

Feb. 3. Arrival of Ice King. Grand Parade and Reception of King and Queen at the Carnival Hall.

Feb. 4. Forenoon: Curling Match for Challenge Cup at Carnival Grounds, open to all. Afternoon: Grand display of elegant winter equipages and beautiful costumes on Third Street. Evening: Arrival of the Fire King; Declaration of War; Assault on Ice Palace; Defence by Ice King; Repulse and Retreat of Fire King.

Feb. 5. Forenoon: Skating Tournament at Carnival Grounds. Afternoon: Grand Toboggan Parade; A Novel and Elegant Display. Evening: Grand Carnival Masquerade at Carnival Hall.

Feb. 6. Forenoon: Novel and interesting Street Parade of Esquimaux Dog Trains and Bands of Indians in full war array. Afternoon: Trials of Speed by Trotting and Pacing Horses on River track for prizes. Evening: Grand and Varied Entertainment at Carnival Hall by Winnipeg Branch of St. George's Snow-Shoe Club.

Feb. 8. Forenoon: Exhibition of Tobogganing at all Slides by experts. Afternoon: Match Game of Polo on Rink in Carnival Grounds for Prize and Championship of Northwest; Snowshoe races on the course in the Park. Evening: Second Entertainment by Winnipeg Branch of St. George's Snowshoe Club at Carnival Hall.

Feb. 9. Forenoon: Indian Sports at the Encampment in Carnival Park. Afternoon: Grand Prize Burlesque and Grotesque Masquerade Parade through Principal streets. Evening: Brilliant Illumination of the Ice Palace by colored fires and Gorgeous Dissolving lights. Prize Sports within the Grounds.

Feb. 10. Forenoon: Prize Exhibition by Scandinavian Ski Clubs at Carnival Park. Afternoon: Speeding of gentlemen's driving horses on river track. Evening: Entertainment by St. Paul Ideals at Carnival Hall.

Feb. 11. Forenoon: Snow-shoe contest between white men and Indians. Afternoon: Grand Reception of Shattuck School Cadets by juvenile uniformed clubs. Evening: Saturnalia at Carnival Park, all sports in progress. Dazzling Illumination of Ice Palace, Grand pyrotechnic display and release of two hundred mammoth fire balloons.

Feb. 12. G. A. R. Posts, Military Companies and Uniformed Clubs. Evening: Storming of Ice Palace by G. A. R. Forces; Defence by Ice King and winter clubs; Capitulation of Ice King and taking the flag; the Victors and Vanquished in Procession.

Feb. 13. Forenoon: Exhibitions by Indians and Dog Trains at Carnival Park; Dances, Races and Games. Afternoon: Children's Day at all Slides and Rinks. Evening: Grand Rally and Torchlight Procession. Novel Illumination of the Interior of the Palace and the Park.

FARM NOTES.

Grass Raising.

It matters not how widely farmers may differ in judgment concerning the relative value and profits concerning crops all will agree to the importance of raising standard crops of grass in preference to all others, as the foundation stone to all profitable farming. Therefore, it is not a matter of surprise when a farm becomes run down from over pasturage, or deficient in hay, that the first care should be to grow more grass. This is the great cry now among farmers everywhere, and he is regarded the best farmer who cuts the greatest number of tons of hay, and can keep a corresponding number of cattle. Grain raising and pasturing may be made profitable for a time without [illegible] to be alternated with grass. The use of special fertilizers, however liberally they are applied, will not prevent, although it may delay, the entire impoverishment of the soil for a time, but the result is always the same, in the end. That the destruction of the fertility of the farm is accelerated just in the proportion to the weight and substance of the crops removed from the soil, and the speed with which it is effected, is now admitted by all, and its fertility is extended just in proportion to the good judgment of the farmer engaged in cultivating it.—Orange County Farmer.

THE WHEAT SURPLUS.

Carefully compiled statistics show that Minnesota and Dakota farmers have sold 35,000,000 bushels of the wheat of 1885, leaving only 9,000,000 in country elevators and 5,000,000 still in farmers' hands, from which all the mills obtains their supplies from now until harvest of this year. It does not seem probable that there will be any great surplus of spring wheat after the mills have been supplied, but on the contrary there will be an actual shortage should the mills continue to make flour at the same as last year.

FLAX.

A remarkable instance of the waste of a valuable product is afforded by the fact that out of 85,320 tons of flax fibre grown last year in the United States only 600 tons were utilized for manufacture. At the same time 5,000 tons are imported yearly. This waste, no doubt, occurs because farmers have given more attention to growing seed than to the fibre. Seed and fibre cannot be grown together. For seed, thin seeds and stout stalks are required, and this produces coarse fibre; for fine fibre, thick sowing and slender stalks, with few side shoots are desired; moreover for the fine silky fibre the stalks are cut before the seed is ripe. The ripe stalks however are exceedingly valuable for twine, but unfortunately this fibre is driven out of use by a substitute made out of paper.—New York Times.

BUTTER MAKING.

The notion is to prevalent that good butter making is not for winter, and one sees the majority of farmers managing to have their cows come in in the spring, just before grass comes. Then the butter comes chiefly in the pasture season, when, of course, the product must be at its cheapest. Now we do not claim that butter is easily made and without a good deal of extra care in the winter, even if the calving time is right, but we do know that with good feeding it can be done, with greater remuneration than in summer. First the stables must be dry and comfortable, and along with this the feed must be right. Good cornstalks are better for cows than hay. Clover, while richer in the nutritive values than the grasses, is not so good for butter. Cows turned in to the best field of clover will eat the grass of the fence corners before they will touch the clover. For winter feeding second growth clover is much better than the first cutting. Corn in any shape is excellent feed for milch cows, and should be given twice a day. Winter butter naturally tends towards a white color; feeding carrots freely will render it of a better color. We do not object to an artificial coloring of an improved kind, if it be judiciously used.—Homestead.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Winter Dairying, which is the most profitable all the time, in order to be made remunerative, requires good accommodation for the comfort of the cows, and good liberal rations of rich food bountifully given. It is folly to expect cows fed on dried up corn stalks, oats straw and swamp hay, and have to seek their protection from cold winds and driving storms on the lee side of a barbed wire fence, to prove at all remunerative in the dairy. It is only possible for them to yield a very little milk, and that of the poorest quality.—Dairy and Farm Journal.

CREAMERY VS. FARM DAIRYING.

A Wisconsin creamery reports a business the past season up to Oct. 1st, of 128,000 pounds of butter made, which was sold so well in market that $28,044.44 have been paid the producers of the cream, which sum is estimated to be more than $9,000 above what the same cream would have brought had it been made up by each farmer at home by private dairying. And this estimate is based upon the price that the three highest grades of dairy butter were sold for in New York City. This is a good showing for the factory system over that of farm dairying. It also greatly relieves farmers' wives.

WINTER [illegible] COWS.

[illegible] will respond to feed, both in the pail and on the ribs. This is not so much of a mixed proposition as one at first might suppose. We are dealing with farrow cows.

This embraces the idea that nature is closing in on her efforts to convert food into milk, and as a period of growth and renewal of bodily functions has begun there will be a natural tendency to growth or a filling out and renewal of the bodily parts. The food then will be divided in its results, and some of it will go into milk secretion and some to building up and renewing the bodily structure. These are the two avenues of gain, and on this double road it will pay to push things, and give the cows all they can eat of rich foods. We must look ahead and find out if their food will be readily assimilated and converted into milk and flesh, and so combined that they will work well together.

The first thing to secure is thorough mastication, for without this there is always more or less loss of food, even though it may be swallowed. Some folks think that if food is only gobbled down it is all right, whereas it may be all wrong. Eating is a different thing from gobbling or cramming food down. It embodies the idea of mastication and when this is done the full value of food is obtained.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL IN THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

BY MARY T. LATHRAP.

For the Witness.

Since the era of the Gospel temperance reformation, which began with the crusade and has since developed into the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and various other reform movements for the dissemination of total abstinence principles among the people, there has been notable painstaking along the line of prevention, in teaching the children and youth the danger of alcoholic beverages before they reach the hour of strong temptation.

In this effort for the men and women of to-morrow three distinct lines have been pursued, which we might designate as

Moral suasion,

Intellectual suasion, and

Gospel suasion.

The first, moral suasion, has been largely carried on in juvenile temperance meetings, Bands of Hope, temperance schools, etc., under the wing of these organizations of older people.

The text books for this style of teaching are procured from temperance publishing houses, and for this reason are not in the homes of the children or known to them in any familiar way.

The lessons taught can be summed up thus: Alcohol is a poison, and is found in all the intoxicating drinks of commerce. It ruins the body, spoiling brain, blood, and nerves. It ruins the moral nature, causing profanity, vice and crime. Therefore, because alcohol degrades men, breaks the hearts of loving women, and curses innocent children, shun it, whether found in cider, wine, beer, or whiskey.

The pledge is used, the bright song sung, the prayer said, and those children go to their homes.

Now, what is back of this method of teaching temperance truth, to make it impressive and potent in all after life? A company of earnest women only, not well known to many of their pupils, specialists and fanatics, as they often hear them called.

These children, at the home fireside, repeat some of the lessons of the temperance school, and father looks up from his paper to smile, and sarcastically say, "Stuff! Nonsense! Those women are crazy on this temperance business!" And mother, with more caution, born from the heart, says, "It is certainly good sometimes. Beer helped me so much when I was ill, and true temperance is to use it in proper quantities." So the home decides against the lesson. Then, outside, they see some men and women high in church and social life, drink with easy grace the dangerous wine they hear from good society the [illegible] Hope meetings. Back of these truths freshly learned, the half-captured mind sees a few earnest, unselfish souls, while all the great world seems to be on the other side. "So the fowls of the air" gather up the good seed.

We do not undervalue this line of effort; it is working wonders, but manifestly at grave disadvantage. Plainly, all that is needed cannot be accomplished this way. Such methods reach but a few at best, and the truth lacks authority with these gay students when they reach the counter-influence named.

The second mode, intellectual suasion, is a later thought of the reform, and of more commanding power, when fairly tried. Science, in its unresting research, divested of sentiment and prejudice alike, has been forced by its own demonstrations to the side of total abstinence. Richardson, Carpenter, Hargreaves, Hunt, Davis, Palmer and others at the topmost round of medical science, shut alcohol up into the narrow realm of an irritating, narcotic poison, never taken by persons in health without injury, seldom used in materia medica without danger.

This new revelation in the field of science is set over against sophistries centuries old, which declare alcohol to be a "good creature of God," food, medicine, and a delightful social blessing.

How is the new truth, which is not gush, not sentiment, but God Almighty's law, written in the body, to be brought before the whole people until musty errors are banished?

Clearly the schools of popular education are the very home for such revelations as these, divested, as they are, of distinctive moral beings, and dealing with bone and blood, instead of heart and soul.

Progress in intellectual suasion has given us fifteen States, and now Washington Territory, with educational laws which secure such knowledge to the children of the people, and bring them face to face with the death-blow of alcohol in the body.

But when this new science is grasped what is back of it? More than in the first instance, surely. Teachers, text-books, scientific demonstration, but what then?

Some facts intellectually acknowledged move to immediate and safe action; but facts with mighty moral complications, facts which contend with custom, appetite, avarice, and sin, need more than mental recognition to change modes of life. A boy with an inherited and pampered thirst for stimulants will take a risk on his liver and nerves to gratify the devilish gnawing within. So our youth are not yet secure, even after moral suasion has appealed to their good aspirations and convictions, and intellectual suasion revealed the truth to the mind.

Where, then, is the climax of power for establishing sobriety, purity, and self-control as the law of life? We say earnestly, solemnly, urgently, in the school of the church, where truth at the tribunal of conscience becomes more than a sentiment, more than a syllogism, and moves to the realm of law.

Look at the forces which give authority to temperance teaching on this hallowed ground, where the children congregate. The pastor recognized by these unspoiled hearts as the messenger of God. The superintendent whom they revere. The teachers they love as those who seek their highest good. Thus the church brings to this work a mighty personality, which cannot be commanded elsewhere, while stronger still than this personality is the church with doctrine and sacrament, the bible with its divine commands, and Christ with His uttermost salvation.

When this is reached in very deed the wine-glass is powerless.

By all means appeal to the highest aspirations, by all means give broadest scope to the intellect, but, before the soul hates evil, it fears God; before the heart turns decisively from the voice of the flesh it hears with reverent, all absorbing love, the voice of Jesus Christ.

Our nation to-day is staggering under the weight of a century of inherited appetite. A real, ever-intrusive danger faces its children, and to meet this danger will require heart, brain, and spiritual faculties alive to the truth that temperance is not only a misfortune and weakness but a sin before God.

The Church is the conscience of the world, and this reckless world will never reach a higher level of thinking on any subject than the people who call themselves Christians.

The school of the Church, therefore, is largely deciding the judgment of to-morrow upon this great question, whether the future shall be sober or drunken, and what this christian republic [illegible]

1886. NEW YORK STORE. 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL,

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE. ☜

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK, IS THE PLACE WHERE

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES.

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL.

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

[illegible]

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal. Licensed College Physician and Surgeon Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

KOCH & SON'S

Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE for Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 15th, to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Office Over Merchants' Bank.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

Corner Oak and Third Sts., Crookston Minn.

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY,—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

BROADWAY.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL $100,000

SURPLUS [illegible]

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security. [illegible] Interest on time deposits. Prompt attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.

E. D. CHASE, Vice-Pres.

[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. A. F. Draper's family departed from our city Wednesday for their new home at Red Lake Falls.

Caspar Sands has been having a bit of a lay off, while he went up to the farm to take some stock that he recently bought. He intends to make a large stock farm and grow up with the country.

The Norwegian Methodist's have purchased a lot on Ash Street, for the purpose of erecting a church building, plans for which are being drawn. Work will be commenced upon it in a few days.

Conductor Alexander met with an accident that delayed him several hours last Saturday. Fortunately nobody was seriously hurt, though all of the elements of a first-class wreck were on deck. Alex was in big luck.

H. Steenerson went to St. Paul in the Kundert matter this week. He will take in the Ice Palace, (as much as possible) ere his return. It has been suggested that the ice house will taste better next summer, in ice-cream and sich.

Treasurer Lucken is preparing for his duties as State Treasurer by raking in big taxes and receipting therefor in due and ancient form. He will make an excellent Treasurer of State, though we dislike the idea of losing him from the county.

THE JOURNAL has received a neat card from the First National Bank of Park River, D. T., David H. Beecher, Pres't, Franklin Edgerton Vice Pres't, and Sidney Clarke, Cashier. The bank starts off under the most favorable auspices and we wish the management abundant success.

Capt. H. W. Donaldson of Kitson County, passed through on Tuesday enroute for the big doin's at St. Paul. He reports business slack in Kittson County. Says that wheat will reach 90 cents in this country before another crop comes on, and says all who can hold will be decidedly the gainers.

The ice carnival at St. Paul will be profusely illustrated by the Pioneer Press during February, and it will be well worth your while to subscribe at once for a month, if not longer, through the resident agent, or if there is none, send in your name to the home office of the Pioneer Press at St. Paul. Mail orders must be prepaid.

Mrs. Gomer Evans, of Angus, was in the city on Saturday last. She says that Mr. E. was one of the farmers who was called upon to put up a margin on his wheat or sell. He was fortunately able to put up thus saving his opportunity to get something nearer its worth. THE JOURNAL sees yet no good reason for changing its opinion in relation to the wisdom of holding for better prices.

The St. Paul ice carnival is attracting great attention in all parts of the country. Not less than five thousand men will be arrayed in the picturesque winter costumes at the storming of the palace, which occurs early in the month of February. The Pioneer Press, with characteristic enterprise and dash, has made arrangements to properly illustrate these interesting and novel scenes, and all who are interested should at once subscribe.

The rage among newspapers for illustration has found its way into the Northwest, and during the carnival at St. Paul the Pioneer Press proposes to make this feature very prominent. Special artists have been secured in addition to those regularly attached to the paper. All sports, processions and ceremonies connected with the ice carnival will be elaborately reproduced. We advise our readers to send in their subscription at once.

Forty clubs in St. Paul alone, averaging two hundred strong, propose to devote themselves solely to winter sports and carnival fun during the first two weeks in February. Many more will come in from other directions—Winnipeg, Duluth, Stillwater, Minneapolis, Red Wing and many other cities will be represented by large uniformed clubs. Nothing like it has ever before been seen in this country. All the features, sports, etc. will be elaborately illustrated in the Pioneer Press. Now is the time to subscribe.

The sacred concert was fairly well attended and met with a very cold reception. This would seem to imply that it was not appreciated by the audience but was owing to the fact that the "patent steam heater" failed to make much of an impression upon the atmosphere. The program was an excellent one, highly enjoyed by all who were bold enough to stick their heads outside of their fur wraps long enough to hear it. The "Egyptian" harp, played by a native Egyptian, tempted everybody to come out of his shell and listen and the music struck the crowd in solid chunks. Talk about your St. Paul ice house! Crookston has one that will discount it in everything but beauty. We should advise the boys, if they intend to entertain their friends in the future to "warm it up" a bit. They can appreciate a "warm reception" after the experience of Sunday. Taken as a whole the case may be summed up thusly: The program was an excellent one and well carried out, with exception of the heating apparatus.

February opened out in business-like manner, introducing as cold weather as we have experienced this winter.

D. H. Fisk was up from Ada on Land Office business one day last week. D. H. has entered the new year in good shape.

The masonic sociable, on Wednesday evening was a pleasant event. These sociables will occur every two weeks during the winter.

Paul Bataglia is away for the carnival. While he will take in the big ice-house he will also do a stroke of business and will lay in a large stock of furniture on the side.

Chris Houston rejoices in the arrival of a young son and heir on Sunday evening of last week. Mother and boy doing nicely and Chris acts like a capitalist.

Fred Dickenson reports another. A boy on Sunday night, January 24th. Fred says he is more than ever convinced of the wisdom of diversified husbandry—it don't pay to raise all wheat in this country.

It seems that we gave the Morrissey brothers more time than they required to fix up Lee & Herrick's break-down. The job was done, and well done and the mill ready to commence operations by the latter part of last week.

Chas. Dickenson was in from the lumber camp on Saturday. He says the boys will succeed in getting out the full cut this season. Bailey has his half in and Bagley the same or nearly so. Sleighing is good now and business being rushed. The boys are all in good health and excellent spirits.

J. W. Kelley came in from Sletten last week to thaw out his nose. He has been hauling feed to the pineries and during a late cold snap froze his proboscis badly, which does not add to his beauty materially; however as this was the most serious feature in the case he thinks he can stand it all right.

Fred Stauff let the light of his genial countenance beam upon his many friends one day last week. He declares that the manipulations of the market by the wheat buyers makes him very tired. He don't see much encouragement ahead for wheat-raisers and intends to stock his farm and try something else. When this practice becomes universal times will be all right for wheat-raisers and everybody else.

E. C. Davis brought the model of his new railroad tie to show us. The idea is to utilize old rails for ties. They are bolted together in such a way that when the rail is put on it will be impossible for the track to spread, thus preventing the possibility of the recurrence of the terrible accidents that have heretofore occurred by spreading rails. The tie, when completed has a ground surface of eight inches and the manner of construction, and fastening of the rails to the ties is so simple that the wonder is that it has not occurred to somebody before. It looks as though Mr. Davis has struck a bonanza and we trust this may be the case as no one is more worthy of it.

The Times man goes for McKinzie, rough-shod, because Mac complained that the opera house, on the evening of the Graus opera was too cold. Well, Mac was not the only one who complained of cold weather that night. We happened to sit in the same pew with the Times man and we noticed that he kept himself well wrapped up in a thundering big buffalo coat during the whole performance, while others, not fortunate enough to have such an article moved as close to the stove as possible. Mr. Filiatrault has taken great pains to secure the very best of entertainments for our city, and deserves great credit for it. He is also desirous of securing the comfort of his audience and when they complain of cold weather in the house it is not an act of friendship to Mr. Filiatrault to suppress the fact. It is evident that some other method of warming should be adopted for the extreme cold weather and probably one or two stoves on the north side would fill the bill. The Times can't expect that making it hot for the audience, outside will remedy the defect.

Sheriff Zwickey and Gene Ferry had a bit of an adventure in the cause of justice last Saturday. Being moved by the spirit—and a warrant, to arrest one A. Anderson, of Liberty, who was charged with having appropriated to his own use sundry wood, they hied them in the early dawn to the residence of Anderson aforesaid and demanded him, in the name of the United States of America (or any other man) to surrender. As Anderson did not belong to that tribe and could not spit it out in that language he swore, by the horn tea-spoons he wouldn't do nothin' of the kind—not if the court knew itself, and anyhow not until he could understand that heathenish chin music. So he marshalled his hosts, consisting of another man, two women and a regiment of infantry, and the way the clubs, stove-wood, boot-jacks, oaths and things did assail the representatives of justice was a caution on a cold day. After a successful seige, however, the garrison was made to understand what was wanted and capitulated and Anderson was brought before Judge Palmer who, after due examination opened his new mouth long enough to say—"$70 or 70 days and be darn quick about it." Anderson, thus having been given a chance to make the trump quickly said: "I'll make it seventy days—and play it alone." [illegible] plain.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

Wheat.

The market somewhat firmer, but the bulls seem unable to put prices higher.

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard..........69 cents.

No. 1 Northern..........65 "

No. 2 " ....60 "

FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs. $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.35.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb,

BRAN—$7 per ton. Shorts $10.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$5. and $6. per ton.

BARLEY—50 cents.

OATS—25@30 cents.

ONIONS—$1 per bushel.

Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—25 cents. Scarce.

BUTTER—25 cents per lb.

LARD—12½ " "

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.

CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.

WOOD—$3.50@$5.00 per cord.

Bert Bivins and wife, and M. A. and Mrs. W. G. Lytle, leave for St. Paul tonight, to take in the Ice Carnival.

Jack Bunnell dropped in to see his old friends and neighbors one day last week. Jack is getting anxious to get back to the city to live.

Ham Thompson expects to go down to St. Paul and astonish the natives on snow shoes. He is a thoroughbred Norwegian when he gets started.

Somebody has killed N. P. Johnson's dog, and N. P. had him up before His Honor on Wednesday. As we go to press the jury is wrestling with the dog-gone business.

A false alarm of fire on Wednesday afternoon, which was sounded for the Second Ward, was responded to by the Fire Department in short order, which shows that if it had been a real thing, the boys would have got there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anglim entertained a number of their friends at progressive euchre on Thursday evening of last week. The event was highly enjoyed and will be long remembered by the participants. John Cromb and Mrs. A. Braley took the progressive prizes and H. E. Cooke and Mrs. O. S. Spendley captured the head prizes.

The Chronicle and Times have been enjoying a controversy over what this church and that church have been doing for the relief of the poor. This is all nonsense, gentlemen, as the provisions made for the care of the poor in Polk County are ample and all that is necessary is to call the attention of the proper authorities to the special cases to obtain sufficient relief.

G. W. Conklin was the engineer on Saturday's wrecked train. The last car got off the track and pulled the whole business off with it eventually. The train was on a high embankment with the engine three or four car-lengths from a high bridge and only for the coolness and promptness of the engineer a serious wreck would have been the result. However, as it was, the damage was slight, not exceeding $500.

W. C. Kimberley, Esq., of Edna, was in the city on Tuesday. By the way, some cruel person put up a little job on the innocent Times man, informing him the "Rev." W. C. Kimberley, on Jan. 24th united in marriage, Mr. Henry Thurston, of Beltrami, to Miss Minnie Murphy, of Herriottville." W. C. says as far as the marriage is concerned that is all right but it was as a justice of the peace and not as a clerical individual. However, we don't wonder much. The mistake might easily occur.

Ed. Walsh's thoroughbred Holstein are going through the winter in fine shape. Ed. says he will put some fine stock on his farm near town this spring. He suggests that a creamery would pay here and we are of the opinion that he is right about it. There will be plenty of good milch cows in this vicinity next spring and the new packing house furnishes a way to raise pork at a profit. Should a creamery be started the patrons could get a good profit from it and have lots of sweet milk to feed to pigs thus reaping a double profit. We can see no good reason why a creamery could not be started and big money made out of it and we hope some one with the money and experience will be induced to take hold of it. "There's millions in it!"

THE JOURNAL has received a neat card of invitation to attend the first annual ball of Northern Tier Division, No. 69, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which event will transpire on the evening of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d. A big time is assured. It is expected that two coaches will go from Crookston on the 5:30 passenger south to Glyndon, from thence via the Northern Pacific to Fargo, affording all who wish to go a chance to do so at a very small expense. The proceeds of the ball will be given to engineer Chas. Keenan, who for a long time has been unable to perform any labor through a sickness that will undoubtedly prove fatal. Tickets $1. THE JOURNAL will be able in next issue to give the full particulars as to the extra train. Let all turn out and help the boys in their laudable efforts to help an unfortunate comrade.

FERTILE.

BY BERT M. HALL.

The shades of night were going fast,
As north from "the twin cities" passed,
A youth, of stature undersize,
Whose ensign bore the new device,
"To Fertile!"

He madly ran, and just beneath
A young moustache, he ground his teeth,
To think he had not sooner found
So nice a town above the ground,
As Fertile.

Along the Man-i-to-ba road
Lights of both oil and tallow glowed
As tripping o'er the wooden ties,
He hastened to the paradise
Of Fertile.

"Take my advice," an old man said,
"And skip the Valley of the Red;
He only answered, "I shall try,
To gain, by way of Beltrami,
Fair Fertile!"

A maid, from Norway's fields of snow,
Said: "Stay, and I will love you so!"
Her fond appeal met this response,
"O, come, my love, with me at once,
To Fertile!"

"If you are caught within that ranch,
They'll clean you out from root to branch!"
Such were the wayside rude salutes,
But he the faster played his boots
For Fertile.

At close of day the swarming flakes,
And blizzard winds, with cruel aches,
Filled life outside; but all the same,
The boy of dauntless purpose came
To Fertile.

Erelong, amazed Fertillians swore
He was a true "Excelsior."
Whose level head would give renown
To the prospective railroad town
Of Fertile.

Her morning twilight well begun,
She hails a brightly rising sun,
That joyful, to the zenith far,
Mounts up, unlike a falling star,
Young Fertile.

Fertile, Jan. 20th, 1886.

John Knuppe has gone to the ice house.

John N. Ives combines business with pleasure, while he takes in the St. Paul carnival.

Houston & Ross expect their goods on every freight train. Look out for their great opening soon.

Ex-alderman Bataglia, accompanied by his "private secretary" left for St. Paul on Sunday evening to take in the big ice-house.

Sheriff Zwickey has gone to St. Paul to be present at the Sheriff's meeting and banquet to be held there to-day. Zwick expects to have a big time.

Ole Bang has returned to civilization from a visit below. While gone he looked at lots of fine stock and the result will be apparent as soon as the weather is warm enough to ship.

Many who would like to see the carnival doings at St. Paul, will not, unless the railroad fare is brought within their means. A reduction to a cent a mile would take a big crowd from this vicinity.

Commissioner Goodrich found the weather somewhat cold on his journey to the city this trip. He froze his pleasant countenance a little, but the session thawed him out all right. He will experience no trouble by the incident.

The dairymen's convention commenced its sessions on Tuesday. We should have enjoyed being able to attend, but business matters prevented. An interesting session will be held and a large attendance is assured. The dairy interests in this section are growing to that extent, that we shall be holding dairy conventions in Polk county, one of these days.

The Sons of Veterans gave a pleasant euchre party at Land Office Hall on Monday evening which was well attended and highly enjoyed. John McLean got away with the progressive prize and (he says) did it honestly. Mrs. Adams was the fortunate winner of the ladies progressive prize. Frank Adams walked off with a yumping yack, and Mrs. Kopps took the next ladies' prize. It was a very pleasant party indeed, reflecting great credit on the boys for their able management; the boys proved themselves "chips of the old blocks" and not an "old vet" in the crowd but was proud of 'em. "May they all live long und brosper."

The Baptist brethren held their first service in their new church building on Sabbath last, Rev. House preaching a very able discourse in the morning. In the evening a children's service was held which was very interesting. We had made arrangements to have the programme printed, but for some reason we have failed to obtain it, so are obliged to omit it, and write from personal recollection, with no better guide. Mrs. J. O. Milne repeated an original poem and sang a song, the words and music of which were composed by herself. Her little daughter, Annie, repeated in a very nice manner a poem composed by her mother. Little Miss Gracie Perry recited a poem so sweetly that only for Sunday evening and in a church, would have elicited a storm of applause that would have shook Crookston from center to circumference. We voted it the sweetest thing we ever heard or saw. Little Miss Daisy House, also favored the audience with a piece sweetly rendered, which was well received. Others did well in their several parts, but the failure on the part of the program to arrive according to promise leaves us totally at sea, upsets our calculations and renders it impossible for us to do entire justice to the subject, which we deeply regret, for it was worthy an extended notice. Regular Sabbath services will be held hereafter until further notice. The house will be plastered and furnished next summer and be formally dedicated some time during the summer.

The wheat market continues firm and receipts at all points are very light.

F. S. DeMers, D. F. Bucklin and Eli Steenerson were in attendance on the meeting of the Board on Tuesday.

A. J. Bigham and Mr. Lee went to the ice house on Wednesday. This might suggest the cooler—but it don't mean that.

Geo. Crocker and A. C. Rhinehart, two of St. Hilaire's most prominent citizens were in the city on Wednesday, and went below with the Winnipeg snow-shoe clubs.

The county dads met in solemn conclave on Tuesday. All were present except commissioner Bradish. An important session is being held, a report of which will appear in our next issue.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the full report of the railroad commissioners. If we understand their attitude on the Otter Tail County farmers' meeting they virtually say that THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLERS have run the wheat business THIS year and not the commissioners. We propose to have more to say on this subject in the future.

Toleff Farden, whose visit to the city last week we noted, froze his hands severely while going out home. It seems that some of his neighbors got the impression that he did it while fishing below Chase's dam, in the city, but we have the impression that he did not monkey with cold water enough to freeze himself while here. That is a big fish story his neighbors are trying to put up on him.

A jolly crowd went south on Wednesday's train. Two snow-shoe clubs from Winnipeg, the St. George, Wm. Hunting, President, composed of 150 members, and the Winnipeg club, F. G. Walsh President, 37 members. The boys gave an exhibition of their prowess at the depot, which was witnessed by a large audience. They organized their "bouncing club" and bounced every one of our dignified citizens, who chanced to pass that way, throwing them as high as the eaves of the depot. It was a jolly crowd and no mistake. A number of our citizens went down on the train, among them the Times man, whom we never expect to see again, as he will probably be bounced out of existence.

At the concert Friday evening the following program was excellently well rendered.

SONG—"O'er Hills and Vales Resound."

GLEE—"The Fog Bell"—Prof. A. C. Gutterson.

SELECTION FROM THE CANTATA OF CHRISTMAS—Chorus with Tenor solo by Prof. Gutterson and Soprano obligato by Mrs. Milne.

VIOLIN AND PIANO DUET—Miss Roberts and Mr. McGregor.

GLEE—"Pat, Pat, Falls the Rain"—Chorus.

SONG—"When the Moon is Beaming."—Mrs. E. H. Jennie.

ANTHEM—With Solo Quartet—Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Lilly, Mr. Pinkerton and Choisters.

ANVIL CHORUS—With anvils and goblets.

GERMAN SONG, VERLEGENHEIT (EMBARASSMENT)—Miss Minnie Milne.

SELECTION FROM THE CANTATA OF CHRISTMAS—Miss Minnie Milne, Mrs. Milne, Mr. Mix and Choirsters.

SONG—"Who'll Save the Left."—Prof. A. C. Gutterson.

GLEE—"Stay Prythee Stay."—Choirsters.

SELECTION FROM THE CANTATA OF CHRISTMAS—Miss Roberts, Miss Palmer, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Wheeler, and Choirsters.

The attendance was not as large as should have been, considering its merits, nor as large as it would have been, had there been sufficient time to advertised it more extensively. Prof. G. is a master of the art, and won golden opinions from our music loving people.

For Sale !

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

MIKE LEGGEE,
Crookston, Minn.

[40-tf]

MARRIED.

BAKKEN—CROWN.—At the residence of Andrew A. Bakken, in the town of Tilden, on Sunday Jan. 17th 1886, by J. W. McNulty, J. P., Johan A. Bakken to Miss Hannah Crown, of Black River.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

[First publication February 4th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

George Crocker, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Kretzchmar, Frank H. Kratte and John A. Davis, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 4th day of January 1886, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 2[illegible]th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All the tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block fifty-six (56) in the Townsite of Thief River Falls, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, for the sum of three hundred forty-one and 65-100 ($341.65-100) also for the sum of one thousand five hundred fifty-one and 24-100 dollars ($1551.24-100) and costs in the above sale.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 20th 1886.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. [41-47]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank (cross) Krautz against Michael Perry for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8382, dated May 2nd, 188[illegible], upon the southeast quarter Section 17, Township 149 n., Range 44 w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of March 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

[41-47] [illegible]

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.
JOHN KNUPPE,

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886.

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and children—that the great staff of editors, who headed by Dr. George Thurber, have kept the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST AT THE FRONT for twenty-five years are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes in which the

American Agriculturist

is read and revered from the Atlantic to the Pacific as an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS,

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward, essentially a HOME PERIODICAL, as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person who immediately sends $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 Cents for postage, making $1.65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LAW BOOK, just published—a compendium of every-day Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

WANTS THE EARTH,

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers 15 cents.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't. SAM'. BURNHAM, Sec.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

THE AMERICAN BREEDERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRACTICAL. PROGRESSIVE. RELIABLE.

$1,000 in Prizes for Essays on Practical Stock and Farm Topics during the present year. Still better things for 1886. Open to subscribers only. Fifteen or more Prize Issues beginning with our Grand Swine Prize Number, Christmas, 1885. Three months on trial to new subscribers only 20 cents, $1.50 per year. Liberal terms to agents. Samples free.

LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN AMERICA.

ANTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALNUTINE BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

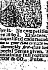
Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."

A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH



can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO. Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

—JOHN CROMB.— —E. A. WILKINSON.—

CROMB & WILKINSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Letter from "Uncle Josh."

EDITOR JOURNAL:

DEAR FRIEND: Again I am compelled to come to you for advice and comfort. You will remember that about the time that Cleveland was elected President, I took two claims, in all 320 acres of land, that a couple of black Republicans had filed upon; that my method of jumping those claims effectually prevented the original claimants from ever putting in an appearance to dispute my rights; consequently I was resting in fullest security, never dreaming it possible that only one in office under the Cleveland administration would disturb me. A letter just received by me from the Land Office fully illustrates the force of the injunction, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall!" This letter that the Land Office sends informs me that the final proof I made is no proof and that I must come in and make new proof on the pre-emption or it will be canceled, and that to make such proof I will be obliged to live six months on the land without a break; in short, I must eat three meals a day every day on the land. I must sleep at least 8 hours each night on the land for a space of six months: If I don't do that the land is open to the public. Now, when I wanted to prove up I hadn't the money to do so with, and a Democratic friend down east let me have the money, and as soon as I got my final receipt I gave him a mortgage on the land to secure him in case the next President should be a Republican. Now, when I have lived on the land six months more and go in to prove on the land and the question is asked me if I have agreed to sell or in any way dispose of said lands, of course, being a Democrat of good standing, and unable to tell a lie, especially under the rigid cross-examination of the astute official it is bound to come out that I had given this mortgage, and under the present rule this could not be tolerated, and I have lost the land anyhow, residence or no residence. Well, the land is gone, but how about the $200 I have paid the government; who gets that? Will it be returned to me? or what is next best, will it be returned to my friend down east? and if it is returned to either of us, where is it to come from? Is the money that I, and three or four million others have paid into the U. S. treasury still in the treasury, to be returned to us at any time when it is ordered to be returned by the Commissioners, or if it is not to be returned, is the government to have the land and money, too? These are questions that a large number of your readers would like to have answered. There is still another complication. As I remarked there is two claims. After proof on the pre-emption I filed a homestead and at the end of six months I commuted and paid the price the government asked for that quarter. That money I also borrowed from a friend east and gave him a mortgage. The Commissioner now says that I must live on the land at least five years before I can prove up, and then the government don't want any money for the lands; in fact, makes residence the purchase price of the lands. But I can't live on both claims at the same time, and as the pre-emption is gone, for reasons before stated, I conclude that I will try and save one of the claims; but here comes up the same question, how shall I be able to deceive the officers of the local land office in regard to the giving of that mortgage for the money to commute with? If it had happened that I had been a Vanderbilt or a Custom House officer, I would have had the $400 in my pocket to prove up these two quarters, and this question of alienation would not present itself, but as I, and many others in this Valley are poor, and did not have the $400, we must loose our claims and all of the labor of years, and the people in the money centres in the east must loose the money they have kindly loaned us to enable us to improve this wilderness, and the only satisfaction that I can see to be derived by any one is the satisfaction that Commissioner Sparks' endeavors to constitute himself a great reformer will result in one of the greatest reforms on record; the course he is taking will reform the Democratic party out of power quicker and more effectually than any other method they could adopt. It reaches every corner of this vast country, from the seaport towns on the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, the money lender in the east as well as the tiller of the soil in the west. The Democratic party will feel the effects of the sledge-hammer strokes of their champion reformer in November, 1888, you bet your bates.

UNCLE JOSH.

BOILER INSPECTION.

EDITOR JOURNAL: There is at present a bill before the United States Senate looking to the reorganization of the steam boiler inspection law, but there is so much red tape attached to the United States marine law, it is very doubtful whether a practical measure can be adopted. I may safely say that not one of the persons appointed under the government inspection law ever worked a day in a boiler shop in his life; their whole knowledge consists of a few figures, a book, and the straining of the boiler with cold water. I am well acquainted with the U. S. marine law and I am not guessing at what I say. That is the humbug that our present State inspection law was patterned after and which I am trying to carry out the provisions placed the inspector with a number of threshing boilers, in any [illegible] the only boiler that blew up, last fall, in the Northwest, exploded immediately after being tested by water. But, they say, "there was a defect in the big flue." Well, why did not the water burst it; that is what it was put on for. This goes to show that the theory is wrong. I wrote to a friend of mine last summer, the owner of a threshing boiler, as follows: "George, don't let them put the water pressure on your boiler; better lay it up!" Well, George wrote to me this fall and said: "I have sold my threshing rig. Ira Stone run the engine. It went all right until the State Inspector put the water pressure on; after that it begun to leak. It kept getting worse and at last they had to lay it up and get another engine to thresh with!" The party I refer to is George Carpenter, of Wabasha County. George and Ira are both well known in this town. Ira Stone is a good engineer and machinist. I only give one of a number. The Inspectors know what they find, when they come, but they do not know what they leave behind them. What a nice inspection that is which finds a boiler working all right and leaves it all wrong—in fact dangerous—and this humbug inspection law is approved by the Congress of the United States, and is the means of deceiving a great many who do not understad the principles of boiler making. Of course there is some difference between a steamboat and a land boiler. On a steamboat a good engineer is necessary in backing, stopping and starting, for there is no knowing what the boat might run into if the engine is not properly handled; but with an engine on land it does not make any difference whether the engine is handled right or wrong; the safety of the boiler is all the State has anything to do with. State boiler inspection then is this: The boiler having been certified to be safe, the danger then becomes transferred to the engineer. The knowledge necessary then is to know how to keep up the water and to know that his steam gauge, or safety valve, is about right. That is what is meant by the inspection of engineers, or what it ought to be, so far as the State is concerned. There must be something to license or examine an engineer for, and that is it. It is to be hoped that Congress will make the law in such a way that only practical and experienced machinists can be appointed for the examination of boilers and hulls of steamboats and leave out that confounded delusion, the water test. If boilers were made to run with cold water then cold water would be the proper thing to test them with. A boiler may be perfectly safe with steam at 120 pounds, and the same pressure of water injure it so as to make it unfit for use. I will close this by referring to a remark of Mr. Seeley, State Boiler Inspector, in THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL. He said that it was a common practice in ordering boilers to have in the contract a water test. Now, we do most positively deny it and call for the proof. I do not intend to let Mr. Seeley, or any one else, mislead the public. I have worked in boiler shops in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and have been around Minneapolis for several years; I have yet to see the first water pressure put on a boiler in a boiler shop. If the contract had called for it it would have to be put on. There is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops in Minneapolis, with 60 or 70 boiler makers, tearing apart old engine boilers, rebuilding them over and sending them out on the road carrying 140 pounds of steam, and a man is as safe on one of them as riding on a lumber wagon, and don't you forget it, there is no water pressure there. Other railroad shops are the same; they want knowledge there, not water. They use water only to make steam.

JOHN WALLACE.

Woodside Items.

Items of interest are rather scarce These warm days the thermometer has registered a good many degrees below zero. Mr. E. D. Childs is having 40,000 feet of logs cut for Goodrich & Rome's saw mill. Mr. Charles Crossman has the contract for delivering the logs. Messrs. Goodrich & Rome are putting in a feed mill in connection with the saw mill and will soon be ready to grind feed for customers. Mr. Trip of Mentor, was in our woods this week hauling out fence posts for Mr. Bunsy. We are informed that Mrs. Works left the wicked town of Woodside last week for a sojourn at Warren. Robert Finesy is back on his homestead in the woods after an absence of some months. We suppose the reason why some one did not jump his claim is that he has avowed killing any man who would dare to jump said claim. Now as your correspondent has tried to have some one take the claim, and we suppose that we are in eminent danger. What stab us! How it makes our blood curdle! We understand that we are to have a blacksmith shop, store and post office all near one place on Mr. Stoddard's farm. Now with the saw mill close at hand, and being on the county road, who says that Woodside is not picking up? But, as your correspondent is still confined to his chair and the house, we can not vouch for the absolute truth of any news, only that we know that we received it from trustworthy people. Mr. Felsing took his engine and separator home this week and we are informed that he will do several jobs of threshing near Maple Bay next [illegible] T. J. W.

Chronic—als.

COMMUNICATED.

And it came to pass in those days the people were wont to gird up their loins and hie them unto the temple wherein justice is—sometimes—meted out unto the people, for to pay tithes, to render unto Uncle Psalm the things that are Uncle Psalm's. And it was cold in those days. And it came to pass that on the 1st day of the 1st month of the big ice-house that the SCRIBES and pharisees did speak one unto another and say: "Lo the time draws nigh when the ten per cent business will be a terror in the land; let us therefore get us hence unto the receipt of custom where one (good)-Lucken' treasurer presides and let us make a grand kick at the bigness of his demands, and it shall come to pass that if he hearken not unto our words we will go even to the Sanhedrim with our grievance, which is even greater than "grasshoppers" or Millers Monopolies, and we shall kick with such a mighty kick that the Sanhedrim will listen unto our complaints and shall proceed to "let up onto us." And they hearkened unto this racket and got up and got every man even as it had been said. And behold when they arrove in the presence of the august treasurer, Lucken for taxes as is his wont in those days they weakened, and the aforesaid kick, hereinbefore mentioned was very weak; and lo! it was very cold weather in those days. And when the multitude saw that their murmurings availed not to pay the tithes, they with one consent adjourned to the audience room of the Sanhedrim and as one man lifted up their voice and howled; saying "great is Uncle Sam of the U.S and great are his taxes, Oh minions of his'n, and we pray you let up a turn or two of the thumbscrew. Verily we say unto you, we want highways and byways without end, and bridges, and schools, and jails, and grub for our young ones and all that sort 'o thing but we don't want to pay so dear for such a little whistle, Oh most excellent high priest!" Then the High Priest arose and girded up his loins and did speak thus unto the SCRIBES and Pharisees: "Well, if you want all of these things and if it must needs be that you must needs have 'em how in thunder do you think you are goin' to get 'em if you don't pay for 'em!" And behold it was very cold in those days. And the Scribes and Pharisees arose and departed into the outer courts and lo! a howl went up from that crowd that scart the stuffin outen the little fishes in the sea of Red Lake, and was heard throughout all the land even unto the borders thereof on the river that is called Red, when it is on a high. And it was even so. And the people murmured greatly among themselves saying "you just wait a minute! wait until the ideas of November when we get another whack at you's fellers and we'll pitch you's body, boots and brigade, into the camp of the enemy, the Philistines, which do rage and imagine vain things, EVEN the camp DEMOCRATIC, and be darned to you all!" And it was cold in those days. And it came to pass that when they had said those things the SCRIBES and Pharisees departed to their homes and in due season, came each and every one and paid his tithes like a little man, every mother's son of 'em and lo! the High Sheriff did starve to death for the lack of business, collecting delinquent personal taxes. And behold it was cold weather in those days.

Farmer's letter, in relation to the new city ordinance, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, furnishes another strong reason why farmers should form an alliance, and have some kind of system and method of doing their own business. If we admit his assumption that the ordinance was made without any regard to the rights of farmers in the matter, it only proves the greater necessity of organization among the farmers to protect themselves. In this case alone, what would organization accomplish? Our citizens are obliged to have hay, straw, oats, barley, wood and farm produce, and are obliged to depend upon the farmers for the supply. Now, it seems reasonable to suppose that if those products do not pay the farmer a living price for production he alone is to blame, as there is no law in existence that will compel him to give away his property, neither can one be made. The trouble seems to be that on account of a lack of understanding among the farmers, some, whose necessities compel them to take what is offered for their produce, take less than its cost of production and this, in many cases, fixes the market price. Should farmers combine and fix a fair, living profit on their goods, no one could object, and if they did kick it could do no good, for the consumer is obliged to have the goods THE JOURNAL has, as our friend admits, always opposed monopolies, and it has also, as he must admit, urged farmers to organize to fight them. It is not reasonable to suppose, if our farmers positively WILL NOT ORGANIZE in their own defence, that those whose interests lie in obtaining the farmers produce for as little as possible will form combinations to raise the price for the farmer! Now, what are the real facts of the situation to-day? The facts are that every business interest depends upon the farmer for supplies, and while for this reason he holds the key to the situation, he is yet at their mercy, and they pay him for his work that what [illegible] in every other business besides farming, organizations exist and agreements are made on prices and prices established and the farmer, having no method in his business, having no organization to watch the current of events, THINKS that he is OBLIGED to accept the market prices, and DOES SO BLINDLY, while the real fact is that

HE COULD CONTROL EVERY THING.

if he would take the pains necessary. The farmers, being largely in the majority, COULD, if he WOULD control Legislature, Congress, the Government, and make the laws to suit himself. As matters are, he furnishes the votes that make the laws that keep him in subjection. This being the case, who is to blame if not himself? And where is the defect if not in the utter lack of organization? We believe the time will some day come when the farmer will rule, but it never will until he proves his ability to govern by a proper management of his own affairs. Organizations are being formed all over the United States, and until the system becomes general the farmer must be content to occupy the position that he does to-day, or must occupy it without being content. He cannot change it until he does it by a thorough organization, and he can as soon as he does. Will he ever do it?

Real Estate Transfers for January.

Alma Clements to D. B. Towsley lots 7 and 8 blk 4, Clements' 3rd addition to Crookston.

N. K. Hubbard to John L. Zonn lot 2 blk 5, townsite of Crookston.

John Senn to Mary Terry lots 1 and 2 blk 5, townsite of Crookston.

Eben H. Bly to John Senn lot 1 blk 5, townsite of Crookston.

D. C. Terry to James H. Creighton lot 2 blk 5, townsite of Crookston.

St. P. M. & M. Ry., Co. to S. Finlayson w½ Sec 29—153—47.

Lockhart & Harbaugh to town of Euclid n½ lot 13 blk 2, town of Euclid.

E. D. Childs to P. A. H. Malm lot 7 blk 22, Carman.

B. N. Cardozo to Geo. N. and R. N. Cardozo lots 23 and 24 blk 11, Miles' ad to Red Lake Falls.

Nils O. Paulsuid to Lars Knutson 34 acres in Sec 26—147—49.

Clarence Montcalm to Rennie Fortier w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ Sec 14—150—45.

Mitchell Leo to A. K. Wisgen lot 12 blk 6, Fletcher & Houston's ad to Crookston.

Jas. Krenges to Wm. Smith Jr, lot 4 blk 45, Kretschmars ad to Red Lake Falls.

Osite Berthiaume to McClatchie & Wyer w½ ne¼ Sec 25—150—45.

Theophille Mallette to M. R. Jones 160 acres in Sec 20—150—42.

Frank Bruce to James Barton lot 9 blk 2, Hurlburts ad to Crookston.

Frank Fouquette to Avira Montcalm und½ of lot 31 blk 26, Carman.

A. N. Nixson to J. W. Neiges e½ Sec 10—149—40.

Elias Steenerson to Anna H. Steenerson lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, blk 6, C. M. Lorings ad to Crookston.

St. P. M. & M. Ry, Co. to Jeremiah and Johanna Driscoll n½ Sec 33—152—49.

Johannah Driscoll to Jeremiah Driscoll ne¼ Sec 33—152—49.

Jeremiah Driscoll to Johannah Driscoll nw¼ Sec 33—152—49.

Ole J. Bremseith to Ole O. Romo sw¼ Sec 28—148—48.

T. B. Walker to J. F. Clime lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 blk 27, lot 8, blk 23 Carman.

St. P. M. & M. Ry., Co. to Elsie Hitchcock ne¼ and n½ nw¼ and se¼ [illegible] in Sec 29—150—46.

Martha R. Chamberline to Stella M. Davis 100 square feet in lot 25 blk 2 and 25 feet wide off east side lot 24 blk 2, all in Hurlburt's ad to Crookston.

A. A. Ledeboer to Geo. H. Morrison und½ of lots 3 and 4 and s½ nw¼ Sec 2—151—42 and ne¼ Sec 33—150—44.

Forkey & Blonche to Mary Forkey se¼ Sec—19—151—49.

That the degree of malignity of scarlet fever depends almost entirely on careful or careless nursing is clearly shown by Dr. J. M. Keating in the last Babyhood. The editors of Babyhood could have found few better authorities to deal with this subject than Dr. Keating, and his article cannot fail to impress thousands of mothers with the importance of preparing themselves, at leisure, with the information necessary for the ordeal which such a scourge may, at any time compel them to undergo. A more cheerful subject, in the same number, is "Musical Education: Who and how to begin it," by Henry T. Finck, which relates not so much to a technical education as to the desirability of surrounding children with a musical atmosphere from the earliest, and encourageing them to pursue music in pretty much their own way for a few years. Statistics are given proving that, other things being equal, children who are allowed to indulge their natural disposition to sing have stronger lungs and better general health than those who are not. Marion Harland writes on "Baby's Little Sister"—an earnest and touching plea for the feelings of the one who is to often crowded to one side to make room for number two. Among the topics dealt with by subscribers this month are "Sleeping in the dark," "Swollen Tonsils," "Amber Beads and Croup," "Stocking Supporters," "Flannel and Zephyr," "The Daily Bath," "An Infant Vandal," "A word for the Timid Baby," "Sugar as Aperient," etc. $1.50 a year. Box [illegible], New York.

The American Agriculturist for February, 1886, comes to us with an announcement, that a brilliant galaxy of writers, not strictly agricultural, are to contribute to its columns during the year. Among the number are Donald G. Mitchell (Ike Marvel) R. H. Stoddard, the poet writer, James Parton, the biographer of Jackson and Jefferson, Jullian Hawthorne, George Parsons Lathrop, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Rev. Dr. Buckley, to be followed by other eminent writers. These writers are to contribute a series of papers upon the Farmer, President of the United States and it is stated as an interesting fact, that nearly every one of our Presidents have followed agricultural pursuits at one time and another in their lives. These papers on the Farmer Presidents are to be accompanied with engravings, twelve by eighteen inches in size, illustrating the farm surroundings and associations of our Presidents. The first paper will be by James Parton. The February number likewise announces that Mr. A. B. Allen, who founded the paper nearly fifty years ago, and was its editor for nearly twenty years, is now to contribute a series of articles to its columns. The February issue contains over one hundred original articles, and seventy-four full page and smaller engravings. Price $1.50 per year; single copies, 15 cents. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

A Proposed Discussion Upon Economics.

Science intends, during the next few weeks, to present its readers with discussions of the urgent questions of the day by some of our leading writers and students of social science and political economy.

One of the principal objects in this discussion is to compare the attitudes of the two great schools of economic writers towards the practical questions of the day, the labor question, the relation of ethics to the principles which rule in the conduct of business, etc.

The Bird Music of South America.

In an interesting paper on South American Bird Music, contributed to the English scientific journal Nature, a correspondent says: "There is a charm in the infinite variety of bird language heard in a sub-tropical forest, where birds are most abundant, exceeding that of many monotonously melodious voices; the listener would not willingly lose any of the many indescribable sounds emitted by the smaller species or the screams and human-like calls, or solemn, deep booming or drumming of the larger kinds, or even the piercing shrieks, which may be heard miles away.

"The sub-tropical forest is more like an orchestra in which a countless number of varied instruments take part, in which there are many noisy discords, while the tender, spiritual tones, heard at intervals, seem by contrast, infinitely sweet and precious."

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more MONEY at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp, patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them.

[40-tf]

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[86tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lambertson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address O. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [illegible]

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $5, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Croookston, Minn. [57 tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon For terms and full particulars call on or address

J. O. MILNE,
[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:

HOME, of New York.
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.

OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land office.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams.
SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN
CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN
Will attend to all professional calls promptly

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock
A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Jan. 19th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn. on March 1st, 1886, viz: TOSTEN T. LIEKEREN, D. S. No. 7,804, for the sw¼ S. 25, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gullak Christenson, Ole A. Gustuno, Sven A. Rue and G. E. Saxom, all of Rindal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-44] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Crookston, Minn., Jan. 12th 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn. on March 1st, 1886, viz: JENS O. RUD, D. S. No. 7,821, for the se¼ S. 25, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Brappo, Helge S. Viken, P. J. Standjon, and Ole S. Viken, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-44] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

To Whom It may Concern.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Robert is a habitual drunkard, and you are forbidden from selling, giving or furnishing, directly or indirectly, or causing to be furnished to the said Frank Robert any kind of intoxicating liquor, for the period of one year from the date hereof. This notice is given pursuant to provisions of Chapter 16, Section 10, of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota, and if said Section 10 is violated you will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Dated January 13, 1886.

FRANK ROBERT, Jr.
One of the Children of said Frank Robert.
[illegible]

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Reserved for

Houston & Ross

THE

City Crocers

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

AND

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEPA

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

AND

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a Specialty. [illegible]

Letter from "Uncle Josh."

EDITOR JOURNAL:

DEAR FRIEND: Again I am compelled to come to you for advice and comfort. You will remember that about the time that Cleveland was elected President, I took two claims, in all 320 acres of land, that a couple of black Republicans had filed upon; that my method of jumping those claims effectually prevented the original claimants from ever putting in an appearance to dispute my rights; consequently I was resting in fullest security, never dreaming it possible that only one in office under the Cleveland administration would disturb me. A letter just received by me from the Land Office fully illustrates the force of the injunction, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall!" This letter that the Land Office sends informs me that the final proof I made is no proof and that I must come in and make new proof on the pre-emption or it will be canceled, and that to make such proof I will be obliged to live six months on the land without a break; in short, I must eat three meals a day every day on the land. I must sleep at least 8 hours each night on the land for a space of six months. If I don't do that the land is open to the public. Now, when I wanted to prove up I hadn't the money to do so with, and a Democratic friend down east let me have the money, and as soon as I got my final receipt I gave him a mortgage on the land to secure him in case the next President should be a Republican. Now, when I have lived on the land six months more and go in to prove on the land and the question is asked me if I have agreed to sell or in any way dispose of said lands, of course, being a Democrat of good standing, and unable to tell a lie, especially under the rigid cross-examination of the astute official it is bound to come out that I had given this mortgage, and under the present rule this could not be tolerated, and I have lost the land anyhow, residence or no residence. Well, the land is gone, but how about the $200 I have paid the government; who gets that? Will it be returned to me? or what is next best, will it be returned to my friend down east? and if it is returned to either of us, where is it to come from? Is the money that I, and three or four million others have paid into the U. S. treasury still in the treasury, to be returned to us at any time when it is ordered to be returned by the Commissioners, or if it is not to be returned, is the government to have the land and money too? These are questions that a large number of your readers would like to have answered. There is still another complication. As I remarked there is two claims. After proof on the pre-emption I filed a homestead and at the end of six months I commuted and paid the price the government asked for that quarter. That money I also borrowed from a friend east and gave him a mortgage. The Commissioner now says that I must live on the land at least five years before I can prove up, and then the government don't want any money for the lands; in fact, makes residence the purchase price of the lands. But I can't live on both claims at the same time, and as the pre-emption is gone, for reasons before stated, I conclude that I will try and save one of the claims; but here comes up the same question, how shall I be able to deceive the officers of the local land office in regard to the giving of that mortgage for the money to commute with? If it had happened that I had been a Vanderbilt or a Custom House officer, I would have had the $400 in my pocket to prove up these two quarters, and this question of alienation would not present itself, but as I, and many others in this Valley are poor, and did not have the $400, we must loose our claims and all of the labor of years, and the people in the money centres in the east must loose the money they have kindly loaned us to enable us to improve this wilderness, and the only satisfaction that I can see to be derived by any one is the satisfaction that Commissioner Sparks' endeavors to constitute himself a great reformer will result in one of the greatest reforms on record; the course he is taking will reform the Democratic party out of power quicker and more effectually than any other method they could adopt. It reaches every corner of this vast country, from the seaport towns on the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific, the money lender in the east as well as the tiller of the soil in the west. The Democratic party will feel the effects of the sledge-hammer strokes of their champion reformer in November, 1888, you bet your boots.

UNCLE JOSH.

BOILER INSPECTION.

EDITOR JOURNAL: There is at present a bill before the United States Senate looking to the reorganization of the steam boiler inspection law, but there is so much red tape attached to the United States marine law it is very doubtful whether a practical measure can be adopted. I may safely say that not one of the persons appointed under the government inspection law ever worked a day in a boiler shop in his life; their whole knowledge consists of a few figures, a book, and the straining of the boiler with cold water. I am well acquainted with the U. S. marine law and I am not guessing at what I say. That is the humbug that our present State inspection law was patterned after and which, in trying to carry out its provisions, played the mischief with a number of threshing [illegible] in fact, the only boiler that blew up, last fall, in the Northwest, exploded immediately after being tested by water. But, they say, "there was a defect in the big flue." Well, why did not the water burst it; that is what it was put on for. This goes to show that the theory is wrong. I wrote to a friend of mine last summer, the owner of a threshing boiler, as follows: "George, don't let them put the water pressure on your boiler; better lay it up!" Well, George wrote to me this fall and said: "I have sold my threshing rig. Ira Stone run the engine. It went all right until the State Inspector put the water pressure on; after that it began to leak. It kept getting worse and at last they had to lay it up and get another engine to thresh with!" The party I refer to is George Carpenter, of Wabasha County. George and Ira are both well known in this town. Ira Stone is a good engineer and machinist. I only give one of a number. The Inspectors know what they find, when they come, but they do not know what they leave behind them. What a nice inspection that is which finds a boiler working all right and leaves it all wrong—in fact dangerous—and this humbug inspection law is approved by the Congress of the United States, and is the means of deceiving a great many who do not understand the principles of boiler making. Of course there is some difference between a steamboat and a land boiler. On a steamboat a good engineer is necessary in backing, stopping and starting, for there is no knowing what the boat might run into if the engine is not properly handled; but with an engine on land it does not make any difference whether the engine is handled right or wrong; the safety of the boiler is all the State has anything to do with. State boiler inspection then is this: The boiler having been certified to be safe, the danger then becomes transferred to the engineer. The knowledge necessary then is to know how to keep up the water and to know that his steam gauge, or safety valve, is about right. That is what is meant by the inspection of engineers, or what it ought to be, so far as the State is concerned. There must be something to license or examine an engineer for, and that is it. It is to be hoped that Congress will make the law in such a way that only practical and experienced machinests can be appointed for the examination of boilers and hulls of steamboats and leave out that confounded delusion, the water test. If boilers were made to run with cold water then cold water would be the proper thing to test them with. A boiler may be perfectly safe with steam at 120 pounds, and the same pressure of water injure it so as to make it unfit for use. I will close this by referring to a remark of Mr. Seeley, State Boiler Inspector, in THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL. He said that it was a common practice in ordering boilers to have in the contract a water test. Now, we do most positively deny it and call for the proof. I do not intend to let Mr. Seeley, or any one else, mislead the public. I have worked in boiler shops in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and have been around Minneapolis for several years; I have yet to see the first water pressure put on a boiler in a boiler shop. If the contract had called for it it would have to be put on. There is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops in Minneapolis, with 60 or 70 boiler makers, tearing apart old engine boilers, rebuilding them over and sending them out on the road carrying 140 pounds of steam, and a man is as safe on one of them as riding on a lumber wagon, and don't you forget it; there is no water pressure there. Other railroad shops are the same; they want knowledge there, not water. They use water only to make steam.

JOHN WALLACE.

Woodside Items.

Items of interest are rather scarce. These warm days the thermometer has registered a good many degrees below zero. Mr. E. D. Childs is having 40,000 feet of logs cut for Goodrich & Rome's saw mill. Mr. Charles Crossman has the contract for delivering the logs. Messrs. Goodrich & Rome are putting in a feed mill in connection with the saw mill and will soon be ready to grind feed for customers. Mr. Trip of Mentor, was in our woods this week hauling out fence posts, for Mr. Bunzy. We are informed that Mrs. Works left the wicked town of Woodside last week for a sojourn at Warren. Robert Finesy is back on his homestead, in the woods after an absence of some months. We suppose the reason why some one did not jump his claim is that he has avowed killing any man, who would dare to jump said claim. Now as your correspondent has tried to have some one take the claim, and we suppose that we are in eminent danger. What stab us! How it makes our blood curdle! We understand that we are to have a blacksmith shop, store and post office all near one place, on Mr. Stoddard's farm. Now, with the saw mill close at hand, and being on the county road, who says that Woodside is not picking up? But as your correspondent is still confined to his chair and the house, we can not vouch for the absolute truth of any news, only that we know that we received it from trustworthy people. Mr. Pelsing took his engine and separator home this week, and we are informed that he will do several jobs of threshing near Maple [illegible] next week.

T. J. W.

Chronic—als.

COMMUNICATED.

And it came to pass in those days the people were wont to gird up their loins and hie them unto the temple wherein justice is—sometimes—meted out unto the people, for to pay tithes, to render unto Uncle Psalm the things that are Uncle Psalm's. And it was cold in those days. And it came to pass that on the 1st day of the 1st month of the big ice-house that the SCRIBES and pharisees did speak one unto another and say: "Lo, the time draws nigh when the ten per cent business will be a terror in the land; let us therefore get us hence unto the receipt of custom where one (good) Lucken treasurer presides and let us make a grand kick at the bigness of his demands, and it shall come to pass that if he hearken not unto our words we will go even to the Sanhedrim with our grievance, which is even greater than "grasshoppers" or Millers Monopolies, and we shall kick with such a mighty kick that the Sanhedrim will listen unto our complaints and shall proceed to "let up onto us."" And they hearkened unto this racket and got up and got every man even as it had been said. And behold when they arrove in the presence of the august treasurer, Lucken for taxes as is his wont in those days they weakened, and the aforesaid kick, hereinbefore mentioned was very weak; and lo! it was very cold weather in those days. And when the multitude saw that their murmurings availed not to pay the tithes, they with one consent adjourned to the audience room of the Sanhedrim and as one man lifted up their voice and howled; saying "great is Uncle Sam of the U.S and great are his taxes, Oh minions of his'n, and we pray you let up a turn or two of the thumbscrew. Verily we say unto you, we want highways and byways without end, and bridges, and schools, and jails, and grub for our young ones and all that sort o' thing but we don't want to pay so dear for such a little whistle, Oh most excellent high priest!" Then the High Priest arose and girded up his loins and did speak thus unto the SCRIBES and Pharisees: "Well, if you want all of these things and if it must needs be that you must needs have 'em how in thunder do you think you are goin' to get 'em if you don't pay for 'em!" And behold it was very cold in those days. And the Scribes and Pharisees arose and departed into the outer courts and lo! a howl went up from that crowd that scart the stuffin outen the little fishes in the sea of Red Lake, and was heard throughout all the land even unto the borders thereof on the river that is called Red, when it is on a high. And it was even so. And the people murmured greatly among themselves saying "you just wait a minute! wait until the ides of November when we get another whack at you's fellers and we'll pitch you's body, boots and brigade, into the camp of the enemy, the Philistines, which do rage and imagine vain things, EVEN the camp DEMOCRATIC, and be darned to you all!" And it was cold in those days. And it came to pass that when they had said those things the Scribes and Pharisees departed to their homes and in due season, came each and every one and paid his tithes like a little man, every mother's son of 'em and lo! the High Sheriff did starve to death for the lack of business, collecting delinquent personal taxes. And behold it was cold weather in those days.

Farmer's letter, in relation to the new city ordinance, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, furnishes another strong reason why farmers should form an alliance, and have some kind of system and method of doing their own business. If we admit his assumption that the ordinance was made without any regard to the rights of farmers in the matter, it only proves the greater necessity of organization among the farmers to protect themselves. In this case alone, what would organization accomplish? Our citizens are obliged to have hay, straw, oats, barley, wood and farm produce, and are obliged to depend upon the farmers for the supply. Now, it seems reasonable to suppose that if those products do not pay the farmer a living price for production he alone is to blame, as there is no law in existence that will compel him to give away his property, neither can one be made. The trouble seems to be that on account of a lack of understanding among the farmers, some, whose necessities compel them to take what is offered for their produce, take less than its cost of production and this, in many cases, fixes the market price. Should farmers combine and fix a fair living profit on their goods, no one could object, and if they did kick it could do no good, for the consumer is obliged to have the goods. THE JOURNAL has, as our friend admits, always opposed monopolies, and it has also, as he must admit, urged farmers to organize to fight them. It is not reasonable to suppose, if our farmers positively

WILL NOT ORGANIZE

in their own defence, that those whose interests lie in obtaining the farmers' produce for as little as possible will form combinations to raise the price for the farmer? Now, what are the real facts of the situation to-day? The facts are that every business interest depends upon the farmer for supplies and while for this reason he holds the key to the situation, he is yet at their mercy, and they pay him for his work just what they please. Why is this? Because [illegible] in every other business besides farming, organizations exist and agreements are made on prices and prices established and the farmer, having no method in his business, having no organization to watch the current of events, THINKS that he is OBLIGED to accept the market prices, and DOES SO BLINDLY, while the real fact is that

HE COULD CONTROL EVERY THING

if he would take the pains necessary. The farmers, being largely in the majority, COULD if he WOULD control Legislature, Congress, the Government, and make the laws to suit himself. As matters are, he furnishes the votes that make the laws that keep him in subjection. This being the case, who is to blame, if not himself? And where is the defect if not in the utter lack of organization? We believe the time will some day come when the farmer will rule, but it never will until he proves his ability to govern by a proper management of his own affairs. Organizations are being formed all over the United States, and until the system becomes general the farmer must be content to occupy the position that he does to-day, or must occupy it without being content. He cannot change it until he does it by a thorough organization, and he can as soon as he does. Will he ever do it?

Real Estate Transfers for January.

Alma Clements to D. B. Towsley lots 7 and 8 blk 4, Clements' 3rd addition to Crookston.

N. K. Hubbard to John L. Zonn lot 2 blk 5, townsite of Crookston.

John Senn to Mary Terry lots 1 and 2 blk 5, townsite of Crookston.

Eben H. Bly to John Senn lot 1 blk 5, townsite of Crookston.

D. C. Terry to James H. Creighton lot 2 blk 5, townsite of Crookston.

St. P. M. & M. Ry., Co. to S. Finlayson w½ Sec 29—153—47.

Lockhart & Harbaugh to town of Euclid n½ lot 13 blk 2, town of Euclid.

E. D. Childs to P. A. H. Malm lot 7 blk 22, Carman.

B. N. Cardozo to Geo. N. and R. N. Cardozo lots 23 and 24 blk 11, Miles' ad to Red Lake Falls.

Nils O. Paulsuid to Lars Knutson 3¼ acres in Sec 26—147—49.

Clarence Montcalm to Rennie Fortier w½ nw¼ and w½ sw¼ Sec 14—150—45.

Mitchell Leo to A. R. Wisgen lot 12 blk 6, Fletcher & Houston's ad to Crookston.

Jas. Krenges to Wm. Smith Jr., lot 4 blk 45, Kretzschmars ad to Red Lake Falls.

Osite Berthiaume to McClatchie & Wyer w½ ne¼ Sec 25—150—45.

Theophille Malleite to M. R. Jones 160 acres in Sec 20—150—42.

Frank Bruce to James Barton lot 9 blk 2, Hurlburts ad to Crookston.

Frank Fouquette to Avira Montcalm und½ of lot 31 blk 26, Carman.

A. N. Nixson to J. W. Neiges e½ Sec 10—149—40.

Elias Steenerson to Anna H. Steenerson lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, blk 6, C. M. Lorings ad to Crookston.

St. P. M. & M. Ry. Co. to Jeremiah and Johanna Driscoll n½ Sec 33—152—49.

Johannah Driscoll to Jeremiah Driscoll ne¼ Sec 33—152—49.

Jeremiah Driscoll to Johannah Driscoll nw¼ Sec 33—152—49.

Ole J. Bremseith to Ole O. Romo sw¼ Sec 28—148—48.

T. B. Walker to J. F. Clime lots 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 blk 27, lot 8, blk 23 Carman.

St. P. M. & M. Ry., Co. to Elsie Hitchcock ne¼ and n½ nw¼ and se¼ all in Sec 29—150—46.

Martha R. Chamberline to Stella M. Davis 100 square feet in lot 25 blk 2 and 25 feet wide off east side lot 24 blk 2 all in Hurlburt's ad to Crookston.

A. A. Ledeboer to Geo. H. Morrison und½ of lots 3 and 4 and s½ nw¼ Sec 2—151—42 and ne¼ Sec 33—150—44.

Forkey & Blonche to Mary Forkey se¼ Sec—19—151—49.

That the degree of malignity of scarlet fever depends almost entirely on careful or careless nursing is clearly shown by Dr. J. M. Keating in the last Babyhood. The editors of Babyhood could have found few better authorities to deal with this subject than Dr. Keating, and his article cannot fail to impress thousands of mothers with the importance of preparing themselves, at leisure, with the information necessary for the ordeal which such a scourge may, at any time compel them to undergo. A more cheerful subject, in the same number, is "Musical Education: When and how to begin it," by Henry T. Finck, which relates not so much to a technical education as to the desirability of surrounding children with a musical atmosphere from the earliest, and encourageing them to pursue music in pretty much their own way, for a few years. Statistics are given proving that, other things being equal, children who are allowed to indulge their natural disposition to sing, have stronger lungs and better general health than those who are not. Marion Harland writes on "Baby's Little Sister"—an earnest and touching plea for the feelings of the one who is to often crowded to one side to make room for number two. Among the topics dealt with by subscribers this month are "Sleeping in the dark," "Swollen Tonsils," "Amber Beads and Croup," "Stocking Supporters," "Flannel and Zephyr," "The Daily Bath," "An Infant Vandal," "A word for the Timid Baby," "Sugar as a Soporific," etc. $1.50 a year. Box [illegible], New York.

The American Agriculturist for February, 1886, comes to us with an announcement, that a brilliant galaxy of writers, not strictly agricultural, are to contribute to its columns during the year. Among the number are Donald G. Mitchell (Ike Marvel), R. H. Stoddard, the poet writer, James Parton, the biographer of Jackson and Jefferson, Jullian Hawthorne, George Parsons Lathrop, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Rev. Dr. Buckley, to be followed by other eminent writers. These writers are to contribute a series of papers upon the Farmer, President of the United States and it is stated as an interesting fact, that nearly every one of our Presidents have followed agricultural pursuits at one time and another in their lives. Those papers on the Farmer Presidents are to be accompanied with engravings, twelve by eighteen inches in size, illustrating the farm surroundings and associations of our Presidents. The first paper will be by James Parton. The February number likewise announces that Mr. A. B. Allen, who founded the paper nearly fifty years ago, and was its editor for nearly twenty years, is now to contribute a series of articles to its columns. The February issue contains over one hundred original articles, and seventy-four full page and smaller engravings. Price $1.50 per year; single copies, 15 cents. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

A Proposed Discussion Upon Economics.

Science intends, during the next few weeks, to present its readers with discussions of the urgent questions of the day by some of our leading writers and students of social science and political economy.

One of the principal objects in this discussion is to compare the attitudes of the two great schools of economic writers towards the practical questions of the day, the labor question, the relation of ethics to the principles which rule in the conduct of business, etc.

The Bird Music of South America.

In an interesting paper on South American Bird Music, contributed to the English scientific journal Nature, a correspondent says: "There is a charm in the infinite variety of bird language heard in a sub-tropical forest, where birds are most abundant, exceeding that of many monotonously melodious voices; the listener would not willingly lose any of the many indescribable sounds emitted by the smaller species or the screams and human-like calls, or solemn, deep booming or drumming of the larger kinds, or even the piercing shrieks, which may be heard miles away.

"The sub-tropical forest is more like an orchestra in which a countless number of varied instruments take part, in which there are many noisy discords, while the tender, spiritual tones, heard at intervals, seem by contrast, infinitely sweet and precious."

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,690,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years, we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp, patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity, yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them.

[40-tf]

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lamberson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County, also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address O. P. Cahoon, Crookston, Minn. [illegible]

Mr. Chas. Greenhaigh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhaigh, Croookston, Minn. [57 tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I wil sell at very low figures if taken soon For terms and full particulars call on or address

J. O. MILNE,

[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:

HOME, of New York.
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.

OFFICE

on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams.

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN

CROOKSTON AND RED LAKE FALLS.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock

A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees; Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 19th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn. on March 1st, 1886, viz: TOSTEN T. LIEKREN, D. S., No. 7,804, for the sw¼ S. 25, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gullak Christenson, Ole A. Gustuno, Sven A. Rue and G. E. Saxom, all of Rindal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-44] WILLIAM SMITH, Reister.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 18th 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: JENS O. RUD, D. S., No. 7,521, for the se¼ S. 26, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to porve his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Drappo, Helge S. Viken, P. J. Skandson and Ole S. Viken, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-44] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

To Whom It may Concern.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Robert is a habitual drundard, and you are forbidden from selling, giving or furnishing, directly or indirectly, or causing to be furnished to the said Frank Robert any kind of intoxicating liquor, for the period of one year from the date hereof. This notice is given pursuant to provisions of Chapter 16, Section 10, of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota, and if said Section 10 is violated you will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Dated January 18, 1886.

FRANK ROBERT, Jr.
One of the Children of said Frank Robert.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

Reserved for

Houston & Ross

THE

City Grocers

EIKEN-BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,

Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle [illegible] fully. [illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., FEBRUARY 4.

Special excursion tickets will be sold at Crookston to St. Paul on account of the Ice Palace, and winter carnival. Sale to commence Jan. 30th, closing Feb. 13, 1886. Limit of tickets six days. Rate $11.70 for the round trip.

ANDOVER, Jan. 25, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL: In your issue of January 14th appears an article which led me to suppose that THE JOURNAL was very anxious to have the City Council meet and establish a law concerning the weighing and measuring of both hay and wood brought in by the poor farmers of Polk County. I don't understand why such a law shall exist, unless it means that the city bloods shall be protected from being cheated by the farmers. The farmers have been robbed of thousands of dollars by the Millers' Association and we have been forced to sell our wheat at their figures. THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL has always taken the farmers' part; it has always spoken out boldly, and with no uncertain sound, against the great wheat monopoly, and the dangerous power it held over the farmers of the Valley. But it looks to us now as though there was another monopoly to look after, although, as yet, a very small one; but let it work awhile and we will soon find out that it will grow, and become as bad, if not worse, than the Millers' Association. Why couldn't THE JOURNAL have urged the City Council to meet and pass an ordinance in favor of the farmers? No such thing appears, and I never expect it. The poor farmers will have to stand their own chances, as they always have. They will have to come to Crookston and pay 25 cents to have a load of hay weighed, and 10 cents to have a cord of wood measured, whether they sell the same article or not. But it is only 35 cents; it is nothing to speak of, of course, but I can assure THE JOURNAL that if the farmers of Polk County had every 35 cents in their pocket that they have to pay out unnecessarily and just as unlawfully as the weighing of their hay and measuring of their wood, THE JOURNAL would get its subscription paid more regular, (at least I believe so). Why not have a man to look after the interests of the farmers? Have a man to attend to their business when they buy machinery and get swindled by the agents! when they buy their goods at the stores and have to pay from ten to fifteen per cent. more at one store than at another, if only for a pound of tobacco. Why, they have to pay fully as much for a poor article as for a good one. Have a man to look after them when they are hauling their wheat to the elevators and the weighers steal from two to four bushels on every load they bring in, and perhaps the time is not far distant when the gentle city of Crookston will have one of their great measuring men to get, on top of the four bushels taken from the farmers at the elevators, his 50 cents for his certificate, duly signed. Of course, Crookston will have a competent market-man; I don't doubt that in the least; but why should the farmers always bear all the burden? Why could not the man that wanted to buy the wood pay the competent market-man the ten cents, if he wanted the wood, or if he wanted this competent market-man to measure it? That, I suppose, would be too much to ask from the great city bloods of Crookston. They always look down upon the poor farmer as a kind of working stalk—good enough if they can afford to give 'em a chance to make 100 per cent. of every dollar the poor farmer can earn by working hard all the year round; if not, then the farmer is looked upon with a very sour look from almost every business man in town. The late law made by the City Council in regard to the weighing of hay and measuring of wood reminds me of what a prominent business man said to me the other day. He said: "There is not an honest farmer in Polk County!" and, I guess his word must have been taken into consideration by the City Council of the city of Crookston when they sat down to establish said law.

FARMER.

Our friend, the farmer, evidently labors under a bit of a mistake, and without stopping to consider the merits of the case, goes off half-cocked, as the ordinance, which we append, plainly shows. We will state for his benefit, as well as for all who may be laboring under the same misapprehension, that the ordinance was made as much for the interest of the seller as for the buyer, and we are positive that when it is fully understood it will be alike appreciated by both. Under the old method, (or lack of it) if a farmer wished to weigh a load of hay or straw he was subject to the arbitrary charge for weighing that the owner of a set of scales was a mind to charge, though custom had established the price at 25 cents per load, though more has been paid in some cases, and the farmer was obliged to pay whatever the owner of the scales was a mind to charge. In the matter of wood a great deal of dissatisfaction has existed between the buyer and seller, when the wood was sold by the load, and such was bound to be the case in the absence of an arbitrator in disputed cases. Another source of annoyance was the scattering of hay wherever teams were fed, and our citizens preferred to have one place designated as a market place, which saves this litter being left anywhere and everywhere in the streets of the city. So the following ordinance was passed:

ORDINANCE.

The City Council of the City of Crookston do ordain as follows:

SECTION I. That that part of Main street in the city of Crookston, situated between Robert street and Red Lake river shall be a public market place for selling hay, straw and wood in said city.

SEC. II. That a suitable person shall be appointed City Inspector and his duties shall be to inspect, weigh and measure all wood, hay or straw that may be sold in said market.

SEC. III. That said City Inspector is hereby authorized to collect from each owner of a load of wood, hay or straw measured, weighed or inspected by him, a sum NOT GREATER THAN TEN CENTS FOR EACH LOAD OF WOOD, HAY OR STRAW, so weighed, measured or inspected.

SEC. IV. That any person selling any hay, straw or wood in said market without having the same weighed or measured as aforesaid shall be punished by fine not greater than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for a term not greater than thirty days.

Passed by City Council Jan. 13, 1885.

LOUIS FONTAINE, President.

Approved this 14th day of January, 1886.

R. J. MONTAGUE, Mayor.

It might have been made more satisfactory to farmers if a penalty of fifty dollars had been inserted for violation of his duties, for overcharges and false weights on the part of the City Inspector; although Mr. Carey, the present Inspector, offers $50 to any man who will prove an overcharge against him, and challenges him to produce it. We cannot see wherein any one is injured by this ordinance, for the seller should add the fees to the selling prices and the buyer had rather pay it and be sure of his weights and measures; Furthermore the ordinance only applys to articles SOLD IN OPEN MARKET. If the parties prefer to do so they can contract their supplies and such deals are not subject to city inspection only at the option of the parties directly interested. There is no compulsion in such cases. We think if farmer had carefully considered this matter and taken pains to have found out the facts in the case, he hardly would have written just as he did, for we personally know him to be a man of candid mind, eminently fair and upright in all of his dealings.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 18th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar (widower) mortgagor, to John Martin Lumber Company, a corporation then and at all times since duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 27th day of August A. D. 1884, and was recorded on the 1st day of September A. D. 1884, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, in the State of Minnesota, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 508. No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And said mortgagor failed to pay the taxes, lawfully assessed, on a portion of said mortgaged property for the year 1883, and said John Martin Lumber Company, mortgagee paid said taxes and all penalties and charges thereon amounting in all to the sum of eighty-three and 57-100 dollars, and there is claimed to be due and is due at the date thereof upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured the sum of one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight and 15-100 ($1,958.15-100) dollars, which includes one thousand five hundred and fifty-five and 53-100 dollars ($1555.53-100) mortgage debt and three hundred and nineteen and 05-100 dollars ($319.05-100) interest and eighty-three and 57-100 dollars ($83.57-100) taxes.

The premises set forth and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota and are described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twenty (20,) in block numbered sixteen (16) in the original township, (now city) of Crookston and also lots four (4,) and eight (8,) in block thirty-three (33,) in the said original townsite of Crookston, also lot one (1,) in block two (2,) in Clements' first addition to the city of Crookston, according to the recorded plats of said lots, blocks and additions now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota. Also the west half of the northwest quarter and lots two (2,) and three (3,) in Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-one (31,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) according to the Government survey.

Said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of the payment of the principal or interest in said mortgage specified, or any part thereof when due, said mortgage also contains a stipulation on the part of the mortgagor to pay the sum of fifty dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage and said power of sale has become operative: Now therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with fifty dollars stipulated by said mortgage to be paid as attorney's fees, and including also such costs as are allowed by law.

Dated January 17th, A. D. 1886.

JOHN MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY, Mortgagee.

MILLER, YOUNG & MILLER, Attorneys for Mortgagee. [40-46]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thorval Brawon, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1883, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 182 to 184, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25) and the amount of sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents ($64.34) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage, and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section nine, (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Flavien St. Mars and Selina St. Mars, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 299 to 301, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents ($886.60,) and the amount of ninety-seven dollars and sixty-one cents ($97.61) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-one (31.) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John H. Pelham and Lois O. Pelham, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 11th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of September A. D. 1883, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 255 to 258 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents ($486.45) and the amount of twenty-three dollars and forty-three cents ($23.43) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the second day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Odile Meilleur, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 301 to 303 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25,) and the amount of thirty-one dollars and eighty-four cents ($31.84) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said County or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty five dollars ($25,) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot one (1,) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) all of Section four (4,) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and sixty acres (160.)

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Theophile Mallette, Plaintiff.

vs.

Helege Beausoliel, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Theophile Mallette and against Helege Beausoliel, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-three (43) west. And that I shall, on Saturday the 13th day of March A. D. 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Helege Beausoliel in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-three cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the ninth day of January 1885, at the rate of — per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., January 21, 1886.

JOHN N. IVES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY, Sheriff of Polk County.

[40-45]

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law.

Chattel Mortgage, Loans Negotiated.

I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jon A. Schagerstrom, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 23d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1883, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 254 to 256 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-five cents ($519.45) and the amount of nineteen dollars and four cents ($19.04,) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section fourteen (14) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Gullik G. Lohener, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the first day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-nine cents ($364.49,) and the amount of sixty-one dollars and sixty-three cents ($61.63) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼,) Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 14th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the debt secured thereby; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Names of Mortgagors.—John W. Strauser and Florence Strauser, his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—D. M. Osborne & Co., a corporation of the State of New York.

Date of Mortgage.—August 21st A. D. 1885.

Date and place of record.—August 24th A. D. 1885, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, in book "T" of mortgages, on page 62.

Description of mortgaged premises. Lot number six (6) in block number three (3) in L. Fletcher's addition to the city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota.

Amount due, and claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, six hundred and one and 80-100 dollars ($601.80-100.)

Time of sale.—February 27th A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale.—The front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

The property above described is subject to two prior mortgages as follows: One to Franklin Edgerton for $325.00, recorded in book "U" of mortgages, on page 198, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County; and one to August Koeppe, for $81.00, recorded in book "N" of mortgages, on page 622, in the office of said Register of Deeds.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and the same will be sold, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale including $25.00 attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1886.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO. Mortgagee.

BROWN & CHARBONNEAU, Agents for Mortgagee. [38-44]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Fred R. Stevens and Mary Stevens, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page 292 to 294, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-five cents and the amount of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four, (24) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, [40-45] Attorney of Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - - Crookston, Minn.

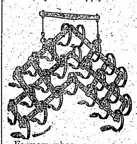
MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery



We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand n large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS. CROOKSTON, MINN.

TERRY & COLLINS.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis
—AND—
Manitoba
RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the ony line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 25 p m
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 53 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 38 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 25 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 46 "	Euclid	4 49
11 07 "	Angus	4 29
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 24 "	Donaldson	3 01 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 50 a m	Crookston.	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 57 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 11
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 30
12 23 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 25 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 29 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 13 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 31 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 45 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 a. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:01 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON MAIN STREET, - - - CRNOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON

I am also ready to answer allcalls by ay or night, for the practice of my drofession. Call, or leave orders at my prug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS. Prop's.
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times a reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Mi
Office Over [illegible]

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.
DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.
TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.
VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 11, 1886. NO. 42

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ Inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 00	$6 00
1 Inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 Inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 Inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 00	20 00
4 Inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	12 00	25 00
[illegible] Inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	5 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The brewers claim that their industry—the manufacture of beer—contributes largely to the general public prosperity. The Milwaukee Sentinal takes occasion to show how the manufacture of beer has benefitted that city, which is famous for the number of its breweries and beer saloons. It says: "At least six new school buildings are immediately necessary, but because there are so many saloons the tax payers must support police, courts and jails, and charitable institutions with their money. There are hundreds of children of school age in the city who are denied school privileges because we cannot afford to put up more school buildings." Referring to the 3,000 saloons, it says: "They render it necessary to sustain a large police force to preserve order in this city. They compel the city and the county to support courts and the machinery of the law to take care of offenders, whose offence grows out of liquor. They make us support a house of correction for the seclusion of drunkards and criminals, who have developed by the saloons at an enormous cost. They lay upon the city and county the burden of supporting almshouses for the care of persons reduced to pauperism by drunkenness; hospitals for the medical treatment of chronic invalids whose disease can be traced to whiskey; insane asylums, toward the filling of which intemperance contributes a large share. The tax payers bear the greater share of these burdens rendered necessary by these saloons." Obviously the saloons are anything but a blessing to Milwaukee. They are inimical to the public welfare everywhere.

"Q" writes the following from Washington Territory to the Tribune of this city, Minneapolis.

"The temperance boom has struck the territory. The Legislature has succumbed to the vigorous onslaught made to the friends of the cause, and have passed a bill—which is now a law—providing for the teaching of temperance physiology in the high schools. Surely a novel and effective way of starting out to conquer the arch enemy of mankind—whisky. The temperance people were not content, however. They are strong workers, and their plans were matured through the agency chiefly of the W. C. T. U. And when woman sets out to do anything she hardly ever fails. They succeeded in bringing out Miss Narcissa White, of Pennsylvania, an eloquent speaker and an earnest worker. With this leader they again attacked the legislature, and so far have succeeded in getting a local option law through the house, with a possibility of its passing the council and becoming a law. If this is accomplished they will fight for prohibition, and petitions for prohibition amendments are being introduced now in the Legislature. Miss White meanwhile being engaged in rallying to the support of the cause the people of the various towns. She delivered an address in this city at the Alpha Opera House last evening, and was listened to with close attention by a large audience. The style of delivery is pleasing, her argument clean cut and forcible, and her speech devoid of those myriads of figures and statistical complications, which are so tiresome a feature of most temperance addresses. She will have success because she combines with eloquence a charming presence and pleasant manner."

Senator Sutton is harrowing his soul and the souls of the the thousands of Tribune readers, by his wild wail over the failure of prohibition in Kansas and Iowa. A close investigation of his own figures ought to assuage his woe. For example: his heart is most deeply wrung by the condition of things in Lawrence Kansas. He visits the drug store there on a Saturday, and finds that there were 153 sales of liquor that day, aggregating 101¼ pints. Lawrence contains 12,000 inhabitants and the county in which it is situated contains 25,000 people, over 75 percent of whom do their trading in Lawrence. All probably buy their liquor for all purposes there. But give him the benefit of the doubt and base our calculations on three-fourths of the population, 1800. Divide that one day's sale among them and remember the day was Saturday, the busiest day of the week, and you have 5½ pints for each 1,000 people. Stay your tears, dear friend, over the failure of prohibition, till you find a high lisence city showing a better record.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican heretofore a champion of high lisense, "judiciously applied," has now become an earnest advocate of no-lisense, converted by the stern logic of events. In a recent editorial it appeals to the churches to use all their power on the side of temperance, and lays the burden of personal responsibility on their members.

The Republican is one of the strongest, best edited papers in Massachusetts and this change of base is significant.

Clinton B. Fisk writes as follows: "The half has not been told us concerning our Calendar, its matchless beauty as a work of art, is simply perfect. The Union Signal should again describe the department of art so admirably presented for our every morning's inspection. I wish the Calendar had a space in every house in America." General Fisk proves his faith by his works, as he encloses five dollars for additional copies to send his friends.

Mrs. Carson, whose fine artistic taste originated the design of the temperance calendar, has for fifteen years held a most responsible position in the University of Wisconsin. She is said to be the most prominent authority on matters of art criticism in the state, with possibly one exception, and she has considerable reputation in original designing.

The Flour Business in Duluth.

Special to the Globe.

Duluth, Jan. 31.—The flour business here is rapidly assuming great importance and the prospect that Duluth will become a great flour-distributing centre is growing brighter every day, and the day is not far distant, apparently, when the flour business will be of as much importance to Duluth as the wheat business is now. There is at present in the hands of local dealers here about 10,000 barrels of flour, besides about 60,000 barrels in the St. Paul & Duluth warehouses awaiting shipment in the spring. The banks here have promised to advance all the money they want on flour the same as they do on wheat paper and now, providing the grades are well established here. Mr. W. H. Gilbert, owner of a flour mill at Warren, Minn., is in town to-day and will probably remain here for some time to try and perfect arrangements to organize

A BARREL COMPANY

to be run in connection with the flour storage company that has already been started here. The purpose is to enable country millers to send all of their flour direct to Duluth as soon as it is manufactured, to be stored here, and the flour repacked from sacks into barrels, and to have all orders for flour sent to Duluth and filled here, it saving at least ten days in time, which in itself is a great item. Several of the most prominent members of the produce exchange here are actively co-operating with Mr. Gilbert, and it is probable that the barrel company will soon be organized. It is claimed that by getting the country flour well introduced in the East and its standard brought up to the best Minneapolis flour, an immense flour business can be made here and leave a handsome margin for the dealers, as there are about two hundred country flour mills directly tributary to Duluth.

Challenge.

Grand Forks Plaindealer.

W. P. Stephens received a telegram yesterday from the backer of McCollough of Winnipeg, offering to skate Judd Carruth a five mile race for $500 a side. McCollough is the man that won one race when Carruth was in a bad condition, owing to sickness, and another one by claiming a foul when there was none. Mr. Stephens says that he will be only too glad to make a match with them, on condition that the men start from opposite corners, as he don't propose to lose another race on a fake claim of foul. An acceptance has been wired on the above condition and if McCollough's backer has any money to lose on a fair race, he will be given a chance to get rid of it. Carruth however, is under engagement to skate against Bromley and other fast skaters of Minneapolis in a few days, and will go there before skating the race in Winnipeg, if takes place. Jud is now out west of Winnipeg visiting his brother. He is in first class condition and if he ever achieves fame as a speed skater the coming race at Minneapolis will afford him an opportunity. One thing certain he can hurry the best of them.

THE LAKESIDE STOCK FARM.

American Agriculturist

About three miles from Syracuse, on the western shore of the lake from which Onondaga County takes its name, lies the thousand-acre farm, known as "Lakeside"—the property of those well-known stock-breeders and importers, Messrs. Smiths, Powell and Lamb. They devote themselves to the rearing of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Hambletonian trotters, and Clydesdale draft-horses. Their Friesian herd has achieved enviable reputation, inasmuch as they have imported and bred with discrimination and success. To persons familiar with the results of common herds, the records of these cows are a matter of no little interest. Every mess of milk is weighed as soon as drawn, year in and year out, and so the proprietors speak from figures. The herd consists mainly of four famous families—the Aaggies, the Netherland family, the Clotildes and the Aegis family—and besides these, others valued rather for their individual merit than for that of their kindred.

Great milkers respond quickly to special rations given with the view to promote excessive milk secretion for a short time. This offers a temptation to breeders to force great yields, for a week or a month, upon which great boasts may be made. This plan is condemned by the proprietors of the Lakeside herd, who not only subject their fine cows to no such strain, but make full year tests—or rather, have their cows constantly tested, so that they report not only the yield for single days, weeks and months, but for the year they are two years old, three years old, etc. The herd contains three cows, the year's records of which average 20,051 pounds and 7 ounces, of over ten tons of milk each. There are ten cows which yield yearly an average of 18,116 pounds and 7¼ ounces, and twenty-six (which number includes nine four-year-olds, three, three-year-olds, and two two-year-olds,) which averaged 16,016 pounds and 1 ounce. These surprising averages of milk production do not indicate their only merit, for as butter producers they are equally remarkable. Thus five cows averaged 20 pounds and 7 ounces of butter a week each; nine cows averaged 19 pounds and ¼ ounce; sixteen cows averaged 17 pounds and 6 ounces; and seven three-year-old heifers averaged 14 pounds and 5¼ ounces.

The noted cow, "Lady Fay," is a typical representation of the breed and of the herd, she has a record of 97 pounds and 5 ounces of milk in one dey, and of 20,412 pounds and 12 ounces of milk in one year. She is a cow of large size, decided beauty, high finish in every detail, and perfection of points.

A Bonanza to Every Farmer.

We offer a premium which will prove a bonanza to every farmer who accepts our offer. Farm, Stock and Home is a Minnesota institution, adapted to our soil and climate, edited by a life long Minnesota farmer and a paper that is invaluable to every progressive farmer. We have made such arrangments as will enable us to give every subscriber of THE JOURNAL a copy of this valuable agricultural paper

FREE FOR ONE YEAR.

This offer must be accepted before January 1st 1886. If you wish to secure lots of reading matter for the coming year subscribe for THE JOURNAL and Farm, Stock and Home at just the price of THE JOURNAL.

For the Ladies.

We have made arrangments with the publishers of the Housekeeper, by which we are able to offer that paper as a premium with THE JOURNAL. The Housekeeper, as its name implies is devoted wholly to the interests of the ladies and is highly appreciated where known. We have arranged to have a copy placed in the hands of all our lady readers and if you like it we can supply you with a copy for 1886. In cases where the premium offer has already been accepted we will add the Housekeeper for a trifle. If any of our lady friends fail to get a copy soon and wish to see it a card addressed to this office will secure a sample copy. The Housekeeper is a monthly paper and is highly prized wherever known.

FARMERS FAVORED AT LAST.

There is certainly no section of the United States where farmers need reading matter, especially suited to the conditions and climate in which they live, than do our Northwestern agriculturists, stock-breeders, fruit-growers, poultry-men, dairymen, etc., etc. A journal devoted exclusively to these branches of husbandry, and one that would champion the farmers' cause as against monopolies, has long been desired by our farmers, but owing to the low price of farm products for several years past, no man or body of men could be found who dared to risk money in the establishment of a paper dependent alone upon the farmer class for its support; yet at the close of last season, and at a time, too, when wheat was lower than ever before, there came into our midst a man of energy, pluck and determination to serve the Northwestern farmer, believing them to be deserving of a high class, strong, vigorous and aggressive paper. After a thorough looking over of the situation and the conditions then existing, the intervals of its issue and price of its subscription was carefully considered and wisely decided. This paper is Farm, Stock and Home, published at Minneapolis, Minn., and issued the 1st and 15th of each month, giving twenty-four papers a year for only 50 cents. Thus are our farmers favored with the best paper for their needs published. With the liberality which has characterized the management of this invaluable paper to our farmers, we are enabled to send it for one year in connection with the JOURNAL only $1 50.

OUR BIG OFFER.

As an inducement for settlement of al over-due subscriptions we have made arrangements with Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis which enables us to give that paper free to all our subscribers. At our own expense we have placed a sample copy of that excellent paper in the hands of all of our subscribers and others and we ask them to look it over and if they like it to call and subscribe. We will also accept payment on all back subscriptions at the regular advance rates. We have moreover prepared a list of some of the best papers with which we will club, thus giving our patrons an opportunity to obtain a great deal of reading matter for a little money. You will do well to call at the office of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL and see what we can do for you.

Northern Grown Garden Seeds.

The Publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., give $1.00 of garden and flower seeds of the subscriber's own selection to every one who subscribes for one year before February 15th, 1886. Send to address given above for copy of the January number, which gives full particulars. Northern grown seeds produce earlier and more vigorous plants, and once tried no others will be used.

The First Lady Gets it.

The publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., offer to send it one year free, to the first lady who applies from any postoffice in the United States where there is now no subscriber. Any lady can ascertain whether there are any subscribers to The Housekeeper by asking the postmaster, and if there are none write to the publishers, claiming the prize, sending the addresses of two or three ladies who are good housekeeyers. The subscription price of The Housekeeper is $1.00 per year; and it is cheap at that price. Specimen copies FREE.

Choice Southern Dishes.

Southern people used to be famous for hospitality and excellent cookery. Miss Adelaide Preston has just began a series of articles in The Housekeeper which are to embody all the choice recipes treasured for several generations of an old Virginia family. Any lady who would like to see the number containing the first of these series will recieve one free by sending a postal card to Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

How Six Girls Made Money.

Marion Edmonds Roe, who wrote the popular articles under the above title, which appeared in The Housekeeper of 1884, begins a new series in the January number, under title of "How a Happy Home was Made and Kept." The Housekeeper has come rapidly to the front, and is now approaching 100,000 circulation. It is deservedly popular, its columns being filled with sound common sense and practical wisdom. Send for January number, which is mailed free to any address by Buckeye Pub. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

1886. NEW YORK STORE. 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL,

TERMS CASH.——ONE PRICE.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK, IS THE PLACE WHERE

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES.

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

KOCH & SON'S

Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE for Spring and Summer [illegible], to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT SREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING —— NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

BROADWAY.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 5,575

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., FEBRUARY 11

John Sullivan returned from the lumber woods last week.

Wheat took a tumble last week of three cents, going as low as 66 cents.

Services will be held in the Congregational Church on Sabbath next, day and evening.

By card elsewhere it will be seen that Dune Terry is prepared to attend to all calls in his line as auctioneer. Give him a trial.

Houston & Ross have commenced to receive their new goods, and are opening out in grand shape. Drop in and see the boys.

Wm. Box reports the number of births in the city, for the past year to be 120—60 male and 60 female. There have been 19 deaths.

August Wentzel was among the victims of the bouncing club. He says he went higher than he ever expected to get from Crookston.

Max Ericsson is preparing his hall to accommodate dancing parties. He is re-fitting and re-furnishing it in good style for the purpose.

You ought to have seen Tom Kelley skip the tra-la-lee. The bouncers got onto him and the way his long legs flew was a caution to the bouncers. He got away.

His Honor, Mayor Montague was in great demand at the depot, while the bouncing club was in session, but a great press of business in the office prevented his attendance.

Notice Fontaine & Anglim's new announcement in this issue. This old and reliable firm are now ready to greet their patrons with a large and complete stock, which is being added to daily.

As will be seen in the announcement elsewhere, E. O. Flanders intends to dispose of a portion of his stock and machinery at auction. This will afford a rare opportunity to secure teams and machinery at your own terms on time.

J. B. Berthiaume has gone to Duluth to look the ground over, and if he is pleased with the prospects, may put in a branch establishment there. At no time have the Berthiaume Bro's contemplated moving their main office there.

The sons of veterans intend to organize a drum corps at an early day. This is as it should be, as it will afford martial music for the G. A. R. when they turn out, something they have lacked heretofore. Let the good work go on and let the corps be organized at an early day.

Hutchinson's 40 days are up and more, and yet our great and good governor Hubbard, don't say whether he is going to break his neck or send him to Stillwater for life. Sheriff Zwickey, for sometime has daily expected the arrival of the death warrant, but at date of present writing, it don't show up, and Zwick may lose that job. Its a job that he don't hanker after, but will do unflinchingly if need be.

Terry & Collin's have gotten out some large posters, announcing a big auction sale, at their stables next Saturday, when they will sell work horses, milch cows, machinery, wagons, harnesses and a thousand and one articles too numerous to mention. Everything goes to the highest bidder, who can secure time until Nov. 1st, on the purchase, if he desires it. Don't fail to be there promptly at one o'clock.

Prof. Thompson has been offered an opportunity to go south in the employ of an immigration society for several months. He has not decided whether he will accept. The Prof. would be an apostle of light illuminating the darkness that reigns in the south land, as he preached the shining of the day-star of the Northwest, and we doubt not that his persuasive eloquence would make many converts and bring many an honest son of toil among us, with a little capital to invest in Red River dirt.

The W. C. T. U. and friends of a reading room have decided to rent the Baptist chapel for the present for that purpose having found, after much inquiry, the room, location and price of rent more desirable than any other accessible in the city. They will give an oyster supper and public entertainment at the room Monday evening, Feb. 15th. Supper beginning at 6 o'clock, and they ask our citizens to encourage by their presence and aid. The ladies will be at the room every afternoon of this week to receive donations of reading matter, pictures, or decorations of any kind that will help to beautify the room, and make it homelike and attractive.

Mr. Wm. Moffat a conductor on the Deleware & Hudson R. R., came up from his residence at Oneonta, N. Y., to see the big ice house at St. Paul, and took a notion to extend his trip into the Red River Valley to see his wife's sister, Mrs. V. D. Carruth and the family. Of course V. D. had to bring him around to give us a chance to apply the repertorial tweezers and we found out that he is so well pleased with the country that he thinks seriously of investing some spare change, and it is within the range of human possibilities that he may decide to locate permanently. He is well pleased with what he has seen of the climate and country and should he decide to remain, would be a valuable acquisition to our [illegible]

Very warm weather on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Cottage to rent, on Houston Avenue. Apply to Geo. G. Macdonell.

And now it is Sam Rosenthal who is setting up the cigars on account of the boy—"Tis not for dad's amusement but just to please the boy"s.

Our new spring goods are arriving daily and are much cheaper than ever before. Call early.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

The boys don't seem to like the bouncing business and they kept clear of the depot while the Winnipeg club were there. The club could have had the city for the asking.

Peter Cornelius has 15 or 20 good cows, from which he will make choice butter on the deep setting plan. Pete is bound to keep up with the times, in everything he undertakes.

We have received a sample copy of Woodman's Lawyers Dairy for 1886, notice of which appears elsewhere. No lawyer should be without it, as it is an invaluable work. Call at our office and see our sample.

Ed. George conducted the case for the defuncted dog, before Esq., Palmer last Wednesday and Thursday, and his pleadings were powerful enough to draw tears from a mule—drew a $5 verdict with costs, from the Jury anyhow.

The Winnipeg snow shoe clubs returned on Monday morning. They halted at the depot long enough to get a lunch and bounce a few of our citizens among whom was chief-of-police, John Dowling. The boys evidently had a good time in St. Paul and had not fully recovered yet.

There will be two eclipse, this year one about March 1st when Fontaine & Anglim will receive direct from the manufacturers and importers such a stock of new and nobby dress goods, furnishing, ladies embroidery and novelties that it will knock out anything ever brought to the northwest.

A short time since a thoroughbred Polled Angus steer was slaughtered in Grand Forks and the papers over there claimed that it was the first thoroughbred animal ever killed north of the N. P. railroad. Mr. K. D. Chase says such is not the case, however, as a few years ago he killed a thoroughbred, registered Shorthorn in this city.

The Ada Journal last week contained a big Indian outbreak yarn to the effect that the village of Ada was in iminent danger of being scalped immediately if not sooner. Lightborn & Foote, of the Index recently donned the war paint and with wild war whoops took the warpath, and Fred evidently thinks the whole Chippewa nation is after his gory scalp-lock.

Gen. Winifield Scott Hancock died at Governor's Island, N. Y., at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday. His death was caused by a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck, which had confined him to his bed for several days. No serious alarm was felt, however, until shortly before he died. He was born in Montgomery County, Pa., Feb. 14th 1824, thus being nearly 62 years old.

Mr. J. O. Milne, went down to Terry & Colin's barn last Saturday, to look over the new importation of dairy cows and when he went home, he took with him a fine grade Ayshire cow and a grade short horn calf. The boys do say that they have brought up the most choice lot this time they ever brought and so it would seem by appearances. Look out for the big auction sale, next Saturday. Sale absolute. Terms easy. Liberal discount for cash.

The city of Crookston contains 5000 inhabitants. This growth has been made since the spring of 1878, almost wholly. From the time the first settler appeared in 1872, until the spring of 78 only about 150 people composed the village, but in the fall of 77 people began to flock into the country, and the effect of the immigration began to be apparent in the following spring, when the buildings began to go up, as if by magic, as fast as the trees could be cut down and got out of the way. We now have a city government, with mayor, council, police and all that sort o' thing. We have a magnificent water power, which drives two large flouring mills, the electric lights, the city water works and has a reserve power for other purposes. The system of water mains will be extended several miles at an early day. Among the business buildings are the two large brick National banks, the new three story Fournet block, the Commercial Hotel, Fortier's block, Fontaine & Anglim's block, Dobson's blocks, the large central school building and many others. The coming of the Crookston & Duluth road, and the Crookston & Southwestern, will more than double our 5000 population in a very short time. Compared with all eastern villages and cities our growth has been remarkable in the short time in which it has been done, and indicates what is our future. We should not omit our manufacturing interests in this hasty enumeration, prominent among which is our lumber mill, capable of sawing 150,000 feet of pine daily, and the planing mill, sash, blind, and door factory. With the opening of the Red Lake Reservation our unlimited supply of pine will be tributary to this point that only needs capital enough to handle and that capital will be forthcoming [illegible]

Our spring stock of carpets, mattings, etc., are on the way. They are very pretty and cheap.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Charlie Rapp was down from St. Hilaire on Saturday last with 100 dozen eggs that it took him about a little less than no time to dispose of at 16 cents per dozen.

Ed. Greenhalgh beat Lou Griggs about a half a lap at the rink last Saturday evening. It is claimed that it was owing to an unlucky tumble that Griggs made. Ed. is a pretty good skater just the same.

The big thaw interferred with the ice carnival matters very seriously. Only for it St. Paul would have had the biggest carnival ever seen on the continent. She has the honor of having built the first ice palace in the United States and of having held the first carnival of the kind.

A large progressive euchre party is announced at the residence of Mr. I. U. Jennings for this evening. It is given by Mr. and Mrs. I. U. Jennings and Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Adams and being a double-header will be an immense affair. Next Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Box will entertain a number of their friends and neighbors at cards.

Deputy Register of Deeds, Clark Van Housen does the honors of the office while John Paterson goes below to take in the big ice house, or such portions thereof as he can well assimilate. By the roadside, Clark is engaged in getting up an abstract book of the county which, when completed will be a valuable work. He has been at it ever since October and thinks it will take till spring to complete.

Wm. Moffat says when he left York State the snow was several feet deep on a level and drifts! Oh, my!! We know how that is ourself. Many's the time we have sailed over the top rail of a high board fence, the roof of a barn or the peak of a stump fence, skirmished about in our neighbor's fields, hunting for roads to go somewhere! Snow? Oh, no, not much; i. e. not much for York State. Why we have seen more snow in one little frog pond in "Toad Holler," in good old Steuben, ere now than all the snow that lies between Crookston and Winnipeg would make if was all in a heap. But then, what can we do? If people will persist in living in such countries in this enlightened day and age of the world how's a fellow going to help it? We can only extend our hearty sympathy and invite 'em in out of the wet.

"Be it ever so humble there's no place like home!"—i. e. providing that home is located in the Valley of the Red River of the North, where you can get 160 acres of footstool that will raise from 20 to 35 bushels of the best spring wheat in the world for a song—and get all the time you want to sing it in. What's the matter with making money in stock where you can get it as cheaply as here, can get hay enough to feed simply for the cutting and can sell your butter and beef animals at such figures as our markets afford? Some say our winters are too cold for stock. By that same token our climate is the healthiest in the world and very little stock dies of disease—something which cannot be said of every locality in Uncle Sam's broad domains. Having carried a large dairy herd through two winters and kept a careful account of the expenses we think we ought to know something about the business and we are fully prepared to vouch for the country for stock-raising and we have the living witnesses to the assertion that there is no better country for the business on the footstool. One thing we note that everybody who has tried it is satisfied with it and the country and wherever you find a growler, watch out and see if he hasn't been raising all wheat to the exclusion of everything else. We have summered and wintered with this country since its infancy and we have never seen that man "left" who "farms" as he should. We saw the one crop theory faithfully tried in the Mississippi bottoms, on land rich enough to raise from one-half to one bale of cotton per acre, and that, too, at a time when cotton brought from $75 to $100 per bale in the home market and men lost money raising it. Treated as Nature intended it to be we have the best country out of jail and many a farmer has acquired a pleasant and comfortable home and, is as "independent as a hog on ice." Let all who are disposed to sneeze read our county financial statement—a little article of 14 columns of solid nonpariel—which THE JOURNAL will present next week and compare it with that of their old county down east and we will bet a big apple that Polk County will not suffer by the comparison.

Last week THE JOURNAL received a card saying "Beware!! THE MYSTIC League has its wan eye onto you!" This was followed by another the next day, remarking that the MYSTIC LEAGUE was still a blinkin' in our direction. You fellows want to go a little slow, or first you know, we shall get our two eyes onto you, and we assure you that we will let daylight through it we do! So, there now, take that and see how you like it.

P. S. We have found out and here's your daylight. It means McKenzie's Mystic League Cigar, which can be had at the Second Street news stand, at a nickel apiece. They are good ones too.

The Thirteen Towns [illegible]

Seventy five teams are now engaged in hauling lumber from the Nelson & Opheim saw mill to Fosston. The average amount of lumber [illegible] here daily is 10,000 fe[illegible]

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard..........66 cents.

No. 1 Northern..........62 "

No. 2 "..........57 "

FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs. $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.35.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.

BRAN—40c per 100 lbs.

SHORTS—50c. per 100 lbs.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$5. and $6. per ton.

BARLEY—50 cents.

OATS—25@30 cents.

ONIONS—$1.20 per bushel.

Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—20 cents. Scarce.

BUTTER—25 cents per lb.

LARD—10 @ 12c per lb.

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.

CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.

HIDES—4 @ 5c per lb.

WOOD—$3.50@$5.00 per cord.

On a High.

THE JOURNAL is very sorry to have it to say about a public official, but the truth compels us to say that Chief of Police, John Dowling, got "elevated" on Monday morning, soon after the arriva of the train from St. Paul. Tom Kelley would have been in the same position if he had not resolutely ran away from temptation. August Wentzel and other prominent citizens were made more prominent in the same way. It is always bad enough at best but in such a public manner, in such a public place, its a terror!

The Carnival in Crookston.

Notwithstanding the fact that Crookston boasts of no big ice house, yet his majesty the ice king, accompanied by his lovely queen and a large retinue of their faithful subjects, deigned to visit us on Saturday last. His majesty visited the office of His Honor the Lord High Mayor, demanded and received the keys of the city and then proceeded to take in the city in right royal style. He captured the band who played their best music on the auspicious occasion. His majesty's troups evidently did their best to render sweet music but if that is the best they can do we don't wonder they like to get out once in awhile. The event was a very pleasant one and highly enjoyed by all.

Mentor Mentionings.

At the Episcopal church, in Mentor, Mr. Frank A. Hayes was married to Miss Florence Berg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Berg, on Thursday Feb. 4th, the Rev. Frederick J. Tassell officiating. The groomsman was Mr. Charles Berg, brother of the bride, bridesmaid, Miss Cora A. Hayes, sister of the groom; all parties reside at Mentor. After the ceremony the friends of the newly married couple drove to the home of the bride's parents where they were handsomely entertained. After which Mr. and Mrs. Hayes went to their new home where they at once commence the duties of houskeeping. There were several very nice and appropriate presents given and it is hoped by all their friends they may have a bright and successful journey through this life which they will deserve to enjoy.

Beltrami Bounces.

Iver J. Ingebrigtson was married to Miss Elizabeth Nesheim, by Rev. A. Oefstedal, at the residence of John Thompson, Beltrami, Friday Feb. 5th. Mr. Ingebrigtson has left A. W. Mott & Co., for a while to spend the honeymoon on his beautiful farm home at Aldal. We wish him much joy and hope that his smiling face will shine on Beltrami once again.

Wylie Waifs.

Poor sleighing these days.

Miss Rose Powers is visiting friends in Crookston.

Miss May Kennedy, of Euclid, was in town Sunday.

Wm. Wylie will give a ball on the evening of February 11th. All are invited.

John Boyle, of Red Lake Falls, took the train Saturday, on the way to the carnival.

Henry Detling was lost a few nights since on his way from the Falls. He now believes in the efficacy of a good loud cry.

Mr. Wylie is mourning the death of a valuable horse. The farmers here fear the disease to be contagious and are taking precautions accordingly.

Ye correspondent, with a party of friends, drove into Crookston a few days ago. The streets appeared lively but not so much wheat moving as at our station.

VOX POPULI.

Ladies,

Here is your best chance! Hack & Gallasch are closing out their stock of Jerseys as follows:

A $1.50 all wool plain Jersey at $1.00

A $1.75 all wool braided Jersey at 1.25

A $2.00 all wool braided and scalloped Jersey at 1.50

A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 1.90

A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 2.00

The Thirteen Towns.

Mr. S. O. Bagley has contracted to drive all of Mr. Walker's logs (40,000,000,000, feet) the coming spring. The Clearwater and Walker Brook dams are now being repaired, new wagons built and everything put in tip top shape preparatory to driving this vast amount of logs.

All winter goods are now sold out at actual cost, at

HACK & GALLASCH'.

What Polk County Needs.

Polk county contains a soil rich in all of the essential elements necessary to plant growth, and only needs the capital necessary to properly work that soil, to be one of the richest countries in the world. We have not made that progress which the wealth of our soil would warrant. For the sole reason that almost every farmer came here without means to properly open and work a farm and he has had to earn it all as he goes along. The fact that we have so many well to-do farmers in our midst as we have to day, speaks volumes in favor of our rich soil and shows what might have been accomplished had every man, upon arrival had the means to secure his needed teams and farming impliments, and to erect his buildings, instead of having to run in debt for all of these things. Capitalists and speculators took advantage of the needs of the country to reap a rich harvest, well-knowing that the country itself was naturally rich, enough to stand the drain. Even under these circumstances, all who invested carefully and judiciously; been economical and good managers have made money, while many who have been reckless, heedless and poor managers have had to suffer. Grain buyers seeing the condition of things, at once took advantage of the necessities of the country, to buy the grain at their own figures. Thus it is that the rumor of "hard times" has obtained. Now, probably not more than one eighth of the land of Polk county is actually under cultivation and Polk county to-day needs money enough to develop the balance of her lands. If farmers east, who are making a bare living on land worth from $30 to $200 per acre, should sell out and invest the proceeds in our rich soil, they could make independent fortunes and elegant homes in a few years. If a sufficient amount of capital, now unemployed in the east, or invested at from 3 to 4 per cent, per annum, could be induced to come here, it could be safely invested at from 7 to 10 per cent and our farmers could well afford to pay that interest and make well out of it. To-day all that Polk county actually needs, is more capital, but she could supply good comfortable homes to ten times her present population, should those parties bring with them money enough to start right, and that is not a very large sum. A man can start in well with $2,000 capital and a capital of $5,000 would give him as comfortable surroundings as he has east on any farm, worth $100 an acre or more. Capital engaged in a FARM here will pay a big return and we don't mean by that—wheat raising as a speciality. That is not farming. All kinds of stock are in good demand and can be raised here as cheaply as anywhere, and far cheaper than in many portions of the country. To the capitalist, who would be satisfied with a reasonable return for his money, Polk county offers great inducements, as well as to the young man of limited means, who wishes to secure a little home cheap. This will not always be the case however as our cheap lands are passing into the hands of men who are making thereon comfortable homes, and it will not be many years before there will be no more cheap lands in the county, even at our present rate of increase. Now is the time to invest your capital and muscle in cheap Polk county farms.

Oh, Ladies!

Look at the astonishing low prices Hack & Gallasch are selling out their Jerseys at.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 5th, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson Ole
Barry Wm P
Cleveland A H
Durand Louis
Eugen Edward A
Feragen Anders
Hauser Mischel
Jandron Jos
Johnson J
" Johannes
Lindor J F
Liabid Fred
Martinson Pet
Man Frans J

Mals Fred
Myklojan Ragell O
Nelson Chris
Nelson & Simson
Nora Mrs Mary
Olson A
" N B
" Aron
Oliver J H
Pitre Francois
Riley Wm
Roder George
Valoen Ane P O
Vallen Lars J

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

Just Received

A New and Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

At the New Store of

Houston & Ross

Corner of Main and Robert Streets.

Call and examine goods and get prices.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.

JOHN KNUPPE.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Peace, Tranquility, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now preparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense, and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to occoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist. Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

751 Broadway, New York.

1878 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Are arriving daily, consisting of

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

WALNUTINE BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

F. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

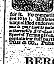
Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—Just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."

A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH



can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Commissioners' Meeting.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minn., at a session of said Board commencing Feb. 2nd, 1886, at 2 p. m.

Board met at 2 p. m. pursuant to adjournment. All members present, except Com. Bradish. The minutes of last session were read, and on motion the same were approved. The following persons were selected as Grand Jurors for the coming year to-wit:

James Miller	of	Hammond
Seth Fetzer	"	"
J. B. Merrill	"	Fisher
T. A. Danlava	"	Village of Fisher
Thomas Erwin	"	"
A. M. Malmberg	"	Fisher
Nels O. Paulsrud	"	Hubbard
Ole O. Esterson	"	Vineland
Richard White	"	Nesbit
Robert Nesbit	"	"
John A. Bryson	"	"
John B. Roome	"	Roome
J. J. Ido	"	"
Ole Knudson	"	"
Joseph Roberton	"	Huntsvile
Z. M. Hunt	"	"
Sam Ormston	"	"
R. Barrett	"	"
D. Bain	"	"
James Nesbit	"	"
John M. Johnson	"	Grand Forks
Fred Dangerfield	"	"
William Fleming	"	Huntsville
John Driscoll	"	Sullivan
Ole O. Thorlson	"	"
James T. Sullivan	"	"
James Navotny	"	"
John Bradley	"	Farley
W. W. Attix	"	Grovepark
A. D. Lee	"	"
D. L. Kelly	"	Badger
H. J. McIntosh	"	King
Freeman West	"	"
A. W. Kassler	"	Woodside
P. O. Mandt	"	Lessor
H. C. Burdick	"	Garfield
A. Gilmour	"	"
Wm. Ayers	"	Crookston
W. H. Stuart	"	"
Arthur Yvernault	"	"
Charles Jefferson	"	"
Ansel Bates	"	"
Wm. Cunningham	"	"
C. R. Borce	"	"
Louis Fontaine	"	"
John Locken	"	"
H. B. Davis	"	Town of "
A. T. Moore	"	" "
A. M. Hixson	"	Lowell
Alex Burnam	"	Andover
Fred Feidt	"	Euclid
Dunc McLenan	"	Angus
Wynkoop Lemmon	"	"
Remi Fortier	"	"
Edward Lanclot Sr.,	"	Gentily
Louis Hurst	"	Louisville
Joseph Stone	"	Terrebonne
P. Boyer	"	Poplar River
Dolphus Potenande	"	Gervais
B. May	"	Poplar Falls
Isaiah Gervais	"	"
Nels J. Highberg	"	Polk Centre
C. M. Kindler	"	"
F. C. Asball	"	St. Hilaire
George Cooke	"	Gervais
A. Stuere	"	Black River
A. K. Diken	"	Humedal
Knut Nelson	"	Garfield
E. E. Abbott	"	Grovepark
C. M. Ohl	"	Reis

The following persons were selected as petit jurors for the current year to-wit:

John Hack	of	Crookston
A. Brailey		"
Chales Huax		
Wm. E. Hartshorn		
H. I. Hanscome		
Wm. Box		
D. F. McDonald		
M. H. Franklin	of	Brislot
J. P. Easton		"
M. M. Davis		"
Walter Latta	"	Fanny
Gomer Evans		Angus
M. G. Leguee		Andover
G. M. Fisk		"
W. D. Bailey	"	Lowell
Wm. Marin		Fairfax
Charles Churchill		Knute
C. Cressman		Woodside
H. C. Tatro		"
A. Rodman	"	Hill River
John Tice		Grove Park
W. N. Godfrey	"	Godfrey
S. Godfrey		"
J. S. LaDue		Garfield
C. W. Kimberly		Reis
James Wilson		"
Thomas Wilcox		"
H. Davey		Garfield
Earl Foster		Woodside
A. Thomas		Tilden
W. Tallada		"
L. Freeman		Fisher
C. U. Webster	"	"
A. Korstad	"	Roome
John Gilbert		
Frank Roome		"
John Love	"	Fanny
Olof Erickson		Fisher
Charles Lofstan		"
Frank Hanson	"	Hubbard
Halvor Grunderson		Bygland
Olaf Sandino	"	Higden
John Branial		Northland
L. Supernault		Grand Forks
George Barlow		"
George Peasley		"
T. Sanders		
Peter Gilley		
John Enright	"	Huntsville
W. C. Sproat		"
John Arthur		
A. McRee		
T. McDonald		Keystone
A. Nelson		Sullivan
L. Beaudette		Gentilly
Octave Andette		
Joseph Martell Sr.		
L. [illegible]		[illegible]
Charles Penault		Lake Pleasant
O. H. Brossart		Emandville
D. Bray	"	Bray
Pierre LeMieux		Gentilly
Wm. P. Fowler		Black River
S. Anderson		"
M. Nordman	"	Norden
J. W. Waller		North
Eustache Payment		Louisville

The following motion prevailed to-wit: That the county of Polk will pay to the town or village of Fisher in said county 75 per cent of the cost of making abutment and placing into position, the bridge built across Red Lake River in said town and village. Provided that such improvement be made and completed in compliance with plans submitted by C. P. Jones Esq. and that the trestle work shall be similar to that used at the bridge recently built at Mallory in said county, and that the piling used shall be of white or burr oak perfectly sound in every respect, and at least 7 inches in diameter at the top end if piles are 40 feet long or 10 inches in diameter if piles are but 30 feet long and said piles to be driven 8 feet into the blue clay which lies beneath an upper strata of sand, and that a 2000 pound hammer be used from a 20 foot drop. The piling used in said work to be previously pealed.

On motion the board adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M. Feb'y 3rd.

FEBRUARY THIRD.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The applications of Fontaine & Anglim, Geo. G. Macdonnell, Crookston Roller Mill Co. and E. M. Walsh for abatement of personal taxes for the year 1885 were granted.

The auditor was directed to correct clerical errors made by assessors in the personal assessments of Gomer Evans of Angus, C. Sangstad of Vineland, and the Crookston Roller Mill Co. of Crookston and John Tideman of Tabor.

The application of Howard Lancaster for abatement of personal taxes in the village of Fisher was granted.

The tax application of I. U. Jennings which had been referred to the assessor of Fanny Tp. was duly considered by the board and on motion the same was rejected.

The liquor license of Joseph Freidsam of East Grand Forks was transferred to MaCaffrey & Reynolds, and the bond of the latter was approved.

The following liquor licenses were granted and accompanying bonds approved to wit:

A. & L. Levi of East Grand Forks M. Biver and Biyer & Shauntzer of Euclid, Anders & Bakken of Tilden, Knute K. Austin of King.

School District No. 158 was organized comprizing sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, in Tp. 149 R. 42 in compliance with the petition of D. L. Kelly and others.

School district No. 159 was organized. Comprising Sec. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Tp. 149, R. 41, in compliance with the petition filed for such organization.

School District No. 160 was organized. Comprising Sec. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, Tp. 149, R. 42, in compliance with the petition of P. N. Sevatrud and others.

Board adjourned till 2 P. M.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The petition for changing the boundaries of school district No. 13, was presented, and a hearing having been given all parties interested in said petition, and after due consideration the prayer of the petitioners was granted, provided that the order detaching the territory as prayed for in said petition shall not be in force until the time when such attached territory shall be organized into a new school district, and such new school district shall issue its bonds in favor of school district No. 13 for such amount as may be ascertained to be its just and true proportion of the present bonded indebtedness of district No. 13 aforesaid. The basis of such settlement shall be taken from the assessment roll of the real and personal property situate in the territory affected hereby for the year 1885. Provided further, that in the event school district No. 13 aforesaid should recover any amount from school Dist. No. 117, of Polk Co., Minnesota, as as and for the latters proportion of the bonded indebtedness of said school district No. 13, or for the value of any school building now or formerly owned by said last named district, such amount so recovered shall be ratably divided between districts No. 13 and the new district to be created of the territory hereby detached.

The petition from Gervais Tp. for a county road running through Gervais and Terrebonne Tp. was accepted and on motion referred to Coms. Goodrich and La Bissoniere.

The petition of Louis Gilbertson asking that his farm to wit: E. ½ N. E. ¼ and S. W. ¼ N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ Sec. 12, Tp. 152, R. 50 be detached from school district No. 78 and attached to school district No. 152 was granted.

Dr. Howard Lancaster was appointed county physician for 2nd district at an annual salary of $125.

Com. Brown was authorized to procure transportation for Mrs. Hillbrunner and children to Oregon.

The tax applications of Eiken Bros. and J. H. and A. [illegible]

The claim of Edward Charbonneau [illegible] for constable fees amounting to $195.80 was audited and allowed at 105.80.

The following tender for County Printing was accepted to wit:

To the Hon. Bd. Co. Coms.,

We the undersigned proprietors of THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, Crookston Times, and Crookston Chronicle newspapers printed and published at the County seat of said county, do hereby agree with said county to publish in each of said papers all the printing of said county for the legal rate of publishing the same in one paper, each of said papers to receive from the county one-third of said rate. The legal rate being seventy-five cents for the first and thirty-five cents for each subsequent insertion per square, and a square so defined by law being 250 ems solid nonpariel. We will also do all job work for the same price that we do the same kind of work for other persons.

Signed,

H. E. COOKE,
F. J. ROTHPLETZ,
J. G. MCGREW.

On motion the bonds furnished by the aforesaid printers were approved.

Board adjourned to Feb. 4th 9 a. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The bridge petition from Garden township was presented and on motion the sum of $50 was appropriated out of the first district road and bridge fund to said township, but no order shall be drawn for said amount until the bridge work is fully completed and approved by the Board.

The official bond of the Merchants National Bank of Crookston [as County Depository] in the sum of $50000.00 was approved, the sureties being Joseph Lawrence, John Cromb, Robert Houston, A. Yvernault, John McLean, W. H. Stuart, M. R. Brown, and B. Sampson.

The purchasing committee were authorized to purchase a safe for County Treasurers use.

The Auditor was directed to advertise for bids from physicians for furnishing medicines and medical attendance, including surgery, to the paupers of the first and fourth Coms. districts.

The Auditor was directed to deduct the sum of $22.50 from Dr. Beaupres salary by reason of his failure to promptly attend Engre Helgeson a pauper in the first district.

Com. Sullivan was appointed a committee of one to examine the repairs being made on the Fisher bridge.

On motion the chairman was authorized to issue his order to E. C. Davis for the amount of his judgment against this county in settlement of same, and an order to Dr. A. Nelson for the amount of his judgment in settlement of same.

The Auditor presented the financial statement of the county together with all vouchers credited by him for the 10 months ending Dec. 31st, 1885, and the same were examined and found correct.

On motion the Board adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

Board met at 2 o'clock p. m.

The county orders redeemed during the year upon being compared with the original stubs of said orders and found to correspond with the same were duly reduced to ashes by committee appointed by the Board comprising Coms. Goodrich, Labissionaire and Sullivan. Dr. L. Lemieux of Red Lake Falls was appointed county physician for the first and fourth Coms. district for one month and compensation for such services was fixed at $50.00.

The petition for changing the boundaries for district No. 63 was received and a hearing set at the next session of the Board.

Mr. T. Rosenthal of Polk Centre, appeared before the board remonstrating against the disallowance of his application for liquor license by the board at its last session alleging that the people of his locality were unopposed to the issuance of his license. The matter after being duly considered was disposed of by granting M. Rosenthal a license to take effect the day following next annual town meeting, provided the electors of Polk Centre do not vote against license at said meeting.

Poor aid to the extent of $10.00 per month for a period of six months from Jan. 15th last was allowed Clement Hains and wife, poor persons residing in Parnell Tp.

The chairman was directed to issue his order in favor of Albert Lachapelle for $170.46 in payment of wood contracted for at the last session of the board.

Board adjourned to Feb. 5, 1886.

FEBRUARY FIFTH.

Board met pursuant to adjournment.

The following claims were audited and allowed.

Francis Labissionaire, for labor and materials used at Red Lake Falls bridge	$663.91
T. C. Asball, justice fees	10.50
Peter O. Onstad, witness fees in justice court	3.04
W. F. Zwickey, sheriff fees	41.39
Dennis Dawyer, deputy sheriff fees	19.21
J. W. Lilly, justice fees	12.25
Bjorn Johnson, cash disbursements for provisions furnished paupers	10.0[illegible]
F. J. Rothpletz, printing	4.[illegible]
J. W. L[illegible] justice fees	[illegible]
A. J. Lachapelle, constable fees	16.45
Fred Tiedt, merchandise for paupers	17.48
W. F. Zwickey, sheriff fees	5.50
W. F. Zwickey, sheriff fees	11.70
Ole Haavin, work on the road, Sec. 18, Woodside	17.00
H. E. Ives, printing	4.90
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners	68.30
O. H. Lucken, disbursements for postal cards	10.00
T. C. Shapleigh, two days service on auditing board	6.00
Joseph Netzer, house rent for a pauper	6.00
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., books for register of deeds	68.90
Pioneer Press Co., materials for county surveyor	23.00
Pioneer Press Co., books and blanks for county officers	34.84
F. J. Rothpletz, stationery for county officers	22.70
F. J. Rothpletz, for advertising	15.25
Geo. H. Palmer, justice fees	15.20
Henry Shepard, constable fees	2.30
W. D. Bailey, for building bridge and approaches in town of King	35.00
W. D. Bailey, road work in Tp. 148, R. 39	10.00
M. R. Brown, services as commissioner on meetings and committee work	21.20
M. R. Brown, three days attendance on paupers in 3d. commissioner district	9.00
M. R. Brown, two days attendance on auditing board	6.00
Geo. LaBissionaire, 18 days superintending the construction of icebreaker at Clearwater bridge	54.00
Geo. La Bissionaire, commissioner's fees and mileage	16.20
Geo. Goodrich, commissioner's fees and mileage	21.00
Timothy Sullivan, commissioner's fees and mileage	23.80

Board adjourned to March 2, 1886, at 2 p. m.

P. J. MCGUIRE,
Clerk of the Board.

The February Dorcas is at hand and we find it contains an excellent article on home Decoration, written by the Editor, and accompanied with two designs for screens. We wish to commend these articles as they will enable one with a small amount of material and moderate skill to make a handsome home at little cost. Also an article on Crewel Painting by Miss Hepworth Dixson, of London, besides many knitted and lace crotchet patterns; a couple of squares for counterpanes, lady's breakfast cap, infants plain knitted skirt, antique tidy, and a knitted shawl.

This magazine is published at 872 Broadway, New York. Price of subscription, $1.00 per year. Ten cents for sample copy.

Peterson's Magazine for March opens with an article that will attract more than ordinary attention: "Salem and Salem Witchcraft," illustrated with engravings where the witches were tried—a fac-simile of the death warrants, etc. The other articles—original stories—are all of the usual high character which distinguishes "Peterson." There is a charming steel-engraving, "Dear Mamma" a mammoth colored fashion plate; a colored pattern for java canvas; and not less than fifty wood-cuts, illustrating fashions, embroidery patterns, etc. It seems to us that every lady, and even every family, must find this magazine indispensible. The price is but two dollars a year, which places it within the reach of all: with great deduction to clubs. Specimens are sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Now is a good time to get up clubs. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Alden's Cyclopoedia of Universal Literature.

The work is the outcome of many years of planning and preparation. It will be an almost indispensible work of refference for every work of reference for every library, large or small, a trustworthy guide to what is most worth knowing of the literature of all ages and all nations. Occupying a dozen or more volumes, and yet issued at a price so low as to be within the reach of all, a familiarity with its contents will constitute a liberal education to a degree that can be claimed for few other works in existance. Dr. Lossing, the eminent historian and author, says of it: "I am strongly impressed with the great intrinsic value of the work as a popular educator in the high department of learning. The plan is admirable. Combining as it does a personal knowledge of an author with specimens of his or her best literary productions, gives it an inestimable power for good among the people." The work is being published in parts of 160 pages each, paper covers, at the price of 15 cents, also in very handsome cloth bound volumes gilt tops, 480 pages, for 60 cents. The parts can be exchanged for bound volumes, at any time. Four parts are now ready, also the first bound volume and volume two will be issued in a few days. The publishers 132-page illustrated catalogue of standard books may be had for 4 cents, or condensed 16-page catalogue free. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lambertson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address O. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [illegible]

Auction Sale.

On or about March 20th, 1886, at my residence, two miles northeast of Crookston, I will sell Ten Good Work Horses, Six Colts from one to three years old; also Harness, Plows, Binder, Seeders. Seven months time given on good paper.

[32-tf] E. D. FLANDERS.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Billino Labelle, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 20 and 21, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-six (46) west according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1888.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 44-100 dollars, ($404.44-100.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles S. Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 19th day of May A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of May A. D. 1882, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty four (154) north of Range numbered forty three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty one and 66-100 dollars ($1041.66-100.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zaiser and John Zaiser, her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the eleventh day of September A. D. 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of September A. D. 1884, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 440, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Reserve "S" in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County except the following described piece, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S" fifty feet; thence east two hundred feet, thence south fifty feet, to the place of beginning, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 5th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 16-100 dollars ($629.16-100.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kretschmar, mortgagor, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August A. D. 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 1th day of September A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "A" of mortgages, on page 511, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter and the south-east quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range numbered forty-four (44) according to the United States Government survey, and no action or proceeding at law, or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 1:30 o'clock [illegible] of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 5th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-47]

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Croookston, Minn. [37 tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon For terms and full particulars call on or address

[37-tf] J. O. MILNE,
Crookston, Minn.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making MORE MONEY at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,614
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,083
Milwaukee Mech	1,120,875
Germania	2,706,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp; patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them.

[40-tf]

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

MIKE LEDUEE,
[40-tf] Crookston, Minn.

AUCTIONEER!

D. C. TERRY

has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch.

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

—JOHN CROMB.— —E. A. WILKINSON.—

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Fournet Block. CROOKSTON, MINN.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock

A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885; E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as as been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WEKEEPA

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:

HOME of New York,
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.

OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams.

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN.

[illegible]

LAWYERS.

Buy Woodman's Diary for 1886.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

And You will also Buy it for 1887.

This Diary, now on its fourth year, is highly praised by those that have used it. It contains Rules of Practice of the State and United States Courts to date; a list of County Officers for 1886; the name of a Notary Public, Justice of the Peace in each County, and name of newspaper with day of publication, Court calendars revised since the latest laws of the legislatures.

Editions are published for each of the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The notes on the diary pages concerning terms of court, and notices of trial, notes of issue, etc., have been prepared with great care, and the publisher is confident they are accurate.

There are two sizes, one for pocket, 7½x4 inches; the other for office, 8½x6 inches.

PRICES, for Pocket (in Leather)	$1.25.
" " (in Russia,)	2.00.
" " Office, (in Cloth,)	1.50.

Try Woodman's Lawyer's Diary for 1886 and you will never use any other.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Address, P. M. WOODMAN,
Box 338. Minneapolis Minn.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 00

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of June 1885, at the City of Crookston, of Polk County Minnesota, one P. J. Lachapelle and one N. D. Eudson the said P. J. Lachapelle being then and there the owner, as mortgagee, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the said N. D. Eudson being in legal possession of a certain hack, did request Euclid and Angus Munn, co-partners under the firm name of Munn Bro's, to make and perform certain repairs on said hack. And whereas, the said Munn Bro's pursuant to said request did do, make and perform repairs on said hack of the just and reasonable worth and value of fifty dollars, and the said Munn Bro's claim a lien on said hack to the amount of $50 the value of said repairs and still hold and retain possession of said hack since the making of said repairs. And whereas, more than three months have elapsed since the making of said repairs upon said hack, and the said $50 has not been paid or any part thereof, although the sum has been heretofore duly demanded of the said P. J. Lachapelle and the said N. D. Eudson. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Munn Bro's, will, on the 5th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of Munn Bro's carriage works on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, in said City of Crookston, expose said hack for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said lien, and the costs of such sale.

Dated Crookston, Feb. 4th, 1886.

EUCLID AND ANGUS MUNN,
Co-partners as Munn Bro's.

LEO & GEORGE,
Attorneys. [42-45]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

[First publication February 4th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

George Crocker, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Kretzschmar, Frank H. Kratte and John A. Davis, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 4th day of January 1886, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 20th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All the tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block fifty six (56) in the Townsite of Thief River Falls, Polk County Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, for the sum of three hundred forty-one and 83-100 ($341.83-100,) also for the sum of one thousand five hundred fifty-one and 24-100 dollars ($1551.24-100) and costs in the above sale.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 30th 1886.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

PIERCE & WILKERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. [41-47]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 18th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: JENS O. RUD, D. S. No. 7,621, for the se¼ S. 28, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Drappo, Helge S. Viken, P. J. Skandson and Ole S. Viken, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[39-41] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

To Whom it may Concern.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Robert is a habitual drunkard, and you are forbidden from selling, giving or furnishing, directly or indirectly, or causing to be furnished to, the said Frank Robert any kind of intoxicating liquor for the period of one year from the date hereof. This notice is given pursuant to provisions of Chapter 16, Section 10 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota, and if said Section 10 is violated you will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Dated January 18, 1886.

FRANK ROBERT, JR.,
One of the Children of said Frank Robert.
[39-43]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar (widower) mortgagor, to John Martin Lumber Company, a corporation then and at all times since duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 27th day of August A. D. 1884; and was recorded on the 1st day of September A. D. 1884, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County in the State of Minnesota, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 598. No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And said mortgagor failed to pay the taxes, lawfully assessed, on a portion of said mortgaged property for the year 1883, and said John Martin Lumber Company, mortgagee paid said taxes and all penalties and charges thereon amounting in all to the sum of eighty-three and 67-100 dollars, and there is claimed to be due and is due at the date hereof upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured the sum of one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight and 15-100 ($1958.15-100) dollars, which includes one thousand five hundred and fifty-five and 53-100 dollars ($1555.53-100,) mortgage debt and three hundred and nineteen and 05-100 dollars ($319.05-100,) interest and eighty-three and 57-100 dollars ($83.57-100) taxes.

The premises set forth and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota and are described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twenty (20,) in block numbered sixteen (16) in the original township (now city) of Crookston and also lots four (4,) and eight (8,) in block thirty-three (33,) in the said original townsite of Crookston, also lot one (1,) in block two (2,) in Clements' first addition to the city of Crookston, according to the recorded plats of said lots, blocks and additions now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota. Also the west half of the northwest quarter and lots two (2,) and three (3,) in Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-one (31,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) according to the Government survey.

Said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of the payment of the principal or interest in said mortgage specified, or any part thereof when due; said mortgage also contains a stipulation on the part of the mortgagor to pay the sum of fifty dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage and said power of sale has become operative: Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with fifty dollars stipulated by said mortgagor to be paid as attorney's fees, and including also such costs as are allowed by law.

Dated January 27th, A. D. 1886.

JOHN MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MILLER, YOUNG & MILLER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [40-46]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thorval Brauvn, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1883, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 132 to 134, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25) and the amount of sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents ($64.34) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage, and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section nine, (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 26th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-46] Attorney of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 201, 202 and 203, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73,) and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55,) necessarily paid for taxes on said land and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said assignee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 9th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five (25,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st, 1886.

EDWIN H. PEASE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [42-47]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank Gross Krautz against Michael Perry for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8551 dated May 23d, 1883, upon the southeast quarter Section 11, Township 149, n. Range 44, w. in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

WILLIAM SMITH, Register.
[41-46] J. K. AAKER, Receiver.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 18th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: TOSTEN T. DIEXKREN, D. S. No. 7,804, for the sw¼ S. 35, T. 147, R. 45. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gullak Christenson, Ole Augustinus, Brede A. Rud, and O. E. Saxbo, all of Riddal, Polk Co., Minn.

[illegible] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Flavien St. Mars and Selina St. Mars, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 299 to 301, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents ($886.60,) and the amount of ninety-seven dollars and sixty-one cents ($97.61) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-one (31,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John H. Pelham and Lois C. Pelham, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1883, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 255 to 258 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents ($486.45) and the amount of twenty-three dollars and forty-three cents ($23.43) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the second day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼,) of Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Odile Meilleur, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 301 to 303 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25,) and the amount of thirty-one dollars and eighty-four cents ($31.84) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said County or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25,) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) and lot one (1,) and the northeast quarter (ne¼,) of the southeast quarter (se¼,) all in Section four (4,) and the northwest quarter (nw¼,) of the southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and 54-100 acres. (159 54-100.)

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Theophile Mallette, Plaintiff, vs. Helege Beausoliel, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Theophile Mallette, and against Helege Beausoliel, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-three (43,) west. And that I shall, on Saturday the 13th day of March A. D. 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Helege Beausoliel in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-three cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the ninth day of January 1886, at the rate of — per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., January 21, 1886.

JOHN NELVAS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[40-45] Sheriff of Polk County.

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jon A. Schagerstrom, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 23d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota on the 26th day of February A. D. 1883, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 254 to 256 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-five cents ($519.45) and the amount of nineteen dollars and four cents ($19.04) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Gullik G. Lohener, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the first day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-nine cents ($364.49,) and the amount of sixty-one dollars and sixty-three cents ($61.63,) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼,) Section eleven (11) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 14th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the debt secured thereby; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Names of Mortgagors.—John W. Strauser and Florence Strauser, his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—L. M. Osborne & Co., a corporation of the State of New York.

Date of Mortgage.—August 21st A. D. 1885.

Date and place of record.—August 24th A. D. 1885, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, in book "T" of mortgages, on page 62.

Description of mortgaged premises. Lot number six (6) in block number three (3) in L. Fletcher's addition to the city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota.

Amount due, and claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, six hundred and one and 80-100 dollars ($601.80-100.)

Time of sale.—February 27th A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale.—The front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

The property above described is subject to two prior mortgages as follows: One to Franklin Edgerton, for $320.00, recorded in book "U" of mortgages, on page 198, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County; and one to August Keoppo, for $84.00, recorded in book "N" of mortgages, on page 622, in the office of said Register of Deeds.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and the same will be sold, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale including $25.00 attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1886.

L. M. OSBORNE & CO.
Mortgagee.

BROWN & CHARBONEAU,
Agents for Mortgagee. [38-44]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Fred R. Stevens and Mary Stevens, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page 293 to 294, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-five cents and the amount of twenty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-45] Attorney of Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

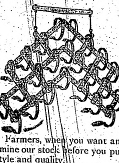
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city; All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact, all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1,400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the
PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA
To all principal points in
RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily.
7 20 p m	St. Paul	7 20 a m
8 05 "	Minneapolis	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 39 p m
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 53 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 38 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 29 "	Beltrami	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 51 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 23 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 46 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 31 p m
12 50 } D	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St. Vincent	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 25 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	[illegible] p m
10 55 "	Fishers	[illegible]
11 18 "	Mallory	[illegible]
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 0
12 23 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D		2 25 } D
1 25 }	Arvilla	2 25 }
1 41 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 [illegible] "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 16 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	9 35 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 a m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

---

New Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLES.

TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's,
COR. OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS
CROOKSTON, MINN.

☞ Good Turnouts at all times at reasonable prices. Good Hearse and careful driver when needed.

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, M
Office Over Merchants National Bank

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 18, 1886. NO. 43.

Polk County Journal.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 00	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 00	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	12 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	00 00	00 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

FERTILE FACTS.

FERTILE, MINN., FEB. 8, '86.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—If you will kindly allow me space in your columns, I will take it "in hand to set forth" before the readers, whom the JOURNAL weekly unrolls its "panoramic length," somethings most surely believed among us, to be Fertile facts, neither last nor least; that our modest hamlet, though now so little among the thousands, of the great north state, is in a growing condition, and bids fair in the evolution of the fruitful years that works this grand century's afternoon, with a grandeur yet unknown, to become more than a city on paper. Just at this season to draw it mild neither society nor soil are remarkably prolific, though concerning the latter, it may safely be affirmed that these wide extended plains contain a good deal of land to the acre, while the former, suffice it be observed, is less numerous, by far, so much, so in fact, that news does not bear any comparison to the growth of our "No. 1 hard," but might, perchance, if meager date afforded your correspondent possession of the same expansive force, in his mind, as hidden leaven in the mass of meal. It is fondly hoped, to say the least, that the present items however valueless in themselves, may be taken as happy omens of the not far distant future, and like the indespensible cipher of mathematic locate the significant figures in this new chapter of Red River arithmetic, so far to the left as to make a quantity large enough for good dividends. J. S. La ue, our enterprising merchant, is devising liberal things in his line, and in the early spring will either enlarge his present store or build anew in order to make room for still larger invoices of choise goods at cheap rates. He left this morning for a brief trip to the twin cities, and closely in the wake of his return, no doubt there will be more to follow, whether the anticipated railroad follows enroute to Red Lake Falls or not. Appropos of the latter, it is generally granted by our citizens, that the iron horse, like a popular preacher, will "draw," but regardless of the near or distant advent of Elihu Burritt's "gigantic hexapod," people come here to stay inasmuch as the "eternal fitness" of the name both draws and holds. Messrs Kankel & Sohler, the wide-awake proprietors of several mills in this vicinity are laying broad plans for the extension of their already large business, and during the coming season will reconstruct the dam at this place, thereby measurably increasing the water-power, which at present, is unequal to the demand. Mr. Barhholtz, the genial proprietor of the Fertile Hotel, is amply possessed of the poets constant element, in luck, known as genuine solid, old teutonic pluck, as all know, whose happy privilege it has been to sample the products of his council. The school house like a hill city, the cynosure of all eyes, is a tasty and convenient structure, surmounted by a cupola, and furnished with a bell, which the eager pupils delight in ringing out to the wild sky, at times appointed for "gathering the children in." The building also serves the purpose of a sanctuary on the Sabbath day, and soldiers of the cross, assembled there find without doubt as good an equipment for the war, as though worshiping in underground arches and stately towers. It is said that teachers in Fertile, unlike Mr. Whittier's "Brisk Wilder" of the birch and rule, find such things only a superfluity of naughtiness, as none but good boys and girls thrive in our bracing air; bad ones contrary to the traditional story-book model, "die early," or go west to grow up with the country. Before concluding this letter, it may be fitting to notice briefly a trip to Beltrami, where Fertilians now do their railroad business. Through the favor of the R. R. Co., seconded by the courtesy of their efficient agent, F. B. Dykeman, of Carmel, N.Y., the waiting room of the station has lately been thrown open for religious services, and Rev. Mr. Merritt, of Ada, preaches there regularly every two weeks. At this time also Rev. C. E. Reynolds, of Royalton, is holding a daily service of meetings, which are warmly encouraged by the people. It was my privilege to hear both of these Rev. gentlemen at the time of my visit there last Saturday and Sunday, a privilege most highly appreciated, as preaching here in my own vernacular may be metaphorically described by the poetic conception of angels visits, though Mr. Merritt officiates fortnightly at the Winslow school house, four miles west; being accustomed in the east to have the gospel brought to the door, so to speak, it is a new experience to travel so far after it, but I find these Nor' Westers, are fertile in expedients, and one of alien habit soon learns to adapt himself to present surroundings.

BERT E. M. HALL.

A Year with the Glyndon Dairy.

Most people know that farmer E. D. North of Glyndon, follows the business of dairying to some extent—and works hard at it. He raises wheat too—a little—but some years he could not afford to do so if he did not have the milk department to help out on expenses. Mr North's herd and his dairying operations are not extensive—only seventeen milch cows—the work being done by himself and members of his family, and the entire product being shipped, in the form of milk, to the Fargo market. He gives The News the following statement for the several months of the year 1885:

MONTH	GALLONS.	AMOUNT.
January	996	$119.52
February	878	105.36
March	954	114.68
April	1,029	122.85
May	1,194	147.28
June	1,118	122.98
July	1,160	127.60
August	1,120	123.20
September	1,048	115,28
October	1,118	128.39
November	1,776	130.96
December	1,198	143,76
Total	13,052	$1,501.29
Proceeds of calves sold		60.00
Average product per cow, gallons		768¼
Amount per cow		$81,64

The above is the gross showing. Following is a list of expenditures, during the period:

21 tons bran @ $10	$210.00
45 tons hay @ $3	135.00
Five months herding	57.35
Interest on cost of cows, 10 per c	68.00
Taxes	12.00
Total	$148.35
Net proceeds for year	$1078.94

It is to be noted that the larger portion of Mr. North's herd are winter cows, i. e., calving at that season instead of in the spring, as is the more common. This fact goes to lower the aggregate products in gallons, but not in its value, the milk commanding a higher price in winter. A computation on the butter basis—most commonly the way dairymen have to figure—would show 3352 pounds for the year, or 255 pounds per cow.

Now this is not written for the intent to make out that a small dairy farm is a bonanza for anybody—but it does go to show that if a thousand dollars can be gained in a year by strict attention to one branch of the business, it is worth looking after. The only outfit required is embraced in what we have here suggested; the cows, ordinary snug barn and stable, the requisite cans for milk and cream, and regular and faithful work day by day. Mr. North's cows are not thoroughbreds, but they are all good animals, mostly of a large size, a few half-bloods. He cares more for his own judgement in selecting than for pedigree, and regards generous feeding and good care the first requisites to successful dairying.

How 3 Cents Brought $40.00,

And will often do it again. A reader tells how the advice got about selling his grain, in one number of the Prairie Farmer, which cost him only 3 cents, saved him over $40. Many others tell of similar and larger gains in the same way. No other Journal in the country has been more uniformly correct in its advice to farmers about markets, future prices, etc., than the Prairie Farmer, since it came under the management of Orange Judd, who is by the way, one of the oldest Agricultural Editors in the United States, and is entirely at home in everything pertaining to soil culture in all its branches, and all that relates to out-door Rural and Farm life, also to in-door life in the country, village or city. No Journal has a better housekeeping department. The Prairie Farmer is now an "A 1" Journal, full of good things. In short it is just what is needed in every home, and it will pay. Though beautifully got up, and issued every week, the price is reduced to $1.50 a year, or less than 3 cents a week. Send for it now, as the new (volume, 59) for 1886, is just beginning. You will thank us for advising you to do so. If not satisfied to take the paper on our advice, send for a specimen copy and see for yourselves. Address Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.

A MINNESOTA STOCK FARM.

Under this heading the Farmers Advocate contains a description of the stock farm of Mr. C. A. Parker, at Newport, a short distance from St. Paul, a portion of which we append for the benefit if any who may be trying to decide as to the relative merits of the different breeds:

"After a close study of the different breeds Mr. Parker selected the Holsteins. The superiority of these over others, he claims, is that they are the best milkers and for beef they are equal to the best. In support of this latter claim he cites that of his bull, Mr. Pecksniff No. 563 H. H. B., on becoming too heavy for service, had to be fattened and in the first sixty days of feeding gained at the rate of four pounds a day and the next sixty days on an average of two and three-fourths pounds per day. When killed at the age of three years and seven months he weighed twenty-seven hundred pounds and dressed sixteen hundred and forty with one hundred and fifty-six pounds of rough tallow.

Mr. Parker's herd includes some of the noted animals of the country, and to give an idea of them I will have to describe some of the best ones. The imported cow Winnifred 231 H. H. B., fed on grass alone, at a public test trial at the Wisconsin Experimental Farm, gave seventy-six pounds of milk a day. He owns two of her daughters registered as Mendota Queen 1662 and Monona 3191, also Princes Midwould 2d daughter of Princess Midwould 426, who received the first prize at the Centennial. Another prominent one is the Maid of Lamartine 4187, a two-year-old, who gave this summer, under common treatment and feed, forty pounds per day. Her bull calf, Western Chief 516, Mr. Parker is reserving for his own use, and lately refused $200 for the animal. Also another prominent one is Geziema 2d 1038, a large nearly white animal, the mother of Mountain Rose 4034, and Prairie Queen 9052, the latter weighing at birth one hundred and seventeen pounds.

Mr. Parker has lately added by purchase four animals, one male, Hiawatha Chief No. 1930 H. F. H. B., and three females, Music 565, Phlox 7013, and Klea 7267. These four deserve special mention as they are in all respects worthy animals. The bull Hiawatha Chief, sire Rosse 909, dam Music 565, is a direct descendant of old Echo, the largest milker in the world, having a record of over twenty-three thousand seven hundred pounds of milk a year. The cow Music is a niece of Echo, and has a milk record of fourteen thousand four hundred pounds a year, seventy-nine pounds a day. Her sire Uncle Tom 163, is of the herd of Smith & Powell. She is now six years old, weighs sixteen hundred and thirty-seven pounds, and is probably without a peer in the State. Phlox and Klea are year old heifers, but have first class backing. The former was sired by Compeer 209, dam Bonnie Jean 783, who has a milk record of sixteen hundred and forty-five pounds in thirty days. The full sister of Phlox gave when twenty-one months old eleven hundred and seven pounds of milk in a month. Klea was sired by Prince Imperial 1104, grandsire Netherland Prince 710, dam Lady of Brock 2d 2790, grand Dikker, with milk record of eighty-two pounds a day. Prominent among her ancestors is the dam of Prince Imperial Carlotta 78, who gave at three years of age fifty-seven and one-half pounds in thirty days, eleven thousand, eight hundred, and eighty-six and one-fourth pounds in a year, and made twelve and one-sixteenth pounds of butter in a week. She was winner of the first prize at the New York State fair, and two of her calves have sold for $1,000 each. Lady of Brock 2d as a two year old, milked forty-nine pounds a day and her dam eighty-two pounds.

Mr. Parker has a large number of thoroughbred and grade calves, which he is raising, and most of them weighed at birth from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. His recent sales include sixteen high grade heifers and two thoroughbred bulls to ex-Gov. W. R. Marshall for his stock farm at Bird Island, Minn. His former bull Ulbe 2d 2405 went to parties in St. Peter. B. K. Watson, of Lakeland, purchased Black Jim 6181 and John George, of Woodbury, Milton George (entered for registry.)

After looking over Mr. Parker's stock one goes away with the impression that there is money in this kind of farming and that others would do well to follow his example. There will come a time and in the near future that the farmers of Washington and Dakota counties will drop wheat to a great extent and make this change for the better—stock farming.

The Library Magazine.

The February number of The Library Magazine, presents the following unusually attractive army of contents:

Hinduism. By a Hindu. The Interpreters of Genesis and the Interpreters of Nature. By T. H. Huxley. The New Star in Andromeda. Cornhill Magazine. Reason and Religion. By A. M. Fairbairn. Bulgaria and Servia. By Edward A. Freeman. Superfine English. Cornhill Magazine. The Story of the Bab. By Mary F. Wilson. Shakespeare's Love Labors Lost. By Walter Pater. The origin of the alphabet. By A. H. Sayce. Insanity and Crime. By Baron Bramwell. Old Florence and Modern Tuscany. By Janet Ross. On Modern Chances for Chivalry. By Edward Garrett. The Elder Edda—the Bible of Germanic Paganism. By H. Boyesen. Suns & Meteors. By Richard A. Proctor. A Novelists Favorite Theme. Cornhill Magazine. The Coming Contest of the World. Fortnightly Review. The decay of the Central Park Obelisk. By Arnold Hague. Eskimo Building-Snow. By Frederick Schwatka. This Magazine is quite the equal of the best of the four-dollar monthlies, in the value of its contents, though its price is only $1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Just Received
A New and Fresh Stock of
GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS,
At the New Store of
Houston & Ross,
Corner of Main and Robert Streets.
☞ Call and examine goods and get prices.

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old and new, are cordially invited to call and examine my stock and get prices.

H. M. PIERCE
Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested
FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:
HOME. of New York.
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.
OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office

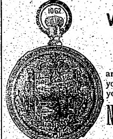
E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

1886. NEW YORK STORE. 1886.
DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,
GEO. C. MACDONELL,
☞ TERMS CASH.——ONE PRICE. ☜



MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK,
IS THE PLACE WHERE
WATCHES,
CLOCKS
and JEWELRY
are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.
No Trouble to Show Goods
C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.
☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishnest, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented

SAMPSON'S
Woodland Addition.
South Crookston Property.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns
STOVES.
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC, ETC.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglin's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

KOCH & SON'S
Celebrated Fashion Catalogue
SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

DR. M. WATTS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, - CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Childrens Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN
ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

City Meat Market
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.
☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.
Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.
FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

MONEY TO LOAN
$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.
$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property.
Cash Paid for School Bonds.
Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., FEBRUARY 18

D. H. Fisk, of Ada, took in the city on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Box give a large euchre party this evening.

The financial statement could not be got ready for this issue. It will appear in our next and continue three weeks.

Frank Jerome's new hotel is crawling upward slowly but surely. Frank will have a good one if he don't lay up a cent.

Jud Carruth went to Minneapolis on Friday evening of last week. It is thought that he will go into training for future contests.

Cashier C. E. Sawyer, of the First National, has gone to Wisconsin for a short visitation. He will interview the big ice house ere his return.

The Masonic sociable on Wednesday evening of last week was one of the best attended and most enjoyable of the series. Another takes place next week.

The Globe produced a picture which it called Fred Reynolds. A stranger might recognize the genial Fred in those lineaments but an intimate friend would never.

A carload of horses for Winnipeg was attached to Tuesday's express train. A portion of them were taken off here to get up one that had got down. They were a fine lot.

An agent of the Continental Insurance Co., has been interviewing Phil Porger's attorney, John N. Ives, with a view to settlement. Phil will get his full damages if he holds out for it.

The announcement is made that A. Dewey, of the Granville Transcript, formerly of the Fisher Bulletin, has been appointed clerk of the court. We congratulate Bro. Dewy upon his good fortune.

A letter mailed at Mentor, on January 27th reaches us this week, after having traveled all over the world, apparently. It was a communication, signed "H" and contained items that have been sent in by others since so that it would be useless to publish it at this late day. We trust that "H." will pardon our seeming neglect when he sees how it occurred and will write us another in the near future.

Postmaster McKinnon went to Chicago last week to attend the big meeting of postmasters held in that ancient village. Sandy insisted that he was not going to Wash, to consult Grove, upon the leading political issues of the day, but one thing is dead sure he goes a great way in that direction. We trust he will have a safe journey, a pleasant time and be sure to turn out the gas when he sleeps alone.

Peter Cornelius has obtained a thoroughbred Southdown ram which cost $50. He has a fine flock of 50 grade Southdown ewes and says that his experience with sheep shows that they pay better than anything else he has raised on his farm. The wool more than pays all expenses and he has the increase as clear profit. He says mutton in threshing time helps out the expense account wonderfully.

Terry & Collin's first auction sale occurred on Saturday last, at their sale stables in this city. Notwithstanding the day was extremely cold the attendance was good and the bidding spirited. A considerable amount of farm machinery was disposed of, several teams sold at good figures and a number of good milch cows went at not extra high figures. Dunc wielded the hammer and proved himself a good auctioneer.

The progressive euchre party, given by Mr. and Mrs. I. U. Jennings and Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Adams was a grand affair and very heartily enjoyed. While coming home to dinner last week, on the day that the snow fell, cogitating on what manner of a head prize should be given, Mr. I. U. Jennings saw an immense cave in a snow bank and stopped dumb with amazement to see if the bear was at home. He soon saw that the hole was produced by the foot of some lawyer, and brother who had gone that way before, on his way home to dinner. The idea struck him to build a gun-boat to fit that foot. He consulted with engineer Adams who said that there were trees in the big woods big enough and that he could charter a flat car to bring down a log big enough. No sooner said than done and the shoe was made and in order not to show partiality its mate was made though it cost a heap to hire the Great Eastern to use as a last, but the boys heeded not expense, their object being to have a good time. At the general nose count it was found that John Cromb won the big shoe (and it was found to be an exact fit.) Later, it was discovered that Judge C. S. Spendley had tied John on the count, 17 and 17, but as this was not discovered in time to "saw off" the shoe, the Judge will receive the other as soon as Jim Creighton can rig up his safe moving machinery and haul it up on the hill to the Judge's residence. W. B. Dawly took the booby prize a crane dude, all wool and a yard wide. Mrs. C. E. Dampier received the ladies' progressive prize, a handsome picture, and Mrs. Wessler took the next, a woolen crane. Seventy-two guests attested to the enjoyment of the evening and were [illegible]

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY
—BY—
EDWARD CAREY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard........................67 cents.
No. 1 Northern..................63 "
No. 2 "..........................58 "
FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs. $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.85.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—40c per 100 lbs.
SHORTS—50c per 100 lbs.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$5. and $6. per ton.
BARLEY—50 cents.
OATS—25@30 cents.
ONIONS—$1 20 per bushel.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—20 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—25 cents per lb.
LARD—10 @ 12c per lb.
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
HIDES—4 @ 5c per lb.
WOOD—$3.50@$5.00 per cord.

DIED.

BIVINS—At the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Frank Bivins, on Sunday, Feb. 14th, 1886, at 8 o'clock p. m., of heart disease, Mrs. Jennie Cassidy Bivins, beloved wife of E. M. Bivins, Esq., and daughter of W. W. and Eliza Cassidy, of Read's Landing, Minn.

Deceased had been a resident of this city but a short time, but in that short time, by an exemplary christian life had endeared many to her. She was married on Christmas day 1883, and the following spring went with her husband to Stephen, in Marshall Co., where they lived during the summer of '84. In the spring of '85 she came to this city with her husband to reside. She was a consistent and faithful member of the M. E. Church, ever more solicitious for the happiness and welfare of others, than for herself, which qualities had endeared her to all with whom she became acquainted. Her father and mother arrived on Monday's train, but too late to see her alive. Appropriate services were held at the residence of Mr. Bivins on Monday, at 4:00 p. m. and the remains were taken to her old home at Read's Landing, to be interred in Riverside cemetery, accompanied by her father, mother and husband.

Nothing is our own; we hold our pleasures
Just a little while, ere they are fled.
One by one life robs us of our treasures;
Nothing is our own except our dead.

They are ours, and held in faithful keeping,
Safe forever, all they took away.
Cruel life can never stir that sleeping;
Cruel time can never seize that prey.

Justice pales; truth fades; stars fall from heaven;
Human are the great whom we revere:
No true crown of honor can be given,
Till we place it on a funeral bier.

Then our joy is lost—and life will take it—
Then no memory of the past remains—
Save with some strange, cruel sting, to make it
Bitterness beyond all present pains.

Death more tender hearted, leaves to sorrow
Still the radiant shadow, fond regret:
We shall find in some far, bright to-morrow
The joy He has taken, living yet.

Only the dead hearts forsake us never;
Death's last kiss has been the mystic sign
Consecrating Love our own forever,
CROWNING IT ETERNAL AND DIVINE.

So when Fate would fain besiege our city,
Dim our gold, make our flowers fall,
Death, the Angel, comes in love and pity,
And, to save our treasures, claims them all.

Thursday's train was a few hours late owing to a slight accident. No one seriously hurt.

Sam Rosenthal is away on a combined visit of business and pleasure. Look out for the hereafter in big type.

Gen. Geo. J. McManus has returned from a brief visit to the piney woods. Gen. Mac says the dusky maiden sang her lullaby in vain—his heart being in the lodge of the pale-faced maiden.

Our New Spring Goods are arriving daily, and are much cheaper than ever before, call early. Fontaine & Anglim.

We were promised information in regard to the arrangements made for transportation to the firemens' ball at Moorhead on Monday evening next, but for some reason we have not been advised as yet, so can say nothing about it.

The Grand Forks Plaindealer, says: "H. Burr returned to Crookston yesterday after spending a few days in Grand Forks." That's what they all do Mr. Plaindealer, a few days in Grand Forks is enough to satisfy any reasonable man!

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. opened their reading room on Broadway on Monday evening with appropriate services. They deserve great credit for their indifatigable labors in the cause. It should be, and doubtless will be, fully appreciated.

McKenzie was trying to poke fun at one of the pupils of the High School thinking him on a wild goose chase because he spent some hours traveling about the city in search of an "oblong square." That only shows that Mac has never "travelled" and has some things yet to learn. The young man is only 20 years old and starts on his search only one year too soon. If he waits until he is of lawful age, and can start well recommended, searches in the right direction his faith being well founded, his laudable efforts to find the "oblong square" will no doubt be amply rewarded and he would then be able to give Mac a pointer, but he wouldn't unless Mac had also found it.

The Norden Society.

A Scandinavian Singing Society has recently been organized in this city with the intention of holding a series of singing schools. Prof. Lindberg, formerly of this city, recently of Duluth, will conduct the class which starts in with good prospects. O. O. Christianson, is President, Ole Hamery Vice-President, John Buhn Secretary, and O. H. Bang Treasurer. For the present the meetings will be held in the end room, fronting Main St., over the Merchants' National bank.

A Farmer's Department.

A prominent farmer of Polk County suggested that we place a column or so at the disposal of the farmers, for the discussion of such items of interest to them as are constantly recurring. This is a good practical suggestion and one that we would be more than pleased to have acted upon. We will certainly do our part to make it a success and it could be made a very valuable feature if the live progressive farmers would try it. Many do not care to see their name in print and this is not necessary, as they can use any name they like but the real name of the writer must in every case accompany the communication, on a slip of paper or otherwise so that we may know who the writer is. After all we have said about this matter we sometimes get articles for publication signed by fictitious names with a request for publication. We NEVER publish ANY article, good, bad or indifferent the authorship of which we do not know. The reasons why we do not are too obvious to need comment. A great deal of practical information could be derived from a farmers' column if every farmer would discuss his manner of doing this and that, give his ideas on farming in this county, and everything important connected therewith. We shall be pleased to see such a department established and will do all in our power to encourage it.

A Tin Wedding.

A number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Marcum visited that worthy couple at their residence out on the prairie on Thursday afternoon of last week, taking along dead loads of tinware to aid in an appropriate celebration. A very enjoyable time was had, presents were numerous and all useful and the merry party returned in the evening highly pleased with the success of the event.

Ladies,

Here is your best chance! Hack & Gallasch are closing out their stock of Jerseys as follows:

A $1.50 all wool plain Jersey at..............$1.00
A $1.75 all wool braided Jersey at..........1.25
A $2.00 all wool braided and scalloped Jersey at 1.50
A $2,50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 1.90
A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 2.00

Not For Sparks.

Grand Forks Plaindealer.

Yesterday at the depot a very few congregated, among whom were Conductors Copeland and Stahl, Deacon Walker, Chas E. Holt and Postmaster McDonald and the ever present reporter. The conversation turned upon politics, and some reference to Sparks fired Charlie Holt up and he remarked that Sparks was cleaning out a rotten department, that he was doing all that he could to unearth the gigantic land frauds which had been accomplished and more of the same sort. Postmaster McDonald, though an officer under a democratic administration, thought that Sparks was all wrong, and if he continued in office the whole Northwest country west of the Mississippi river would be depopulated and be merged back into the Louisana purchase. Conductor Copeland, who is not only a republican but an orator, stretched forth his hand and proclaimed that—

As the "Sparks" from the fiery flames arose;
Back east the honest granger sped;
In far off lands immigration goes,
And the Northwest lies bare and dead!

He continued in lurid eloquence that must be heard to be appreciated, that the settlers upon the public domain had come forth from eastern homes and peopled a new country and made a new land whose fame was known from where the Atlantic ocean dashed against the rock bound coast of Maine to where the calm Pacific gently washed the shores of California. From the snow bound regions of the Ice King's home to the orange groves of Florida the gentle winds and raging blasts had caried its praises far off in the old world where freedom loving hearts ground beneath the heel of tyrant kings awaited an opportunity to join the ever surging throng of westward bound immigrants marching to this land. The honest settler who made this country famous, were of the ninety nine per cent whom Sparks had charged as frauds. He did not believe in it, nor would any one who had lived in this country and know those who had come here, made homes and struggled with the winter blizzard, the summer cyclone and the 2 per cent a month of our existance. "All aboard for Crookston," shouted the conductor cutting short a fiery retort from Mr. Holt, and the interested listeners without another word knew the matter had been settled.

Woodside Dreams.

Now it came to pass, after many days, after the merry-making at the house of Sibel, who was a just woman, and did justice to all, who came to the merry making that I fell into a sound sleep, and as I slept I dreamed and in my dream I was up in an exceedingly high mountain, where I could see all over the wicked province of Woodside, and as I beheld, I saw many people going up and down in the land, and while I yet beheld, I heard as it were, the noise of many waters; then I was touched with an unseen hand, and my ears were opened as it were, and the noise I heard was the voices of many people. And it came to pass out of the multitude of the people, there appeared a bay horse, which came out of the south, and a chariot followed the horse, and in the chariot appeared the Queen of Sheba, and the driver was as one, who drove privately, even as John the son of Nimshi; and the horse went to the north, even to the house of the chief scribe, of Woodside, and when the chariot drew nigh unto the house of the law, it did stand still, and the Queen of Sheba did alight from the chariot, and after she had bowed herself thrice before the chief scribe, she said: "I have heard of the writings of the chronicles, even of Woodside, I pray thee now be kind unto thy servant and let me see the writings, even the second chronicles of Woodside!" Now it came to pass that after this writing was given unto the Queen; she understood not the writing, neither the interpretations thereof, and she was grieved and exceedingly sorrowful. But while she yet wept, it came to pass; that Jehu appeared and when he saw that the queen was sorrowful, he said, tell me I pray thee, what makes the queen of a sad countenance; the queen answered and said, I know of no one who is able to read this strange writing and make known, the interpretaions thereof, and Jehu answered and said, know ye not, that there is in the province of Woodside, one Jereboam, who is a wise man of the east, who is skilled in all of the languages and he has two sons, who are young princes; one a musician; the other a learned scholar,' go ye to them and they will make the matter known unto thee, now it came to pass that the queen harkened to the words of Jehu, the son of Nimshi and did go in the chariot, even in the night time, about the third hour of the night to the house of Jereboam. Now it came to pass that I saw in my vision; that the young prince of Jereboam, said to the queen. "O! queen, live forever! Know that my father, the governor, is old and is now asleep in his chamber, therefore, I pray thee, let thy servant know the will of the queen, and as the Lord liveth, I will make known the writing of the strange language, and the interpretations thereof;" then the queen gave the parchment into the hands of the lad. Then in my vision I heard the young prince, read the parchment. And this is the writing of the strange language: "Thou O queen, most exalted above others, who led the singing in the Sabbath school, in times gone by, and did pray and mourn over the sins of the people, of the wicked town of Woodside, and when the people did repent, thou didst turn in thy ways, and go to the merry-making, at the house of Sible, and did dance before the people, and when the feast was spread thou didst bring nothing, neither wine, ale, honey or unleavened bread, but thou didst eat of the feast, which others had prepared, and was not satisfied; but did murmur against the ruler of the feast. Now this is the interpretation of the matter. Inasmuch as thou takest nothing to the feast, and merrymaking, thou, O! queen, shall fast many days, and inasmuch as thou didst complain of the feast, thou shalt have no tobacco, for many days, and inasmuch as thou didst dance before the people, after praying over the sins of the people. The sins of the people shall be upon thee, and thou shalt mourn many days, because of the absence of thy daughter, who shall not return unto thee, for many moons, and inasmuch as thou gavest no shackels to the musicians at the merry making, instead of wine thou shalt drink wormwood and cold tea!" Now I saw in my vision, that after the queen had learned these things, she was exceedingly wroth, and did make inquiry: tell me, I pray thee, prince, who is the one that made this strange writing, that I may go and slay him. But the young prince said, "as the Lord liveth, I know not, as the thing has now gone from me;" but the queen was not pleased, and still sought to slay the one, who wrote the chronicles of the second parchment. Then methought, I saw the queen, get herself into her chariot and journey to her palace, which is to the south, even beside the great sea. I awoke after the vision had vanished, and behold, it was all a dream.

VISIONARY.

Farmers Alliance.

There will be a delegate convention of the farmers of the Fifth District at Moorhead, on March 3d, 4th and 5th 1886. Business of vast importance to the farming community will come before the convention and every county should be well represented. We trust that Polk County will send a good strong delegation. Let us be alive to our best interests and great good will result. [illegible]

Wylie Waifs.

Wheat 67 cents.

Miss Emily Mercier has returned to Crookston.

Tom Dargan once more waks our streets.

Minton Holmes of St. Hilaire, was in town Thursday.

Miss Agnes Dargan is visiting friends in your city.

John Powers will erect a large barn immediately.

A. W. Thornton is seeking relaxation from the cares of business in Carman.

It is expected that the license question will be put to a vote at the coming town election. No town license has been granted, and it is thought it may be stopped.

Jas. Carroll proves up on his claim, Thursday. He has one of the best farms in the county and is improving it with a view to stock raising.

Bill Aillgrove traded horses a few days since, and received a $50.00 bill as an equalizer, as well as the best animals. Bill says he earns his money easier than by the sweat of his brow.

A St. P., M. & M. engineer located the position of the depot Tuesday. We understand it will be put up as soon as the weather will permit. The company seems to, at last realize that this station has a large area of rich country surrounding it. The people of which have heretofore been obliged to go to Crookston or St. Hilaire to do trading, often at inconveniance to themselves. Considerable freight has come here for the Falls merchants, but it must be prepaid, and there is no place for storage when it arrives, so we think they will join with us in wishing for more ample accommodations than are afforded at present.

VOX POPULI.

Terry & Collins are so well satisfied with their sale on Saturday last that they will have another one week from next Saturday at which they will have for sale a large number of fresh cows, horses, farm machinery etc., etc.

For Sale.

N W ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres; town of Crookston, 70 acres improved, good farm house, and a never-failing well of pure soft water, 2½ miles from the city of Crookston. S E ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres; town of Fairfax, 50 acres improved; 3 miles from city of Crookston. E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec 17, 80 acres; town of Fairfax, 3½ miles from city, for particulars, call on C. S. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [43-tf]

All winter goods are now sold out at actual cost, at
HACK & GALLASCH'.

Notice to Physicians.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Polk County,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 10, 1886.

Tenders will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of said county until the 2d day of March next, for furnishing medicines and medical attendance (including surgery) to the paupers of the 1st Commissioner District for one year.

P. J. MCGUIRE,
County Auditor.
[43-44]

Oh, Ladies!

Look at the astonishing low prices Hack & Gallasch are selling out their Jerseys at.

Notice to Physicians.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Polk County,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 10, 1886.

Tenders will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of said county until the 2d day of March next, for furnishing medicines and medical attendance, (including surgery) to the paupers of the 4th Commissioner District for one year.

P. J. MCGUIRE,
County Auditor.
[43-44]

For Sale,

One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Pete Misgen, Crookston, Minn.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending Feb. 13th, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Alnse Mrs A
Anderson M
Alnes Mrs Mary
Berry Wm F
Butler John
Caille Joseph
Christison Mary
Champouse Hilda
Cormier Paul
Donnell James
Eklund Andrew
Erikson Christine
Gagne Caroline
Gogin R
Hansen John
Hdarty Aug
Hfalld Gust
Hickey Mil
Hommie G
Jennings J
Aasmer Eda T
Ashton J L
Bakke John
Champouse Alida
Caulin Pratric
Dinelsen Kr[illegible]
Dorty [illegible]
Ericsson Christie
Erickson Edwin
Gunderson [illegible]
Johnson J [illegible]
Jones John [illegible]
Johnson A S
Jansen B
Lawton C C
Lequyer Perre
McMullan Louise
Myset M O
Morton S P
— Mrs E
O'Conel John
Oleson Ole
— Emma
Patnode John
Prentice O H
Reyer H N
— Thomas
Sivlter Robert
Talvuse G
Thorson
Toedt T T
Webster H O
King Wm
Legg Oscar 2
Mensen Andrea P
Nison Beaurnt
Mercen Mr
Olson Emma
Pere H
Schuder Peder H
Someus Mrs
Talland Ole J
Nilson O A

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.
JOHN KNUPPE.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Peace, Tranquillty, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now preparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense, and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist. Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres.
SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

1878 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Are arriving daily, consisting of
CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' OUTFITS & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Prices very Low.
Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

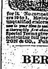
WALNUTINE
BOND'S
NEW
DISCOVERY,
FOR THE
HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! (We do not use Nitrate of Silver.) We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

Wanted
1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,
For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published
Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."
A perfect treasury of good things & tales of LIFE PICTURES painted as only
JOHN B. GOUGH



can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and perfect attentiveness, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 23 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it God-speed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

TO FARMERS.

Delegate Convention to be held at Moorhead, Minn., March 3, 4 & 5, '86.

At a meeting called by the Clay County alliance, held in Moorhead on the 15th of January, 1886, the operation of the new railroad and warehouse laws was discussed freely, and a committee consisting of Lyman Loring, Geo. N. Lamphere, A. M. Burdick, Hon. Chas. Canning, and O. G. Farsdale, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting, who reported the following which were unanimously adopted. It will be observed that a delegate convention for the Fifth Congressional District is called to meet at Moorhead, Minn., on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of March next. It was considered that on account of the elections to take place next fall it was desirable that a spring meeting be held in which a further discussion of the laws, and the wants of the farmers should be had, with a view of sending out an authorative expression of the producers of this district for legislation in their interest at the next session of the legislature.

Whereas, There has been no material reduction on freight rates on wheat, the great staple product of this section to terminal points for the last ten years; and

Whereas, The chief industry of this region has been, from various causes, greatly depressed for the last two or three years; and

Whereas, The railroad commission created at the last session has the power to say what rates are unreasonable on railroads in this State; and

Whereas, It is known to be the universal sentiment of all wheat growers of Northwestern Minnesota that the rates for the transportation of wheat to the terminal points are unreasonable and extortionate; therefore

Resolved, That this meeting respectfully requests that the commissioners shall determine whether or not the present rates are unreasonable as we have charged, and if so found, we demand that the said commissioners shall require the roads to make rates that are reasonable.

Whereas, Only two elevators in Minneapolis and none in St. Paul have complied with the requirements of the warehouse law and State inspection and weighing have been applied to elevators which have disregarded the law, which said law we regard as just to all parties concerned; therefore

Resolved, That State inspection at any but licensed elevators is a direct violation of the said warehouse law, and we demand of our commissioners to compel these warehouses to take out license, or withdraw the State inspection therefrom, and

Resolved, Further that if the grain law cannot be enforced according to the intent as we understand its provisions, it is the imperative duty of the governor to call an extra session to amend the same, and in case the governor will not meet the wants of the people in this respect, it is the sense of this meeting that the farmers should organize and build small shipping warehouses and ship their wheat to those elevators only that comply with the law.

In the meeting on motion made by Mr. F. J. Schrieber, the following resolution was unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That a delegate convention composed of three or more delegates from each county in the fifth congressional district, be called for the 3d, 4th and 5th of March next, to meet at Erickson's Hall, in the city of Moorhead, to take such further action in regard to this and other matters of interest to the farming industries of this district, as may at that time be deemed to require action or discussion, including efforts to secure a competitive market for grain, and appropriations for drainage.

Resolved farther, That we extend an invitation to the board of trade of Duluth, to be present by committee.

On motion made, the following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting shall forward a copy of these resolutions each, to Gov. Hubbard, the railroad commission, the board of trade of Duluth, the chamber of commerce of Minneapolis, and the chamber of commerce of St. Paul.

The State board of railroad and warehouse commissioners will be present, as shown by the following letter accepting the invitation of Chairman Burdick:

State of Minnesota: Board of Railroad & Warehouse Commissioners.

St. Paul, Jan. 23d, 1886.

A. M. Burdick, Esq., Glyndon, Minn:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 21st inst. to Gen. Baker, inviting this board to attend the Fifth Congressional District Convention at Moorhead, March 3d, 4th and 5th next, is received. In reply to the same I am instructed by the board to say that they accept the invitation and will be present.

Yours truly,
E. B. Warner,
Secretary.

Committee.

A. M. Burdick, Chairman, Clay Co.
O. G. Farsdale, [illegible]
Hon. [illegible] Wilkin Co.
[illegible]
Hon. Chas. Canning [illegible] Norman Co.
[illegible]

Do We Pasture Too Much?

Farm, Field and Stockman.

We will not at this time discuss the relative advantages of pasturing or soiling, but has it ever occurred to farmers that they pasture too much land in proportion to stock? It is not often the case that the profits from stock are small, considering the amount of land devoted to each animal for pasturage? If four acres of land are given an animal, cannot a saving be effected if three acres can be made to perform the same service? It seems that every acre brought under cultivation is so much gain, provided the farm is operated in a judicious manner. We do not suggest that a farmer cultivate more land than he can conveniently keep up to the highest degree of fertility, but if he has sufficient stock to enable him to manure his land and keep it in good condition, there is no reason for allowing any portion to remain unproductive. One advantage of pasturing the stock over large areas is that the farmer can allow his efforts to be confined to a smaller area with a view of deriving as much from a small space well cultivated as from a larger area which may be neglected. By reducing the amount of land in pasture, however, a system of rotation may be practiced which will permit of grass being extensively grown for green manural purposes, which is the only correct mode of farming. By reducing pasturage, and plowing under green crops, the capacity of the reduced pasture will be greatly increased.

The Raid On The Grain Markets.

St Paul Globe.

Now in progress, is no certain indication of next summer's prices. They will depend largely upon how the winter crop gets through, the amount of spring sowing and planting that may or may not be allowed by the weather and the spring and summer growing season. Should all conditions then favor the expectations of a great harvest, the European and American supplies may be placed out to prevent any material advance.

The "visible supply" is decreasing more than a half a million bushels a week, and is now only 9,500,000 bushels of wheat and not 2,000,000 bushels of corn above this time last year, when the stock was increasing. For some days past nearly all speculative dealers have been on the "bear" side cleaning out the "lambs" whose margins have been exhausted. The profits made by speculators, made in grain and in stocks mainly come from outside parties, who invest their money in "bets" on prices and have not the means to keep on putting up the "margins" when the shrewd operators sway the market to suit their own purposes.

Home Market.

Some Points For the Enterprising Farmer.

A fact that is often overlooked by too many is that by a little pains a home market can be made the best. There are plenty of country merchants who are purchasing and shipping farm produce, that if the farmer would take the necessary pains to take in a good marketable condition and try selling direct to the consumers, a much better price could be readily secured, and that too, with very little trouble.

Butter that the careful housewife has taken much pains to make, is thrown into a box indiscriminately with all that comes in, the same price is paid to every customer, good or bad; while in every town there are plenty of people who would gladly pay a fair price for what they know to be a clean, fresh article. Eggs are sold in the same way and the purchaser buys with the expectation of getting more or less that are worthless. If they could buy and know what they purchased are all fresh a better price would willingly be paid. And so with poultry and quite a number of varieties of vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages etc. Of course it is some trouble to secure customers that are reliable, but once secured and treated fairly they can be depended upon.

I know that it is the general custom when the farmer has anything to sell to go straight to a country merchant and see if he will buy, and what he will pay.

It is not reasonable to suppose that any merchant will handle even farm produce for nothing, at least when he can help it, and in purchasing he generally offers or pays a price that he feels reasonably sure that will enable him to sell at a profit. If this profit was even divided between the seller and consumer, both would gain enough in a year's purchases to make an item worth saying.

Of course this cannot be done in all cases, but in very many cases a considerable benefit could be derived if properly managed. There are farmers who fully appreciate the benefit of such an arrangement and regularly supply customers with butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc., or whatever farm products they make a specialty of. In many localities the same benefits could be secured if some enterprising farmer would take the pains to work it up properly.—Writer in Indiana Farmer.

New Creamery System.

Described by G. H. White of Wisconsin.

At a farmer's institute recently held at Fort Atkinson, Wis., a comparatively new method of operating a creamery was described by Mr. G. H. White. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the difficulties incident to the cream and milk gathering systems of conducting factories, [illegible] care that justice to the milk producers involves. The latter have various breeds of cows and feed and care for them differently. In this case the farmers follow their own taste in the matter of breeds and creaming the milk, and each delivers his own cream at the factory once in two days in warm weather and once in three days in the late fall and winter. Each patron's milk is churned by itself, and the pounds of butter it actually makes is credited to the patron. The weighing is done after the butter has been salted and rolled only enough to express the brine that really runs off. When it is found to be all right the butter of each man, so far as it will fill the different sized tubs or butter boxes used, is again worked and packed by itself, and receives the factory brand. The little remainders are worked together, so as to fill other boxes. If there is any defect in any batch it is kept separated and sold without the brand, and the net receipts credited to the patron that furnished the cream. So each man gets just what he would make for himself on his own farm. The advantages are the uniform excellence of the manufactory part, the relief to the household of the farmer, a price much above that the average farmer can obtain, and the attention of the skimmed milk on the farm in the best condition for feeding. The method has thus far given great satisfaction, and may be one of the blades to cut the Gordian knot in the butter making districts. In answer to questions, Mr. White explained that there is much difference in the yield of butter from the same number of pounds of cream. This he credited partly to the season and weather, but more largely to the difference in creaming methods on the farm, some having good facilities, some poor—some having ice, others none.

Judging A Good Cow.

Perhaps more has been written on the art of judging cows than any other matter connected with dairying, and now, after all that has been said, The American Dairymen, in alluding to Guenon's theory, remarks:

If you want to get a good profitable animal, you had better first see that she gives a large mess of rich milk, and then, after having first secured this point, indulge your fancy for short hair dandruff, quirls and yellow grease in the skin, long horns, slim tails, smooth hoofs, big belly, veins and other fancies that fashion loves to revel in.

To be frank, we must admit that there is truth in the above. With all that there may be said in regard to the exterior markings, and interior constructions, the breeders have settled down to the conclusion that the only method of determining the qualification of a cow was to test her at the pail. We doubt if there is an expert judge in the country who can go into a stable of 50 cows and select the best milkers or butter producers by examination only, as often the cows with no escutcheons of consequence have yielded better than those with first-class Flanders outlines, and hence the pail alone is the guide.

BUTTER DOES NOT EXHAUST THE SOIL.

Every bushel of wheat sold from the farm carries with it the riches of the soil, and instances have been known in which the value of the elements in the wheat, even from a commercial standpoint, was greater than the sum obtained from the crop after deducting cost of labor for production; and it is safe to say that such occurances are not rare. In dairying however, the exhaustion of the soil depends upon how the product is sold. If the milk is sold entire, there will be more or less loss of fertility, which must be replaced. If carried to the creameries or made into butter on the farm, the loss is less as the skim milk is fed to stock. Of course the stock so fed will in time be sent to market, and will carry with them that which was grown or produced upon the farm and fed, but the butter sold will not rob the soil, unless it be a mere fraction, as the ingredients of the butter do not exist in the soil but in the air. The fat of plants is manufactured from the carbon of the atmosphere, and when used as food is either stored in the body of the animal and made into a product or exhaled. Hence there should be credited to dairying something more than the value of the product of a farm devoted to such industry, and that is the returning to the soil of the fertilizing elements taken from it. When crops of corn, wheat, oats or grass are sold directly from the farm, it is simply a matter of duration of time when the soil will become exhausted, and fail to return an equivalent for the expenditure of labor bestowed upon it.

DAIRY NOTES.

Milk sold at 8 cents a quart pays about the same net as butter sold at twenty-eight cents a pound, says an eastern expert.

A working dairy on each fair ground would be a very effective medium for awakening an interest in and conveying practical instruction concerning the science and practice of dairying, provided the demonstrations are systematically carried out, and are accompanied by explanatory lectures from competent authorities.

In France exports more butter than any other country in Europe, her average for ten years ending in 1883 being over 90,000,000 pounds annually, the average yearly value being $17,000,000. From this sum, however, must be deducted about $3,500,900, the average value of her yearly imports. France imports four times as much cheese as she exports.

Auction Sale.

On or about March 20th, 1886, at my residence, two miles northeast of Crookston, I will sell Ten Good Work Horses, Six Colts from one to three years old; also Harness, Plows, Binder, Seeders. Seven months time given on good paper.

[32-tf] E. O. Flanders.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] Chris Houston, Crookston.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Croookston, Minn. [37 tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon. For terms and full particulars call on or address J. O. Milne,

[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Moser & Moeckel.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp; patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

Hartshorn & Hurlbut sell them.

[40-tf]

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit, consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

Mike Leguey,
[40-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Our spring stock of carpets, matts, rugs etc. are on the way. They are very pretty and cheap.

Fontaine & Anglim.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lambertson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address C. P. Cahoon, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

There will be two eclipses this year, one about March 1st, when Fontaine & Anglim will receive direct from the manufacturers and importers, such a stock of New and Nobby Dress Goods, Trimmings, Laces, Embroidery, All-Overs and Novelties that will knock out any thing ever brought to the North-West.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 85-100 dollars, ($207.85-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgesen, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co., of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of July A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, on page 63, and in addition thereto the further sum of eighteen and 86-100 dollars taxes, duly assessed and levied against the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, paid by said mortgagees, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot four (4,) in Section twenty (20,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-nine (49,) containing thirty and 75-100 (30-75-100) acres according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1886, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 15th, 1886.

Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring Partners as L. Fletcher & Co.
Mortgagees.

Cromb & Wilkinson,
Att'ys for Mortgagees, Crookston, Minn. [43-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 16th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 24th, 1886, viz: FRANK HANSON, D. S., No. 7912, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 8, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: John A. Thompson, Elling J. Ellingson, Simon Olson and Gunder G. Dale, all of Neilsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[43-48] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

Crookston, - - - - - Minn.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

DAILY. 1886! WEEKLY.

SUNDAY.

THE REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER OF THE GOLDEN NORTHWEST

It distinctly represents Democratic Ideas, Live Issues and Economical Government, and in the interest of the latter. It is firmly in favor of the

REDUCTION OF THE WAR TAXES

As levied on the labor of the country by the present iniquitous tariff.

It will fight Monopolies;
It will fight Intolerance;
It will fight Illiberalism;
It will fight Malefaction in whatever party found.

While it is Democratic to the back-bone, it is broad and liberal in its political views and tolerant toward those who differ from it in opinion, and is an especial representative of the non-office holding and non-office seeking people.

It is not an organ, except of Moral Forces and Living Ideas. It will stand manfully by President Cleveland in his struggle to restore honesty to the Government service, and in his declared war upon party bossism and the rule of partisan cliques.

As a Newspaper, the Globe shall not be excelled in either the East or the West. It is a member of the Western Press Association and has the exclusive franchise for this territory of the United Press Association. Besides, it participates in all the news advantages of the New York Press Association and the leading News Associations of Europe and other countries. It has its own leased telegraph wire to Chicago and the Eastern cities, and maintains a corps of correspondents representing every important city and town in the Northwest, and to this list of active news-gatherers it is constantly adding.

The management of The Globe is always alert for that which will instruct and amuse, and promptly avails itself of every new and novel feature suggested by the brightest and most aggressive American Journals. The attractive illustrated articles, racily written; the choice daily stories; the charming social chat; the valuable labor department; the crisp relation of local events; the ably edited farmer's department, which aid in making the Globe the brightest and breeziest of Family Papers, are all evidences of this.

☞ A sample copy of the Globe speaks for itself, and secures a subscriber every time it is shown. The Weekly Globe.

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR.

☞ The remainder of the year 1885 free to $1.00 subscribers. Address

LEWIS BAKER,
St. Paul, Minn.

Sunday Globe, $2.00. Daily Globe, $8.00

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED [illegible]

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the Scientific American is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information about obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

New Drug Store IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

AUCTIONEER!

D. C. TERRY

has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch.

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

—John Cromb.— —R. A. Wilkinson.—

CROMB & WILKINSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Fournet Block. Crookston Minn.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

Crookston Minn.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

CHEAP - - MONEY - - QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Mi
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

P. C. Schmidt. D. D. Williams.

SCHMIDT & WILLIAMS,

Attorneys at Law, Money to Loan

Crookston and Red Lake Falls.

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Flavien St. Mars and Selina St. Mars, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 229 to 301, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents ($886.60,) and the amount of ninety-seven dollars and sixty-one cents ($97.61) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-one (31,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 28th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

[illegible]
Att'y for Mortgagee. [illegible]

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis —AND— Manitoba RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

1400 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,
NORTHERN MINNESOTA,
NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL. No. 4 Daily.
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05 "	Minneapolis	6 55 "
6 55 a m	Barnesville	6 28 p m
7 24 "	Glyndon	7 57 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 28 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 08 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 29 "	Beltrami	6 1[illegible] "
9 43 "	Fittson'n	5 51 "
10 10 "	Crookston	5 35 "
11 21 "	Shirley	5 07 "
11 48 "	Euclid	4 49 "
11 07 "	Angus	4 29 "
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 48 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 22 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 60 } D.
1 22 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lv.	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

9 20 a m	Crookston	5 15 p m
9 53 "	Fisher	4 27 "
10 13 "	Mallory	4 14 "
10 43 "	Grand Forks	3 0[illegible]
11 28 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } D	Arvilla	2 25 " } D
1 25 }		2 25 " }
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
1 [illegible] "	Mapes	12 04 "
[illegible] 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
[illegible] 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

ST H LAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:30 a. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:05 p. m.

C. H. Warren,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. Mix, Local Ticket Agent.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE DOLLAR MERCHANTS OF
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

FIRST National Bank, OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	5,875

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. O. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. [illegible], Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., FEBRUARY 18

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week.—Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

CAN ANYBODY ANSWER?

BY GEN. NEAL DOW.

I have been puzzled a long time to make out why it is. Can anybody tell? There is an active, earnest warfare now going on in this country "between Heaven and hell." I mean the bitter fight with the grog-shop now raging, not only here, but among English speaking peoples everywhere. It was the late Charles Buxton, member of the British Parliment, who spoke of the prohibition agitation in that way, a phrase which accurately characterizes it, I think.

It is not putting it too strongly to say that there is no other movement of our time so important as this to the prosperity of the nations, the welfare and happiness of the people, and to the interests of the Church. Nor is it putting it too strongly to say that this great war could be brought to a happy issue in a year if the Church—and I mean by this the great body of Christian men and women—would earnestly and persistently lend its influence upon the right side. What puzzles me is that the Church fails to do this. Why? I do not know.

Large sums of money are freely given for the civilization and Christianizing the heathen of many distant lands, and for educating the children of those countries. But we have at home, at our own doors, a tremendous power for evil, the influence of which is to heathenize, degrade, and brutalize our own people, to train up our children in sin, shame, ignorance, vice and crime, and to reduce our own country, to the full extent of its influence, to degradation and brutalization. Am I stating it too strongly when I say that the liquor-traffic is doing this? There is a great fight now raging in this country against this mighty agent of the devil. Every day the battle is going on with varying prospects of success on one side or the other—at least, many people say so. Now, what puzzles me is that the great body of Christian men and women look on calmly, seeming to take little interest in it or in the result. Can anybody tell me what the reason is?

I know there are some Christian bodies, numerous and influential, which make all their influence felt on Heaven's side in this warfare, but for all that, Canon Wilberforce was justified, I think, when, at a great temperance meeting in England, he spoke of this mystery to which I allude as "the abominable indifference of the Church." Canon Farrar has more than once alluded to it very much in the same way. There is a reason for this; there must be one; can anybody tell what it is?

I take several religious papers; all but one of them favor license to the saloons; wish to give legal recognition to grog-shops as a good thing, as proper places for the supply of the proper needs of the people. Why is it? Can anybody answer?

There will be two eclipses this year, one about March 1st, when Fontaine & Anglim will receive direct from the manufacturers and importers, such a stock of New and Nobby Dress Goods, Trimmings, Laces, Embroidery, All-Overs, and Novelties that will knock out any thing ever brought to the North West.

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Ole H. Johnson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Harald Johnson of Polk County, Minn., representing, among other things, that Ole H. Johnson late of said county on the 26th day of December A. D. 1885, at Grove Park, in said county died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him, Harald Johnson, granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the the Judge of this court, on Monday the 15th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in "The Polk County Journal," a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated Crookston, the 11th day of February A. D. 1886.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[43-45] Judge of Probate.

New Livery,
FEED AND SALE STABLES.
TERRY & COLLINS, Prop's.
CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty one and 66-100 dollars ($1041.66-100), which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zaiser and John Zaiser, her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the eleventh day of September A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of September A. D. 1884, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 440, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Reserve "S" in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, except the following described piece, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S" fifty feet, thence east two hundred feet, thence south fifty feet to the place of beginning, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.
E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Billine Labelle, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 20 and 21, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty six (46) west, according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota; with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.
L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 44-100 dollars ($404.44-100), which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles S. Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 19th day of May A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of May A. D. 1882, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-four (154) north of Range numbered forty-three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.
L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of June 1885, at the City of Crookston, of Polk County, Minnesota, one P. J. Lachapelle and one N. D. Eudson the said P. J. Lachapelle being then and there the owner, as mortgagee, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the said N. D. Eudson being in legal possession of a certain hack, did request Euclid and Angus Munn, co-partners under the firm name of Munn Bro's, to make and perform certain repairs on said hack. And whereas, the said Munn Bro's pursuant to said request did do, make and perform repairs on said hack of the just and reasonable worth and value of fifty dollars, and the said Munn Bro's claim a lien on said hack to the amount of $50 the value of said repairs and still hold and retain possession of said hack since the making of said repairs. And whereas, more than three months have elapsed since the making of said repairs upon said hack, and the said $50 has not been paid or any part thereof, although the sum has been heretofore duly demanded, of the said P. J. Lachapelle and the said N. D. Eudson. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Munn Bro's will, on the 5th day of March, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of Munn Bro's carriage works on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, in said City of Crookston, expose said hack for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said lien, and the costs of such sale.

Dated Crookston, Feb. 4th, 1886.

EUCLID AND ANGUS MUNN,
Co-partners as Munn Bro's.
LEO & GEORGE,
Attorneys. [42-45]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

[First publication February 4th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

George Crocker, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Kretzschmar, Frank H. Kratts and John A. Davis, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 4th day of January, 1886, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 20th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar (widower) mortgagor, to John Martin Lumber Company, a corporation then and at all times since duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 27th day of August, A. D. 1884, and was recorded on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1884, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County in the State of Minnesota, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 508. No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. And said mortgagor failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed, on a portion of said mortgaged property for the year 1883, and said John Martin Lumber Company, mortgagee paid said taxes and all penalties and charges thereon amounting in all to the sum of eighty-three and 67-100 dollars, and there is claimed to be due and is due at the date hereof upon said mortgage, and the debt thereby secured the sum of one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight and 15-100 ($1958.15-100) dollars, which includes one thousand five hundred and fifty-five and 53-100 dollars ($1555.53-100) mortgage debt, and three hundred and nineteen and 05-100 dollars ($319.05-100) interest and eighty-three and 57-100 dollars ($83.57-100) taxes.

The premises set forth and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, and are described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twenty (20) in block numbered sixteen (16) in the original township (now city) of Crookston, and also lots four (4) and eight (8) in block thirty-three (33) in the said original townsite of Crookston, also lot one (1) in block two (2) in Clements' first addition to the city of Crookston, according to the recorded plats of said lots, blocks and additions now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota. Also the west half of the northwest quarter and lots two (2) and three (3) in section thirty-two (32) Township one hundred fifty-two (152), Range forty-three (43) also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-one (31) Township one hundred fifty-two (152), Range forty-three (43) according to the Government survey.

Said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of the payment of the principal or interest in said mortgage specified, or any part thereof when due, said mortgage also contains a stipulation on the part of the mortgagor to pay the sum of fifty dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage and said power of sale has become operative. Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m. to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with fifty dollars stipulated by said mortgagor to be paid as attorney's fees, and including also such costs as are allowed by law.

Dated January 27th, A. D. 1886.

JOHN MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MILLER, YOUNG & MILLER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [40-46]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thorval Brauvn, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1883, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 132 to 134, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25) and the amount of sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents ($64.34) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage, and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section nine, (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-46] Attorney of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 201, 202 and 203, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73,) and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55,) necessarily paid for taxes on said land and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described, in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said assignee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 9th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five (25), Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st, 1886.

EDWIN W. PEASE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [42-47]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank Gross Krantz against Michael Perry for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 8881, dated May 23d, 1883, upon the southeast quarter Section 17, Township 149 n, Range 44 w, in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of March 1886 at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

WILLIAM SMITH, Register.
L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 19th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land [illegible] at Crookston, Minn., on March [illegible], 1886, viz: [illegible] for the [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: [illegible] Polk Co., Minn. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 16-100 dollars ($629.16-100), which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar, mortgagor, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August A. D. 1884; and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1884, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on page 511, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range numbered forty-four (44) according to the United States Government survey, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.
E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John H. Pelham and Lois C. Pelham, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1883, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 253 to 255 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents ($486.45) and the amount of twenty-three dollars and forty-three cents ($23.43) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the second day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-two (32) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Odile Meilleur, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 301 to 303 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25.) and the amount of thirty-one dollars and eighty-four cents ($31.84) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said County or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty five dollars ($25,) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot one (1) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) all in Section four (4,) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and 54-100 acres. (159 54-100.)

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Theophile Malletie, Plaintiff, vs. Helege Beausoliel, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court—Eleventh Judicial District—State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Theophile Malletie and against Helege Beausoliel, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-three (43) west. And that I shall, on Saturday the 13th day of March A. D. 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Helege Beausoliel in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-three cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the ninth day of January 1885, at the rate of — per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., January 21, 1886.

JOHN N. IVES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
W. F. ZWICKEY,
[40-46] Sheriff of Polk County.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 18th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: JENS O. RUD, D. S. No. 7,881, for the sw¼, S. 23, T. 148, R. 44 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Draper, Helge B. Viken, P. J. Skandson, and Ole E. Viken, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jon A. Schagerstrom, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 22d day of February A. D., eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1883, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 254 to 256, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-five cents ($519.45,) and the amount of nineteen dollars and four cents ($19.04,) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Gullik G. Lohener, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the first day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883, at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-nine cents ($364.49,) and the amount of sixty-one dollars and sixty-three cents ($61.63) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 14th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the debt secured thereby; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Names of Mortgagors.—John W. Strauser and Florence Strauser, his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—D. M. Osborne & Co., a corporation of the State of New York.

Date of Mortgage.—August 21st A. D. 1885.

Date and place of record.—August 24th A. D. 1885, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, in book "T" of mortgages, on page 62.

Description of mortgaged premises. Lot number six (6) in block number three (3) in I. Fletcher's addition to the city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota.

Amount due, and claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, six hundred and one and 80-100 dollars ($601.80-100.)

Time of sale.—February 27th A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale.—The front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

The property above described is subject to two prior mortgages as follows: One to Franklin Edgerton, for $330.00, recorded in book "U" of mortgages, on page 196, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County; and one to August Keoppe, for $35.00, recorded in book "N" of mortgages, on page 622, in the office of said Register of Deeds.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and the same will be sold, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale including $25.00 attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1886.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.,
Mortgagee.
BROWN & CHARBONEAU,
Agents for Mortgagee. [38-44]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Fred R. Stevens and Mary Stevens, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m. in book "M" of mortgages, on page 292 to 294, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-five cents and the amount of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of this statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section twenty-four (24) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-45] Attorney of Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CROOKSTON, [illegible]

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

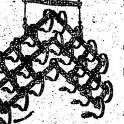
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand n large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS. CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.
DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.
VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 25, 1886. NO. 44.
TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

How to Build Up a City.

The name "city" has been defined to be "a collection of houses and inhabitants," and some people seem to be satisfied to accept the definition as comprising all there is to it and act upon that presumption, by making all their actions tend to self-aggrandizment. They don't seem to realize that in order to build up a city they have only these to do—except to look sharp after the almighty dollar for No. 1 and to keep it locked up after they get it. But how would this thing wash, if it was universally applied? Who would take care of the important public interests that tend to build up the city, if everybody acted upon the selfish principle? If every business man neglected his home institutions, sending his money to a rival city for all the supplies that he needed, and every other man did the same thing, where would the business life of our city be? The necessary expenses of building up a city are so great that the men in business cannot sell their goods to consumers here as cheaply as the consumers can buy them in St. Paul and Minneapolis but if everybody should send to some city that is already built up for his supplies, where would our business interests be? As well might you say that because you can get your preaching done in St. Paul and Minneapolis at an annual cost per capita of $5 or $10 there is no need of a church in Crookston. One could send $1.50 for the Christain Union and get Beecher's sermons, thus saving the difference between that and (perhaps) $50 subscribed to the minister's salary, but that would not help our own city. We have certain interests to support and the more liberally they are supported the greater the benefit derived by our city, and the city must suffer from every departure from home patronage. The more thriving the business interests the more thriving will be your city, and the more money its inhabitants send out for such things as can be and are produced in our midst, the less thriving will our city be. In this connection we might mention newspapers. Everybody is agreed that they are a necessary evil in a community; and everybody knows that the city is, in a measure judged by the advertisers of business which its columns show. If we have 1,000 business houses in our city and the columns of the paper shows 250 represented, a stranger at once sets us down at one-fourth our true value. A great many people act upon the presumption that a merchant invests big money in building a store, paying large taxes to support and build up a city just for the fun of doing business, and they send away to some large city for those things that the merchant established his busines to supply. This not only wrongs the individual merchant, but does a great wrong to the city and in that sense reacts upon the party himself by helping tear down the interests which he is paying taxes to build up. Some people scold the newspaper man because he does not continue to harp constantly upon the merits of the country, and send his paper broadcast throughout the world so that the country may rapidly settle up. They agree that the paper must be printed anyhow and it might as well be filled with that kind of literature as any other, but some of that kind of person have never tried the experiment of giving the printer the encouragement of even one subscription. We remember once on a certain time, at a public gathering, a motion was made that the newspapers be placed upon a certain committee "because they could advertise it better than a private individual." Now, the party that made the move and the balance of the company, with very few exceptions, were earnest supporters of the papers, but there was one moss-backed individual who never had given a cent in support of the paper, who nearly broke his neck in his extreme haste to force his deep bass voice out of his throat in time to second that motion. For the first time in his life he was endeavoring to contribute to the "support" of home institutions and the unusual effort had a warming influence upon him which did him good, yet this good honest brother did not seem to realize that on such patronage as his, there would not be a newspaper in his city or county. This incident illustrates our subject to the life, while we are all very anxious to build up our city and its institutions we may be too prone to forget our own obligations and expect that others are going to sustain and support all necessary adjuncts to our success while we glide serenely along the even tenor of our way, interested mainly in such plans as tend to immediate personal benefits. We do not say that Crookston is being built upon that way. We know that there are many whole-souled earnest workers who are doing good work, but we suggest that should any drones happen to get into the hive it would make mitey hard sledding. Our interests are all mutual; all are in a very great degree dependent upon the others and the success or failure of a city depends more upon the character of its inhabitants than upon any other one thing. A live, enterprising class will have a live enterprising city and the reverse is true. So then if we want a live, enterprising city every member thereof must contribute to that end to the best of his or her ability and thus we will have it.

FAIRFAX, Feb. 20, 1886.

I notice the suggestion of one wide-awake, progressive farmer, in relation to a farmers' column in THE JOURNAL with pleasure, as it shows to me, that the farmers in Polk county are not al dead, senseless clods and also, proves that THE JOURNAL, by the cordial invitation it has extended us is wide-awake to the best interests of this country—farming. I apprehend that there are a great many farmers among us who feel as I do upon writing a newspaper article, a natural shrinking from it, owing to a real, (or fanciful) inability to express their views; they also feel, after a hard day's labor, more inclined to take a good snooze and rest up; but, brother farmers, if we do not take an interest

IN OUR OWN BUSINESS

who will do it for us? Where is there a man among us who can not get up in a district school meeting and express his ideas on farming matters in a tangible shape? Supposing it is not "high-toned" enough to suit some, all FARMERS of average intelligence can "catch on" and after all they are the class whom we aim to reach in our farmer's columns. The benefits of such an interchange of ideas to us are "too numerous to mention!" Now I call myself an old experienced farmer having had much experience in older States, but I find that I do not know it all in relation to farming in this country; and a man who has farmed it here since '72 can give me many valuable pointers if he will; but if he crawls into his shell and remains bottled up, how am I benefitted? Let us give our views and methods of raising wheat, oats, barley and everything we do raise also stock, which I consider one of the most important topics, which we can discuss and right here I wish to pay a deserved compliment to THE JOURNAL for its efforts to find out what stock is the best adapted to our country and to say to my brother farmers that we, one and all ought to encourage THE JOURNAL and stand by it as long as it continues the good work. In no way can we fight the great wheat monopoly better than adopting some means to render ourselves independent of it! Just as soon as we are independent of the wheat monopoly it loses its power over us, and I believe the cow holds the key to the situation, it is so in every other country, why not in this? But I will close for this time hoping that the "farmer's" department in THE JOURNAL will prove a power for good among us. Availing myself of your suggestion, Mr. Editor, I will for this time sign myself,

Yours Truly,
FARMER.

The people of Crookston, who paid T. B. Walker $20,000 to locate his saw mill there, can have the satisfaction of knowing that he is now using their money to defeat the Red Lake Reservation bill. It would benefit Crookston as well as the whole Red River Valley, if they would now pay him $10,000 to leave—St. Hilaire Spectator.

What else can the people expect of a monopolist than just what has happened in this case? If you play with fire your chances are good to get burnt.—Moorhead News.

We confess our surprise at the above comment from so excellent a paper as the Moorhead News generally is. The News is too wide-awake not to appreciate the location of such a vast lumbering interest in its midst and we do not doubt that if the city of Moorhead was offered the chance of securing such an institution for five times the amount it would advocate the plan heartily and leave no stone unturned to secure it. Is the cutting of 150,000 feet of pine lumber per day during the sawing season, and the employment of the number of men and teams necessary to handle it, during the whole year, of no account in a prairie country like this? If Mr. Walker was the greatest monopolist in the world the manufacture of such a vast amount of lumber in our midst every year could not help but reduce the price from former figures and so we see it has. A reduction of from $10 to $15 per M. in the short space of time the mill has been at work is no small item to the farmer and consumer and when you add to this the amount of labor during the winter which this institution furnishes the farmer a little of the benefit of the institution may be comprehended. No one has ever thought that Mr. Walker put these mills [illegible] solely for the benefit of his health, but the very fact that he did do it compels lumber dealers from other points to come way down on their hitherto high prices and must always have a tendency to keep prices more reasonable. Our citizens contributed liberally to the mill enterprise, and we have yet to find the one who would accept double the sum he paid for it and have it removed. We are afraid that it is the green eyed-monster of jealousy that causes the News to pick up every envious squib it sees to the detriment of our city and its enterprises.

Dairy Notes.

The only certain indication of a profitable cow is to see that she gives a large mess of rich milk. All other points may fail, but this one is an infallable mark of a good cow.

Butterine is the legitimate daughter of skim milk.—Farm and Fireside. It is not legitimate at all. It is illegitimate. A cross between a hog's lard and dishonesty—swinish, so to speak.

A cow should never be allowed to skip a milking, as the retention of so large a volume of milk in the udder will inflame it and injure the quality of the milk, and perhaps the udder also.

There are fewer cows in proportion to the population of the country than there were thirty-five years ago. The low prices of butter can hardly be due, then, to overproduction. Bogus butter must be largely to blame for the depression of dairy interests.

Farmers often value a cow more for her fine calves than for her dairy qualities. This is eminently proper, for a good calf is more valuable to them to raise into a fine steer, than the products of the milk. The dairyman, though has a different object in view, and keeps the cows for their milk only. It is then necessary that these cows give a liberal quantity or rich milk, and through an extended period, to meet the dairymen's requirements.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
OFFICIAL.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA,
January 1st, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota.

GENTLEMEN:

Below please find Financial Statement of Polk County.

Cash in hands of O. H. Lucken, County Treasurer of Polk County, Minnesota, at the close of business December 31st 1885.

State of Minnesota,		$ 365 17
County Revenue Fund,		1703 42
" Poor		3184 97
" Bond and Interest,		120 67
" road and bridge,		28 10
General State school fund,		89 45
Public lands fund,		202 92
Private redemption fund,		1440 23
Second Commissioners district road and bridge fund,		13 78
Fifth commissioners district, road and bridge fund,		1031 85
Text book agents commission fund,		90 54
Collection for sale of text books,		1204 77
Township funds (monies due the several towns,		5770 42
School district funds, monies due the several districts,		4705 88
Total,		$ 20,881 67
Deduct.		
River Falls town overdrawn,	$ 3 40	
Halstad town, Norman County	73	4 13
Cash balance in treasurers hands		$ 20,877 54

ASSETS.

Cash on hand,		$ 6982 29
TAX LEVY OF 1885.		
County revenue,	$ 21112 38	
" poor	2378 48	
" bond and interest	5228 31	
" road and bridge,	6185 52	
" sinking fund,	9651 56	
Text book levy,	2807 20	
" 1884 uncollected,	10876 35	
" 1883 "	3072 28	
" 1882 "	1072 94	
" 1881 "	515 07	
" 1880 "	268 10	
" 1879 "	57 04	
		58333 46
Court house and ground,		20000 00
County jail and ground,		4000 00
Total Assets,		$ 89315 75
Unavailable assets county bridges,	60967 38	

LIABILITIES.

County bonds issued in 1877,	1428 50	
County bonds issued in 1878	206 08	
County bonds issued in 1881, for court house due in 1896, bearing 7 per cent. interest,	15 000	
County funding bonds issued in 1881, due in 1890,	10000 00	
" road and bridge bonds of 1883, due in 1903,	15000 00	
" 1881, due in 1912, 6 per ct.	40000 00	
" bridge bond of 1885, due in 1913, 6 per cent,	10500 00	
Total bonded debt	$ 92134 58	
Floating county orders as follows: On county jail	$ 1500 00	
On county road and bridge fund	4971 45	
Other Co. revenue orders,	12478 96	18843 51
Total liabilities,	$ 110978 09	
Liabilities above available assets		21662 34
	$ 110978 09	$ 110978 09

Balance Sheet of County Auditors' Ledger January 1st 1886.

	Dr.	Cr.
O. H. Lucken, County Treasurer,	$ 20877 54	
State revenue fund,		$ 365 17
County revenue,		1703 42
" poor		3184 97
" bond and interest		120 67
Current school fund,		89 45
Public land		202 92
Merrills text books		3597 62
County road and bridge fund,		28 10
Private redemption fund		1440 23
Second commissioners district,		13 78
Fifth commissioners district,		1031 85
Commission fund for text book agents		90 54
TEXT BOOK AGENTS ACCOUNT.		
C H Ohl at Edna	79 20	
Charles Madson, East Grand Forks	216 86	
W H Walch St Hilaire	124 84	
Doctor A. Nelson Aldal	188 26	
A A Vatto Fisher	241 90	
W A Schreiter Red Lake Falls	378 39	
A C Mimer Euclid	70 40	
H P Krogseng Neby	48 20	
Potter & George city of Crookston	901 88	
ACCOUNTS OF TOWNSHIPS AS FOLLOWS.		
Andover		42 95
Angus		20 75

Black River,		28 82
Bray,		2 28
Belgium,		16 03
Bristol,		32 85
Brygland,		97 20
City of Crookston,		409 50
Crookston Township,		42 68
Emardville,		10 10
Euclid,		118 60
Fairfax,		358 64
Farley,		4 61
Fanny,		83 40
Fisher,		389 81
Village of Fisher,		103 27
Grand Forks,		45 48
Garden,		13 74
Garfield,		86 28
Gervais,		8 60
Gentilly,		42 06
Godfrey,		68 78
Grove Park,		24 50
Hammond,		15 31
Higdem,		32 62
Hubbard,		27 77
Huntsville,		101 08
Keystone,		47 84
Kertsonville,		12 93
Lambert,		16 30
Lake Pleasant,		51 16
Liberty,		67 79
Louisville,		74 72
Lowell,		85 24
Nesbit,		75 20
North,		23 81
Northland,		33 93
Norden,		8 43
Onstad,		2 71
Poplar River,		8 02
Polk Centre,		12 68
Red Lake Falls Village,		33 98
Red Lake Falls,		57 56
Reis,		79 24
River Falls,	$ 3 40	
Roome,		86 67
Rocksbury,		174 78
Rosebud,		10 61
Russia,		81 60
Saint Hilaire,		33 20
Sanders,		8 10
Sletten,		27
Sullivan,		80 50
Tabor,		48 10
Terrebonne,		29 84
Tilden,		1 89
Tynsid,		8 60
Vineland,		91 29
Woodside,		1 76
Wyandotte,		31 43
TOWNSHIPS IN NORMAN COUNTY.		
Halstad.	73	
McDonaldsville,		15 87
Shelly,		92
Ada Village		5 96
Fossum,		54
Lake Ida,		6 77
Green Meadow,		4 51

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AS FOLLOWS.

Independent district No.	1		449 18
" "	2		3 26
" "	3		76 61
" "	4		62 62
" "	5		21 54
" "	6		15 84
" "	7		11
" "	11		22 90
" "	12		37 91
" "	13		534 07
" "	15		82 69
" "	18		11 96
" "	19		69 24
" "	20		24 80
" "	22		84
" "	25		8 79
" "	26		16 71
" "	27		05
" "	28		18 56
" "	29		8 57
" "	31		83 82
" "	32		132 10
" "	33		2 93
" "	34		99
" "	35		169 21
" "	36		17 95
" "	38		2 54
" "	39		4 55
" "	40		88 95
" "	41		1 90
" "	42		42 71
" "	43		49 85
" "	44		29 57
" "	45		68 97
" "	46		9 01
" "	47		31 01
" "	48		101 11
" "	49		96 01
" "	50		15 81
" "	53		11 55
" "	54		33 33
" "	55		64 77
" "	56		6 10
" "	58		19 70
" "	59		148 06
" "	60		51 86
" "	61		52 21
" "	63		181 41
" "	65		79 40
" "	66		70
" "	67		84 14
" "	68		20 84
" "	69		27 58
" "	70		2 80
" "	71		38 35
" "	72		183 57
" "	73		1 16
" "	74		30 98
" "	75		10 83
" "	76		12 16
" "	77		3 17
" "	78		60 47
" "	79		28 84
" "	80		17 00
" "	81		54 84
" "	82		6 24
" "	83		3 52
" "	84		10 79
" "	85		52 02
" "	86		71 45
" "	87		14 52
" "	88		4 70
" "	90		37 94
" "	92		19 55
" "	93		103 47
" "	94		18 16
" "	95		17 75
" "	96		23 18
" "	97		3 14
" "	98		15 47
" "	99		1 87
" "	102		18 79
" "	104		20 30
" "	105		74 77
" "	107		26 05
" "	108		37 70
" "	109		17 90
" "	110		16 26
" "	111		12 90
" "	112		6 60
" "	113		1 80
" "	115		8 23
" "	116		66 44
" "	117		123 69
" "	118		2 34
" "	119		30 85
" "	120		17 47
" "	130		7 59
Carman district,			209 46
Joint district No. 1,			18 59
Delinquent tax collection, (undistributed)			2331 10
Total,		$ 23104 52	$ 23104 52

Statement showing collection of monies for State and County funds and the disbursements of same:

STATE REVENUE FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance March 1, 1885,		$ 2305 12
By delinquent collections,		591 95
By current collections,		1938 33
March 23, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	$ 2305 12	
July 15, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	2896 19	
November 24, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	613 74	
Refunding of State Taxes,	23 35	
By current collections for the months of November and December, 1885,		365 17
Balance,	365 17	
	$ 6205 57	$ 6205 57
January 1, 1886. By balance		$ 365 17

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance		$ 239 04
By cash from Judge of Probate,		10 00
" " sale of 4 statutes,		20 00
" " auctioneer license,		10 00
" " Jurors fees, etc.,		93 72
" " interest on deposits,		968 13
" collection of penalty and interest,		4737 77
" collection of taxes levied,		14531 21
" carried over from county bond and interest account,		3512 07
To refunding taxes,	$ 109 19	
" payment of Co. revenue orders,	24385 23	
Balance,	1703 42	
	$ 26197 84	$26197 84
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 1703 42

COUNTY POOR FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 1333 77
By collection of tax levies,		5741 94
To refunding of taxes,	$ 25 54	
To payment of Co. poor orders,	3865 20	
Balance,	3184 97	
	$7075 71	$ 7075 71
January 1, '86 By balance,		$ 3184 97

COUNTY BOND AND INTEREST.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 703 63
By collection of tax levies,		8318 17
To payment of interest coupons and exchange,	$ 5340 57	
To refunding of taxes,	48 49	
To carried over to Co. revenue fund to defray court expenses as ordered by Co. Board,	3512 07	
Balance,	120 67	
	$ 9021 80	$ 9021 80
January 1, '86. By balance.		$ 120 67

CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 1503 91
By liquor licenses,		2609 98
" fines,		113 91
" collection of taxes,		444 44
" State apportionment,		5566 20
Apportioned to school districts,	$ 8165 50	
To refunding of liquor license,	66 66	
To refunding of taxes,	6 83	
Balance,	89 45	
	$8328 44	$8328 44
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 89 45

PUBLIC LANDS FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 129 99
By collection of interest, and part payment on sale of school lands,		10189 92
March 27, '85. Remitted to State Treasurer,	$ 250 87	
July 15. Remitted to State Treasurer,	5512 07	
Nov 20. Remitted to State Treasurer,	4334 65	
Balance,	202 92	
	$ 10319 91	$10319 91
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 202 92

FIFTH COMMISSIONER DISTRICT ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 462 85
By appropriation from State of Minnesota,		1500 00
To cash disbursements for bridge work at East Grand Forks,	$ 31 00	
Balance,	1931 85	
	$ 1962 85	$1962 85
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 1931 85

Statement showing the collection of monies for the several School Districts and the payments of same to the respective District Treasurers:

INDEPENDENT NO. 1.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 5058 33
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		565 25
May 31, '85. By collection,		6311 93
Oct. 31, '85. By do		525 50
" " By apportionment,		926 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		449 18
April 3, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 5623 53	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	6205 41	
Dec. 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	1517 58	
To refunding of taxes,	37 44	
Balance,	449 18	
	$13333 19	$13333 19
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		$449 18

DISTRICT NO. 2.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 47 80
March 25, '85 By apportionment,		25 70
May 31, '85. By collection		106 15
Oct. 31, '85. By do		23 68
Oct. 31, '85. by apportionment,		59 80
Dec. 31, '85. By collection		3 26
April 16. '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 53 56	
July 2, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer,	106 15	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	81 45	
Balance,	3 26	
	$ 336 45	$ 336 45
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		$ 3 26

DISTRICT NO. 3.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 437 44
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		108 80
May 31, '85. by collection,		734 41
Oct. 31, '85. By do		97 59
Dec 31, '85. By apportionment,		161 20
By collection,		76 61
March 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$ 437 44	
June 25, '85. Cash paid to District Treasurer	827 41	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	258 79	
Refunding of taxes,	15 80	
Balance,	76 61	
	$ 1616 05	$1616 05
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 76 61

DISTRICT NO. 4.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 70 60
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		17 85
May 31, '85. By collection,		91 19
Oct. 31, '85. by do		43 97
" " by apportionment,		33 80
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		62 62
March 27, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 68 45	
July 8, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	91 19	
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	82 77	
Balance,	62 62	
	$ 325 03	$ 325 03
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 62 62

DISTRICT NO. 5.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 180 83
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		85 25
May 31, '85. by collection,		263 13
Oct. 31, '85. by do		43 41
" " by apportionment,		78 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		21 54
March 28, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 242 08	
Sept. 16, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	263 13	
Dec. 9, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	121 44	
Balance,	21 54	
	$ 648 19	$ 648 19
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 21 54

DISTRICT NO. 6.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 115 87
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		33 15
May 31, '85. by collection		56 81
Oct. 31, '85. by do		31 01
" " by apportionment,		49 40
Dec. 31, '85. by collection		15 84
May 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 149 02	
Nov. 10, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	137 22	
Balance,	15 84	
	$ 302 08	$ 302 08
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 15 84

DISTRICT NO. 11.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 393 03
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		86 55
May 31, '85. by collection		415 11
Oct. 31, '85.		0 00
" " by apportionment,		30
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		22 90
March 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 393 03	
Nov. 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	517 96	
Balance,	22 90	
	$ 933 89	$ 933 89
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 22 90

DISTRICT NO. 12.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 42 53
March 25, '85. by apportionment		89 95
May 31, '85. by collection,		108 32
Oct. 31, '85 by do		19 97
" " by apportionment,		32 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		37 01
March 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 42 53	
March 26, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	29 95	
June 27, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	108 32	
Dec. 5, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	71 92	
Balance,	37 01	
	$ 209 72	$209 72
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		37 01

DISTRICT NO. 13.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$1296 92
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		128 35
May 31, '85. by collection		1899 75
Oct. 31, '85. by do		17 72
" " by apportionment,		239 20
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		122 40
March 30, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 1331 91	
June 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	1899 75	
Refunding of taxes,	9 61	
Balance,	534 07	
	$ 3295 34	$ 3295 34
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 534 07

DISTRICT NO. 15.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 978 33
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		126 65
May 31, '85. by collection		871 01
Oct. 31, '85. by do		256 84
" " by apportionment,		175 55
Dec. 31, '85. by collection		82 69
March 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 978 33	
July 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	997 55	
Nov. 12, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	417 19	
Refunding of taxes,	15 28	
Balance,	82 69	
	$ 2490 01	$ 2490 01
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 82 69

DISTRICT NO. 18.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 82 27
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		48 45
May 31, '85. by collection,		131 67
Oct. 31, '85. by do		35 10
" " by apportionment,		89 70
Dec 31, '85. by collection,		11 96
March 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 82 27	
April 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 45	
July 6, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	131 67	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	124 80	
Balance,	11 96	
	399 15	399 15
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		11 96

DISTRICT NO. 19.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 62 74
May 31, '85. by collection,		6 50
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		69 24

DISTRICT NO. 20.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 195 88
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		23 80
May 27, '85. by collection,		164 70
Oct. 31, '85. by do		91 84
" " by apportionment,		30 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection		24 80
March 16, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 195 88	
May 4, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	26 80	
June 10, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	164 70	
Nov. 7, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	130 34	
Balance,	24 80	
	538 52	538 52
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		24 80

DISTRICT NO. 25.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 91 19
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		22 96
May 31, '85. by collection,		44 76
Oct. 31, '85. by do		18 75
" " by apportionment,		20 90
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		3 70
March 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 91 19	
July 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	57 71	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 66	
Balance,	3 70	
	201 26	201 26
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		3 70

DISTRICT NO. 26.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 166 80
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		19 55
May 21, '85. by collection,		150 80
Oct. 30, '85. by do		16 51
" " by apportionment,		26 40
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		16 71
April 11, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 126 85	
July 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	150 80	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	51 91	
Balance,	16 71	
	345 27	345 27
Jan. 1, '86. by balance,		16 71

DISTRICT NO. 28.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85 by balance,		$ 179 28
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		28
May 31, '85. by collection,		99 22
Oct. 31, '85. by do		34 52
" " by apportionment,		59 80
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		18 56
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	$ 179 28	
July 7, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer,	128 12	
Dec. 5, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	84 32	
Balance,	18 56	
	410 28	410 28
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		18 56

DISTRICT NO. 29.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 113 66
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		28 05
May 31, '85. by collection,		127 35
Oct. 31, '85. by do		11 48
" " by apportionment,		45 50
Dec 31, '85. by collection.		8 57
March 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 113 66	
March 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	28 05	
June 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	127 35	
Nov. 3, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	45 50	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	11 48	
Balance	8 57	
	334 58	334 58
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		8 57

DISTRICT NO. 31.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 53 90
May 31, '85. by collection,		25 39
Oct 31, '85. by do		7 70
Dec. 31, '85. by do		2 33
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		83 32

DISTRICT NO. 32.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 183 22
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		45 05
May 31, '85. by collection,		292 61
Oct. 31, '85. by do		79 61
" " by apportionment,		70 20
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		152 10
April 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 228 27	
June 26, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	292 61	
Oct. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	57 64	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	88 11	
To refunding of taxes,	4 05	
Balance,	152 10	
	822 79	822 79
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 152 10

DISTRICT NO. 33.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 72 94
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		49 80
May 31, '85. by collection.		47 83
Oct. 31, '85. by do		2 07
" " by apportionment,		89 70
Dec. 31, '85. by collection.		2 93
March 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 122 24	
July 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	47 83	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	91 77	
Balance,	2 93	
	264 78	264 78
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		2 93

DISTRICT NO. 35.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 144 72
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		83 60
May 31, '85. by collection,		181 81
Oct. 31, '85. by do		69 56
" " by apportionment,		26 40
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		43 25
May 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 168 58	
July 8, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer,	181 81	
Balance,	169 21	
	519 04	519 04
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		169 21

DISTRICT NO. 36.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 13 48
May 31, '85. by collection,		2 91
Oct. 31, '85. by do		1 09
" " by do		33
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 17 95

(Continued on Second Page.)

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
REAL ESTATE
Office over [illegible]

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP
M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD ST., CROOKSTON MINN.
Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give us a call before you purchase.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, [illegible] CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted; Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 25, 1886. NO. 44.

How to Build Up a City.

The name "city" has been defined to be a collection of houses and inhabitants, and some people seem to be satisfied to accept the definition as comprising all there is to it and act upon that presumption by making all their actions tend to self-aggrandizement. They don't seem to realize that in order to build up a city they have only these to do—except to look sharp after the almighty dollar for No. 1 and to keep it locked up after they get it. But how would this thing wash, if it was universally applied? Who would take care of the important public interests that tend to build up the city if everybody acted upon the selfish principle? If every business man neglected his home institutions, sending his money to a rival city for all the supplies that he needed, and every other man did the same thing, where would the business life of our city be? The necessary expenses of building up a city are so great that the men in business cannot sell their goods to consumers here as cheaply as the consumers can buy them in St. Paul and Minneapolis but if everybody should send to some city that is already built up for his supplies, where would our business interests be? As well might you say that because you can get your preaching done in St. Paul and Minneapolis at an annual cost per capita of $5 or $10 there is no need of a church in Crookston. One could send $1.50 for the Christian Union and get Beecher's sermons, thus saving the difference between that and (perhaps) $50 subscribed to the minister's salary, but that would not help our own city. We have certain interests to support and the more liberally they are supported the greater the benefit derived by our city, and the city must suffer from every departure from home patronage. The more thriving the business interests the more thriving will be your city, and the more money its inhabitants send out for such things as can be and are produced in our midst, the less thriving will our city be. In this connection we might mention newspapers. Everybody is agreed that they are a necessary evil in a community, and everybody knows that the city is, in a measure judged by the advertisers of business which its columns show. If we have 1,000 business houses in our city and the columns of the paper shows 250 represented, a stranger at once sets us down at one-fourth our true value. A great many people act upon the presumption that a merchant invests his money in building a store, paying large taxes to support and build up a city just for the fun of doing business and they send away to some [illegible] city for those things that the merchant established his business to supply. This not only wrongs the individual merchant but it is a great wrong to the city and in that sense reacts upon the party himself by helping tear down the interests which he is paying taxes to build up. Some people scold the newspaper man because he does not continue to harp constantly upon the merits of the country, and send his paper broadcast throughout the world so that the country may rapidly settle up. They [illegible] that the paper must be printed anyhow and it might as well be filled with that kind of literature as any other, but some of that kind of person have never tried the experiment of giving the printer the encouragement of even one subscription. We remember [illegible]

[illegible]

pen to get into the hive it would make mitey hard sledding. Our interests are all mutual, all are in a very great degree dependent upon the others and the success or failure of a city depends more upon the character of its inhabitants than upon any other one thing. A live, enterprising class will have a live enterprising city and the reverse is true. So then if we want a live, enterprising city every member thereof must contribute to that end to the best of his or her ability and thus we will have it.

FAIRFAX, Feb. 20, 1886.

I notice the suggestion of one wide awake, progressive farmer, in relation to a farmers' column in THE JOURNAL with pleasure, as it shows to me that the farmers in Polk county are not all dead, senseless clods and also proves that THE JOURNAL by the cordial invitation it has extended us is wide awake to the best interests of this country—farming. I apprehend that there are a great many farmers among us who feel as I do upon writing a newspaper article, a natural shrinking from it, owing to a real (or fanciful) inability to express their views; they also feel, after a hard day's labor, more inclined to take a good snooze and rest up; but, brother farmers, if we do not take an interest IN OUR OWN BUSINESS who will do it for us? Where is there a man among us who cannot get up in a district school meeting and express his ideas on farming matters in a tangible shape? Supposing it is not "high toned" enough to suit some, all FARMERS of average intelligence can "catch on" and after all they are the class whom we aim to reach in our farmer's columns. The benefits of such an interchange of ideas to us are too numerous to mention. Now I call myself an old experienced farmer having had much experience in older States, but I find that I do not know it all in relation to farming in this country, and a man who has farmed it here since '72 can give me many valuable pointers if he will, but if he crawls into his shell and remains bottled up, how am I benefitted? Let us give our views and methods of raising wheat, oats, barley and everything we do raise, also stock, which I consider one of the most important topics, which we can discuss and right here I wish to pay a deserved compliment to THE JOURNAL for its efforts to find out what stock is the best adapted to our country and I say to my brother farmers that we one and all ought to encourage THE JOURNAL and stand by it as long as it continues the good work. In no way can we fight the great wheat monopoly better than adopting the means to render ourselves independent of it. Just as soon as we are independent of the wheat monopoly it loses its power over us and [illegible] cow holds the key to the situation [illegible] other country [illegible]. But I will close for this time hoping that the farmers department in THE JOURNAL will prove a power for good among us. Availing myself of your suggestion Mr. Editor, I will for this time sign myself

Yours Truly,
[illegible]

The people of Crookston who paid [illegible] Walker $20,000 to locate his saw mill there can have the satisfaction of knowing [illegible]

solely for the benefit of his health, but the very fact that he did do it compels lumber dealers from other points to come way down on their hitherto high prices and must always have a tendency to keep prices more reasonable. Our citizens contributed liberally to the mill enterprise and we have yet to find the one who would accept double the sum he paid for it and have it removed. We are afraid that it is the green eyed monster of jealousy that causes the News to pick up every envious squib it sees to the detriment of our city and its enterprises.

Dairy Notes.

The only certain indication of a profitable cow is to see that she gives a large mess of rich milk. All other points may fail, but this one is an infallable mark of a good cow.

Butterine is the legitimate daughter of skim milk.—Farm and Fireside. It is not legitimate at all. It is illegitimate. A cross between a hog's lard and dishonesty—swinish, so to speak.

A cow should never be allowed to skip a milking, as the retention of so large a volume of milk in the udder will inflame it and injure the quality of the milk, and perhaps the udder also.

There are fewer cows in proportion to the population of the country than there were thirty-five years ago. The low prices of butter can hardly be due, then, to overproduction. Bogus butter must be largely to blame for the depression of dairy interests.

Farmers often value a cow more for her fine calves than for her dairy qualities. This is eminently proper, for a good calf is more valuable to them to raise into a fine steer than the products of the milk. The dairyman though has a different object in view and keeps the cows for their milk only. It is then necessary that these cows give a liberal quantity of rich milk, and through an extended period, to meet the dairymen's requirements.

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

OFFICIAL.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA,
January 1st, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota:

GENTLEMEN:—Below please find Financial Statement of Polk County.

Cash in hands of O. H. Lucken, County Treasurer of Polk County, Minnesota, at the close of business December 31st 1885.

State of Minnesota, [illegible]
County Revenue Fund, [illegible]
" Poor " [illegible]
" Bond and Interest [illegible]
" road and bridge [illegible]
General State school fund, [illegible]
Public lands fund, [illegible]
Private redemption fund [illegible]
Second Commissioners district road and bridge fund [illegible]
Fifth commissioners district road and bridge fund [illegible]
Text book agents commission fund [illegible]
Collection for sale of text books [illegible]
Township funds (monies due the several towns [illegible]
School district funds, monies due the several districts, [illegible]

[illegible]

Black River,		[illegible]
Bray,		2 28
Belgium,		18 03
Bristol,		[illegible]
Byglund,		[illegible]
City of Crookston,		409 50
Crookston Township,		[illegible]
Emardville,		10 10
Euclid,		118 60
Fairfax,		[illegible]
Farley,		[illegible]
Fanny,		[illegible]
Fisher,		[illegible]
Village of Fisher,		[illegible]
Grand Forks,		[illegible]
Garden,		[illegible]
Garfield,		[illegible]
Gervais,		[illegible]
Gentilly,		[illegible]
Godfrey,		[illegible]
Grove Park,		[illegible]
Hammond,		24 50
Higdem,		[illegible]
Hubbard,		[illegible]
Huntsville,		[illegible]
Keystone,		101 03
Kertsonville,		[illegible]
Lambert,		[illegible]
Lake Pleasant,		[illegible]
Liberty,		[illegible]
Louisville,		[illegible]
Lowell,		[illegible]
Nesbit,		[illegible]
North,		[illegible]
Northland,		[illegible]
Norden,		[illegible]
Onstad,		[illegible]
Poplar River,		[illegible]
Polk Centre,		[illegible]
Red Lake Falls Village,		[illegible]
Red Lake Falls,		[illegible]
Reis,		[illegible]
River Falls,	8 40	[illegible]
Roome,		[illegible]
Rockbury,		[illegible]
Rosebud,		[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Saint Hilaire,		[illegible]
Sanders,		[illegible]
Sletten,		[illegible]
Sullivan,		[illegible]
Tabor,		[illegible]
Terrebonne,		[illegible]
Tilden,		[illegible]
Tynsid,		[illegible]
Vineland,		[illegible]
Woodside,		[illegible]
Wyandotte,		[illegible]

[illegible]

Carman's district, [illegible]
Joint district No. 1, [illegible]
Delinquent tax collection (undistributed) 2831 10

Total, $28104 52 $28104 52

Statement showing collection of monies for State and County funds and the disbursements of same.

STATE REVENUE FUND.

[illegible]

Statement showing the collection of monies for the several School Districts and the payments of same to the respective District Treasurers.

INDEPENDENT NO. 1.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$5058 38
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		565 25
May 31, '85. By collection,		6211 93
Oct. 31, '85. By do		[illegible]
" By apportionment,		226 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		449 18
April 3, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$5633 58	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	6305 41	
Dec. 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	1517 88	
To refunding of taxes,	31 44	
Balance,	449 18	
	$13333 19	$13333 19
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		$449 18

DISTRICT NO. 2.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$47 80
March 25, '85 By apportionment,		35 70
May 31, '85. By collection,		[illegible]
Oct. 31, '85. By do		23 68
Oct. 31, '85. by apportionment,		59 80
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		3 25
April 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$83 56	
July 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	166 15	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	31 45	
Balance,	3 25	
	$286 45	$286 45
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$3 25

DISTRICT NO. 3.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$437 44
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		108 80
May 31, '85. by collection,		784 41
Oct. 31, '85. By do		97 59
Dec 31, '85. By apportionment,		151 20
By collection,		76 61
March 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$437 44	
June 25, '85. Cash paid to District Treasurer	897 41	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	258 79	
Refunding of taxes,	15 80	
Balance,	76 61	
	$1616 05	$1616 05
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$76 61

DISTRICT NO. 4.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$70 60
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		17 85
May 31, '85. By collection,		91 19
Oct. 31, '85. by do		45 97
" " by apportionment,		33 80
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		69 62
March 27, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$88 45	
July 8, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	91 19	
March 31, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	[illegible]	
Balance,	69 62	
	$325 03	$325 03
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$69 62

DISTRICT NO. 5.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. by balance,		$186 88
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		53 25
May 31, '85. by collection,		263 13
Oct. 31, '85. by do		43 41
by apportionment,		78 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		21 54
March 28, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	$248 06	
Sept. 15, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	253 18	
Dec. 9, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	121 44	
Balance,	21 54	
	$643 19	$643 19
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$21 54

[illegible]

DENTISTRY!

ROOMS TO RENT
Dobson's Block

JOHN [illegible] IVES

(Continued from First Page.)

DISTRICT NO. 40.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 108 72
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		54 40
May 31, '85, by collection,		184 11
Oct. 31, '85, by do		75 85
" " by apportionment,		84 50
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		83 99
March 23, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 108 72	
March 31, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	54 40	
June 29, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	184 11	
Nov. 19, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	160 55	
Balance,	83 99	
	541 57	541 57
Jan. 1, '86, By balance		83 99

DISTRICT NO. 41.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 207 54
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		48 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		142 06
Oct. 31, '85, by do		29 72
" " by apportionment,		65 00
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		42 71
April 1, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$230 84	
June 29, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	142 06	
Dec. 22, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	77 08	
Refunding of taxes,	17 70	
Balance,	42 71	
	509 53	509 53
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		42 71

DISTRICT NO. 43.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 91 79
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		17 00
May 31, '85, by collection,		66 31
Oct. 31, '85, by do		43 08
" " by apportionment,		49 40
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		24 17
March 19, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 90 79	
June 2?, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	81 51	
Nov. 9, '85, To cash paid	69 30	
Balance,	49 25	
	$292 95	$292 95
January 1, '86, By balance,		$49 25

DISTRICT NO. 44.

March 1, '85, By balance,		$125 18
" 25 " apportionment		$14 45
May 31, '85, By collection,		$188 13
Oct. 31, '85, " "		$73 77
" 31, '85, By apportionment,		[illegible]
Dec. " By collection,		$20 17
March 24, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$125 28	
July 10, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	$197 78	
Nov. 23, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	$119 27	
Balance,	$29 57	
	$471 90	$471 90
January 1, '86, By balance,		$ 29 57

DISTRICT NO. 45.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 120 26
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		22 95
May 31, '85, by collection,		91 02
Oct. 31, '85, by do		83 54
" " by apportionment,		55 96
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		68 97
April 14, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 113 31	
July 22, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	91 98	
Nov. 10, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	169 44	
Balance,	68 97	
	442 80	442 80
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		68 97

DISTRICT NO. 47.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$760 61
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		60 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		495 80
Oct. 31, '85, by do		133 57
" " by apportionment,		93 80
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		31 01
March 21, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 766 61	
June 21, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	582 11	
Nov. 24, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	230 85	
Refunding of taxes,	18 51	
Balance,	31 01	
	1614 09	1614 09
Jan. 1, 1886, To balance,		31 01

DISTRICT NO. 48.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 97 60
March 31, '85, by collection,		1 88
Oct. 31, '85, by do		2 13
Total,		101 11

DISTRICT NO. 49.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 149 28
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		20 75
May 31, '85, by collection,		183 19
Oct. 31, '85, by do		49 60
" " by apportionment,		39 00
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		96 01
April 9, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 179 01	
July 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	183 19	
Nov. 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	83 69	
Balance,	96 01	
	546 90	546 90
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		96 01

DISTRICT NO. 50.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 12 71
May 31, '85, by collection,		2 23
Oct. 31, '85, by do		1 41
Oct. 30, '85, to refunding of taxes,	$ 54	
Balance,	15 81	
	16 35	16 35
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		15 81

DISTRICT NO. 51.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 121 39
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		20 40
May 31, '85, by collection,		58 14
Oct. 31, '85, by do		87 81
" " by apportionment,		31 20
June 4, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 141 79	
May 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	66 34	
Nov. 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	60 01	
	277 14	277 14

DISTRICT NO. 52.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 246 97
March 25, '81, by apportionment,		16 15
May 31, '85, by collection,		167 55
Oct. 31, '85, by do		81 51
" " by apportionment,		23 40
April 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 263 13	
June 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	197 50	
Nov. 18, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	54 91	
	515 58	515 58

DISTRICT NO. 53.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 177 06
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		26 55
May 31 '85, by collection,		83 26
Oct 31, 1885, by do		36 23
" " by apportionment,		35 10
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		14 55
March 21, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 203 41	
July 2, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	83 26	
Dec. 11, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	71 33	
Balance,	14 55	
	372 55	372 55
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		14 55

DISTRICT NO. 54.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 140 17
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		6 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		231 74
Oct. 31, 1885, by do		78 27
" " by apportionment,		23 40

DISTRICT NO. 70.

March 1, '85, by balance,		71 98
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		29 06
May 31, '85, by collection		40 68
Oct. 31, '85, by do		19 96
" " by apportionment,		44 30
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		2 58
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	74 08	
July 2?, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	[illegible]	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	64 18	
Balance,	2 63	
	210 85	210 85
Jan 1, 1886, By Balance,		2 58

DISTRICT NO. 71.

March 1 '85, by balance,		$ 234 95
March 25 '85, by apportionment,		31 25
May 31 '85, by collection,		245 02
Oct 31, '85, do		55 87
" " apportionment,		22 50
Dec 31 '85, by collection,		28 35
March 26 '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 234 95	
June 26 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	266 87	
Nov 24, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	87 87	
Balance,		
	$ 618 04	$ 618 04
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		28 35

DISTRICT NO. 72.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		132 80
Oct 31, 1885, collection,		77
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		133 57

DISTRICT NO. 73.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		83 98
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		21 25
May 31, 1885, by collection,		5 42
Oct 31, 1885, do		1 30
" " by apportionment,		26 60
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		1 16
March 1, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	83 98	
May 8, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	21 25	
July 1, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	5 42	
Nov 14, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	27 90	
Balance	1 16	
	139 11	139 11
Jan 1, 1886, by balance.		1 16

DISTRICT NO. 74.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		105 63
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		16 15
May 31, 1885, by collection,		96 29
Oct 31, 1885, do		34 06
" " by apportionment,		20 60
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		20 98
May 25, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	121 78	
July 13, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	16 29	
Nov 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	55 78	
Balance,	20 98	
	$ 294.91	$ 294.91
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		20 98

DISTRICT NO 75.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		24 71
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		17 00
May 31, 1885, by collection,		72 06
Oct 31, 1885, do		4 88
" " by apportionment,		23 60
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		10 85
March 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	41 71	
June 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	72 06	
Dec 21, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	33 48	
Balance,	10 85	
	158 10	158 10
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		10 85

DISTRICT NO 76.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		18 77
May 31, 1885, by collection,		13 18
Oct 31, 1885, do		7 06
" " by apportionment,		49 40
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		12 05
July 14, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 95	
Nov 19, 1885, by cash paid District Treasurer,	56 46	
Balance,	12 05	
	100 46	100 46
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		12 05

DISTRICT NO 77.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		85 28
" 25, 1885, by apportionment,		11 05
May 31, 1885, by collection,		24 19
Oct 31, 1885, do		9 31
" " by apportionment,		31 50
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		3 17
June 23, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	70 52	
Dec 21, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	41 81	
Balance,	3 17	
	115 50	115 50
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		3 17

DISTRICT NO 78.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		169 91
" 25, 1885, by apportionment,		31 25
May 31, 1885, by collection,		407 44
Oct " " do		47 09
" " by apportionment,		43 50
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		60 47
March 30, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	188 19	
June 27, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer	407 44	
Nov 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	92 59	
Balance,	60 47	
	748 69	748 69
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		60 47

DISTRICT NO 79.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		141 15
" 25, " by apportionment,		48 85
May 31, 1885, by collection,		231 23
Oct 31, 1885, do		91 55
" " by apportionment,		61 10
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		28 84
March 19, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	141 15	
April 8, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	48 85	
July 1, '85 to cash paid District Treasurer,	231 23	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	152 65	
Balance,	28 84	
	600 23	600 23
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		28 84

DISTRICT NO. 80.

March 1, '85, by balance,		29 07
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		33 17
May 31, '85, by collection,		66 45
Oct 31, '85, by do		81 84
" " by apportionment,		57 20
Dec 31, '85 by collection,		17 00
March 8, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	29 97	
June 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	99 60	
Nov 7, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	119 04	
By balance,	17 00	
	257 91	257 91
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		17 00

DISTRICT NO. 81.

March 1, '85, by balance,		153 97
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		40 89
May 31, '85, by collection,		148 80
Oct 31, '85, by do		88 23
" " by apportionment,		84 50
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		54 84
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	191 77	
June 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	148 80	
Nov 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	167 73	
Balance,	54 84	
	566 14	566 14
Jan. 1, 1886, To balance,		54 84

DISTRICT NO. 82.

March 1, '85, by balance,		122 08
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		28 05
May 31, '85, by collection,		204 05
Oct 31, '85, by do		[illegible]
" " by apportionment,		[illegible]
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		[illegible]
March 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	[illegible]	
March 31, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	28 05	
July 7, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	204 05	
Nov 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	80 64	
Balance,	6 34	
	400 01	400 01
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		6 34

DISTRICT NO. 83.

March 1, '85, by balance,		[illegible]
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		29 10
May 31, '85, by collection,		72 40
Oct 31, '85, by do		80 17
" " by apportionment,		81 80
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		3 52
May 5, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	68 34	
July 22, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	72 40	
Dec 8, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	81 87	
Balance,	3 52	
	230 68	230 68
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		3 52

DISTRICT NO. 84.

March 1, '85, by balance,		8 84
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		1 95
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		10 79

DISTRICT NO. 85.

March 1, '85, by balance,		181 63
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		18 70
May 31, '85, by collection,		278 47
Oct 31, '85, by do		15 02
" " by apportionment,		36 40
March 20, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	181 63	
Sept 12, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	292 17	
Balance,	52 02	
	525 84	525 84
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		52 02

DISTRICT NO. 86.

March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 33 56
" " By apportionment		25 50
May 31, '85, By collection		87 04
Oct 31, '85, By apportionment		42 90
Dec. 31, '85, By collection		71 45
March 21, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	$ 59 06	
July 1, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	37 04	
Nov. 19, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	42 90	
Balance,	71 45	
	$210 45	$210 45
Jan. 1, '86, By balance		71 45

DISTRICT NO. 87.

March 1, '85, By balance		$ 10 07
" 25, " apportionment		0 35
Oct. 31, '85, By collection		22
" " apportionment		14 30
June 2, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	$ 10 42	
Balance,	14 52	
	$ 24 94	$ 24 94
Jan. 1, '86, By balance		$ 14 52

DISTRICT NO. 88.

March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 20 43
" 25 '85, By apportionment		25 50
May 31, '85, By collection		62 51
Oct 31, '85, By do		26 88
" " apportionment		31 20
March 20, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	$ 20 48	
April 29, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	25 50	
June 1, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	62 51	
Nov 20, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	58 68	
	$ 172 32	$ 172 32

DISTRICT NO. 89.

March 1, '85, By balance		$ 89 97
" 26 " " apportionment		13 60
May 31, '85, By collection		71 09
Oct. 31, '85, do		17 51
" " By apportionment		31 20
Dec. 31, '85, By collection		4 70
April 2, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer	$ 53 47	
June 23, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	71 00	
Nov 18, 85, To cash paid District Treasurer	48 78	
Balance,	4 70	
	$ 178 00	$ 178 00
Jan. 1, '86, By balance		4 70

DISTRICT NO. 90.

March 1, '85, by balance,		31 97
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		13 60
May 31, '85, by collection,		21 56
Oct 31, '85, by do		14 17
" " by apportionment,		35 10
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		37 94
March 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 97	
May 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	13 60	
June 27, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 66	
Nov. 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	49 27	
Balance,	37 94	
	164 34	164 34
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		37 94

DISTRICT NO. 91.

March 1, '85, by balance,		93 40
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		11 05
May 31, '85, by collection,		37 19
Dec 31, '85, by do		23 89
" " by apportionment,		19 80
Oct 31, '85, by collection,		10 74
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	101 45	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	37 19	
Nov 3, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	45 82	
Nov. 24, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	10 74	
	190 70	190 70

DISTRICT NO. 92.

March 1, '85, by balance,		119 86
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		25 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		93 20
Oct 31, '85, by do		10 89
" " by apportionment,		18 20
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		19 55
May 12, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	145 36	
July 3, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	93 20	
Nov. 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	29 69	
Balance,	19 55	
	287 90	287 90
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		19 55

DISTRICT NO. 93.

March 1, '85, by balance,		134 09
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		14 43
May 31, '85, by collection,		140 16
Oct 31, '85, by do		46 38
" " by apportionment,		19 50
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		103 47
March 24, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	134 09	
June 26, '85 to cash paid District Treasurer,	163 61	
Dec 9, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	65 86	
Balance,	103 47	
	467 03	467 03
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		103 47

DISTRICT NO. 94.

March 1, '85, by balance,		13 57
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		21 25
May 31, '85 by collection,		108 09
March 18, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	53 94	
April 6, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	20 89	
July 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	108 09	
Nov 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	29 18	
Balance,	18 16	
Oct 31, '85, by collection,		1 88
Oct 31, '85, by apportionment,		27 80
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		18 16
	231 15	231 15
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		18 16

DISTRICT NO. 95.

March 1, '85, by balance,		84 66
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		28 90
May 31, '85, by collection,		13 87
Oct 31, '85, by apportionment,		45 50
Dec 3, '85, by collection,		17 75
March 19, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	84 66	
June 2, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	28 00	
July 31, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	18 57	
Nov 16, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	45 50	
Balance,	23 46	
	140 89	140 89
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		17 75

DISTRICT NO. 96.

March 1, '85, by balance,		[illegible]
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		44 22
May 31, '85, by collection,		11 70
Oct 31, '85, by do		17 85
" " by apportionment,		89 91
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		23 60
April 4, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	62 93	
July 2, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	87 85	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	[illegible]	
Balance,	23 48	
	242 55	242 55
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		23 48

DISTRICT NO. 97.

March 1, '85, by balance,		23 56
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		19 55
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		23 32
March 25, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 140 17	
April 8, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	8 50	
June 29, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	231 74	
Nov. 23, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	99 67	
Balance,	33 32	
	513 40	513 40
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		33 32

DISTRICT NO. 55.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 128 92
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		22 95
May 31, '85, by collection,		327 18
Oct 31, 1885, by do		56 47
" " by apportionment,		36 40
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		64 77
April 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	151 87	
July 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	327 18	
Dec 22, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	92 87	
Balance,	64 77	
	636 69	636 69
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		64 77

DISTRICT NO. 56.

March 1, '85, by balance,		183 19
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		14 45
May 31, '85, by collection,		63 51
Oct 31, '85, by do		42 06
" " by apportionment,		22 10
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		6 10
April 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	147 64	
July 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	63 81	
Dec 22, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	64 16	
Balance,	6 10	
	281 71	281 71
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		6 10

DISTRICT NO. 58.

March 1, '85, by balance,		170 40
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		20 40
May 31, '85, by collection,		310 21
Oct 31, '85, by do		36 06
" " by apportionment,		37 70
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		19 70
April 13, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	190 80	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	310 21	
Nov. 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	73 76	
Balance,	19 70	
	594 47	594 47
Jan 1, 1885, By balance,		19 70

DISTRICT NO. 59.

March 1, '85, by balance,		150 25
May 31, '85, by collection,		8 57
Oct 31, '85, by do		3 76
Dec. 31, '85, by do		1 68
Oct 31, '85, to refunding of taxes,	2 14	
Balance,	148 06	
	150 20	150 20
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		148 06

DISTRICT NO. 60.

March 1, '85, by balance,		58 12
March 25, '85, by collection,		11 90
May 31, '85, by collection,		53 23
Oct 31, '85, by do		28 19
" " by apportionment,		39 00
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		51 26
April 4, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	70 02	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	53 23	
Oct 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	26 00	
Nov. 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	42 19	
Balance,	51 26	
	241 70	241 70
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		51 26

DISTRICT NO. 61.

March 1, '85, by balance,		61 33
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		20 75
May 31, '85, by collection,		63 11
Oct 31, '85, by do		34 02
" " by apportionment,		44 20
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		52 18
March 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	58 12	
March 31, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	22 96	
June 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	63 11	
Oct 24, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	25 33	
Nov 23, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	52 84	
Balance,	52 18	
	234 59	234 59
Jan 1, '86, By balance,		52 18

DISTRICT NO. 63.

March 1, '85, By balance,		89 44
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85, by collection,		169 23
Oct 31, '85, by do		82 27
" " by apportionment,		27 30
Dec 31, by collection,		21 81
March 18, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	89 44	
March 28, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	19 55	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	169 23	
Balance,	131 41	
	409 63	409 63
Jan 1, 1885, By balance,		131 41

DISTRICT NO. 65.

March 1, '85, by balance,		110 84
March 1, '85, by apportionment,		25 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		58 72
Oct 31, '85, by do		82 91
" " by apportionment,		46 80
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		79 40
April 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	143 04	
June 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	58 72	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	79 51	
Balance,	79 40	
	367 67	367 67
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		79 40

DISTRICT NO. 66.

March 1, '85, by balance,		40 22
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		17 00
May 31, '85, by collection,		7 89
Oct 31, '85, by do		3 43
" " by apportionment,		36 40
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		70
March 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	40 22	
July 2, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	24 80	
Nov. 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	39 83	
Balance,	70	
	105 14	105 14
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		70

DISTRICT NO. 67.

March 1, '85, by balance,		34 04
May 31, '85, by collection,		4 16
Oct 31, '85, by do		8 22
" " by apportionment,		19 50
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		3 22
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		64 14

DISTRICT NO. 68.

March 1, '85, by balance,		70 66
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		15 60
May 31, '85, by collection,		70 53
Oct 31, '85, by do		9 63
" " by apportionment,		24 70
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		30 84
March 21, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	70 66	
April 9, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	18 60	
June 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	70 83	
Nov 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	34 85	
Balance,	30 84	
	220 48	220 48
Jan 1, 1886, To balance,		30 84

DISTRICT NO. 69.

March 1, '85, by balance,		88 27
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		14 45
May 31, '85, by collection,		97 19
Oct 31, 1885, by do		8 95
" " by apportionment,		43 50
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		27 20
March 23, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	88 27	
July 8, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	41 61	
Nov 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	54 66	
Balance,	27 20	
	161 47	161 47
Jan. 1, 1886, To Balance,		27 20
May 31, '85, by collection,		20 83
Oct 31, '85, by do		10 12
by apportionment,		29 90
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		8 14
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	45 13	
June 27, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	20 83	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer	40 02	
Balance,	3 14	
	108 67	108 67
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		3 14

DISTRICT NO. 98.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		149 59
March 1, '85, By Apportionment,		23 35
May 31, '85, By collection,		280 74
Oct 31, '85, By collection,		31 07
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		39 00
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		15 47
March 13, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	148 59	
July 2, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	297 09	
Nov. 24, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	70 97	
Balance,	15 47	
	532 12	532 12
Jan. 1 '86, By Balance,		15 47

DISTRICT NO. 99.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		11 84
May 31, '85, By collection,		15 07
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		1 87
March 1, '85, To cash paid district treasurer	11 81	
July 8, '85, To cash paid district treasurer	15 07	
Balance,	1 87	
	28 78	28 78
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		1 87

DISTRICT NO. 100.

By carried over from joint district No. 1,		35 60
July 2, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	35 60	
	35 60	35 60

DISTRICT NO. 101.

March 25, '85, By apportionment,		15 30
By carried over from joint district No. 1		30 40
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		23 40
March 16, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	15 30	
July 2, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	30 40	
Nov. 23, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	23 40	
	69 10	69 10

DISTRICT NO. 102.

March 1, '85, By balance,		[illegible]
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		[illegible]
May 31, '85, By collection,		[illegible]
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		[illegible]
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		51 10
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		13 79
March 31, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	212 79	
July 9, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	262 72	
Nov. 14, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	150 31	
Balance,	13 79	
	645 71	645 71
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		13 79

DISTRICT NO. 103.

March 1, '85, By balance,		6 71
May 31, '85, By collection,		2 41
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		11
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		20 80
Nov. 25, '85, Cash paid district treasurer,	30 03	
	30 03	30 03

DISTRICT NO. 104.

March 1, '85, By balance,		70 07
March 1, '85, By Apportionment,		14 45
May 31, '85, By collection,		100 54
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		13 00
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		20 30
April 6, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	84 52	
July 13, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	100 54	
Nov. 16, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	13 00	
Balance,	20 30	
	218 36	218 36
Jan. 1 '86, By balance,		20 30

DISTRICT NO. 105.

March 1, '85, By balance,		155 78
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		30 60
March 31, '85, By collection,		63 75
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		18 48
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		44 20
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		74 77
April 3, '85, To cash paid district treasurer	156 28	
Aug. 13, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	63 75	
Nov. 16, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	62 63	
Balance,	74 77	
	392 58	392 58
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		74 77

DISTRICT NO. 106.

March 1, '85, By balance,		
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		31 60
May 31, '85, By collection,		19 55
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		5 78
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		29 90
		11 11
March 28, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	51 15	
July 10, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	5 78	
Nov. 25, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	42 04	
	98 97	98 97

DISTRICT NO. 107.

March 1, '85, By balance,		21 96
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		12 75
May 31, '85, By collection,		92 11
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		9 07
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		36 40
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		26 05
March 20, '85, To cash paid district treasurer	34 71	
June 25, '85, To cash paid district treasurer	92 11	
Nov. 27, '85, To cash paid district treasurer	45 47	
Balance,	26 05	
	198 34	198 34
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		26 05

DISTRICT NO. 108.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		65 73
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		18 70
May 31, '85, By collection,		109 13
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		9 36
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		28 60
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		37 70
March 23, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	65 73	
April 10, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	18 70	
June 13, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	109 13	
Nov. 18, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	37 90	
Balance,	37 70	
	259 22	259 22
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		37 70

DISTRICT NO. 109.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		20 58
May 31, '85, By collection,		29 36
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		11 17
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		27 30
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		17 90
June 29, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	49 94	
Nov. 14, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	38 47	
Balance,	17 90	
	106 31	106 31
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		17 90

DISTRICT NO. 110.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		11 91
May 31, '85, By collection,		33 32
Aug. 12, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	28 97	
Balance	16 26	
	45 23	45 23
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		16 26

DISTRICT NO. 111.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		95
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		
May 31, '85, By collection,		29 75
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		70 36
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		40 80
		12 20
June 29, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	101 06	
Nov. 30, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	40 39	
Balance,	12 20	
	153 56	153 56
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		12 20

DISTRICT NO. 112.

March 1, '85, By balance,		19 39
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		38 25
May 31, '85, By collection,		52 19
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		27 40
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		57 20
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		6 60
March 20, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	19 39	
March 27, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	38 25	
July 1, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	52 99	
Nov. 16, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	84 70	
Balance,	6 60	
	201 93	201 93
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		6 60

DISTRICT NO. 113.

March 1, '85, By balance,		1 69
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		11
Jan. 1, '86, By balance		1 80

DISTRICT NO. 114.

March 1, '85, By balance,		6 3
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		19 53
May 31, '85, By collection,		27 90
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		40 30
April 4, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	25 85	
June 26, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	27 90	
Nov. 24, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	40 30	
	94 05	94 05

DISTRICT NO. 115.

March 1, '85, By balance,		9 74
May 31, '85, By collection,		64 10
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		8 28
March 20, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	9 74	
June 29, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	64 10	
Balance,	8 28	
	82 12	82 12
Jan. 1, '86, By balance		8 28

DISTRICT NO. 116.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		2 15
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		30 60
May 31, '85, By collection,		1 37
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		66 30
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		14
March 27, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	32 75	
Sept. [illegible], '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	1 37	
Balance,	66 44	
	100 56	100 56
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		66 44

DISTRICT NO. 117.

March 1, '85, By balance,		110 57
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		17 65
May 31, '85, By collection,		281 19
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		63 91
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		22 10
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		42 68
April 6, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	123 42	
Sep. 14, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	281 19	
Balance,	128 69	
	533 30	533 30
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		128 69

DISTRICT NO. 118.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		31
May 31, '85, By collection,		2 03
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		2 34

DISTRICT NO. 119.

March 1, '85, By balance,		9 10
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85, By collection,		172 73
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		28 60
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		30 85
March 17, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	9 10	
May 31, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	19 55	
June 25, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	172 73	
Nov. 16, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	28 60	
Balance,	30 85	
	260 83	260 83
Jan. 1, '85, By Balance,		30 85

DISTRICT NO. 120.

March 1, '85, By balance,		8 28
May 31 '85, By collection,		5 95
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		31 20
March 25, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	8 28	
Dec. 1, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	37 15	
	45 43	45 43

DISTRICT NO. 122.

March 1, '85, By apportionment,		12 75
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		23 40
May 2, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	12 75	
Nov. 2, '85, To cash paid district treasurer	23 40	
	36 15	36 15

DISTRICT NO. 124.

March 1, '85, By balance,		59 71
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		22 10
May 31, '85, By collection,		29 58
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		42 90
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		9 12
March 17, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	59 71	
July 2, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	51 68	
Nov. 17, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	52 02	
	163 41	163 41

DISTRICT NO. 125.

March 1, '85, By balance,		12 84
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		9 85
May 31, '85, By collection,		15 13
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		2 34
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		15 60
Dec. 21, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	55 76	
	55 76	55 76

DISTRICT NO. 126.

March 1, '85, By balance,		31 27
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		20 40
May 31, '85, By collection,		62 57
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		15 10
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		58 50
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		17 47
April 1, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	54 65	
July 1, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	62 57	
Nov. 25, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	73 60	
Balance,	17 47	
	208 29	208 29
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		17 47

DISTRICT NO. 127.

Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		36 40
Dec. 24, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	36 40	

DISTRICT NO. 130.

March 1st By Balance,		23 17
May 31, '85, By collection,		52 31
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		5 47
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		53 30
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		7 59
July 20, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	75 48	
Nov. 19, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	58 77	
Balance,	7 59	
	141 84	141 84
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		7 59

DISTRICT NO. 133.

Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment		32 50
Nov. 23, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	32 50	

Carman District.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		407 01
March 1, '85, By apportionment,		86 70
May 31, '85, By collection,		1059 09
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		113 24
Oct. 31, '85, By apportionment,		130 00
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		40 32
March 21, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	407 01	
June 15, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	86 70	
June 30, '85, To cash paid district treasurer,	1059 09	
To refunding of taxes,	14 10	
Balance,	269 46	
	1836 36	1836 36
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		269 46

Joint School District No. 1.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		66 00
May 31, '85, By collection,		7 04
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		11 55
To carried over to district No. 100,	35 60	
To carried over to district No. 101,	30 40	
Balance,	18 59	
	84 59	84 59
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		18 59

Statement showing collection of monies for the several Townships and the payments of same to their respective town treasurers.

Andover (Tp. 149, R. 47.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		395 31
May 14, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	395 31	
May 30, '85, By collection,		448 61
June 29, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	448 61	
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		44 02
Dec. 1, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	44 02	
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		43 28
Balance,	43 28	
	931 22	931 22
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance		43 28

Angus (Tp. 153, R. 47.

May 31, '85, By collection,		539 78
Sep. 30, '85, By collection,		75 75
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		50 75
June 23, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	539 78	
Nov. 21, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	75 75	
Balance,	50 75	
	666 28	666 28
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance		50 75

Black River, Tp. 152, R. 44.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		71 76
May 31, '85, By collection,		78 47
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		29 05
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		28 82
March 18, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	71 76	
June 20, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	78 47	
Nov. 18, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	29 05	
Balance,	28 82	
	208 10	208 10
Jan. 1, '85, By Balance,		28 82

Bray, Tp. 153, R. 43.

March 1, '85, By Balance,		18 27
May 31, '85, By collection,		42 03
Sep. 30, '85, By collection,		3 93
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		2 28
March 14, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	18 27	
July 10, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	42 03	
Dec. 4, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	3 93	
Balance,	2 28	
	66 51	66 51
Jan. 1, '85, By Balance,		2 28

Belgium, Tp. 152, R. 46.

March 1, '85, By balance		80 20
May 31, '85, By collection,		84 94
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		30 41
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		16 03
March 7, '85, To cash paid town Treasurer,	22 90	
March 17, '85, To cash paid town Treasurer,	74 97	
June 31, '85, To cash paid town Treasurer,	61 99	
Dec. 21, '85, To cash paid town Treasurer,	30 41	
To refunding of Taxes,	5 23	
Balance,	16 03	
	211 63	211 63
Jan. 1, '86, by balance		16 03

Brislot (Tp. 151 R. 47.)

March 1, '85, By balance,		80 90
May 31, '85, By collection,		187 72
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		35 89
April 10, '85, To cash paid town Treasurer,	77 99	
June 17, '85, To cash paid town Treasurer,	187 72	
To refunding of Taxes,	6 24	
Balance,	32 56	
	304 51	304 51
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		32 55

Bygland (Tp. 150 R. 49.)

March 1, '85, By balance,		246 21
May 31, '85, By collection,		199 58
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		51 03
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		97 20
March 16, '85, To cash paid town Treasurer,	246 21	
June 24, '85, To cash paid town Treasurer,	199 58	
Dec. 11, '85, To cash paid town Treasurer,	51 03	
Balance,	97 20	
	594 02	594 02
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		97 20

City of Crookston.

March 1, '85, By balance,		[illegible]
May 31, '85, By collection,		4250 62
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		831 10
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		400 86
March 14, '85, To cash paid City Treasurer,	3938 89	
June 16, '85, To cash paid City Treasurer,	4247 32	
Nov. 14, '85, To cash paid City Treasurer,	779 31	
To refunding of Taxes,	59 50	
Balance,	409 86	
	9434 47	9484 47
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		400 86

Crookston, Tp. 150, R. 46.

March 1, '85, By balance,		109 97
May 3, '85, By collection,		180 49
Oct. 3, '85, By collection,		42 93
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		26 64
March 17, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	104 43	
June 22, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	180 49	
Nov. 9, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	24 86	
To refunding of taxes,	7 62	
Balance,	42 68	
	360 03	360 03
Jan. 1, '85, By balance,		42 68

Emardville, Tp. 151, R. 42.

March 1, '85, By balance,		11 17
May 31, '85, By collection,		38 37
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		10 10
Oct. 2, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	49 54	
Balance,	10 10	
	59 64	59 64
Jan. 1, '85, By balance,		10 10

Euclid, Tp. 152, R. 47.

March 1, '85, By balance,		621 03
May 31, '85, By collection,		719 21
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		135 71
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		113 69
March 21, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	615 97	
June 22, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	719 21	
Nov. 18, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	125 55	
To refunding of taxes,	19 12	
Balance,	113 69	
	1592 64	1592 64
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		113 69

Fairfax, Tp. 149, R. 46.

March 1, '85, By balance,		309 16
May 31, '85, By collection,		871 44
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		162 67
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		195 97
May 19, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	309 16	
July 8, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	871 44	
Balance,	358 64	
	1539 24	1539 24
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		358 64

Farley, Tp. 154, R. 48.

March 1, '85, By balance,		40 80
May 31, '85, By collection,		386 54
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		43 96
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		4 51
April 14, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	40 80	
June 30, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	386 54	
Nov. 18, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	43 96	
Balance,	4 51	
	475 90	475 90
Jan. 1, '86, By balance		4 51

Fanny, Tp. 151, R. 47.

March 1, '85, By balance,		263 18
May 31, '85, By collection,		157 10
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		65 70
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		17 70
March 23, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	263 18	
June 30, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	157 10	
Balance,	83 40	
	503 68	503 68
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		83 40

Fisher, Tp. 150, R. 49.

March 1, '85, By balance,		767 17
May 31, '85, By collection,		838 70
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		228 64
Oct. 31, '85, By collection,		91 17
March 30, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	765 61	
June 25, '85, To cash paid town treasurer,	836 70	
Refunding of taxes,	1 56	
Balance,	329 81	
	1933 68	1933 68
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		329 81

(Continued on Third Page.)

Subscribe for The Polk County Journal and Farm Stock and Home. One Dollar and

D. L. Wellman, one of the pioneer farmers on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in Becker county, writes as follows to Farm, Stock and Home:

Editor Farm, Stock and Home.

In the Northwestern Miller I have just read an article on wheat raising, in which the writer recommends 2¼ bushels per acre as the best amount to sow to get the best result. He says he has tried all the different amounts, by quarts, from 1¼ bushels up 2¼, and finds the last amount to give the best yield.

Such advice as that makes me wild. I have tried it both up and down from 1¼ bushels, and found that I got big results when I reduced the seed to less than one bushel. I began farming here thirteen years ago, with the idea of doing my work so as to raise 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. From all I could learn 1¼ bushels was the amount I was to sow to the acre, and procured seed accordingly. I set my seeder for that amount, but before I got done I found the machine was not correct, and I would not have seed enough to finish so I reduced the amount of seed to three-fourths of a bushel and had just enough to finish. When harvested the light seeded ground yielded the best, but I thought the soil was better and caused the difference. I threshed 29 bushels to the acre, but was not satisfied because I had not got 40 bushels, and thought I had not sown enough seed; so the next year I sowed 1½ bushels and threshed 27. The following year I sowed 1¾ bushels and got 25. The next year I sowed 2 bushels and threshed 19! All of this was on new breaking and the seasons was favorable and nearly alike. My crops were beauties to look at, but I noticed that as I increased the seed I thickened up the stand, but reduced the length of the straw and size of head and kernel; and instead of going up to 40 bushels per acre I was going down at a rapid rate.

During the winter following I thought it over, and concluded that I had gone far enough in the way of thick seeding. I remembered the crop where I had sown the three-fourths of a bushel was the best I ever had on the farm, and concluded that I would try light seeding again. I sowed at one bushel and got 30. That was an increase of over 10 bushels per acre, with one-half as much seed. Since that time I have made experiments in a small way and have raised at the rate of 34 bushels to the acre, by seeding in proportion of one-fourth of a bushel! Since that time I have never seeded over one bushel to the acre. Raised 40 bushels per acre once on a six acre piece, sowed at three-fourths of a bushel; but I find the 40 bushel fields are mighty scarce. 100 bushels to three acres is a profitable crop, and good enough for poor folks.

After a piece of ground is well plowed a light harrow, with fine sharp teeth is the best and most important impliment on the farm to raise a big crop with. Use it thoroughly before the seeder, so as to get the soil smooth and compact. Set the seeder hoes well back so they will not cover the seed to deep. Do not try to assist nature in planting deep to prevent the effects of drouth; nature will take care of that by sending the roots down if you have done your part in the fitting of the soil. Drouth does not have much effect on well prepared fields anyway. A covering of one-fourth of half an inch will give the best results in growing and stooling. It is that depth which gives you stools from nine to thirteen inch stalks from one grain, and they must choke off many more around them that were covered too deep. Here are some good sound arguments in favor of thin seeding worthy of the attention of all good farmers, by a correspondent in the Northwestern Miller.

"Some experiments which I have made lead me to favor thinner seeding, and I have found that on thoroughly prepared ground a half bushel of seed will give a large yield. I seeded one year two adjoining acres, one with one bushel the other with half a bushel of seed; and at harvest could see no difference in them, the yield being 70 bushels from the two acres. One fact which leads me to favor thin seeding is that, as fair heads of wheat average from twenty to thirty grains each, and a grain that produces anything must produce at least one head, and may produce several, it follows as a matter of course, as we sow a bushel and a half and reap but twelve or fifteen bushels, as the majority of farmers do, that at least three-fourths of their seed is absolutely wasted, for if each grain in a bushel of wheat produced one head, we should have twenty to thirty bushels to the acre."

I will add a few more hints on this same subject, and say that if the farmers will seed three-fourths of a bushel per acre they will put more bushels in their granary in the fall than if they sow 1½ bushels. If three-fourths of a bushel is enough seed, all that is put on over that amount is detrimental to the crop.

Think this over and I think that you will have to agree with me that three-fourths of a bushel is enough seed if it does well, and if it does not do well the season is at fault. If I were obliged to farm on land so poor that there was no show for getting more than 8 or 10 bushels to the acre—many farms only give that—I should try and get that from one-fourth to one-half a bushel of seed, and not go to crowding on two bushels. I would leave the extra 1½ bushels in the granary, and not waste it.

I often hear parties state that poor or old ground needs more seed than new or rich ground. I will simply contradict that statement and quit before I quit before I tire your readers' patience.

Taking the subject of "How much seed to the acre and how to sow it," some of your good correspondents ought to give us some interesting reading in the numbers to be published before spring seeding.

No one should neglect the Japanese Tea, to be given at the Episcopal Rectory, on Wednesday evening next. Ladies lately arrived from Tokio will serve tea in delicate "Owari" cups—Japanese noblemen will sing songs of their native land (selections from the Mikado.) All sorts of bric-a-brac from the Isles of Cathaway may be had for a trifle—Don't forget to take both your cup and saucer away with you. It is a branch of Japanese etiquette to leave them.

Ayrshire Herd Record.

Farm, Field and Stockman.

Mr. C. M. Winslow, Secretary, furnishes the record of the herd of Ayrshires for the year ending December 31st, 1885. The feed as stated in summer, was from a pasture one mile from the barn, with a feed night and morning from one to two quarts of wheat bran, according to the cow, and turned at night into a small pasture near the barn.

In winter the feed was good hay twice a day, all they would eat clean, one-half bushels of ensilage, four quarts of wheat bran, one quart of barley, one spoonful of ground flaxseed, to cows in full milk. Strippers, dry cows and springers had one feed of hay, one of oat or barley straw, one-half bushel of ensilage, and from one to two quarts of bran a day, and a spoonful of ground flaxseed every other day. They were all turned out to drink twice a day, and on pleasant days remained out two or three hours in the middle of the day, and if any of them wished could nibble at a straw stack. In the stables they were confined in stanchions, well bedded in straw, and carded daily. The milk record for 1885 was as follows:

	No.	Age	Weight	Milk 1885
Rossa	3,143	12	1,151	7,105
Myrtle	3,854	9	1,075	6,870
Ruth	4,816	9	1,059	9,253
Rebecca	4,793	8	1,170	8,338
Ross	4,900	6	......	6,952
Acme	5,075	6	1,110	7,986
Queen	6,029	5	1,140	6,935
Miss Rose	5,540	4	1,025	6,765

The above record shows an average weight of cow of 1,083 pounds, and the average weight of milk 7,582 pounds, or an average of 3,500 quarts of milk per cow.

The matter of adaptation of different breeds of cattle to different purposes under like conditions, is not enough considered by the general farmer and stock raiser. A test involving a question of importance was made last season at the Michigan Agricultural College, to test the relative gain of different breeds of cattle on combined rations of grass and grain or grain alone. The breeds selected were Holsteins, Herefords, Short-horns, and Ayrshires. The Short-Horns gained on grain and grass 400 lbs., on grass alone 250 lbs., the Herefords, 500 and 263 lbs. on the respective feeds; the Ayrshires 405 and 280 lbs.; the Holsteins 515 and 330 lbs., showing a marked superiority for the latter.

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there is yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon For terms and full particulars call on or address

J. O. MILNE,
[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

For Sale !

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

MIKE BODGER,
[40-tf] Crookston, Minn.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,270,676
Underwriters	8,609,794
Orient	1,411,804
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,737,053
Milwaukee Mech's	1,120,875
Germania	2,700,720

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

Our spring stock of carpets, mats, rugs etc., are on the way. They are very pretty and cheap.

FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Oh, Ladies!

Look at the astonishing low prices Hack & Gallasch are selling out their Jerseys at.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Croookston, Minn. [37 tf]

Auction Sale.

On Saturday March 20th, 1886, at my residence, two miles northeast of Crookston, I will sell Ten Good Work Horses, Six Colts from one to three years old; also Harness, Plows, Binder, Seeders, Seven months time given on good paper.

[32-tf] E. O. FLANDERS.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

Notice to Physicians.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Polk County,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 10, 1886.

Tenders will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of said county until the 2d day of March next, for furnishing medicines and medical attendance, (including surgery) to the paupers of the 4th Commissioner District for one year.

P. J. MCGUIRE,
[43-44] County Auditor.

Something New !

The wonderful Rochester Lamp; patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them.
[40-tf]

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lambertson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address O. P. CALHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

There will be two eclipses this year, one about March 1st, when Fontaine & Anglim will receive direct from the manufacturers and importers, such a stock of New and Nobby Dress Goods, Trimmings, Laces, Embroidery, All-Overs, and Novelties that will knock out any thing ever brought to the North West.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Flavien St. Mars and Selina St. Mars, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 300 to 301, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents ($886.60), and the amount of ninety seven dollars and sixty one cents ($97.61) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section thirty one (31) in Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 28th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

ANDY. KANIAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES.

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK,
IS THE PLACE WHERE

**WATCHES,
CLOCKS
and JEWELRY**

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishnest, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

1886. # NEW YORK STORE. 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. C. MACDONELL.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE. ☜

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested
FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:

HOME, of New York.
PHENIX, of Brooklyn.
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA.
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia.
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis.
NIAGARA, of New York.

OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN MCLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Mi
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

P. C. SCHMIDT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN

Crookston, - - - Minn.

KOCH & SON'S

Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 15th, to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Children's and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

Just Received

A New and Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

At the New Store of

Houston & Ross,

Corner of Main and Robert Streets.

Call and examine goods and get prices.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

AND

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

AND

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

FIRST National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President,
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

AUCTIONEER !

D. C. TERRY

has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch.

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock

A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees; Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.,
[illegible] Crookston, Minn.

D. H. Walling, one of the most [illegible] farmers on the southern [illegible] [illegible] county, writes [illegible] Farm, Stock and Home:

Editor Farm, Stock and Home:

[illegible] I began farming here thirteen years ago, with the idea of [illegible] my work so as to raise 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. From all I could learn [illegible] bushels was the amount I was to sow to the acre, and procured seed accordingly. I set my seeder for that amount, but before I got done I found the machine was not correct, and I would not have seed enough to finish, so I reduced the amount of seed to three-fourths of a bushel and had just enough to finish. When harvested the light seeded ground yielded the best, but I thought the soil was better and caused the difference. I threshed 29 bushels to the acre, but was not satisfied because I had not got 40 bushels, and thought I had not sown enough seed, so the next year I sowed [illegible] bushels and threshed 27. The following year I sowed [illegible] bushels and got 25. The next year I sowed 2 bushels and threshed 19. All of this was on new breaking and the seasons were favorable and nearly alike. [illegible] I noticed that [illegible] the seed thickened up the stand, but reduced the length of the straw and size of head and kernel, and instead of going up to 40 bushels per acre I was going down at a rapid rate. [illegible]

[illegible]

Taking the subject of "How much seed to the acre and how to sow it," some of your good correspondents ought to give us some interesting reading in the numbers to be published before spring seeding.

No one should neglect the Japanese Tea, to be given at the Episcopal Rectory, on Wednesday evening next. [illegible] lately arrived from Tokio will serve [illegible] Japanese noblemen will sing songs of their native land (selections from the Mikado). All sorts of bric-a-brac from the Isle of Cathaway may be had for a trifle. Don't forget to take both your cup and saucer away with you. It is a branch of Japanese etiquette to leave them.

Ayrshire Herd Record.

Farm, Field and Fireside.

Mr. C. M. Winslow, Secretary, furnishes the record of the herd of Ayrshires for the year ending December 31st, 1885. The feed as related in summer was from a pasture one mile from the barn, [illegible] fed night and morning from one to two quarts of wheat bran according to the cow and turned at night into a small pasture near the barn. In winter the feed was good hay twice a day, all they would eat clean, one-half bushel of ensilage, four quarts of wheat bran, one quart of barley, one spoonful of ground flaxseed, to cows in full milk. Strippers, dry cows and springers had one feed of hay, one of oat or barley straw, one-half bushel of ensilage, and from one to two quarts of bran a day, and a spoonful of ground flaxseed every other day. [illegible]

[illegible]

Seely's Exchange.

[illegible] good [illegible] The very choicest of refreshments in [illegible] line, including [illegible] and domestic [illegible] [illegible] Remember Seely's [illegible] place this side of Chicago. (41-tf)

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms, etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Crookston, Minn. [37 tf]

Auction Sale.

On Saturday, March 20th, 1886, at my residence, two miles northeast of Crookston, I will sell Ten Good Work Horses, Six Colts from one to three years old, also Harness, Plows, Binder, Seeders. Seven months time given on good paper.

[32-tf] E. O. [illegible]

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[30tf] Chas. Houston, Crookston.

Notice to Physicians.

Auditor's Office, Polk County,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 10, 1886.

Tenders will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of said county until the 2d day of March next, for furnishing medicines and medical attendance (including surgery) to the paupers of the 4th Commissioner District for one year.

P. J. McGuire,
[48-4] County Auditor.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp patented in 1884. [illegible] The best lamp for lighting churches, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

[illegible] call [illegible]

[40-tf]

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated [illegible] Polk County [illegible] Grand Forks County, D. T. For particulars call on or address [illegible] Crookston, Minn. [illegible]

There will be two eclipses this year, one about March 1st, when Fontaine & Anglim will receive direct from the manufacturers and importers, such a stock of New and Nobby Dress Goods, Trimmings, Laces, Embroidery, All-Overs and Novelties, that will knock out any thing ever brought to the North West.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

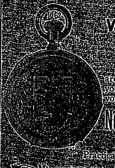
SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK,

IS THE PLACE WHERE



WATCHES

CLOCKS

and JEWELRY

are sold absolutely cheap, and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

O. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straightforwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

1886. NEW YORK STORE, 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand-me-down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost," to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers, because we sell for cash and have no bad debts, because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. O. MACDONELL.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE. ☜

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DR. DUBOIS

[illegible]

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following first-class
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Home, of New York.
Phenix, of Brooklyn.
Insurance Company of North America.
[illegible]

M. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, Etc.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

[illegible] BROADWAY.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver, or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CHEAP — MONEY — QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,

Crookston, M[illegible]

Office Over Merchants National Bank.

P. C. SCHMIDT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN.

Crookston, Minn.

KOCH & SON'S

[illegible] SENT FREE [illegible]

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law,

[illegible]

I give special attention to collection and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

Just Received

A New and Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

[illegible]

[illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible]

EIKEN BROS.

Corner of Fletcher and Main Streets,

Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland.)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON

MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS.

In fact everything usually found in a first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

New Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN ☞ SURGEON.

I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

AUCTIONEER!

D. C. TERRY

has taken out a license as Auctioneer, and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch.

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

Call at office, corner Main and Fourth [illegible]

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock

A SPECIALTY.

[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The cotton returns show a prospect of a shorter crop than usual, or about 6,500,000 bales.

Henry Bradhurst, appointed under secretary of the Home Department by Mr. Gladstone, is a representative of the workingmen, and is taken as a recognition of the lately enfranchised two millions who have gone to swell the British electorate.

Warm weather in the eastern states which melted the winter snows, was followed by a heavy rain fall, and the consequence was disastrous floods and an immense amount of damage to property, especially in New England. In Boston the average rainfall of a month was equalled in one or two days. Fortunately in the Northwest the snow usually disappears before the rains come, and thus the danger of floods is not so great.

The contract system for labor in the State Prisons of New York having been abolished, the legislature of that state has the difficult problem to solve. The Superintendent of Prisons has reported that $1,100,000 will be necessary to keep the prisoners at work under the State account system till the end of the fical year, and unless another system is devised more must be idle than last. Various schemes have been consibered, but as yet none seem to meet the difficulty.

There is a movement on foot in Rhode Island to extend to women the same rights of suffrage as the men enjoy, but no great effort is being made to remove the restrictions which prevent many of the male residents of the State from voting. The Constitution has a provision which requires that naturalized citizens must own $160 worth of real estate before they can enjoy the privilege of the ballot. If a foreigner becomes a citizen by the acquisition of real estate of a sufficient value, and then by sale or otherwise loses title to his real estate, he loses his right of vote also.

Before the late riot in London, it was stated, on reliable authority, that 4 per cent. of the skilled workmen in all mechanical departments were out of employment, and many of them for the first time compelled to go upon the parish for support of themselves and their families. This condition of affairs—which had its logical outcome in the greatest riot seen in London in a hundred years—may or may not be within the reach of remedial legislation; but it certainly sinks into insignificance all other questions with which the present parliament is expected to deal.

Congress has been in session nearly three months, but as yet not much has been done, outside of the committee work. Most of the daily sessions have been consumed in tedious speeches, which very few care to hear, and which nobody will read. The long debate on the Fitz John Porter bill was wholly a waste of time as every member had made up his mind before they were delivered. And now it is intimated that we are to have a flood of silver speeches which are equally unnecessary. The result will be to prolong the session until the summer heat forces an adjournment without action on many measures of great importance to the public.

Only three of the defeated nominees of the two great political parties for the Presidency are still among the living—John C. Fremont, Samuel J. Tilden and James G. Blaine. Only three men who have occupied the Presidential chair are still living—Hayes, Arthur and Cleveland. Only three men who have been elected to the Vice Presidency are still living—Hannibal Hamlin, William A. Wheeler and Chester A. Arthur. Only three of the defeated nominees of the two great parties for the Vice Presidency are still living—George H. Pendleton, William H. English and John A. Logan. Three Democratic Presidential nominees have died within four months—McClellan, Hancock and Seymour, the two latter passing away within a week.

The St. Louis Republican says that the most formidable obstacle the sorghum experiment has encountered is the depression in the sugar trade of the last two years. A few years ago when good brown sugar was worth 7 cents a pound, and refined 11 cents, the sorghum enterprise was most promising, and if these prices had been maintained, sorghum sugar made in Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota and other Western states would probably by this time have become a familiar quotable article in the market. But the difference between 7 cents a pound and 4 cents is a very serious one, even to the Louisiana planters, who have been making sugar for nearly a century, and a still more serious one to the struggling infant sorghum enterprise. But farmers can and do make first-rate sorghum sirup in kettles for their own use—and the cultivation of the cane for this economical domestic purpose is steadily increasing in the West. An acre of cane costs but a few days' labor, and it will yield all the sirup a farmer's family can consume, and twenty-five bushels of good stock feed [illegible]

General News Condensed.

Death of John B. Gough.

John B. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, died at 4:40 o'clock Thursday afternoon the 18th inst., at the residence of Dr. R. Bruce Burns, in Frankford, Pa., where he was taken on Monday night when stricken with paralysis, while lecturing at the Frankford Presbyterian church. His wife was at his bedside when he died. There were also present Mrs. Pidgeo, his sister, Mrs. Burns and two nieces, Misses Fanny and Mary Whitcomb, John Wanamaker, Rev. Thomas Murphy and Mrs. Jacob Wagner. It was recalled that the last words spoken by Mr. Gough were, "Young man, make your record clean." The body was embalmed, and after services at the house was taken to his home in Worcester county, Mass., for interment.

John B. Gough, unquestionably the ablest temperance lecturer in the world, was born at Sandgate, Kent, England, Aug. 22, 1817. His father, who received a small pension for services in the Peninsular war, died at the age of ninety years. The family were poor and penniless. In 1829 Gough parted with his mother and sister and came to the United States with a Sandgate family, the arrangements being that they were to receive ten guineas, and, in return, care for him during the voyage, teach him a trade after his arrival in the New world, and provide for him until he became of age. After two years' experience at farming in Oneida county, N. Y., he went to New York city, obtained a situation in a publishing house, and began to learn the book-binders trade, receiving for his services $1 per week. Here his mother and sister joined him. In 1833, through depression in trade, John lost his situation, and then followed deprivation and want. His mother died in July, 1834. Removed from the restraining influence of his mother, he began a course of dissipation. He frequented the street corners, the saloons and taverns, where his remarkable powers of mimicry, his gift of speech and song made him a popular favorite. He fell lower and lower, and finally became a confirmed drunkard. In 1840, being persuaded to attend a temperance meeting, he signed the pledge and thenceforward lived a sober life. He lectured on temperance throughout the United States and England. Afterwards he added other topics, and from 1845 to 1875 he was one of the most popular lecturers in the United States. He made many tours through this country and two or three through England. Mr. Gough continued to lecture until four or five years ago, when ill health compelled him to retire from the rostrum. It is stated that he amassed several fortunes, but gave so much for charitable objects that he was always poor.

Dangerous Counterfeit Silver Dollars.

La Crosse Special: Teller Hankerson, of the La Crosse National bank, discovered a counterfeit silver dollar that is pronounced by all bank people in the city absolutely the most dangerous bogus that any of them here ever saw. It is a standard dollar of the coinage of 1881. The outside is silver, and the die is in every substantial particular as clear as the original. It stands all microscopical tests, having the secret "M" on each side, the only variation being that under a powerful microscope the "U" in "E Pluribus Unum" is little misshaped, being larger at the top than the bottom. The only possible means of discovery is by weight, it being exactly forty-seven grains short of the standard, and about forty-three grains short of the average. The lack of weight is not sufficient to be noticeable by any one except an expert. The bank gave notice to all other banks in the city, and one appeared on the State bank counter. This warrants the belief that somebody is "shoving" the counterfeits here. Cashier Burton thinks it possible that the coin is pure silver, the difference in weight yielding a profit of 20 per cent. to the manufacturers.

Latest News Condensations.

Earl Granville, secretary of the state for the colonies, announced that the government would not introduce any Irish measures in parliament before the first of March. Lord Salisbury, commenting on the recent announcements in the house of commons and house of lords by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville respectively, complains that the government is treating parliament and a powerful interest with singular levity. Salisbury said he would wait to see what changes six weeks would give to the policy of the government. His remark was greeted with cheers.

The French and Italian governments have asked Lord Rosebery, minister of foreign affairs, whether he intended to order an English attack upon the Greek fleet. Lord Rosebery replied that England would not only in concert with the other powers. The latest orders dispatched to Suba bay are to the effect that no active measures shall be taken by the fleet assembled there without the special permission of all the governments interested.

Charles Billsted, a contractor, who has been building an oven at the county infirmary, Chicago, was smothered to death at the institution.

It has been found in Louisville, Ky., that Smith, a sinking fund commissioner, has been for years borrowing the funds at 3 per cent. and loaning them at the rate of $250,000 to $800,000 a year to the customers of his bank, for his own benefit, at 7 per cent.

In connection with the Ontario and Manitoba government 107 rainfall observing stations have been added to the dominion meteorological service.

The Canadian Pacific has made an emigrant rate of $12 from the seaboard to St. Vincent.

The impression is gaining ground that the present cabinet will prove unworkable and that it will be impossible to hold it together. The Pall Mall Gazette says: The resignation of Joseph Chamberlain, president of the local government board, is a question of but a few hours. The resignation will be made ostensibly because Mr. Chamberlain cannot bring himself to acquiesce in the government's policy of coercion towards Greece, but in reality because he is unwilling to mar what he believes to be his political future by identifying himself just now with the home rule policy decided on by a majority of his colleagues.

Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, has sent his first message to the legislature treating entirely of the state debt question. The position he assumes is expressed in these words: "The people of Virginia after a long and acrimonious agitation of the debt question, reached in 1881 and 1882 a settlement which has since received the sanction of both political parties of the state. From the position thus taken the people will not recede." He recommends the appointment of a commission to explain the nature of this settlement to the creditors of the state.

A London Special: The London workingman have in their leaders men of ability, character and experience. They trust them, and are not likely again to be led into rioting, but it is certain that something must be done for them, and the government must do it. Hyndman is a well known writer, a good orator, and a man of excellent character. Champion is the son of an Indian general. He served with distinction as a subaltern in the artillery service in Africa, and finally quitted the army in disgust after the rebellion of Arabi Pasha.

Prof. John Nichol, LL. D., who occupied the chair of English literature in the University of Glasgow, has been arrested at Naples for carrying a sword stick without having procured the necessary license. The penalty for the offense is three months' imprisonment. The British consul at Naples intervened, and through his influence Prof. Nichol was sent to Rome [illegible]

The large nail works at Crescent, Pa., were burned recently. Loss over $40,000. The property was owned by William Weightman of Philadelphia and operated by the Standard Nail Company of Williamsport.

Taxpayers of [illegible] swindled out of over $8,000 by the late collector, Jerry Lehan [illegible]

The president sent the following nominations of postmasters to the senate: Thomas B. Coon, at Kilbourn City, Wis.; John McAusland, at Miles City, Mont.; James Benton, at Colfax, Wash.

The brother of the late Vice President Wilson is very ill and entirely destitute in Washington.

A bill will be reported to the house providing that lands shall not be conveyed to the Pacific companies until the cost of surveying has been paid.

The body of Rev. Jesse B. Braly, of Nortonville, Ky., was found encased in ice in the river below St. Louis. He had committed suicide from fear of the result of an investigation then going on in relation to his private affairs.

The Renfrew Manufacturing Company of Adams, Mass., which is one of the largest manufacturers of ginghams and table cloths in the country, have raised the wages of their operatives 10 per cent, to date from March 1. The men had not asked for more pay.

The strike of hosiery operatives at Leicester has ended in a compromise. The Sunderland ship builders threaten to open their works to unemployed workmen unless the bands in the strike accept the terms offered them. Messrs. Morgan, the bankers, have donated £500 to the Mansion House relief fund. The fund now amounts to £52,000.

The examination into the death of Mr. Bartlett, a merchant of Pimly, England, to whom it is alleged cloroform was administered by his wife, so that she would be able to marry Rev. Mr. Dyson, a Wesleyan minister, with whom she had been intimate, has been finished, and Mrs. Bartlett and Mr. Dyson were both committed for trial on the charge of murdering Mr. Bartlett.

P. E. Sarrazin & Co., cigar and tobacco manufacturers, of New Orleans, have brought suit against their creditors, praying for a respite of six, twelve and eighteen months. Their assets are $158,000, and their liabilities $120,000.

Mrs. Hendricks, of Indianapolis, has been annoyed by spiritualists, who send her letters purporting to have been addressed to her from the spirit land by her husband. One person in New York wrote inclosing a letter from Mr. Hendricks, claiming that it was genuine and written in his own peculiar style. There was an undoubted resemblance, but Mrs. Hendricks characterized it as only a clever piece of imitation, remarking that she could easily detect the difference.

At Salt Lake City, Thomas Birmingham and James Bowen, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, were sentenced in the district court to six months' imprisonment and to pay fines of $300 each. Abram H. Cannon took the witness stand when his case was called. Upon being asked whether two women were his wives and whether he had lived with them, he replied, "They are, thank God. I have lived with them as charged." He was convicted. Henry Dinmoody pleaded guilty. He promised obedience to the law, and sentence was suspended.

The governor of Illinois has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the parties who hung Miss Georgia Aldrich at Windsor.

L. A. Hopkins absconded from Chapin & Gore's wholesale liquor establishment, Chicago, with $3,500. Soon after the firm received a draft for $1,700 from Hopkins who is at Montreal.

A well known Minneapolis gentleman received a letter from a friend who is conducting an exhibit at New Orleans. The letter states that there are very few visitors in attendance, and that all the exhibitors are heartily sick of the affair, and would be glad to get out of it if they could. The managers of the institution are cutting expenses on every side, and the enterprise is almost a dismal failure.

David Shelty, a wealthy farmer living near Shirley, Ill., armed with two shotguns, secreted himself in the oat bin of his barn. The members of his family discovered his whereabouts and attempted to take him to the house. He jumped from his hiding place and fired a number of shots, inflicting probably fatal wounds upon his brother, Levi Shelty, his wife, sister-in-law, and his son, aged seventeen. He then set fire to the barn which was entirely consumed.

The action of the assistant treasurer of New York in refusing to accept deposits of silver until he is able to count it is in strict accordance with instructions issued by the United States treasurer. Similar instructions have been sent to all the assistant treasurers, the object being to insure greater protection in the handling of government funds.

The president has nominated Lieut. Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, Eighth cavalry, to be colonel Second cavalry; First Lieut. Edward E. Wood, Eighth cavalry, to be captain; Second Lieut. John A. Johnston, Eighth cavalry, to be first lieutenant; John Christian Franks, United States marshal for California.

John Bell, aged sixty-five, and a member of a well known upholstery firm of Pittsburg, was decoyed into a bunco room and became so pleased with the workings of the game he went to a bank, drew $2,000 and returned. He was knocked down, and when he recovered he found both money and thieves gone.

Detroit, Mich., claims to possess the oldest man in the world in the person of Andrew Lucas, an ex-slave, who is 127 years of age and still vigorous.

Samuel Kancher at Yankton has invented a wheat huller that cleans the grain of its outside covering, leaving the interior intact. This is the reverse of the roller mill process.

Marcus Frasier, manager of the Globe Life Insurance company, has been arrested in Des Moines for using the mails for illegal purposes, his death assessments being based on imagination.

George Cabot Ward, of New York, who has been suffering for sometime from general paresis, was adjudged by a sheriff's jury and three commissioners appointed by the supreme court to be of unsound mind and incapable of taking care of himself or his property. Mr. Ward is a well known broker.

The wife of Prof. Waldo, of Yale college, wandered away while insane, and was killed by a fall in the presence of a search party. It is thought that her insanity dates from the birth of her last child, three months ago. She was a native of Philadelphia and a niece of Judge Fullerton of New York.

Emerson C. White, of Cincinnati, has strong backing for the appointment of commissioner of education to succeed Mr. Eaton. Educators in Ohio generally favor him.

Marshal Campbell has been confirmed by the senate.

Admiral Jouette has seized a Cuban filibustering vessel fitted out at New York.

A delegation representing ex-Union soldiers who have been prisoners of war addressed the house committee on invalid pensions in advocacy of bills granting pensions to all who were imprisoned more than sixty days. Gen. Black, commissioner of pensions, addressed the committee in favor of the repeal of the law of 1886, providing for a pension to widows of soldiers who have served in wars prior to that date.

The United States revenue cutter Richard Rush, which left San Francisco Jan. 3 for Behring sea in search of the missing whaler Amethyst and crew of forty men, arrived home on the 18th. The captain reports having found no trace of the missing vessel or the crew.

On October 20, 1882, James McLaughlin left his farm near Masonville, Iowa. There was a debt of $2,800 on the farm, and it is believed that this preyed upon his mind until he became deranged and wandered away. Recently the wife heard that in October a man's body had been found floating at Dubuque. The body was disinterred. Mrs. McLaughlin identified it as that of her husband by a broken eye tooth, the overcoat and stockings.

Lately appointed postmasters in Dakota: Broadland, [illegible] Loomis, removed; Coulson, W. T. Knapp [illegible] removed; [illegible] Helmick [illegible]

[illegible] United States for the year ending the 30th [illegible] increase of thirteen [illegible] compared with the preceding year.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Death of Senator Z. B. Clarke of Benson.

Hon. Z. B. Clarke, state senator, died at his home in Benson, Swift county, on the 18th. He has been gradually failing for eighteen months, but had only been confined to his bed for five weeks.

Hon. Z. B. Clarke was born in Licking, Ohio, on Oct. 18, 1844, and he was, therefore, but little over forty-one years of age. When five years old he removed with his parents to Wisconsin. Six years later his mother died, and he came to Minnesota, settling in Olmsted county, and ever since then he has been the architect of his own fortunes. During the war he served four years in Company C, Third Minnesota volunteers. In 1870 he took up a claim near Lacqui Parle, and he made his first entrance into public life by serving three years as county clerk. In 1878 he was sent to the legislature. During the grasshopper scourge in 1875 he met with business reverses and removed to Benson, where he has since lived. He was elected state senator in 1883, and was chairman of the last state Republican convention. Mr. Clarke's health had been failing for the past two years. He was regarded as having one of the brightest political futures of the prominent Republicans of the state.

The following are among the recent postal changes in Minnesota: Avon, Stearns county, Thomas Hussay appointed postmaster, vice John W. Rich, removed; Belcher, Pope county, Thomas W. Brown, vice T. E. Clark, removed; Fairhaven, Stearns county, John H. Bierler, vice R. M. Vandewort, removed; Freeport, Stearns county, John Hoscher, vice Frank Benocken, removed; Genova, Freeborn county, Mrs. Reid, vice Mrs. Osborne, resigned; Gilchrist, Pope county, O. Peterson, vice Erickson, resigned; Holdingsford, Stearns county, William Murphy, vice Augustus Parish, removed; Jackson, Jackson county, J. Fiddes, vice W. P. Lamson, not commissioned; Lewiston, Winona county, M. S. Glasmer, vice J. W. Rice, removed; Luxemburg, Stearns county, J. B. Lasher, vice P. Hammond, removed; Nautsdale, Stearns county, Andrew Watson, vice John Turtum, resigned; New Munich, Stearns county, J. Bullever, vice A. Sutton, removed; Rices, Benton county, J. W. Walter, vice Henry Fox, removed; Springhill, Stearns county, Henry B. Ley, vice John H. Buck, removed.

The stockholders of the recently organized Merchants's bank in Lake City have elected the following directors: W. F. Holmes, C. F. Young, H. D. Stocker, C. F. Rogers, A. Basey, G. H. Grannis, C. D. Warren, D. M. Smith, H. Gillett. The directors elected officers as follows: President, W. F. Holmes; vice president, G. H. Grannis; cashier, E. F. McCall.

Four counterfeiters of silver dollars were "caught in the act" of moulding them at Anoka. A man named Goodson is considered the leader. He has been away from Anoka a good deal, and presumably picked up his knowledge of counterfeiting while in some of the larger cities. He is a single man, and has no regular occupation. Bert Lishness is married. For a time he kept a saloon which was burned some time ago under suspicious circumstances. Frank Cole is married and Ed Teller is divorced from his wife who lives in Anoka. The capture was a very clever one, and reflects great credit upon Marshal Donny, Deputy Marshal Brackett, Sheriff Lenfest, Chief of Police Russell, Attorney George W. Morrill and Policeman Charles Clover and John Herring, who participated in making the arrest.

The supreme court of the state rendered a decision in the Col. Bend case, by discharging the order to show cause why Lieut. Col. Perry Harrison assumed to act as commander-in-chief of the Minnesota national guard. The decision in brief is that Lieut. Col. Harrison acted under the orders of Gov. Hubbard, who is the commander-in-chief, and that it was the duty of that officer to perform the acts complained of. Bend says the end is not yet reached, but that his case will appear in an equity suit.

Company K of Minneapolis drilled at the St. Paul Armory in presence of Gov. Hubbard and a thousand others, for a fine silk banner. At the close Col. Bentzoni, U. S. A., one of the judges, stepped forward and complimented both companies. He stated that the drill was so close that it was difficult to decide between them, but careful rulings credited the fewest mistakes to Company K, and it was therefore awarded the flag.

A mass convention at Morris demanded 50 per cent. reduction in freight rates and three cents per mile passenger rate.

Edward Langen, well known in Morrison county, was killed by a falling tree near Rich Prairie.

Sister M. Gregory, superior of the parochial school, died at St. Peter.

The store of Knopf & Renke, at Wheeling, was destroyed by fire.

At Winona, John Sikorski, a workman engaged in the sawdust fuel pile of the L. C. Porter Milling company, was instantly killed by the caving in of an overhanging bank of sawdust.

Alexander Brennan, late manager of N. P. Clark's farm, near Hawley, is charged with seducing the seventeen-year-old daughter of Anton J. Hauger. Brennan has fled to Canada leaving a wife and two children.

The Pleasant Mound Grange denounces the action of the Blue Earth county commissioners in levying a tax for a court house at Mankato, and calls upon the farmers to organize in opposition.

A German in North Rochester, Olmsted Co., gave a party some days ago, and thirteen of the twenty-eight who attended are lying sick, several of them being severely ill. It is supposed that some of the canned meat used at the supper is the cause of the illness. One of the young ladies who attended the party, Miss Jennie Kemp, is dead.

Gov. Hubbard has issued a warrant for the execution of John Hutchinson for the murder of Archie McLean, at East Grand Forks, to occur April 23. Hutchinson murdered a man named Lanchie McLean, in East Grand Forks, on the night of Sept. 20. On that date, McLean, with two companions, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Hutchinson, who kept a place of ill repute. They demanded admittance, which was refused; and they then broke open the door. The woman's son, John, rushed for McLean, and stabbed him in the breast, the wound causing almost instant death.

Hon. Stanley Holland of Zumbrota died at San Francisco, Cala., on the 15th inst. He had been failing in health for four years, and went to California last fall, hoping that a winter in a mild climate would be beneficial.

Patents have been issued to citizens of Minnesota as follows: Charles Barnarth, Shakopee, gate hinge; John F. Appleby, combined harvester and binder; Claud M. Farrot, assignor to Warren & Farrot, St. Paul, apparatus for compressing air; C. Al Johnson, fastening device for vehicle hubs; W. E. Haight, Winnebago City, valve for pumps; Horace Witsell, Tracy, threshing machine; A. O. Hubbard, Sauk Centre, adjustable reclining chair; Casper Martin, Minneapolis, egg register; Addison Lent, grain seperator; O. Lanner, Barrow [illegible]

Peter Mahowa of St. Joe, Scott county, had the top of his head cut off by a circular saw.

W. M. Campbell's nomination for United States marshal is sent to the senate.

President Stickney, of the Minnesota & Northwestern, denies a crop of rumors regarding his intentions [illegible]

Residents of Excelsior threaten violence because of the arrest of two of their number for illegal fishing in Lake Minnetonka.

George T. Smith, a wealthy resident of Jackson, Mich., and owner of extensive grist mills at Pillsbury, was arrested at the instance of Benjamin Barton, a manufacturer of Toronto, who charged him with committing perjury in evidence he gave in an action brought against Barton in 1878 by Howland & Stephens for infringement of patents they had on mill machinery.

At Stillwater Fritz Bicking [illegible] acquitted of the murder of Hosli [illegible]

FRUIT OF INDECISION.

From the Norristown Herald.

A maid I knew, had lovers two,
And both were quite respected;
But to decide to be the bride
Of one, left one neglected.
And so she hung, her doubts among,
Until she grew dejected.

"There's John," she said, "has got a head
That ne'er will be directed,
But he is wise, has lovely eyes,
And is so well connected.
I love him, too, of course I do!
And he shall be selected.

"How James would start! He has a heart
So easily affected.
He's fond and fair. I wonder where
Such graces he collected?
He's rich as well. I cannot tell
Why he should be rejected."

So James or John it balanced on,
Each judgment new corrected,
Until the maid began to fade,
Her thoughts still uncollected.
And both the men proposed again
To girls, while she reflected.

A CREOLE CINDERELLA.

In that portion of New Orleans which is called by residents the Third district and by all others the French quarter, stands a small but pretty park, which bears the patriotic name of "Washington square." By what name it is known to the children who play on its green lawns, or how matrons and maids who sits in the shade of its trees on summer afternoons twist their pretty mouths to prnounce its in harsh Anglo-Saxon syllables, it is not hard to imagine. It must figure their nomenclature as "Vashington skevare," or else as "La Place Washingtone." It was a fashionable neighborhood in the early days of this century, and it still retains an air of decayed gentillity, which appeals to one's sympathy.

Descendants of grand old families, bearing historic names, live near by in houses handed down with the name from one generation to another. Some of these houses face the park from Dauphine and Frenchmen streets; others are situated within a radius of a few squares in all directions. Most of the old French houses have an air of almost oriental seclusion. They would present a stern, often a forbidden aspect from the street, but that fig trees, white oleanders, or scarlet pomegranates show high above the garden walls, holding in their embrace inquisitive climbing roses and honeysuckles which hang over to see what is going on in the world outside. Great, saucy, purple, wisterias run riot all along the fence, whispering wonderful tales to each passer-by of all the glory shut in by these envious prison walls. They tell of beds of crimson lilies looking like sheets of flame, of geraniums that are almost trees, of roses so wholly a mass of bloom, that they seem giant bouquets, of jessamine, creeping over summer bowers where sit beautiful young girls. And all this while one's senses are steeped in the odor of orange blossoms, which pervades the atmosphere.

In a large old-fashioned house, not very far from Washington square, lived Jeanne. It was indeed fortunate that the house was large, for the size of the family, as is the case in many creole households, was patriarchal. In creole homes four generations often dwell beneath one roof in peace and happiness. Their peaceful "interior life," as they call it, strikes with amazement all those Americans who are privileged to enter the inner circle of the creoles. Mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law, married daughters with their husbands and children, the old and the young, live pleasantly together, and no word of discord echoes into the outside world. The reverence of the young people for the aged is beautiful to behold. The oldest member of the family has the place of honor; his or her counsels are always accepted as having most weight in all discussions, and yet, expecially if this aged person is the grandmother, she is never too old to take an interest in the enjoyments of the smallest child.

In the family, of which Jeanne was a member, the grandmother, a charming old lady, was virtually the head of the house, and every member of the household was solicituous for her health and happiness. Her son, the father of the family—an active, vigorous man of 50—and his wife, a blooming matron of 41 or 42, completed the list of the second generation; but the third was more numerous. In truth Jeanne was the eldest girl of a family of nine brothers and sisters. To these must be added the young wife of the eldest brother. The baby boy of the young couple, like the grandmother, stood alone in his generation.

From first to last they were a handsome family. In any other household Jeanne would have been considered a beauty; but her younger sister, Odille, was marvelously beautiful, and the two little rosebuds, Celeste and Blance gave promise of being, if possible, even prettier than Odille; so that Jeanne's less obtrusive charms were unnoticed. She was the modest violet in this garden of girls. She was rather below the medium height, while Odille, who was not much above it, was so queenly in her carriage that she seemed taller.

In character Jeanne was gentle and unassuming. She had so modest an appreciation of herself that she impressed the feeling on the family. They all loved her, it is true; but she was so ever ready to do for others that insensibly they were exacting with her. Jeanne's tireless little feet ran countless errands for all of her dear ones; her dainty fingers gave the finishing touch which made her sisters' toilettes so pretty, or rendered acceptable music when her brothers spent their evenings at home. If the young people wished to dance it seemed quite natural for Jeanne to remain seated at the piano during the entire evening, and no one remembered that she, too, was young and liked to dance also.

When on festival occasions the whole family would go abroad in search of pleasure, if "grandmamma" did not feel well enough to accompany them they would say quite as a matter of course, "Jeanne chérie, grandmamma can not be left alone, you will stay with her, n'est-ce-pas?" And they would all go off in gay good humor, leaving little Jeanne to read aloud from books of devotion, or to play for her grandmother those airs from the operas that the old lady liked best. Still the girl's unselfish heart never felt one pang of regret at these times she never gave expression to it by word or look. Her self abnegation had become so much a part of their daily lives that her relations, loving and valuing her as they did in their hearts, never realized what continual self-sacrifice they demanded of her. They were good, kind people, all of them, and would have been shocked could they once have been made to understand their want of consideration for the young girl.

Exactly as Jeanne's unselfish nature tempted her relations to require much of her, so did a certain imperiousness in Odille compel them to render that young woman a kind of homage. She accepted this homage by the divine right of her magnificent beauty, yet it fostered a selfishness of which she was unconscious. Jeanne was Odille's most devoted and adoring slave. Her exquisite taste and deft fingers fashioned many a pretty trifle wherewith to heighten her sister's charms, and it was a pretty sight to witness the rapture of admiration with which she contemplated the result of her labor on the person of the superb Odille.

Little Jeanne never imagined that any one could think her more attractive than this magnificent sister. In fact Odille allured the senses, but Jeanne touched the heart.

"How pretty you are, Jeanne," said a friend to her one day.

"If you can find me pretty," answered Jeanne, "then what must you think of Odille?"

When the lady friend afterwards spoke of this conversation to her husband the latter remarked that it seemed a pity to disturb the young girl's innocent faith in her sister by seeking to instill a belief in her own equal if not superior loveliness. "Leave her," said the gentleman, "in the possession of so rare an attraction as unconsciousness."

This friend of Jeanne's, a Baltimorean by birth, had married into a New Orleans family which had been on terms of intimacy with Jeanne's people for many years. She introduced a new, and, as it were, a foreign element into Jeanne's life. She was at first the only "American" with whom Jeanne had any acquaintance, and could tell such pleasant things of the great, far-away "Nort," about which distant land our Jeanne felt much curiosity. Then, too, Jeanne prized the opportunity of "spiking Engleesh," which her intercourse with this friend gave her.

And just here the narrator of this little tale begs leave to ask a question often propounded by creole dames and damoiselles. "Why is it," they wish to know, "that the American ladies will rarely speak French in their intercourse with the creoles, but force the French ladies to summon all the English phrases they can muster, whether broken or otherwise, as a medium of conversation?" "Is English more easy to learn than French?" ask the creole ladies. "Is this fact a consequence of the superior politeness of the Latin race, or of the false modesty of the Anglo-Saxon?" ask the Americans, for these last are conscious of their incivility and deplore while they do not correct it. Jeanne's mamma, who could only say "Oh, yes," and "Ver nice," would exhaust her vocabulary again and again in the presence of "American" guests accompanied by many amiable wags of the head and a generous profusion of smiles. But she also filled their hands with the rarest flowers and warmed their hearts with a taste of her almost priceless wine.

Though our Jeanne declared that her jaws ached when she "talked Engleesh" all day long, yet, as her accent was the prettiest that could be imagined, and her little mannerisms quite adorable, her admirers wished that she might "talk Engleesh" forever, despite the injury done to her jaws, for Jeanne had admirers by the score, though she kept them at a distance.

"Why do you not tell me of your lovers, Jeanne?" asked her friend, Mme. Dufour, of her one day, when she had been discoursing of Odille's conquests, and counting on her fingers the long list of Odille's lovers. And Jeanne answered gayly:

"Oh! I have no lovers. After three days they all leave me for Odille."

"You mean you leave them to Odille, you hard-hearted little girl," replied her friend.

"Its all the same," laughed Jeanne; "if I do not leave them they would leave me as soon as they saw my beautiful sister, so I save myself the pain of being forsaken."

One day Madame Dufour introduced into Jeanne's family circle a cousin of hers, also a Marylander, who had but recently arrived in New Orleans. He was a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome young man, of agreeable address and charming manners, so that he pleased all who met him. Jeanne's family were delighted with him from the date of his first visit. evidently he was equally pleased with them, for he soon became a constant visitor at the house. The charming home life of this large family attracted him immediately.

"Just think of what elements of discord are in that house, and yet they are as harmonious as a nest of doves," he remarked to his cousin.

"I have often said that Barnum ought to have them," replied Madame Dufour.

Young Frank Howard thought he had never witnessed anything more delightful than the affection and confidence the members of this large family manifested for each other. The artless manner in which they, one and all, openly expressed their admiration for each other pleased while it amused him. As for "Grandmamma," no queen on her throne was ever more honored or petted than this ancient dame. From little Blance, whose fairy fingers plucked the first violets for "Ma Grandmere," to the boys who brought her choicest fruits, and the ladies of the family, who gave her lively descriptions of all that went on in society, every one sought to add something to her comfort or pleasure. Even visitors were encouraged to offer morsels of amiable gossip at grandmamma's shrine, and she was not averse to listening; nor did the witty old lady hesitate to supplement these stories with reminiscences of her own bright youth, when the grandsires of those heroes and heroines figured in romance more or less wonderful.

Although it was this picture of idyllic home-life which first caught young Frank Howard's fancy, yet he soon began to feel a more personal interest in his visits. He had been struck, as every one was, by Odille's remarkable beauty, but from the first he thought Jeanne was lovelier and more winning. Her pretty, dainty ways, her gay repartee, her tact in doing or saying always the right thing, but above all, the perfect amiability of her character, made her become every day more and more charming to him.

As Frank became more intimate in the household he perceived and began to complain to his cousin of the manifold demands made on Jeanne's good nature by all the members of her family; nor could Madame Dufour make him understand that it was the young girl's own absolute unselfishness which had produced this result.

From the first Madame Dufour had instructed her cousin in the customs of creole society, and he knew that young men visitors were never allowed to see the young ladies of the house except in the presence of some older member of the family; yet, with the egotism of a lover, Frank fancied that they all knew for the sake of whose bright eyes he came so often to the house, and he chafed under what he called "cruel espionage."

Never was their vigilance relaxed for one instant, Frank thought, never could he find an opportunity to say three words to Jeanne alone. In three words he felt he could explain himself to the girl of his heart. But, alas! there was no chance offered in which to speak those momentous words. If he dined with the family he was seated by Odille; if they all went for a walk in the neighboring Washington square, or sat on its benches to listen to the band playing on summer afternoons, Odille was his inevitable companion, placed by his side with a few words from her father or brother. Little did Odille dream as the young man sauntered along by her side, while Jeanne romped with the children, or hung on the arm of one of the brothers, chatting gayly, of the storms of wrath brooding in the heart of her companion. Frank felt that he almost hated her. It never occurred to any of them, certainly not to Odille herself, that any man could have eyes to look at Jeanne when Odille was present.

At Frank's instigation Madame Dufour proposed many little parties of pleasure, in which she sought to give her cousin the long-coveted opportunity to speak to Jeanne alone. But their best laid plans were brought to naught by the superior tactics of the other side, and Frank could scarcely control an expression of rage when, at the last moment, some other member of the family would appear, with a polite excuse for substituting herself for Jeanne.

Finally the husband of Frank's cousin and confidant was taken into their counsels, who solved the question easily, for he said:

"There is nothing for you to do, Frank, but to go to Jeanne's father and ask his permission to pay your addresses to his daughter."

"And I will be careful to say which daughter," added Frank with energy.

What a bombshell was launched into the bosom of that peaceful household when Frank finally secured his interview with "papa." It was indeed a difficult task to convince the head of the house that the eldest daughter's hand was asked in marriage, and not Odille's. The mother proved almost obstinately incredulous when her husband, as in duty bound to do, gave her an account of the interview. She announced to the others very decisively that "papa must be mistaken for Mr. Howard's attentions had all been bestowed on Odille." But "papa" held to his last opinion, and that night the peace of this happy family was menaced. Discussion ran high, and the family conclave sat talking until late into the night. Poor Jeanne in tears, almost in disgrace, went off early to bed; but Odille posed as a martyr and was petted and condoled with accordingly.

At last "Grandmamma" sent the disputants off to their individual apartments. "Be quiet, my children," she commanded: "certainly this young man must know his own heart. Let him come to-morrow and explain himself to me."

So Grandmamma had a private conversation with Frank next day, and when she sent for the agitated, blushing Jeanne and placed her hand in Frank's then the fiat of grandmamma's decision went forth and all agreed that it was wise and good.

Thus was harmony restored. Thenceforth congratulations and heartfelt sympathy were bestowed on Jeanne, and Odille, for the first time in her life, held only a second place in the consideration of her family.

As for that young woman, after the first moments of indignant surprise, her sympathy and good will were given to Jeanne as freely as the good wishes of any of the others. She had liked Frank well enough as an acquaintance, and, as he was a good parti, was young, good looking and agreeable, would have accepted him as her husband had she been told to do so, and would have made him a good wife afterwards. But she philosophically reflected that the world held many other equally deserving young men, some of whom would not prove so unappreciative of her attractions as her future brother-in-law had been. She entered with zest into all the romance of the love affair and the excitement of wedding preperations. Frank, with a new, brotherly regard for her, acknowledged that she was too beautiful to be hidden in a corner, and promised himself the pleasure of giving her a wider field of action. She was to accompany Jeanne and himself on their wedding tour abroad.

Dear little Jeanne found it hard to realize that all this happiness rightfully belonged to her.

"I always thought you came for Odille," she whispered to her lover; "besides, I was fast becoming an old maid. You know, I have nearly twenty years."

Said "Grandmamma" afterwards to Mme. Dufour, confident that she was speaking idiomatic English, for she had heard of "pop the question:" "Ven he popped, ma chere, nobody vas so astoneesh as my little Jeanne."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Lavish Washington.

"Washington is more wordly—worse than ever," writes a bright young woman, who, says the Philadelphia Press, knows her Washington—all of it, and the better side of its best. And she goes on to say what every one does now, that the pace grows more heedless every year. Even a sharp reminder, like Miss Bayard's sudden death, checks nothing; scarcely called out feeling among the people who flocked about her, and shared the graceful hospitality of the House. The war was bad for Washington, and demoralizing, but the discovery of rich people in the last four or five years that they can amuse themselves better there than elsewhere bids fair to be worse. It is fast making Washington lavish. Now for a republican capital to be lavish is sure to mean corruption sooner or later.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced for the establishment of an educational fund from the proceeds of public land sales and receipts from railway companies under the Thurman act; imposing a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on all goods the product of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope except wool, raw cotton and raw silk; appropriating $250,000 for a monument to Gen. Grant in Washington. The bill for punishment of trespassers upon Indian lands (designed especially to cover the cases of the Oklahoma boomers) passed.

HOUSE.—The Hennepin canal bill was reported favorably. Bills passed making the allowances for clerk hire to first and second-class postmasters cover the cost of clerical labor in the money order business; reducing from eight to five cents the charge for money orders not exceeding $5, and to protect homestead settlers within railroad limits. The debate on the Fitz John Porter bill was resumed.

SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, presented resolutions and a report on the relations of the senate and the president in the matter of the suspension of officials. After the report and resolutions were read, Mr. Pugh, from the committee said: "As to the report just made, I desire to state that the minority of the judiciary committee knew nothing of the contents of the report until it was read to the committee this morning. The minority desire to prepare a report, in which they will present their views; and to enable them to do so, they have until Monday week within which to prepare the report, and it is understood that the majority report, and the resolutions accompanying it, will not be called up for consideration until we get leave to file the minority report. The time given us to do so is not to extend beyond next Monday week."

So the minority report and discussion will probably be postponed until the 1st of March.

Among the petitions presented in the senate and appropriately referred was one by Mr. Hoar from "Citizens of the United States"—citizens whose names, Mr. Hoar said, seemed to indicate they were foreign birth—praying for the submission by congress to the several states of a proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the presidency.

HOUSE.—A bill amending the Pacific railroad acts, compelling the roads to pay to the government the amounts for surveying lands, was reported.

The Fitz John Porter bill was passed by the house the vote standing: Ayes 173, nays 113. The debate was closed by Gen. Bragg in a speech of considerable force, in which he showed great familiarity with the movements of the troops on the Bull Run battle field, having been an active participant and in command of a brigade on the Union side upon that occasion. He denounced Pope and McDowell.

Many of the points made by Bragg were applauded on the Democratic side, and like demonstration was made on the Republican side when Steele or Cutcheon succeeded in injecting some pointed question or remark into Bragg's speech.

SENATE.—Mr. Manderson introduced a resolution directing the secretaries of state and war to investigate and report upon the killing of Capt. Crawford by Mexican soldiers. The Blair education bill was debated, several Southern senators being among those who spoke against it.

Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on the judiciary, reported favorably, bills to remove the political disabilities of Alexander P. Stewart of Mississippi, Thomas L. Rosser of Virginia and Edward G. W. Butler of Missouri. The bills were at once passed, Mr. Edmunds remarking that one of the parties was an old gentleman and desired, before leaving this world, to be at peace with the United States.

Mr. Beck said he did not know of any smaller business for the judiciary committee than to be peddling out removals of disabilities in this way.

Mr. Edmunds replied:

All that the United States asked of any person, before relieving him of the penalty imposed upon him by the constitution for violating his oath and deserting the constitution that he swore to support, and making war against the United States, was that he should present a respectable petition, showing that he was ready to give up fighting the United States and to pay the debts he owed for moneys received in his official character. If the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) thought that to be "peddling out" the removal referred to, he was entitled to his opinion.

Mr. Beck in reply said:

Twelve years ago the house of representatives had passed a bill removing all disabilities, and before that time the senate had done so. It did not happen that both houses had done it at the same session. He insisted upon characterizing the present mode as "peddling out," and supposed that in the present condition of the senate nothing better could be expected.

After an executive session the senate adjourned over two days.

The senate confirmed the following nominations:

Mar's Taylor of Dakota, surveyor general of Dakota; D. T. Bramble of Dakota, receiver of public moneys, Watertown Dak.; William Campbell of Minnesota, United States marshal for Minnesota.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted thanking Joseph Francis for his service to humanity in the construction of life-saving appliances, and authorizing the president to have a gold medal prepared for Mr. Francis. Mr. Scott spoke in defense of the silver policy of the administration, and Mr. Geddes delivered an anti-silver speech. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned for two days.

You must spare a little wheat daily for the growing chicks; nothing will bring your pullets to early laying better than wheat. Feed generously; it does not pay to be stingy with it.

There is no use in trying to fatten half-grown chicks. There will be a great difference in the condition of chicks of different breeds at the same age, but until well matured they will not fatten.

An Indiana seed grower offered a prize of one cent for each bean grown on the one stalk producing the largest number of California tree beans. It cost him $22 to redeem his promise. The prize stalk contained 450 pods and 2,200 beans.

If you have not done so already, go over your flock of chicks and pick out the culls. Keep only the best birds for breeding; culls are fit only for the pot. Take our advice, and, in a few years, you will be surprised to find your yards filled with high scoring birds.

Thousands of tons of cheese are made in France from the milk of sheep, while milk from the goats is used for the same purpose in Germany. In European markets such cheese brings the highest prices, and the demand is always equal to the supply.

The question was asked by the *Southern Live Stock Journal* what the relative values were of hay and bran. The Elmira Farmer's Club seem to rate them about equal when both cost $15 per ton. This is a good standard to figure from, and is probably correct.

The New England *Farmer*, in speaking of the suffering of stock in transit, says: "Before many years the carting of a live ox from Kansas to Boston for the sake of knocking him on the head when he gets there, will be done away with entirely, as a ridiculous and needless waste."

SENATE AND PRESIDENT.

Report of Mr. Edmunds Presented in the Senate with Resolutions Maintenance of the Right of Senators to Papers Regarding Suspensions from Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Edmunds to-day reported the following resolutions from the senate committee on the judiciary, accompanied by a long report:

Resolved, That the foregoing report of the committee on the judiciary be agreed to and adopted.

Resolved, That the senate hereby expresses its condemnation of the refusal of the attorney general, under whatever influence, to send to the senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of the 25th of January, and set forth in the reports of the committee on the judiciary, as in violation of his official duty and subversive of the fundamental principles of the government, and of a good administration thereof.

Resolved, That it is, under the circumstances, the duty of the senate to refuse its advice and consent to proposed removals of officers, the documents and papers in reference to the supposed official or personal misconduct of whom are withheld by the executive, or any head of a department, when deemed necessary by the senate, or called for in considering the matter.

Resolved, That the provision of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, declaring "that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office," ought to be faithfully and fully put in execution; and that to remove, or to propose to remove, any such soldier, whose faithfulness, competency and character are above reproach, and to give place to another who has not rendered such service, is a violation of the spirit of the law and of the practical gratitude the people of the United States and government owe to the defenders of the constitutional liberty and the integrity of the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
JOHN J. INGALLS,
S. J. R. MCMILLAN,
GEORGE F. HOAR,
JAMES F. WILSON,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

The report recites the fact and circumstances of the removal of Dustin and the appointment of his successor, as United States attorney for the Southern district of Alabama. It declares:

It has been the uniform practice of the judiciary committee, since the passage of the tenure-of-office act, to call upon the heads of departments for all "papers and information" in the possession of the department touching the conduct and administration of the officer proposed to be removed, and the character and conduct of the person proposed to be appointed. This has been done with the unanimous approval of all the members. Although the composition of the committee has been, during the period, sometimes of one political character and sometimes of another, in no instance until this time has the committee met with any delay or denial in respect to furnishing such papers and information, with a single exception, and in which exception the delay and suggested denial lasted only for two or three days.

THE JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS.

The jurisdiction of the two houses of congress to legislate, and the power to advise or withhold advice concerning treaties and appointments, necessarily involves the jurisdiction to officially know every step and action of the officers of the law, and all the facts touching their conduct in the possession of any department, or even in the possession of the president himself. There was no need to express such a power, for it was necessarily an inherent incident to the exercise of the power granted. It will be observed that in this instance the call for papers covered a period for more than six months, during which the regular incumbent of the office had been discharging its duties, and also the further period of more than six months during which the person designated to discharge these duties on the suspension of the officer, had been acting, and that person is the one now proposed to be appointed to the place. It will also be observed that the president has not undertaken to remove the incumbent of the office, but has only, in expressed and stated pursuance of the statutes on the subject, suspended that officer, and that the same statutes expressly provide that such officer shall not be removed without the advice and consent of the senate, and that if that advice and consent be not given the incumbent would (unless his regular term of office should have previously expired) at the close of this session of the senate be restored to the lawful right to exercise its duties. The senate then by this nomination is asked to advise and consent to the removal of the incumbent, and to the appointment of the candidate proposed for his place. In exercising its duty in respect of these questions, it is plain that the conduct and management of the incumbent is a matter absolutely essential to be known in the senate, in order that it may determine whether it can rightly advise his removal or rightly leave him to resume the functions of his office at the end of its session, as well as whether the candidate proposed has in the exercise of the office under his designation so conducted himself as to show that he is competent and faithful. Indeed, it may be stated with entire accuracy that even in the case of a vacancy in an office, and the proposed filling of such vacancy, it is important for the senate to know the previous condition and management of the office, the state of its affairs, whether there have been cases of misconduct or abuse of power, the embezzlement of money, and indeed all the circumstances bearing upon the administration, in order that it may judge of the suitableness of appointing a particular person to take up its duties with reference to the difficulties that may exist in its affairs, the state of accounts and everything concerning its administration, so as to measure the fitness and competency of the particular candidate to meet the emergencies of the case.

A LEADING QUESTION.

A table is presented showing a large number of persons appointed in the place of officers suspended, and the query is made:

Have these suspended officials any or considerable number of them been guilty of misconduct in office or any personal conduct making them unworthy to be longer trusted with the performance of duties imposed by law? If they have it would seem to be clear that every consideration of public interest and of public duty would require that the facts should be made known in order that the senate may understandingly and promptly advise their removal, and that the most careful scrutiny should be had in the respect of selecting their successors as well as in the respect of providing better means and safeguards by legislation for administering the laws of the United States. Such information, it would seem, the executive is determined the senate shall not possess, for the alleged reason that it might enable the senate to understand what circumstances connected with the faithful execution of laws induced the president to exercise the discretion the statute confers upon him to suspend them and ask the senate to unite with him in their removal from office.

The report quotes the passage on the civil service contained in the president's annual message, and says:

This highly important and valuable official communication, in the presence of 643 suspensions from office, would seem to lead to the conclusion that this number of the civil officers of the United States selected to be suspended and removed had been so direlect in the performance of their functions or guilty of such personal misconduct as to put them in the category of unfaithful public servants, deserving dismissal by the president and the senate, and the condemnation of their countrymen. In such a state of things we think that the common sense of justice and fair play that is so much prized, as we believe, by the people of the United States, would require that in some way this large body of men should have an opportunity to know the substance of their alleged misdoings, in order that they may either admit their guilt or deny it, explain their conduct or show that the accusations against them were selfish and wicked pretexts, and set up for the mere purpose of obtaining their suspension and ultimate dismissal from office, in order that others less capable and worthy might at once receive the honors and emoluments of their places. It is known to every senator that so far as the senate has had to do, both with removals and appointments, it has for a great number of years been its practice when an officer or person was before it for removal or appointment against whom any serious accusation has been made which would, if true, influence the action of the senate in the case, to cause the person concerned to be informed of the substance of the complaint against him, and give him opportunity to defend himself; and it is also known that at this very session a considerable number of instances of that kind have occurred and are daily occuring.

The sharp sayings of Gen. W. T. Sherman, if collected in book form, would make a large volume. Some time during the latter part of the war, or just after it, the society people of the South were in a habit of turning up their noses at "Old Tecumseh" as not blue blooded. In support of their charge it was reported and published in the Southern newspapers that he had once kept a corner grocery. Some of the younger members of the family wrote to the General inclosing a cutting from a Southern paper to this effect, and asked him to deny it. The old warrior wrote back that he did not think there was any necessity for a denial. "Because, for my part, I think a corner a very good place to keep a grocery."

What Warner's Safe Cure Cures And Why.

Congestion of the Kidneys, Back Ache.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder or Urinary Organs.

Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Impotency or General Debility. Bright's Disease.

Why? Because it is the only remedy known that has power to expel the uric acid and urea, of which there are some 500 grains secreted each day as the result of muscular action, and sufficient if retained in the blood, to kill six men. It is the direct cause of all the above diseases, as well as of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity and Death.

This great specific relieves the kidneys of too much blood, frees them from all irritants, restores them to healthy action by its certain and soothing power.

It cures also Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Abscess and Catarrh of the Bile Ducts, Biliousness, Headache, Furred Tongue, Sleeplessness, Languor, Debility, Constipation, Gall Stones, and every unpleasant symptom which results from liver complaint.

Why? Because it has a specific and positive action on the liver as well as on the kidneys, increasing the secretion and flow of bile, regulates its elaborating function, removes unhealthful formations, and, in a word, restores it to natural activity, without which health is an impossibility.

It cures also Female Complaints, Leuchorrhœa, Displacements, Enlargements, Ulcerations, Painful Menstruation, makes Pregnancy safe, prevents Convulsions and Child-Bed Fever and aids nature by restoring functional activity.

Why? All these troubles, as is well known by every physician of education, arise from congestion and impaired kidney action, causing stagnation of the blood vessels and breaking down, and this is the beginning and the direct cause of all the ailments from which women suffer, and must assurely follow as night does the day.

Why Warner's Safe Cure is acknowledged by thousands of our best medical men to be the only true blood purifier, is because it acts upon scientific principles, striking at the very root of the disorder by its action on the kidneys and liver. For, if these organs were kept in health all the morbid waste matter so deadly poisonous if retained in the body is passed out. On the contrary, if they are deranged, the acids are taken up by the blood, decomposing it and carrying death to the most remote part of the body.

Why 93 per cent. of all diseases which afflict humanity, arise from impaired kidneys, is shown by medical authorities. Warner's Safe Cure, by its direct action, positively restores them to health and full working capacity, nature curing all the above diseases herself when the cause is removed, and we guarantee that Warner's Safe Cure is a positive preventive if taken in time.

As you value your health take it to avoid sickness, as it will at all times and under all circumstances keep all the vital functions up to par.

We also guarantee a cure and beneficial effect for each of the foregoing diseases, also that every case of Liver and Kidney trouble can be cured where degeneration has not taken place, and even then Benefit will Surely be Derived. In every instance it has established its claim.

As a blood purifier, particularly in the spring, it is unequalled, for you cannot have pure blood when the kidneys or liver are out of order.

Look to your condition at once. Do not postpone treatment for a day nor an hour. The doctors cannot compare records with us. Give yourself thorough constitutional treatment with Warner's Safe Cure, and there are yet many years of life and health assured you!

Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of Minnesota.

The annual encampment of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was held in St. Paul, a few days ago, nearly all the officers being present. Every encampment in the state was also represented, except Northfield, Sauk Center, Stillwater and Faribault.

W. K. Read, grand patriarch, made his annual report, of which the following is an outline: During the year one new encampment, No. 29, Austin, has been instituted, with twelve charter members. The encampment now has twenty-seven members in good standing. During the year dispensations were granted to St. Paul Encampment No. 15, Union No. 14, and Shiller No. 5 of Minneapolis to establish degrees of Patriarchs Militant.

E. A. Stevens, grand representative, presented his report of the session of the sovereign grand lodge. The official reports as there presented, showed the gains for the year 1884 to be one grand and twenty-eight subordinate encampments and 3,405 members; the totals being 44 grand encampments, 1,984 subordinate encampments, with a total membership of 94,257. The expenditures for relief aggregated $2,119,926.86.

J. Fletcher Williams, grand scribe, made his annual report, which showed a membership of 1,057 in the state.

St. Paul was selected as the next place of meeting, the time being fixed for the third Wednesday in February. The following officers were then elected and installed: Grand patriarch, W. W. Hartley, Brainerd; grand high priest, W. H. Wells, Montevideo; grand senior warden, J. G. Paschke, Winnebago City; grand scribe and treasurer, J. F. Williams, St. Paul; grand junior warden, D. Patterson, Rochester; grand representative (two years), Ed A. Stevens, Minneapolis; grand representative (one year), Rev. J. Marvin, St. Paul. The encampment then adjourned.

"Oh, Henry! you must send for the doctor at once. I believe I am getting the dropsy. Now don't delay a moment." Mr. De Blank—"Why, what put that idea into your head?" "Dear me! Will you never be satisfied that what I say is true? I got weiged to-day, and oh, it's awful, I weighed 300 pounds." "Awful! Where did you get weighed?" "Around at your coal yard." "Calm yourself, my dear. Your weight is exactly 150 pounds."—Montreal Witness.

At Nicolaus, Cal., a body of masked men compelled Chinese, numbering forty-four, to leave. They were put on the steamer D. E. Knight, and notwithstanding the protest of the captain of the vessel he was forced to take them as passengers for Sacramento.

Senator Hoar from the committee on the library reported favorably the bill introduced by him to appropriate $250,000 for a monument to Gen. Grant to be erected in Washington.

What New York's Mrs. Grundy Says.

From New York Mail and Express.

That the mild weather has put an end to the tobogganing craze.

That some women in boxes at the opera look as if sitting up in bath-tubs.

That happily the season for disreputable public balls is now almost ended.

That cards sprinkled with rice are the latest thing in guests' dinner cards.

That many society people have got to the limit now of their cash for entertaining.

That passengers on incoming steamers tell terrible stories of the voyage over.

That quantities of people are leaving every day for various resorts in the South.

That red and blue neckties with dress suits are frequently seen in Washington.

That fashionable entertainments are now dwindling down to a "limited few."

That the best people in society frown down the Sunday evening receptions.

For thirty years Dr. C. Fawcett has been physician of the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., and his published opinion is that he has used Red Star Cough Cure most effectively in curing obstinate coughs and in treating consumption. Price, 25 cents.

As was expected, the senate judiciary committee recommend that confirmations be withheld in all cases where information relative to the cases is refused.

Hon. James Harlan, ex-Vice-Chancellor Louisville, Ky., says he uses St. Jacobs Oil, that it is a most extraordinary and absolute cure for rheumatism and kindred ailments, and that every family should have it.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 81¼@81½c.; No. 3 spring, 68@69c. Corn, 36¼c. Oats, 28@28¼c. Rye, No. 2, 58c. Barley, No. 2, 63@64c. Flax seed, No. 1, $1.11½. Mess pork, cash, $10.25. Lard, $6.05@6.08½. Butter, creamery, 20@32c; dairy, 11@24c. Eggs, 19½@20c. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 86½c.; No. 1 Northern, 87½c. Corn, 30@31½c. Bran, $8.50@9. Shorts, $8.50@9. Oats, No. 2 white, 28@29c. Rye, 49@51c. Barley, 45@75c. Corn Meal, $14. Mixed Feed, $14.25@14.50. Hay, $7@7.50. Seeds, Timothy, $1.50@1.60; No. 1 flax seed, $1.05; clover, $5@5.40. Oat Meal, $2.85@3.

DULUTH.—No. 1 Northern, 84½@84¾c.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, 81¾c. Corn, No. 2, 36½c. Oats, No. 2, 28¼c. Rye, No. 1, 58c. Barley, No. 2, 58c. Mess pork, $10.25. Lard, $6.05. Butter, dairy, 15@17c. Cheese, 8¾@10¼c. Eggs, 19@20.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

I will send two bottles of Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup—best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Diseases—if you will recommend it to your friends, and get your dealer to order a dozen bottles from his wholesale druggist. Send name of your druggist. Map of Holy Land sent free with medicine. Address Dr. O. D. Warner, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

A well known citizen of Pittsburg was buncoed out of $2,000.

TRY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for coughs and croup. It contains no opium in any form. Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses. In fact, by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. Sold at druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle.

General Manager Winter says there is no flaw in the title to the Omaha road's land.

The medicine you sent me for rheumatism, called Athlophoros, has been tried with very good results. I wish to know what your price is for, say, six bottles. Please write at your earliest convenience. Rev. E. Dyer, Southfield, Mich.

John B. Gough, the distinguished temperance lecturer, is dead.

A Woman's Age.

A woman, it is said, is no older than she looks. Many women, however, look double their actual age by reason of those functional disorders which wear upon the nerves and vitality, and which, if unchecked, are liable to change the most robust woman, to a weak, broken-down invalid. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will positively cure every irregularity and weakness peculiar to the sex, and requires but a single trial to prove its surpassing merit. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The main portion of the town of Augusta, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

The Nineteenth Century Club is an organization that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly to be expected that they will agree on all subjects; but it can surprise no one to learn that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy extant, for pulmonary consumption, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases; it positively arrests the disease and restores health and strength, if administered in its early stages. By druggists.

The nail works factory at Crescent, Pa., burned down. Loss $40,000.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The most desirable hair dressing ever offered to the public is Hall's Hair Renewer.

Physicians prescribe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on account of its great curative powers.

Important.

Grand Union Hotel, opp. Grand Cent. Depot N. Y. city, 600 elegant rooms, $1 a day & upward. Travelers arriving at this depot save $3 carriage hire and baggage transfer, European plan.

FOR THE BLOOD

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. [illegible]

Hon. Z. B. Clark died at Benson, Minn., of consumption.

Miss Jane Smith the popular school teacher of Saratoga, Minn., says she was run down to such an extent and suffered so much from biliousness that she was about to give up her school, nothing seemed to do her any good. A lady friend recommended Brown's Iron Bitters. She tried it, was cured and now feels and looks ten years younger than she really is.

There are twenty-five postoffice inspectorships filled by competitive examinations.

A positive guarantee is given by the manufacturer of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic that a 50 cent bottle of this remedy contains more curative properties than any dollar preparation. It promptly cures all stomach, kidney and liver troubles.

Senator Joe Hawley, among his many accomplishments, plays well on the piano.

Have used Dr. Bigelow's Positive cure in my family as a general cough medicine. One of my children was quickly relieved of a serious attack of croup by it. I cheerfully recommend it. H. L. Covell, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The estate of the late Gov. Coburn of Maine foots up $4,000,000.

Relief is immediate and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

The Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.

Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener is the only invention that makes old boots straight as new.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

"I WISH I could find something that would cure galls and prevent the hair coming in white," is an expression frequently heard. Veterinary Carbolisalve will always do it. Sold by Druggists at 50 cents and $1.00.

RED STAR TRADE MARK. COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR THE BLOOD TAKE FOR DYSPEPSIA

HOPS & MALT BITTERS,

If you wish a certain cure for all Blood diseases. Nothing was ever invented that will cleanse the Blood and purify the System equal to Hops and MALT Bitters. It tones up the System, puts new Blood in your veins, restores your lost appetite and sleep, and brings you perfect health. It never fails to give relief in all cases of Kidney or Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headaches, Dyspepsia, Nervous disorders, and all Female Complaints; when properly taken it is a sure cure. Thousands have been benefited by it in this and other Western States. It is the best Combination of Vegetable remedies as yet discovered for the restoration to health of the Weak and Debilitated. Do not get Hops and MALT Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. I prescribe Hops & Malt Bitters regularly in my practice. Robert Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul.
Ryan Drug Company, St. Paul.
Lyman Eliel Drug Co., Minneapolis.

ALLEN'S

COLDS
COUGHS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
CROUP
THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING

25 CENTS for Cough 25 CENTS for Croup

LUNG BALSAM

NEW EVIDENCE.

Read the Following:

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1881.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well.
Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1881.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Coughs and Colds I ever used.

ASHLEY FALLS, April 6, 1881.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily that those afflicted may be benefited.
Yours respectfully, BURRIL H. DAVIS.

Price 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1 per bottle.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

DR. WHITTIER.

617 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo. Regularly graduated and legally qualified; [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

Cuticura Soap

FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

We have never handled a catarrh remedy that has increased so rapidly in sales as Ely's Cream Balm or that has given such universal satisfaction. C. N. Crittenton, 115 Fulton St., New York City.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES COLD IN HEAD
ROSE-COLD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
EASY TO USE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Pain under the shoulder-blade. Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York

Not an Ache

or pain in the Rheumatic line have I had since using ATHLOPHOROS two years ago. It made a thorough cure in my case." Mrs. Ella Smith, 61 N. Foster Street, Springfield, O. Athlophoros is absolutely safe, containing no opium, morphine or other injurious ingredient, and is a sure cure for Rheumatism. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send it express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St. New York.

FREE

Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE ever printed. Cheapest & best SEEDS grown. *Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only* 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. Postage or Exp. paid. Send Yours & Neighbors address for BOOK. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

O

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 316 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c. *for all kinds of fine work.*

At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over

1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH.

Pronounced strongest glue known.

TWO GOLD MEDALS. *London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885.*

If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can. FREE. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

CONTAINS NO ACID LE PAGE'S CARRIAGE GLUE FOR MECHANICS READY FOR USE

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality*, and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in *sealed envelope* mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other:

J. P. Allen

ST. PAUL, MINN. Druggist & Chemist

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams in the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-cough and Consumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. Price, 25c. and $1. Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS. Cata. Free.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings free. N. P. Boyer, & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

ENDOWMENTS for single men. The Scandinavian Endowment Ass'n a Mutual Society, pays its Members $500 to $1,000 at marriage. Send for circulars. J. H. Paulson, Secy. Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys Washington, D. C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience

PENSIONS procured. 18 years' experience as Attorneys in Pensions and other Soldier Claims. C. M. Sites & Co., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS Obtained. A. O. Pan 11 & 12 Boston Block Minneapolis, Minn. 4 years examiner U. S. Patent Office. Write for Circular

FREE! $3 samples fast selling goods to any lady or gent, and big pay every day, hot or cold, guaranteed workers. Time is cash, don't delay. Address, R. H. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

Bureau of Legal Information.—An easy and economical method for people living at a distance to obtain legal advice. No students are employed. Only able and experienced counsel. References furnished on application. Take advice and protect yourself from law suits. Any two law questions answered for one dollar. St. Paul Legal Bureau, P. O. box 2363, St. Paul, Minn.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A *trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

Saskatchewan Fife Seed Wheat

The place to buy is from the undersigned, the original propagator or father of it, who from less than a pint of seed sown in 1879, first put it on the market in 1882. None is genuine unless it has pedigree from my farm. Many persons are claiming to have it to sell, who did not get their seed from me. I will furnish you the only pure and genuine stock of No. 1, Hard. 20 page pamphlet free, on application. Send stamps, if you wish sample of wheat. D. L. WELLMAN, Frazee City, Becker Co., Minn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

Leading Nos.: 14, 048, 130, 135, 333, 161.
For Sale by all Stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works: Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York

OPIUM Habit Cured. FREE TRIAL.

A positive and painless cure at home. Contains no opium or narcotic drugs. Remember, it costs you nothing to realize the merits of our treatment as we will send every honest investigator a trial course free. Terms for treatment, in the majority of cases less than cost of drug used. If you order trial, send 25 cents in stamps to pay for packing. Sealed particulars free. HUMANE REMEDY CO., Lafayette, Ind.

S.S.S.

Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 43 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel as well as I ever felt since I was a boy. These I know are wonderful statements to make, but I am honest when I say that I owe my existence and health to-day to S. S. S. I would be recreant to the duty I owe to humanity if I failed to bear this cheerful testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine.
T. J. HOLT.

Montgomery, Ala., June 23, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

N. W. U. N. 1886. No. 9.

Produce the finest Flowers, Vegetables and Crops. Enormous Stock. New Vegetables and Farm Seeds. DOUBLES ALL yields. SEEDS WARRANTED. 7 CENT Plants and Roses by the 100,000. Don't buy till you see catalog. JOHN A. SALZER, LaCrosse, Wis.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., FEBRUARY 25

Dr. Henault and G. H. Palmer have made a good resolve. We are watching results.

Mr. D. H. Beecher came over from Park River last week to spend a few days in the city.

D. Buchanan went to Duluth last week. He will go for good soon. Our loss is Duluth's gain.

The weather for the past week has been various, with the majority in favor of fine, lovely weather.

Bert Em. Hall of Fertile, gave us a pleasant call last Saturday while in the city on a visit from "Fair Fertile."

Rev. Mr. Watson has been laboring at the Baptist church every evening for over a week. Many hopeful conversions have resulted.

Mr. and Mrs. Braley welcomed a little daughter last week. It is said that it weighed three pounds and seems as satisfied as though it weighed a ton.

P. J. McGuire has sold a tract of 480 acres of land in Lambert to two stockmen who intend to start a big stock ranch next spring. Mac gets $5.50 per acre.

Col. Cobham Rost will remove to land office hall, which with the Sons of Veterans, they have rented. It will be an improvement on their present headquarters.

Jud Carruth beat Bromley in the five mile race at Minneapolis on Tuesday evening, by a quarter lap. Time 17 minutes and 53 seconds, said to be the best time ever made in Minneapolis.

There will be a grand masquerade ball at the opera house, on the evening of March 9th, to which all are invited. F. E. Hurtz, at W. B. Main & Co's is prepared to supply masks to all who desire.

Mrs. G. W. Lewis, who went to Chicago to see her daughter, Mrs. A. Allen, who was very sick, returned last week, bringing Mrs. Allen with her. Mrs. A. is far from well yet, but it is hoped and thought that she will recover in time.

Terry & Collins will have another auction at their sale stables on Saturday next, commencing at one o'clock. Horses, cows, and farming implements are on deck to go for, what they will bring. Time on good paper will be given. Go and secure one of the many bargains offered.

Sheriff Zwickey has received notice that Friday, April 23rd has been appointed by the governor for Hutchinson's execution. It is thought that a commutation may be granted in the case at the latest moment. The sheriff has not decided whether to make the execution public or private.

Dr. Tooly, while in the army, was a "doughboy." There can be no doubt about this, and the visions of soft cosy chairs that he used to sit in (in his mind) have borne fruit and the result is a handsome cosy chair, made from a barrel. You can see it at Fontaine & Anglim's.

Rev. O. H. Elmer, whom the Presbyterians have secured is one of the most popular ministers on the Northern Pacific. He has been at Moorhead for many years, and we heartily congratulate the Presbyterian society on their good fortune in securing him. They have drawn a prize.

The euchre party at the residence of Wm. Box, on Thursday evening was well attended and highly enjoyed. Charlie Chiniquy is now prepared, to join the toboggan club, having won the first prize, a neat little toboggan. Mrs. Wile took first ladies' prize a useful article highly adorned. Mrs. M. R. Brown took the second ladies' prize and Hank Lewis proudly carried off the second gentlemens' prize.

Elsewhere will be found the county financial statement which speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Auditor's office. There were 81 pages of closely written legal cap, involving a vast amount of work, plainly shown by eighteen columns of solid nonpareil, requiring a vast amount of time and careful painstaking to get correct. This is the largest and most complete statement of any county in the State and is a living monument to McGuire's worth as an auditor.

Ed. Wile gives us a graphic description of his recent trip to the pine woods. He says the boys in the lumber camps are enjoying good health and are getting in a large harvest of logs. He says in reference to the reported "uneasiness" among the Indians that there is little to wonder at, if they are uneasy, most any body would be in like circumstances, but thinks the "uneasiness" would be cured by a free use of bug poison, externally applied. Their uneasiness is more attributed to the "lively" conditions of their blankets and persons and thus causes them often to "go on the warpath," especially when the weather is warm enough for them to get along while they are looking their clothing over. Their condition is truly pitiable however, is why Ed. says they don't have any skating rinks—he did not see a bald head in the crowd—nor do they have any progressive euchre parties, poor things. He thinks under the circumstances, they may live till spring, however, but the government ought to at once provide [illegible]

Wheat has an upward tendency, and it looks now as if the early expected rise is about to happen. No change in this market yet.

Tea 20 cents—Ice cream and cake 15 cents—This charge merely paying the noblemen aforesaid, for wear and tear of their exquisite Japanese voices.

Charlie Davis has bought Jim Creighton's dray business and is on deck to haul everything that needs hauling. Charley is a rustler.

Pete Cornelius drove his fine 21 months old mare colt in town with his four year old on Wednesday, the first time the colt ever had a harness on. It is a Clyde and Norman, gentle as a lamb and as big as an elephant. With care that will make a fine team.

The C. O. D. store gets the contract of furnishing the dry goods for Walker's drive in the spring, in competition with Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago houses. Mr. Wile has telegraphed Mr. Rosenthal to bring along the goods. On a deal of this kind, the boys don't intend to be left and they are wide-awake enough to get to the front every time. They well deserve the success they have attained.

We have to beg our readers' forbearance this week. The immense amount of work necessary to get the financial statement in type and printed, and an unexpected rush of other work has kept our office force on the jump day and night, and encroaches upon our reading matter, rather more than usual. However we trust that our readers will rejoice with us in our little boom and we will try and make ample provisions for all future booms that may come.

The Japanese make everybody feel at home. For convenience they will recieve at the Episcopal Rectory, "rather than hire a hall." But all are invited to tea on Wednesday evening, March 3rd.

A Romance In Two Chapters.

CHAP. I.

EIKEN—On Saturday, Feb. 20th, 1885, born to the wife of James Eiken, a son. [Continued next week.]

CHAP. II. (concluded.)

EIKEN—On Monday, Feb. 22nd, 1886, born to the wife of James Eiken, a son. [The end.]

James Eiken's twins are bouncers. The mother is doing well, but James has not got out yet. He don't propose to get scared by the big Indians, though they should go on the war path, but has taken the precaution to raise a fine infantry company for defense.

Glyndon News, Feb. 18:

Next Sunday Rev. O. H. Elmer will preach his farewell sermon at the Presbyterian church, he having accepted a call from Crookston, where he will soon move. Mr. Elmer has been in Moorhead since 1872, being the first minister to hold services. For awhile passenger coaches, unfinished stores and hotel dining rooms were his church. Mr. Elmer has many friends in Moorhead who will be sorry to see him go.

Suspend'er Tobacco.

That is not a punning invitation to quit chawing, but is the name of a new brand of tobacco that Houston & Ross offer. You pay 65 cents for a pound of it and in place of the usual chromo, you get a pair of suspenders, worth 50 cents or so. This is intended to introduce the suspenders in polite society and not to suspend the introducers, as some imagine.

To the Citizens of the Town of Lowell.

The Town Board will meet at the Clerks office on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1886. A caucus will be held at 4 o'clock p. m.

E. E. Lommen,
Clerk

Ladies,

Here is your best chance! Hack & Gallasch are closing out their stock of Jerseys as follows

A $1.50 all wool plain Jersey at $1.00

A $1.75 all wool braided Jersey at 1.25

A $2.00 all wool braided and scalloped Jersey at 1.50

A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 1.90

A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 2.00

For Sale.

N. W. ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres, town of Crookston, 70 acres improved, good farm house, and a never failing well of pure soft water, 2½ miles from the city of Crookston. S. E. ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres, town of Fairfax, 60 acres improved, 8 miles from city of Crookston. E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec 17, 80 acres, town of Fairfax, 8½ miles from city, for particulars, call on O. S. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [48-tf]

Notice to Physicians.

Auditor's Office, Polk County,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 10, 1886.

Tenders will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of said county until the 2d day of March next, for furnishing medicine and medical attendance (including surgery) to the paupers of the 1st Commissioner District for one year.

P. J. McGuire,
[48-4] County Auditor.

All winter goods are now sold out at actual cost at
HACK & GALLASCH.

MORTGAGE SALE

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Cenat Brouillet and Louise, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 28th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota on the 24th day of December A. D. 1880, at 12 o'clock m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 13, 14 and 15, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars and the further sum of $37.02 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the tenth day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section nineteen (19) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Aaron L. Lindsley, and Imogene, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 426 and 7; on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars ($1,149) besides the further sum of $51 4-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount, which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid with interest thereon, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Michel Quesnelle and Vitaline, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee dated the 10th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 103 and 4 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of six hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($624) besides the further sum of $49.74 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 and 24-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale,

(First publication February 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Evangelist Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2.45 o'clock p. m. in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 2, 0, 11 and 12, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred eighty-three and 35-100 dollars ($683.35) besides the further sum of $11.21 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, and with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The fractional northwest quarter (nw¼) being the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and lots numbered three (3), four (4) and five (5), in section number six (6), in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 150 21-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Gamache, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 11th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 500, 1, 2, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twelve dollars, ($312.00) besides the further sum of $49.10 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes and interest thereon, as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four, (44) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah A. Wickersham and Huldah, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of June A. D. 1881, at 11:30 o'clock a. m. in book "E" of mortgages on pages 2, 3, 4 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four and 72-100 dollars ($974.72) besides the further sum of $32.15 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen, (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [23-49]

MORTGAGE SALE

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole O. Engen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of May A. D. 1881, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 517, 8, 9, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and thirteen and 52-100 ($413.52) dollars, besides the further sum of $20.8[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-six (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number fifty (50) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James K. Gray, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of April A. D. 1881, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 578, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $61.60 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number ten (10) in Township number one hundred and forty-eight (148) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

For Sale.

One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Pete Magen, Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Harry B. Halvorson and Annie E. Halvorson, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1882, at 4:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], 18, 19, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars besides the further sum of $55.15 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-[illegible] in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward Millette and Hedwidge, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1881, at 11:10 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 314, 15, 16, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven and 51-100 ($547.51) dollars besides the further sum of $51.00 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4) in Township number [illegible] hundred and forty-[illegible] in Range number forty-[illegible] west of the 5th principal meridian, containing [illegible] acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Matoon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of October A. D. 1881, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty eight and 62-100 ($888.62-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $55.23-100 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, and with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number eighteen (18) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Eugene C. Elwood and Francis J. Elwood, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1881, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages on pages 454, 5 and 6, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498) and the sum of fifty-four and 10-100 dollars, paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and taxes with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows: to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [44-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 16th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 30th, 1886, viz: FRANK HAFSON, D. S. No. 7012, for the e½ nw¼ and e½ sw¼ S. 8, T. 141, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John A. Thompson, Elling J. Ellingson, Simon Olson and Gunder G. Dale, all of Kellsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[45-50] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

JOHN CROMB. — R. A. WILKINSON.
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE,

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Peace, Tranquillity, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now preparing these supplemental historical papers. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, engraved at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a Magnificent PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important acquisition to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense, and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming; in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist, Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

1878 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Are arriving daily, consisting of
CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' OUTFITS & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

WALNUTINE,
BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

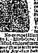
WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PIONEER STORE,
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE
COWING BROS., Props.,
Main Street, Crookston.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Wanted
1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,
For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published
"LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."
[illegible] LIFE [illegible]
JOHN B. GOUGH



[illegible] It gives, in permanent form his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 12 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, [illegible] Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 87 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET,—
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., FEBRUARY 25

[illegible] Hennell and G. H. Palmer have [illegible] good [illegible]. We are watching [illegible].

[illegible] D. H. Beecher came over from [illegible] River last week to spend a few days in the city.

[illegible] D. Buchanan went to Duluth last week. He will go for good soon. Our loss Duluth's gain.

The weather for the past week has been various with the majority in favor of lovely weather.

Herr [illegible] Hall of Fertile gave us a pleasant call last Saturday while in the city on a visit from "East Fertile."

Rev. Mr. Watson has been laboring at the Baptist church every evening for over a week. Many hopeful conversions have resulted.

Mr. and Mrs. Braby welcomed a little daughter last week. It [illegible] weighed three pounds and seems as though it weighed a ton.

F. J. McGuire has sold a tract of 480 acres of land in Lambert to two stockmen who intend to start a big stock [illegible] next spring. Mac gets $3.50 per [illegible].

[illegible] Cobham Post will remove to [illegible] Hall, which with the Sons of Veterans, they have rented. It will be an improvement on their present headquarters.

Jud Carruth beat Bromley in the five mile race at Minneapolis on Tuesday evening by a quarter lap. Time 17 minutes and 58 seconds, said to be the best time ever made in Minneapolis.

There will be a grand masquerade ball at the opera house on the evening of March 9th, to which all are invited.

F. Hurtz at W. B. Main & Co's is prepared to supply [illegible] to all who [illegible].

Mrs. G. W. Lewis, who went to Chicago to see her daughter, Mrs. A. Allen, who was very sick, returned last week, bringing Mrs. Allen with her. Mrs. A. is far from well yet, but it is hoped and thought that she will recover in time.

Terry & Collins will have another auction at their sale stables on Saturday next, commencing at one o'clock. Horses, cows and farming implements are on deck to go for what they will bring. Time on good paper will be given. Go and secure one of the many bargains offered.

Sheriff Zwickey has received notice that Friday, April 23rd, has been appointed by the governor for Hutchinson's execution. It is thought that a commutation may be granted in the case at the last moment. The sheriff has not decided whether to make the execution public or private.

Dr. Tooly, while in the army, was a "doughboy." There can be no doubt about this, and the visions of soft, cosy [illegible] he used to sit in (in his mind) have borne fruit and the result is a handsome cosy chair, made from a barrel. You can see it at Fontaine & Anglim's.

Rev. O. H. Elmer, whom the Presbyterians have secured, is one of the most popular ministers on the Northern Pacific. He has been at Moorhead for many years, and we heartily congratulate the Presbyterian society on their good fortune in securing him. They have a prize.

The euchre party at the residence of [illegible] on Thursday evening was well attended and highly enjoyed. Charlie Chiniquy is now prepared to join the toboggan club, having won the first prize, a neat little toboggan. Mrs. Wile took first ladies' prize, a beautiful article highly admired. Mrs. M. [illegible] Brown took the second ladies' prize and Hank [illegible] proudly carried off the second gentleman's prize.

Elsewhere will be found the county financial statement, which speaks well [illegible] for the efficiency of the Auditor's office. There were 51 pages of closely written [illegible] involving a vast amount of work, [illegible] eight columns of solid nonpareil, requiring a vast amount of time and care [illegible] correct. This is the [illegible] complete statement [illegible] county in the state and is a living monument to McGuire's worth as an auditor.

[illegible]

Wheat has an upward tendency and it looks now as if the early expected rise is about to happen. No change in the market yet.

Tea 20 cents—Ice cream and cake 15 cents—This charge merely paying the noblemen aforesaid for wear and tear of their exquisite Japanese voices.

Charlie Davis has bought Jim Creighton's dray business and is on deck to haul everything that needs hauling. Charley is a rustler.

Pete Cornelius drove his fine 21 months old mare colt in town with his four year old on Wednesday, the first time the colt ever had a harness on. It is a Clyde and Norman, gentle as a lamb and as big as an elephant. With care they will make a fine team.

The O. C. D. store gets the contract of furnishing the dry goods for Walker's drive in the spring in competition with Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago houses. Mr. Wile has telegraphed Mr. Rosenthal to bring along the goods. On a deal of this kind the boys don't intend to be left and they are wide awake enough to get to the front every time. They well deserve the success they have attained.

We have to beg our readers forbearance this week. The immense amount of work necessary to get the financial statement in type and printed, and an unexpected rush of other work has kept our office force on the jump day and night, and encroaches upon our reading matter rather more than usual. However, we trust that our readers will rejoice with us in our little boom and we will try and make ample provisions for all future booms that may come.

The Japanese make everybody feel at home. For convenience they will receive at the Episcopal Rectory, rather than hall. But all are invited to tea on Wednesday evening, March 3rd.

A Romance in Two Chapters.

CHAP. I.

EIKEN—On Saturday, Feb. 20th, 1886, born to the wife of James Eiken, a son. [Continued next week.]

CHAP. II. (Concluded.)

EIKEN—On Monday, Feb. 22nd, 1886, born to the wife of James Eiken, a son. [The end.]

James Eiken's twins are bouncers. The mother is doing well, but James has not got out yet. He don't propose to get scared by the big Indians, though they should go on the war path, but has taken the precaution to raise a fine infantry company for defense.

Glyndon News: Next Sunday Rev. O. H. Elmer will preach his farewell sermon at the Presbyterian church, he having accepted a call from Crookston, where he will remove. Mr. Elmer has been in Moorhead since 1872, being the first minister to hold services. For a while passenger coaches, unfinished stores and hotel dining rooms were his church. Mr. Elmer has many friends in Moorhead who will be sorry to see him go.

Suspenders or Tobacco.

That is not a punning invitation to quit chewing, but is the name of a new brand of tobacco that Houston & Ross offer. You pay 80 cents for a pound of it and in place of the usual chromo you get a pair of suspenders, worth 50 cents or so. This is intended to introduce the suspenders in politics, good by and not to suspend the introducers, as some imagine.

To the Citizens of the Town of Lowell.

The Town Board will meet at the Clerk's office on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1886. A caucus will be held at 2 o'clock p. m.

E. E. Rommen, Clerk.

Ladies,

Here is your best chance! Hack & Callesch are closing out their stock of Jerseys as follows:

A $1.50 all wool plain Jersey at $1.00
A $1.75 all wool braided Jersey at 1.25
A $2.00 all wool braided and scalloped Jersey at 1.50
A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 2.00
A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 2.00

For Sale.

[illegible] Crookston. 70 acres improved, good farm house and never-failing well of pure water, [illegible] miles from the city of Crookston. [illegible]

Notice to Physicians.

Auditor's Office, Polk County, Crookston, Minn., Feb. 10, 1886.

Tenders will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Polk county until [illegible] for medicines and medical [illegible] for the county poor [illegible]

F. J. McGuire, County Auditor.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th 1886.)

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible] and [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of December A. D. 1880, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] in book [illegible] of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight [illegible] dollars and the further sum of [illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the tenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number thirteen (13), in Township number one hundred and fifty (150), in Range number forty-three (43), west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Aaron [illegible] Lindsley and Imogene, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of November A. D. 1881, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 426 and 7, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars ($1149) besides the further sum of [illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and [illegible]

Mortgage Sale.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Gamache, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited), mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of May A. D. 1881, at 10:50 o'clock a. m. in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 600-1-2, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twelve dollars ($312.00), besides the further sum of $43.13 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes and interest thereon as aforesaid and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three (33), in Township number one hundred and fifty (150), in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited), Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication, Feb. 25.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Noah A. Wickersham and Huldah, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1881, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 2, 3, 4 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four and 72-100 dollars ($974.72-100) besides the further sum of $22.15 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mort- [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Harry D. Halvorson and Annie E. Halvorson, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited), mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1882, at 4:25 o'clock p. m. in book "F" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of [illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty (20), in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149), in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward Billette and Hedwidge, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of September A. D. 1881, at 11:10 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 314, 15, 16, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven and 50-100 ($547.50-100) dollars besides the further sum of $34.83-00 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter [illegible] of Section number twenty-four (24), in Township number one hundred and fifty (150), in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1st, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee. [41-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE, [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

[illegible]

H. S. [illegible]

[illegible]

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

[illegible]

Office on Robert street, Crookston.

A. A. [illegible], M. D.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

CROMB & WILKINSON,

Attorneys-at-Law.

[illegible]

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!
NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK.
JOHN KNUPPE,

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

Peace, Tranquility, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now preparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense, and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist. Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

1878 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

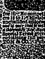
OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Are arriving daily, consisting of
CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' OUTFITS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

WALNUTINE
BOND'S
NEW
DISCOVERY,
FOR THE
HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! (We do not use Nitrate of Silver.) We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE. CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, when you call for it. J. H. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PIONEER STORE
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE
COWING BROS., Props.
Main Street, Crookston.

Wanted
1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,
For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published
"LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."



JOHN B. GOUGH
[illegible]
WE WANT [illegible]

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
ROBERT STREET
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Grand Forks (Tp. 151 & 152 R. 50.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, 320.98
May 31, '85.—By collection, 712.94
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, 91.83
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, 43.48
March 30, '85.—To cash paid town treasurer, 320.98
June 30, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 718.91
Dec. 10, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 88.83
To refunding of Taxes, 5.69
Balance, 43.48
1174.78 1174.78

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 43.48

Garden (Tp. 147 R. 43.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, 90.97
May 31, '85.—By collection, 63.48
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, 15.58
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, 18.74
March 25, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 90.97
July 2, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 63.48
Dec. 10, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 15.58
Balance, 18.74
191.78 191.78

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 18.74

Garfield (Tp. 147 R. 44.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, 87.44
May 31, '85.—By collection, 67.59
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, 24.50
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, 36.98
March 23, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 87.44
July 6, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 67.59
Nov. 21, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 24.50
Balance, 36.98
215.81 215.81

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 36.98

Gervais (Tp. 151 R. 43.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, 20.57
May 31, '85.—By collection, 54.83
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, 27.27
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, 8.60
April 9, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 20.57
June 30, '85.—To cash paid town treasurer, 54.83
Nov. 18, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 27.27
Balance, 8.60
114.60 114.60

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 8.60

Gentilly (Tp. 150 R. 43.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, 123.66
May 31, '85.—By collection, 83.50
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, 60.06
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, 42.06
April 31, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 123.66
June 1, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 83.50
Nov. 23, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 60.06

[illegible]

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, [illegible]

Liberty (Tp. 147 R. 45.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, [illegible]
May 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
March 25, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
June 30, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
Nov. 18, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
Balance, 67.79
465.19 465.19

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 67.79

Louisville (Tp. 151 R. 48.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, [illegible]
May 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
March 11, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
June 22, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
Balance, 74.72
311.44 311.44

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 74.72

Lowell (Tp. 150 R. 47.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, [illegible]
May 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
March 25, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 99.11
June 22, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 334.87
Dec. 8, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
To refunding of taxes, [illegible]
Balance, 35.84
523.70 523.70

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 35.84

Nesbit (Tp. 151 R. 48.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, [illegible]
May 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Aug. 4, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
Balance, [illegible]
760.13 760.13

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, [illegible]

North (Tp. 154 R. 43.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, 40.00
May 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, 17.91
March 21, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 40.00
July 8, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
Balance, [illegible]
119.63 119.63

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, [illegible]

Northland (Tp. 153 R. 49.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, [illegible]
May 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]

[illegible]

June 30, '85.—To cash paid town treasurer, [illegible]
town Treasurer, [illegible]
Balance, 114.70

[illegible]

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, [illegible]

Red Lake Falls (Tp. 151 R. 43.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, [illegible]
May 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
Balance, [illegible]

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, [illegible]

Rhinehart (Tp. 148 R. 49.)

March 1, '85.—By balance, [illegible]
May 31, '85.—By collection, 183.20
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, [illegible]
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, 31.60
March 25, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
June 19, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
Nov. 28, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, [illegible]
Balance, 31.60

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 31.60

Saint Hilaire

March 1, '85.—By balance, 257.48
May 31, '85.—By collection, 469.05
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, 14.00
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, 19.20
March 23, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 257.48
June 25, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 469.05
Balance, 33.20
759.73 759.73

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 33.20

Sanders Tp. 153 R. 44.

March 1, '85.—By balance, 41.35
May 31, '85.—By collection, 88.88
Oct. 31, '85.—By collection, 35.03
Dec. 31, '85.—By collection, 3.10
March 31, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 41.35
July 1, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 88.88
Dec. 15, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 35.03
Balance, 3.10
118.36 118.36

Jan. 1, '86.—By balance, 3.10

Sandsville Tp. 154 R. 42.

March 1, '85.—By balance, 44.10
May 31, '85.—By collection, 18.10
June 27, '85.—To cash paid town Treasurer, 57.20
Balance, [illegible]
57.20 57.20

SLETTEN—Tp 155, R 41.

March 1, '85, by balance, 3.12
May 31, '85, by collection, 13.95
Dec 31, '85, by collection, .27
April 1, '85, to cash paid town Treas., 3.12
July 6, '85, 13.95
balance .27
17.34 17.34

Jan 1, '86, by balance, .27

SULLIVAN—Tp 152, R 49.

March 1, '85, by balance, 272.97
May 31, '85, by collection, 516.93
Oct 31, '85, by collection, 166.82
Dec 31, '85, by collection, 40.16
Mach 1, '85, to cash pd town Treas., 272.97
June 25, '85, 436.23
Oct 20, '85, 146.49
balance 80.59
936.97 936.97

[illegible]

David Morrow	14.40
W D Hurlbut	10.20
H H Spenberg	12.60
Charles McDonald	14.40
G G Gunderson	12.00
Robert Coulter	14.40
W J Hilligoss	21.00
James O'Brien	14.40
Thomas Nesbitt	14.00
Frank Bivens	10.20
William Anglim	10.20
Peter Mercier	14.20
Paul Horton	14.60
Roch Lisee	16.00
Adolph Reichel	14.00
Harry Wyand	10.80
James Brady	16.00
L H Judson	10.20
J W McNulty	14.00
V D Carruth	10.20
Edward Plumb	12.40
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$609.40
Fred Belimer	2.20
R O Cowing	2.20
N Barrette	2.20
Joseph Netzer	2.20
A J Bigham	2.20
O H Westler	2.20
John Hack	2.20
C A Chiniquy	2.20
A O Scribner	14.00
Charles Truax	12.20
Daniel Johnson	34.00
Sam Peterson	26.00
D S Bray	2.20
H P Brown	2.20
Ole Hoven	26.40
Thos H Bjoln	2.20
D F McDonald	22.20
Wm Box	29.20
John Amundson	26.20
Christopher Houston	12.60
Geo H Holt	12.20
A L Mitchell	12.20
Osmund Thomson	32.60
Michael Horton	30.80
Chris Widdenhoeffer	28.00
H J Hanson	38.00
A A Ledeboer	30.40
Benjamin Way	31.20
Fred R Stevens	30.20
A W Kaiser	38.00
Ole P Onstead	25.00
M P Darigan	31.20
Jno Childback	28.00
Wm Kerison	23.20
J O Sargeant	28.00
Moses Allard	31.60
P R Smith	28.00
James Driscoll	33.00
W G Lytle	23.20
E R Fisk	13.20
Alverin Merrill	28.90
J R McKinnon	2.20
E W Benedict	6.00
Dan McKinnon	2.20
S A Wilkinson	2.20
Louis Fontaine	2.20
Thomas Patterson	28.20
H E Stansbury	2.20
Peter Carly	2.20
G A Hunter	2.20
Wm Cunningham	2.20
E H Jenne	2.20
Ira M DeCamp	2.20
J McKenzie	2.20
C F Rossez	2.20
Albert Muller	2.20
L W Clark	2.20
R N Brown	2.20
A Braley	2.20
E O Flanders	2.20
H B Davis	2.20
Peter Mingen	2.20
B P Zaracher	2.20
L H Farley	2.20
Peter J Carey	4.00
John Bowman	4.00
A C Scribner	4.00
M E Kirsch	7.20
Arthur E Brush	9.00
H C Misner	4.80
Jack Streeter	8.20
A Lytle	9.20
Ed Lancot	9.20
Peter Rude	8.90
Frank E Hunt	24.40
Ivar M Johnson	23.40
Thomas Hunter	25.60
A Brown	27.60
Wm Kerison	21.40
John Henry	27.20
George Beecher	29.00
George Swift	25.60
G B Felsing	28.00
John Tagley	28.60
Charles Peterson	24.00
Peter O Estenson	24.00
John Wyand	22.60
Louis Cross	25.20
John A Dwyer	24.80
Andrew Sture	24.00
A Gilmour	26.00
C Andrews	28.00
Robert Houston	18.20
D F McDonald	20.20
A M Hopkins	18.20
Sam Peterson	26.00
A C Chiniquy	18.90
Edwin E Lommen	1.00
Frank Smith	4.00
George Tunnell	4.00
Frank Violet	4.00
A J Kelly	2.00
James Greenalgh	2.00
Peter Gonnan	8.30
H S Allix	7.00
Total	$1541.20

WITNESS FEES, DISTRICT COURT

Before Grand and Petit Jurors in June and Dec term of court, 1885.

F J Cernonseck	$7.50
Mike Stengel	8.08
Joseph Elempus	7.84
George Hanson	1.12
Queene Mansfield	5.12
C E Dampier	1.12
Geo H Palmer	1.12
John A Dowling	1.12
Andrew Walker	3.16
George Bucknam	2.12
Ed Charbonneau	1.12
Nels Stallund	4.68
A Gilmour	1.00
Ole Aslakson	5.16
Ole G Heckrite	6.24
W O Hanson	2.12
John Benson	5.40
[illegible]	7.40
Mrs Knutson	7.84
Alexander Pilon	1.83
Philip Darwin	5.88
William White	1.00
Halvor Benson	3.40
O Maxfield	5.12
L Seibel	5.12
F J Duffy	5.12
Carrie M Lembacker	10.94
Ludvig Seibel	5.12
Ole Aslakson	5.16
Osmund Knutson	5.16
Gunder Bakland	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ASSESSING [illegible]	
M H Franklin, assessing in town of 154 R 46	8.00
H B Blark, assessing in Tp 150 R 40	6.00
Ole Nelson, assessing in Tp 147 & 148 R 50	16.00
[illegible]	
Total	$30.00

[illegible] POSTAGE AND EXPRESS CHARGES.

P J McGuire, cash disbursements to Secretary of State for special laws,	9.00
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	15.15
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	30.34
V D Carruth, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	14.60
O H Lucken, cash disbursements for postage,	39.38
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	18.15
O H Lucken, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	13.20
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	18.15
Total	157.98

EXAMINING AND CONVEYING INSANE PERSONS TO [illegible] HOSPITAL.

Dr A Gaboury, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Frank Montague, fees & expenses for taking Mary Heilbruner to the asylum at St Peter,	66.65
W F Zwickey, fees and expenses in taking M H Aldal to the asylum at St Peter,	67.90
Dr M Watts, examining M H Aldal as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F X Fariy, examining M H Aldal as to insanity,	3.30
M Fillatrault, fees & expenses in taking Ing. A Olen to St Peter,	69.05
Dr M Van Dyke, examining Ing A Olen as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr A A Just, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr H P Boardman, examining insane person as to insanity,	6.80
W F Zwickey, fees and expenses in taking insane person to St Peter,	64.60
Dr C E Dampier, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
D E Hatlestad, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Watts, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
H Berthiaume, fees & expenses in taking Dr. Pillard to St Peter,	58.65
W F Zwickey, fees & expenses in taking Hanna Laftstan to St Peter,	60.20
W F Zwickey, fees & expenses in taking Ed Shracker to St Peter,	68.10
Dr C E Dampier, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Total	$517.55

FEES PAID TOWN CLERKS FOR RETURNS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

J M Hanson, returns of births & deaths from St Hilaire,	2.75
John Ryan, Sr, returns of births & deaths from Huntsville Tp,	4.25
P E Engstrom, returns of births & deaths from Northland,	1.25
Carl M Lindgren, returns of births & deaths from Higdem,	4.75
F J Duffy, returns of births & deaths from Grand Forks,	5.50
Angus McIntosh, returns of births & deaths from King Tp,	4.00
B A Sweet, returns of births & deaths from Bygland Tp,	4.00
O H Dale, returns of births & deaths from Knute Tp,	3.50
John Hanson, returns of births & deaths from Garden Tp,	3.00
Henry Nelson, returns of births & deaths from Sandsville Tp,	1.00
G H Trip, returns of births & deaths from Grove Park Tp,	3.50
Peder Estensen, returns of births & deaths from Vineland,	7.00
A Gilmour, returns of births & deaths from Garfield,	7.00
	$56.50

LIGHT, FUEL AND REPAIRS ON CO BUILDINGS AND JANITORS SALARY.

Jas E Morrisey, repairing a pump at Co jail,	3.00
John Ross, services at Court House during Dec term of court,	7.50
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise furnished at court house,	10.90
A C Smith, painting done at court house,	7.50
McKinnon Bros, 11020 lbs egg coal,	63.10
Geo J McManus, premiums on insurance on Co jail,	30.00
Steenerson & McManus, premium on $4,000 insurance on court house,	40.00
Moser & Moeckel, premium on $3,000 insurance on court house,	30.00
John McLean, premium on $3,000 insurance on court house,	30.00
H M Pierce, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
Paul Bataglia, furniture and carpenter work at court house,	29.50
Red River Valley Elevator Co, 39910 lbs egg and 39200 lbs stove coal for court house	376.70
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise for court house,	12.68
E M Walsh and Co, painting roof court house,	62.50
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware and repairs at court house,	7.15
Peter Seibel, carpenter work and material for court house,	107.28
Crookston Telephone Co, rent of instrument,	25.95
E Daherty, banking done at court house,	4.00
John Ross, Janitors salary,	450.00
Total	1286.97

EXPENSES IN SMALLPOX CASES.

Thomas Hanlan, attendance in small pox cases,	12.00
M R Brown, services rendered in small pox cases in quarantine by order of state board of health,	65.00
Mrs Ellen M Pierce, bedding destroyed by order of board of health,	25.00
J S Crawford & Son, bread furnished	2.45
Dr. C E Dampier attending as health officer,	89.00
Potter & George, medicines furnished by order of board of health,	22.65
Frank Lytle, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	12.50
Sydney Lytle, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	6.75
S H Godfrey, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	17.75
Mrs Gust Braffam, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	12.00
John Sylvesterson, services in quarantine by order of board of health,	65.00
Gervais & Desjardin, clothing furnished small pox nurse, Provost,	17.00
Charles Provost, services as nurse in small pox at pest house,	170.00
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise furnished for pest house,	16.36
Ed Charbonneau, attendance in quarantine in small pox cases,	170.90
Stanton & Cormeat furnished at pest house,	6.61
Albert Prue, work at pest house,	3.75
Terry & Collins, livery hire for members of board of health in small pox cases	34.00
Dr H A Pinault, medical services in small pox cases,	37.00
Dr C E Dampier, services as health officer,	32.00
Paul Bataglia, coffins furnished in small pox cases,	24.00
Louis Foss & Co, merchandise in small pox cases,	8.70
A W Kaiser, small pox expense at Fosston,	33.75
Potter & George, medicines furnished in small pox cases,	16.95
Meyold Bros, merchandise in small pox cases at Fosston,	9.15
Nelson & Ophrim, merchandise in small pox cases at Fosston,	5.77
Enock Peterson, services rendered in small pox cases at Fosston,	57.00
Terry & Collins, team hire in small pox cases at Crookston,	17.00
Hugh Lane, services at quarantine of Fosston,	28.75
D N Nelson, part payment of judgement against County,	100.00
E O Mitand, expenses in small pox cases,	12.00
Total	$1191.67

COMMISSIONS PAID TEXT BOOK AGENTS

W E McKenzie, commission on sale of text books,	[illegible]
W A Schreiber, commission on sale of text books,	10.05
Potter & George, commission on sale of text books,	[illegible]
A A Carey, commission on sale of text books,	2.45
Peter E Kroeging, commission on sale of text books,	[illegible]
W W Cash, commission on sale of text books,	[illegible]
A Gilmour, commission on sale of text books,	[illegible]
O Madson, commission on sale of text books,	[illegible]
D A Nelson, commission on sale of text books,	3.57
C M Ohl, commission on sale of text books,	[illegible]

[illegible]

George D Barnard & Co, St Louis,	122.20
John Morris & Co Company, Chicago,	128.50
Pioneer Press Co, Saint Paul,	271.94
James G McGrew, Crookston,	58.70
P J Rothpletz, Red Lake Falls,	202.18
O M Holmes,	48.84
Howard Lancaster, Fisher,	18.50
H B Cooke, Crookston,	44.50
Walter S Booth, Minneapolis,	19.55
Northwestern Stamp Works, St Paul,	3.50
E J Duffy, East Grand Forks,	12.00
G M Barber and Co, Crookston,	3.50
John Patterson fees of Register of Deeds,	45.51
Total	$1292.49

ELECTIONS.

George Goodrich, Messenger fees,	8.60
Erick Kling, "	6.20
A Hixon, "	9.00
J S Chapin, "	2.80
Ole Nelson, "	8.00
F J Duffy, "	5.20
B Tideman, "	4.75
Wm Bradley, "	5.80
T B McManus, "	2.00
Knud O Helle, "	3.40
Edward Bradley, "	5.80
I U Webb, "	8.00
Ole Knutson, "	2.00
Ole U Olson, "	4.80
John B Burke, "	5.20
Ole P Onstead, "	2.80
D L Kelly, "	6.00
L H Judson, "	2.00
Lucius Perrault, "	5.00
F J Cornousek, "	6.00
Ole B Dahl, "	7.40
R S Hayt, "	7.60
John Emurson, "	1.20
P O Saterrive, "	4.20
J Ryan Sr, "	3.40
Grunde Talefson, "	10.00
Wm Kerison, "	2.00
P D Ose, "	3.20
Ole S Bangen, "	3.60
A Gilmour, "	6.00
Simon Patnode, "	2.40
John J Ellingson, "	5.00
E F Haseltine, "	3.60
W J Hilligoss, "	11.60
J W McNulty, "	4.00
H Matheson, "	5.40
Thomas Perusse, "	8.00
A O Bergene, "	6.50
Abae O Hang, "	6.80
M G Peterson, "	7.00
A L Middleton, "	6.00
Thomas Erwin, "	4.80
P E Engstrom, "	7.00
Thomas Erwin, "	4.80
James Gilmour, "	3.40
Total	$231.05

COUNTY JAIL.

E M Walsh, 43½ cords of wood,	118.58
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to mar. 17,	183.04
Charles Homan, " " to jan. 1,	97.58
Ole Hanson, " " to may, 27,	162.51
Munn Bros, 3½ cords of wood,	8.75
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise to july 27,	22.05
John McKenty, plastering and kalsoming,	34.41
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to july 27,	178.75
Munn Bros., 3 cords of wood,	7.00
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware,	8.70
McKinnon Bros., repairs,	4.45
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware,	10.25
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise to oct, 18,	6.15
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to oct 18,	52.55
" " " to dec 1,	168.25
" " bedding, etc.,	11.85
Blake & Copp, painting,	6.45
McKinnon Bros., work on county jail,	11.25
Ole Hanson, jailer salary,	360.00
Total	$1448.69

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Louis Huot, appro. for a ferry 4th Dis.	200.00
John Gilbert, work on the bridge 2nd Dis.	5.00
H R Nolan, " Crookston bridge,	7.80
Oloff Reinklow, bridge built between the town of Bigland and Huntsville,	300.00
Treasurer of Angus Tp. bridge appro.	200.00
" Roome "	300.00
George Barnaby, work on Co road,	12.50
Geo. & Chas. West, " "	25.00
S H Dunfee, " "	12.50
O P Jones, balance due on contract for bridge across Clearwater river, at Red Lake Falls,	250.00
Alex McCallum, appropriation for building approaches to East Grand Forks bridge,	600.00
Jas. Halvorson, work on county road	15.00
Timothy Sullivan, Cash disbursed on acc. of bridge work in the 5th district,	81.50
Louis Huot, repairs of country road in Louisville Tp,	2.50
Thomas J West, bridge in 1st district,	40.00
H A Ramberg, work on 13 Tp road,	10.00
H R Nolan, examining bridge at Fisher,	4.80
Benjamin Cyr, road work in Louisville,	10.00
Geo Labissoniere, disbursements on acc. of labor at Clearwater bridge,	11.00
Total	$2097.60

JUSTICE COURT EXPENSES.

A Gilmour, witness,	6.60
F J Canousek, constable,	5.15
A J LaChapelle, "	9.00
Philip Pelecier, witness,	1.12
Hector Divurges, "	1.12
E B Haftorson, "	3.35
Thomas Kelly, "	2.34
Daniel Peterson, constable,	10.55
J H Sanders, justice,	9.70
Dr I LeMieux, interpreter,	1.13
Thomas Murray, constable,	28.35
P I McGuire, witness,	1.12
O Berthiaume, constable,	34.65
Gedeon Gaudette, assisting constable,	1.60
Geo H Barlow, constable,	2.15
Joseph Dosial, "	9.80
F J Cernonsek, "	3.35
B S Haftorson, witness,	3.35
J Strader, constable,	5.05
James Robinson, witness,	3.15
George Barlow, constable,	5.35
Henry Shephard, "	9.75
H J Kaufer, marshall,	21.00
Geo P Palmer, justice,	18.40
John A Dowling, marshall,	10.85
James W Lilly, justice,	11.50
O Morreau, "	2.45
L H Moe, witness,	9.40
Parker Pearse, "	1.12
J W Lilly, justice,	2.85
Peter Dalmasse, witness,	1.12
C M Ohl, "	3.01
A Halvorson, "	1.12
Geo H Palmer, justice,	35.20
Geo H Barlow, constable,	14.80
Thomas Murray, "	10.80
J H Sanders, justice,	8.85
Thomas Murray, constable,	9.80
B D Massey, witness,	3.01
J H Sanders, justice,	5.20
" " "	13.70
A P Hanson, witness,	1.12
Jacob Moore, "	3.35
J W Wheeler, "	1.12
Philip Darwin, "	2.44
George Barlow, constable,	12.00
Thomas Murray, "	8.00
Wm LaBelle, witness,	1.72
Wm McManus, "	4.40
Joseph Swan, "	.52
J W Lilly, justice,	8.80
Ed Charbonneau, constable,	30.75
John A Dowling, marshall,	7.80
Charles Westler, juror,	.50
Adrian Lundegreen, constable,	53.80
A J LaChapelle, "	8.50
J W Lilly, justice,	29.20
John Patterson, witness,	4.44
Geo H Palmer, justice,	37.05
Sylvester Sylvesterson, witness,	2.62
D C Hallock, "	3.35
Wm Morin, "	3.00
Ole Krogan, "	2.44
John A Dowling, marshall,	8.10
[illegible]	2.40
Laura A Blanchard, witness,	2.22
J H Sanders, justice,	2.00
Daniel Patterson, constable,	11.40
J S Chapin, "	4.90
W D Leslie, "	9.85
W H Dugdale, justice,	5.50
J W Lilly, "	11.45
Geo W Renny, marshal,	22.45
Lyman Clark, witness,	1.72
J W Lilly, "	15.55
G W Lewis, "	7.00
O U Webster, "	3.25
M E Kirsch, "	4.50
A Nelson, "	4.50
A Opheim, constable,	7.85
Charles Hollinger, justice,	16.70
Total	$759.18

INTEREST ON COUNTY ORDERS

W J Hilligoss, interest on order No 2812,	.27
Dexter D Overhoe, " "	.43
M R Brown, " "	.15
R B Hodson, " "	.25
Dr C E Dampier, " 4 orders,	1.07
Frank Ives, " "	.42
A D Stephens, " "	[illegible]
M R Brown, " No 3443 & 3870	.65
W M Ross, " 5 orders,	1.77
Joseph Killion, " No 3175,	.26
John Locken, " "	.40
Peter Hoyme, " "	.17
Stewart & Lawrence, " 3389 & 3400	1.27
R Heitman, " "	1.30
E McVeigh, " 7 orders,	1.20
Rud Clude & Co, " No 2140 & 2273	10.57
[illegible]	7.1
[illegible]	2.42
[illegible]	1.60
O H Lucken, " "	.11
H E Walton, " 4 orders,	1.30
W F Zwickey, " No 3052 & 3002,	.5
Thos O Shapleigh, " "	7.16
John Cromb, " "	.05
[illegible] National Bank, " 11 orders,	6.89
[illegible]	218.11
[illegible]	8.75
[illegible]	10.30
A Hamilton	10.85
P A Wallace	57.85
Stewart & Lawrence	[illegible]

[illegible]

E W Palmer	[illegible]
J B Merrill, " 3457 & 3458	6.00
Merch Nat Bank,	100.14
Thos O Shapleigh,	5.00
Total	$894.40

COUNTY POOR FUND.

Names of parties to whom orders are issued and for whom or for what purpose:

A L Bremseth, board and care of paupers, 2nd district,	$57.70
Ingebret Ness, board and care of paupers, 2nd district,	58.50
M Bray & Son, board and care of Mary Brebon, 4th district,	90.00
Dr A Gaboury, medical attendance and medicines for a poor family in Terrebonne, 4th district,	17.00
Fred Tiedt, Mdse. furnished a pauper in Euclid 3rd district,	3.80
Buse & Co, Mdse furnished a pauper in Red Lake Falls, 4th district,	15.20
C Hanson, Board & Care of a pauper in Crookston, 4th district,	21.20
M Lajanb, Board & care of a pauper in Lambert Tp, 4th district,	36.00
Mrs Bowes, poor aid 3rd district,	8.00
S F Markham, Mdse furnished a pauper 3rd district,	10.00
Mrs Vallstad, poor aid 3rd district,	34.00
Hans Paulson, poor aid for 9 months 3rd district,	108.00
Eli Asolin, poor aid 4th district,	5.00
Clement Hanse, poor aid for 11 months 3rd district,	112.00
John Yudofsky, poor aid 5th district,	20.00
Ole Johnson, poor aid 1st district,	2.25
Ole Johnson Brakke, poor aid 2nd district	81.00
M LaPage, Mdse furnished Rendeau and family 4rd district,	10.00
K Siverson, Boarding Ole Saneolckin 4th district,	10.00
Rapp & Holmes, Mdse furnished I Inguson 4th district,	23.47
Rapp & Holmes, Mdse furnished Nels Nelson 4th district,	5.20
Carrie Bergland, poor aid 2nd district,	40.00
Nels Nelson, poor aid for 12 months 4th district,	86.00
John Shagerstrom, poor aid 3rd district,	58.00
Hans Nelson, poor aid 4th district,	14.75
Dr A Gaboury, Salary as poor physician for 4th district,	172.58
Andrew Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	5.00
Mrs Goodrie, poor aid for 10 months 3rd district,	100.00
Mrs Carlson, poor aid in building a house 3rd district,	48.00
Jos Smith & Co., Mdse to Marry Safford 4th district,	4.75
Jos Smith & Co, Mdse to Todsant Carle 4th district,	19.00
Andrew J. Bremseth, Board and care of a pauper 2nd district,	40.00
T. H. Lundquist, poor aid 5th district,	10.00
Andrew Ammundson, poor aid 1st. district.	5.00
O. O. Sandvicken, poor aid 4th district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished S. Knutron 3rd district.	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished to John Erickson, 3rd district.	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished to Mrs. Carlson 3rd district,	10.00
Morison & Ledeboer, mdse to paupers 4th district,	37.33
I D Bowerman, poor aid 1st district.	10.00
Hack & Gallasch mdse furnished paupers 4th district,	20.95
Mrs Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	4.75
Harblapt family, poor aid 3rd district,	5.00
Damaso Quesnell, poor aid 4th district,	5.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse to paupers 4th district,	13.05
Ingeberg Anderson, poor aid, 1st district,	5.00
Ingeberg Anderson, purchase of R. R. ticket etc for party to be sent out of County, 1st district,	23.00
Dr. Beaupre Salary as poor physician for the fourth and first comr's Dist.	450.00
Andrew Qually, poor aid 2nd dist, for Mdse	
Thompson & Johnson, mdse furnished for paupers, 2nd dist.	15.20
Ole Englestad, poor aid 1st dist	12.00
Peter Herren, poor aid 4th dist,	5.00
Hartshorn & Nobles, mdse furnished Tibbs and family, 3d dist,	10.00
Hartshorn & Nobles, mdse furnished W Williamson, 3d. dist,	5.85
Harry Bush, poor aid 4th dist,	4.25
Gunder G Gunderson, board and care of a pauper, 2nd dist,	54.00
Dr H P Boardman, balance of poor physician's salary in 2nd dist,	127.00
Basil Emard Jr, boarding a pauper, 4th dist	24.00
Ole Wraalson, poor aid 1st dist,	10.00
A Yvernault, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	20.00
Hack & Gallasch, " "	10.00
M Cornelius, for purchasing R R ticket for Capt Hegge, to Goodhue Co, 3d dist,	15.00
R B Griffiths, mdse furnished pauper 5th dis	10.00
Ben Clements, " " 3d dist	15.00
Mary Breton, poor aid. 4th dist,	69.00
Fontaine & Anglim, mdse to paupers, 3d dis	10.00
W M Clements, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	1.70
M Nordman, poor aid for Ole Sandvickin, 4th dist,	10.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse furnished paupers 4th dist,	22.37
Bigham & Olafson, mdse furnished paupers 3d dist,	15.00
F Taylor & Co, medicines furnished paupers 3d dist,	3.55
Dr J S Chapin, medical attendance on paupers, 3d dist,	24.00
Geo Goodrich, disbursements to paupers, 1st dist,	9.50
M R Brown, disbursements to paupers, 3d dist,	11.70
Sobler & Kaukel, mdse to paupers 1st dist	10.00
A O Werck, poor aid 1st dist,	1.00
Ole G Hagvedt, attendance on paupers, 2nd dist,	8.00
Geo Hesseck, attendance on paupers 3d dis	18.00
Edgar Robkhaber, " "	8.00
Max Caltz, boarding a pauper, 5th dist,	50.00
Dr C H Denniston, attendance on poor person, 3d dist,	11.00
A W Dawley, board and care of Ole Sandvicken, 4th dist,	78.00
G M Barber & Co, drugs and medicine to W Williamson, 3d dist,	12.25
Fred Tiedt, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	12.00
S F Markham, " " "	12.60
Bertram Johnson, boarding Nordbladt family, 3d dist,	18.00
Mathew Hoedy, boarding a pauper, 2d dist,	4.00
F M Hartshorn, mdse to paupers, "	1.45
John Dowling, boarding and care of a pauper, 3d dist,	16.00
Ole Wraalson, boarding and care of a pauper, 1st dist,	40.00
Dr F J Duggan, medical attendance on pauper, 5th dist,	50.40
Christian Hansen, board and care of a pauper, 3d dist,	129.50
Carl Kretzschmar, rent of a house to a pauper, 4th dist,	15.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse to paupers, 4th dist	14.47
Geo Brauden, boarding and care of a pauper, 1st dist,	6.45
Mrs M A Galbraith, boarding and care of a pauper, 5th dist,	24.00
Trepanier Bros, mdse furnished paupers, 5th dist,	5.75
Howard Lancaster, 6 months poor physician for 2nd dist,	62.50
T Bowman, mdse to paupers 2d dist,	45.81
Fontaine & Anglim, " " 3d dist,	25.21
A J McIntosh, " " 1st dist,	5.00
P C Schmidt, cash disbursements to paupers, 4th dist,	11.15
Johanna Pearson, poor aid, 1st dist,	30.00
Alex Larson, poor aid, 4th dist,	34.00
Louis Foss, mdse to paupers, 1st dist	10.00
Alex Pilon Jr, boarding a pauper, 4th dist	36.75
Mrs John Stephens, boarding a pauper child 3rd district,	40.85
August Peterson, boarding a pauper 3rd district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse to paupers 3rd district,	15.00
Mary Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	33.40
Mary Ale, boarding a pauper 3rd district,	8.95
M T Caswell, coffins for paupers, 5th district,	35.00
Andrew Oleson, boarding and care of a pauper child 3rd district,	60.00
Dr John Watson, medical attendance to paupers, 4th dist,	14.00
John Stevenson, coffin for a pauper, 4th dist	6.75
John B Charit, boarding a pauper, 5th dist,	20.00
Joseph Netzer, house rent for a pauper, 3d dist,	15.00
Merchants Nat Bank, monies disbursed by order of 3d dist com'rs in sending a pauper out of county	40.30
Joseph Doyra, poor aid, 4th dist	10.00
Chas. E. Sawyer, monies advanced for poor aid to C W Anderson, 1st dist	10.00
John Locken, mdse to paupers, 1st dist	10.00
Tim Sullivan, monies disbursed by order of Co board in sending John Forlin out of county, 5th dist	37.50
John Helker, poor aid 5th dist	15.00
B Supernault, poor aid 3d dist	5.00
Dr Watts, poor physician 3d dist	60.00
Hack & Gallasch, mdse to Hilbremer and family, 3d district	10.00
Joseph Barrett, boarding a pauper, 3d dist	8.00
Ole Haverson, poor aid, 2nd dist,	10.00
Rapp & Helmes, mdse to paupers, 4th dist	13.90
E L and L A Blanchard, boarding of paupers, 3d dist	95.12
A Halvorson, boarding a pauper, 1st dist	2.15
Paul Bataglia, mdse to paupers, 3d dist	6.00
John Locken, mdse to paupers, 3d dist	6.70
	$4,745.17
Total poor aid of 1st Comr's. dist, (poor physician's salary $[illegible]; amt allowed by board $[illegible])	[illegible]
Total poor aid of 2d Comr's dist, (poor physician's salary, $189.70; amt allowed by Co board $[illegible])	[illegible]
Total poor aid of 3d Comr's dist, (poor physician's salary $[illegible]) aid allowed by Co board $1,317.62)	[illegible]
Total poor aid of 4th Comr's dist, (poor physician's salary $[illegible]) aid allowed by Co board $[illegible])	[illegible]
Total poor aid of 5th Comr's dist, aid allowed by Co board	[illegible]

[illegible]

Official Reports

[illegible] from Second Page.)

[illegible] of Fish[illegible]		
[illegible] balance		12 44
[illegible]		196 27
[illegible] collection,		20 30
[illegible] collection,		82 97
[illegible] cash paid village treas.	[illegible]	
[illegible] '85. To cash paid village treasurer,	40	
Refunding of taxes,	87	
Balance,	27	
	311 93	311 93
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		108 27

Grand Forks, (Tps. 151 & 152 R. 50.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		820 98
May 31,'85. By collection,		713 94
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		91 82
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		45 48
March 20,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	820 98	
June 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	713 94	
Dec. 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	88 23	
To refunding of Taxes,	3 59	
Balance,	45 48	
	1174 72	1174 72
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		45 48

Garden (Tp. 147 R. 43.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		96 97
May 31,'85. By collection,		65 46
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		15 56
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		13 74
March 26,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	96 97	
July 2,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	65 46	
Dec. 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	15 56	
Balance,	13 74	
	191 73	191 73
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		13 74

Garfield (Tp. 147 R. 44.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		87 44
May 31,'85. By collection,		67 50
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		24 60
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		36 28
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	87 44	
July 6,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	67 50	
Nov. 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	24 60	
Balance,	36 28	
	215 81	215 81
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		36 28

Gervais (Tp. 151 R. 43.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		20 57
May 31,'85. By collection,		54 55
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		27 27
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		3 60
April 3,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	20 57	
June 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	54 55	
Nov. 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	27 27	
Balance,	3 60	
	111 99	111 99
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		3 60

Gentilly (Tp. 150 R. 43.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		122 58
May 31,'85. By collection,		83 56
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		60 08
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		42 06
April 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	122 58	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	83 56	
Nov. 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	60 08	
Balance,	42 06	
	308 28	308 28
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		42 06

Godfrey (Tp. 148 R. 44.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		76 24
May 31,'85. By collection,		43 60
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		9 20
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		68 78
March 10,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	76 24	
July 6,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	43 60	
Dec. 22,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	9 20	
Balance,	68 78	
	197 82	197 82
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		68 78

Grove Park (Tp. 152 R. [illegible])

March 1,'85. By balance,		40 66
May 31,'85. By collection,		12 25
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		22 56
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		24 50
March 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	40 66	
July [illegible],'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	12 25	
Dec. [illegible],'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	22 56	
Balance,	24 50	
	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		24 50

Hammond (Tp. 148 R. 47.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		89 91
May 31,'85. By collection,		82 27
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		21 21
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		15 31
March 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	89 91	
June 30,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	82 27	
Nov. 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	21 21	
Balance,	15 31	
	208 70	208 70
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		15 31

Higdem, Tps. 153 and 154, R. 40.

March 1,'85. By balance,		140 04
May 31,'85. By collection,		111 60
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		54 87
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		53 62
March 20,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	140 04	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	111 60	
Dec. 8,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	54 03	
To refunding of taxes,	84	
Balance,	52 62	
	360 13	360 13
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		52 62

Hill River.

March 1,'85. By balance,		8 90
May 31,'85. By collection,		6 80
Nov. 6,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	10 70	

Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		30 77
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		51 16
March 23,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	65 56	
June 20,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	103 90	
Nov. 18,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	15 00	
Nov. 28,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	14 89	
Refunding of taxes,	1 23	
Balance,	51 16	
	251 45	251 45
Jan. 1,'86. By Balance.		51 16

Liberty (Tp. 147 R. 45.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		149 31
May 31,'85. By collection,		122 75
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		125 89
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		67 74
March 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	149 31	
June 30,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	122 75	
Nov. 13,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	125 34	
Balance,	67 79	
	465 19	465 19
Jan. 1,'86. By balance.		67 79

Louisville (Tp. 151 R. 45.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		63 75
May 31,'85. By collection,		160 97
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		57 86
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		36 86
March 11,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	66 75	
June 22,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	160 97	
Balance,	74 72	
	311 44	311 44
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		74 72

Lowell (Tp. 150 R. 47.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		99 11
May 21,'85. By collection,		334 87
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		56 38
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		35 34
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	99 11	
June 22,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	334 87	
Dec. 8,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	53 17	
To refunding of taxes,	3 21	
Balance,	35 34	
	525 70	525 70
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		35 34

Nesbit (Tp. 151 R. 48.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		373 01
May 31,'85. By collection,		311 91
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		54 63
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		20 57
Aug. 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	684 92	
Balance,	75 20	
	760 12	760 12
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		75 20

North (Tp. 151 R. [illegible])

March 1,'85. By balance,		40 00
May 31,'85. By collection,		56 82
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		4 9[illegible]
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		17 9[illegible]
March 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	40 00	
July 8,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	56 82	
Balance,	22 81	
	119 63	119 63
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		22 81

Northland (Tp. 153 R. 40.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		57 51
May 31,'85. By collection,		120 44
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		1 05
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		31 88
March 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	57 51	
Aug. 13,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	120 44	
Balance,	32 93	
	210 88	210 88
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		32 93

Norden (Tp. 154 R. 41.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		23 59
May 31,'85. By collection,		18 86
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		4 00
Dec. 21,'85. By collection,		3 43
April 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	23 59	
June 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	18 56	
Dec. 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	4 90	
Balance,	3 43	
	50 28	50 28
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		3 43

Oustad (Tp. 143 R. 45.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		18 60
May 31,'85. By collection,		73 45
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		9 73
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		2 71
March 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	18 60	
June 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	73 45	
Dec. 30,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	9 73	
Balance,	2 71	
	104 49	104 49
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		2 71

Poplar River, Tp. 150, R. 42.

March 1,'85. By balance,		20 58
May 31,'85. By collection,		47 90
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		14 86
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		8 02
April 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	20 58	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	47 90	
Dec. 22,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	14 88	
Balance,	8 02	
	91 42	91 42
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		8 02

Polk Centre, Tp. 152, R. 45.

March 1,'85. By balance,		30 06
May 31,'85. By collection,		51 82
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		10 73
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		2 25
March 31,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	29 96	
July 6,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	51 82	
Balance,	12 98	
	104 76	104 76
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		12 98

Village of Red Lake Falls.

March 1,'85. By balance, [illegible]

June 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	306 70	
Balance,	174 73	
	640 43	640 43
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		174 73

Rosebud, Tp. 147, R. 40.

March 1,'85. By balance,		3 87
May 31,'85. By collection,		84 42
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		6 77
June 30,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	84 42	
Balance,	10 64	
	95 06	95 06
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		10 64

Russia Tp. 148 R. 40.

March 1,'85. By balance,		57 70
May 31,'85. By collection,		183 90
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		2 64
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		31 60
March 26,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	57 70	
June 24,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	183 90	
Nov. 28,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	2 64	
Balance,	31 60	
	275 93	275 93
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		31 60

Saint Hilaire.

March 1,'85. By balance,		257 48
May 31,'85. By collection,		469 06
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		14 00
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		19 20
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	257 48	
June 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	469 05	
Balance,	33 20	
	759 78	759 78
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		33 20

Sanders Tp. 153 R. 44.

March 1,'85. By balance,		41 35
May 31,'85. By collection,		38 68
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		35 03
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		3 10
March 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	41 35	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	38 68	
Dec. 15,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	35 03	
Balance,	3 10	
	118 16	118 16
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		3 10

Sandsville Tp. 154 R. 40.

March 1,'85. By balance,		44 10
May 31,'85. By collection,		13 10
June 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	57 20	
	57 20	57 20

SLETTEN—Tp 155, R 41.

March 1,'85, by balance		3.12
May 31,'85, by collection		13.95
Dec 31,'85, by collection		.27
April 1,'85, to cash paid town Treas,	3.12	
July 6,'85,	13.95	
balance	.27	
	17.34	17.34
Janr 1,'86, by balance		.27

SULLIVAN—Tp 152, R 40.

March 1 '85, by balance		272.07
May 31 '85, by collection		516.02
Oct 31,'85, by collection		106.82
Dec 31,'85, by collection		40.56
March 1,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	272.07	
June 25,'85 " "	416.92	
Oct 20,'85, " "	146.49	
balance	60.59	
	936.97	936.97
Janr 1,'86, by balance		60.59

TABOR—Tp 153, R 43.

March 1,'85, by balance		26.61
May 31,'85, by collection		226.18
Oct 31,'85, by collection		11.27
Dec 31,'85, by collection		36.89
April 25,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	26.61	
June 25,'85, " "	226.18	
balance	48.16	
	300.95	300.95
Janr 1,'86, by balance		48.16

TERREBONNE—Tp 150, R 43.

March 1,'85, by balance		73 52
May 20,'85, by collection		123 02
Oct 31,'85, by collection		69 69
Dec 31,'85, by collection		29 84
April 6,'85, by cash pd town Treas,	73 52	
July 1,'85, " "	123 02	
Nov 17,'85, " "	69 69	
balance	29 34	
	297 57	297 57
Janr 1,'86, by balance		29 84

TILDEN—Tp 149, R 44.

March 1,'85, by balance		17 66
May 31,'85, by collection		[illegible]
Oct 31,'85, by collection		14 85
Dec 31,'85, by collection		1 80
March 27,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	17 66	
June 25,'85, " "	[illegible]	
Nov 21,'85, " "	14 85	
balance	1 80	
	66 10	66 10
Janr 1,'86, by balance		1 80

TYNSID—Tp 149, R 49.

March 1,'85, by balance		185 16
May 31,'85, by collection		120 02
Oct 31,'85, by collection		4 56
Dec 31,'85, by collection		8 60
March 25,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	185 16	
June 23,'85, " "	120 02	
Nov 18,'85, " "	4 56	
balance	8 60	
	277 84	277 84
Janr 1,'86, by balance		8 60

VINELAND—Tp 148, R 48 and 49.

March 1,'85, by balance		151 75
May 30,'85, by collection		150 49
Oct 31,'85, by collection		69 74
Dec 31,'85, by collection		21 56
July 9,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	311 25	
balance	91 29	
	402 54	402 54
Janr 1,'86, by balance		91 29

WOODSIDE—Tp 148, R 43.

March 1,'85, by balance		23 87
May 31,'85, by collection		67 43
Oct 31,'85, by collection		24 14
Dec 31,'85, by collection		1 76
March 30,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	23 87	
July 11,'85, " "	67 43	

David Morrow	14 40
W D Hurlbut	10 20
H H Spencer	12 60
Charles McDonald	14 40
G G Gunderson	12 00
Robert Coulter	14 40
W J Hilligoss	21 00
James O'Brien	14 40
Thomas Nesbit	14 00
Frank Bivens	10 20
William Anglim	10 20
Peter Mercier	14 80
Paul Horton	14 60
Rock Lizee	16 00
Adolph Reichel	14 00
Harry Wyand	10 80
James Brady	16 00
L H Judson	10 20
J W McNulty	14 00
V D Carruth	10 20
Edward Plumb	12 40
Total	[illegible]

Fred Belamer	2.20
R C Cowing	2.20
N Barrette	2.20
Joseph Netzer	2.20
A J Bigham	2.20
C H Westler	2.20
John Hack	2.20
C A Chiniquy	2.20
A C Scribner	14.00
Charles Truax	12.20
Daniel Johnson	31.00
Sam Peterson	26.00
D S Bray	2.20
H F Brown	2.20
Ole Hoven	26.40
Thos H Bjoin	2.20
D F McDonald	22.20
Wm Box	23.20
John Amundson	26.20
Christopher Houston	12.00
Geo H Holt	12.20
A L Mitchell	12.20
Osmund Thomson	32.60
Michael Horton	30.80
Chris Widdenhoeffer	28.00
H J Hanson	33.00
A A Ledeboer	30.40
Benjamin Way	31.20
Fred R Stevens	30.20
A W Kaiser	33.00
Ole P Onstead	25.00
M P Darigan	31.20
Jno Childback	28.00
Wm Kertson	23.20
I O Sargeant	28.00
Moses Allard	31.60
F R Smith	28.00
James Driscoll	32.00
W G Lytle	23.20
E R Fisk	18.20
Alverin Merrill	28.80
J R McKinnon	2.20
F W Benedict	6.00
Dan McKinnon	2.20
S A Wilkinson	2.20
Louis Fontaine	2.20
Thomas Patterson	23.20
H E Stansbury	2.20
Peter Carly	2.20
G A Hunter	2.20
Wm Cunningham	2.20
E H Jenne	2.20
Ira M DeCamp	2.20
J. McKenzie	2.20
C F Rossez	2.20
Albert Muller	2.20
L W Clark	2.20
R N Brown	2.20
A Braley	2.20
E O Flanders	2.20
H B Davis	2.20
Peter Mingen	2.20
B F Zaracher	2.20
L B Farley	2.20
Peter J Carey	4.00
John Bowman	4.00
A C Scribner	4.00
M E Kirsch	7.20
Arthur E. Brush	9.00
H. C. Misner	4.80
Jack Streeter	8.20
A Lytle	9.20
Ed Lanciot	9.20
Peter Rude	8.20
Frank E. Hunt	21.40
Iver M. Johnson	23.40
Thomas Hunter	25.60
A Brown	27.00
Wm Kertson	21.40
John Henry	27.20
George Beeclier	28.00
George Swift	25.60
G E Felsing	28.00
John Tagley	28.00
Charles Peterson	24.00
Peter O Estenson	24.00
John Wyand	22.60
Louis Cross	25.20
John A Dwyre	21.80
Andrew Sture	24.00
A Gilmour	26.00
C Andrews	28.00
Robert Houston	18.20
D P McDonald	20.20
A M Hopkins	18.20
Sam Peterson	20.00
A C Chiniquy	18.00
Edwin E. Lommen	0.00
Frank Smith	4.00
George Tunnell	4.00
Frank Violet	4.00
A J Kelly	2.00
James Greenaigh	2.00
Peter Gonnan	0.20
H S Attix	7.40
Total	$1541.20

WITNESS FEES DISTRICT COURT

Before Grand and Petit Jurors in June and Dec. term of court, 1885

F J Cernouseck	$7.60
Mike Stengel	8.08
Joseph Elempus	7.64
George Hanson	1.12
Queene Manfield	5.12
C E Dampier	1.12
Geo H Palmer	1.12
John A Dowling	1.12
Andrew Walker	3.16
George Bucknam	2.12
Ed Charbonneau	1.12
Nels Stailand	4.68
A Gilmour	1.00
L Ole Aslakson	5.16
Ole G Heckrite	0.24
W O Hanson	2.12
John Benson	5.40
Same	7.40
Mrs Knutson	7.64
Alexander Pilon	1.83
Philip Darwin	6.88
William White	1.00
Halvor Benson	3.40
Q Maxfield	5.12
L Seibel	5.12
F. J. Duffy	5.12
Carrie M Lenbacker	10.24
Ludvig Seibel	5.12
Ole Aslagson	5.16
Ormund Knutson	5.16
Gunder Barkland	5.16
Dan Reynolds	6.12
W W Barbrock	6.12

ASSESSING

M H Franklin, assessing in town of 154 R 46	8.00
B B Blark, assessing in Tp 150 R 40,	6.00
Ole Nelson assessing in Tp 147 & 148 R 39,	16.00
Total	$30.00

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS CHARGES

P J McGuire, cash disbursements to Secretary of State for special laws,	9.00
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	15.15
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	39.34
V D Carruth, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	14.60
O H Lucken, cash disbursements for postage,	39.88
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	13.15
O H Lucken, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	13.59
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	13.15
Total	157.86

EXAMINING AND CONVEYING INSANE PERSONS TO HOSPITAL.

Dr A Gaboury, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Frank Montague, fees & expenses for taking Mary Helbruner to the asylum at St. Peter,	66.65
W. P. Zwickey, fees and expenses in taking M H Aldal to the asylum at St Peter,	62.90
Dr M Watts, examining M H Aldal as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F X Farly, examining M H Aldal as to insanity,	3.30
M Filiatrault, fees & expenses in taking Ing A Olen to St Peter,	69.05
Dr M Van Dyke, examining Ing A Olen as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr A A Just, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr H P Boardman, examining insane person as to insanity,	6.20
W F Zwickey, fees and expenses in taking insane person to St Peter,	64.60
Dr C E Dampier, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
D E Hatlestad, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Watts, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
H Berthiaume, fees & expenses in taking Dr. Pillard to St Peter,	68.65
W F Zwickey, fees & expenses in taking Hanna Laftstan to St. Peter,	60.20
W F Zwickey, fees & expenses in taking Ed Shraeder to St Peter,	68.10
Dr C E Dampier, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Total	$517.65

FEES PAID TOWN CLERKS FOR RETURNS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

J M Hanson, returns of births & deaths from St Hilaire,	2.75
John Ryan, Sr, returns of births & deaths from Huntsville Tp,	4.25
F E Engsbrom, returns of births & deaths from Northland,	1.25
Carl M Lindgren, returns of births & deaths from Higdem,	4.75
F J Duffy, returns of births & deaths from Grand Forks,	3.50
Angus McIntosh, returns of births & deaths from King Tp,	4.00
E A Sweet, returns of births & deaths from Bygland Tp,	4.00
O H Dale, returns of births & deaths from Knute Tp,	3.50
John Hanson, returns of births & deaths from Garden Tp,	8.00
Henry Nelson, returns of births & deaths from Sandsville Tp,	1.00
G H Trip, reurns of births & deaths from Grove Park Tp	3.50
Peder Estensen, returns of births & deaths from Vineland,	7.00
A Gilmour, returns of births & deaths from Garfield,	7.00
	$56.50

LIGHT, FUEL AND REPAIRS ON CO BUILDINGS AND JANITORS SALARY

Jas E Morrisey, repairing a pump at Co jail,	3.00
John Ross, services at Court House during Dec term of court,	7.50
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise furnished at court house,	10.90
A C Smith, painting done at court house,	7.50
McKinnon Bros, 11000 lbs egg coal,	62.10
Geo J McManus, premiums on insurance on Co Jail,	20.00
Steenerson & McManus, premium on $4,000 insurance on court house,	40.00
Moser & Moeckel, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
John McLean, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
H M Pierce, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
Paul Bataglia, furniture and carpenter work at court house,	29.50
Red River Valley Elevator Co, 33910 lbs egg and 39200 lbs stove coal for court house	876.70
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise for court house,	12.68
E M Walsh and Co, painting roof court house,	62.50
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware and repairs at court house,	7.15
Peter Seibel, carpenter work and material for court house,	107.29
Crookston Telephone Co, rent of instrument,	25.95
E Daherty, banking done at court house,	4.00
John Ross, Janitors salary,	450.00
Total	1836.97

EXPENSES IN SMALL POX CASES

Thomas Haplan, attendance in small pox cases,	12.00
M R Brown, services rendered in small pox cases in quarantine by order of state board of health,	45.00
Mrs Ellen M Pierce, bedding destroyed by order of board of health,	25.00
J S Crawford & Son, bread furnished	2.45
Dr C E Dampier attending as health officer	80.00
Potter & George, medicines furnished by order of board of health,	22.65
Frank Lytle, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	12.50
Sydney Lytle, clothing destroyed by order [illegible]	

ADVERTISING

George D. Barnard & Co, St Louis,	426.50
John Morris & Co Company, Chicago,	138.50
Pioneer Press Co, Saint Paul,	271.94
James G McGrew, Crookston,	58.70
P J Rothpletz, Red Lake Falls,	202.15
O M Holmes, "	46.84
Howard Lancaster, Fisher,	16.50
H E Cooke, Crookston,	44.50
Walter S Booth, Minneapolis,	19.55
Northwestern Stamp Works, St Paul,	3.50
F J Duffy, East Grand Forks,	12.00
G M Barber and Co, Crookston,	3.60
John Patterson fees of Register of Deeds,	45.51
Total	$1292.49

ELECTIONS

George Goodrich,	Messenger fees,	6.60
Erick Kling,	" "	6.20
A Hixon,	" "	9.00
J S Chapin,	" "	2.80
Ole Nelson,	" "	8.00
F J Duffy,	" "	5.20
B Tideman,	" "	4.75
Wm. Bradley,	" "	6.60
T B McManus,	" "	2.00
Knud O Helle,	" "	8.40
Edward Bradley,	" "	5.60
I U Webb,	" "	3.00
Ole Knutson,	" "	2.00
Ole C Olson,	" "	4.80
John E Burke,	" "	5.20
Ole P Onstead,	" "	2.89
D L Kelly,	" "	6.00
L H Judson,	" "	2.00
Lucius Perrault,	" "	5.00
F J Cornousek,	" "	6.00
Ole B Dahl,	" "	7.40
R S Bayt,	" "	7.00
John Emurson,	" "	1.20
P O Satermve	" "	4.20
J Ryan Sr,	" "	3.40
Grunde Talefson,	" "	10.00
Wm Kertson,	" "	2.00
F D Ose,	" "	3.20
Ole S Haugen,	" "	3.60
A Gilmour,	" "	6.00
Simon Patnode,	" "	2.40
John J Ellingrom	" "	5.00
E F Haseltine	" "	3.60
W J Hilligoss,	" "	11.60
J W McNulty,	" "	4.00
H Matheson,	" "	5.40
Thomas Perusse,	" "	5.00
A O Bergene	" "	6.50
Aban O Hang	" "	6.80
M G Peterson,	" "	7.00
A L Middleton,	" "	5.00
Thomas Erwin,	" "	4.80
F E Engstrom,	" "	7.00
Thomas Erwin,	" "	4.80
James Gilmour,	" "	3.40
	Total	$231.05

COUNTY JAIL

E M Walsh, 43½ cords of wood,	116.58
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to mar. 17,	183.01
Charles Homan, " " to jan. 1,	97.53
Ole Hanson, " " to may, 27,	142.51
Munn Bros, 2½ cords of wood,	8.75
Hack & Gallasch merchandise to july 27,	22.05
John McKenty, plastering and kalsomining,	34.41
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to july 27,	178.73
Munn Bros., 2 cords of wood,	7.00
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware,	8.70
McKinnon Bros., repairs,	4.45
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware,	10.25
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise to oct. 13,	6.15
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to oct 13,	52.50
" " " to dec 1,	106.28
" " bedding, etc.,	11.85
Blake & Copp, painting,	6.45
McKinnon Bros., work on county jail,	11.25
Ole Hanson, jailer salary,	300.00
Total	$1428.00

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Louis Huot, appro. for a ferry 4th Dis.	200.00
John Gilbert, work on the bridge 2nd Dis,	5.00
H R Nolan, " Crookston bridge,	7.80
Oloff Reinklow, bridge built between the town of Bygland and Huntsville,	300.00
Treasurer of Angus Tp. bridge appro.	200.00
" Roome " " "	300.00
George Barnaby, work on Co road,	12.50
Geo. & Chas. West, " " "	25.00
S H Dunfee, " " "	12.50
C P Jones, balance due on contract for bridge across Clearwater river, at Red Lake Falls,	250.00
Alex McCallum, appropriation for building approaches to East Grand Forks bridge,	600.00
Jas. Halvorson, work on county road	15.00
Timothy Sullivan, Cash disbursed on acc. of bridge work in the 5th district.	81.50
Louis Huot, repairs of country road in Louisville Tp,	2.50
Thomas J West, bridge in 1st district,	40.00
H A Ramberg, work on 13 Tp road,	10.00
H R Nolan, examining bridge at Fisher,	4.80
Benjamin Cyr, road work in Louisville,	10.00
Geo Labissoniere, disbursments on acc. of labor at Clearwater bridge,	11.00
Total	$2037.60

JUSTICE COURT EXPENSES.

A Gilmour, witness,	6.60
F J Canousek, constable,	5.15
A J LaChapelle, "	9.00
Philip Pelecier witness,	1.12
Hector Divurgea, "	1.12
E B Haftorson, "	3.28
Thomas Kelly, "	2.24
Daniel Peterson, constable,	10.65
J H Sanders, justice,	2.70
Dr I LeMieux, interpreter,	1.12
Thomas Murray, constable,	28.25
P I McGuire, witness,	1.12
O Berthiaume, constable,	31.63
Gedeon Gaudette, assisting constable,	1.60
Geo H Barlow, constable,	2.15
Joseph Dostal, "	9.20
F J Cernousek, "	3.98
B S Haftorson, witness,	3.28
J Strader, constable,	5.06
James Robinson, witness,	3.16
George Barlow, constable,	5.25
Henry Shephard, "	9.75
H J Kaufer, marshall,	21.00
Geo P Palmer, justice,	18.40
John A Dowling, marshall,	10.85
James W Lilly, justice,	11.50
O Morreau, "	2.45
L H Moe, witness,	9.40
Parker Pearse, "	1.12
J W Lilly, justice,	9.65
Peter Dalmasee, witness,	1.12
C M Ohl, "	3.04
A Halvorson, "	1.12
Geo H Palmer, justice,	86.30
Geo H Barlow, constable,	14.30
Thomas Murray, "	10.80
J H Sanders, justice,	8.85
Thomas Murray, constable,	9.80
B D Massey, witness,	8.04
J H Sanders, justice,	5.20
" "	13.70
A P Hanson, witness,	1.12
Jacob Moore, "	3.36
J W Wheeler, "	1.12

E W Palmer, " " " 3784,	.55
J B Merrill, " " " 3457 & 3458	8.50
Merch Nat Bank, " "	106.14
Thos C Shapleigh, " "	6.00
Total	$624.49

COUNTY POOR FUND.

Names of parties to whom orders are issued, and for whom or for what purpose:

A L Bremseth, board and care of paupers, 2nd district,	$57.70
Ingebret Ness, board and care of paupers, 2nd district,	58.50
M Bray & Son, board and care of Mary Brebon, 4th district,	90.00
Dr A. Gaboury, medical attendance and medicines for a poor family in Terrebonne, 4th district,	17.00
Fred Tiedt, Mdse furnished a pauper in Euclid 3rd district,	3.80
Buse & Co Mdse furnished a pauper in Red Lake Falls, 4th district,	15.63
C. Hanson, Board & Care of a pauper in Crookston, 4th district,	21.30
M Lajanb, Board & care of a pauper in Lambert Tp. 4th district,	38.00
Mrs Bowes, poor aid 3rd district,	8.00
S F Markham, Mdse furnished a pauper 3rd district,	10.00
Mrs Vallistad, poor aid 3rd district,	34.00
Hans Paulson, poor aid for 9 months 3rd district,	108.00
Eli Asolin, poor aid 4th district,	5.00
Clement Hanse, poor aid for 11 months 3rd district,	112.00
John Yudofsky, poor aid 5th district,	20.00
Ole Johnson, poor aid 1st district	2.25
Ole Johnson Brakke, poor aid 2nd district	31.00
M LePage, Mdse furnished Rendeau and family 4rd district,	10.00
K Siverson, Boarding Ole Saneoickin 4th district,	10.00
Rapp & Holmes, Mdse furnished I Inguson 4th district,	23.47
Rapp & Holmes, Mdse furnished Nels Nelson 4th district,	5.20
Carrie Bergland, poor aid 2nd district,	40.00
Nels Nelson, poor aid for 12 months 4th district,	96.00
John Shagerstrom, poor aid 3rd district,	58.00
Hans Nelson, poor aid 4th district,	14.75
Dr A Gaboury, Salary as poor physician for 4th district,	172.56
Andrew Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	5.00
Mrs Goodrie, poor aid for 10 months 3rd district,	100.00
Mrs Carlson, poor aid in building a house 3rd district,	48.00
Jos Smith & Co., Mdse to Marry Safford 4th district,	4.75
Jos Smith & Co, Mdse to Tousant Carle 4th district,	18.00
Andrew J. Bremseth, Board and care of a pauper 2nd district,	40.00
T. K. Lundquist, poor aid 5th district,	10.00
Andrew Ammundson, poor aid 1st. district.	5.00
O. O. Sandvieken, poor aid 4th district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished S. Knutson 3rd district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished to John Erickson, 3rd district;	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished to Mrs. Carlson 3rd district,	10.00
Morison & Ledeboer, mdse to paupers 4th district,	37.53
I D Bowerman, poor aid 1st district.	10.00
Hack & Gallasch mdse furnished paupers 4th district.	20.95
Mrs Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	4.75
Harbiapt family, poor aid 3rd district,	5.00
Damase Quesnell, poor aid 4th district,	5.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse to paupers 4th district,	13.05
Ingeberg Anderson, poor aid, 1st district,	5.00
Ingeberg Anderson, purchase of R. R. ticket etc for party to be sent out of County, 1st district,	21.00
Dr. Beaupre Salary as poor physician for the fourth and first comr's Dist.	450.00
Andrew Qually, poor aid 2nd dist, for Mdse	
Thompson & Johnson, mdse furnished for paupers, 2nd dist.	16.25
Ole Englestad poor aid 1st dist	12.00
Peter Herren, poor aid 4th dist,	5.00
Hartshorn & Nobles, mdse furnished Tibbs and family, 3d dist,	10.00
Hartshorn & Nobles, mdse furnished W Williamson, 3d dist,	5.85
Harry Bush, poor aid 4th dist,	4.25
Gunder G Gunderson, board and care of a pauper, 2nd dist,	54.00
Dr H P Boardman, balance of poor physician's salary in 2nd dist,	137.00
Basil Emard Jr, boarding a pauper, 4th dist	24.00
Ole Wraalson, poor aid 1st dist,	10.00
A Yvernault, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	20.00
Hack & Gallasch, " " "	10.00
M Cornelius, for purchasing R R ticket for Capt Hegge, to Goodhue Co, 3d dist,	15.00
R B Griffiths, mdse furnished pauper, 5th dis	10.00
Ben Clements, " " " 3d dist	15.00
Mary Breton, poor aid, 4th dist,	60.00
Fontaine & Anglim, mdse to paupers 3d dis	10.00
W M Clements, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	1.70
M Nordman, poor aid for Ole Sandvickin 4th dist,	10.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse furnished paupers 4th dist,	22.37
Bigham & Olafson, mdse furnished paupers 3d dist,	15.00
F Taylor & Co, medicines furnished paupers 3d dist,	8.55
Dr J S Chapin, medical attendance on paupers, 3d dist,	24.00
Geo Goodrich, disbursements to paupers, 1st dist,	2.50
M R Brown, disbursements to paupers, 3d dist,	11.70
Sohler & Kaukel, mdse to paupers 1st dist	10.00
A C Werck, poor aid 1st dist,	1.00
Ole G Hagvedt, attendance on paupers, 2nd dist,	3.00
Geo Hesseck, attendance on paupers 3d dis	12.00
Edgar Robkhaber, " " "	8.00
Max Calta, boarding a pauper, 5th dist,	50.00
Dr C H Denniston, attendance on poor person, 3d dist,	11.00
A W Dawley, board and care of Ole Sandvicken, 4th dist,	73.00
G M Barber & Co, drugs and medicine to W Williamson, 3d dist,	12.25
Fred Tiedt, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	12.00
S F Markham, " " "	12.60
Bertram Johnson, boarding Nordbladt family, 3d dist,	16.00
Mathew Ruedy, boarding a pauper, 3d dist,	4.00
F M Hartshorn, mdse to paupers, "	1.45
John Dowling, boarding and care of a pauper, 3d dist,	16.00
Ole Wraalson, boarding and care of a pauper, 1st dist,	40.00
Dr F J Duggan, medical attendance on pauper, 5th dist,	60.40
Christian Hansen, board and care of a pauper, 3d dist,	128.50
Carl Kretzschmar, rent of a house to a pauper, 4th dist,	15.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse to paupers, 4th dist	14.47
Geo Brauden, boarding and care of a pauper, 1st dist,	6.45

Fifty Cents per annum In advance. We publish all County Official Reports In Full.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., FEBRUARY 25

Crossing Jerseys with Holsteins.

Every attempt to blend the butter and milk producing breeds into a single type has been met with difficulty. The thoroughbred, when crossed on the mongrel, has the advantage in its favor, of having been bred for a special use, which dominates as a leading characteristic, and which is generally transmitted to its offspring is produced by union with common stock it will partake of the qualities of the thoroughbred parent, for the reason that the thoroughbred parent possesses no uniform inherent qualities. Hence the blood of the thoroughbred will always be potential in such cases, as it is capable of asserting its superiorty. But crossing two breeds, both thoroughbred is a different matter, for each will endeavor to gain the supremacy, and no advantage rests with either. Hence when the Jerseys and Holsteins are crossed, the qualities of both are impaired. It becomes a struggle between distinct breeds, and the only advantage to be gained will be according to the vigor of either individual.

Cross the Jersey on the mongrel, and the butter producing characteristic meets with no obstacle, the result being an improvement on the mongrel. The offspring of the union being an excellent butter-producing animal. Cross the Holstein on the mongrel and the offspring shows its superiorty at the pail. But the union of the two breeds cannot result so favorably. The gain in one direction is at the expense of loss in another. Though a cow so bred may give more milk than a pure bred Jersey she may not yield so largely of butter (unless from a butter strain of Holsteins) and the produce is thus an inferior animal to her parents. The crossing of Jerseys and Holsteins has not been made very extensively, but for years the attempt has been made to produce superior cows by crossing the Jerseys and Ayrshires, but we know of none who adhered to such methods of breeding. The Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys are distinct breeds, of fixed and inherent characteristics, and their purposes are entirely different. To cross two pure breds, which vary so strongly, is to achieve barren results, but to use them for improving common stock, will always give satisfactory results as a natural consequence. Hence the individual making the cross of superior on common stock gets desired and superior results always. In the west with its flush pastures the Holsteins has rapidly grown in favor, for reason that the cross on the native stock is not so violent. The native mixed cows of the west have size, and as a rule are fair milkers. The Holsteins are large, quiet and great milkers, and the milk is of uniform quality. Hence their value in the west, and the great strides they are making, where plenty of milk and plenty of beef is a necessity, when bred upon the ordinary cows of the farm.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 85-100 dollars, ($207.85-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgeson, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co., of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of July A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, on page 63, and in addition thereto the further sum of eighteen and 66-100 dollars taxes, duly assessed and levied against the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, paid by said mortgagees, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot four (4,) in Section twenty (20,) in township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-nine (49,) containing thirty and 75-100 (30-75-100) acres according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1886, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, on said premises and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 15th 1886.

LOREN FLETCHER AND CHARLES M.
LORING PARTNERS AS L. FLETCHER & CO.
Mortgagees.

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagees Crookston, Minn. [43-49]

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Ole H. Johnson deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Harald Johnson of Polk County, Minn., representing, among other things, that Ole H. Johnson late of said county on the 26th day of December A. D. 1885, at Grove Park, in said county died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him, Harald Johnson, granted,

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the the judge of this court, on Monday the 15th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated Crookston the 11th day of February A. D. 1886.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.
[43-45]

DR. M. WATIS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET,
[illegible]
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty one and 66-100 dollars ($1041.66-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zaiser and John Zaiser, her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the eleventh day of September A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of September A. D. 1884, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 440, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Reserve "S" in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County except the following described piece, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S" fifty feet, thence east two hundred feet, thence south fifty feet to the place of beginning, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Billine Labelle, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 15th day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of April A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "J" of mortgages, on pages 20 and 21, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty six (46) west, according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-43]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 44-100 dollars, ($404.44-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Charles S. Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 19th day of May A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of May A. D. 1882, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-four (154) north of Range numbered forty three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of June 1885 at the City of Crookston, of Polk County, Minnesota, one P. J. Lachapelle and one N. D. Eudson the said P. J. Lachapelle being then and there the owner, as mortgagee, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the said N. D. Eudson being in legal possession of a certain hack, did request Euclid and Angus Munn, co-partners under the firm name of Munn Bro's, to make and perform certain repairs on said hack. And whereas, the said Munn Bro's pursuant to said request did do, make and perform repairs on said hack of the just and reasonable worth and value of fifty dollars and the said Munn Bro's claim a lien on said hack to the amount of $50 the value of said repairs and still hold and retain possession of said hack since the making of said repairs. And whereas, more than three months have elapsed since the making of said repairs upon said hack and the said $50 has not been paid or any part thereof, although the sum has been heretofore duly demanded of the said P. J. Lachapelle and the said N. D. Eudson. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Munn Bro's, will, on the 5th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of Munn Bro's carriage works on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, in said City of Crookston, expose said hack for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said lien, and the costs of such sale.

Dated Crookston, Feb. 4th, 1886.

EUCLID AND ANGUS MUNN,
Co-partners as Munn Bro's.

LEO & GEORGE,
Attorneys. [42-45]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

[First publication February 4th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

George Crocker, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Kretzschmar, Frank H. Kratka and John A. Davis, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree entered in the above entitled action on the 4th day of January 1886 a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 27th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All the tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block fifty-six (56) in the Townsite of Thief River Falls, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, for the sum of three hundred forty one and 85-100 ($341.85-100) also for the sum of one thousand five hundred fifty one and 24-100 dollars ($1551.24-100) and costs in the above sale.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 30th 1886.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

PIPER & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. [41-47]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar (widower) mortgagor, to John Martin Lumber Company, a corporation then and at all times since duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 27th day of August A. D. 1884, and was recorded on the 1st day of September A. D. 1884, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, in the State of Minnesota, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 506. No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And said mortgagor failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed, on a portion of said mortgaged property for the year 1883, and said John Martin Lumber Company, mortgagee paid said taxes and all penalties and charges thereon amounting in all to the sum of eighty-three and 57-100 dollars, and there is claimed to be due and is due at the date hereof upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured the sum of one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight and 15-100 ($1958.15-100) dollars, which includes one thousand five hundred and fifty-five and 53-100 dollars ($1555.53-100,) mortgage debt and three hundred and nineteen and 05-100 dollars ($319.05-100,) interest and eighty-three and 57-100 dollars ($83.57-100) taxes.

The premises set forth and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota and are described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twenty (20,) in block numbered sixteen (16) in the original township (now city) of Crookston and also lots four (4,) and eight (8,) in block thirty-three (33,) in the said original townsite of Crookston, also lot one (1,) in block two (2,) in Clements' first addition to the city of Crookston, according to the recorded plats of said lots, blocks and additions now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota. Also the west half of the northwest quarter and lots two (2,) and three (3,) in Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-one (31,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) according to the Government survey.

Said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of the payment of the principal or interest in said mortgage specified, or any part thereof when due, said mortgage also contains a stipulation on the part of the mortgagor to pay the sum of fifty dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage and said power of sale has become operative: Now therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with fifty dollars stipulated by said mortgagor to be paid as attorney's fees, and including also such costs as are allowed by law.

Dated January 27th, A. D. 1886.

JOHN MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MILLER, YOUNG & MILLER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [40-46]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thorval Brauvn, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1883, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 122 to 124, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25) and the amount of sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents ($64.34) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage, and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section nine, (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-46] Attorney of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 201, 202 and 203, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73,) and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55,) necessarily paid for taxes on said land and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said assignee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 9th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five (25,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st 1886.

EDWIN H. PEASE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [42-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank Gross Krantz against Michael Porry for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8581 dated May 22d, 1883, upon the southeast quarter Section 11, Township 149 N., Range 44 W., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 27th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

WILLIAM SMITH, Register.
[41-46] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 19th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: TOSTEN T. LIEKEREN, D. S. No. 7,804, for the sw¼ S. 25, T. 147, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Gullak Christenson, Ole A. Gusting, Sven A. Hue, and [illegible], all of Kindel, Polk Co., Minn.

[illegible] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 16-100 dollars ($629.16-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar, mortgagor, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August A. D. 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 511, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range numbered forty-four (44) according to the United States Government survey, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John H. Pelham and Lois C. Pelham, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1883, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 255 to 258 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice: the amount of four hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents ($486.45) and the amount of twenty-three dollars and forty-three cents ($23.43) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the second day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Odille Meilleur, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "I," of mortgages, on pages 201 to 203 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25) and the amount of thirty-one dollars and eighty-four cents ($31.84) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said County or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty-five dollars ($25,) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot one (1) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) all in Section four (4,) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and 54-100 acres. (159 54-100.)

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

Theophile Mallette, Plaintiff,
vs.
Helege Beausoliel, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, Eleventh Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the County of Polk, upon a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Theophile Mallette and against Helege Beausoliel, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section six (6,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) Range forty-three (43) west. And that I shall, on Saturday the 13th day of March A. D. 1886, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in said County and State, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Helege Beausoliel in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to two hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-three cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the ninth day of January 1885, at the rate of —— per cent. per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Crookston, Minn., January 21, 1886.

JOHN N. IVES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
[40-46] Sheriff of Polk County.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 18th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Crookston, Minn., on March 1st, 1886, viz: JENS O. RUD, D. S. No. 7,821, for the se¼ S. 25, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: George Drappo, Helge S. Viken, P. J. Skandson, and Ole E. Ylsou, all of Aldal, Polk Co., Minn.

[40-45] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jon A. Schagerstrom, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 23d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1883, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 254 to 256 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-five cents ($519.45) and the amount of nineteen dollars and four cents ($19.04,) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Gullik G. Lohener, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the first day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883 at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-nine cents ($364.49) and the amount of sixty-one dollars and sixty-three cents ($61.63) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE,

[First publication January 14th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the debt secured thereby; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Names of Mortgagors.—John W. Strauser and Florence Strauser, his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—D. M. Osborne & Co., a corporation of the State of New York.

Date of Mortgage.—August 21st A. D. 1885.

Date and place of record.—August 25th A. D. 1885, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, in book "T" of mortgages, on page 62.

Description of mortgaged premises.—Lot number six (6) in block number three (3) in L. Fletcher's addition to the city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota.

Amount due, and claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, six hundred and one and 81-100 dollars ($601.81-100.)

Time of sale.—February 27th A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale.—The front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

The property above described is subject to two prior mortgages as follows: One to Franklin Edgerton, for $825.00, recorded in book "U" of mortgages, on page 19, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County; and one to August Keoppe for $60.00, recorded in book "S" of mortgages, on page 622, in the office of said Register of Deeds.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and the same will be sold, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and said including $25.00 attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated.

Dated January 4th A. D. 1886.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.
Mortgagee.

BROWN & CHARBONEAU,
Agents for Mortgagee. [38-44]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Fred R. Stevens and Mary Stevens, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 222 to 224, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-five cents and the amount of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four (24) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-45] Attorney of Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - - Crookston, Minn

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have

Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different ar[illegible] may be mentioned the celebrated

Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand n large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
TERRY & COLLINS.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., FEBRUARY 25

Crossing Jerseys with Holsteins.

Every attempt to blend the butter and milk producing breeds into a single type has been met with difficulty. The thoroughbred, when crossed on the mongrel, has the advantage in its favor of having been bred for a special use, which dominates as a leading characteristic, and, which is generally transmitted to its offspring is produced by union with common stock it will partake of the qualities of the thoroughbred parent, for the reason that the thoroughbred parent possesses no uniform inherent qualities. Hence the blood of the thoroughbred will always be potential in such cases, as it is capable of asserting its superiority. But crossing two breeds, both thoroughbred is a different matter, for each will endeavor to gain the supremacy, and no advantage rests with either. Hence when the Jerseys and Holsteins are crossed, the qualities of both are impaired. It becomes a struggle between distinct breeds, and the only advantage to be gained will be according to the vigor of either individual.

Cross the Jersey on the mongrel, and the butter producing characteristic meets with no obstacle, the result being an improvement on the mongrel. The offspring of the union being an excellent butter-producing animal. Cross the Holstein on the mongrel and the offspring shows its superiority at the pail. But the union of the two breeds cannot result so favorably. The gain in one direction is at the expense of loss in another. Though a cow so bred may give more milk than a pure bred Jersey she may not yield so largely of butter (unless from a butter strain of Holsteins) and the produce is thus an inferior animal to her parents. The crossing of Jerseys and Holsteins has not been made very extensively, but for years the attempt has been made to produce superior cows by crossing the Jerseys and Ayrshires, but we know of none who adhered to such methods of breeding. The Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys are distinct breeds, of fixed and inherent characteristics, and their purposes are entirely different. To cross two pure breds, which vary so strongly, is to achieve barren results, but to use them for improving common stock, will always give satisfactory results as a natural consequence. Hence the individual making the cross of superior on common stock gets desired and superior results always. In the west, with its flush pastures, the Holsteins has rapidly grown in favor, for reason that the cross on the native stock is not so violent. The native mixed cows of the west have size, and as a rule are fair milkers. The Holsteins are large, quick and great milkers, and the milk is of uniform quality. Hence their value in the west, and the great strides they are making, where plenty of milk and plenty of beef is a necessity, when bred upon the ordinary cows of the farm.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 85-100 dollars ($207.85-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgeson, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co., of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty-one and 06-100 dollars ($1041.06-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zaiser and John Zaiser her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the eleventh day of September A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of September A. D. 1884, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 440, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Reserve "S," in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, except the following described piece, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S," fifty feet, thence east two hundred feet, thence south fifty feet to the place of beginning, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

R. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Billine Labelle, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 14th day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of April A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 20 and 21, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty one (151) north, of Range forty six (46) west, according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars, attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 44-100 dollars ($404.44-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 19th day of May A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of May A. D. 1882, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty four (154) north of Range numbered forty three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th A. D. 1886. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Carl Kretschmar (widower) mortgagor, to John Martin Lumber Company, a corporation then and at all times since, duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 27th day of August A. D. 1884, and was recorded on the 1st day of September A. D. 1884, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County in the State of Minnesota, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 505. No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And said mortgagor failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed on a portion of said mortgaged property for the year 1883, and said John Martin Lumber Company, mortgagee, paid said taxes and all penalties and charges thereon amounting in all to the sum of eighty-three and 67-100 dollars, and there is claimed to be due and is due at the date hereof upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured the sum of one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight and 15-100 ($1958.15-100) dollars, which includes one thousand five hundred and fifty-five and 53-100 dollars ($1555.53-100) mortgage debt, and three hundred and nineteen and 05-100 dollars ($319.05-100) interest and eighty-three and 57-100 dollars ($83.57-100) taxes.

The premises set forth and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, and are described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twenty (20), in block numbered sixteen (16) in the original township (now city) of Crookston, and also lots four (4) and eight (8), in block thirty-three (33) in the said original townsite of Crookston, also lot one (1) in block two (2) in Clements first addition to the city of Crookston, according to the recorded plats of said lots, blocks and additions now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota. Also the west half of the northwest quarter and lots two (2) and three (3) in Section thirty-two (32) Township one hundred fifty-two (152) Range forty-three (43) also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-one (31) Township one hundred fifty two (152) Range forty three (43) according to the Government survey.

Said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of the payment of the principal or interest in said mortgage specified, or any part thereof when due; said mortgage also contains a stipulation on the part of the mortgagor to pay the sum of fifty dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage and said power of sale has become operative. Now therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of March A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m. to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with fifty dollars stipulated by said mortgagor to be paid as attorney's fees, and including also such costs as are allowed by law.

Dated January 27th, A. D. 1886.

JOHN MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MILLER, YOUNG & MILLER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [40-46]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thorval Brauvn, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1883, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 183 to 184, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25) and the amount of sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents ($64.34) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage, and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section nine (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [40-46]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 18-100 dollars ($629.18-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kretschmar, mortgagor, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August A. D. 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 511, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3), in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range numbered forty-four (44) according to the United States Government survey, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

R. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John H. Pelham and Lois C. Pelham, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of September A. D. 1883, at 3:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 255 to 256 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents ($486.45), and the amount of twenty-three dollars and forty-three cents ($23.43) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the second day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-two (32) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Odilo Meilleur, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "J" of mortgages, on pages 201 to 203 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25,) and the amount of thirty-one dollars and eighty-four cents ($31.84) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, the said mortgagee elects to declare, and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jon A. Schagerstrom, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 2d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota on the 26th day of February A. D. 1883, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 254 to 256, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-five cents ($519.45,) and the amount of nineteen dollars and four cents ($19.04,) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section fourteen (14,) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Gullik G. Lohener, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the first day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1883 at 11:50 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 151 to 153, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-nine cents ($364.49,) and the amount of sixty-one dollars and sixty-three cents ($61.63) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) Section eleven (11,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 14th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of the mortgage hereinafter described, by failure to pay the debt secured thereby; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Names of Mortgagors.—John W. Strauser and Florence Strauser, his wife.

Name of Mortgagee.—D. M. Osborne & Co., a corporation of the State of New York.

Date of Mortgage.—August 21st A. D. 1885.

Date and place of record.—August 24th A. D. 1885, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County, Minnesota, in book "T" of mortgages, on page 62.

Description of mortgaged premises.—Lot number six (6) in block number three (3) in J. Fletcher's addition to the city of Crookston, in Polk County, Minnesota.

Amount due, and claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, six hundred and one and 80-100 dollars ($601.80-100.)

Time of sale.—February 27th A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Place of sale.—The front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota.

The property above described is subject to two prior mortgages as follows: One to Franklin Edgerton, for $350.00, recorded in book "U" of mortgages, on page 103, in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Polk County; and one to August Keppe, for $0.00, recorded in book "N" of mortgages, on page 622, in the office of said Register of Deeds.

Said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein and above described, and the same will be sold, at the time and place aforesaid, pursuant to law and to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, to satisfy the amount that shall then be due thereon, together with the costs and expenses of such foreclosure and sale including $25.00 attorney's fees as in said mortgage stipulated.

Dated January 14th A. D. 1886.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.,
Mortgagee.

BROWN & CHARBONNEAU,
Agents for Mortgagee. [38-44]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Fred R. Stevens and Mary Stevens, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m. in book "M" of mortgages on page 293 to 294 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-five cents and the amount of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[illegible]

H. STEENERSON.

[illegible]

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors,

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn

MANUFACTURERS OF

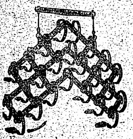
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS, CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

[illegible] TERRY & COLLINS.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 4, 1886. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 45

Celery.

Western Rural: Celery is a familiar plant to all of us, but is not grown by all of us, many having no knowledge of its cultivation. It is thought by some that it requires so much work that they connot afford to attempt its cultivation. The modern ways of growing celery are much simpler than the old ways. As soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring sow the seed on a rich, level piece of soil, thoroughly pulverized and well mixed with fine stable manure. Mark the bed out in rows eight inches apart and sow the seed at the rate of about an ounce to every 20 feet. Pat the bed down after sowing, with a spade, or roll it you have a roller. Keep the weeds out from the very beginning. Cut off the tops as the plants grow, say twice before setting them out, which may be done from the middle of June to the middle of August, July, perhaps, being the best time. Prepare the ground well and set in rows three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Firm the soil around the roots, especially if the weather is dry at time of setting out. If everybody would learn to press the soil firmly around all plants when setting them it would be of great benefit. Six or seven weeks after planting, the weeds being kept down in the meantime, begin to earth up. Draw the soil close up to the plant with a hoe, and still closer around the plant with the hand, leaving it firm enough to keep the plant from spreading. The soil must be drawn up or thrown up with the hoe, plow, or spad, clear to the top of the plant. This is the blanching process. Without intending to do more than give sufficient hints in these notes to enable one to make a beginning, we have said enough about the cultivation of celery to do that and to show that it is not a complicated matter.

Early Radishes and Beets.

Correspondence New York Tribune: Perhaps no other garden crop is more profitable, according to the expense than beets and radishes, if early; none have so few enemies, especially the beet. These can be raised and marketed as a catch crop, if within one or two miles of a small town. I usually tie up 10 turnip radishes in a bunch, long scarlet, five in a bunch, and sell for 5 cents the bunch. So soon as they are an inch in diameter I put them on the market. A bright, industrious boy can sell $2 worth every morning, and not take more than two hours time. Where one is scarce of ground I find it well to throw furrows together, four feet wide of the best soil I have. I prefer loamy soil. This bed is dressed with well rotted manure and worked quite mellow. Then rake level, and cover with hen manure, and mix this well with the soil. Now rake level again and line off 10 inches between lines and sow in beets and radishes in alternate lines. As soon as the plants are up sprinkle ashes thickly over the bed. The plants are worked once or twice with a narrow hoe. Treated in this way the radishes are sold off before the beets will need more room.

As soon as the beets have bottoms two inches in diameter I put them on market, three tied in a bunch, sell readily for 5 cents. In drawing the first for sale thin the rows, thus giving more room for the crop. When one has plenty of land I prefer to break the soil and work mellow, mark off four rows two and one-half feet apart and fill these with well rotted manure, cover this with soil and top dress with hen manure, and mix this with the soil, line and sow in single rows on these furrows. This gives more room to work the crop, and frequent working hastens growth. After the plants are up sprinkle ashes thickly on the row. As soon as the radishes are an inch in diameter pull and sell; likewise with beets when two inches through. My favorite variety for early market is Henderson's early dark scarlet turnip radish. This leads for earliness, abundance and beauty. Tie in bunches and place them in a basket top down; their inviting appearance will sell them. The true early Egyptian turnip has no equal among beets for earliness and good flavor; quite handsome.

Raspberries.

New York Tribune: [illegible]

be always present along the surface of the rows, so that each rain may carry to the roots the disintegrated particles. Although not essential that this fruit receive partial shade, yet most excellent crops have been grown in shady locations.

The Silk Worm Humbug.

Farmer and Dairyman: There appears to be a great deal of humbug mixed up with the idea of silk culture. The flaming advertisements and paid articles in the newspapers are very delusive. We know of two young ladies who had business capacity enough to probe the matter to the bottom and found there was no profit in it in any form yet presented.

The Dairy.

WHITE SPECKS IN BUTTER.

About this time of the year, says a correspondent of the Manchester Mirror, some dairymen complain of white specks in the cream. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, inasmuch as experiments have shown that the formation of white specks can be prevented. A man in our town bought a patent right for straining the specks out of cream, but it was a dead loss, for observing dairymen have ascertained these specks are caused by a current of warm air passing over the surface of the cream while raising, and experts declare they can produce them—the specks—at pleasure. They are particles of dried cream for the most part, as can easily be seen by taking a portion and straining them, when they will soon form into butter. I have tried the experiment repeatedly with this result invariably. In the process of churning these specks have no affinity for and will not dissolve or unite with the butter as it comes in the churn. They may be mostly removed from the butter by repeated washings in water before and after the butter is removed from the churn. But it is better to prevent the formation of these specks by setting the milk where it will not be subject to the currents of air as above described; this being done, the machine referred to will not be needed.

Bulletin No. 8, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, gives the details of a course of experiments with corn meal and oil meal for feeding cows for milk. There was apparently a slight gain in the milk when oil meal was fed, but there were so many contingencies that Prof. Annesby in his conclusion says that neither these experiments nor those of the previous year show with certainty that oil meal has any greater feeding value than corn meal, but if the apparent gain under oil meal feeding be accepted as real, the cost of food was about 4 cents less per hundred pounds of milk when oil meal was fed.

Stockman: The best cow for the farm must be large and a good breeder, and then the larger quantity of rich milk she can be got to yield the better; but there is no use in milking a cow unless she has some merit as a milker and a butter maker. There are plenty of such cows to be had which will raise just as good calves as those which will not give enough thin milk to raise her own calf.

Western Rural: We asked an extensive and fashionable grocer of this city a few days since what proportion of the product sold in Chicago as butter was butterine. He replied without hesitation: "Nine-tenths! Nine-tenths of the stuff sold for butter is not butter." We asked him if he sold it. He replied: "Not intentionally, but I presume I do, for it is impossible to tell it from butter unless one is an expert."

Minneapolis Tribune: The only certain indication of a profitable cow is to see that she gives a large mess of rich milk. All other points may fail, but this one is an infallible mark of a good cow.

The State of New Hampshire, through its legislature, has adopted a novel method of dealing with bogus butter. It compels those who manufacture and sell them to color them pink.

If your patrons desire yellow milk and butter, you can color them by feeding carrots to the cows.

The creameries in Madison County, Iowa, pay to the farmers from $150,000 to $160,000.

Young Fowls the Best.

Western Rural: [illegible]

will begin to lay at once, but old hens, that is those over 2 years of age, whether fat or lean, and young, half-grown pullets, will not be likely to lay till spring. It will not pay to keep them unless they may be needed as setters. As winter egg-layers they are most sure to prove unprofitable. We apply this advice to all kinds of fowls, regardless of breeds. There is a difference in the breeds, and what one might select as winter egg layer might not suit another. But, whether Leghorns, Brahmas, or Plymouth Rocks, or cross-bred fowls are kept, the hens that lay the eggs will be found to be those that are in their prime and vigorously healthy.

To Feed Oats to Hens.

New England Farmer: I never thought that I should invent anything, but I have made something to feed my hens oats in that I have never seen described, and think it may be new to some one. I give a description of it which will be very short. It is simply a nail keg with a hole sawed in the staves close to the bottom, two or three inches long and about one-half an inch high. Set this into a large milk pan and nail the pan to the bottom of the keg, fill the keg with oats, put on a cover and your hens will have oats by them all the time, and they will not waste them as they would if put into an open box.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

OFFICIAL.

COUNTY AUDITORS OFFICE, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, January 1st, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota.

GENTLEMEN:

Below please find Financial Statement of Polk County.

Cash in hands of O. H. Lucken, County Treasurer of Polk County, Minnesota, at the close of business December 31st 1885.

State of Minnesota,	$ 865 17
County Revenue Fund,	1703 42
" Poor, "	3184 97
" Bond and Interest,	121 67
" road and bridge,	28 10
General State school fund,	60 45
Public lands fund,	202 93
Private redemption fund,	1440 21
Second Commissioners district road and bridge fund,	13 78
Fifth commissioners district road and bridge fund,	971 65
Text book agents commission fund,	20 54
Collection for sale of text books,	184 77
Township funds (monies due the several towns,	6779 42
School district funds, monies due the several districts,	4703 88
Total,	$ 20,881 67
Deduct	
River Falls town overdrawn, 3 40	
Halsted town, Norman County 73	4 13
Cash balance in treasurers hands	$ 20,877 54

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, [illegible]

TAX LEVY OF 1885. County revenue, [illegible]

[illegible]

Court house and grounds [illegible]

County jail and ground, 4000 00

Total Assets, $ 80315 75

LIABILITIES.

County bonds issued [illegible]

[illegible]

Black River,		28 69
Bray,		2 28
Belgium,		16 03
Bristol,		32 53
Bygland,		97 20
City of Crookston,		409 26
Crookston Township,		42 58
Emardville,		10 10
Euclid,		118 63
Fairfax,		858 61
Farley,		4 51
Fanny,		83 40
Fisher,		320 81
Village of Fisher,		103 27
Grand Forks,		45 48
Garden,		13 74
Garfield,		30 28
Gervais,		3 60
Gentilly,		42 06
Godfrey,		66 78
Grove Park,		24 70
Hammond,		15 34
Higdem,		38 64
Hubbard,		27 77
Huntsville,		101 08
Keystone,		47 84
Kertsonville,		12 05
Lambert,		16 30
Lake Pleasant,		51 16
Liberty,		67 79
Louisville,		74 72
Lowell,		85 34
Nesbit,		75 20
North,		22 81
Northland,		32 93
Norden,		8 49
Onstad,		2 71
Poplar River,		8 02
Polk Centre,		12 63
Red Lake Falls Village,		83 86
Red Lake Falls,		57 56
Reis,		79 21
River Falls,	3 40	
Roome,		56 07
Rocksbury,		174 78
Rosebud,		10 64
Russia,		81 61
Saint Hilaire,		83 20
Sanders,		8 10
Sletten,		27
Sullivan,		60 59
Tabor,		48 16
Terrebonne,		59 34
Tilden,		1 80
Tynsid,		8 00
Vineland,		91 29
Woodside,		1 76
Wyandotte,		31 48
TOWNSHIPS IN NORMAN COUNTY.		
Halstad,	73	
McDonaldsville,		15 87
Shelly,		92
Ada Village,		5 06
Fossum,		54
Lake Ida,		6 77
Green Meadow,		4 51
SCHOOL DISTRICTS AS FOLLOWS.		
Independent district No. 1		440 18
" " 2		3 26
" " 3		76 61
" " 4		62 62
" " 5		21 54
" " 6		15 84
[illegible]		[illegible]

"	"	97	3 14
"	"	98	15 47
"	"	99	1 87
"	"	103	18 70
"	"	104	20 80
"	"	105	74 77
"	"	107	26 05
"	"	108	87 70
"	"	109	17 90
"	"	110	16 26
"	"	111	12 20
"	"	112	0 60
"	"	113	1 80
"	"	115	8 23
"	"	116	66 44
"	"	117	123 02
"	"	118	3 84
"	"	119	20 65
"	"	120	17 47
"	"	130	7 50
Carman district,			209 46
Joint district No. 1,			18 50
Delinquent tax collection (undistributed)			2551 10
Total,		$ 23101 52	$ 23101 52

Statement showing collection of monies for State and County funds and the disbursements of same:

STATE REVENUE FUND.

		Cr.
By balance March 1, 1885,		$ 2303 12
By delinquent collections,		566 05
By current collections,		2033 33
March 25, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	$ 2305 13	
July 16, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	2808 19	
November 24, 1885, Remitted to State Treasurer,	613 74	
Refunding of State Taxes,	23 55	
By current collections for the months of November and December, 1885,		865 17
Balance,	865 17	
	$ 6205 57	$ 6205 57
January 1, 1886. By balance		$ 865 17

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance		$ 283 04
By cash from Judge of Probate, sale of 4 statutes,		10 00
" " auctioneer license,		20 00
" " jurors fees, etc.,		10 00
" " interest on deposits,		93 72
collection of penalty and interest,		968 18
collection of taxes levied,		4737 77
carried over from county bond and interest account,		14531 11
		5312 07
To refunding taxes,	$ 109 19	
payment of Co. revenue orders,	24285 23	
Balance,	1703 42	
	$ 26107 84	$ 26107 84
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 1703 42

COUNTY POOR FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 1833 77
By collection of tax levies,		5241 94
To refunding of taxes,	$ 83 54	
To payment of Co. poor orders,	3808 20	
Balance,	3184 97	
	$ 7075 71	$ 7075 71
January 1, '86. By balance,		[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement showing the collection of monies for the several School Districts and the payments of same to the respective District Treasurers:

INDEPENDENT NO. 1.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 5058 83
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		563 25
May 31, '85. By collection,		6211 93
Oct. 31, '85. By do		625 50
" " By apportionment,		928 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		449 18
April 8, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 5693 58	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	6205 41	
Dec. 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	1517 58	
To refunding of taxes,	87 44	
Balance,	449 18	
	$ 13833 19	$ 13833 19
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		$ 449 18

DISTRICT NO. 2.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 47 80
March 25, '85 By apportionment,		35 70
May 31, '85. By collection		166 12
Oct. 31, '85. By do		23 68
Oct. 31, '85. by apportionment,		50 80
Dec. 31, '85. By collection		3 26
April 16, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 83 56	
July 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	168 15	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	81 45	
Balance,	3 26	
	$ 336 45	$ 336 45
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 3 26

DISTRICT NO. 3.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 437 41
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		108 80
May 31, '85. by collection,		734 41
Oct 31, '85. By do		97 59
Dec 31, '85. By apportionment,		161 20
By collection,		76 61
March 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$ 437 44	
June 25, '85. Cash paid to District Treasurer,	827 41	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	258 79	
Refunding of taxes,	15 80	
Balance,	76 61	
	$ 1616 05	$ 1616 05
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 76 61

DISTRICT NO. 4.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 70 60
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		17 85
May 31, '85. By collection,		91 19
Oct. 31, '85. by do		48 97
" " by apportionment,		33 80
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		62 62
March 27, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 68 43	
July 8, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	91 19	
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	83 77	
Balance,	62 62	
	$ 325 03	$ 325 03
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 62 62

DISTRICT NO. 5.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 186 83
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		55 25
May 31, '85. by collection,		263 13
Oct. 31, '85. by do		43 44
" " by apportionment,		78 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		21 54
March 28, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 212 08	
Sep. 16, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	263 13	
Dec. 9, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	121 44	
Balance,	21 51	
	$ 648 10	$ 648 10
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 21 54

DISTRICT NO. 6.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 115 87
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		83 15
May 31, '85. by collection		56 81
Oct. 31, '85. by do		31 01
" " by apportionment,		49 40
Dec. 31, '85. by collection		15 84
May 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 149 02	
Nov. 10, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	187 22	
Balance,	15 84	
	$ 352 08	$ 352 08
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 15 84

DISTRICT NO. 11.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 293 03
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		36 55
May 31, '85. by collection		415 11
Oct. 31, '85.		0 00
" " by apportionment,		30
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		22 90
March 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 393 03	
Nov. 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	517 96	
Balance,	22 90	
	$ 933 89	$ 933 89
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 22 90

DISTRICT NO. 12.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 42 58
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		89 05
May 31, '85. by collection,		108 82
Oct. 31, '85. by do		19 04
" " by apportionment,		52 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		37 01
March 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 42 58	
March 26, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	89 95	
[illegible]		

[illegible]

DISTRICT NO. 18.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 82 27
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		48 45
May 31, '85. by collection,		131 67
Oct. 31, '85. by do		85 10
" " by apportionment,		
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		39 70
		11 96
March 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 82 27	
April 30, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 45	
July 6, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	131 67	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	124 80	
Balance,	11 96	
	399 15	399 15
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		11 96

DISTRICT NO. 19.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 62 74
May 31, '85. by collection,		6 50
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		69 24

DISTRICT NO. 20.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 195 88
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		28 80
May 27, '85. by collection,		164 70
Oct. 31, '85. by do		91 84
" " by apportionment,		
Dec. 31, '85. by collection		39 00
		24 80
March 16, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 195 88	
May 4, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	23 80	
June 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	164 70	
Nov. 7, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	130 84	
Balance,	24 80	
	528 52	528 52
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		24 80

DISTRICT NO. 25.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 91 19
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		22 95
May 31, '85. by collection,		44 76
Oct. 31, '85. by do		18 75
" " by apportionment,		
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		29 90
		3 70
March 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 91 19	
July 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	57 71	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 65	
Balance,	3 70	
	201 25	201 25
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		3 70

DISTRICT NO. 26.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 106 80
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		19 55
May 21, '85. by collection,		150 80
Oct. 30, '85. by do		15 51
" " by apportionment,		
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		36 40
		16 71
April 11, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 126 35	
July 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	150 30	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	51 91	
Balance,	16 71	
	345 27	345 27
Jan. 1, '86. by balance,		16 71

DISTRICT NO. 22.

March 1, '85 by balance,		$ 179 23
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		28
May 31, '85 by collection,		99 22
Oct. 31, '85. by do		124 59
" " by apportionment,		
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		50 80
		18 56
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 179 23	
July 7, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	128 12	
Dec. 5, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	84 32	
Balance,	18 56	
	410 23	410 23
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		18 56

DISTRICT NO. 29.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 113 68
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		28 05
May 31, '85. by collection,		127 85
Oct. 31, '85. by do		11 48
" " by apportionment,		
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		45 50
		8 57
March 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 113 68	
March 23, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	28 05	
June 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	127 85	
Nov. 3, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	45 50	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	11 48	
Balance	8 57	
	334 58	334 58
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		8 57

DISTRICT NO. 31.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 58 20
May 31, '85. by collection,		25 39
Oct. 31, '85. by do		7 70
Dec. 31, '85. by do		2 33
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		[illegible]

DISTRICT NO. 32.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 183 29
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		45 05
May 31, '85. by collection,		292 81
Oct. 31, '85. by do		79 81
" " by apportionment,		70 20
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		152 10
April 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 228 [illegible]	
June 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	292 81	
Oct. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	57 64	
Nov. 10, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	88 11	
To refunding of taxes,	4 06	
Balance,	152 10	

[illegible]

(Continued on Second Page.)

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

REAL ESTATE

[illegible]

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP

[illegible]

DENTISTRY!

[illegible] THOMAS, D.D.S.

[illegible]

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO.

[illegible]

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

[illegible]

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 4, 1886. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum. NO. 45

Western Rural:

Celery

is a familiar plant to all of us, but is not grown by all of us, many having no knowledge of its cultivation. It is thought by some that it requires so much work that they connot afford to attempt its cultivation. The modern ways of growing celery are much simpler than the old ways. As soon as the ground is fit to work in the spring sow the seed on a rich, level piece of soil, thoroughly pulverized and well mixed with fine stable manure. Mark the bed out in rows eight inches apart and sow the seed at the rate of about an ounce to every 20 feet. Pat the bed down after sowing, with a spade, or roll if you have a roller. Keep the weeds out from the very beginning. Cut off the tops as the plants grow, say twice, before setting them out, which may be done from the middle of June to the middle of August, July, perhaps, being the best time. Prepare the ground well and set in rows three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. Firm the soil around the roots, especially if the weather is dry at time of setting out. If everybody would learn to press the soil firmly around all plants when setting them it would be of great benefit. Six or seven weeks after planting, the weeds being kept down in the meantime, begin to earth up. Draw the soil close up to the plant with a hoe, and still closer around the plant with the hand, leaving it firm enough to keep the plant from spreading. The soil must be drawn up or thrown up with the hoe, plow, or spad, clear to the top of the plant. This is the blanching process. Without intending to do more than give sfficient hints in these notes to enable one to make a beginning, we have said enough about the cultivation of celery to do that and to show that it is not a complicated matter.

Early Radishes and Beets.

Correspondence New York Tribune:

Perhaps no other garden crop is more profitable according to the expense than beets and radishes, if early; none have so few enemies, especially the beet. These can be raised and marketed as a catch crop, if within one or two miles of a small town. I usually tie up 10 turnip radishes in a bunch; long scarlet, five in a bunch, and sell for 5 cents the bunch. So soon as they are an inch in diameter, I put them on the market. A bright, industrious boy can sell $2 worth every morning and not take more than two hours' time. Where one is scarce of ground I find it well th throw furrows together four feet wide of the best soil I have; I prefer loamy soil. This bed is dressed with well-rotted manure and worked quite mellow. Then rake level and cover with hen manure, and mix this well with the soil. Now rake level again and line off, 10 inches between lines, and sow in beets and radishes in alternate lines. As soon as the plants are up sprinkle ashes thickly over the bed. The plants are worked once or twice with a narrow hoe. Treated in this way the radishes are sold off before the beets will need more room.

As soon as the beets have bottoms two inches in diameter I put them on market; three tied in a bunch sell readily for 5 cents. In drawing the first for sale thin the rows, thus giving more room for the crop. When one has plenty of land I prefer to break the soil and work mellow; mark off four rows two and one-half feet apart and fill these with well rotted manure; cover this with soil and top dress with hen manure, and mix this with the soil; line and sow in single rows on these furrows. This gives more room to work the crop, and frequent working hastens growth. After the plants are up sprinkle ashes thickly on the row. As soon as the radishes are an inch in diameter thin and sell; likewise with beets when two inches through. My favorite varitiese for early market are Henderson's early dark scarlet turnip radish; this leads for earliness, tenderness and beauty. To tie in bunches and place them in a basket top down, their inviting appearance will sell them. The true early Egyptian turnip has no equal among beets for earlineess and good flavor; quite handsome.

Raspberries.

New York Tribune:

Canes of raspberries quickly wither when out of the soil a short time, unless frequently moistened. Furnished only with small, fibrous roots, they cannot stand long exposed. The raspberry is partial to a rather heavy, strong soil, and in such will always yield the best return. Owing to the nature of the root growth, the soil must be thoroughly mellowed and enriched, and early planting is greatly to be recommended. The red kinds will not endure deep planting, but the black caps are improved by it. Of all the small fruits none require more constant feeding to produce large firm fruit than the raspberry. This sustenance should [illegible]

be always present along the surface of the rows, so that each rain may carry to the roots the disintegrated particles. Altqough not essential that this fruit receive partial shade, yet most excellent crops have been grown in shady locations.

The Silk Worm Humbug.

Farmer and Dairyman:

There appears to be a great deal of humbug mixed up with the idea of silk culture. The flaming advertisements and paid articles in the newspapers are very delusive. We know of two young ladies who had business capacity enough to probe the matter to the bottom and found there was no profit in it in any form yet presented.

The Dairy.

WHITE SPECKS IN BUTTER.

About this time of the year, says a correspondent of the Manchester Mirror, some dairymen complain of white specks in the cream. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," inasmuch as experiments have shown that the formation of white specks can be prevented. A man in our town bought a patent right for straining the specks out of cream, but it was a dead loss, for observing dairymen have ascertained these specks are caused by a current of warm air passing over the surface of the cream while raising, and experts declare they can produce them—the specks—at pleasure. They are particles of dried cream for the most part, as can easily be seen by taking a portion and straining them, when they will soon form into butter. I have tried the experiment repeatedly, with this result invariably. In the process of churning these specks have no affinity for and will not dissolve or unite with the butter as it comes in the churn. They may be mostly removed from the butter by repeated washings in water before and after the butter is removed from the churn. But it is better to prevent the formation of these specks by setting the milk where it will not be subject to the currents of air as above described; this being done, the machine referred to will not be needed.

Bulletin No. 8, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, gives the details of a course of experiments with corn meal and oil meal for feeding cows for milk. There was apparently a slight gain in the milk when oil meal was fed, but there were so many contingencies that Prof. Amesby in his conclusion says that neither these experiments nor those of the previous year show with certainty that oil meal has any greater feeding value than corn meal, but if the apparent gain under oil meal feeding be accepted as real, the cost of food was about 4 cents less per hundred pounds of milk when oil meal was fed.

Stockman: The best cow for the farm must be large and a good breeder, and then the larger quantity of rich milk she can be got to yield the better; but there is no use in milking a cow unless she has some merit as a milker and a butter maker. There are plenty of such cows to be had which will raise just as good calves as those which will not give enough thin milk to raise her own calf.

Western Rural: We asked an extensive and fashionable grocer of this city a few days since what proportion of the product sold in Chicago as butter was butterine. He replied, without hesitation, "Nine-tenths! Nine-tenths of the stuff sold for butter is not butter." We asked him if he sold it? He replied: "Not intentionally, but I presume I do, for it is impossible to tell it from butter unless one is an expert."—Minneapolis Tribune.

The only certain indication of a profitable cow is to see that she gives a large mess of rich milk. All other points may fail, but this one is an infallible mark of a good cow.

The State of New Hampshire, through its legislature, has adopted a novel method of dealing with bogus butters. It compels those who manufacture and sell them to color them pink.

If your patrons desire yellow milk and butter, you can color them by feeding carrots to the cows.

Three creameries in Madison County, Iowa, pay to the farmers from $125,000 to $150,000.

Young Fowls the Best.

Western Rural: The hens that lay eggs are young and healthy, and will lay in winter freely, if well taken care of. In most flocks one-fourth of the hens are non-producers. With a little watching the bright, young, likely to lay hens can be easily selected and the worthless ones marketed. Thus all the food is not wasted, and the force of egg layers solidified, as it were, and put into trim for active work. This is another of the secrets of winter egg laying—getting the hens that lay eggs and disposing of those that not only do not but will not until next summer. [illegible] of condemning hens that with proper care will begin to lay at once, but old hens, that is those over 2 years of age, whether fat or lean, and young, half-grown pullets, will not be likely to lay till spring. It will not pay to keep them unless they may be needed as setters. As winter egg-layers they are most sure to prove unprofitable. We apply this advice to all kinds of fowls, regardless of breeds. There is a difference in the breeds, and what one might select as winter egg-layer might not suit another. But whether Leghorns, Brahmas, or Plymouth Rocks, or cross-bred fowls are kept, the hens that lay the eggs will be found to be those that are in their prime and vigorously healthy.

To Feed Oats to Hens.

New England Farmer: I never thought that I should invent anything, but I have made something to feed my hens oats in that I have never seen described, and think it may be new to some one. I give a description of it which will be very short: It is simply a nail keg with a hole sawed in the staves close to the bottom, two or three inches long and about one-half an inch high. Set this into a large milk pan and nail the pan to the bottom of the keg; fill the keg with oats, put on a cover and your hens will have oats by them all the time, and they will not waste them as they would if put into an open box.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

OFFICIAL.

COUNTY AUDITORS OFFICE,
POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA,
January 1st, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota.

GENTLEMEN:

Below please find Financial Statement of Polk County.

Cash in hands of O. H. Lucken, County Treasurer of Polk County, Minnesota, at the close of business December 31st 1885.

State of Minnesota,		$ 365 17
County Revenue Fund,		1703 42
" Poor		3184 97
" Bond and Interest,		120 67
" road and bridge,		28 10
General State school fund,		89 45
Public lands fund,		202 92
Private redemption fund,		1440 21
Second Commissioners district road and bridge fund,		13 76
Fifth commissioners district, road and bridge fund,		1931 85
Text book agents commission fund,		20 54
Collection for sale of text books,		1334 77
Township funds (monies due the several towns,		3779 42
School district funds, monies due the several districts,		4706 88
Total,		$ 20,881 67
Deduct.		
River Falls town overdrawn,	3 40	
Halsted town, Norman County	73	4 13
Cash balance in treasurers hands.		$ 20,877 54

ASSETS.

Cash on hand,			$ 6032 20
TAX LEVY OF 1885.			
County revenue,	$ 21412 26		
" poor	2378 45		
" bond and interest	5233 31		
" road and bridge,	6125 52		
" sinking fund,	2834 50		
Text book levy,	3807 20		
" 1884 uncollected,	10876 38		
" " 1883 "	2072 23		
" " 1882 "	1071 31		
" " 1881 "	515 67		
" " 1880 "	208 10		
" " 1879 "	57 64		
			18523 48
Court house and ground,			5000 00
County jail and ground,			4000 00
Total Assets,			$ 89115 75
Unavailable assets county bridges,	6207 88		

LIABILITIES.

County bonds issued in 1877	1438 50		
County bonds issued in 1878	601 08		
County bonds issued in 1881, for court house due in 1890, bearing 7 per cent interest,	15 000		
County funding bonds issued in 1881, due in 1896,	10000 00		
" road and bridge bonds of 1882, due in 1902,	15000 00		
" " 1883, due in 1918, 6 per ct,	40000 00		
" bridge bond of 1885, due in 1915, 6 per cent,	10500 00		
Total bonded debt	$ 93191 58		
Floating county orders as follows:			
On county jail	$ 1500 00		
On county road and bridge fund	4271 45		
Other Co. revenue orders,	13473 06	18244 51	
Total liabilities,	$ 110178 09		
Liabilities above available assets			21062 34
	$ 110178 09		$ 110178 09

Balance Sheet of County Auditors' Ledger January 1st 1886.

	Dr.	Cr.
O. H. Lucken, County Treasurer,	$ 20877 54	
State revenue fund		$ 365 17
County revenue,		1703 42
" " poor		3184 97
" " bond and interest		120 67
Current school fund,		89 45
Public land		202 92
Merrills' text books		[illegible]
County road and bridge fund,		28 10
Private redemption fund,		1440 21
Second commissioners district		13 76
Fifth commissioners district,		1931 85
Commission fund for text book agents,		20 54
TEXT BOOK AGENTS ACCOUNT.		
C. W. Ohl at Edna,	179 80	
Charles Hudson, East Grand Forks,	218 83	
W. H. Welch St Hilaire,	151 74	
Doctor A. [illegible] Aldal,	108 20	
A. A. Tafto Fisher,	241 00	
W. A. Schreiter Red Lake Falls,	270 12	
A. O. Misner Euclid,	70 40	
H. P. Krogstad Neby	43 80	
Potter & George city of Crookston,	201 69	
ACCOUNTS OF TOWNSHIPS AS FOLLOWS.		
Andover,		43 23
Angus,		50 75

Black River,		28 62
Bray,		2 28
Belgium,		10 03
Bristol,		32 55
Bygland,		97 20
City of Crookston,		409 26
Crookston Township,		42 58
Emardville,		10 10
Euclid,		113 09
Fairfax,		853 64
Farley,		4 51
Fanny,		53 40
Fisher,		829 81
Village of Fisher,		103 27
Grand Forks,		45 48
Garden,		13 74
Garfield,		30 98
Gervais,		3 09
Gentilly,		42 06
Godfrey,		68 78
Grove Park,		21 59
Hammond,		15 34
Higdem,		32 62
Hubbard,		27 77
Huntsville,		101 43
Keystone		47 84
Kertsonville,		12 95
Lambert		16 30
Lake Pleasant,		51 16
Liberty,		67 79
Louisville,		74 72
Lowell,		35 34
Nesbit,		75 29
North,		22 81
Northland,		34 03
Norden,		3 47
Onstad,		2 71
Poplar River,		8 02
Polk Centre,		12 43
Red Lake Falls Village,		33 98
Red Lake Falls,		57 66
Reis,		79 21
River Falls,	3 40	
Roome,		86 67
Rocksbury,		174 78
Rosebud,		10 61
Russia,		31 61
Saint Hilaire,		33 29
Sanders,		3 10
Sletten,		27
Sullivan,		60 50
Taber,		48 16
Terrebonne,		29 31
Tilden,		1 89
Tynsid,		8 60
Vineland,		91 29
Woodside,		1 78
Wyandotte,		31 43
TOWNSHIPS IN NORMAN COUNTY.		
Halstad,	73	
McDonaldsville,		15 87
Shelly,		92
Ada Village		5 66
Fossum,		54
Lake Ida,		6 77
Green Meadow,		4 51

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AS FOLLOWS.

	No.	
Independent district	1	449 18
" "	2	3 26
" "	3	76 61
" "	4	62 62
" "	5	21 54
" "	6	15 84
" "	7	11
" "	11	22 90
" "	12	87 91
" "	13	534 67
" "	15	82 69
" "	18	11 96
" "	19	69 24
" "	20	21 80
" "	22	31
" "	25	3 70
" "	26	10 71
" "	27	03
" "	[illegible]	18 56
" "	[illegible]	8 57
" "	[illegible]	88 32
" "	[illegible]	152 10
" "	[illegible]	2 92
" "	[illegible]	92
" "	[illegible]	169 21
" "	[illegible]	17 95
" "	[illegible]	2 51
" "	[illegible]	4 55
" "	[illegible]	83 99
" "	[illegible]	1 50
" "	[illegible]	42 71
" "	[illegible]	49 35
" "	[illegible]	29 37
" "	[illegible]	68 97
" "	[illegible]	9 01
" "	[illegible]	81 01
" "	[illegible]	101 11
" "	[illegible]	90 01
" "	[illegible]	15 81
" "	[illegible]	11 55
" "	[illegible]	38 22
" "	[illegible]	84 77
" "	[illegible]	6 10
" "	[illegible]	19 70
" "	[illegible]	138 06
" "	[illegible]	51 66
" "	[illegible]	52 21
" "	[illegible]	131 41
" "	[illegible]	70 40
" "	[illegible]	70
" "	[illegible]	64 14
" "	[illegible]	50 84
" "	[illegible]	27 52
" "	[illegible]	2 20
" "	[illegible]	28 55
" "	[illegible]	183 57
" "	[illegible]	1 16
" "	[illegible]	21 06
" "	[illegible]	10 55
" "	[illegible]	12 15
" "	[illegible]	3 17
" "	[illegible]	20 47
" "	[illegible]	28 81
" "	[illegible]	17 00
" "	[illegible]	51 84
" "	[illegible]	0 21
" "	[illegible]	8 69
" "	[illegible]	10 79
" "	[illegible]	52 02
" "	[illegible]	71 45
" "	[illegible]	14 52
" "	[illegible]	4 70
" "	[illegible]	37 94
" "	[illegible]	19 55
" "	[illegible]	108 47
" "	[illegible]	18 16
" "	[illegible]	17 78
" "	[illegible]	23 18
" "	97	3 14
" "	98	15 47
" "	99	1 67
" "	103	18 70
" "	104	20 90
" "	106	74 77
" "	107	26 05
" "	108	27 70
" "	109	17 90
" "	110	16 26
" "	111	12 20
" "	112	6 60
" "	113	1 80
" "	115	8 28
" "	116	66 41
" "	117	128 69
" "	118	2 34
" "	119	20 85
" "	126	17 47
" "	130	7 50
Carman district,		209 46
Joint district No. 1,		18 35
Delinquent tax collection, (undistributed)		2351 10
Total,	$ 24104 52	$ 24104 52

Statement showing collection of monies for State and County funds and the disbursements of same:

STATE REVENUE FUND.

		Cr.
By balance March 1, 1885,		$ 2303 12
By delinquent collections,		593 95
By current collections,		2038 33
March 28, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	$ 2305 12	
July 16, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	2898 10	
November 21, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	613 74	
Refunding of State Taxes,	23 55	
By current collections for the months of November and December, 1885,		365 17
Balance,	365 17	
	$ 6205 57	$ 6205 57
January 1, 1886. By balance		$ 365 17

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance		$ 242 04
By cash from Judge of Probate,		10 00
" " sale of 4 statutes,		20 00
" " auctioneer license,		10 00
" " jurors fees, etc.,		93 72
" " interest on deposits,		968 18
" collection of penalty and interest,		4737 77
" collection of taxes levied,		14581 11
" carried over from county bond and interest account,		3512 07
To refunding taxes,	$ 109 19	
" payment of Co. revenue orders,	24285 23	
Balance,	1703 42	
	$ 26097 84	$ 26097 84
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 1703 42

COUNTY POOR FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 1333 77
By collection of tax levies,		5741 94
To refunding of taxes	$ 25 51	
To payment of Co. poor orders,	3865 20	
Balance,	3184 97	
	$ 7075 71	$ 7075 71
January 1, '86 By balance,		$ 3184 97

COUNTY BOND AND INTEREST.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 703 63
By collection of tax levies,		8318 17
To payment of interest coupons and exchange,	$ 5340 57	
To refunding of taxes,	48 49	
To carried over to Co. revenue fund to defray court expenses as ordered by Co. Board,	3512 07	
Balance,	120 67	
	$ 9021 80	$ 9021 80
January 1, '86, By balance.		$ 120 67

CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 1503 91
By liquor licenses,		1699 98
" fines,		113 91
" collection of taxes,		444 44
" State apportionment,		5566 20
Apportioned to school districts,	$ 8166 59	
To refunding of liquor license,	66 66	
To refunding of taxes,	5 83	
Balance,	89 45	
	$8328 44	$8328 44
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 89 45

PUBLIC LANDS FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 120 99
By collection of interest, and part payment on sale of school lands,		10189 92
March 27, '85. Remitted to State Treasurer,	$ 280 27	
July 15. Remitted to State Treasurer,	5512 07	
Nov 20. Remitted to State Treasurer,	4321 65	
Balance,	202 92	
	$ 10319 91	$10319 91
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 202 92

FIFTH COMMISSIONER DISTRICT, ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 462 85
By appropriation from State of Minnesota,		1500 00
To cash disbursements for bridge work at East Grand Forks,	$ 31 00	
Balance,	1931 85	
	$ 1962 85	$1962 85
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 1931 85

Statement showing the collection of monies for the several School Districts and the payments of same to the respective District Treasurers:

INDEPENDENT NO. 1.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 5058 33
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		563 25
May 31, '85. By collection,		6211 93
Oct. 31, '85. By do		625 50
" " " By apportionment,		928 00
Dec. 31, '85 by collection,		449 18
April 3, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 5623 38	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	6205 41	
Dec. 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	1517 58	
To refunding of taxes,	87 44	
Balance,	449 18	
	$13833 19	$13833 19
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		$449 18

DISTRICT NO. 2.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 47 80
March 25, '85 By apportionment,		85 70
May 31, '85. By collection		160 176
Oct. 31, '85. By do		23 68
Oct. 31, '85. by apportionment,		59 80
Dec. 31, '85. By collection		3 26
April 16, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 83 56	
July 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	166 18	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	81 45	
Balance,	3 26	
	$ 336 45	$ 336 45
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 3 26

DISTRICT NO. 3.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 437 44
March 27, '85. By apportionment,		118 90
May 31, '85. by collection,		731 41
Oct 31, '85. By do		97 59
Dec 31, '85. By apportionment,		161 20
By collection,		76 61
March 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$ 437 44	
June 25, '85. Cash paid to District Treasurer	827 41	
Nov. 13, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	258 79	
Refunding of taxes,	15 80	
Balance,	76 61	
	$ 1616 05	$1616 05
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 76 61

DISTRICT NO. 4.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 70 60
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		17 85
May 31, '85. By collection,		91 19
Oct. 31, '85. by do		48 97
" " by apportionment,		33 80
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		62 62
March 27, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 68 45	
July 8, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer,	91 19	
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	82 77	
Balance,	62 62	
	$325 03	$ 325 03
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 62 62

DISTRICT NO. 5.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 186 83
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		57 25
May 31, '85. by collection,		263 13
Oct. 31, '85. by do		43 44
" " by apportionment,		33 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		21 54
March 28, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 212 08	
Sept. 16, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	263 13	
Dec. 9, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	121 44	
Balance,	21 51	
	$ 618 19	$ 618 19
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 21 51

DISTRICT NO. 6.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 115 87
March 23, '85. by apportionment,		83 15
May 31, '85. by collection		66 81
Oct. 31, '85. by do		31 01
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

DISTRICT NO. 18.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 82 27
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		48 45
May 31 '85. by collection,		131 67
Oct. 31, '85. by do		35 10
" " by apportionment		89 70
Dec 31, '85. by collection,		11 96
March 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 82 27	
April 30, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 45	
July 6, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	131 67	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	124 80	
Balance,	11 96	
	399 15	399 15
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		11 96

DISTRICT NO. 19.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 62 74
May 31, '85. by collection,		6 50
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		69 24

DISTRICT NO. 20.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 195 88
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		23 80
May 27, '85. by collection,		161 70
Oct. 31, '85. by do		91 84
" " by apportionment,		29 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection		24 80
March 16, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 195 88	
May 4, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	23 80	
June 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	161 70	
Nov. 7, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	120 34	
Balance,	24 80	
	528 52	528 52
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		24 80

DISTRICT NO. 25.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 91 19
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		22 95
May 31, '85 by collection,		34 76
Oct. 31, '85. by do		18 75
" " by apportionment,		29 90
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		3 70
March 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 91 19	
July 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	57 71	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 65	
Balance,	3 70	
	201 25	201 25
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		3 70

DISTRICT NO. 26.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 166 80
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		19 35
May 21, '85. by collection,		130 80
Oct. 20, '85. by do		15 51
" " by apportionment,		36 40
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		16 71
April 11, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 126 35	
July 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	150 30	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	51 91	
Balance,	16 71	
	345 27	345 27
Jan. 1, '86. by balance,		16 71

DISTRICT NO. [illegible]

March 1, '85 by balance,		$ 179 23
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		28
May 31, '85 by collection,		90 22
Oct. 31, '85. by do		24 52
" " by apportionment,		60 80
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		18 56
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	$ 179 23	
July 7, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer,	128 12	
Dec. 5, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	81 32	
Balance,	18 56	
	410 23	410 23
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		18 56

DISTRICT NO. 29.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 113 63
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		28 05
May 31, '85. by collection,		127 35
Oct. 31, '85. by do		11 48
" " by apportion-	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

(Continued on Second Page.)

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE

Office Over [illegible]

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP

[illegible] RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

Corner Oak and Third Sts., Crookston, Minn.

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me [illegible]

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO. Second Street, Crookston.

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

[illegible]

(Continued from First Page.)

DISTRICT NO. 40.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$108 12
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		54 40
May 31, '85, by collection,		134 11
Oct. 31, '85, by do		73 85
" " by apportionment,		84 50
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		83 99
March 23, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$108 72	
March 31, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	54 40	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	134 11	
Nov. 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	160 33	
Balance,	83 99	
	541 57	541 57
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		83 99

DISTRICT NO 41.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$207 54
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		49 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		148 06
Oct. 31, '85, by do		29 72
" " by apportionment,		65 00
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		42 71
April 1, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$250 04	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	142 00	
Dec. 22, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	77 08	
Refunding of taxes,	17 70	
Balance,	42 71	
	539 53	539 53
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		42 71

DISTRICT NO. 43.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$90 79
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		17 00
May 31, '85, by collection,		66 31
Oct. 31, '85, by do		45 68
" " by apportionment,		49 40
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		24 17
March 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$90 79	
June 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	83 51	
Nov. 9, '85. To cash paid	69 30	
Balance,	49 85	
	$293 95	$292 95
January 1, '86. By balance,		$49 85

DISTRICT NO. 44.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$123 58
" 25 " apportionment		$14 45
May 31, '85. By collection,		$183 13
Oct. 31, '85. " "		$73 77
" 31, '85. By apportionment,		$[illegible]
Dec. " By collection,		$29 17
March 24, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$125 28	
July 10, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$197 78	
Nov. 23, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$119 27	
Balance,	$29 57	
	$471 90	$471 90
January 1, '86. By balance,		$29 57

DISTRICT NO. 45.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$120 26
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		22 95
May 31, '85, by collection,		91 06
Oct. 31, '85, by do		88 54
" " by apportionment,		55 90
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		63 97
April 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$113 31	
July 22, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	91 98	
Nov. 10, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	129 44	
Balance,	63 97	
	442 80	442 80
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		63 97

DISTRICT NO. 47.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$766 61
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		66 30
May 31, '85, by collection,		495 80
Oct. 31, '85, by do		135 87
" " by apportionment,		98 80
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		31 01
March 21, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$766 61	
June 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	532 11	
Nov. 24, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	250 83	
Refunding of taxes,	18 51	
Balance,	31 01	
	1614 00	1614 00
Jan. 1, '86. To balance.		31 01

DISTRICT NO. 48.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$97 60
March 31, '85, by collection,		1 38
Oct. 31, '85, by do		2 13
Total,		101 11

DISTRICT NO. 49.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$149 26
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		29 75
May 31, '85, by collection,		183 19
Oct. 31, '85, by do		49 69
" " by apportionment,		39 00
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		96 01
April 9, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$179 01	
July 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	183 19	
Nov. 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	88 69	
Balance,	96 01	
	546 90	546 90
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		96 01

DISTRICT NO. 50.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$12 71
May 31, '85, by collection,		2 23
Oct. 31, '85, by do		1 41
Oct. 30, '85, to refunding of taxes,	$ 54	
Balance,	15 81	
	16 35	16 35
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		15 81

DISTRICT NO. 51.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$121 39
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		20 40
May 31, '85, by collection,		66 21
Oct. 31, '85, by do		37 81
" " by apportionment,		31 20
June 4, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$141 79	
May 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	66 34	
Nov. 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	69 01	
	277 14	277 14

DISTRICT NO. 52.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$248 97
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		16 15
May 31, '85, by collection,		187 55
Oct. 31, '85, by do		91 51
" " by apportionment,		28 40
April 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$263 12	
June 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	197 55	
Nov. 18, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	54 91	
	515 58	515 58

DISTRICT NO. 53.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$177 06
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		25 85
May 31, '85, by collection,		33 26
Oct 31, 1885, by do		26 28
" " by apportionment,		33 10
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		14 55
March 21, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$203 41	
July 2, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	33 26	
Dec 19 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	71 83	
Balance,	14 55	
	322 55	322 55
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		14 55

DISTRICT NO. 54.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$140 17
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		8 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		231 74
Oct. 31, 1885, by do		5 27
" " by apportionment,		23 40

DISTRICT NO. 70.

March 1, '85, by balance,		[illegible]
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		[illegible]
May 31, '85, by collection,		[illegible]
Oct 31, '85, by do		40 88
" " by apportionment,		19 96
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		44 20
March 20, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	71 03	
July 23, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	66 66	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	[illegible]	

Balance,	2 53	
	210 85	210 85
Jan 1, 1886. By Balance,		2 53

DISTRICT NO. 71.

March 1 '85, by balance,		$234 95
March 25 '85, by apportionment,		21 25
May 31 '85, by collection,		245 62
Oct 31, '85, do		53 37
" " apportionment,		39 50
Dec 31 '85, by collection,		23 35
March 26 '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$234 95	
June 26 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	266 87	
Nov 24, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	87 87	
Balance,		
	$618 04	$618 04
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		28 35

DISTRICT NO. 72.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		182 80
Oct 31, 1885, collection,		77
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		183 57

DISTRICT NO. 73.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		83 98
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		21 25
May 31, 1885, by collection,		5 42
Oct 31, 1885, do		1 80
" " by apportionment,		26 00
Dec. 31, 1885, by collection,		1 76
March 1, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	83 98	
May 8, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	21 25	
July 1, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	5 42	
Nov 14, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	27 20	
Balance	1 16	
	139 11	139 11
Jan 1, 1886, by balance.		1 16

DISTRICT NO. 74.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		108 68
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		16 15
May 31, 1885, by collection,		98 89
Oct 31, 1885, do		31 90
" " by apportionment,		20 80
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		20 98
May 25, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	121 78	
July 13, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	60 39	
Nov 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	55 78	
Balance,	20 98	
	$294 91	$294 91
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		20 98

DISTRICT NO 75.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		24 71
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		17 00
May 31, 1885, by collection,		72 06
Oct 31, 1885, do		4 88
" " by apportionment,		28 60
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		10 85
March 26, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	41 71	
June 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	72 06	
Dec. 31, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	33 48	
Balance,	10 85	
	158 10	158 10
Jan 1, 1886, by balance.		10 85

DISTRICT NO 76.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		18 77
May 31, 1885, by collection,		13 18
Oct 31, 1885, do		7 06
" " by apportionment,		49 40
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		12 05
July 14, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 95	
Nov 19, 1885, by cash paid District Treasurer,	56 46	
Balance,	12 05	
	100 46	100 46
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		12 05

DISTRICT NO 77.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		35 28
" 25, 1885, by apportionment,		11 05
May 31, 1885, by collection,		34 19
Oct 31, 1885, do		9 81
" " by apportionment,		32 50
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		3 17
June 25, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	70 52	
Dec 21, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	41 81	
Balance,	3 17	
	115 50	115 50
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		3 17

DISTRICT NO 78.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		166 91
" 25, 1885, by apportionment,		31 85
May 31, 1885, by collection,		407 44
Oct " " do		47 09
" " by apportionment,		43 60
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		60 47
March 30, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	188 19	
June 27, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer	407 44	
Nov 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	92 50	
Balance,	60 47	
	748 60	748 60
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		60 47

DISTRICT NO 79.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		144 15
" 25, " by apportionment,		48 23
May 31, 1885, by collection,		231 23
Oct 31, 1885, do		91 53
" " by apportionment,		81 10
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		28 84
March 19, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	144 15	
April 9, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	43 35	
July 1, '85 to cash paid District Treasurer,	231 23	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	152 63	
Balance,	28 84	
	600 22	600 22
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		28 84

DISTRICT NO. 80.

March 1, '85, by balance,		29 07
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		33 12
May 31, '85, by collection,		66 45
Oct 31, '85, by do		61 84
" " by apportionment,		57 20
Dec 31, '85 by collection,		17 00
March 6, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	22 97	
June 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	99 60	
Nov 7, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	119 04	
By balance,	17 00	
	257 91	257 91
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		17 00

DISTRICT NO. 81.

March 1, '85, by balance,		138 97
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		40 99
May 31, '85, by collection,		148 80
Oct 31, '85, by do		83 23
" " by apportionment,		84 50
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		54 84
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	191 77	
June 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	148 80	
Nov 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	167 79	
Balance,	54 84	
	566 14	566 14
Jan. 1, 1886. To balance,		54 84

DISTRICT NO. 82.

March 1, '85, by balance,		192 03
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		28 05
May 31, '85, by collection,		204 05
Oct 31, '85, by do		64
" " by apportionment,		39 00
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		6 24
March 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	192 03	
March 31, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	28 05	
July 7, '85 to cash paid District Treasurer,	204 05	
Nov [illegible] to cash paid District Treasurer,	39 64	
Balance,	6 24	
	400 01	400 01
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		6 24

DISTRICT NO. 83.

March 1, '85, by balance,		41 94
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		22 10
May 31, '85, by collection,		18 20
Oct 31, '85, by do		60 17
" " by apportionment,		81 90

Dec 31, '85, by collection,		8 52
May 5, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	63 31	
July 22, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	72 40	
Dec 8, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	61 87	
Balance,	8 52	
	200 63	200 63
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		8 52

DISTRICT NO. 84.

March 1, '85, by balance,		8 84
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		1 95
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		10 79

DISTRICT NO. 85.

March 1, '85, by balance,		181 65
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		18 70
May 31, '85, by collection,		273 47
Oct 31, '85, by do		15 62
" " by apportionment,		36 40
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	181 65	
Sept 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	292 17	
Balance,	52 02	
	525 84	525 84
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		52 02

DISTRICT NO. 86.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$53 56
" " By apportionment		25 50
May 31, '85. By collection		37 04
Oct 31, '85. By apportionment		42 90
Dec. 31, '85. By collection		71 45
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$59 06	
July 1, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	37 04	
Nov. 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	42 90	
Balance,	71 45	
	$210 45	$210 45
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		71 45

DISTRICT NO. 87.

March 1, '85. By balance		$ 1 07
" 25, " " apportionment		9 35
Oct. 31, '85. By collection		23
" " " apportionment		14 80
June 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$10 42	
Balance,	14 52	
	$24 91	$24 91
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		$14 52

DISTRICT NO. 88.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$20 43
" 25 '85. By apportionment		25 50
May 31, '85. By collection		62 51
Oct. 31, '85. By do		26 88
" " " apportionment		31 20
March 20, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer	$26 43	
April 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	25 50	
June 1, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	62 51	
Nov. 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	58 08	
	$172 52	$172 52

DISTRICT NO. 89.

March 1, '85. By balance		$ 89 97
" 25 " " apportionment		18 60
May 31, '85 By collection		71 09
Oct. 31, '85 do		17 54
" " " By apportionment		81 20
Dec. 31, '85, By collection		4 70
April 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$53 47	
June 23, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	71 09	
Nov 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	48 78	
Balance,	4 70	
	$178 00	$178 00
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		4 70

DISTRICT NO. 90.

March 1, '85, by balance,		31 97
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		13 60
May 31, '85, by collection,		31 56
Oct 31, '85, by do		14 17
" " by apportionment,		35 10
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		37 94
March 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 97	
May 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	13 60	
June 27, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 56	
Nov. 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	49 27	
Balance,	37 94	
	164 34	164 34
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		37 94

DISTRICT NO. 91.

March 1, '85, by balance,		93 49
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		11 05
May 31, '85, by collection,		37 19
Dec 31, '85, by do		93 82
" " by apportionment,		19 30
Oct 31, '85, by collection,		10 74
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	101 45	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	37 19	
Nov 2, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	45 32	
Nov 24, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	10 74	
	190 70	190 70

DISTRICT NO. 92.

March 1, '85, by balance,		119 86
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		25 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		93 20
Oct 31, '85, by do		10 89
" " by apportionment,		18 20
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		19 55
May 12, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	145 86	
July 3, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	93 20	
Nov 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	29 69	
Balance,	19 55	
	287 20	287 20
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		19 55

DISTRICT NO. 93.

March 1, '85, by balance,		134 09
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		14 43
May 31, '85, by collection,		140 18
Oct 31, '85, by do		48 88
" " by apportionment,		19 50
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		103 47
March 24, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	134 09	
June 26, '85 to cash paid District Treasurer,	183 61	
Dec 9, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	85 86	
Balance,	103 47	
	467 08	467 08
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		103 47

DISTRICT NO. 94.

March 1, '85, by balance,		18 57
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		21 25
May 31, '85, by collection,		108 99
March 18, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	88 94	
April 6, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	20 88	
July 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	108 99	
Nov 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	29 18	
Balance,	18 16	
Oct 31, '85, by collection,		1 88
Oct 31, '85, by apportionment,		97 30
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		18 16
	261 15	261 15
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		18 16

DISTRICT NO. 95.

March 1, '85, by balance,		34 66
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		
May 31, '85, by collection,		28 90
Oct 31, '85, by apportionment,		13 57
Dec 3, '85, by collection,		45 60
		17 76
March 19, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	34 66	
June 2, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	28 90	
July 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	18 57	
Nov 16, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	45 60	
Balance,	23 48	
	140 89	140 89
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		17 76

DISTRICT NO. 96.

March 1, '85, by balance,		44 22
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		
May 31, '85, by collection,		11 70
Oct 31, '85, by do		37 65
" " by apportionment,		32 01
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		28 60
April 4, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,		10 47
July 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	[illegible]	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	[illegible]	
Balance,	[illegible]	
	248 83	248 83
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		[illegible]

DISTRICT NO. 57.

March 1, '85, by balance,		25 58
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		19 55
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		33 32
March 25, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$140 17	
April 8, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	8 50	
June 29, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	231 74	
Nov. 13, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	99 67	
Balance,	33 32	
	513 40	513 40
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		33 32

DISTRICT NO. 55.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$128 92
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		22 95
May 31, '85, by collection,		327 18
Oct 31, 1885, by do		56 47
" " by apportionment,		36 40
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		64 77
April 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	151 87	
July 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	327 18	
Dec 22, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	92 87	
Balance,	64 77	
	636 69	636 69
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		64 77

DISTRICT NO. 56.

March 1, '85, by balance,		133 19
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		14 45
May 31, '85, by collection,		63 81
Oct 31, '85, by do		42 06
" " by apportionment,		22 10
Dec 31, '85, by collection.		6 10
April 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	147 64	
July 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	63 81	
Dec 22, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	64 16	
Balance,	6 10	
	281 71	281 71
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		6 10

DISTRICT NO. 58.

March 1, '85, by balance,		170 40
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		20 40
May 31, '85 by collection,		310 21
Oct 31, '85, by do		20 06
" " by apportionment,		37 70
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		19 70
April 13, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	190 80	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	310 21	
Nov. 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	73 76	
Balance,	19 70	
	594 47	594 47
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		19 70

DISTRICT NO. 59.

March 1, '85, by balance,		126 25
May 31, '85, by collection,		8 57
Oct 31, '85, by do		8 70
Dec. 31, '85, by do		1 63
Oct 31, '85, to refunding of taxes,	2 14	
Balance,	148 00	
	150 20	150 20
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		148 00

DISTRICT NO. 60.

March 1, '85, by balance,		58 12
March 25, '85, by collection,		11 90
May 31, '85, by collection,		53 23
Oct 31, '85, by do		23 19
" " by apportionment,		39 00
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		51 26
April 4, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	70 02	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	53 23	
Oct 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	25 00	
Nov. 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	42 19	
Balance,	51 26	
	241 70	241 70
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		51 26

DISTRICT NO. 61.

March 1, '85, by balance,		61 33
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		29 75
May 31, '85, by collection,		63 11
Oct 31, '85, by do		34 09
" " by apportionment,		41 20
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		52 13
March 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	58 12	
March 31, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	32 96	
June 30, '85 to cash paid District Treasurer,	63 11	
Oct 24, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	25 28	
Nov 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	52 84	
Balance,	52 18	
	284 59	284 59
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		52 18

DISTRICT NO. 63.

March 1, '85, By balance,		83 44
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85, by collection,		169 23
Oct 31, '85, by do		82 97
" " by apportionment,		27 90
Dec 31, by collection,		21 31
March 18, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	89 44	
March 28, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	19 55	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	169 23	
Balance,	131 41	
	409 63	409 63
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		131 41

DISTRICT NO. 65.

March 1, '85, by balance,		119 54
March 1, '85, by apportionment,		25 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		58 72
Oct 31, '85, by do		82 91
by apportionment,		46 80
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		79 40
April 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	145 04	
June 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	58 72	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	[illegible]	
Balance,	79 40	
	387 67	387 67
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		79 40

DISTRICT NO. 66.

March 1, '85, by balance,		40 23
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		17 00
May 31, '85, by collection,		7 30
Oct 31, '85, by do		3 43
" " by apportionment,		36 40
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		70
March 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	40 23	
July 2, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	24 39	
Nov. 3, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	39 83	
Balance,	70	
	105 14	105 14
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		70

DISTRICT NO. 67.

March 1, '85, by balance,		31 04
May 31, '85, by collection,		4 16
Oct 31, '85, by do		8 22
" " by apportionment,		19 83
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		8 32
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		61 14

DISTRICT NO. 68.

March 1, '85, by balance,		70 86
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		13 60
May 31, '85, by collection,		70 83
Oct 31, '85, by do		9 65
" " by apportionment,		24 70
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		30 84
March 21, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	70 86	
April 9, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	13 60	
June 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	70 83	
Nov 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	34 35	
Balance,	30 84	
	220 48	220 48
Jan. 1, 1886. To balance,		30 84

DISTRICT NO. 69.

March 1, '85, by balance,		36 27
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		14 45
May 31, '85, by collection,		27 19
Oct 31, 1885, by do		6 95
" " by apportionment,		[illegible]
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		18 50
March 23, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	36 27	

July 3, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	41 61	
Nov 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	54 36	
Balance.	27 29	
	161 47	161 47
Jan. 1, 1886. To Balance,		27 29
May 31, '85, by collection,		20 38
Oct 31, '85, by do		10 12
" " by apportionment,		20 90
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		3 14
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	45 18	
June 27, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	20 38	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	40 92	
Balance,	3 14	
	108 67	108 67
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		3 14

DISTRICT NO. 98.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		148 59
March 1, '85. By Apportionment,		20 35
May 31, '85. By collection,		260 74
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		31 97
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		39 00
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		15 47
March 13, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	148 59	
July 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	287 09	
Nov. 21, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	70 97	
Balance,	15 47	
	522 12	522 12
Jan. 1 '86. By Balance,		15 47

DISTRICT NO. 99.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		11 84
May 31, '85. By collection,		15 07
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		1 87
March 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	11 84	
July 8, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	15 07	
Balance,	1 87	
	28 78	28 78
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		1 87

DISTRICT NO. 100.

By carried over from joint district No. 1,		35 60
July 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	35 60	
	35 60	35 60

DISTRICT NO. 101

March 25, '85. By apportionment,		
By carried over from joint district No. 1.		15 30
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		30 40
		23 40
March 26, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	15 30	
July 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	30 40	
Nov. 28, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	23 40	
	69 10	69 10

DISTRICT NO. 102.

March 1, '85. By balance,		182 59
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		27 20
May 31, '85. By collection,		288 79
Oct 31, '85. By collection,		59 24
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		61 10
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		13 79
March 31, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	212 79	
July 9, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	238 79	
Nov. 11, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	180 34	
Balance,	13 79	
	645 71	645 71
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		13 79

DISTRICT NO. 103.

March 1, '85. By balance,		6 71
May 31, '85. By collection,		2 41
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		11
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		20 80
Nov. 25, '85. Cash paid district treasurer,	30 03	
	30 03	30 03

DISTRICT NO. 104.

March 1, '85. By balance,		70 07
March 1, '85. By Apportionment.		14 45
May 31, '85. By collection,		100 54
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		13 60
Dec. 31, '85 By collection,		20 20
April 6, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	84 52	
July 13, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	100 54	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	13 00	
Balance,	20 30	
	218 26	218 26
Jan. 1 '86. By balance,		20 20

DISTRICT NO. 105.

March 1, '85. By balance,		155 78
March 1, '85. By apportionment;		32 60
March 31, '85. By collection,		68 75
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		18 48
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		44 20
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		74 77
April 3, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	158 68	
Aug. 13, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	63 74	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	62 68	
Balance,	74 77	
	392 58	392 58
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		74 77

DISTRICT NO. 106.

March 1, '85. By balance,		31 60
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85. By collection,		5 76
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		29 90
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		12 11
March 23, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	51 15	
July 10, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	5 76	
Nov. 23, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	42 01	
	98 97	98 97

DISTRICT NO. 107.

March 1, '85. By balance,		21 96
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		12 75
May 31, '85. By collection,		94 11
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		9 07
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		26 40
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		26 05
March 20, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	34 71	
June 25, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	94 11	
Nov. 27, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	45 47	
Balance,	26 05	
	198 34	198 34
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		26 05

DISTRICT NO. 108.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		65 73
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		18 70
May 31, '85. By collection,		109 13
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		9 36
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		28 60
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		37 70
March 23, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	65 73	
April 10, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	18 70	
June 13, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	109 13	
Nov. 19, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	37 96	
Balance,	37 70	
	269 22	269 22
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		37 70

DISTRICT NO. 109.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		20 58
May 31, '85. By collection,		29 31
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		11 77
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		27 30
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		17 90
June 29, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	49 94	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	38 47	
Balance,	17 90	
	106 31	106 31
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		17 90

DISTRICT NO. 110.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		11 91
May 31, '85. By collection,		33 32
Aug. 12, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	28 97	
Balance	16 26	
	45 23	45 23
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		16 26

DISTRICT NO. 111.

March 1, '85. By balance,		96
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		29 75
May 31, '85. By collection,		19 83
Oct 31, '85. By apportionment,		40 80
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		12 80
June 29, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	101 06	

Nov. 30, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	40 09	
Balance,	12 90	
	153 56	153 56
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		12 90

DISTRICT NO. 112.

March 1, '85. By balance,		19 39
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		38 25
May 31, '85. By collection,		52 99
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		27 50
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		57 20
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		6 60
March 20, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	19 39	
March 27, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	38 25	
July 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	52 99	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	84 70	
Balance,	6 60	
	201 93	201 93
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		6 60

DISTRICT NO. 113.

March 1, '85. By balance,		1 69
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		11
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		1 80

DISTRICT NO. 114.

March 1, '85. By balance,		6 3
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85. By collection,		27 90
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment.		40 30
April 4, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	25 85	
June 26, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	27 90	
Nov. 24, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	40 30	
	94 05	94 05

DISTRICT NO. 115.

March 1, '85. By balance,		9 74
May 31, '85. By collection,		64 10
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		8 28
March 31, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	9 74	
June 29, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	64 10	
Balance,	8 28	
	82 12	82 12
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		8 28

DISTRICT NO. 116.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		2 15
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		
May 31, '85. By collection,		30 60
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		1 37
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		66 20
		14
March 27, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	32 75	
Sept. 5, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	1 37	
Balance,	66 41	
	100 56	100 56
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		66 44

DISTRICT NO. 117.

March 1, '85. By balance,		110 57
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		17 85
May 31, '85. By collection,		291 19
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		63 91
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		22 10
Dec. 21, '85. By collection,		42 69
April 6, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	123 42	
Sep. 14, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	281 19	
Balance,	123 69	
	538 30	538 30
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance.		123 69

DISTRICT NO. 118.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		34
May 31, '85. By collection,		2 00
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		2 34

DISTRICT NO. 119.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		9 10
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85. By collection,		172 73
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		28 60
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		30 85
March 17, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	9 10	
May 21, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	19 55	
June 25, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	172 73	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	28 60	
Balance,	30 85	
	260 83	260 83
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		30 85

DISTRICT NO. 120.

March 1, '85. By balance,		8 28
May 31, '85. By collection,		5 95
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		31 20
March 26, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	8 28	
Dec. 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	37 15	
	45 43	45 43

DISTRICT NO. 122.

March 1, '85. By apportionment,		12 75
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		23 40
May 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	12 75	
Nov. 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	23 40	
	36 15	36 15

DISTRICT NO. 124.

March 1, '85. By balance,		59 71
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		22 10
May 31, '85. By collection,		29 58
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		42 50
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		9 12
March 17, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	59 71	
July 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	51 68	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	52 02	
	163 41	163 41

DISTRICT NO. 125.

March 1, '85. By balance,		12 81
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		9 35
May 31, '85. By collection,		15 18
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		2 31
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		15 60
Dec. 21, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	55 26	
	55 26	55 26

DISTRICT NO. 126.

March 1, '85. By balance,		34 25
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		20 40
May 31, '85. By collection,		62 57
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		15 10
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		58 50
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		17 47
April 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	54 65	
July 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	62 57	
Nov. 25, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	73 60	
Balance,	17 47	
	208 29	208 29
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		17 47

DISTRICT NO. 127.

Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		36 40
Dec. 21, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	36 40	

DISTRICT NO. 130.

March 1st By Balance,		23 17
May 31, '85. By collection,		52 31
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		5 47
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		53 30
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		7 59
July 20, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	73 48	
Nov. 19, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	58 77	
Balance,	7 59	
	141 84	141 84
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		7 59

DISTRICT NO. 133.

Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		32 50
Nov. 23, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	32 50	

Carman District.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		407 01
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		66 70
May 31, '85. By collection,		1039 09
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		113 24
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		130 00
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		40 32
March 21, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	407 01	
June 15, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	66 70	
June 30, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	1039 09	
To refunding of taxes,	14 10	
Balance,	269 46	
	1866 36	1866 36
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		269 46

Joint School District No. 1.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		66 00
May 31, '85. By collection,		7 01
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		11 56
To carried over to district No. 100,	35 60	
To carried over to district No. 101,	30 40	
Balance,	18 59	
	84 59	84 59
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		18 59

Statement showing collection of monies for the several Townships and the payments of same to their respective town treasurers.

Andover (Tp. 149, R. 47.)

March 1, '85. By Balance.		395 33
May 14, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	395 33	
May 30, '85. By collection,		448 61
June 30, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	448 61	
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		44 02
Dec. 1, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	44 02	
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		43 23
Balance,	43 23	
	931 22	931 22
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance		43 23

Angus (Tp. 153, R. 47.)

May 31, '85. By collection.		559 78
Sep. 30, '85. By collection,		75 75
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		50 75
June 26, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	559 78	
Nov. 24, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	75 75	
Balance,	50 75	
	686 28	686 28
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance		50 75

Black River, Tp. 152, R. 44.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		71 76
May 31, '85. By collection,		78 47
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		29 65
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		28 82
March 18, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	71 76	
June 20, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	78 47	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	29 65	
Balance,	28 82	
	208 70	208 70
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		28 82

Bray, Tp. 151, R. 45.

March 1 '85. By Balance,		18 27
May 31, '85. By collection,		42 03
Sep. 30, '85. By collection,		3 93
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		2 28
March 11, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	18 27	
July 10, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	42 03	
Dec. 1, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	3 93	
Balance,	2 28	
	66 51	66 51
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		2 28

Belgium, Tp. 152, R. 46.

March 1, '85. By balance		80 20
May 31, '85. By collection,		81 98
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		30 41
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		16 03
March 7, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	52 96	
March 17, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	74 97	
June 31, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	61 99	
Dec. 21, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	30 41	
To refunding of Taxes,	5 23	
Balance,	16 03	
	241 62	241 62
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		16 03

Brislet (Tp. 151 R. 47.)

March 1, '85. By balance.		80 60
May 31, '85 By collection.		187 72
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		35 89
April 19, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer.	77 94	
June 17, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer.	187 72	
To refunding of Taxes	6 74	
Balance	32 55	
	304 51	304 51
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		32 55

Bygland (Tp. 150 R. 49.)

March 1, '85. By balance.		216 21
May 31, '85. By collection.		109 58
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		51 03
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		97 20
March 16, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer	216 21	
June 24, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer.	109 58	
Dec. 11, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer.	51 03	
Balance,	97 20	
	551 02	551 02
Jan. 1, '86. By balance.		97 20

City of Crookston.

March 1, '85. By balance.		3340 49
May 31, '85. By collection.		4255 62
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		834 10
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		409 38
March 14, '85. To cash paid City Treasurer.	3338 80	
June 16, '85. To cash paid City Treasurer,	4347 32	
Nov. 11, '85. To cash paid City Treasurer,	779 34	
To refunding of Taxes,	60 56	
Balance,	409 38	
	9431 47	9431 47
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		409 38

Crookston, Tp. 150, R. 46.

March 1, '85. By balance.		123 97
May 3, '85. By collection.		108 49
Oct. 3, '85. By collection.		42 93
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		26 61
March 17, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	104 48	
June 22, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	180 49	
Nov. 9, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	21 86	
To refunding of taxes.	7 62	
Balance.	42 58	
	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1, '86. By balance.		42 58

Euardville, Tp. 151, R. 45.

March 1, '85. By balance.		11 17
May 31, '85. By collection.		38 37
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		10 10
Oct. 2, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	49 54	
Balance,	10 10	
	59 61	59 61
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		10 10

Euclid, Tp. 152, R. 47.

March 1, '85. By balance.		624 03
May 31, '85. By collection,		719 21
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		135 71
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		113 69
March 21, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	615 67	
June 22, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	719 21	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	125 55	
To refunding of taxes,	19 12	
Balance,	113 69	
	1592 64	1592 64
Jan. 1, '86. By balance.		113 69

Fairfax, Tp. 149, R. 46.

March 1, '85. By balance,		309 16
May 31, '85. By collection,		871 44
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		162 67
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		195 97
May 19, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	309 16	
July 8, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	871 44	
Balance,	358 64	
	1539 24	1539 24
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		358 64

Farley, Tp. 154, R. 48.

March 1, '85. By balance.		40 60
May 31, '85. By collection,		386 54
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		43 96
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		4 51
April 14, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	40 60	
June 30, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	386 54	
Nov. 13, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	43 96	
Balance,	4 51	
	475 61	475 61
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		4 51

Fanny, Tp. 151, R. 47.

March 1, '85. By balance,		265 18
May 31, '85. By collection.		157 10
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		65 70
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		17 70
March 28, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	265 18	
June 30, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	157 10	
Balance,	83 40	
	505 68	505 68
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		83 40

Fisher, Tp. 150, R. 48.

March 1, '85. By balance,		767 17
May 31, '85. By collection,		836 70
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		238 64
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		91 17
March 30, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	765 61	
June 25, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	836 70	
Refunding of taxes,	1 56	
Balance,	329 81	
	1933 68	1933 68
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		329 81

(Continued on Third Page.)

Subscribe for The Polk County Journal and Farm Stock and Home, One Dollar and

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Eli Hunt and Hermenia, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 1:45 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 53 and 54, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven dollars ($547), besides the further sum of $15.31 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twelve (12) in township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45 50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armin, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 11, 12 and 13, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $47.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number thirty-five, (35) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William F. Butcher, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt, mortgagee, dated the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1883, at 1:40 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 439, 440, and 441, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents, ($516.95) besides the further sum of $33.85 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or Proceeding has been instituted in law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number one (1) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.
FRANCIS BECKITT, Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Axel Arwedson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 433 and 434, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ten cents ($733.10) besides the further sum of $32.31 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-six (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four, (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
FRANCIS BECKITT, Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
ROBERT STREET,
[illegible] MINNESOTA.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-five and 82-100 dollars, ($625.82) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $31.90 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Robillard and Exild, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of August A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 527, 528 and 529, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-one (31,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $24.01 paid out for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Pigeon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 537, 538, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼,) the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and lot number three (3,) all in Section number seven (7,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-one (41) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 153.36-100 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $19.23 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Trondo and Denise Trondo, his wife, mortgagors to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 214, 215, 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number seventeen (17,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight and 87-100 dollas, ($478.87,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, and the further sum of $19.33 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Robert H. Walker and Elizabeth Walker, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, at 2:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 434 and 435, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.
MONEY TO LOAN
In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.
For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Mi[illegible]
Office Over Merchants' National Bank.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-one and 43-100 dollars, ($481.43,) which is claimed to be at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $19.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward O. Carvin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of July A. D. 1882, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 623, 624, 625, 626, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south east quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-four (34,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Marcelina Quesnel, a single woman, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1884, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 258, 259 and 260, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 50-100 dollars ($475.50) besides the further sum of $10.73 paid for taxes upon said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Smith, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of November A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 447, 448, 449, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($752.37-100,) besides the further sum of $15.80 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Campbell Breyette, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 2d day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 109, 110, 111, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four dollars ($374,) and the further sum of $22.83 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number fourteen (14,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

H. M. PIERCE
Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested
FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Home, of New York.
Phenix, of Brooklyn,
Insurance Company of North America,
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia
American Central, St. Louis
Niagara, of New York.
OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite R. S. Land Office

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Stephen Quesnelle and Elizabeth, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1883, at 7:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 204, 205, 206, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623,) and the further sum of $33.09 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff [illegible] County, or by his deputy, on [illegible] of said day of April A. D. 1886, [illegible] Friday the 16th noon, to satisfy [illegible] o'clock in the forebe due on [illegible] amount which shall then on, [illegible] mortgage, with the interest there[illegible] costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-two (32) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Anthony Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 241, 242 and 243, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $19.23 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number five (5,) also the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number six (6,) all in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Damien Quesnel and Ann, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of August A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 150, 151, 153, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $17.90 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot number two (2,) all in Section number three (3,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James Westover and Margaret, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1881, at 4:45 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 49, 50, 51, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and ninety-five ($995) dollars, besides the further sum of $38.84 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 161.44-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY.
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Lambert and Josephine, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of November A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 451, 452, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-nine and 50-100 ($749.50) dollars, besides the further sum of $69.70 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute [illegible] in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of [illegible] mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Cole, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) dated the 4th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 220, 221, 222 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four ($374) dollars, besides the further sum of $39.63 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Dominique Payment, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1881, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 43, 44, 45, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $15.82 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-eight (28,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Narcisse Dandeneau and Zeo, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "B" of mortgages, on pages 117, 118, 119, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and thirteen and 12-100 ($613.12-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $62.40-11 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158.89-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MONEY TO LOAN
$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.
$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property.
Cash Paid for School Bonds.
Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Gagner, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 283, 284, 285, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $27.84 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars, ($560,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $39.07 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Antoine Bonbardier and S. B. Bonbardier, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of February A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of February A. D. 1882, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 215, 216, 217, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number three (3) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes aforesaid and interest thereon on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and eighty-three and 25-100 dollars, ($683.25-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $108.83 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tarray Carlatan, and Lemoine Carlatan, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 224, 225, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirteen (13,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid, and interest on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two and 37-100 dollars, ($752.37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $52.70 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Hermidas Toupin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July A. D. 1882, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 476, 477, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-nine (29,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

AUCTIONEER!
D. C. TERRY
has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch.
Farmers' Sales a Specialty.
Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Tiedemann and Mine Tiedemann, mortgagors, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the 5th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 322 and 323, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-four and 56-100 dollars, ($764.56-100,) and twenty-six and 82-100 dollars, ($26-82-100) paid for taxes by said mortgagee, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred and forty-six and 44-100 acres (146 44-100.)

Dated this 20th day of February 1886.
THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Melvin Winslow, mortgagor, to Mary D. Fuller, mortgagee, dated the 22d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 159, 160 and 161 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and twenty-four ($624) dollars and forty-one and 34-100 ($41-34) dollars, paid for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of February 1886.
MARY D. FULLER,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Flavien St. Mars and Selina St. Mars, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 29th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of January A. D. 1883, at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 299 to 301, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents ($886.60,) and the amount of ninety-seven dollars and sixty-one cents ($97.61) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars ($50) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section thirty-one (31,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 25th, 1886.
N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ten and 73-100 ($410.73) dollars, besides the further sum of $71.77 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry J. Kertson an unmarried man, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of September A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of September A. D. 1882, at 9:45 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 193, 194, 195, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and $25 dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Our spring stock of carpets, matts, rugs etc. are on the way. They are very pretty and cheap.
FONTAINE & ANGLIM.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

Col. Casey, engineer of the Washington monument, in regard to certain theories as to danger from settling or from tornadoes, expresses his unqualified conviction that the monument may fairly be expected to stand for all time.

The Illinois Central railroad is paying 8 per cent on old long-running bonds. They will soon fall due, and the road can now get money to redeem them at 3 per cent. The decrease in the rate of interest within a few years is one of the most remarkable features of the times.

Moody and Sankey are a revelation to New Orleans, and the effect they are having is remarkable. On Sunday they held seven services and addressed 10,000 different persons. Over 600 attended their inquiry meetings, of whom, the Times-Democrat says, "it is carefully estimated over 300 confessed Christ. Such an interest in religious exercises was never before seen in New Orleans."

A recent decision of the Supreme Court, upsetting a ruling of the Treasury Department, affects from one hundred and seventy-five thousand to two hundred thousand entries in the custom house. The appraiser of the port estimates at fifteen million dollars the amount of duties illegally collected on coverings under the ruling, which the Government is liable to refund.

The Chinese consul in New York, says that the consul general of San Francisco has sent out notices advising all Chinese men to leave for home. He suggests that measures of retaliation for the treatment of Chinese in this country will be adopted by his government, and hints that American merchants and missionaries may be driven out of China, where they are now protected and well treated.

Dr. Thomas Taylor, of the Agricultural Department, announced at a meeting of microscopists, that butter placed under a microscope showed round crystals marked by a plain cross, which could be found no where else. Now Prof. Weber, of the State University at Columbus, has discovered that the mixing of a little water and salt with the oleomargarine causes the bogus butter to develope under the microscope exactly such crystals as are found in the legitimate article. So that a person is not safe even if he carries a microscope with him to the hotels and restaurants.

The planters of Georgia are doing much to improve the system and quality of agriculture in that state by the stimulus of prize contests. Last season the prizes offered were for the largest yield of cotton and corn on five-acre plants, and the result of the competition was highly satisfactory and instructive. The best cotton yield was 1,545 pounds of lint cotton—three and a third bales—to the acre; and the lowest was 572 pounds, or a bale and a quarter to the acre. The best yield of corn was 116 1-2 bushels, and the lowest 81 bushels to the acre. This is a yield that the best farming in Illinois has rarely surpassed.

At press-club dinner in Providence, one of the speakers discussed newspaper art. He claimed that art had become an important factor in the newspapers; but unlike ancient Greek art, where the artist strove for a certain ideal or type, the type in modern newspaper art is already produced, and one type with variations may serve for a vast number of pictorial representations. A picture which to-day may represent Lydia Pinkham may to-morrow represent George Eliot. While the newspaper may get along very well with heads and architecture, it does not very often touch landscape nor marine views, although the attempt is made at times to indicate the position of various objects, such as an ash barrel, or give an outline view of the Genesta or Puritan.

Alfred Russell Wallace, a distinguished British economist, argues that one cause of the existing depression in England is the great increase in wealth and luxury. He asserts that between 1863 and 1872 the number of fortunes above a quarter of a million pounds in personal property was 162, and between 1873 and 1882 it was 208, showing an increase of more than 30 per cent. Fortunes between a quarter and half a million had increased 126 to 170 in number, those between half a million and a million from 25 to 27, and those above a million from ten to 18. It thus appears that the greatest fortunes increased most rapidly in number. Upon this showing Mr. Wallace claims a demonstration of his assertion that "the increase of wealth and luxury in recent times has been accompanied by, and has even been a direct cause of, the comparative impoverishment of the middle and lower classes, and has thus, by diminishing the consumption of the necessaries and ordinary comforts of life contributed to bring about the prevailing depression of trade."

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland in a Message to the Senate Refuses to Give Up Certain Papers.

He Claims That They Are Confidential, and Says He Has Redeemed All Pledges.

THE MESSAGE.

The message is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States: Ever since the beginning of the present session of the senate the different heads of the departments attached to the executive branch of the government have been plied with various requests and demands from committees of the senate, from members of such committees, and at last from the senate itself, requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body, or for the papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents relating to such suspensions, or for all documents and papers filed in such department in relation to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials. The different terms from time to time adopted in making these requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that when made by the senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have led to a presumption, the correctness of which will, I suppose, be candidly admitted, that from first to last the information thus sought and the papers thus demanded were desired for use by the senate and its committees in considering the propriety of the suspensions referred to. Though these suspensions are my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I am wholly responsible, I have had no invitation from the senate to state the position which I have felt constrained to assume in relation to the same, or to interpret for myself my acts and motives in the premises. In this condition of affairs I have forborne addressing the senate on the subject, lest I might be accused of thrusting myself unbidden upon the attention of that body. But the report of the committee of the judiciary of the senate, lately presented and published, which censures the attorney general of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relating to a suspension from office, and which also, if I correctly interpret it, evinces a misapprehension of the position of the executive upon the question of such suspensions, will, I hope, justify this communication.

THE CASE OF DUSTIN.

The president refers to the resolution of the senate calling for the Dustin papers and the reply of the attorney general thereto, and says:

Upon this resolution and the answer thereto, the issue is thus stated by the committee on judiciary at the outset of the report: "The important question then, is whether it is within the constitutional competence of either house of congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves." I do not suppose that the public offices of the United States are regulated or controlled in their relations to either house of Congress by the fact that they were "created by laws enacted by themselves." It must be that these instrumentalities were created for the benefit of the people, and to answer the general purposes of government under the constitution and the laws, and that they are unencumbered by any lien in favor of either branch of congress growing out of their construction, and unembarrassed by any obligation to the senate as the price of their creation. The complaint of the committee that access to official papers in the public office is denied the senate, is met by the statement that at no time has it been the disposition or the intention of the president or any officer in any department of the executive branch of the government to withhold from the senate official documents or papers filed in any of the public offices. While it is by no means conceded that the senate has the right in any case to review the act of the executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents or otherwise, it is considered that documents and papers of that nature should, because they are official, be freely transmitted to the senate upon its demand, trusting the use of the same for proper and legitimate purposes to the good faith of that body; and though no such papers or documents have been specifically demanded in any of the numerous requests and demands made upon the departments, yet as often as they were found in the public offices they have been furnished in answer to such applications. The letter of the attorney general in response to the resolution of the senate in the particular case mentioned in the committee's report, was written at my suggestion and by my direction. There had been

NO OFFICIAL PAPERS

or documents filed in his department relating to the case within the period specified in the resolution. The letter was intended, by its description of the papers and documents remaining in the custody of the departments, to convey the idea that they were not official, and it was assumed that the resolution called for information, papers and documents of the same character as were required by the requests and demands which preceded it. Everything that had been written or done in behalf of the senate from the beginning pointed to a letter and papers of a private and unofficial nature as the objects of search, if they were to be found in the departments, and provided they had been presented to the executive with a view to their consideration upon the question of suspension from office. Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done, as is suggested in the committee's report, upon the assumption on my part that the attorney general or any other head of a department "is the servant of the president, and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the executive and not otherwise," but because I regard the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me, or intended for my use and action, purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential, and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose if I desire to take them into my custody I might do so with entire propriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain. The papers and documents that are now the objects of the senate's questions consist of letters of representations addressed to the executive or intended for his inspection. They are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant, or, in the light of other facts, so worthless, that they have

NOT BEEN GIVEN THE LEAST WEIGHT

in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate. Are these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents and subject to the inspection of the senate. If not, who is to determine which belong to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the senate, as they are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit to these at the risk of being charged with suspension of officers upon evidence which was not even considered? Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices? The nature and character remain the same, whether they are kept in the executive mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power of transmutation in departmental custody, nor is there magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department files. If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling-block in the way of the performance of senatorial duty, it can be easily removed. The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional, statutory or other requirement making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the executive. It will not be denied, I suppose, that the president may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discretion; and I am quite prepared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended more upon oral representations made to me by citizens of known good repute and by members of the house of representatives and senators of the United States than upon any letters and documents presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity and patriotism of the senators or ignoring their representatives because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates; and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified politically with the majority in the senate. While, therefore, I am constrained to

DENY THE RIGHT OF THE SENATE

to the papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the senate, by the aid of any documents whatever, or in any way save through the judicial process of trial or impeachment, to review or reverse the act of the executive in the suspension during the recess of the senate of federal officials. I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the president alone by the constitution, which in express terms provides that "the executive power shall be vested in the president of the United States of America," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The senate belongs to the legislative branch of the government. When the constitution by express provision superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office, and to sit as a court of impeachment, it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive actions supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people, and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general plan of our government, should be held, under a familiar maxim of construction, to exclude every other right of interference with executive functions. In the first congress which assembled after the adoption of the constitution, comprising many who aided in its preparation, legislative construction was given to that instrument, in which the independence of the executive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained. I think it will be found that in the subsequent discussions of this question there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending in some way curtailing this power of the president by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the constitution by such legislation. The first enactment of this description was passed under a stress of partisanship and political bitterness, which culminated in the president's impeachment. This law provided that the federal officers to which it applied could only be suspended during the recess of the senate, when shown by evidence satisfactory to the president to be guilty of misconduct in office or crime, or when incapable or disqualified to perform their duties, and that within twenty days after the next meeting of the senate it should be

THE DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT

"to report to the senate such suspensions, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case." This statute, passed in 1867, when congress was overwhelmingly and bitterly opposed to the president, may be regarded as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by a congress determined upon the subjugation of the executive to legislate at will to furnish itself a law for that purpose, instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right. The law which thus found its way to our statute book was plain in its terms, and its intent needed no avowal. If valid and now in operation, it would justify the present course of the senate, and command the obedience of the executive to its demand. It may, however, be remarked in passing, that, under this law the president had the privilege of presenting to the body which assumed to review his executive acts his reasons therefor, instead of being excluded from explanation or by papers found in the departments. Two years after the law of 1867 was passed, and within less than five weeks after the inauguration of a president in political accord with both branches of congress, the sections of the act regulating suspensions from office during the recess of the senate were entirely repealed, and in their place were substituted provisions which, instead of limiting the causes of suspensions to misconduct, crime, disability and disqualification, expressly permitted such suspension by the president "in his discretion," and completely abandoned the requirements obliging him to report to the senate "the evidence and reasons" for his action. With these modifications, and with all branches of the government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to captious obstruction, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1869 was much less destructive to executive discretion; and yet the great general and patriotic citizen who, on the 4th day of March, 1869, assumed the duties of chief executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were, on the 5th day of April, 1869, removed, mindful of his obligation to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust, and apprehensive of

THE INJURY THREATENED

the public service in the continued operation of these statutes, even in their modified form, in his first message to congress advised their repeal and set forth their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendencies. I am unable to state whether or not this recommendation for a repeal of these laws has been since repeated. If it has not, the reason can probably be found in the experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character; and so it happens that after an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude, these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and then put in the way of an executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration. The constitutionality of these laws is by no means admitted. But why should the provisions of the repealed law, which required specific cause for suspension and a report to the senate of "evidence and reason," be now in effect applied to the present executive, instead of the law afterward passed and unrepealed, which distinctly permits suspensions by the president "in his discretion," and carefully omits the requirement that "evidence and reasons for his action in the case" shall be reported to the senate? The requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of the government, whatever may be their form, have but one complexion. They assume the right of the senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my exclusive discretion and the executive function, for which I am solely responsible to the people, from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office. My oath to support and defend the constitution, my duty to the people, who have chosen me to execute the powers of this great office and not to relinquish them, and my duty to the chief magistracy, which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comply with these demands. To the end that the service may be improved, the senate is invited to the fullest scrutiny of the persons submitted to them for public office, in recognition of the constitutional power of that body to advise and consent to their appointment.

I WILL CONTINUE,

as I have thus far done, to furnish, at the request of the confirming body, all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action, both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and to take the place of suspended officials. Upon a refusal to confirm, I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the senate, nor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well-defined limits. Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the president was subject to review by the senate, yet if the constitution and the laws have placed this responsibility on the executive branch of the government it should not be disturbed, nor the discretion which it involved relinquished. It has been claimed that the present executive having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of the suspended officer as injures his character and reputation, and therefore the senate should review the case for his vindication. I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their places those in political affiliation with the appointing power, and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent, however, whether the course thus announced carries with it the consequences described. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration, it is to be hoped that there may be a defense against unjust suspension in the justice of the executive.

THE PLEDGE WHICH I HAVE MADE,

by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of executive power, has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed, but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for suspensions have been denied, and the adherence to the rule laid down to govern my action as to such suspensions has caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who have insisted upon more changes in the offices. The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to them for judgment. There are no grounds for an allegation that the fear of being found false to my professions influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the senate. I have not constantly refused to suspend officials and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends, and have not yet wilfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them. Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointments conditioned upon the avowal that suspensions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolutions now before the senate, that no confirmation will be made unless the demands of that body be complied with, are sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1886.

NOT AT ALL ALARMED.

NEW YORK, Special Telegram, March 1.—Marvin Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, said to-night that there was no truth in the story recently printed here that he had come East to prevent adverse legislation in regard to land grants of the Omaha road. There was no foundation whatever for such a statement. He is not all alarmed at the present state of affairs among the Northwestern roads, and is inclined to think that the war now going on will not be a very serious one.

The representatives of the roads running west from Chicago will meet the executive committee of the trunk lines to-morrow. The object of the meeting is to induce the trunk lines to pro-rate on the Pacific cut rates. At present the trunk lines are disposed to insist on an arbitrary rate between eastern tidewater points and Chicago, but there is a possibility that they may finally decide to co-operate with the roads of the Pacific coast association in a reduced rate. If they decide to do this, then the Western roads will not attempt to take any of the Atlantic tidewater traffic, but will confine themselves to interior points where the arbitrary rate is now in force. This will throw the bulk of the Pacific coast business on the "Sunset" route and the Pacific Mail company, and may eventually bring the Eastern trunk lines into the fight, as there is talk of using the Chesapeake & Ohio as a tidewater outlet for the Huntington roads.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Minnesota Farmers' Alliance Meets at the State University in Fifth Annual Session.

Adoption of a Very Long and Comprehensive Series of Resolutions.

The Minnesota Farmers' Alliance held a session of three days at the State University, Minneapolis. President George W. Sprague of Fillmore county called the meeting to order, and the venerable secretary, George W. Haigh of Mankato, sat beside him. President Northrop gave a brief address of greeting.

The following were named as a committee on credentials, one for each congressional district: Thomas Bursell, Fillmore county; J. L. Diamond, Blue Earth; Milton Cutler, McLeod; Hugh Campbell, Washington; T. C. Hodgeson, Grant county. Mr. Myers was admitted without the formality of credentials.

Hon. Daniel Buck of Mankato, delivered an address, occupying about an hour and a half, for which a vote of thanks was extended to him. He believed that one of the greatest mistakes that this government ever made was when it commenced to grant millions of acres of the public domain to great corporations. It was sowing the seeds of corruption that have ripened until there stands a dark spot in the nation's history. If there is a curse resting upon this part of the country that is unbearable, it is the fact that millions of railroad lands remain untaxed, the owners bearing none of the burdens of government. The farmer is taxed for his eighty-acre tract, while the railroad land adjoining escapes. And this is the boasted land of equality. There are nearly a quarter of a million more tenants in the United States than in Great Britain and Ireland.

The curse and danger of this country lies in the immense farms, accumulated wealth and rich corporate monopolies. Then there is the matter of unjust discriminations in railroad matters. You want the whipping post or a steam spanker or striped jacket for men who do this. The rebate system is another curse. He touched upon various remedies for this state of things, and hinted that the alliance might have to make nominations of its own.

The committee on credentials submitted a report showing a very large number of accredited delegates.

A committee on resolutions was appointed as follows:

First District—William Sprague, John Bursell.
Second—A. A. Williams, William Webb.
Third—I. Donnelly, J. S. Shields.
Fourth—J. B. Taft, M. B. Cochran.
Fifth—Gen. T. B. Barrett, Charles Canning.
At Large—D. Cleveland, Stearns county; E. H. Hinton, Rock county; J. O. Epler, Otter Tail county.

On the second day, it was suggested that the railroad and warehouse commissioners and chief inspector, who were present be invited to make statements of the workings of the law. Gen. Baker, Commissioner Murdock and the inspector accordingly took the platform. Gen. Baker and Mr. Murdock spoke at some length on the workings of the railroad law, and responded to various interrogations.

At the opening of the afternoon session Ignatius Donnelly, chairman, announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report. In submitting the very voluminous report, Mr. Donnelly said the only apology he had to offer for the length of the resolutions was the number of the wrongs that were suffered. He considered this voluminousness the best possible commentary on the necessity for radical reforms. During the reading Mr. Donnelly was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

Resolved, That it is with pride we call the attention of the farmers of the state to the fact that the only remedial legislation which the people have obtained during the past twenty years, however defective it may be, is due to the existence and labors of the Farmers' alliance and the public opinion which it has helped to create.

Resolved, That this alliance, while not a partisan association, is political in the sense that it seeks to correct the evils of misgovernment through the ballot box; that its existence has been rendered necessary by the failure of both of the great political parties of our state to maintain the rights of the people against corporate oppression.

Resolved, That the Republican party, having had complete control of the state government through all the years during which the evils of which we complain have arisen, must be held responsible for its failure to abate or abolish them, except when forced to do so in part last winter upon our demand; while on the other hand many of the so-called leaders of the Democratic party have been among the most servile and supple tools of the railroads and rings. While recognizing, therefore, the honesty of the rank and file of both parties, we declare our intention to give our suffrages, without regard to past party affiliations, only to those who have proved by their past acts their fidelity to our interests.

Resolved, That there are really but two parties in this state to-day—the people and their plunderers. The only issue is: Shall the people keep the fruits of their own industry, or shall the thieves carry them away?

Resolved, That we call upon all producers and all persons interested in the prosperity of the producers of this state in town and country, upon all merchants, laboring men, mechanics and professional men to unite with us at the ballot box next November to secure a legislature that will work in the interests of the many against the exactions of the few.

Resolved, That until all the grievances of the people are redressed we demand annual sessions of the state legislature. The term of sixty days in two years is too short a space for the necessary legislation of a great and rapidly-growing community. It is "saving at the spicket and wasting at the bung." It is a shameful thing that a free people should so tie their own hands that they cannot exercise self-government in its highest prerogative, the making of our laws, for more than sixty days in two years, no matter what may be their grievances, unless an official of their own election permits them to assemble in extra session.

Resolved, That all attempts to belittle free institutions by first corrupting and then ridiculing our legislators, and thereupon abolishing the sessions of our legislature, are parts of a general movement in this country inaugurated by those who live upon the people, and who would be glad to reduce us to the Russian system, where no legislature ever assembles.

Whereas, The farmers of Minnesota do not as a class make one per cent per annum on the value of their lands and plant after deducting all taxes and expenses, and reasonable compensation for their own time and labor; and whereas they produce the greater part of the real wealth of the state and bear the major portion of the burdens of the government; therefore,

Resolved, That we demand that the legislature shall exercise the powers which the supreme court of the United States has time and again affirmed it possessed of, to regulate freights and charges upon the railroads of the state, so as to give those who have settled in this region of country a fair chance for an honest living.

Resolved, That while our farmers are toiling in a severe climate for a bare subsistence, we are opposed to railroad corporations drawing from them by excessive charges vast sums of money, wherewith: First, to pay princely salaries to officials, salaries nearly as high as that of the president of the United States; second, to corrupt our legislatures so as to deny us remedial legislation; third, to buy up newspapers, to befog and mislead the public; third, to pay interest on vast quantities of bonds and watered stocks, which do not represent one dollar of actual capital paid in, but are simply coagulated stealage.

Resolved, That we demand such a reduction in the rates of transportation of freight and passengers on the railroads of this state, as will leave the companies, after paying their legitimate expenses, a just and reasonable interest on the money invested in the actual construction of the roads, but not one dollar on the "stealage" or watered stock.

Resolved, That while preserving our present system of inspection at terminal points and enforcing the railroad laws already passed, we demand for the farmers of this state an absolutely free market, with a system of local inspection at every station where two hundred thousand bushels of grain are annually handled, so as to put a stop to the swindling in grades so long and ruthlessly practiced upon us. And to that end we demand an amendment to the state constitution, with proper legislation thereunder, which shall make all attempts to forestall or monopolize our markets or cheapen our productions felonies punishable by law. And we ask the people to elect a legislature that will enact such laws, and a governor and attorney general who will see that they are executed.

Resolved, That we demand such legislation as will be effectual to stop the cheating in the weight of farmers' productions, now almost universal throughout the state, with such a system of heavy fines and large rewards to parties complaining as will insure execution of the law.

Resolved, That silver coin constitutes one-half the real money of the world; that to abolish it now throughout the world would be to reduce the value of metallic money one-half, thereby doubling the purchasing power of gold and decreasing in like ratio the value of all forms of property, including labor.

Resolved, That we denounce any such attempt as the result of a vast European conspiracy against human nature, a scheme to double the mortgage and halve the farm, to increase the national bond and decrease the power of the people to pay it, to intensify the struggle for food and life among the swarming millions that a few thousands may riot in wasteful abundance.

Resolved, That we demand of the congress of the United States the coinage of silver upon precisely the same terms with gold.

Resolved, That we believe the so-called protective tariff to be wrong in principle and pernicious in practice; that it restricts our foreign trade and the demand for our wheat and other agricultural products, and by increasing the cost of what we buy is thus doubly burdensome to the farming community; that its tendency is to build up a privileged class, contrary to our theory of government, and by creating a surplus in the treasury to invite extravagance and corruption. We therefore call for such modification of the present tariff as will reduce the taxes to the actual necessities of the government for revenue only.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of the federal government deriving its taxes mainly from duties upon imports under a reasonable tariff, and while we would patiently submit to considerable indirect taxation if we saw that it went to increase the resources and improve the condition of the workingmen of the country, we are opposed to being taxed in a thousand ways to enrich Eastern mine owners and mill owners, who are taking our hard-earned dollars under pretense of "encouraging and protecting American labor," and at the same time import workmen from the most wretched populations of Asia and Europe and set them down under "labor contracts" alongside of the American workmen to reduce him to pauperism.

Resolved, That we demand legislation that will make the use of a free railroad pass or any other device to the same end by any judge of a court of this state or any officer of the state an offense punishable by impeachment and removal from office, and that will punish by fine and imprisonment any railroad official who issues such a pass, or any member of the state legislature or state or county official who accepts the same.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress be urgently requested to aid by their influence and votes in the passing of the bill now pending granting appropriations to the several states for the establishment and support of agricultural experimental stations.

Resolved, That we demand legislation that shall require elevator owners or warehousemen to make good the face value of their wheat checks as to grades and weight of wheat at the terminal points.

Resolved, That we request our members of congress and senators to vote against a certain bill introduced by Senator Wilson in the United States senate for increased postage on fourth-class mail matter, which we look upon as a move by the express companies to increase their business at the expense of the people.

Resolved, That one of the great evils of our day is the legislative party caucus, wherein the honest man pledges himself to execute the behests of any successful knave who has money enough to buy up a bare majority.

Resolved, That the rate of interest in this state should be reduced to 8 per cent, and that any commission to the agent for the lender should be strictly prohibited unless paid by his principal.

Resolved, That we advise the farmers of the state to hold their wheat in their own bins until they are ready to sell.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this alliance that the railroad commissioners and dairy commissioner of this state should be elected by the people of the state every two years at the general election, instead of being appointed by the governor.

Further resolutions advocated the following reforms:

A reasonable limit for the royalty on agricultural machinery; that all grain elevators or warehouses now built or to be built at terminal points be made public warehouses, and be closed up if not properly licensed; a tax of ten cents per pound to enter oil and all compounds counterfeit butter; advocating the holding of farmers' institutes and appropriations for them.

Resolved, That we set forth this declaration of principles, not as suppliants at the feet of power, but as freemen demanding their rights. We ask justice, not charity. It is adding insult to injury for any man to plunder a community of millions of dollars annually, and then seek to balance the account with a few beggarly pigs and homeless bulls.

There were additional resolutions providing for the printing of the resolutions and their presentation to public officials and subordinate alliances.

The resolutions as reported, with one or two amendments, which have been incorporated in the above, were adopted as a whole, without any particular discussion. A half a dozen more were introduced by individual members; one calling for the taxation of railroad lands under contract was adopted after a vigorous debate. Another thanking the railroad and warehouse commission for what it had done toward righting wrongs was carried.

The committee of five appointed to report on the experimental farm and agricultural education was called on for its report. The chairman responded by reading a document which gave a brief history of the legislation bearing on the agricultural college and a cursory statement of what the present facilities of the department are. Prominence was given to the fact that the college during its existence has had but one student a year, only three students in the last five years, with two graduates. A long and rather an acrimonious debate occurred during which the experimental farm was severly criticised by several speakers, and defended by Prof. Parker. Mr. Meyers offered the following resolution which was finally adopted by a vote of 71 to 10:

Resolved, That we demand that the next legislature separate the fund arising from the sale of lands donated by the act of congress to the state of Minnesota for the purpose of establishing an agricultural and industrial college, from the university fund, where it was placed by act of the legislature of 1868, and that a separate college be established in accordance with the spirit and intent of the act of congress.

On the third day, Mr. Donnelly offered resolutions condemning encroachment by railroads, on the river at St. Paul.

An attempt was made, but without success to strike out what was known as the "bull and pig" resolutions. Mr. Hodson of Grant county, chairman of the committee on constitution, submitted an amended instrument, providing that the duties of secretary and treasurer shall be separate, and for the election of a treasurer, etc. The changes generally pertain to the business management of the alliance, but embody the following points: Its officers shall consist of a president, thirteen vice presidents—one from each judicial district and one at large—a state lecturer, a secretary and a treasurer. They shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting to serve for the term of one year, or until their successors are elected.

The Alliance proceeded with the election of officers. The secretary was directed to cast one ballot for Mr. Sprague as president, and President Sprague cast the ballot for George W. Haigh of Mankato for re-election as secretary, there being no opposition. Proceeding to the election of vice presidents, the alliance balloted for the one at large, the choice resulting upon Charles Canning of Norman county. The vice presidents selected for the several judicial districts were:

First District—T. Bissell, Fillmore county.
Second District—E. Oleson, Martin county.
Third District—M. McBar, Scott county.
Fourth District—Hugh Campbell, Washington county.
Fifth District—E. H. Atwood, Stearns county.
Treasurer—John Diamond, Blue Earth county.
State Lecturer—J. Hodson, Grant county.

The following, offered by John Miller, was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The state Farmers' alliance, having confidence in the management of the state agricultural society, therefore

Resolved, That the state alliance appoint a committee of three to meet with the board of managers of the state agricultural society at their next meeting, to revise the premium list and to suggest such premiums as may be beneficial to this organization.

The capitol at St. Paul was selected as the next place of meeting, and the body adjourned sine die, with cheers for the alliance and its officers.

Since the decision of Judge Koon of Hennepin county to the effect that the oleomargarine and butterine law of 1885 was unconstitutional, the dairy commissioners have been in doubt as to whether they could prosecute under the law of 1881, which provides that any one selling butterine shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100, or imprisoned for not less than thirty or more than ninety days or both. The question was submitted to Attorney General Hahn, who held that the law was legal, and that the commissioners could prosecute under it which they will proceed to do.

Robert Campbell, a middle-aged citizen of Forest City town, was found dead on the road between Litchfield and that place. The appearance of the ground indicated that he had been dragged behind his sleigh for two miles. The cause of his death is not known. He had been in Litchfield and had drank freely.

Last Wednesday night and Thursday morning there was a terrible blizzard up north and very cold weather.

EL EMPERADOR.

Relics of Maximilian's Short Reign in Mexico—New Details of his Execution at Queretaro.

Boston Herald.

City of Mexico, October 28, 1885.—Eighteen years ago last June the Emperor Maximilian fell, pierced by bullets, on a hillside at Queretaro, a slight eminence which the tourist via the Central Railway may catch a passing glimpse of as he enters that interesting old town. But eighteen years have not sufficed to obliterate the memory of the Emperor. In the curio shops here you still find the "Maximilian dollar" with his effigy, and the beautiful Paseo remains to testify to his purpose of making this enchantingly situated capital the Paris of the new world. A sturdily built, handsome young fellow, himself the grandson of another Mexican Emperor, walks the streets of the city. This young man, accomplished and athletic, was adopted, by Maximilian as his heir, and, though a revival of imperialism is impossible, the Prince Iturbide, as he is universally called, may yet take an important part in the game of Mexican politics.

The same government which cherishes the memory of the emperor Iturbide refuses to preserve the memorial of the reign of the Emperor Maximilian. Wandering through the executive apartments at the national palace the other day, I noted that wherever Maximilian had left the crowned eagle the government had obliterated the crown and left the Mexican eagle crownless in republican simplicity. But in the splendid chamber where President Diaz receives visitors the crowned eagle remains. The superb room is hung with crimson silk, on which is everywhere to be seen the crowned imperial eagle in raised figure.

To have cut the crown would have been to spoil the hangings, and so they have been let, mute memorials of the dead ruler of Mexico. In the vast apartment known as the Hall of Ambassadors—the portrait of the Emperor Iturbide remains, but there is no relic of Maximilian. You must go to the National Museum, also in the palace to see Maximilian's state dinner service, which was an outrageous cheat if he paid the price of silver for it, because it is nothing but a wretched composite of base metals thinly plated, the proportion being ninety-five per cent. base metal and five per cent. silver. Maximilian's state carriage remains on show, and a really gorgeous affair it is. His bust by a Mexican artist is also preserved in the museum, where also are his orders and insignia. But all these things are preserved, as we might keep the uniform of a captured British General, as trophies of victory over an invader.

The Mexican Government has not persecuted the partisans of the Emperor. On the very street where I am writing lives, in a noble casa, the spokesman of the deputation of notables who crossed the ocean to tender to Maximilian at Miramar the fatal imperial crown. The other day I read over the address of this deputation, in which was vaunted the superiority of monarchial institutions, and the assertion made that the Mexican people desired the Austrian prince to come and reign over them, that they were weary of republicanism and interminable intercecine strife. The reply of the prince was enthusiastic, and in that same spirit Maximilian and Carlotta crossed the seas, believing that they were the desired of the Mexican people. Their deception must have been complete. Prints of that time represent the triumphant arches erected on the main avenue of the capital, and through that avenue you see passing the carriage of the Emperor bowing to the right and left, acknowledging the plaudits of the populace.

Personally, Maximilian was very popular with the common people. His memory is not execrated, but rather he is regarded with a pathetic sort of regret mingled with reproachfulness. Maximilian was under bad influences. His military advisers here were mercilessly severe. They counseled harsh measures, and made the Emperor believe that he had exhausted the resources of kindness, and should put the knife in up to the hilt. Maximilian and his wife were the ideal sovereigns of the story books. They were easy in their manners and kind to the common people; they were fond of one another, and had all the lovable virtues, but the Mexican people, fiercely fond of liberty, resented their intrusion, and Juarez, the constitutional President, had earnest popular support in his prolonged resistance to the Empire.

The fatal blunder of Maximilian, a blunder which has left a stain on his name, was the issuance of the order that all of the liberal chiefs taken in arms after the expiration of Juarez's term should be shot as traitors to the empire. Juarez remonstrated, urging that he was President, even after his term of office expired, until the country could peacefully elect his successor. That was sensible ground, and history sustains the Mexican patriot. Maximilian's decree was merciless, and the fates measured out to him as he had meted to others.

It was in Queretaro that Maximilian made his final stand after the withdrawal of the French troops at a word of warning from Mr. Seward. It is a lovely old city, with a splendid aqueduct in the Roman manner, many ancient and picturesque churches, and a soft and genial climate. Then, as now, it was a stronghold of the Church party, the very citadel of Catholicism in Mexico. Maximilian was here besieged and overthrown, and imprisoned in the convent of the Capuchinos, and thence, after the famous court-martial, led out to the Hill of the Bells to be shot. Recent disclosures regarding the last hours of the Emperor will destroy many legends of the fatal day, and I will here relate the contents of a document which the priest Soria lately dictated shortly prior to his own death.

Soria was the Emperor's confessor and was with him during his last few days, and what he here says must pass into history as the true account of Maximilian's last moments, an account not yet printed in English. It was of Soria that Maximilian said: "It is I who must console this good priest and not he him become utterly overcome."

"The night before his death," says the Confessor, Soria, "the Emperor wrote two letters, one to the Pope and the other to his mother. He confided both to me, together with a handkerchief for his mother.

"On the following morning I accompanied him to the place of execution. The cortege was composed of three wrethed coaches. I got into the first with the Emperor, while Miramon and Mejia occupied, with their confessors, the other two.

"Hardly had we left the Convent of the Capuchinos when I was surprised to see Maximilian strike his breast, saying:

"'I have put eight handkerchiefs here to keep the blood from staining my uniform.'

"All the rest of the way the Emperor busied himself with praying and recommending his soul to God. But seeing the Hill of the Bells he exclaimed:

"'There is where I had thought to hoist the standard of victory, and there is where I am going to die! Life is a play!'

"And, after some moments of silence he added: 'What a beautiful view! And what a beautiful day to die!'

"When we had arrived at the place of execution, it was found difficult to open the door of the coach.

"Then Maximilian, being impatient, leaped out of the window, knocking off his hat.

"He handed me the crucifix, embracing me. He also embraced Miramon and Mejia, distributed some gold coins among the soldiers who were to shoot him, and then, in a strong voice, pronounced in Spanish these words: 'I forgive everybody, and I ask that all may forgive me, and I desire that my blood, which is going to be shed, may be for the good of Mexico. Long live Mexico! Long live her independence!' Immediately he placed his hand on his breast, indicating the spot for the soldiers to take aim at. Then the drums sounded, and in the presence of the four thousand soldiers assembled it was proclaimed that whoever should raise his voice in behalf of the condemned man would be made to suffer the same penalty. Not a murmur was heard among the immense crowd standing behind the troops.

"At a given signal the three platoons fired. Miramon and Mejia fell dead at once, but Maximilian did not die at the first discharge and uttered three groans. Then they gave him the coup de grace."

The priest Soria denied that Maximilian, as the legend goes, gave the post of honor at the place of execution to Miramon, saying: "A brave man merits the respect of his sovereign; take the place of honor." The placing of the condemned was by accident. Thus a picturesque legend is dissipated.

An Old Squirrel Story, Newly Dressed.

From The Greensboro (Ga.) Herald.

It wasn't many Saturdays ago that a number of gentlemen standing upon the streets at Greensboro discussed fox-hunting, bird-hunting, and kindred sports. Each one had told a story, remarkable in a high degree when the climax was reached by one of the gentlemen, who told the following story:

"Coons!" said he with a sneer. "You don't know anything about coons in this country. Why you ought to go to southwest Georgia. I lived there once, and my favorite pastime was coon hunting. Early one morning I started out with my dogs for a hunt. The morning was damp and heavy, and we hadn't gone far before the dogs struck a trail, and away they went. How beautiful it was. Through the underbrush they rushed, crashing, barking, the sounds coming to us like low music on the morning air. It wasn't many minutes before the low howl of the leading dog told us that he had treed.

"We put out after them, going through the swamps and down into a canebrake. There we came upon the dogs all clustered about a cypress log. They smelled it, and then all started back as if they didn't know what was to pay. We drew near and endeavored to urge them on. But they would not urge. We went up to the log, and it seemed to be moving. I didn't know what to make of it. The sides of it rose and fell as regular as the beat of a clock. We finally cut into it, and there it was packed with coons. We killed a hundred and forty and I don't know how many got away."

"What made the log move?" innocently asked a bystander.

"Oh, as plain as day. The coons were packed so close that every time they breathed the log would expand."

There was a ghastly silence and the crowd moved away.

"It wasn't a day for coons, either!" he yelled after them, and putting a fresh chew of tobacco in his mouth he walked rapidly in the direction of the "Cotton Bourse" on Wall-st., and in a moment more was buying the fleecy staple with a serene and unmoved countenance.

He Knew the Country Girls.

"I'll tell you what I like," said a drummer from Cincinnati; "I like to be out in the country and get an invitation to a dance or party. The country dance or party is the place of all the world for fun, and don't you hesitate to recollect it. The last time I was at a country party I fell in love with a girl. She was freckled a little under her ears and forehead, but the rest of her face was peachy-blossomy yummy-yummy. And her lips—why, kisses just seemed to dance on them, and sit on 'em, and dare you to come and take. I dared, but you never saw a girl fight as she did. She scratched and clawed, tore off my cravat, busted my collar button, bit my finger, lost the ribbon out of her hair, and got herself into a perspiration. But I got the kiss. It was good, despite my exhaustion and her perspiration.

"She was very angry. She sulked a long while, and refused to speak to me. Finally I found her out on the back porch. She was alone.

"'You hateful thing!' she exclaimed. 'I believe you have impudence enough to kiss me again. If you do, I'll choke your wind off.'

"And then she threw her arms about my neck and gave me a terrific squeeze, by way of showing me what she could do."

"And did you beg off and make your escape?"

"Beg off? Make my escape! Say do I look like a greeny? I kissed her seventeen straight times without stopping to draw breath. I know these country lasses, I do, and when one of 'em likes a kiss so well as to give me a hugging invitation to take another, I stand up to the racket like a little man. That's the kind of a grocery salesman I am."

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.—A bill confirming entries of public lands was reported favorably. Mr. Morgan offered a preamble and resolution holding that the judiciary committee did not have the right to arraign the attorney general, as it had done, for his refusal to send in papers concerning suspensions from office. Bills were introduced for a public building at Fort Dodge, Iowa; providing that patents be granted on homestead entries, even though final proof was not made within the time required by law; authorizing the use of the proceeds of the Pacific railroad sinking fund in the construction of branch railroad and telegraph lines. The bill appropriating $250,000 for a monument to Gen. Grant in Washington passed. Messrs. Gray and Plumb spoke in opposition to the education bill, and Mr. Call in support of it.

The bill to confirm entries of land heretofore made under the land laws of the United States, reported by Senator Van Wyck, from the senate committee on public lands, provides:

Any entry heretofore made in conformity with the rules, regulations and decisions of the general land office at the time, shall be adjudged in the same manner as if said rules, regulations and decisions had not been reversed or modified; provided, that such entry must have been made in good faith, and no charges of fraud have been made against the same.

SENATE.—The house bill authorizing national banks, subject to the approval of the controller of the treasury, to change their name, location and capital by vote of two-thirds of their shareholders, passed with an amendment forbidding a bank to change its location to another state or to a place more than thirty miles distant from the original location.

Senator Morgan reported an amendment to an appropriation bill accepting the offer of the government of Japan to this government of a site to the city of Tokio for legation purposes, recommending an appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of a suitable building.

The debate on the Blair educational bill was resumed.

HOUSE.—The bills to quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa and annexing the northern part of Idaho to Washington territory passed. The bill to tax half-gallons of spirits taken from bonded warehouses passed.

The Hennepin canal bill, which appropriates about $9,000,000 for the purchase and further extention of the Illinois & Michigan canal, was called up in the house and discussed for one hour, under the rules, at the expiration of which time the bill went over. Mr. Murphy of Iowa, who has charge of the measure, made an effectual speech in its favor, illustrating his remarks by reference to a large map.

SENATE.—Senator Dawes' bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws over the Indians and for other purposes, passed the senate.

The provisions of the bill do not apply to the reservations of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, in the Indian Territory, nor to any of the reservations of the Seneca nation in New York.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Edmunds providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the president to make proclamation in certain cases. Mr. Edmunds said:

This bill has been reported last year by the committee on foreign relations. It contained a section giving the president authority, whenever he was convinced that unjust discrimination was made against the admission of American products into other countries, to suspend importations from those countries of such articles as he thought fit for the protection of the just interests of the United States. In view of what he (Mr. Edmunds) saw in the newspapers about current events in other countries touching American products, he thought it clear that it was time to introduce the bill again.

The judiciary committee reported favorably the bill introduced by Senator Voorhees amending section 1,874, Revised Statutes, confirming orders and proceedings of certain territorial courts arising under naturalization laws, admitting to citizenship those who were not naturalized by courts of record; also adding the words to the law: "All applications for citizenship under the naturalization laws of the United States."

HOUSE.—The military academy appropriation bill, calling for $412,075, was reported, also the postoffice appropriation and the Ends ship railway bills. Mr. Murphy concluded his speech in favor of the Hennepin canal bill, and the pension appropriation bill was considered and a heated political debate took place.

SENATE.—Mr. Mitchell of Oregon delivered an elaborate speech in favor of his bill providing for the abrogation of treaties permitting the emigration of Chinese to the United States. The education bill was further considered. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—A substitute for the Hanback and Pulitzer resolution for an investigation of the telephone matter was reported by the committee on rules and adopted, after a warm debate. A resolution was adopted instructing the postoffice committee to ascertain whether additional legislation is necessary to prevent telegraphic monopoly. The immediate deficiency bill was reported. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills.

SENATE.—A message was received from the president refusing to transmit to the senate papers regarding suspensions from office. Mr. Pugh presented a minority report from the judiciary committee on the relations between the senate and the president. It was very long, and in substance takes the same ground as the president in his message. When the message had been read Mr. Edmunds said:

It reminded him of the communications of King Charles the first to parliament, and that the president unintentionally, no doubt, had entirely misstated the question involved by himself and the senate. I think I am safe in saying that is the first time in the history of the republic that any president of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either house of congress or questions pending before them otherwise than by message on the state of the Union, which the constitution commands him to make from time to time. This message is devoted solely to a question for the senate itself, in regard to itself, that it has under consideration. It is a singularity. I think it will strike reflective people in this country as somewhat extraordinary, if, in these days of reform, anything at all can be thought extraordinary. The senate of the United States, in its communications to the heads of departments, not his heads of departments, but the heads of departments, created by law, directed them to transmit certain official papers, and that is all. The president of the United States undertakes to change the question into a consideration by the senate of his reasons or motives for putting a civil officer, as it might be called, "under arrest," with which the senate has not undertaken in any way to make any question at all. By every message he has sent to this body, and they are all published, he has asked the senate to advise and consent to the removal of one officer and the appointment of another. That is what he has done, and the senate in calling for those papers—to say nothing of the wider considerations about any deficiencies in the department of justice—is asked to remove these officers without knowing the condition of the administration of their offices.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced to repeal the patent laws and establish another system of rewards for inventions; to repeal the internal revenue laws; to create a department of industry and a bureau of labor; to admit free of duty lumber, salt, coke, coal and iron ore produced in Canada. Unanimous consent was asked to have printed in the Record a memorial calling for the impeachment of the secretary of the treasury for high crimes and misdemeanors in the execution of the silver law, but objection was made.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Theodore P. Rich Kills His Wife and Then Himself at the Hotel Astoria, St. Paul—She Had Eloped with Her Lover, Dr. H. S. Gale, from Cobleskill, New York.

Two sharp pistol shots—one following the other in quick succession—a woman's low moan, the smell of powder smoke creeping stealthily into the halls; two dead bodies on the floor with wide-open eyes and from their heads red life blood gushing—and that is the epitome of the tragedy enacted in Room No. 20, Hotel Astoria, No. 375 Wabasha street, St. Paul, Saturday night the 27th. It was the old, old story of a husband and erring wife, and Mephistopheles in the disguise of a lover. She fleeing from a home and all its honored ties to the West, with a lover. The guilty couple reach St. Paul, seek seclusion in a private hotel, throw off forever the bands that held them loyal to themselves and, ostensibly as husband and wife, dreamed of days and weeks and months of such happiness as they might win to come. But back of them, like a winged Nemesis, came the wronged husband, brooding on his way of the terrible injury to him and of the fate that was to befall both him and her. Last night they met face to face—husband and wife—in Room No. 20 of the Hotel Astoria, and he, after one last plea for her return to him, shot her dead, and then killed himself. There is the weaving of a romance out of such a tale, taken as it is from every-day life. She was Mrs. Fannie Rich, late of Cobleskill, N. Y., and he, Theodore P. Rich, of the same place. The third party to the affair (the lover) was Dr. H. S. Gale, also of Cobleskill. He is forty years of age, about five feet, nine inches tall, weighs about 175 or 180 pounds, has a full face, the upper lip being covered by a blonde mustache. He dresses in dark clothes and wears a black derby hat. Evidently he is an intelligent man and accustomed to move in society circles. Mrs. Rich was dressed in black, even to her stockings, and slippers on small, shapely feet. A woman of petite form, with regular features and light, fluffy hair, that waved in bangs above a low forehead, she possessed many attractions of form and face. Rich was carelessly dressed, in ordinary clothes of black that did not fit him, heavy shoes and overshoes. He has a heavy, solid face, a well-knit form and a black moustache. His chin showed a lack of the barber's care for several days.

Dr. Gale gives the following statement:

I left my family behind when I came west with the woman who has been killed. We eloped together, although there was no particular effort to conceal the fact of our departure, except from the woman's husband. The dead woman was Mrs. Fannie Rich. She was thirty-five years of age. Her father, Henry Smith, was one of the most prominent lawers in New York State, and a man of wealth and social standing.

Theodore P. Rich, who did the killing and then shot himself, was about forty years of age. He had no regular profession and never engaged in any permanent business. He was not a dissipated man, but he never provided for his wife properly and abused and mistreated her. They never had any children. Fannie Smith first married a man named Frank Trimble, from whom she obtained a divorce more than ten years ago, soon afterward marrying Rich. It was afterward discovered that there was some informality in the divorce proceedings, so that really her marriage with Rich was of no binding force or effect. Mrs. Rich has for some time past informed her husband that she did not intend to live with him any longer, and we arranged to leave Cobleskill come west to Dakota, and obtain divorces. Then we intended to go to California, remain there for six months, and return to Cobleskill to live.

Then we started for St. Paul, arriving here on Feb. 1 and taking rooms at the Astoria hotel where we have been ever since. About 7 o'clock this evening we went down to supper in the dining room. We had not been there a great while before we were astonished to see Rich enter from the outside door. He came directly up to us and held out his hand to his wife, saying: "How d' do, Fannie." She refused to shake hands with him. "Why have you done this way?" he asked her. She told him that she never would have anything more to do with him, and he had just as well go way. The conversation was beginning to attract attention, and I suggested that we go up into our room No. (20) and talk the matter over. This was agreed to and we went upstairs. When we got into the room Rich asked me to step outside, as he wanted to talk to Fannie alone. I told him I would if she was willing. She assented to the proposition Rich making the remark by way of reassuring her: "Fannie, you know I wouldn't hurt you." I went out and left them in the room. I had no thought that Rich intended doing her any harm. After waiting about twenty minutes I went back and Rich asked me to allow him a little more time. I went away again. Returning after a lapse of ten minutes he asked me to go away again. Fannie said: "Oh, yes, give him a chance!" A third and fourth time I went back, and Rich persisted he was not yet through with his talk. The last time Fannie told him there was no use talking further, as it would not change matters. I was standing in the office talking with the clerk when one of the bell boys came in and said he had heard two pistol shots, he thought in No. 20. I rushed up stairs and into the room. Fannie was sitting in the rocking chair by the bureau, gasping for breath, her head far over to one side. Rich lay flat on his back upon the floor. The landlord, Mr. Baugh, came in right behind me, and we lifted Fannie to the floor. I soon discovered that life was extinct, however, and gave up all efforts to resuscitate her. Just before I left the room the last time Fannie told me that Rich had agreed to accept the money and go back home by an early morning train, and I supposed everything was all right, and that he would leave St. Paul and not give us any trouble.

The first that was seen of Rich, the murderer and suicide, at the hotel, was about 7 o'clock yesterday evening, when he made his appearance in the office and asked the clerk if Gale was stopping in the house. There was nothing unusual to be noticed in his appearance, and he did not attract more than a casual glance from the clerk, who answered his question affirmatively and informed him that Gale and his wife were down in the restaurant at dinner. Rich went down stairs into the restaurant and went over to the table where his wife and Gale were seated. Rich, upon entering the dining room, was approached by the headwaiter with the intention of seating him, but as he took his seat with the couple at the table, that dignitary sent a waiter to him to attend to his order. There was nothing unusual noticed by any of the attaches of the place during the meal, and they all left together for the upper part of the house.

The following are recent appointments of postmasters in Minnesota: Beaufort, Blue Earth county, A. Fleming, vice Leander F. Finley, resigned; Bernadette, Nicollet county, C. G. Carson, vice G. Carson, resigned; Deerfield, Steele county, C. Yust, vice A. C. Roger, resigned; Heath, Pipestone county, J. Hagar, vice C. Heath, resigned; Homer, Winona county, G. Donenhour, vice J. Donenhour; Kost, Chisago county, E. A. English, vice Fred H. Kost, resigned; Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Theodore Fraser, vice E. Blyaberger, removed; Round Lake, Marcus F. Bunger, vice A. Tripp, resigned; Sioux Valley, Jackson county, C. R. Sawyer, vice C. M. Handy, resigned; Sumter, McLeod county, D. Nobles, vice Jeremiah Nobles, resigned.

The storm which prevailed throughout New England on the 26th is reported as the severest of the winter. In some sections of New Hampshire and Vermont fifteen to twenty-four inches of snow have fallen, accompanied by a furious wind, which attained a velocity of fifty to sixty-five miles per hour. The roads in many places are blockaded. Telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated, and railroad travel is impeded. It was equally severe in Boston, Hartford, New York and along the coast.

The Fort Pitt tannery and stock at Braddock, Pa., were burned recently. Loss $50,000.

Dr. Louis Pauley of Milwaukee, ex-county physician, is accused by a girl of being the father of her child. He says it is blackmail.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 81¼@81½c.; No. 3 spring, 68@69c. Corn, 36½c. Oats, 28@28½c. Rye, No. 2, 58c. Barley, No. 2, 63@64c. Flax seed, No. 1, $1.11½. Mess pork, cash, $10.25. Lard, $6.05@6.08½. Butter, creamery, 20@32c; dairy, 11@24c. Eggs, 19½@20c. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 86½c. No. 1 Northern, 87½c. Corn, 30@31½c. Bran, $8.50@9. Shorts, $8.50@9. Oats, No. 2 white, 28@29c. Rye, 49@51c. Barley, 45@75c. Corn Meal, $14. Mixed Feed, $14.25@14.50. Hay, $7@7.50. Seeds, Timothy, $1.50@1.60; No. 1 flax seed, $1.05; clover, $5@5.40. Oat Meal $2.85@3.

DULUTH.—No. 1 Northern, 84¼@84½c.

MILWAUKEE.—Wheat, 81½c. Corn, No. 2, 36½c. Oats, No. 2, 28½c. Rye, No. 1, 58c. Barley, No. 2, 53c. Mess pork, $10.25. Lard, $6.05. Butter, dairy, 15@17c. Cheese, 8½@10½c. Eggs, 19@20.

Six gold medals have been given to St. Jacobs Oil at World's fairs and expositions, for being the best pain-cure. It is, itself, better than gold. It cures rheumatism and every other painful trouble. It never fails.

The postoffice appropriation bill is ready to be reported to the house. It calls for $54,326588.

No depressing effects from Red Star Cough Cure. No nausea, no danger of poison. Safe, speedy, sure. Only twenty-five cents.

The Love-Sick Florida Statesman.

The senators who have returned from Detroit say that they saw Senator Jones of Florida, and that he seems to be in good health and spirits. He boards at the principal hotel, spends most of his time about the lobby and in the street, and his face and business in Detroit are known to almost every child in the city. Jones is pointed out to strangers as the lovesick senator. Some of the senators urged him to return to Washington, but he said that he would not do so. He was indignant about the publication of his "affair," but said that he might have expected it from papers that had always been unfriendly. When warned that he would lose the respect of the public if he remained away much longer, he replied that after ten years of constant and assiduous labor he thought himself entitled to a few weeks rest, and preferred to take it in Detroit instead of Florida. He spoke of other senators who had been absent from their seats for weeks at a time, and did not see why he should be selected by the newspapers as a target, or be complained of for his absence. The senators say he looks, talks and acts like himself, and do not believe that he is crazy.

Lieutenant Governor Black's First Lesson in Writing for Newspapers.

Washington Correspondence Chicago News.

I met Lieutenant-Governor Chauncey Black of Pennsylvania, in town a few days ago. He is a son of Judge Jere Black, the celebrated jurist and Attorney-General of Buchanan's administration. Governor Black was for some years a contributor to the New York Sun before his active pursuit of politics caused him to retire from the journalistic field. When Chauncey was about to write his first article for the press he consulted his father about the subject he had in mind. "That will do very well," said the Judge. "You understand that subject thoroughly. Let me see what you write when you get through; I may be able to make some suggestions to you." The young man went off and buckled down to his task. He knew his father would be a severe critic, and he resolved to leave himself as little open to criticism as possible. So he spent a week at it.

When he had about reached perfection, as he thought, he took it to his father. The Judge read it carefully through. "Well," asked Chauncey, as his heart sank within him. "Very well done, Chauncey; very well done. But I think it can be improved. Suppose you cut it down one half and see what the effect will be." "Very well, sir," said Chauncey, taking the manuscript back to his room. When he had taken out a little more than half his fine sentences he returned to his father. The Judge read it through again. "You can't imagine how much you've improved it; it really reads very well; but, Chauncey, if you cut it down one-half again it will read still better."

"All right, father," said Chauncey, bravely putting the knife to his production again. By the time this was done the article was not more than half a column long.

"Very good, indeed; very good, indeed," said the judge, approvingly, "but I say, Chauncey, don't you think it will read still better if you cut it down to a quarter of a column?"

"No, I don't, and, what's more, I wont," exclaimed Chauncey, snatching the manuscript and darting indignantly out of the room.

It is quite probable, however, that his father's method of teaching the young man a useful lesson was not lost upon him; for there are few writers for the public press of to-day who express their ideas with more vigor and terseness than Chauncey Black.

A Shoemaker Wins $15,000.

New York Tribune.

Frederick Scharf, a shoemaker of No. 704 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, has suddenly found himself possessed of troops of friends. Men who formerly paid no attention to him, have been exceedingly affable and anxious about his welfare. This change has been brought about by what he regards as a piece of exceptional good luck. A few days ago he received notice that a lottery ticket, of which he owned one-fifth part, had drawn the capital prize of $75,000, entitling him to $15,000. He expects to receive the money this week. Scharf is a poor, hard-working man with no family, who barely earned his own support by his trade, and who found his only luxury in drinking a social glass of beer with some friends. One of these, named Myers, one day bantered him to buy a lottery ticket. Scharf at first refused, but Myers told him that he had bought one-fifth of a ticket for $1, and urged Scharf to do the same. After some delay the shoemaker did so. One day last week the two men got a list of the lucky numbers, and Scharf's was among them. He proposes to give Myers $1,000, and give a supper to his friends. What to do with the rest of the money he has not decided, although a multitude of advisers are seeking to give him wisdom.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1886.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection, for account of Frederick Scharf 704 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., one-fifth of Ticket No. 57,705 in the Louisiana Lottery, which drew the First Capital Prize of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars on Tuesday, Feb. 9th, 1886 and that the amount was promptly paid by check on the New Orleans National Bank, on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company.

C. A. PARDUE, Agent,
Southern Express Co., New Orleans, La.

Important.

Grand Union Hotel, opp. Grand Cent. Depot, N. Y. city, 600 elegant rooms, $1 a day & upward. Travelers arriving at this depot save $3 carriage hire and baggage transfer, European plan.

Dry and gray hair will become moist and dark by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

For sudden colds, hoarseness, or irritation of the throat, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, and Miss Nina Miller are married at Akron, Ohio.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. May of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

H. N. Walker, a prominent citizen of Detroit, died at his residence in that city

Frightful Waste.

Consumption carries off its thousands of victims every year. Yes, thousands of human lives are being wasted that might be saved, for the fact is now established that consumption, in its early stages, is curable. Dr. Price's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if used in time, effect a permanent cure. It has no equal as a remedy for bronchitis, cough and colds. Its efficacy has been proved in thousands of cases. All druggists.

At Minneapolis, George B. Hush is married to Miss Alice M. Reynolds.

"Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer." Don't neglect your cough. If you do your fate may be that of the countless thousands who have done likewise, and who today fill consumptives' graves. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and consumption itself if taken in time can be cured by the use of Dr. Price's "Golden Medical Discovery." This wonderful preparation has no equal as a remedy for lung and throat diseases. All druggists.

Mrs. Dr. Goucher of Cleveland was chloroformed by a robber, who got away with some money and jewelry before her husband came in.

The president has withdrawn the nomination of Thomas Ryan to be postmaster at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets."

The men arrested at Anoka charged with counterfeiting, were bound over.

If you grow CAULIFLOWERS or CABBAGES send 20 CENTS in stamps to FRANCIS BRILL, RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., for the treatise containing complete practical information in minute detail.

Boston has raised $1,500 for the Mrs. Gen. Hancock fund.

Without health life has no sunshine. Who could be happy with dyspepsia, piles, low spirits, headache, ague or diseases of the stomach, liver or kidneys? Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic quickly cures the above diseases. Price 50 cents.

The Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car company sells out its plant to the Northwest Dressed Beef company of New York.

TRY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for coughs and croup. It contains no opium in any form. Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. Sold at druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle.

The Wisconsin supreme court rebukes a Milwaukee jury for unseemly trifling.

Miss Bertha A. Baxter, Montevideo, Minn., says she tried every known tonic for weakness but experienced no relief until after she had taken Brown's Iron Bitters, this cured her. For overworked or weak women it is specially valuable.

James Whitely, the new city clerk of Pekin, Ill., defaults and skips.

For nervous prostration take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Loyal Farragut, formerly of the United States army, son of the late Amiral Farragut, has sent to Mrs. Franklin Buchanan the sword surrendered by her late husband at Mobile.

Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks was recently chosen a member of the board of directors of the Hecla Mining company, to fill the place of her deceased husband.

The house committee on postoffices and post roads has completed the postoffice appropriation bill, and it will be promptly reported to the house. The bill appropriates for the postal service during the next fiscal year $54,326,588—an increase of $624,599 over the appropriation of the present fiscal year and a decrease of $659,579 as compared with the department's estimates. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year is $47,142,25a, and the estimated deficiency (indefinite) is $7,443,914.

More substantial benefit can be obtained from a 50 cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure than a dollar bottle of any other cough remedy. It is a prompt, safe and pleasant cure for all throat and lung troubles.

A. H. Stump & Sons of Baltimore suspended. Liabilities, $115,000. They hope to be able to pay in full.

My wife was seriously afflicted with rheumatism in her arms. She has now used two bottles of Athlophoros and is well and free from pain. I cheerfully recommend it to my friends and the public. T. R. Lutzow, 121 North Butler street, Madison, Wis.

The best cough medicine is Piso's cure for consumption. Sold every where.—25 cts.

SHOE and hardware dealers sell Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep boots and shoes straight.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE PIMPLES, and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

BURNS and Scalds are instantly rendered painless, and invariably cured without a scar, by the use of Carbolisalve, the great skin remedy. 25 and 50 cents, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark — QUALITY — P — PURITY — NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do.

MRS. MARY E. HANSON, 201 Fifth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., says she was a great sufferer from disease peculiar to women. The treatment of physicians seemed to have no effect. She was entirely cured and received her strength by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

MRS. G. W. BURNECK, 288 Eighteenth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., says she has always a good word for Brown's Iron Bitters. It cured her of disease peculiar to her sex and also of Catarrh of the Bladder.

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

OLD RESIDENTS OF WISCONSIN

The old residents who first settled Wisconsin and have watched it grow from a thinly populated territory into one of the most prosperous and progressive States of the Union are fast passing away. Every few days are printed accounts of the death of some village patriarch, whose tales of fights with the Indians and of hardships endured and overcome in earlier days have seemed to the rising generation like chapters in ancient history. To those who still remain all honor due. They will not be with us long, but while they yet tarry their experience and advice should be heeded. Samuel Barstow, of Lancaster, Wis., is one of those old residents and is well known, not only in the State, but beyond its borders as well. In recounting some of his experiences recently he said:

"I have suffered more or less from rheumatism and general debility for a number of years. For the last year the trouble has constantly increased and for a month I could not dress myself or get up from my chair without help. From my head to my feet every cord and muscle was stiff and sore. During this time I used various remedies, but all to no purpose, and continued to get worse. My attention was called to Athlophoros. I procured a bottle and on the 22d of January, 1884, began to use it. I took five doses and then slept easily until eight o'clock in the morning. I then got up and dressed myself and walked out without a cane. I was astonished at the result and could hardly realize that the medicine had produced such an effect. I am getting to be an old man—I am now seventy-two years old—and I don't suppose that it will make me a young man, but it will help the lamp of life to burn down calmly."

Mrs. R. F. Bowers, of Racine, Wis., is well known in that city as one of the old residents, she having lived there thirty-seven years. Her present address is 902 State Street. She has this to say:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism for the last three years. I did not suffer as much pain as some do with the same complaint, my difficulty being principally stiffness of the joints. The trouble was mostly in my knee joints, and it was with much difficulty that I could bend them, especially in going up and down stairs. During the time I was troubled in this way I tried many medicines without any good effects. Athlophoros came to my notice, and being anxious to get some relief I thought I would try it. After using it for a short time I was able to bend my knees easily and could go up or down stairs."

Mrs. T. B. Neff, of Calamine, Wis., who has herself been benefited by taking Athlophoros for her rheumatism, tells an interesting story of the improvement wrought in her brother-in-law, Mr. John W. Neff, of Calamine, an old gentleman of seventy-five years. She says:

"When he got the first bottle of Athlophoros, which I sent for for him, he was so badly off with rheumatism and had been for nearly a year that he could not step without two crutches. It took two or three men to help him out of a wagon or sleigh, and he could not dress or undress alone. He had paid out a great many dollars for remedies. He took eighteen bottles of Athlophoros, and now he can walk three-quarters of a mile with just one cane, and can hoe in the garden and chop wood."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall Street, New York.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ALLEN'S

25 CENTS for Cough — 25 CENTS for Croup

COLDS — COUGHS — CONSUMPTION — BRONCHITIS — CROUP — THE BEST REMEDY FOR CURING

LUNG BALSAM

NEW EVIDENCE.
Read the Following:

ADDISON, PA., April 2, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs, so much so, that at times I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy. I took it, and am now sound and well.
Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for Coughs and Colds I ever used.

ASTORIA, ILLS., April 6, 1883.
Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours truly,
H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LA FAYETTE, R. I., October 12, 1884.
Gentlemen:—Allow me to say that after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of Bronchitis. I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily that those afflicted may be benefited.
Yours respectfully, BURRIL H. DAVIS.

Price 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1 per bottle.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

All People Appreciate Honest Goods.
MIDDLESEX
INDIGO-BLUE FLANNEL SUITS
ARE ALL PURE WOOL.
Always look well and give long service. Coats of the genuine article have on a silk hanger. Only garments made from Middlesex Flannels bear this hanger. WENDELL, FAY & CO., Agents, MIDDLESEX CO., Boston, New York, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING CLOTHIERS.

$9. Fine Brass B♭ Cornet. $9.
With Case, Instruction Book and Crooks, all for NINE DOLLARS!
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Guitars, Banjos, Etc. (discount to teachers)
Central Music Co.
112 West Washington St. CHICAGO, ILL.

HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS ITCHING AND BURNING TORTURES

AND EVERY SPECIES OF ITCHING, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Contagious Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

FOR SICK HEADACHE — TAKE — FOR SOUR STOMACH
HOPS & MALT BITTERS,

If you wish to be relieved of those terrible Sick Headaches and that miserable Sour Stomach. It will, when taken according to directions, cure any case of Sick Headache or Sour Stomach. It cleans the lining of stomach and bowels, promotes healthy action and sweet secretions. It makes pure blood and gives it free flow, thus sending nutriment to every part. It is the safest, speediest and surest Vegetable Remedy ever invented for all diseases of the stomach and liver.

J. M. Moore, of Farmington, Mich., says: My suffering from Sick Headache and Sour Stomach was terrible. One bottle of Hops and Malt Bitters cured me.

Do not get Hops and Malt Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. For sale by all druggists.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul.
Ryan Drug Company, St. Paul.
Lyman Eliel Drug Co., Minneapolis.

CATARRH — ELY'S CREAM BALM — CURES COLD IN HEAD — ROSE-COLD — HAY-FEVER — DEAFNESS — HEADACHE — PRICE 50 CENTS — ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. — EASY TO USE — HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM IS WORTH $1000 TO ANY MAN WOMAN OR CHILD suffering from CATARRH.
—A. E. NEWMAN, Grayling, Mich.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

4% LONG LOANS.
Personal security only for interest. Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, O.

SPOOL SILK WARRANTED — EUREKA SILK CO., Chicago, Ill.

Red School House Shoes.
HENDERSON'S School Shoes for Boys and Girls are solid and attractive. They will not disappoint you. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! Look for the Little Red School House on the sole.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.
JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER
THE BEST WATERPROOF RIDING COAT.

FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE
TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY
OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.
The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents and $1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS. Cata. Free.

MARYLAND FARMS. Book and Map free by C. E. SHANAHAN, Attorney, Easton, Maryland.

PENICK'S CORN EXTRACTOR cures BUNIONS. Druggists sell it, or by mail 25c. of W. R. PENICK, St. Joseph, Mo. CORNS

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys Washington, D. C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$25 A WEEK made by ladies selling our Corsets, Stocking Supporters, etc. Catalogue free. The Frost & Hatch M'f'g Co., Cleveland, O.

CANCER. A new treatment. No Knife. No Plaster. No Pain. W. C. Payne, Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co., Boston, Mass.

PENSIONS procured. 16 years' experience as Attorneys in Pensions and other Soldier Claims. C. M. Sites & Co., Washington, D. C.

FREE! 40 samples fast selling goods to any lady or gent, and big pay every day. Address, B. H. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

Bureau of Legal Information.—An easy and economical method for people living at a distance to obtain legal advice. No students are employed. Only able and experienced counsel. References furnished on application. Take advice and protect yourself from law suits. Any two law questions answered for one dollar. St. Paul Legal Bureau, P. O. box 2569, St. Paul, Minn.

DR. WHITTIER.
617 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo. Regularly graduated and legally qualified; ... Skin and Blood Diseases ... Nervous Debility, Loss of ... Exposure, ... vigorous ... No change of business. Pamphlet and symptom list free. Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed, for 50 cents in money or postage. Over fifty wonderful ... marriage, ... treatise. Same, paper cover 25 cts. by mail sealed. State case and get time and cost of cure.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.
You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 216 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WELL MAKING. PROSPECTING.
DOES IT PAY!
Free catalogue tells what customers say! This is the Great "Old" Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine. Drills all kinds earth and rock and pump cuttings to surface at each stroke—Tests the water without taking out tools. Drives tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops tools 70 or 80 times a minute! Horse or steam power used. We also make machines and tools for boring large wells.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

EPITHELIOMA!
OR SKIN CANCER.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. Eight months ago a friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, and I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was allayed, and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger, and am able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place.
MRS. JOICIE A. McDONALD.
Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1885.

I have had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one cheek bone across the nose to the other. It has given me a great deal of pain, at times burning and itching to such an extent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May, 1885, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflammation and restoring my general health.
W. RAKER.
Knoxville, Iowa, Sept. 8, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

Many a Lady is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

Men Think they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

N. W. U. N. 1886. No. 10.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 4.

The private secretary has returned from the ice house.

There will be services at the Congregational Church next Sabbath day and evening.

W. A. Wilkins, of Audubon, Becker Co., passed through on his way home last Friday.

Geo. Crocker, A. C. Rhinehart and Charlie Robbecke were down from St. Hilaire last week.

Terry & Collin's advertise another big auction sale for next Saturday, hoping to get a good day this time.

The Odd Fellows have engaged Max Ericsson's new hall for a ball to-morrow evening. A big time is expected.

Tom Morris was out from the Devils Lake last week to get a breath of fresh air and shake off the brimstone a little.

The church sociable at the residence of J. G. McGrew on Friday evening last was largely attended and very enjoyable.

The entertainment at the opera house on Monday evening was slimly attended, though enjoyed by all who were present.

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

There will be a meeting at the reading room, at 4 p. m. on Monday next. Business of great importance will be brought before the meeting and a full attendance of the W. C. T. U. is desired.

Terry & Collin's sale on Saturday was not well attended, owing to the snowstorm which prevailed during the afternoon. However a few sales were made, though not as many as would doubtless had the weather been fine.

O. F. Farup is agent for the "Worst Foe" a new book by Grace Strong. We have read a portion of it and find it an excellent work. It is highly endorsed by the press and eminent people all over the land and should be in every family as the lessons inculcated are valuable ones.

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

Auction Sale.

On Saturday March 20th, 1886, at my residence, two miles northeast of Crookston, I will sell Ten Good Work Horses, Six Colts from one to three years old; also Harness, Plows, Binder, Seeders. Seven months time given on good paper.

[32-tf] E. O. FLANDERS.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

James Creighton.

AGENT FOR THE STANDARD

OIL CO.

On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

Auction Sale

Of Teams and Farm Machinery, at the Farm of Jacob Stambaugh, eight miles east of Beltrami,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1886,

commencing at 12 o'clock m., the following property, to-wit: 6 good work horses, a number of good cows, 5 W. A. Wood's binders, 2 sulky plows, 4 walking plows, 4 drags, 2 prairie city seeders, 2 scythes, 1 mower, 2 hand cradles, and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: All sums of $10 and under cash; all over $10 time will be given till November 15th, 1886, on good security.

JACOB STAMBAUGH.

M. R. BROWN, AUCTIONEER.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by John Brandt and Mary, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:35 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 531, 532, 533, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, ($745.62) besides the further sum of $9.30 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen (14,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153,) in Range number forty-nine (49) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

P. C. SCHMIDT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW | MONEY TO LOAN

Crookston, - - - Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Fred Aldrich, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 1 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 394, 395 and 396, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($747) besides $35 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty, (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah Milette and Florence, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 114, 115 and 116, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of two hundred and eighty-one dollars, ($281) and the further sum of $29.83 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty, (20) in township number one hundred and forty-nine, (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thilesphone Joly and Harriet, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 501, 502 and 503, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles W. Brown and Fanny A. his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 182, and 183, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty dollars, ($560) and the further sum of $11.34 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four, (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp, patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls. HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them. [40-tf]

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS, CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS., CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS,

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

[40-tf] MIKE LEGUEE, Crookston, Minn.

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

For Sale.

N. W. ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres, town of Crookston, 70 acres improved, good farm house, and a never-failing well of pure soft water, 2½ miles from the city of Crookston. S. E. ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres, town of Fairfax, 50 acres improved, 3 miles from city of Crookston. E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 80 acres, town of Fairfax, 3½ miles from city, for particulars, call on O. S. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [48-tf]

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

Wanted,

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Lambertson's Safety Lamp burner in Polk County, also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address C. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK, IS THE PLACE WHERE

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

1886. NEW YORK STORE. 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. C. MACDONELL,

☞ TERMS CASH. —— ONE PRICE. ☜

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS, Groceries, CROCKERY, and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS TO LOAN On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN!

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE,

1878 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Are arriving daily, consisting of

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

William Davidson was down from the Keystone farm last week. He has just put in a car load of grade Norman mares. They will soon have an imported stallion brought to the farm.

A Union Sunday School Convention will be held at the Baptist Church in this city, March 16th and 17th. An interesting program has been prepared. All Sunday School workers in Polk and adjoining counties are invited to attend.

Jud Carrush returned from Minneapolis on Monday evening. He was met at the depot by the band and a host of his friends who gobbled him up, put him in a cutter and hauled him up home, preceded by the band. He had a rousing welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Buchanan departed for their new home in Duluth on Monday evening accompanied by the good wishes of hosts of friends, who heartily commend them to the good graces of Duluthians. Verily, Crookston's loss is Duluth's gain.

Ex-mayor and Mrs. Walsh entertained a number of their friends at euchre on Tuesday evening. Fifteen tables attested their hospitality and enjoyed themselves to the fullest. C. A. Chiniquy walked off with the head prize and S. F. Markham the foot. Mrs. William Stuart captured the ladies' head prize and Mrs. Hartshorn the ladies' foot prize.

Wylie Waifs.

A. Sture visited Crookston Saturday.

Mr. Oxborough is passing the cigars. It is a boy.

A few of our young people will attend the spring term of the Crookston high school.

F. J. Detling came over from the Falls Saturday. He reports the lumber trade brightening up.

A good many of the boys are bewailing the existence of turkey raffles. They came out behind.

The dance at Ned Dewires last Thursday evening was a very enjoyable affair. A large number were present.

Pete Kilberg is expected back daily. The boys are raising up the big dry goods box, and getting tin horns ready, for he has taken a better half.

Now is the time for farmers to get seed wheat ready. A few hours work with a good cockle mill, will often represent the difference of a good grade in the fall.

Several of our citizens have devoted themselves during the past week to getting contributions for the Catholic Fair at the Falls.

The American Agriculturist for March 1886, opens with a full-page engraving of the monarch of the Shorthorn herd. This is followed with nearly one-hundred full-page and smaller illustrtions, of the noted brilliant Percheron Stallion; Hampshire, South Down Sheep, Celebrated Brahama fowls, original and modern Jersey cattle, Poultry houses, Farm houses built at moderate expense, Serviceable barns, Pig pens, and insects injurious to vegetation The Horticultural, Household and Children's department are profusely illustrated. All the engravings are accompanied by original written articles by recognized leading writers, among whom are Seth Green, George Thurber, D. D. Moore, Andrew S. Fuller, L. S. Harden, Mason C. Weld, F. D. Curtiss and a number of others. The full-paper on American Seeds and Seedsmen by Dr. F. M Hexamer, will be found handy by all persons interested in this branch of industry. One of the leading features of the American Agriculturist this year, are Seth Green's papers on fish culure. With these plain and simple instructions, every farmer can raise his own fish on his own farm. $1.50 a year. Single number 15 cents.

Ladies,

Here is your best chance! Hack & Gallasch are closing out their stock of Jerseys as follows:

A $1.50 all wool plain Jersey at $1.00
A $1.75 all wool braided Jersey at 1.25
A $2.00 all wool braided and scalloped Jersey at 1.50
A $2,50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 1.90
A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 2.00

Just Received

A New and Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

At the New Store of

Houston & Ross,

Corner of Main and Robert Streets.

Call and examine goods and get prices.

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law.

Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

JOHN CROMB. — E. A. WILKINSON.

CROMB & WILKINSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Fournet Block. CROOKSTON, MINN

(Continued from Second Page.)

Village of Fisher.

March 1,'85. By balance,		12 44
May 31,'85. By collection,		106 27
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		20 80
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		82 97
March 31,'85. To cash paid village treasurer	12 44	
June 25,'85. To cash paid village treasurer,	193 40	
Refunding of taxes,	2 87	
Balance,	103 27	
	311 98	311 98
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		103 27

Grand Forks (Tps. 151 & 152 R. 50.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		320 98
May 31,'85. By collection,		713 94
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		94 32
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		45 48
March 20,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	320 98	
June 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	713 94	
Dec. 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	88 88	
To refunding of Taxes,	5.99	
Balance,	45 48	
	1174 72	1174 72
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		45 48

Garden (Tp. 147 R. 43.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		66 97
May 31,'85. By collection,		65 46
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		15 56
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		13 74
March 20,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	66 97	
July 2,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	65 46	
Dec. 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	15 56	
Balance.	13 74	
	161 73	161 73
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		13 74

Garfield (Tp. 147 R. 44.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		87 41
May 31,'85. By collection,		67 50
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		24 50
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		36 28
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	87 41	
July 6,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	67 50	
Nov. 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer.	24 50	
Balance,	36 28	
	215 81	215 81
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		36 28

Gervais (Tp. 151 R. 43.)

March 1,'85, By balance,		29 57
May 31,'85. By collection,		54 55
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		27 27
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		3 60
April 8,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	29 57	
June 20,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	54 55	
Nov. 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	27 27	
Balance,	3 60	
	114 99	114 99
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		3 60

Gentilly (Tp. 150 R. 45.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		132 58
May 31,'85. By collection,		88 56
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		60 08
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		42 06
April 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	132 58	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	88 56	
Nov. 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	60 08	
Balance,	42 06	
	323 28	323 28
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		42 06

Godfrey (Tp. 148 R. 41.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		76 24
May 31,'85. By collection,		43 60
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		9 20
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		68 78
March 30,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	76 24	
July 6,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	43 60	
Dec. 12,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	9 20	
Balance,	68 78	
	198 82	198 82
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		68 78

Grove Park (Tp. 146 R. 42.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		40 66
May 31,'85. By collection,		22 23
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		32 98
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		24 50
March 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	40 66	
July 10,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	22 23	
Dec. 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	32 98	
Balance,	24 50	
	120 37	120 37
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		24 50

Hammond (Tp. 148 R. 47.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		89 94
May 31,'85. By collection,		82 27
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		21 21
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		15 34
March 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	89 94	
June 30,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	82 27	
Nov. 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	21 21	
Balance,	15 34	
	208 76	208 76
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		15 34

Higdem, Tps. 153 and 154, R. 50.

March 1,'85. By balance,		140 04
May 31,'85. By collection,		141 00
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		54 87
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		32 62
March 20,'85. To cash paid town treasurer	140 04	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	141 00	
Dec. 8,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	54 03	
To refunding of taxes,	84	
Balance,	32 62	
	369 13	369 13
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		32 62

Hill River.

March 1,'85. By balance,		3 90
May 31,'85. By collection,		6 80
Nov. 6,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	10 70	
	10 70	10 70

Hubbard, Tp. 147, R. 48 and 49.

March 1,'85. By balance,		219 57
May 31,'85. By collection,		286 44
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		26 75
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		27 77
March 26,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	219 57	
June 26,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	286 44	
Dec. 9,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	26 75	
Balance,	27 77	
	560 53	560 53
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		27 77

Huntsville, Tp. 151, R. 49.

March 1,'85. By balance,		231 41
May 31,'85. By collection,		357 91
Oct. 1,'85. By collection,		79 53
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		21 55
May 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	231 25	
July 18,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	357 91	
Refunding of taxes,	16	
Balance	101 08	
	690 40	690 40
Jan. 1,'86. By Balance.		101 08

Keystone, Tp. 152, R. 48.

March 1,'85. By balance,		356 10
March 31,'85. By collection,		650 94
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		76 96
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		47 84
June 9,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	356 10	
June 30,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	650 94	
Nov. 20,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	76 96	
Balance,	47 84	
	1131 84	1131 84
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		47 84

Kertsonville, Tp. 149, R. 43.

March 1,'85. By balance,		33 57
May 31,'85. By collection,		40 65
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		22 07
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		12 95
March 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	33 57	
July 2,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	40 65	
Nov. 9,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	22 07	
Balance,	12 95	
	109 04	109 04
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		12 95

Lambert, Tp. 150, R. 41.

March 1,'85. By balance,		51 91
May 31,'85. By collection,		20 80
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		7 16
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		19 14
May 31,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	51 91	
July 31,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	20 80	
Balance,	26 30	
	98 01	98 01
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		26 30

Lake Pleasant, Tp. 150, R. 4[illegible]

March 1,'85. By balance,		65 56
May 31,'85. By collection,		[illegible]

Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		30 77
Dec. 21,'85. By collection,		51 16
March 23,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	65 50	
June 30,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	103 90	
Nov. 13,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	13 00	
Nov. 28,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	14 89	
Refunding of taxes,	1 28	
Balance,	51 16	
	251 45	251 45
Jan. 1,'86. By Balance.		51 16

Liberty (Tp. 147 R. 45.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		149 31
May 31,'85. By collection,		122 75
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		123 34
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		67 79
March 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	149 31	
June 30,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	122 75	
Nov. 18,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	123 34	
Balance,	67 79	
	463 19	463 19
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		67 79

Louisville (Tp. 151 R. 45.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		66 75
May 31,'85. By collection,		169 97
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		37 86
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		36 86
March 11,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	66 75	
June 22,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	169 97	
Balance,	74 72	
	311 44	311 44
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		74 72

Lowell (Tp. 150 R. 47.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		99 11
May 31,'85. By collection,		331 87
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		59 38
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		35 34
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	99 11	
June 22,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	331 87	
Dec. 8,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	56 17	
To refunding of taxes,	3 21	
Balance,	35 34	
	525 70	525 70
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		35 34

Nesbit (Tp. 151 R. 48.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		373 01
May 31,'85. By collection,		311 91
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		54 63
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		20 57
Aug. 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	684 92	
Balance,	75 20	
	760 12	760 12
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		75 20

North (Tp. 151 R. 43.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		40 00
May 31,'85. By collection,		56 82
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		4 90
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		17 91
March 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	40 00	
July 8,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	56 82	
Balance,	22 81	
	119 63	119 63
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		22 81

Northland (Tp. 153 R. 49.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		57 51
May 31,'85. By collection,		120 44
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		4 05
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		28 88
March 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	57 51	
Aug. 13,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	120 44	
Balance,	32 93	
	210 88	210 88
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		32 93

Norden (Tp. 154 R. 41)

March 1,'85. By balance,		23 50
May 31,'85. By collection,		18 36
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		4 99
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		3 43
April 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	23 50	
June 20,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	18 36	
Dec. 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	4 99	
Balance,	3 43	
	50 28	50 28
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		3 43

Onstad (Tp. 148 R. 45.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		18 60
May 31,'85. By collection,		73 45
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		9 73
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		2 71
March 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	18 60	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	73 45	
Dec. 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	9 73	
Balance,	2 71	
	104 49	104 49
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		2 71

Poplar River, Tp. 150, R. 42.

March 1,'85. By balance,		26 58
May 31,'85. By collection,		47 90
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		14 86
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		8 03
April 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	26 58	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	47 90	
Dec. 22,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	14 86	
Balance,	8 03	
	97 42	97 42
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		8 03

Polk Centre, Tp. 152, R. 45.

March 1,'85. By balance,		29 96
May 31,'85. By collection,		51 82
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		10 78
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		12 20
March 31,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	29 96	
July 6,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	51 82	
Balance,	22 98	
	104 76	104 76
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		22 98

Village of Red Lake Falls.

March 1,'85. By balance,		782 14
May 31,'85. By collection,		443 76
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		181 57
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		33 98
March 25,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	782 14	
July 9,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	443 76	
Nov. 13,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	175 48	
Refunding of taxes,	6 09	
Balance,	33 98	
	1441 45	1441 45
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		33 98

Red Lake Falls, Tp. 151, R. 44.

March 1,'85. By balance,		98 44
May 31,'85. By collection,		142 47
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		91 47
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		57 56
March 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	98 44	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	142 47	
Nov. 19,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	91 47	
Balance,	57 56	
	389 94	389 94
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		57 56

Reis (Tp. 147 R. 46.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		254 02
May 31,'85. By collection,		228 00
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		89 81
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		79 34
March 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	254 02	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	228 00	
Dec. 11,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	89 81	
Balance,	79 34	
	651 17	651 17
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		79 34

River Falls (Tp. 152 R. 43.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		16 27
May 31,'85. By collection,		51 17
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		[illegible]
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		[illegible]
June 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	16 27	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	51 17	
Balance,	[illegible]	
	67 44	67 44
Jan. 1,'86. To balance,		3 40

Roome (Tp. 149 R. 43.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		210 95
May 31,'85. By collection,		291 55
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		[illegible]
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		[illegible]
March 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	210 95	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	291 55	
Balance,	[illegible]	
	589 18	589 18
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		86 67

Rockbury (Tp. [illegible] R. 43.)

March 1,'85. By balance,		159 95
May 31,'85. By collection,		305 70
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		[illegible]
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		[illegible]
March 24,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	159 95	

June 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	305 70	
Balance,	174 78	
	640 48	640 48
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		174 78

Rosebud, Tp. 147, R. 40.

March 1,'85. By balance,		8 87
May 31,'85. By collection,		84 42
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		1 77
June 25,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	84 42	
Balance,	10 64	
	95 06	95 06
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		10 64

Russia Tp. 148 R. 46.

March 1,'85. By balance,		57 79
May 31,'85. By collection,		183 90
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		2 64
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		31 60
March 26,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	57 79	
June 24,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	183 90	
Nov. 28,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	2 64	
Balance,	31 60	
	275 93	275 93
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		31 60

Saint Hilaire.

March 1,'85. By balance,		257 48
May 31,'85. By collection,		469 05
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		14 00
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		19 20
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	257 48	
June 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	469 05	
Balance,	33 20	
	759 73	759 73
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		33 20

Sanders Tp. 153 R. 44.

March 1,'85. By balance,		41 35
May 31,'85. By collection,		38 88
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		35 03
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		3 10
March 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	41 35	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	38 88	
Dec. 15,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	35 03	
Balance,	3 10	
	118 36	118 36
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		3 10

Sandsville Tp. 151 R. 49.

March 1,'85. By balance,		41 10
May 31,'85. By collection,		16 10
June 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	57 20	
	57 20	57 20

FLETTEN—Tp 155, R 41.

March 1,'85, by balance		3.12
May 31,'85, by collection		13.95
Dec 31,'85, by collection		.27
April 1,'85, to cash paid town Treas,	3.12	
July 6,'85, " " "	13.95	
balance	.27	
	17.34	17.34
Janr 1,'86, by balance		.27

SULLIVAN—Tp 152, R 40.

March 1,'85, by balance		272.97
May 31,'85, by collection		546.92
Oct 31,'85, by collection		166.82
Dec 31,'85, by collection		40.26
Mach 1,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	272.97	
June 25,'85 " "	546.92	
Oct 20,'85, " "	146.49	
balance	60.50	
	1026.97	1026.97
Janr 1,'86, by balance		60.50

TABOR—Tp 153, R 48.

March 1,'85, by balance		26.61
May 31,'85, by collection		236.18
Oct 31,'85, by collection		11.27
Dec 31,'85, by collection		36.89
April 25,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	26.61	
June 25,'85, " "	236.18	
balance	48.16	
	310.95	310.95
Janr 1,'86, by balance		48.16

TERREBONNE—Tp 150, R 43.

March 1,'85, by balance		75 52
May 30,'85, by collection		121 02
Oct 31,'85, by collection		69 69
Dec 31,'85, by collection		29 34
April 6,'85, by cash pd town Treas,	75 52	
July, 1,'85, " "	121 02	
Nov 17,'85, " "	69 69	
balance	29 81	
	297 57	297 57
Janr 1,'86, by balance		29 81

TILDEN—Tp 149, R 41.

March 1,'85, by balance		17 66
May 31,'85, by collection		32 39
Oct 31,'85, by collection		14 85
Dec 31,'85, by collection		1 89
March 27,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	17 66	
June 23,'85, " "	32 39	
Nov 21,'85, " "	14 85	
balance	1 89	
	66 19	66 19
Janr 1,'86, by balance		1 89

TYNSID—Tp 149, R 49.

March 1,'85, by balance		135 16
May 31,'85, by collection		129 02
Oct 31,'85, by collection		4 56
Dec 31,'85, by collection		8 60
March 25,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	135 16	
June 23,'85, " "	129 02	
Nov 13,'85, " "	4 56	
balance	8 60	
	277 34	277 34
Janr 1,'86, by balance		8 60

VINELAND—Tp 148, R 48 and 49.

March 1,'85, by balance		151.76
May 30,'85, by collection		159.49
Oct 31,'85, by collection		69.74
Dec 31,'85, by collection		21.55
July 9,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	311.25	
balance	91.29	
	402.54	402.54
Janr 1,'86, by balance		91.29

WOODSIDE—Tp 146, R 43.

March 1,'85, by balance		33 37
May 31,'85, by collection		67 43
Oct 31,'85, by collection		24 14
Dec 31,'85, by collection		1 76
March 30,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	33 37	
July 11,'85 " "	67 43	
Dec 31,'85, " "	24 14	
balance	1 76	
	126 70	126 70
Janr 1,'86, by balance		1 76

WYANDOTTE—Tp 152, R 42.

March 1,'85, by balance		4 48
May 31,'85, by collection		20 55
Oct 31,'85, by collection		6 40
balance	31 43	
	31 43	31 43
Janr 1,'86, balance		31 43

An itemized statement of expenditures for the ten months ending Dec. 31st, A. D. 1885.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Geo Goodrich county comm 1st dist	184 60	
E A Bradish " " 2nd "	202 20	
M R Brown " " 3rd "	218 50	
P C Schmidt jr " " 4th "	115 20	
Geo La Bissonniere " " 5th "	220 94	
		940 95
P J McGuire county auditor	1666 68	
M Cornelieurs deputy county audit	804 25	
James E Sullivan clerk, audit office	100 00	
Louis C Couvrette	270 00	
Robert Johnson	105 00	
		2945 93
O H Lucken county Treasurer	1500 00	
Robert Johnson clerk Treas office	430 67	
Bergevind Las " "	230 90	
		2160 67
John Leo county attorney		933 30
V D Carruth Co Super. of schools		1125 00
H J Montague judge of Probate		599 94

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

W F Zwicky Sheriff	1146 80	
Dennis Dwyer deputy Sheriff	196 05	
B M Bivens	72 50	
L Freeman special dpty Sheriff	21 80	
Ole Hanson	60 00	
L W Larson	47 50	
		1545 05
Thos C Shapleigh clerk of Court	214 20	
Frank Montague dpty clerk	87 50	
		301 70
O L Hammery county Surveyor		89 00
		$10640 04

GRAND JUROR'S FEES.

Ed Cylderman	$17 00
Martin Paterson	16 40
Louis Foss	24 00
Charles LeBlanc	10 20
Edward Columbus	14 20
S J Sprague	18 00
J W Hammond	18 80
Peter Anderson	17 20
O Godfrey	13 80
Archie McRail	21 20
J W McKulty	15 80
John Monroe	14 00
Andrew Eiken	10 20
A J Bigham	10 80
Henry Nelson	13 80
Lars Gulsth	10 20
Frank Jerome	18 20
Edward Bradley	10 80
Charles Johnson	16 40
Thomas Nesbit	17 00
Hug N McDonald	18 80
E M Walsh	18 00
Ole B Dahl	15 40
David Morrow	14 40
W D Hurlbut	10 20
H H Spencer	12 60
Charles McDonald	14 40
G G Gunderson	12 00
Robert Coalter	14 40
W J Hilligoss	21 00
James O'Brien	14 40
Thomas Nesbit	14 00
Frank Bivens	10 20
William Anglim	10 20
Peter Mercier	14 80
Paul Horton	14 60
Rock Lizee	16 00
Adolph Reichel	14 00
Harry Wynand	10 80
James Brady	16 00
L H Judson	10 20
J W McNulty	14 00
V D Carruth	10 20
Edward Plumb	12 40
Total	260 40

Fred Belmer	2.20
R C Cowing	2.20
N Barrette	2.20
Joseph Netzer	2.20
A J Bigham	2.20
O H Westler	2.20
John Hack	2.20
C A Chiniquy	2.20
A C Scribner	14.00
Charles Truax	12.20
Daniel Johnson	34.00
Sam Peterson	26.00
D S Bray	2.20
H F Brown	2.20
Ole Hoven	26.40
Thos H Bjoin	2.20
D F McDonald	22.20
Wm Box	22.20
John Amundson	26.20
Christopher Houston	12.60
Geo H Holt	12.20
A L Mitchell	12.20
Osmund Thomson	32.60
Michael Horton	30.80
Chris Widdenhoeffer	28.00
H J Hanson	38.00
A A Ledeboer	30.40
Benjamin Way	31.20
Fred R Stevens	30.20
A W Kaiser	38.00
Ole P Onstead	25.00
M P Darigan	31.20
Jno Childhack	28.00
Wm Kertson	23.20
J O Sargeant	29.00
Moses Allard	31.60
P R Smith	28.00
James Driscoll	32.00
W G Lytle	23.20
E R Fisk	18.20
Alverin Merrill	23.80
J R McKinnon	2.20
F W Benedict	6.00
Dan McKinnon	2.20
S A Wilkinson	2.20
Louis Fontaine	2.20
Thomas Patterson	23.20
H E Stansbury	2.20
Peter Carly	2.20
G A Hunter	2.20
Wm Cunningham	2.20
E H Jenne	2.20
Ira M DeCamp	2.20
J McKenzie	2.20
C F Rossez	2.20
Albert Muller	2.20
L W Clark	2.20
R N Brown	2.20
A Braley	2.20
E O Flanders	2.20
H B Davis	2.20
Peter Miegen	2.20
B F Zaracher	2.20
L B Farley	2.20
Peter J Carey	4.00
John Bowman	4.00
A C Scribner	4.00
M E Kirsch	7.20
Arthur E Brush	9.00
H C Misner	4.80
Jack Streeter	8.20
A Lytle	9.20
Ed Lanctot	9.20
Peter Rude	8.20
Frank E Hunt	24.40
Iver M Johnson	28.40
Thomas Hunter	25.60
A Brown	27.60
Wm Kertson	21.40
John Henry	27.20
George Beecher	28.00
George Swift	25.60
G E Felsing	28.00
John Tagley	28.60
Charles Peterson	24.00
Peter O Estenson	24.00
John Wynand	22.60
Louis Cross	25.20
John A Dwyer	21.80
Andrew Stare	24.00
A Gilmour	26.00
C Andrews	28.00
Robert Houston	18.20
D F McDonald	20.20
A M Hopkins	18.90
Sam Peterson	26.00
A C Chiniquy	18.00
Edwin E Lommen	9.00
Frank Smith	4.00
George Tunnell	4.00
Frank Violet	4.00
A J Kelly	2.00
James Greenalgh	2.00
Peter Gonnau	6.20
H S Attix	7.00
Total	$1541.20

WITNESS FEES DISTRICT COURT

Before Grand and Petit Jurors in June and Dec. term of court, 1885

F J Cernousek	$7.60
Mike Stengel	8.08
Joseph Elempne	7.81
George Hanson	1.12
Queene Manfield	5.12
C E Dampier	1.12
Geo H Palmer	1.12
John A Dowling	1.12
Andrew Walker	3.16
George Bucknam	2.12
Ed Charbonneau	1.12
Nels Stellund	4.08
A Gilmour	1.00
L Ole Aslakson	5.16
Ole G Heckrite	6.24
W O Hanson	2.12
John Benson	5.40
Same	7.40
Mrs Knutson	7.64
Alexander Pilon	1.83
Philip Darwin	6.88
William White	1.00
Halvor Benson	3.40
Q Maxfield	5.12
L Selbel	5.12
F J Duffy	5.12
Carrie M Lenbacker	10.24
Ludvig Selbel	5.12
Ole Aslagson	5.16
Osmund Knutson	5.16
Gunder Barkland	5.16
Dan Reynolds	6.12
W W Barbrock	6.12
A Pilon	3.96
Tom Benson	5.46
Ol C Aslakson	5.40
Gunder Barkland	5.40
O G Rapp	5.60
Andrew A Haugland	5.60
M Williams	5.60
N R Engelstad	7.60
John C Veimberg	7.60
H P Boardman	3.14
John A Dowling	3.12
J H Thompson	3.12
John Atto	70.00
A Gilmour	5.60
James Bain	6.68
Frank Montague	1.00
Wm Senske	3.08
L Freeman	2.44
Peter Sullivan	3.80
John Ryan	8.80
W D Wood	8.44
Thomas Kelly	3.12
C Madson	4.12
F J Duffy	4.12
John Franken	4.12
Martin Purcell	4.12
Thomas Murry	5.12
C Madson	1.00
F J Duffy	1.00
Ludwig Selbel	4.12
Joe Ruff	4.12
Herbert Davis	4.12
William Davis	1.00
Dan Reynolds	4.12
N O Donaldson	4.12
Denis Dwyer	7.12
J W Howes	5.12
Martin Kelly	70.00
Josephine Elempne	7.81
Cass Carr	6.92
James Bain	2.96
Martin Purcell	4.12
F J Duffy	4.12
Andrew O Elby	3.44
Same	5.44
A J Bremseth	3.88
Ole Kerlesson	4.00
H O Steiner	4.00
L Freeman	2.44
Thomas Morry	4.12
Deforest Bucklen	2.44
Olaf Nelson	7.80
Gustaf Johnson	7.60
Hattie Tatro	5.60
G W Lewis	1.20
O E Wyas	2.12
Anders Jackson	2.12
Joseph Laframboise	3.56
John B Smith	2.24
John Paterson	3.24
Frank Darwin	6.24
Total	$38.70

SUNDRY COURT EXPENSES.

J G Stearns (stenographer), stenographers fees in case of Stahlman Bros. vs [illegible]m Bros. & Gunn by order of Judge Stearns,	42.05
Fees at June term of court,	128.00
Fees at Dec. term of court,	281.00
	411.05
John N Ives, attorney fees for defence in criminal case,	10.00
John N Ives, attorney fees for defence in criminal case,	40.00
William Watts, attorney fees for defence in criminal case,	10.00
Peter Lorge, fee for court room during June term of court,	6.87
	$478.89

ASSESSING

M H Franklin, assessing in town of 154 R 46	8.00
R B Blank, assessing in Tp 150 R 40,	6.00
Ole Nelson assessing in Tp 147 & 148 R 39,	16.00
Total	$30.00

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS CHARGES

P J McGuire, cash disbursements to Secretary of State for special laws,	9.00
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	13.15
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	39.34
V D Carruth, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	14.60
O H Lucken, cash disbursements for postage,	39.68
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	13.15
O H Lucken, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	13.50
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	13.15
Total	157.56

EXAMINING AND CONVEYING INSANE PERSONS TO HOSPITAL.

Dr A Gaboury, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Frank Montague, fees & expenses for taking Mary Helbruner to the asylum at St Peter,	66.65
W. F. Zwickey, fees and expenses in taking M H Aldal to the assylum at St Peter,	62.90
Dr M Watts, examining M H Aldal as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F X Farly, examining M H Aldal as to insanity,	3.30
M Fillatrault, fees & expenses in taking Ing A Olen to St Peter,	69.65
Dr M Van Dyke, examining Ing A Olen as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr A A Just, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr H P Boardman, examining insane person as to insanity,	6.60
W F Zwickey, fees and expenses in taking insane person to St Peter,	64.60
Dr C E Dampier, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
D E Hatlestad, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Watts, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
H Berthiaume, fees & expenses in taking Dr. P Hard to St Peter,	66.65
W F Zwickey, fees & expenses in taking Hanna Laftstan to St Peter,	60.20
W F Zwickey, fees & expenses in taking Ed Shraeder to St Peter,	68.10
Dr C E Dampier, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Total	$517.85

FEES PAID TOWN CLERKS FOR RETURNS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

J M Hanson, returns of births & deaths from St Hilaire,	2.75
John Ryan, Sr, returns of births & deaths from Huntsville Tp,	4.25
P E Engebrom, returns of births & deaths from Northland,	1.25
Carl M Lindgren, returns of births & deaths from Higdem,	4.75
F J Duffy, returns of births & deaths from Grand Forks,	5.50
Angus McIntosh, returns of births & deaths from King Tp,	4.00
E A Sweet, returns of births & deaths from Bygland Tp,	4.00
O H Dale, returns of births & deaths from Knute Tp,	3.50
John Hanson, returns of births & deaths from Garden Tp,	8.00
Henry Nelson, returns of births & deaths from Sandsville Tp,	1.00
G H Trip, returns of births & deaths from Grove Park Tp	3.50
Peder Estensen, returns of births & deaths from Vineland,	7.00
A Gilmour, returns of births & deaths from Garfield,	7.00
	$56.50

LIGHT, FUEL AND REPAIRS ON CO BUILDINGS AND JANITORS SALARY

Jas E Morrisey, repairing a pump at Co jail,	3.00
John Ross, services at Court House during Dec term of court,	7.50
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise furnished at court house,	10.40
A C Smith, painting done at court house,	7.50
McKinnon Bros, 11000 lbs egg coal	62.10
Geo J McManus, premiums on insurance on Co jail,	20.00
Steenerson & McManus, premium on $4,000 insurance on court house,	40.00
Moser & Moeckel, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
John McLean, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
H M Pierce, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
Paul Bataglia, furniture and carpenter work at court house,	29.50
Red River Valley Elevator Co, 82910 lbs egg and 89000 lbs stove coal for court house	378.70
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise for court house,	12.88
E M Walsh and Co, painting roof court house,	62.50
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware and repairs at court house,	7.15
Peter Seibel, carpenter work and material for court house,	107.29
Crookston Telephone Co, rent of instrument,	25.95
E Daherty, banking done at court house,	4.00
John Ross, Janitors salary,	450.00
Total	1280.97

EXPENSES IN SMALL POX CASES

Thomas Hanlan, attendance in small pox cases,	12.00
M R Brown, services rendered in small pox cases in quarantine by order of state board of health,	15.00
Mrs Ellen M Pierce, bedding destroyed by order of board of health,	25.00
J S Crawford & Son, bread furnished	2.45
Dr C E Dampier attending as health officer	89.00
Potter & George, medicines furnished by order of board of health,	22.65
Frank Lytle, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	12.50
Sydney Lytle, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	6.75
S H Godfrey, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	17.75
Mrs Guri Braffam, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	12.00
John Sylvesterson, services in quarantine by order of board of health,	58.00
Gervais & Desjardin, clothing furnished small pox nurse Provost,	17.00
Charles Provost, services as nurse in small pox at pest house,	170.00
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise furnished for pest house,	16.36
Ed Charbonneau, attendance in quarantine cases,	170.90
Stanton & Co, meat furnished at pest house,	8.61
Albert Prue, work at pest house,	3.75
Terry & Collins, livery hire for members of board of health in small pox cases	34.00
Dr H A Pinault, medical services in small pox cases,	97.00
Dr O E Dampier, services as health officer,	52.00
Paul Bataglia, coffins furnished in small pox cases,	24.00
Louis Foss & Co, merchandise in small pox cases,	3.70
A W Kaiser, small pox expense at Fosston,	35.75
Potter & George, medicines furnished in small pox cases,	15.95
Mowold Bros. merchandise in small pox cases at Fosston,	2.18
Nelson & Ophrim, merchandise in small pox cases at Fosston,	18.77
Enock Peterson, services rendered in small pox cases at Fosston,	57.00
Terry & Collins, team hire in small pox cases at Crookston,	17.00
Hugh Lane, services at quarantine of Fosston,	36.75
Dr N Nelson, part payment of judgement against County,	100.00
M O Miland, expenses in small pox cases,	12.00
Total	$1191.67

COMMISSIONS PAID TEXT BOOK AGENTS

W E McKenzie, commission on sale of text books,	8.49
W A Schreiter, commission on sale of text books,	10.03
Potter & George, commission on sale of text books,	25.48
A A Tafte, commission on sale of text books,	5.45
Peter P Krogsing, commission on sale of text books,	.40
W H Welsh, commission on sale of text books,	.58
A C Misner, commission on sale of text books,	1.40
C Madson, commission on sale of text books,	3.03
Dr A Nelson, commission on sale of text books,	5.87
C M Ohl, commission on sale of text books	.63
	$61.50

COUNTY CORONERS FEES & JURORS FEES IN CORONERS COURT

Henry Shepard, county coroners fees,	38.30
C A Chiniquy, jurors fees in coroners court	.63
Thos Butler " "	.81
Michael O'Healy, services at inquest,	4.35
J T Knight, jurors fees in coroners court,	.63
H Lancaster, services as deputy coroner,	22.85
F J Duffy, jurors fees in coroners court,	1.00
Chas Hollinger " "	1.00
Total	$69.05

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PRINTING AND

ADVERTISING

George D Barnard & Co, St Louis,	426.20
John Morris & Co Company, Chicago,	135.50
Pioneer Press Co, Saint Paul,	271.94
James G McGrew, Crookston,	38.70
P J Rothpletz, Red Lake Falls,	202.15
O M Holmes, "	46.84
Howard Lancaster, Fisher,	18.50
H E Cooke, Crookston,	44.50
Walter S Booth, Minneapolis,	19.55
Northwestern Stamp Works, St Paul,	3.50
F J Duffy, East Grand Forks,	12.00
G M Barber and Co, Crookston,	3.60
John Patterson fees of Register of Deeds,	45.51
Total	$1292.49

ELECTIONS

George Goodrich,	Messenger fees,	6.60
Erick Kling,	" "	6.20
A Hixon,	" "	9.00
J S Chapin,	" "	2.80
Ole Nelson,	" "	8.00
F J Duffy,	" "	5.20
B Tideman,	" "	4.75
Wm. Bradley,	" "	5.60
T B McManus,	" "	9.00
Knud O Helle,	" "	8.40
Edward Bradley,	" "	5.60
I U Webb,	" "	3.00
Ole Knutson,	" "	2.00
Ole C Olson,	" "	4.00
John B Burke,	" "	5.20
Ole P Onstead,	" "	2.59
D L Kelly,	" "	6.00
L H Judson,	" "	2.00
Lucius Perrault,	" "	5.00
P J Cornoosek,	" "	6.00
Ole B Dahl,	" "	7.40
R S Hayt,	" "	7.60
John Emerson,	" "	1.20
P O Satermve	" "	4.20
J Ryan Sr,	" "	3.40
Grunde Talefson,	" "	10.00
Wm Kertson,	" "	2.00
F D Ose,	" "	3.20
Ole S Bangen,	" "	3.60
A Gilmour,	" "	6.00
Simon Patnode,	" "	2.40
John J Ellingsom	" "	5.00
E F Haseltine	" "	3.60
W J Hilligoss,	" "	11.60
J W McNulty,	" "	4.00
H Matheson,	" "	5.40
Thomas Pernase,	" "	5.00
A O Bergene	" "	6.50
Abao O Hang	" "	6.90
M G Peterson,	" "	7.00
A L Middleton,	" "	5.00
Thomas Erwin,	" "	4.80
F E Engstron,	" "	7.00
Thomas Erwin,	" "	4.80
James Gilmour,	" "	8.40
	Total	$231.05

COUNTY JAIL

E M Walsh, 43½ cords of wood,	110.53
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to mar. 17,	183.01
Charles Homan, " " to jan. 1,	97.53
Ole Hanson, " " to may, 27,	142.51
Munn Bros, 2½ cords of wood,	8.75
Hack & Gallasch merchandise to july 27,	22.05
John McKenty, plastering and kalsomining,	84.41
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to july 27,	178.75
Munn Bros, 2 cords of wood,	7.00
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware,	8.70
McKinnon Bros., repairs,	4.45
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware,	10.25
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise to oct 18,	6.15
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to oct 18,	52.56
" " " to dec 1,	166.36
" " bedding, etc.,	11.25
Blake & Copp, painting,	6.45
McKinnon Bros., work on county jail,	11.55
Ole Hanson, Jailer salary,	500.00
Total	$1418.69

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Louis Huot, appro. for a ferry 4th Dis.	200.00
John Gilbert, work on the bridge 2nd Dis,	5.00
H R Nolan, " Crookston bridge,	7.80
Oloff Reinklow, bridge built between the town of Bygland and Huntsville,	800.00
Treasurer of Angus Tp. bridge appro.	200.00
" Roome " "	300.00
George Barnaby, work on Co road,	12.50
Geo. & Chas. West. " "	25.00
S H Dunlee, " "	12.50
C P Jones, balance due on contract for bridge across Clearwater river, at Red Lake Falls,	250.00
Alex McCallum, appropriation for building approaches to East Grand Forks bridge,	600.00
Jas. Halvorson, work on county road	15.00
Timothy Sullivan, Cash disbursed on acc. of bridge work in the 5th district,	31.50
Louis Huot, repairs of country road in Louisville Tp,	2.50
Thomas J West, bridge in 1st district,	40.00
H A Ramberg, work on 13 Tp road,	10.00
H R Nolan, examining bridge at Fisher,	4.80
Benjamin Cyr, road work in Louisville,	10.00
Geo Lablesouiere, disbursments on acc. of labor at Clearwater bridge,	11.00
Total	$2087.60

JUSTICE COURT EXPENSES,

A Gilmour, witness,	6.60
F J Canousek, constable,	5.15
A J LaChapelle, "	9.00
Philip Pelecier witness,	1.12
Hector Divurges, "	1.12
E B Haftorson, "	3.28
Thomas Kelly, "	2.24
Daniel Peterson, constable,	10.65
J H Sanders, justice,	3.70
Dr I LeMieux, interpreter,	1.12
Thomas Murray, constable,	18.25
P I McGuire, witness,	1.12
O Berthiaume, constable,	34.65
Gedeon Gaudette, assisting constable,	1.60
Geo H Barlow, constable,	2.16
Joseph Dostal, "	9.20
F J Cernousek, "	3.95
B S Haftorson, witness,	3.28
J Strader, constable,	5.65
James Robinson, witness,	3.16
George Barlow, constable,	5.25
Henry Shephard, "	9.75
H J Kaufer, marshall,	21.00
Geo P Palmer, justice,	18.40
John A Dowling, marshall,	10.85
James W Lilly, justice,	11.50
O Morreau, "	2.45
L H Moe, witness,	9.40
Parker Pearse, "	1.12
J W Lilly, justice,	9.65
Peter Dalmasse, witness,	1.12
C M Ohl, "	3.04
A Halvorson, "	1.12
Geo H Palmer, justice,	86.80
Geo H Barlow, constable,	14.30
Thomas Murray, "	10.80
J H Sanders, justice,	8.85
Thomas Murray, constable,	9.80
B D Massey, witness,	3.04
J H Sanders, justice,	5.20
	18.70
A P Hanson, witness,	1.12
Jacob Moore, "	3.36
J W Wheeler, "	1.12
Philip Darwin, "	2.44
George Barlow, constable,	12.00
Thomas Murray "	8.00
Wm LaBelle, witness,	1.72
Wm. McManus, "	4.40
Joseph Swan, "	.62
J W Lilly, justice,	8.80
Ed Charbonneau, constable,	30.75
John A Dowling, marshall,	7.80
Charles Westler, juror,	.50
Adrian Lundegreen, constable,	33.80
A J LaChapelle, "	8.50
J W Lilly, justice,	29.80
John Patterson, witness,	4.44
Geo H Palmer, justice,	57.05
Sylvester Sylvesterson, witness,	2.02
D C Hallock, "	3.28
Wm Morin, "	3.00
Ole Krogan, "	2.44
John A Dowling, marshall,	8.10
	3.40
Laura A Blanchard, witness,	3.22
J H Sanders, justice,	2.00
Daniel Patterson, constable,	11.40
J S Chapin, "	4.90
W D Lealos, "	9.85
W H Dugdale, justice,	5.50
J W Lilly, "	11.45
Geo W Kenny, marshal,	23.45
Lyman Clark, witness,	1.72
J W Kilty, "	15.35
G W Lewis, "	7.00
C U Webster, "	3.25
M E Kirsch, "	4.50
A Nelson, "	4.60
A Ophein, constable,	7.85
Charles Hollinger, justice	16.70
Total	$759.18

INTEREST IN COUNTY ORDERS

W J Hilligoss, interest in order No	2812,	.27
Dexter D Overhoet, " "	1820,	.42
M R Brown, " "	2563,	.15
E J Hodson, " "	3012,	.33
Dr C E Dampier, " "	4 orders,	1.07
Frank Ives, " "	2518,	.48
A D Stephens, " "	3087,	.22
M R Brown, " "	3443 & 3670	.65
W M Ross, " "	6 orders,	1.77
Joseph Kilfoe, " "	No 3175,	.36
John Locken, " "	3059,	.40
Peter Lorge, " "	3318,	.33
Stewart & Lawrence " "	3369 & 3400	1.37
R Hentsque, " "	2922,	1.80
E M Walsh, " "	7 orders,	2.45
E D Childs & Co, " "	No 3140 & 2273	10.57
A D Stephens, " "	3032,	7.1
Hentsque, " "	2912 & 2953,	2.58
Geo Q Erskine, " "	3425,	1.69
O H Bang, " "	2836,	.11
F B Walker, " "	4 orders,	1.10
W F Zwickey, " "	No 3032 & 3098,	.5
Thos C Shapleigh, " "	3307,	7.16
John Cromb, " "	3190,	2.87
1st National Bank,	11 orders,	25.59
Merch [illegible]		[illegible]
1st [illegible]		18.75
Merch [illegible]		1.85
A J Montague,		[illegible]
S J Wallace,		27.83
Stewart & Lawrence		10.25
Merch. Nat. Bank		30.66
1st [illegible]		8.21
P J McGuire,		1.00
Geo D Barnard		25.50
H D Stephens		.50
Lanterman & Co,	No [illegible]	[illegible]
Thos White,	[illegible]	.50
A D Stephens,	[illegible]	.80
O S Lucken,	[illegible]	.98
Chas Brainard,	[illegible]	6.00

E W Palmer,	" " 8788,	.55
J B Merrill,	" " 8457 & 8458	6.90
Merch Nat Bank,	" "	106.14
Thos C Shapleigh,	" "	6.00
	Total	$634.49

COUNTY POOR FUND.

Names of parties to whom orders are issued, and for whom or for what purpose:

A L Bremseth, board and care of paupers, 2nd district,	$57.70
Ingebret Ness, board and care of paupers, 2nd district,	58.50
M. Bray & Son, board and care of Mary Brebon, 4th district,	90.00
Dr A. Gaboury, medical attendance and medicines for a poor family in Terrebonne, 4th district,	17.00
Fred Tiedt, Mdse furnished a pauper in Euclid 3rd district,	3.80
Buse & Co Mdse furnished a pauper in Red Lake Falls, 4th district.	15.85
C. Hanson, Board & Care of a pauper in Crookston, 4th district,	21.20
M. Lajaub, Board & care of a pauper in Lambert Tp. 4th district,	38.00
Mrs Bowes, poor aid 3rd district,	8.00
S P Markham, Mdse furnished a pauper 3rd district,	10.00
Mrs Vallistad, poor aid 3rd district,	34.00
Hans Paulson, poor aid for 9 months 3rd district,	108.00
Eli Asolin, poor aid 4th district,	5.00
Clement Hanse, poor aid for 11 months 3rd district,	112.00
JOhn Yudofsky, poor aid 5th district,	20.00
Ole Johnson, poor aid 1st district	2.25
Ole Johnson Brakke, poor aid 2nd district	81.00
M LePage, Mdse furnished Rendeau and family 4rd district,	10.00
K Siverson, Boarding Ole Saneolckin 4th district,	10.00
Rapp & Holmes, Mdse furnished I Inguson 4th district,	23.47
Rapp & Holmes, Mdse furnished Nels Nelson 4th district,	5.20
Carrie Bergland, poor aid 2nd district,	40.00
Nels Nelson, poor aid for 12 months 4th district,	86.00
John Shagerstrom, poor aid 3rd district,	68.00
Hans Nelson, poor aid 4th district,	14.75
Dr A Gaboury, Salary as poor physician for 4th district,	172.56
Andrew Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	5.00
Mrs Goodrie, poor aid for 10 months 3rd district,	100.00
Mrs Carlson, poor aid in building a house 3rd district,	48.00
Jos Smith & Co., Mdse to Marry Safford 4th district,	4.75
Jos Smith & Co, Mdse to Tonsant Carle 4th district,	10.00
Andrew J. Bremseth, Board and care of a pauper 2nd district,	40.00
T. R. Lundquist, poor aid 5th district,	10.00
Andrew Ammundson, poor aid 1st. district.	5.00
O. O. Sandvicken, poor aid 4th district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished S. Knutson 3rd district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished to John Erickson, 3rd district.	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished to Mrs. Carlson 3rd district,	10.00
Morison & Ledeboer, mdse to paupers 4th district,	87.53
I D Bowerman, poor aid 1st district.	10.00
Hack & Gallasch mdse furnished paupers 4th district,	20.95
Mrs Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	4.75
Harblapt family, poor aid 3rd district,	5.00
Damase Quesnell, poor aid 4th district,	5.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse to paupers 4th district,	18.05
Ingeberg Anderson, poor aid, 1st district,	5.00
Ingeberg Anderson, purchase of R. R. ticket etc for party to be sent out of County, 1st district,	23.00
Dr. Beaupre Salary as poor physician for the fourth and first comr's Dist.	450.00
Andrew Qually, poor aid 2nd dist, for Mdse	
Thompson & Johnson, mdse furnished for paupers, 2nd dist.	15.29
Ole Englestad poor aid 1st dist	12.00
Peter Herren, poor aid 4th dist,	5.00
Hartshorn & Nobles, mdse furnished Tibbs and family, 3d dist,	10.00
Hartshorn & Nobles, mdse furnished W Williamson, 3d dist,	5.85
Harry Bush, poor aid 4th dist,	4.25
Gunder G Gunderson, board and care of a pauper, 3nd dist,	51.00
Dr H P Boardman, balance of poor physician's salary in 2nd dist,	187.00
Basil Emard Jr, boarding a pauper, 4th dist	24.00
Ola Wraalson, poor aid 1st dist,	10.00
A Yvernault, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	20.00
Hack & Gallasch, " " "	10.00
M Cornelius, for purchasing R R ticket for Capt Hegge, to Goodhue Co, 3d dist,	15.00
R B Griffiths, mdse furnished pauper, 5th dis	10.00
Ben Clements, " " " 3d dist	15.00
Mary Breton, poor aid, 4th dist,	60.00
Fontaine & Anglim, mdse to paupers, 3d dis	10.00
W M Clements, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	1.70
M Nordman, poor aid for Ole Sandvickin 4th dist,	10.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse furnished paupers 4th dist,	22.37
Bigham & Olafson, mdse furnished paupers 3d dist,	15.00
F Taylor & Co, medicines furnished paupers 3d dist,	3.55
Dr J S Chapin, medical attendance on paupers, 3d dist,	21.00
Geo Goodrich, disbursements to paupers, 1st dist,	9.50
M R Brown, disbursements to paupers, 3d dist,	11.70
Sohler & Kaukel, mdse to paupers 1st dist	10.00
A C Werck, poor aid 1st dist,	1.00
Ole G Hagvedt, attendance on paupers, 2nd dist,	3.00
Geo Hesseck, attendance on paupers 3d dis	12.00
Edgar Robkhaler, " " "	8.00
Max Calta, boarding a pauper, 5th dist,	50.00
Dr C H Denniston, attendance on poor person, 3d dist,	11.00
A W Dawley, board and care of Ole Sandvicken, 4th dist,	78.00
G M Barber & Co, drugs and medicine to W Williamson, 3d dist,	19.25
Fred Tiedt, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	12.00
S F Markham, " " "	12.60
Bertram Johnson, boarding Nordbladt family, 3d dist,	18.00
Mathew Ruedy, boarding a pauper, 3d dist,	4.00
F M Hartshorn, mdse to paupers, "	1.45
John Dowling, boarding and care of a pauper, 3d dist,	16.00
Ole Wraalson, boarding and care of a pauper, 1st dist,	40.00
Dr F J Duggan, medical attendance on pauper, 5th dist,	60.40
Christian Hansen, board and care of a pauper, 3d dist,	128.50
Carl Kreitzschmar, rent of a house to a pauper, 4th dist,	15.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse to paupers, 4th dist	14.47
Geo Branden, boarding and care of a pauper, 1st dist,	6.43
Mrs M A Galbrath, boarding and care of a pauper, 5th dist,	24.00
Trepanier Bros, mdse furnished paupers, 5th dist,	5.75
Howard Lancaster, 6 months poor physician for 2nd dist,	62.50
T Bowman, mdse to paupers 2d dist,	45.81
Fontaine & Anglim, " " 3d dist,	25.21
A J McIntosh, " " 1st dist,	5.00
P C Schmidt, cash disbursements to paupers, 4th dist,	11.15
Johanna Pearson, poor aid, 1st dist,	30.00
Alex Larson, poor aid, 4th dist,	84.00
Louis Foss, mdse to paupers, 1st dist	10.00
Alex Pilon Jr, boarding a pauper, 4th dist	36.75
Mrs John Stephens, boarding a pauper child 3rd district,	40.53
August Peterson, boarding a pauper 3rd district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse to paupers 3rd district,	13.00
Mary Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	33.40
Mary Mie, boarding a pauper 3rd district,	8.93
M T Caswell, coffins for paupers, 5th district,	23.00
Andrew Oleson, boarding and care of a pauper child 3rd district,	60.00
Dr John Watson, medical attendance to paupers, 4th dist,	14.00
John Siverson, coffin for a pauper, 4th dist	8.75
John B Charit, boarding a pauper, 5th dist	20.00
Joseph Netzer, house rent for a pauper, 3d dist	15.00
Merchants Nat Bank, monies disbursed by order of 3d dist com'rs in sending a pauper out of county	40.90
Joseph Doyea, poor aid, 4th dist	10.00
Chas E Sawyer, monies advanced for poor aid to G W Anderson, 1st dist	10.00
John Locken, mdse to paupers, 1st dist	10.00
Tim Sullivan, monies disbursed by order of Co board in sending John Fortin out of county, 5th dist	37.50
John Heiker, poor aid 5th dist	15.00
B Supernault, poor aid 3d dist	5.00
Dr Watts, poor physician 3d dist	60.00
Hack & Gallasch, mdse to Hilbrenner and family, 3d district	10.00
Joseph Barrett, boarding a pauper, 3d dist	8.00
Ole Haverson, poor aid, 2nd dist	10.00
Rapp & Holmes, mdse to paupers, 4th dist	19.90
E L and L A Blanchard, boarding of paupers, 3d dist	35.12
A Halvorson, boarding a pauper, 1st dist	3.13
Paul Bataglia, mdse to paupers, 3d dist	6.00
John Locken, mdse to paupers, 3d dist	6.70
	$3,742.17
Total poor aid of 1st Comr's dist, (poor physician's salary $225; amt allowed by board $225.50)	$ 480.50
Total poor aid of 2d Comr's dist (poor physician's salary $190.70; amt allowed by Co board $[illegible])	566.50
Total poor aid of 3d Comr's dist, (poor physician's salary $[illegible]; aid allowed by Co board $1,217.83)	1,450.13
Total poor aid of 4th Comr's dist, (poor physician's salary $225; aid allowed by Co board $765.39)	990.34
Total poor aid of 5th Comr's dist, aid allowed by Co board	277.65
	$3,742.17

Respectfully submitted, [illegible] County Auditor.

Approved this 4th day of February, 1886.

M R BROWN, Chairman,
TIM SULLIVAN,
GEO. GOODRICH,
[illegible]
Board of Co. Commissioners.

Fifty Cents per annum in advance. We publish all County Official Reports in Full

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Cenat Brouillet and Louise, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1880, at 12 o'clock m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 13, 14 and 15, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars and the further sum of $57.62 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the tenth day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section nineteen (19.) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 153 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Aaron L. Lindsley, and Imogene, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, at 1:25 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages 56 and 7, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars, ($1,149) besides the further sum of $54.44-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot piece or parcel of land situated, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. 41-49

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Michel Quesnelle and Vitaline, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages on pages 163 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($624) besides the further sum of $19.74 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest, thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale,

(First publication February 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Evangelist Quesnelle an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 210, 11 and 12, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25) besides the further sum of $44.21 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, and with interest, thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The fractional northwest quarter (nw¼) being the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and lots numbered three (3,) four (4) and five (5,) in section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 150 21-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty one and 66-100 dollars ($1041.66-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zaiser and John Zaiser, her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the eleventh day of September A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of September A. D. 1884, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 441, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to wit: Reserve "S" in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, except the following described piece, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S" fifty feet, thence east two hundred feet, thence south fifty feet to the place of beginning, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 6th A. D. 1886.
WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.
E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by William Labelle, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 1st day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of April A. D. 1882, at 2:35 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 20 and 21, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section number twenty-four (24), in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty six (46) west, according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.
MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.
L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 44-100 dollars ($404.44-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles S. Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 19th day of May A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of May A. D. 1882, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-four (154) north of Range numbered forty three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 15th A. D. 1886.
MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.
L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 65-100 dollars, ($207.65-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgesen, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co., of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of July A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, on page 63, and in addition thereto the further sum of eighteen and 64-100 dollars taxes duly assessed and levied against the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, paid by said mortgagees, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot four (4,) in Section twenty (20,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-nine (49,) containing thirty and 73-100 (30-73-100) acres according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1886, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 15th 1886.
LOREN FLETCHER AND CHARLES M. LORING PARTNERS AS L. FLETCHER & CO.
Mortgagees.
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagees Crookston, Minn. [43-49]

H. M. PIERCE
Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested
FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Home, of New York,
Phenix, of Brooklyn,
Insurance Company of North America,
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia
American Central, St. Louis
Niagara, of New York.
OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar (widower) mortgagor, to John Martin Lumber Company, a corporation then and at all times since duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 27th day of August A. D. 1884, and was recorded on the 1st day of September A. D. 1884, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County in the State of Minnesota, in book "N" of mortgages, on page [illegible]. No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And said mortgagor failed to pay the taxes lawfully assessed, on a portion of said mortgaged property for the year 1883, and said John Martin Lumber Company, mortgagee paid said taxes and all penalties and charges thereon amounting in all to the sum of eighty-three and 57-100 dollars, and there is claimed to be due and is due at the date hereof upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured the sum of one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight and 15-100 ($1958.15-100) dollars, which includes one thousand five hundred and fifty-five and 53-100 dollars ($1555.53-100,) mortgage debt and three hundred and nineteen and 05-100 dollars ($319.05-100,) interest and eighty-three and 57-100 dollars ($83.57-100.) taxes.

The premises set forth and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota and are described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twenty (20,) in block numbered sixteen (16) in the original township (now city) of Crookston and also lots four (4,) and eight (8,) in block thirty-three (33,) in the said original townsite of Crookston, also lot one (1,) in block two (2,) in Clements' first addition to the city of Crookston, according to the recorded plats of said lots, blocks and additions now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota. Also the west half of the northwest quarter and lots two (2,) and three (3,) in Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-one (31,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) according to the Government survey.

Said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of the payment of the principal or interest in said mortgage specified, or any part thereof when due, said mortgage also contains a stipulation on the part of the mortgagor to pay the sum of fifty dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage and said power of sale has become operative: Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m. to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with fifty dollars stipulated by said mortgagor to be paid as attorney's fees, and including also such costs as are allowed by law.

Dated January 27th, A. D. 1886.
JOHN MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Mortgagee.
MILLER, YOUNG & MILLER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [40-46]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thorval Brauyn, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1883, at 10:[illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 132 to 134, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, ($424.25) and the amount of sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents ($64.34) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage, and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section nine, (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.
N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-46] Attorney of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 201, 202 and 203, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73,) and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55,) necessarily paid for taxes on said land and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said assignee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 9th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five (25,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st 1886.
EDWIN H. PEASE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [42-49]

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss.
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Ole H. Johnson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Harald Johnson of Polk County, Minn., representing among other things, that Ole H. Johnson late of said county on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1883, at Grove Park, in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be granted to him, Harald Johnson, granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the judge of this court, on Monday the 15th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston in said county.

Dated Crookston, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1886.
By the Court,
ROBERT Y. MONTAGUE,
[43-45] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 16-100 dollars ($629.16-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar, mortgagor, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1884, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 311, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north of Range numbered forty-four (44) according to the United States Government survey, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 3d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.
WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.
E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John H. Pelham and Lois C. Pelham, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1883, at 8:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 255 to 258 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents ($486.45) and the amount of twenty-three dollars and forty-three cents ($23.43) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the second day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred and forty-eight (148) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.
N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ollie Mellem, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of January A. D. 1884, at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25,) and the amount of thirty-one dollars and eighty-four cents ($31.84) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said County or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty five dollars ($25,) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼,) of the northeast quarter (ne¼,) and lot one (1,) and the northeast quarter (ne¼,) of the southeast quarter (se¼,) all in Section four (4,) and the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼,) of Section three (3,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and 51-100 acres. (152.51-100.)

Dated January 20th, 1886.
N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

[First publication February 4th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court, 14th Judicial District.

George Crocker, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Kretzschmar, Frank H. Kratka and John A. Davis, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 4th day of January 1886, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All the tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block fifty-six (56) in the Townsite of Thief River Falls, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, for the sum of three hundred forty-one and 65-100 ($341.65-100,) also for the sum of one thousand five hundred fifty-one and 24-100, dollars ($1551.24-100) and costs in the above sale.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 30th 1886.
W. P. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.
PIERCE & WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. [41-47]

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jon. A. Schagerstrom, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 23d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of February A. D. 1883, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 254 to 256 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-five cents ($519.45) and the amount of nineteen dollars and four cents ($19.04) advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section fourteen (14) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.
N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Hallie G. Lohner, mortgagor to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 21st day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24 day of February A. D. 1883 at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-three cents ($364.53) and the amount of sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents ($63.63) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default, and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 2d day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his duly appointed deputy, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section eleven (11) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.
N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [40-45]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication Jan. 28th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Fred R. Stevens and Mary Stevens, mortgagors, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on page [illegible] to [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-five cents and the amount of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents advanced for taxes and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section twenty-four, (24) Township one hundred and fifty-three (153) north of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.
N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-45] Attorney of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of June 1885 at the City of Crookston, of Polk County Minnesota, one P. J. Lachapelle and one N. D. Eudson the said P. J. Lachapelle being then and there the owner, as mortgagee, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the said N. D. Eudson being in legal possession of a certain hack, did request Euclid and Angus Munn, co-partners under the firm name of Munn Bro's, to make and perform certain repairs on said hack. And whereas, the said Munn Bro's pursuant to said request did do, make and perform repairs on said hack of the just and reasonable worth and value of fifty dollars, and the said Munn Bro's claim a lien on said hack to the amount of $50 the value of said repairs and still hold and retain possession of said hack since the making of said repairs. And whereas, more than three months have elapsed since the making of said repairs upon said hack and the said $50 has not been paid or any part thereof, although the sum has been heretofore duly demanded of the said P. J. Lachapelle and the said N. D. Eudson. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided the said Munn Bro's, will, on the 8th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the front door of Munn Bro's carriage works on the corner of Third Street and Broadway in said City of Crookston, expose said hack for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said lien and the costs of such sale.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Feb. 11th, 1886.
EUCLID AND ANGUS MUNN,
Co-partners as Munn Bro's.
LAO & GEORGE,
Attorneys. [42-45]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank Ernst Krantz against Michael Perry for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. [illegible] dated May [illegible], 188[illegible], upon the southeast quarter Section 11, Township 1[illegible]0 n., Range 4[illegible] w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office, on the [illegible] day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

WILLIAM SMITH, Register.
[41-46] I. K. AAKER, Receiver.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Barry B. Halvorson and Annie E. Halvorson, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1882, at 4:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 217, 18, 19, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars besides the further sum of $52.[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-one (21) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward [illegible] and [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of September A. D. 1881, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 214, 15, 16, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven and 50-100 ($547.50-100) dollars besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number five (5) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry [illegible], an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 4th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of October A. D. 1881, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of eight hundred and eighty [illegible] besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the court house, in the City of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number eighteen (18) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Eugene C. Elwood and Francis J. Elwood, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1881, at 2:10 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 434, 5 and 6, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498) and the sum of fifty-four and 10-100 dollars, paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale and taxes with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [41-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 16th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 30th, 1886, viz: FRANK HANSON, D. S. No. [illegible], for the se¼ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 8, T. 147, R. 43. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John A. Thompson, Elling J. Ellingson, Simon Olson and Gunder O. Dale, all of Nelsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[43-48] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

JOHN CROMB. R. J. WILKINSON.
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Fortier Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Gamache, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 500, 1, 2, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twelve dollars ($312) besides the further sum of $79.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes and interest thereon, as aforesaid and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number [illegible] in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number [illegible] west of the 5th principal meridian, containing [illegible] acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah M. Wickersham and Hulda, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 28th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1881, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages 2, 3, 4 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four and 72-100 dollars ($974.72-100) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible], an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of May A. D. 1881, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and [illegible] besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and [illegible] attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: [illegible] west of the 5th principal meridian, containing [illegible] acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
Licensed [illegible] Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Angus's residence,
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

For Sale.
One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Peter [illegible], Crookston, Minn.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 11, 1886. NO. 46.

St. Paul, Feb. 23, 1886.

Editor Polk County Journal:—I have read with interest the editorial in your issue of January 28th, entitled "another railroad" and several considerations have induced me to ask space on the same subject. Your article would naturally lead the reader to doubt the building of the proposed road and you point out only a few of the possible advantages to the interest of Crookston, if the work should be commenced this season. It is generally understood that the Manitoba Railway Company has decided to begin work on the Crookston & Duluth Road as early this spring as may be practicable, and I have it from the best authority that the line will ultimately be a through trunk line between Duluth and the North Dakota country. The primary and immediate purpose however is to give transportation facilities to, and secure the rapid settlement of the well known fertile belt to the east of Crookston, and the timber townships. Crookston will derive immediate benefits from the fact that the building operations will be prosecuted from it as the base of supplies. The work of construction will give employment to large numbers of men, whose earnings will almost wholly be expended in Crookston. The building of the road will induce a large immigration to the entire district traversed by the new line, and for some time to come this newly settled population will necessarily do their trading at Crookston. When the line is completed and the country tributary thereto is settled and improved as it will be, then the local trade at Crookston will be increased, just in the proportion that the district bears to the entire country, whose business materially belongs to Crookston. It is true as has often been said, that there will be small stations at various distances from Crookston, intercepting the country trade; to the east, there will probably be some good towns along the new line. But, admitting the truth of this, the farmers best and heaviest trade seeks the largest neighboring city, where, as in Crookston, there are larger stocks, greater competition, and such consequent low prices that makes it to the consumers' interest to seek such a market. Indeed, I see no reason why the city of Crookston should not become for its surrounding country, a wholesale center. There is no reason why a wholesale merchant located at Crookston should not be able to sell to the small country dealers, as well and profitably as if he did business from either of the twin cities; and I see many reasons why a whole-saler might conduct his business much more economically at Crookston, and give his trade the benefit as more than an eqvivalent for their patronage. I could easily enumerate a number of cities, none more favorably situated than Crookston, where a large wholesale business has been successfully built up and maintained. I might mention LaCrosse, Winona, Red Wing and many other cities, which have Chicago on one side and St. Paul on the other, as competitors. The manufacturing interests of Crookston, so auspiciously begun, will no doubt find rapid development in keeping pace with the growing requirements of the country. With the certain opening of the immense timber district to the eastward, Crookston, built up in the rich heart of the fertile prairie country, will be the natural center of trafic and exchange between the timber country on the one hand, and the agricultural country on the other. When the Crookston & Duluth road is completed Crookston will be the grand junction of the east and west and north and south railway lines of Northwestern Minnesota and Northern Dakota. It requires no prophet to see and foretell the advantages of the situation, and I predict that capitalists, business men, manufacturers and farmers will avail themselves of the oportunities the day offers, and, as if by united and preconcerted action, each will do his part for the benefit of Crookston, while each at the same time, will materially promote his individual interest. Crookston is to day one of the great railway centers of the great Northwest. It is in the very heart of the nicest portion of the Red River Valley, which has magnificent water powers capable of vast utilization. The country tributary to it is well settled with a thrifty experienced class of farmers. The great lumber districts in the east, will deposit their products at the very doors of the Crookston factories, whence railway facilities will distribute the manufactured products in all directions. The short railway haul between Crookston and Duluth will reduce the cost of freight on the products going from and the merchandise going to the Queen city. With all these advantages it requires only united action and activity on the part of the people of Crookston to make the city all that nature has intended it to be.

A. E. Johnson.

FERTILIZERS.

Editor Journal:—Encouraged by past courtesy I venture another appearance in your readable columns, as chronicler of Fertile events, though pardon my modesty, far from a fertile chronicler of events and moreover, if you will pardon the pride also, a citizen of no mean city, London, the largest city in the world and Boston, the universal "hub," each had a beginning, small though it were, and behold how great a matter a little fire kndleth! It is true that one has an outlet, by the Thames, to the vast maritime world beyond, and the other a harbor, whose welcome arms invite the sails that whiten every sea, while we have only the little sand hill, which like a tried traveler, slowly follows the course of empire, westward to the Red. I have a theory in my own mind, however, mythical though it seem that our modest streamlet, as a little Galilean wedding, where "the conscious water saw its God and blushed," is even now aware that "Empire" has decided to stay its course right here, because the location is so eminently eligible for a city of metropolitan proportions. We shall see what we shall see, of course, but in the mean time, having learned to labor and to wait, will not idly lay upon our oars, hoping for favorable breezes to blow our municipal craft into the haven of glad fruition, for Gibbon says "the winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators." Messrs. Holmes and Buse came down here from Red Lake Falls last week, in the interest of the proposed railroad, but I am not informed as to the action taken in the matter, other than the appointment of appraisers upon landed property. Messrs. Kankel and Sohler contemplate the erection of still another mill, this time at Thirteen Towns. These gentlemen are at home in that line of things. Mr. Kankel has lately received intelligence from the fatherland of the death of his mother at the age of eighty-eight years, the other parent having passed away only a few weeks previous. We would fain believe that now reunited in fadeless youth, where the waters of the River of Life peacefully ripple upon the everlasting shore of heaven, they gladly wait to welcome from the alien land across the sea, the lone son whom their eyes, in dying were forbidden to behold. Having a lecture engagement at Beltrami, yesterday, I started for that place on Saturday morning, with one of your Crookston neighbors, but owing to the severity of the weather we missed the proper road and after traveling some ten miles, discovered that we were on the direct route to the county seat. It being proveable that the longest way around is the shortest way across, and also having the storm behind us going northward, I decided to to take in Crookston on my way, a fact of which you had ocular proof. Mr. Dykeman the popular agent of Beltrami, bids fair to become a bonanza farmer, as well as a first class railroad man, having already in his possession 800 acres of as good land as can be found out doors in this valley, and when not yet out of his teens, when from a happy eastern home, he turned his face towards the setting sun, he has both roughed and won his way to a commanding position in the Northwest and made his "title clear." On my return I stopped for a night at the hospitable abode of Damon Dodge, ex-sheriff of Erie Co., N. Y. and was most agreeably entertained, "in soul, body, and spirit." His home has more of an eastern appearance in its surroundings than any other between this place and the station, being situated in a beautiful grove, skirting the left bank of the river, which is crossed at that point by a bridge of a single arch. While conversing with my kind host, I seemed to myself, to be setting in the shadow or rather the light, of one of the most eminent statesmen of the Empire state with whom he apparently was as familiar with, as Franklin or Morse was with lightning.

Bert Em Hall.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,804
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,988
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,875
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Moser & Moberg.

All winter goods are now sold out at actual cost, at

Hack & Gallasch.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.

Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS' CELEBRATED HUBERT

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

P. C. SCHMIDT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN

Crookston, Minn.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

F. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed sotds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

FIRST National Bank, OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000

SURPLUS, 6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

OFFICIAL.

County Auditors Office,
Polk County, Minnesota,
January 1st, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota.

Gentlemen:

Below please find Financial Statement of Polk County.

Cash in hands of O. H. Lucken, County Treasurer of Polk County, Minnesota, at the close of business December 31st 1885.

State of Minnesota,		$ 365 17
County Revenue Fund,		1703 42
" " Poor		3184 97
" " Bond and Interest,		120 67
" " road and bridge,		23 10
General State school fund,		89 45
Public lands fund,		202 92
Private redemption fund,		1440 23
Second Commissioners district road and bridge fund,		18 78
Fifth commissioners district, road and bridge fund,		1931 35
Text book agents commission fund,		20 54
Collection for sale of text books,		1304 77
Township funds (monies due the several towns,		5770 42
School district funds, monies due the several districts,		4705 88
Total,		$ 20,881 67
Deduct.		
River Falls town overdrawn,	$ 3 40	
Halstad town, Norman County	73	4 13
Cash balance in treasurers hands		$ 20,877 54
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand,		$ 6932 29
TAX LEVY OF 1885.		
County revenue,	$ 21412 36	
" poor	2378 45	
" bond and interest	5233 31	
" road and bridge,	6183 52	
" sinking fund,	2854 86	
Text book levy,	3807 20	
" " 1884 uncollected,	10676 88	
" " 1883 "	5572 23	
" " 1882 "	1072 04	
" " 1881 "	515 07	
" " 1880 "	268 10	
" " 1879 "	67 04	
		58383 46
Court house and ground,		20000 00
County jail and ground,		4000 00
Total Assets,		$ 89315 75
Unavailable assets county bridges,	60267 88	
LIABILITIES.		
County bonds issued in 1877	1433 50	
County bonds issued in 1878	201 08	
County bonds issued in 1881, for court house due in 1896, bearing 7 per cent. interest,	15 000	
County funding bonds issued in 1881, due in 1896,	10000 00	
" road and bridge bonds of 1882, due in 1902,	15000 00	
" " 1883, due in 1913, 6 per ct.	40000 00	
" bridge bond of 1885, due in 1915, 6 per cent,	10500 00	
Total bonded debt	$ 92134 58	
Floating county orders as follows:		
On county jail $ 1500 00		
On county road and bridge fund 4271 45		
Other Co. revenue orders, 12472 06	18243 51	
Total liabilities,	$ 110378 09	
Liabilities above available assets		21062 34
	$ 110378 09	$ 110378 09

Balance Sheet of County Auditors' Ledger January 1st 1886.

	Dr.	Cr.
O. H. Lucken, County Treasurer,	$ 20877 54	
State revenue fund,		$ 365 17
County revenue,		1703 42
" poor		3184 97
" bond and interest		120 67
Current school fund,		89 45
Public land		202 92
Merrills text books,		3527 63
County road and bridge fund,		23 10
Private redemption fund,		1440 23
Second commissioners district,		18 78
Fifth commissioners district,		1931 35
Commission fund for text book agents,		20 54
TEXT BOOK AGENTS ACCOUNT.		
O. M. Ohl at Edna,	70 80	
Charles Madson, East Grand Forks,	316 83	
W. H. Welch St Hilaire,	124 84	
Doctor A. Nelson Aldal,	168 26	
A. A. Taffe Fisher,	241 00	
W. A. Schreiter Red Lake Falls,	878 80	
A. O. Misner Euclid,	70 40	
H. P. Krogsong Neby,	43 20	
Potter & George city of Crookston,	901 88	
ACCOUNTS OF TOWNSHIPS AS FOLLOWS.		
Andover,		42 23
Angus,		50 75
Black River,		28 82
Bray,		2 28
Belgium,		16 03
Bristol,		32 55
Bygland,		97 20
City of Crookston,		409 36
Crookston Township,		42 58
Enardville,		10 10
Euclid,		113 69
Fairfax,		358 61
Farley,		4 51
Fanny,		83 49
Fisher,		329 81
Village of Fisher,		103 27
Grand Forks,		45 48
Garden,		13 74
Garfield,		36 28
Gervais,		3 60
Gentilly,		42 60
Godfrey,		68 78
Grove Park,		24 50
Hammond,		15 34
Higdom,		33 62
Hubbard,		27 77
Huntsville,		101 06
Keystone,		47 34
Kertsonville,		12 95
Lambert,		16 30
Lake Pleasant,		51 16
Liberty,		67 79
Louisville,		74 72
Lowell,		35 34
Nesbit,		75 20
North,		22 81
Northland,		82 93
Norden,		3 43
Onstad,		2 71
Poplar River,		8 02
Polk Centre,		12 93
Red Lake Falls Village,		83 98
Red Lake Falls,		57 56
Reis,		79 24
River Falls,	40	
Roome,		86 67
Rocksbury,		174 78
Rosebud,		10 64
Russia,		31 60
Saint Hilaire,		83 20
Sanders,		3 10
Sletten,		27
Sullivan,		60 50
Tabor,		48 16
Terrebonne,		29 31
Tilden,		1 89
Tynsid,		8 60
Vineland,		91 29
Woodside,		1 76
Wyandotte,		81 43
TOWNSHIPS IN NORMAN COUNTY.		
Halstad,	73	
McDonaldsville,		5 87
Shelly,		92
Ada Village		5 90
Fossum,		54
Lake Ida,		6 77
Green Meadow,		4 51
SCHOOL DISTRICTS AS FOLLOWS.		
Independent district No. 1		449 18
" " " 2		3 26
" " " 3		76 61
" " " 4		62 62
" " " 5		21 54
" " " 6		15 84
" " " 7		11
" " " 11		22 90
" " " 12		37 01
" " " 13		534 07
" " " 15		82 69
" " " 18		11 96
" " " 19		69 24
" " " 20		24 30
" " " 22		84
" " " 25		3 70
" " " 26		16 71
" " " 27		05
" " " 28		18 56
" " " 29		8 57
" " " 31		88 33
" " " 32		152 10
" " " 33		2 92
" " " 34		99
" " " 35		169 21
" " " 36		17 95
" " " 38		9 54
" " " 39		4 53
" " " 40		83 99
" " " 41		1 90
" " " 42		42 71
" " " 43		49 35
" " " 44		20 57
" " " 45		68 97
" " " 46		9 01
" " " 47		81 01
" " " 48		101 11
" " " 49		96 01
" " " 50		15 81
" " " 53		14 55
" " " 54		83 82
" " " 55		64 77
" " " 56		6 10
" " " 58		19 70
" " " 59		148 00
" " " 60		51 86
" " " 61		52 21
" " " 63		131 41
" " " 65		79 40
" " " 66		70
" " " 67		64 14
" " " 68		20 84
" " " 69		27 52
" " " 70		2 80
" " " 71		28 55
" " " 72		133 57
" " " 73		1 16
" " " 74		20 96
" " " 75		10 85
" " " 76		12 05
" " " 77		8 17
" " " 78		60 47
" " " 79		28 84
" " " 80		17 00
" " " 81		54 84
" " " 82		6 24
" " " 83		8 52
" " " 84		10 79
" " " 85		52 02
" " " 86		71 43
" " " 87		14 52
" " " 88		4 70
" " " 90		37 94
" " " 92		19 55
" " " 93		103 47
" " " 94		18 16
" " " 95		17 78
" " " 96		23 28
" " " 97		3 14
" " " 98		15 47
" " " 99		1 87
" " " 102		13 79
" " " 104		20 20
" " " 106		74 77
" " " 107		26 05
" " " 108		27 70
" " " 109		17 90
" " " 110		16 21
" " " 111		12 20
" " " 112		6 60
" " " 113		1 80
" " " 115		8 28
" " " 116		66 41
" " " 117		128 60
" " " 118		2 34
" " " 119		30 85
" " " 123		17 47
" " " 120		7 59
Carman district,		269 46
Joint district No. 1,		18 59
Delinquent tax collection, (undistributed)		2231 10
Total,	$ 23104 52	$ 23104 52

Statement showing collection of monies for State and County funds and the disbursements of same:

STATE REVENUE FUND.

		Cr.
By balance March 1, 1885,		$ 2305 12
By delinquent collections,		590 95
By current collections,		2938 33
March 23, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	$ 2305 12	
July 16, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	2808 19	
November 24, 1885. Remitted to State Treasurer,	613 74	
Refunding of State Taxes,	23 35	
By current collections for the months of November and December, 1885,		365 17
Balance,	365 17	
	$ 6205 57	$ 6205 57
January 1, 1886. By balance		$ 365 17

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance		$ 232 04
By cash from Judge of Probate,		10 00
" " sale of 4 statutes,		20 00
" " auctioneer license,		10 00
" " jurors fees, etc.,		93 72
" " interest on deposits,		963 18
" collection of penalty and interest,		4737 77
" collection of taxes levied,		14531 11
" carried over from county bond and interest account,		3512 07
To refunding taxes,	$ 109 10	
" payment of Co. revenue orders,	24385 23	
Balance,	1703 42	
	$ 26197 84	$ 26197 84
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 1703 42

COUNTY POOR FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 1838 77
By collection of tax levies,		5236 94
To refunding of taxes,	$ 25 54	
To payment of Co. poor orders,	3865 20	
Balance,	3184 97	
	$ 7075 71	$ 7075 71
January 1, '86 By balance,		$ 3184 97

COUNTY BOND AND INTEREST.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 703 63
By collection of tax levies,		8318 17
To payment of interest coupons and exchange,	$ 5340 57	
To refunding of taxes,	48 49	
To carried over to Co. revenue fund to defray court expenses as ordered by Co Board,	3512 07	
Balance,	120 67	
	$ 9021 80	$ 9021 80
January 1, '86. By balance.		$ 120 67

CURRENT SCHOOL FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 1503 91
By liquor licenses,		1699 98
" fines,		113 91
" collection of taxes,		444 44
" State apportionment,		5566 20
Apportioned to school districts,	$ 8166 50	
To refunding of liquor license,	66 66	
To refunding of taxes,	5 83	
Balance,	89 45	
	$ 8328 44	$ 8328 44
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 89 45

PUBLIC LANDS FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 129 99
By collection of interest, and part payment on sale of school lands,		10189 92
March 27, '85. Remitted to State Treasurer,	$ 280 27	
July 15. Remitted to State Treasurer,	5012 07	
Nov 20. Remitted to State Treasurer,	4824 65	
Balance,	202 92	
	$ 10319 91	$ 10319 91
January 1, '86. By balance,		$ 202 92

FIFTH COMMISSIONER DISTRICT ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 462 85
By appropriation from State of Minnesota,		1500 00
To cash disbursements for bridge work at East Grand Forks,	$ 31 50	
Balance,	1931 35	
	$ 1962 85	$ 1962 85
January 1, '86. By balance		$ 1931 35

Statement showing the collection of monies for the several School Districts and the payments of same to the respective District Treasurers:

INDEPENDENT NO. 1.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 5058 33
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		565 25
May 31, '85. By collection,		6911 93
Oct. 31, '85. By do		625 50
" " " By apportionment,		923 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		449 18
April 3, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 5623 58	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	6205 41	
Dec. 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	1517 58	
To refunding of taxes,	37 41	
Balance,	449 18	
	$ 13833 19	$ 13833 19
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		$ 449 18

DISTRICT NO. 2.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 47 80
March 25, '85 By apportionment,		85 70
May 31, '85. By collection		166 15
Oct. 31, '85. By do		23 68
Oct. 31, '85. by apportionment,		59 80
Dec. 31, '85. By collection		3 26
April 16, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	$ 83 56	
July 2, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer,	166 15	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	83 45	
Balance,	3 26	
	$ 336 45	$ 336 45
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		$ 3 26

DISTRICT NO. 3.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 437 44
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		108 80
May 31, '85. by collection,		734 41
Oct. 31, '85. By do		97 59
Dec 31, '85. By apportionment,		161 20
By collection,		76 61
March 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$ 437 44	
June 25, '85. Cash paid to District Treasurer	827 41	
Nov. 13, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	258 79	
Refunding of taxes,	15 80	
Balance,	76 61	
	$ 1616 05	$ 1616 05
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 76 61

DISTRICT NO. 4.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 70 60
March 25, '85. By apportionment,		17 85
May 31, '85. By collection,		91 19
Oct. 31, '85. by do		48 97
" " by apportionment,		33 80
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		62 62
March 27, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 68 45	
July 8, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	91 19	
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	82 77	
Balance,	62 62	
	$ 325 03	$ 325 03
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 62 62

DISTRICT NO. 5.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 186 83
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		55 25
May 31, '85. by collection,		263 13
Oct. 31, '85. by do		43 44
" " by apportionment,		78 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		21 54
March 28, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer.	$ 242 08	
Sept. 16, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	263 13	
Dec. 9, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	121 44	
Balance,	21 54	
	$ 648 19	$ 648 19
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 21 54

DISTRICT NO. 6.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 115 87
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		33 15
May 31, '85. by collection		56 81
Oct. 31, '85. by do		31 01
" " by apportionment,		49 40
Dec. 31, '85. by collection		15 84
May 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 149 02	
Nov. 10, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	137 22	
Balance,	15 84	
	$ 302 08	$ 302 08
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 15 84

DISTRICT NO. 11.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 393 03
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		86 55
May 31, '85. by collection		415 11
Oct. 31, '85.		6 00
" " by apportionment,		30
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		22 90
March 25, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 393 03	
Nov. 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	517 96	
Balance,	22 90	
	$ 933 89	$ 933 89
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 22 90

DISTRICT NO. 12.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 42 52
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		89 95
May 31, '85. by collection,		108 32
Oct. 31, '85. by do		19 02
" " by apportionment,		52 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		37 01
March 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	$ 42 52	
March 26, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	39 95	
June 27, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	108 33	
Dec. 5, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	71 93	
Balance,	37 01	
	$ 299 72	299 72
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		37 01

DISTRICT NO. 13.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 1226 92
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		128 83
May 31, '85. by collection		1399 75
Oct. 31, '84. by do		17 72
" " by apportionment,		239 20
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		122 40
March 30, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 1351 01	
June 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	1399 75	
Refunding of taxes,	9 61	
Balance,	534 07	
	$ 3295 34	$ 3295 34
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 534 07

DISTRICT NO. 15.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 978 32
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		126 63
May 31, '85. by collection		871 01
Oct. 31, '85. by do		256 84
" " by apportionment,		175 50
Dec. 31, '85. by collection		82 69
March 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 978 32	
July 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	997 66	
Nov. 12, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	417 12	
Refunding of taxes,	15 22	
Balance,	82 69	
	$ 2486 01	2486 01
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 82 69

DISTRICT NO. 18.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 82 27
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		48 45
May 31, '85. by collection,		131 67
Oct. 31, '85. by do		35 10
" " by apportionment		89 70
Dec 31, '85. by collection,		11 96
March 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 82 27	
April 30, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 45	
July 6, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	131 67	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	124 80	
Balance,	11 96	
	399 15	399 15
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		11 96

DISTRICT NO. 19.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 62 74
May 31, '85. by collection,		6 50
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		69 24

DISTRICT NO. 20.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 195 38
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		23 80
May 27, '85. by collection,		164 70
Oct. 31, '85. by do		91 34
" " by apportionment,		39 00
Dec. 31, '85. by collection		24 30
March 16, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 195 38	
May 4, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	23 80	
June 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	164 70	
Nov. 7, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	130 34	
Balance,	24 30	
	538 52	538 52
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		24 30

DISTRICT NO. 25.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$ 91 19
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		22 95
May 31, '85. by collection,		44 76
Oct. 31, '85. by do		18 75
" " by apportionment.		20 90
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		3 70
March 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 91 19	
July 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	57 71	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 65	
Balance,	3 70	
	201 25	201 25
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		3 70

DISTRICT NO. 26.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 106 80
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		19 55
May 21, '85. by collection,		150 30
Oct. 30, '85. by do		15 51
" " by apportionment,		36 40
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		16 71
April 11, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 126 35	
July 2, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer.	150 30	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	51 91	
Balance,	16 71	
	345 27	345 27
Jan. 1, '86. by balance,		16 71

DISTRICT NO. 28.

March 1, '85 by balance,		$ 179 23
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		23
May 31, '85. by collection,		99 22
Oct. 31, '85. by do		84 52
" " by apportionment,		59 80
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		18 56
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	$ 179 23	
July 7, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer,	128 12	
Dec. 5, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	84 32	
Balance,	18 56	
	410 23	410 23
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		18 56

DISTRICT NO. 29.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 118 63
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		28 05
May 31, '85. by collection,		127 85
Oct. 31, '85. by do		11 48
" " by apportionment,		45 50
Dec. 31, '85. by collection.		8 57
March 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 118 63	
March 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	28 05	
June 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	127 85	
Nov. 3, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	45 50	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	11 48	
Balance	8 57	
	334 58	334 58
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		8 57

DISTRICT NO. 31.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 52 90
May 31, '85. by collection,		25 29
Oct 31 '85. by do		7 70
Dec. 31, '85. by do		2 33
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		88 22

DISTRICT NO. 32.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 183 22
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		45 05
May 31, '85. by collection,		292 61
Oct. 31, '85. by do		79 61
" " by apportionment,		70 20
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		152 10
April 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 228 27	
June 26, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	292 61	
Oct. 17, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	57 64	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	88 11	
To refunding of taxes,	4 08	
Balance,	152 10	
	822 79	822 79
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 152 10

DISTRICT NO. 33.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 72 94
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		49 30
May 31, '85. by collection.		47 83
Oct 31, '85. by do		2 07
" " by apportionment,		89 70
Dec. 31, '85. by collection.		2 92
March 26, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 122 24	
July 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	47 83	
Nov. 13, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	91 77	
Balance,	2 92	
	264 76	264 76
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		2 92

DISTRICT NO. 35.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 144 72
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		23 80
May 31, '85. by collection,		181 21
Oct. 31, '85. by do		80 56
" " by apportionment,		36 40
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		43 25
May 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 168 52	
July 8, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer,	181 21	
Balance,	169 21	
	519 04	519 04
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		169 21

DISTRICT NO. 36.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$ 13 43
May 31, '85. by collection,		2 91
Oct. 31, '85. by do		1 09
" " by do		52
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		$ 17 95

(Continued on Second Page.)

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

[illegible] AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Office Over Merchants' Bank.

THE PIONEER HARNESS SHOP

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor.

Corner Oak and Third Sts., Crookston, Minn.

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase. [illegible]

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, [illegible] CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice. [illegible]

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. | DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. | TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum

VOL. IX. | CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 11, 1886. | NO. 46

ST. PAUL, FEB. 28, 1886.

EDITOR POLK COUNTY JOURNAL:—I have read with interest the editorial in your issue of January 28th, entitled "another railroad," and several considerations have induced me to ask space on the same subject. Your article would naturally lead the reader to doubt the building of the proposed road and you point out only a few of the possible advantages to the interest of Crookston, if the work should be commenced this season. It is generally understood that the Manitoba Railway Company has decided to begin work on the Crookston & Duluth Road as early this spring as may be practicable, and I have it from the best authority that the line will ultimately be a through trunk line between Duluth and the North Dakota country. The primary and immediate purpose, however, is to give transportation facilities to, and secure the rapid settlement of the well known fertile belt to the east of Crookston, and the timber townships. Crookston will derive immediate benefits from the fact that the building operations will be prosecuted from it as the base of supplies. The work of construction will give employment to large numbers of men, whose earnings will almost wholly be expended in Crookston. The building of the road will induce a large immigration to the entire district traversed by the new line, and for some time to come this newly settled population will necessarily do their trading at Crookston. When the line is completed and the country tributary thereto is settled and improved as it will be, then the local trade at Crookston will be increased, just in the proportion that the district bears to the entire country whose business materially belongs to Crookston. It is true, as has often been said, that there will be small stations at various distances from Crookston, intercepting the country trade to the east; there will probably be some good towns along the new line. But, admitting the truth of this, the farmers best and heaviest trade seeks the largest neighboring city, where, as in Crookston, there are larger stocks, greater competition, and such consequent low prices that make it to the consumers interest to seek such a market. Indeed I see no reason why the city of Crookston should not become for its surrounding country a wholesale center. There is no reason why a wholesale merchant located at Crookston should not be able to sell to the small country dealers as well and profitably as he did business from either of the twin cities, and I see many reasons why a wholesaler might conduct his business much more economically at Crookston, and give his trade the benefit as more than an equivalent for their patronage. I could easily enumerate a number of cities none more favorably situated than Crookston, where a large wholesale business has been successfully built up and maintained. I might mention La Crosse, Winona, Red Wing and many other cities, which have Chicago on one side and St. Paul on the other, as competitors. The manufacturing interests of Crookston so auspiciously begun will no doubt find rapid development in keeping pace with the growing requirements of the country. With the certain opening of the immense timber district to the east [illegible]

FERTILIZERS.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Encouraged by past courtesy, I venture another appearance in your readable columns as chronicler of Fertile events, though, pardon my modesty, far from a fertile chronicler of events, and moreover, if you will pardon the pride also, a citizen of no mean city. London, the largest city in the world and Boston, the universal hub, each had a beginning, small though it were, and behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! It is true that one has an outlet, by the Thames, to the vast maritime world beyond, and the other, a harbor, whose welcome arms invite the sails that whiten every sea, while we have only the little sand hill, which like a tried traveler, slowly follows the course of empire westward to the Red. I have a theory in my own mind, however mythical though it seem, that our modest streamlet, as a little Galilean wedding, where the conscious water saw its God and blushed, is even now aware that "Empire" has decided to stay its course right here, because the location is so eminently eligible for a city of metropolitan proportions. We shall see what we shall see, of course, but in the mean time, having learned to labor and to wait, will not idly lay upon our oars, hoping for favorable breezes to blow our municipal craft into the haven of glad fruition, for Gibbon says "the winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators." Messrs. Holmes and Buse came down here from Red Lake Falls last week in the interest of the proposed railroad, but I am not informed as to the action taken in the matter, other than the appointment of appraisers upon landed property. Messrs. Kankel and Sohler contemplate the erection of still another mill, this time at Thirteen Towns. These gentlemen are at home in that line of things. Mr. Kankel has lately received intelligence from the fatherland of the death of his mother at the age of eighty-eight years, the other parent having passed away only a few weeks previous. We would fain believe that now, reunited in fadeless youth, where the waters of the River of Life peacefully ripple upon the everlasting shore of heaven, they gladly wait to welcome from the alien land across the sea, the lone son whom their eyes in dying were forbidden to behold. Having a lecture engagement at Beltrami yesterday, I started for that place on Saturday morning with one of your Crookston neighbors, but owing to the severity of the weather we missed the proper road and after traveling some ten miles, discovered that we were on the direct route to the county seat. It being proverbial that the longest way around is the shortest way across, and also having the storm behind us going northward, I decided to take in Crookston on my way, the fact of which you had ocular proof. Mr. Dykeman, the popular agent of Beltrami, bids fair to become a bonanza farmer, as well as a first class railroad man, having already in his possession 800 acres of as good land as can be found out doors in this valley, and when not yet out of his teens, when from a happy eastern home, he turned his face towards the setting sun, he has battle roughed and won his way to a commanding [illegible]

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT.
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

P. C. SCHMIDT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN
Crookston, Minn.

Furniture Store
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL $100,000
SURPLUS, 6,500
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
OFFICIAL.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA,
January 1st, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Polk County, Minnesota.

GENTLEMEN:

Below please find Financial Statement of Polk County.

Cash in hands of O. H. Lucken, County Treasurer of Polk County, Minnesota, at the close of business December 31st, 1885.

State of Minnesota,		$ 285 17
County Revenue Fund,		1708 42
" Poor,		3181 97
" Bond and interest,		120 07
" road and bridge,		38 10
General State school fund,		789 45
Public lands fund,		202 08
Private redemption fund,		1440 23
Second Commissioners district road and bridge fund,		18 78
Fifth commissioners district road and bridge fund,		931 85
Text book agents commission fund,		20 54
Collection for sale of text books,		1801 77
Township funds (monies due the several towns,		5770 42
School district funds, monies due the several districts,		4705 88
Total		$ 20,881 67
Deduct		
River Falls town overdrawn,	$ 40	
Halstad town, Norman County,	[illegible]	4 18
Cash balance in treasurers hands		$ 20,877 [illegible]
Cash on hand		[illegible]

[illegible]

Black River,	[illegible]
Bray,	73 28
Belgium,	[illegible]
Bristol,	16 08
Bygland,	82 55
City of Crookston,	97 20
Crookston Township,	403 86
Enardville,	42 55
Euclid,	10 10
Fairfax,	113 60
Farley,	358 61
Fanny,	14 51
Fisher,	88 40
Village of Fisher,	829 81
Grand Forks,	103 27
Garden,	43 48
Garfield,	18 74
Gervais,	80 28
Gentilly,	73 60
Godfrey,	42 06
Grove Park,	68 78
Hammond,	[illegible]
Higdom,	15 24
Hubbard,	[illegible]
Huntsville,	27 77
Keystone,	101 06
Kertsonville,	47 84
Lambert,	12 95
Lake Pleasant,	16 80
Liberty,	51 16
Louisville,	67 70
Lowell,	74 72
Nesbit,	85 84
North,	73 30
Northland,	23 81
Norden,	83 83
Onstad,	8 43
Poplar River,	3 71
Polk Centre,	8 03
Red Lake Falls Village,	19 28
Red Lake Falls,	83 98
[illegible]	57 58
River Falls,	[illegible]
Roome,	[illegible]
Rocksbury,	86 67
Rosebud,	174 78
Russia,	10 64
Saint Hilaire,	81 50
Sanders,	83 80
[illegible]	8 10
Sullivan,	[illegible]
Tabor,	[illegible]
Terrebonna,	48 16
Tilden,	[illegible]

[illegible]

97	3 14
98	15 47
99	1 87
102	13 70
104	20 30
105	74 77
107	20 05
108	87 70
109	17 90
110	16 20
111	19 20
112	6 60
113	1 80
115	8 28
116	66 44
117	128 59
118	2 84
119	30 85
126	17 47
130	17 59
Carman district,	260 46
Joint district No. 1	18 59
Delinquent tax collection (undistributed)	2851 10
Total, $ 23104 52	$ 23104 52

Statement showing collection of monies for State and County funds and the disbursements of same:

STATE REVENUE FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance March 1, 1885,		$ 2805 19
By delinquent collections,		596 93
By current collections,		2988 38
March 23, 1885, Remitted to State Treasurer,	$ 2305 19	
July 16, 1885, Remitted to State Treasurer,	2998 19	
November 24, 1885, Remitted to State Treasurer,	618 74	
Refunding of State Taxes,	28 35	
By current collections for the months of November and December 1885,		365 17
Balance,	365 17	
	$ 6205 57	$ 6205 57
January 1, 1886, By balance		$ 365 17

COUNTY REVENUE FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, By balance		232 04
By cash from Judge of Probate, sale of statutes,		10 00
auctioneer license,		20 00
jurors fees, etc.,		10 00
interest on deposits,		93 72
collection of penalty and interest,		968 18
collection of taxes levied,		4737 77
carried over from county bond and interest account		14581 11
		5612 07
To refunding taxes	$ 1109 19	
payment of Co. revenue orders,	24385 23	
Balance,	1708 42	
	$ 26197 84	$ 26197 84
January 1, '86, By balance,		$ 1708 42

COUNTY POOR FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 1838 77
By collection of tax levies,		5741 94
To refunding of taxes,	25 54	
To payment of Co. poor orders,	3865 20	
Balance,	3184 97	
	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Statement showing the collection of monies for the several School Districts and the payments of same to the respective District Treasurers:

INDEPENDENT NO. 1.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 5058 35
March 25, '85, By apportionment,		565 25
May 31, '85, By collection,		6911 93
Oct. 31, '85, By do		625 50
By apportionment,		928 00
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		449 18
April 3, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 5623 58	
June 29, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	6203 41	
Dec. 2, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	1517 58	
To refunding of taxes,	87 44	
Balance,	449 18	
	$13838 19	$13838 19
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		$449 18

DISTRICT NO. 2.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 47 60
March 25, '85, By apportionment,		35 70
May 31, '85, By collection,		186 15
Oct. 31, '85, By do		28 68
Oct. 31, '85, by apportionment,		59 80
Dec. 31, '85, By collection,		8 20
April 16, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 83 56	
July 8, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	166 15	
Nov. 17, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	83 45	
Balance,	8 20	
	$ 336 45	$ 336 45
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		$ 8 20

DISTRICT NO. 3.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 437 44
March 25, '85, By apportionment,		108 90
May 31, '85, by collection,		784 41
Oct. 31, '85, By do		97 50
Dec 31, '85, By apportionment,		151 20
By collection,		76 61
March 17, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 437 44	
June 25, '85, Cash paid to District Treasurer,	897 41	
Nov. 18, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	238 79	
Refunding of taxes,	15 80	
Balance,	76 61	
	$ 1616 05	$1616 05
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		$ 76 61

DISTRICT NO. 4.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 70 60
March 25, '85, By apportionment,		17 85
May 31, '85, By collection,		91 19
Oct. 31, '85, by do		48 97
by apportionment,		28 80
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		62 63
March 27, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 88 45	
July 8, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	91 19	
March 21, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	88 77	
Balance,	62 63	
	$ 325 03	$ 325 03

[illegible]

DISTRICT NO. 18.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 89 27
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		48 45
May 31, '85, by collection,		181 67
Oct. 31, '85, by do		38 18
by apportionment,		29 70
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		11 96
March 25, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 89 27	
April 30, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 45	
July 6, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	181 67	
Nov. 14, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	[illegible]	
Balance,	11 96	
	399 13	399 13
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		11 96

DISTRICT NO. 19.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 62 74
May 31, '85, by collection,		6 50
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		69 24

DISTRICT NO. 20.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 195 88
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		23 80
May 27, '85, by collection,		164 70
Oct. 31, '85, by do		91 34
by apportionment,		39 00
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		24 30
March 16, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 105 88	
May 4, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	23 80	
June 19, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	164 70	
Nov. 7, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	130 34	
Balance,	24 30	
	538 58	538 58
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		24 30

DISTRICT NO. 25.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, By balance,		$ 91 19
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		23 95
May 31, '85, by collection,		34 76
Oct. 31, '85, by do		18 75
by apportionment,		29 90
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		3 70
March 20, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 91 19	
July 25, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	57 71	
Nov. 14, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	48 65	
Balance,	3 70	
	201 25	201 25
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		3 70

DISTRICT NO. 30.

	Dr.	Cr.
March 1, '85, by balance,		$ 106 80
March 23, '85, by apportionment,		19 85
May 21, '85, by collection,		150 80
Oct. 30, '85, by do		15 51
by apportionment,		36 40
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		16 71
April 11, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$ 126 85	
July 2, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	150 80	
Nov. 14, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	51 91	
Balance,	16 71	
	345 27	345 27

[illegible]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE.

[illegible]

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
[illegible]

HARNESS SHOP
[illegible]

DENTISTRY!
[illegible]

ROOMS TO RENT
[illegible]
Dobson's Block.
[illegible]

JOHN [illegible] IVES
[illegible]

(Continued from First Page.)

DISTRICT NO. 40.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$108 72
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		54 40
May 31, '85. by collection,		181 11
Oct. 31, '85. by do		73 83
" " by apportionment,		84 80
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		83 99
March 23, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$108 72	
March 31, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	54 40	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	181 11	
Nov. 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	160 35	
Balance,	83 99	
	541 57	541 57
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		83 99

DISTRICT NO 4[illegible].

March 1, '85. by balance,		$207 54
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		42 50
May 31, '85. by collection,		142 06
Oct. 31, '85. by do		29 72
" " by apportionment,		65 60
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		42 71
April 1, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$250 04	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	142 06	
Dec. 22, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	77 08	
Refunding of taxes,	17 70	
Balance,	42 71	
	529 53	529 53
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		42 71

DISTRICT NO 43.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$91 79
March 25, '85. by apportionment.		17 00
May 31, '85. by collection,		66 51
Oct. 31, '85. by do		45 06
" " by apportionment,		49 40
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		21 17
March 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$90 79	
June 25, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	81 51	
Nov. 9, '85. To cash paid	69 30	
Balance,	49 23	
	$292 93	$292 95
January 1, '86. By balance,		$19 85

DISTRICT NO. 44.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$125 28
" 25 " apportionment		$14 45
May 31, '85. By collection,		$181 28
Oct. 31, '85. " "		$73 17
" 71, '85. By apportionment,		[illegible]
Dec. " By collection,		$29 17
March 24, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$125 28	
July 10, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$197 78	
Nov. 23, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$110 27	
Balance,	$29 57	
	$471 90	$471 90
January 1, '86. By balance,		$29 57

DISTRICT NO. 45.

March 1, '85. by balance.		$180 85
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		28 95
May 31, '85. by collection,		51 08
Oct. 31, '85, by do		18 54
" " by apportionment,		55 90
Dec. 31, '85. by collection,		68 97
April 14, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	$113 31	
July 22, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	91 98	
Nov. 10, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	189 44	
Balance,	68 97	
	442 80	442 80
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		68 97

DISTRICT NO. 47.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$766 61
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		66 20
May 31, '85. by collection,		493 80
Oct. 31, '85. by do		135 57
" " by apportionment,		88 80
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		31 01
March 21, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	$786 61	
June 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer.	538 11	
Nov 24, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	250 85	
Refunding of taxes,	18 31	
Balance,	31 01	
	1614 00	1614 00
Jan. 1, '86. To balance.		31 01

DISTRICT NO. 48.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$97 60
March 31, '85. by collection,		1 38
Oct. 31, '85, by do		2 18
Total,		101 11

DISTRICT NO. 49.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$149 26
March 25, '85. by apportionment,		29 75
May 31, '85. by collection.		183 19
Oct. 31, '85, by do		49 69
" " by apportionment,		39 00
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		96 01
April 9, '85. to cash paid District Treasurer,	$179 01	
July 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer.	183 19	
Nov. 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	88 69	
Balance,	96 01	
	546 90	546 90
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		96 01

DISTRICT NO. 50.

March 1, '85, by balance.		$12 71
May 31, '85, by collection,		2 23
Oct. 31, '85, by do.		1 41
Oct. 30, '85, to refunding of taxes,	$ 54	
Balance,	15 81	
	16 35	16 35
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		15 81

DISTRICT NO. 51.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$121 89
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		20 40
May 31, '85, by collection,		18 34
Oct. 31, '85, by do		87 81
" " by apportionment,		31 20
June 4, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$141 79	
May 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	66 34	
Nov. 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	69 01	
	277 14	277 14

DISTRICT NO. 52.

March 1 '85, by balance,		$246 97
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		16 13
May 31, '85, by collection,		187 55
Oct. 31, '85, by do		81 51
" " by apportionment,		23 40
April 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer.	$263 12	
June 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	197 55	
Nov. 13, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	54 91	
	515 58	515 58

DISTRICT NO. 53.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$177 66
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		26 85
May 31, '85, by collection,		83 26
Oct 31, 1885, by do		86 28
" " by apportionment,		85 10
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		14 55
March 21, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$203 41	
July 2, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	83 26	
Dec 19 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	71 33	
Balance	14 55	
	322 55	322 55
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		14 55

DISTRICT NO. 54.

March 1, '85. by balance,		$140 17
March 25, 1885 by apportionment,		8 50
May 31, '85. by collection,		231 74
Oct. 31, 1885, by do		76 27
" " by apportionment,		23 40

DISTRICT NO. 70.

March 1, '85, by balance,		74 96
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		28 05
May 31, '85, by collection,		40 68
[illegible]		

Balance,	2 53	
	210 85	210 85
Jan 1, 1886. By Balance,		2 53

DISTRICT NO. 71.

March 1 '85, by balance,		$234 95
March 25 '85, by apportionment,		91 25
May 31 '85, by collection,		245 62
Oct 31, '85, do		55 87
" " apportionment,		22 50
Dec 31 '85, by collection,		28 85
March 26 '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	$234 95	
June 26 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	295 87	
Nov 24, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	57 87	
Balance,		
	$618 04	$618 04
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		28 85

DISTRIT NO. 72.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		182 80
Oct 31, 1885, collection,		77
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		183 57

DISTRICT NO. 73.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		83 98
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		91 25
May 31, 1885, by collection,		5 42
Oct 31, 1885, do		1 30
" " by apportionment,		26 00
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		1 16
March 1, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	83 98	
May 8, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	21 25	
July 1, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	5 42	
Nov 14, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	27 30	
Balance,	1 16	
	139 11	139 11
Jan 1, 1886, by balance.		1 16

DISTRICT NO. 74.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		105 68
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		16 15
May 31, 1885, by collection,		96 39
Oct 31, 1885, do		31 91
" " by apportionment,		20 80
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		20 98
May 25, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	121 78	
July 13, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	96 39	
Nov 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	55 76	
Balance,	20 98	
	$294 91	$294 91
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		20 98

DISTRICT NO 75.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		24 71
March 25, 1885, by apportionment,		17 00
May 31, 1885, by collection,		72 06
Oct 31, 1885, do		4 88
" " by apportionment,		28 60
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		10 85
March 26, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	41 71	
June 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	72 06	
Dec 31, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	33 48	
Balance,	10 85	
	158 10	158 10
Jan 1, 1886, by balance.		10 85

DISTRICT NO 76.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		18 77
May 31, 1885, by collection,		18 18
Oct 31, 1885, do		7 08
" " by apportionment,		49 40
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		12 05
July 14, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 95	
Nov 19, 1885, by cash paid District Treasurer,	56 46	
Balance,	12 05	
	100 46	100 46
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		12 05

DISTRICT NO 77.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		35 28
" 25, 1885, by apportionment,		11 05
May 31, 1885, by collection,		24 19
Oct 31, 1885, do		9 81
" " by apportionment,		31 50
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		3 17
June 25, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	70 52	
Dec 21 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	41 81	
Balance,	3 17	
	115 50	115 50
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		3 17

DISTRICT NO 78.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		166 94
" 25, 1885, by apportionment,		21 23
May 31, 1885, by collection,		407 44
Oct " " do		47 09
" " by apportionment,		45 50
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		60 47
March 30, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	188 19	
June 27, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer	407 44	
Nov 20, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	92 50	
Balance,	60 47	
	748 69	748 69
Jan 1, 1886, by balance,		60 47

DISTRICT NO 79.

March 1, 1885, by balance,		144 15
" 25, " by apportionment,		43 35
May 31, 1885, by collection,		231 23
Oct 31, 1885, do		91 53
" " by apportionment,		61 10
Dec 31, 1885, by collection,		28 84
March 19, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	144 15	
April 2, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	43 35	
July 1, '85 to cash paid District Treasurer.	231 23	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	152 63	
Balance,	28 84	
	600 22	600 22
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		28 84

DISTRICT NO. 80.

March 1, '85, by balance,		22 07
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		33 17
May 31, '85, by collection,		66 45
Oct 31, '85, by do		61 84
" " by apportionment,		57 20
Dec 31, '85 by collection,		17 00
March 8, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	22 27	
June 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	99 60	
Nov 7, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	119 04	
By balance,	17 00	
	257 91	257 91
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		17 00

DISTRICT NO. 81.

March 1, '85, by balance,		153 97
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		40 88
May 31, '85, by collection,		148 80
Oct 31, '85, by do		88 23
" " by apportionment,		84 50
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		54 84
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	191 77	
June 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer	148 80	
Nov 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	167 73	
Balance,	54 84	
	566 14	566 14
Jan. 1, 1886. To balance,		54 84

DISTRICT NO. 82.

March 1, '85, by balance,		122 03
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		28 05
May 31, '85, by collection,		204 05
Oct 31, '85, by do		64
" " by apportionment,		39 00
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		6 24
March 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	122 03	
March 31, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	28 05	
July 7, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	204 05	
Nov 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	39 64	
Balance,	6 24	
	400 01	400 01

Dec 31, '85, by collection,		3 52
May 5, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	63 31	
July 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	72 40	
Dec. 8, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	61 37	
Balance,	3 52	
	200 68	200 63
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		3 52

DISTRICT NO. 84.

March 1, '85, by balance,		8 84
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		1 95
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		10 79

DISTRICT NO. 85.

March 1, '85, by balance,		181 65
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		18 70
May 31, '85, by collection,		273 47
Oct 31, '85, by do		15 62
" " by apportionment,		36 40
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	181 65	
Sept 12, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	292 17	
Balance,	52 02	
	525 84	525 84
Jan. 1, 1886, By balance,		52 02

DISTRICT NO. 86.

March 1, '86. By balance,		$33 86
" " " By apportionment		25 50
May 31, '85. By collection		37 04
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment		42 90
Dec. 31, '85. By collection		71 45
March 21, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$59 06	
July 1, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	37 04	
Nov. 19, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	42 90	
Balance,	71 45	
	$210 45	$210 45
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		71 45

DISTRICT NO. 87.

March 1, '85. By balance		$ [illegible] 07
" 25, " " apportionment		9 35
Oct. 31, '85. By collection		22
" " " apportionment		14 30
June 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$10 42	
Balance,	14 52	
	$24 94	$24 94
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		$14 52

DISTRICT NO. 88.

March 1, '85. By balance,		$23 48
" 25 '85. By apportionment		25 50
May 31, '85. By collection		62 51
Oct. 31, '85. By do.		26 83
" " " " apportionment		31 20
March 20, '85 To cash paid District Treasurer	$20 48	
April 28, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	25 50	
June 1, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	62 51	
Nov 20, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	58 63	
	$172 32	$172 32

DISTRICT NO. 89.

March 1, '85. By balance		$39 97
" 25 " " apportionment		13 60
May 31, '85 By collection		71 09
Oct. 31, '85 do		17 51
" " By apportionment		31 20
Dec. 31, '85. By collection		4 70
April 2, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	$53 47	
June 23, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	71 00	
Nov 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer	48 78	
Balance,	4 70	
	$178 00	$178 00
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		4 70

DISTRICT NO. 90.

March 1, '85, by balance,		31 97
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		18 60
May 31, '85, by collection,		21 56
Oct 31, '85, by do		14 17
" " by apportionment,		25 10
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		37 94
March 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 97	
May 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	13 60	
June 27, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 56	
Nov. 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	49 27	
Balance,	37 94	
	164 34	164 34
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		37 94

DISTRICT NO. 91.

March 1, '85, by balance,		93 41
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		11 05
May 31, '85, by collection,		37 19
Dec 31, '85, by do		23 82
" " by apportionment,		19 50
Oct 31, '85, by collection,		10 74
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	101 45	
June 23, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	37 19	
Nov. 3, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	45 82	
Nov 24, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	10 74	
	199 70	199 70

DISTRICT NO. 92.

March 1, '85, by balance,		110 86
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		25 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		93 20
Oct 31, '85, by do		13 89
" " by apportionment,		18 20
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		19 55
May 12, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	145 86	
July 3, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	93 20	
Nov. 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	29 59	
Balance,	19 55	
	287 20	287 20
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		19 55

DISTRICT NO. 93.

March 1, '85, by balance,		184 09
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		14 45
May 31, '85, by collection,		140 15
Oct 31, '85, by do		48 36
" " by apportionment,		19 50
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		103 47
March 24, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	184 09	
June 26, '85 to cash paid District Treasurer,	108 61	
Dec 9, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	65 86	
Balance,	103 47	
	467 03	467 03
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		103 47

DISTRICT NO. 94.

March 1, '85, by balance,		13 57
March 23, '85, by apportionment,		21 23
May 31, '85 by collection,		108 99
March 18, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	83 94	
April 6, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	20 88	
July 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	108 99	
Nov 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	29 18	
Balance,	18 16	
Oct 31, '85, by collection,		1 88
Oct 31, '85, by apportionment,		27 80
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		18 16
	261 15	261 15
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		18 16

DISTRICT NO. 95.

March 1, '85, by balance,		84 66
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		
May 31, '85, by collection,		28 90
Oct 31, '85, by apportionment,		18 57
Dec 3, '85, by collection,		45 50
		17 76
March 19, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	84 66	
June 2, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	28 90	
July 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer	18 57	
Nov 16, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	45 50	
Balance,	17 76	
	140 39	140 39
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		17 76

DISTRICT NO. 96.

March 1, '85, by balance,		44 22
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		11 70
May 31, '85, by collection,		17 65
Oct 31, '85, by do		33 21
" " by apportionment,		28 60
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		10 47
[illegible]		

DISTRICT NO. 97.

March 1, '85, by balance,		25 52
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		19 65
Dec. 31, '85, by collection,		33 32
March 23, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	$140 17	
April 8, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	8 50	
June 29, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	231 74	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid District Treasurer,	99 67	
Balance,	33 32	
	513 40	513 40
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		33 32

DISTRICT NO. 55.

March 1, '85, by balance,		$123 92
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		22 93
May 31, '85, by collection,		397 18
Oct 31, 1885, by do		56 47
" " by apportionment,		36 40
Dec 31, '85, by collection.		64 77
April 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer.	151 87	
July 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer.	397 18	
Dec 22, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	92 47	
Balance,	64 77	
	626 69	626 99
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		64 77

DISTRICT NO. 56.

March 1, '85, by balance,		133 19
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		14 45
May 31, '85, by collection,		63 81
Oct 21, '85, by do		49 06
" " by apportionment,		22 10
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		6 10
April 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	147 64	
July 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	63 81	
Dec 22, 1885, to cash paid District Treasurer,	64 16	
Balance,	6 10	
	281 71	281 71
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		6 10

DISTRICT NO. 58.

March 1, '85, by balance,		170 40
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		20 40
May 31, '85 by collection,		210 21
Oct 31, '85, by do		35 06
" " by apportionment,		37 70
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		19 70
April 13, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer.	190 80	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	210 21	
Nov. 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	73 76	
Balance,	19 70	
	501 47	501 47
Jan 1, 1885. By balance,		19 70

DISTRICT NO. 59.

March 1, '85, by balance,		138 25
May 31, '85, by collection,		8 57
Oct 31, '85, by do		3 76
Dec. 31, '85, by do		1 63
Oct 31, '85, to refunding of taxes,	2 14	
Balance,	148 06	
	150 20	150 20
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		148 06

DISTRICT NO. 60.

March 1, '85, by balance,		58 12
March 25, '85, by collection,		11 90
May 31, '85, by collection,		53 23
Oct 31, '85, by do		28 19
" " by apportionment,		39 00
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		51 26
April 4, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	70 02	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	53 93	
Oct 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	25 00	
Nov. 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	42 19	
Balance,	51 26	
	241 70	241 70
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		51 26

DISTRICT NO. 61.

March 1, '85, by balance,		91 33
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		29 73
May 31, '85, by collection,		63 21
Oct 31, '85, by do		34 62
" " by apportionment,		41 20
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		32 18
March 17, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	58 12	
March 31, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	32 96	
June 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	63 11	
Oct 24, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	25 88	
Nov 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	52 84	
Balance,	52 18	
	284 59	284 59
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		52 18

DISTRICT NO. 63.

March 1, '85, By balance,		89 44
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85, by collection,		169 23
Oct 31, '85, by do		82 27
" " by apportionment,		27 30
Dec 31, by collection,		21 64
March 18, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	89 44	
March 28, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	19 55	
June 25, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	169 23	
Balance,	131 41	
	409 63	409 63
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		131 41

DISTRICT NO. 65.

March 1, '85, by balance		119 84
March 1, '85, by apportionment,		25 50
May 31, '85, by collection,		58 72
Oct 31, '85, by do		22 91
" " by apportionment,		46 30
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		79 40
April 10, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer.	145 04	
June 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	58 72	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	79 51	
Balance,	79 40	
	367 07	367 07
Jan 1, 1886. By balance,		79 40

DISTRICT NO. 66.

March 1, '85, by balance,		40 22
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		17 00
May 31, '85, by collection,		7 39
Oct 31, '85, by do		8 43
" " by apportionment,		30 40
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		70
March 1, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	40 22	
July 2, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	24 39	
Nov 30, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	39 83	
Balance,	70	
	105 14	105 14
Jan 1, 1886. By balance.		70

DISTRICT NO. 67.

March 1, '85, by balance,		34 04
May 31, '85, by collection,		4 16
Oct 31, '85, by do		3 22
" " by apportionment,		19 50
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		3 29
Jan 1, 1886, By balance,		64 14

DISTRICT NO. 68.

March 1, '85, by balance,		70 86
March 25, '85, by apportionment,		18 60
May 31, '85, by collection,		70 83
Oct 31, '85, by do		9 65
" " by apportionment,		31 70
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		30 84
March 21, '85, To cash paid District Treasurer,	70 86	
April 9, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	18 60	
June 29, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	70 83	
Nov 14, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	31 85	
Balance,	30 84	
	230 45	230 45
Jan 1, 1886. To balance,		30 84

July 3, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	41 64	
Nov 21, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	54 26	
Balance,	27 20	
	161 47	161 47
Jan. 1, 1886. To Balance,		27 20
May 31, '85, by collection,		20 38
Oct 31, '85, by do		10 19
" " by apportionment,		29 90
Dec 31, '85, by collection,		3 14
March 26, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	45 13	
June 27, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	20 38	
Nov 19, '85, to cash paid District Treasurer,	40 02	
Balance,	3 14	
	108 67	108 67
Jan. 1, 1886. By balance,		3 14

DISTRICT NO. 98.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		148 59
March 1, '85. By Apportionment,		26 35
May 31, '85. By collection,		260 74
Oct 31, '85. By collection,		31 97
Oct. 21, '85. By apportionment,		30 00
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		15 47
March 13, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	148 69	
July 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	287 09	
Nov. 21, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	70 97	
Balance,	15 47	
	522 12	522 12
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		15 47

DISTRICT NO. 99.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		11 84
May 31, '85. By collection,		15 07
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		1 87
March 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	11 84	
July 8, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	15 07	
Balance,	1 87	
	28 78	28 78
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		1 87

DISTRICT NO. 100.

By carried over from joint district No. 1,		35 60
July 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	35 60	
	35 60	35 60

DISTRICT NO. 101

March 25, '85. By apportionment,		15 30
By carried over from joint district No. 1.		30 40
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		23 40
March 16, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	15 30	
July 8, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	30 40	
Nov. 22, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	23 40	
	69 10	69 10

DISTRICT NO. 102.

March 1, '85. By balance,		133 59
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		17 20
May 31, '85. By collection,		[illegible] 79
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		59 21
Oct. 21, '85. By apportionment,		61 10
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		13 79
March 31, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	212 79	
July 9, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	288 79	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	130 34	
Balance,	13 79	
	645 71	645 71
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		13 79

DISTRICT NO. 103.

March 1, '85. By balance,		6 71
May 31, '85. By collection,		2 41
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		11
Oct. 31 '85. By apportionment,		20 20
Nov. 25, '85. Cash paid district treasurer,	30 03	
	30 03	30 03

DISTRICT NO. 104.

March 1, '85. By balance,		70 07
March 1, '85. By Apportionment,		14 45
May 31, '85. By collection,		100 54
Oct 31, '85. By apportionment,		13 00
Dec. 31, '85 By collection,		20 30
April 6, '85 To cash paid district treasurer,	84 53	
July 13, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	100 54	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	13 00	
Balance,	20 30	
	218 36	218 36
Jan. 1 '86. By balance,		20 20

DISTRICT NO. 105.

March 1, '85. By balance,		135 78
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		30 60
March 31, '85. By collection,		68 75
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		18 46
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		44 20
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		74 77
April 3, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	156 38	
Aug. 13, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	63 75	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	62 68	
Balance,	74 77	
	392 58	392 58
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		74 77

DISTRICT NO. 106.

March 1, '85. By balance,		31 60
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85. By collection,		5 78
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		29 90
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		18 11
March 23, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	51 15	
July 10, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	5 78	
Nov. 25, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	42 04	
	98 97	98 97

DISTRICT NO. 107.

March 1, '85. By balance,		21 96
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		12 75
May 31, '85, By collection,		93 11
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		9 07
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		28 40
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		26 05
March 20, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	34 71	
June 26, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	92 11	
Nov. 27, '85. To cash paid district treasurer	45 47	
Balance,	26 05	
	193 34	193 34
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		26 05

DISTRICT NO. 108.

March 1, '85 By Balance,		55 73
March 1, '85. By apportionment.		18 70
May 31, '85, By collection,		109 13
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		9 35
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		28 60
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		37 70
March 23, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	55 73	
April 10, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	19 70	
June 13, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	109 13	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	37 96	
Balance,	37 70	
	259 22	259 22
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		37 70

DISTRICT NO. 109.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		20 58
May 31, '85 By collection,		20 88
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		11 17
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		27 30
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		17 90
June 29, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	49 91	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	33 47	
Balance,	17 90	
	106 31	106 31
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		17 90

DISTRICT NO. 110.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		11 91
May 31, '85. By collection,		23 32
Aug. 12, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	23 97	
Balance,	16 26	
[illegible]		

Nov. 30, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	40 30	
Balance,	12 20	
	153 56	153 56
Jan 1, '86. By balance,		12 20

DISTRICT NO. 112.

March 1, '85. By balance,		19 39
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		38 25
May 31, '85. By collection,		52 99
Oct. 21, '85. By collection,		27 20
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		57 20
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		6 60
March 20, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	19 39	
March 27, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	38 25	
July 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	52 99	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	84 70	
Balance,	6 60	
	201 93	201 93
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		6 60

DISTRICT NO. 113.

March 1, '85. By balance,		1 69
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		11
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		1 80

DISTRICT NO. 114.

March 1, '85. By balance,		6 3
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85. By collection,		27 90
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		40 30
April 4, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	25 85	
June 26, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	27 90	
Nov. 24, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	40 30	
	94 05	94 05

DISTRICT NO. 115.

March 1, '85. By balance,		9 74
May 31, '85. By collection,		61 10
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		8 28
March 20, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	9 74	
June 29, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	61 10	
Balance,	8 28	
	82 12	82 12
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		8 28

DISTRICT NO. 116.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		2 15
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		30 60
May 31, '85. By collection,		1 37
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		66 30
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		14
March 27, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	32 75	
Sept. 5, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	1 37	
Balance,	66 41	
	100 53	100 56
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		66 44

DISTRICT NO. 117.

March 1, '85. By balance,		110 27
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		17 65
May 31, '85. By collection,		281 19
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		63 91
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		22 10
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		42 68
April 6, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	121 42	
Sep. 14, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	281 19	
Balance,	128 69	
	538 30	538 30
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance.		128 69

DISTRICT NO. 118.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		31
May 31, '85. By collection,		2 00
Jan. 1, '86, By Balance,		2 31

DISTRICT NO. 119.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		9 10
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		19 55
May 31, '85. By collection,		172 73
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		26 60
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		30 85
March 17, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	9 10	
May 31, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	19 55	
June 25, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	172 73	
Nov. 16, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	28 60	
Balance,	30 85	
	260 83	260 83
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		30 85

DISTRICT NO. 120.

March 1, '85. By balance,		8 28
May 31, '85. By collection,		5 25
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		31 90
March 26, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	8 28	
Dec. 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	37 15	
	45 43	45 43

DISTRICT NO. 122.

March 1, '85. By apportionment.		12 75
Oct' 31, '85. By apportionment,		23 40
May 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	12 75	
Nov. 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	23 40	
	36 15	36 15

DISTRICT NO. 124.

March 1, '85. By balance,		59 71
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		22 10
May 31, '85. By collection,		29 58
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		42 90
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		9 12
March 17, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	59 71	
July 2, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	51 68	
Nov. 17, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	52 02	
	163 41	163 41

DISTRICT NO. 125.

March 1, '85. By balance,		12 84
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		9 25
May 31, '85. By collection,		15 15
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		2 84
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		13 60
Dec. 24, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	55 76	
	[illegible]	[illegible]

DISTRICT NO. 126.

March 1, '85. By balance,		31 25
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		20 40
May 31, '85. By collection,		62 57
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		15 10
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		58 50
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		17 47
April 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	51 65	
July 1, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	62 57	
Nov. 25, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	73 60	
Balance,	17 47	
	208 29	208 29
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		17 47

DISTRICT NO. 127.

Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		38 40
Dec. 24, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	38 40	

DISTRICT NO. 130.

March 1st By Balance,		23 17
May 31, '85. By collection.		52 31
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		5 47
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment		53 30
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		7 59
July 20, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	75 48	
Nov. 19, '85. To cash paid district treasurer,	58 77	
Balance,	7 59	
	141 84	141 84
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance.		7 59

DISTRICT NO. 133.

Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment		32 50
Nov. 23, '85. To cash paid district treasurer.	32 50	

Carman District.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		407 01
March 1, '85. By apportionment,		86 70
May 31, '85. By collection,		1089 09
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		113 24
Oct. 31, '85. By apportionment,		[illegible]
[illegible]		

Joint School District No. 1.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		65 00
May 31, '85. By collection,		7 01
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		11 58
To carried over to district No. 100,	35 60	
To carried over to district No. 101,	30 40	
Balance,	18 59	
	84 59	84 59
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		18 59

Statement showing collection of monies for the several Townships and the payments of same to their respective town treasurers.

Andover (Tp. 149, R. 47.

March 1, '85. By Balance.		335 33
May 14, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	335 33	
May 30, '85. By collection.		448 61
June 20, '85 To cash paid town treasurer.	448 61	
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		44 02
Dec. 1, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	44 02	
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		43 23
Balance,	43 23	
	831 22	831 22
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance		43 23

Angus (Tp. 153, R. 47.

May 31, '85. By collection,		539 78
Sep. 30, '85. By collection,		75 75
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		50 75
June 26, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	539 78	
Nov. 21, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	75 75	
Balance.	50 75	
	666 28	666 28
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance		50 75

Black River, Tp. 152. R. 44.

March 1, '85. By Balance,		71 76
May 31, '85. By collection,		78 47
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		29 05
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		28 82
March 15, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	71 76	
June 20, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	78 47	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	29 05	
Balance,	28 82	
	208 10	208 10
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance		28 82

Bray, Tp. 153, R. 45.

March 1, '85. By Balance.		18 27
May 31, '85. By collection.		42 03
Sep. 30, '85. By collection,		3 93
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		2 28
March 14, '85 To cash paid town treasurer,	18 27	
July 10, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	42 03	
Dec. 4, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	3 93	
Balance.	2 28	
	66 51	66 51
Jan. 1, '86. By Balance,		2 28

Belgium, Tp. 152. R. 46.

March 1, '85. By balance		80 31
May 31, '85. By collection,		84 98
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		30 41
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		16 03
March 7, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	42 60	
March 17, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	74 97	
June 31, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	61 99	
Dec. 21, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	30 41	
To refunding of taxes.	5 21	
Balance,	16 03	
	211 62	211 62
Jan. 1, '86, by balance,		16 03

Bristol (Tp. 151 R. 47.)

March 1, '85. By balance,		80 90
May 31, '85 By collection,		187 72
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		35 89
April 13, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	77 90	
June 17, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	187 72	
To refunding of Taxes.	6 24	
Balance.	32 55	
	304 51	304 51
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		32 55

Bygland (Tp. 150 R. 49.)

March 1, '85. By balance.		216 21
May 31, '85. By collection,		229 58
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		51 03
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		97 20
March 16, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	216 21	
June 21, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	229 58	
Dec. 11, '85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	51 03	
Balance,	97 20	
	594 02	594 02
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		97 20

City of Crookston.

March 1, '85. By balance,		3987 49
May 31, '85. By collection,		4250 52
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		834 10
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		409 36
March 14, '85. To cash paid City Treasurer,	3935 89	
June 16, '85. To cash paid City Treasurer,	4277 32	
Nov. 14, '85. To cash paid City Treasurer,	779 21	
To refunding of Taxes,	59 53	
Balance,	409 36	
	9481 47	9481 47
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		409 36

Crookston, Tp. 150, R. 46.

March 1, '85. By balance.		100 97
May 3, '85. By collection,		108 49
Oct. 3, '85. By collection,		42 93
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		26 64
March 17, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	104 48	
June 22, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	180 49	
Nov. 9, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	24 80	
To refunding of taxes,	7 62	
Balance,	42 58	
	369 03	369 03
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		47 66

Emardville, Tp. 151, R. 42.

March 1, '85. By balance.		11 17
May 31, '85. By collection,		38 37
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		10 10
Oct. 2, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	49 54	
Balance.	10 10	
	59 64	59 64
Jan. 1, '86, By balance,		10 10

Euclid, Tp. 152, R. 47.

March 1, '85. By balance.		624 03
May 31, '85. By collection,		719 21
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		135 71
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		113 69
March 21, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	615 07	
June 22, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	719 21	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid town treasurer.	123 87	
To refunding of taxes,	19 12	
Balance,	113 69	
	1592 64	1592 64
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		113 69

Fairfax, Tp. 149, R. 46.

March 1, '85. By balance,		300 16
May 31, '85. By collection,		871 44
Oct. 31, '85. By collection.		162 67
Dec. 31, '85. By collection.		195 97
May 19, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	300 16	
July 8, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	871 44	
Balance,	358 64	
	1530 24	1530 24
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		358 64

Farley, Tp. 154, R. 48.

March 1, '85. By balance.		40 80
May 31, '85. By collection,		388 54
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		43 96
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		4 51
April 14, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	40 80	
June 30, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	388 54	
Nov. 18, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	43 96	
Balance,	4 51	
	475 90	475 90
Jan. 1, '86. By balance		4 51

Fanny, Tp. 151, R. 47.

March 1, '85. By balance,		265 18
May 31, '85. By collection,		157 10
Oct. 31, '85. By collection,		65 70
Dec. 31, '85. By collection,		17 70
March 28, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	265 18	
June 20, '85. To cash paid town treasurer,	157 10	
Balance,	83 40	
	505 68	505 68
Jan. 1, '86. By balance,		83 40

Fisher, Tp. 150, R. 48.

March 1, '85. By balance,		797 17
[illegible]		

(Continued on Third Page.)

Subscribe for The Polk County Journal and Farm Stock and Home. One Dollar and

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Eli Huot and Hermenia, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 1:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 53 and 54, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547) besides the further sum of $15.51 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twelve (12) in township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Arnin, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1882 at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 11, 12 and 13, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $7.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number thirty-five, (35) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William F. Dutcher, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt, mortgagee, dated the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 439, 440, and 441, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents, ($516.95) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota: and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number one (1) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian; containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS BECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Axel Arvedson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m. in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 453 and 454, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ten cents ($733.10) besides the further sum of $12.31 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-six (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four, (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS BECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

ROBERT STREET,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-five and 82-100 dollars, ($625.82) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $21.09 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Robillard, and Exild, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 5th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of August A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 527, 528 and 529, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-one (31,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $21.09 paid out for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Pigeon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of August A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 587, 588, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law, or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and lot number three (3,) all in Section number seven (7,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-one (41) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159.23-100 acres in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $21.33 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Trondo and Denise Trondo, his wife, mortgagors to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, at 2:45 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 214, 215, 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number seventeen (17,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight and 87-100 dollars, ($478.87,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, and the further sum of $29.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Robert H. Walker and Elizabeth Walker, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, at 2:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 474 and 475, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

CHEAP--MONEY--QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to

CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,

Crookston, Minn.

Office Over Merchants National Bank.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-one and 43-100 dollars, ($481.43,) which is claimed to be at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $19.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward O. Carvin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 623, 624, 625, 626, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south east quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-four (34,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Marcelina Quesnel, a single woman, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of July A. D. 1884, at 8:25 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 258, 259 and 260, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 50-100 dollars ($475.50) besides the further sum of $10.75 paid for taxes upon said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Smith, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of November A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 417, 418, 419, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($752.37,) besides the further sum of $16.29 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Campbell Breyette, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 2d day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 109, 110, 111, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four dollars ($374,) and the further sum of $22.35 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and $25 dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number fourteen (14,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:

HOME, of New York.

PHENIX, of Brooklyn,

INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,

PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia

AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis

NIAGARA, of New York.

OFFICE on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Stephen Quesnelle and Elizabeth, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1883, at 7:20 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 204, 205, 206, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623.) and the further sum of $31.09 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-two (32) in township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Anthony Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1883, at 9:55 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 211, 212 and 213, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $12.24 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number five (5,) also the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number six (6,) all in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Damien Quesnel and Ann, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of August A. D. 1883, at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 153, 154, 155, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $17.66 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot number two (2,) all in Section number three (3,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 and 81-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James Westover and Margaret, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1881, at 4:45 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 49, 50, 51, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and ninety-five ($995) dollars, besides the further sum of $23.81 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 161.44-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

AND NOBBY

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Lambert and Josephine, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of November A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 451, 452, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-nine and 50-100 ($749.50) dollars, besides the further sum of $60.70 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Cole, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) dated the 4th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 220, 221, 222 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four ($374) dollars, besides the further sum of $30.63 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Dominique Payment, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1881, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 43, 44, 45, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $25.82 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-eight (28,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Narcisse Daudeneau and Zoe, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 117, 118, 119, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and thirteen and 12-100 ($613.12-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $62.49-11 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 156.59-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of

JOHN McLEAN,

Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Gagner, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 283, 284, 285, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $27.84 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50].

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 464, 465, and 466, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623,) besides the sum of $54.11 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 23d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [46-51].

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $106.83 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tarray Carlatan, and Lemoine Carlatan, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 224, 225, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirteen (13,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid, and interest on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50].

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two and 37-100 dollars, ($752.37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $52.70 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Hermidas Toupin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July A. D. 1882, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 476, 477, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-nine (29,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing (160) acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

AUCTIONEER!

D. C. TERRY

has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch.

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Tiedemann and Mine Tiedemann, mortgagors, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the 5th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 322 and 323, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-four and 56-100 dollars, ($764.56-100,) and twenty-six and 82-100 dollars, ($26.82-100) paid for taxes by said mortgagee, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred and forty-six and 44-100 acres (146 44-100.)

Dated this 25th day of February 1886.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Melvin Winslow, mortgagor, to Mary D. Fuller, mortgagee, dated the 22d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 159, 160 and 161 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and twenty-four ($624) dollars and forty-one and 31-100 ($41.31) dollars, paid for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west; containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of February 1886.

MARY D. FULLER,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles W. Brown and Fanny A. his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 132, and 133, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty dollars, ($560) and the further sum of $11.34 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four, (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west, of the fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ten and 75-100 ($410.75) dollars, besides the further sum of $71.77 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry J. Kertson an unmarried man, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of September A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st, day of September A. D. 1882, at 9:45 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 193, 194, 195, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota; with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and $25 dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50].

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven dollars ($547), besides the further sum of $15.0[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 188[illegible], at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twelve (12) in township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert, and [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] and 13, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County [illegible]

Mortgage Sale.

[illegible]

Mortgage Sale.

[illegible]

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

[illegible]

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY

[illegible]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of [illegible] hundred and twenty-five and [illegible] dollars [illegible] which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of [illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Robillard and [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the [illegible] day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of August A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages on pages [illegible] and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $11.05 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Ligeon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 8th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of August A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 531, 532, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼), the east half (e½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and lot number three (3), all in Section number seven (7), in Township number one hundred and [illegible] in Range number [illegible]

Mortgage Sale.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

CHEAP MONEY QUICK

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjoining counties.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

H. M. PIERCE

Is the agent for the following [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES

Phenix of New York.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

Porter's Place,

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Lambert and Josephine, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of November A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-nine and 50-100 ($749.50) dollars, besides the further sum of $30.70 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Cole, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) dated the 4th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

[illegible]

$25,000

[illegible]

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles [illegible], an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of September A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $21.84 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 464, 465, and 466, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623), besides the sum of $34.41 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 23d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [46-51]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $108.83, paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Terray Carlatan, and Lemoine Carlatan, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of March A. D. 1882, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 224, 225, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The [illegible]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two and 87-100 dollars ($752.87,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $32.70 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Hormidas Toppin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the [illegible] day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of July A. D. 1882, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-nine (29) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
[illegible] [45-50]

AUCTIONEER!

D. C. TERRY

[illegible]

Farmers' Sales a Specialty

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Tiedemann and [illegible] Tiedemann, mortgagors, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-four and [illegible] dollars ($764.[illegible]) and twenty-six and 82-100 dollars ($26.82-100) paid for taxes by said mortgagee, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become, and is operative. And under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed, on Saturday, the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred and forty-six and 44-100 acres (146 44-100).

Dated this 20th day of February, 1886.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Melvin Winslow, mortgagor, to Mary D. Fuller, mortgagee, dated the 22d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 159, 160 and 161 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and twenty-four ($624) dollars and forty-one and 31-100 ($41.31) dollars, paid for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of February 1886.

MARY D. FULLER,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles W. Brown and Fanny A. his wife, mortgagors to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 182, and 183, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty dollars ($560) and the further sum of $11.84 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known, and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ten and 75-100 ($410.75) dollars, besides the further sum of $71.77 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry J. Kerison, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of September A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 31st day of September A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 193, 194, 195, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number [illegible] in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the [illegible] day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, [illegible] A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORT-
GAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

M. M. VAN DYKE

Physician and Surgeon

[illegible]

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 11.

If you enjoy a good smoke try Herb's shot gun cigar.

Mr. S. Collins has gone below after more cows and horses.

Geo. Macdonell has rented the house recently vacated by D. Buchanan, on Fletcher St.

Register Smith and family are now "at home" in their new residence in this city. We bid them a hearty welcome to Crookston society.

Mr. J. A. Bemis, formerly of the Lake Park Hotel, has assumed control of the Commercial, Mr. Carroll retiring. Mr. B. is said to be an excellent hotel man.

H. G. Gallasch has returned to duty, from a pleasant visit with friends in the old home. The trip has done him worlds of good—he looks quite handsome now.

There will be a Memorial Service on Sunday evening the 14th, at the Methodist Church in honor of John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer, whose loss we all mourn.

If you go to Herb's Branch and buy 500 shot guns, you get a chance at a good A No. 1 cigar—or vice versa.

Dr. M. VanDyke and G. W. Lewis have purchased an interest in E. C. Davis' patent railroad tie. Mr. Davis has gone east to attend to business in the interest of said tie.

Herb has a No. 1 shot gun to give away to smokers.

The Japanese tea, given by the ladies of the Episcopal church, last Wednesday evening, was a grand affair, well patronized and highly enjoyed. The Celestials say they were never better received than in Crookston and may decide to stay and grow up with the country.

Go and see Herb when you want a cheap smoke and get a chance at that shot gun all the same.

A minstrel show called "De Judge's minstrels," is advertised to appear at the opera house to-morrow evening, March 12th. If this DeJudge is the same one who ran a snap variety show on Robert Street and later a disreputable den over Warninger's saloon, the citizens of this berg ought to give him a wide berth for it is liable to be a dead give away. If he is not the same one he is unfortunate in his name.

The farmer's meeting at Moorhead last week was well attended and very interesting. The railroad commissioners were there and Gen. Baker stated that the board had recommended a large reduction in the freight rates and that Mr. Hill would recommend the same to the board of directors. We trust that the reduction will be made. The freight on wheat to Minneapolis or Duluth would then not exceed ten cents per bushel.

Great reduction in prices of Jewelry at C. H. Saake, Main Street, Opposite Merchants Bank.

Rev. W. F. Davis of Chelsea, Mass. would like to meet the Christain workers of Crookston of all the different churches on Friday evening the 19th inst., at half past seven at the Reading Room. He comes as a Christain worker under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and will give a gospel temperance lecture in the Congregational Church, Sunday evening the 21st. He will also hold gospel services in the Reading Room, Sunday afternoon at half past three. Young men especially invited, to be present.

Every article in my store, without any reserve whatever, will go at a great discount this month. C. H. Saake, Jeweler.

Sheriff Zwickey has for some time been on the still-hunt for a man wanted in Bufalo, N. Y., for alleged embezzlement. Last week being warned by a dream that he would find his man in the land of "Chronicles" (yclept Woodside) he departed hence for that better scountry. Upon arrival he found his bird had lit out for Crookston on the stage. Hastily following he overtook and arrested his man and brought him to Crookston where he provided for his safety until he could get ready to take him to St. Paul, to deliver him to the New York officers. It is said that the man has a wife in New York State and he was recently married to a Woodside lady.

You can buy yourself a watch at C. H. Saake's jewelry store cheaper than any other place in the city.

W. G. Lytle, Frank Lytle, Frank Bivins, and E. E. Perry took a trip up to Bailey's lumber camp last week and extended it to Red Lake. They report a good time; Indians all quiet and likely to remain so, as long as they can be pelted in the way they are now. Somebody put up a fine job on the innocent Thirteen Towns man, by telling him that our Mr. Perry wore the "Rev." as an every day handle. Why, bless your honest soul Kaiser, can't you tell a granger when you see him? He is a healthy looking preacher, now, don't you think so? Why, there has never been a whisper before off color, except that the boys talk of running him for the granger candidate for the Legislature and we can assure you, Al, that Perry don't know a breath about that as yet. NO SIR! HE IS AN HONEST FARMER! [illegible]

The masquerade ball on Tuesday evening, was fairly well attended and a good time.

N. J. Small was elected mayor of Brainerd over C. B. Sleeper, by a small majority, as it were.

The sale at Terry & Collins' barn on Saturday was well attended and a considerable property was sold.

The Odd Fellows dance, on Friday evening of last week, was a financial success and an enjoyable season.

The gang played the Crookston boys for a lot of suckers and got left. They did not get away with more than $150 or $200.

It is reported that the Manitoba surveyors will take the field to-morrow and make the first survey for the Crookston and Duluth road.

J. T. Brown, the Fertile cheeseman, was up on Saturday to attend the sale at Terry & Collins' stables. He will cheese it numerously next season.

Mr. J. W. Slee has returned from below where he had been for treatment for his eyes. He has lost the sight in one of them but the other is sound.

Fred Stauff came in on Tuesday from the north. Max says that he sold Fred that Holstein pup for $100. We have heard Fred say that "wheat raising" don't pay.

Charlie Seely is still on deck and ready to bet on Carruth or set up the liquid refreshments on the shortest possible notice. He goes off at the drop of the hat.

Dr. P. Beaupre has disposed of his interest in Gentilly and will open an office in this city. The doctor is one of the oldest inhabitants here, having come in an early day, and as such he needs no introduction.

Henry Steego came near losing one of his mares on Monday night. The animal got into her manger in such a way that she could not be got out before the manger was torn down. It was a close call and in a short time Steego would have had a dead horse.

The race on Friday night between Carruth and Bromley, was a close contest. Bromley took the lead on the start and kept it for two or three miles, when Carruth passed him, but only for a round or so. On the fifth mile Carruth again passed and held the lead to the close.

N. F. Reynolds and family have gone to Chillicothe, Mo., to engage in his old business, books and stationery. He has been a resident of Polk County about six years and was one of our best farmers. We shall be sorry to part with him but wish him abundant success in his new venture.

E. D. Childs had his Norman-Messenger, four year old colt hitched up and driving about the streets last week. The animal is a good one and is a credit to his owner and the county. The effects of all this good stock, lately imported, will be long felt for good in this county.

For several days the work of putting in a new front and shelving the store just one door south of VanDyke & Co's. has been going on and it was rumored that a gentleman from Winona had rented it for a general store. It now looks as though Charley Chiniquy had designs upon that store, as he is pretty numerous about it. We sincerely trust that this may be the size of it.

The second annual convention of the Polk County Sunday School Association will be held in the Presbyterian church, in this city, commencing on Tuesday evening, March 16th, and continuing through Wednesday, the 17th. An interesting program has been prepared, and it is hoped that all who feel an interest in Sunday school work will find time to attend. Free entertainment will be furnished those coming from a distance.

There are those who believe that the man called "Gamble" is no other than Skinner, the champion skater of the world, and it is not impossible that such may be the case. Be that as it may, the fact that Carruth, with the small amount of experience that he has had, and his honest way of skating, is as good a skater, speaks volumes for his prowess and indicates what he could do with a little more practice. "Freeman," or "Gamble," or "Skinner," or whoever he may be, shows that he is afraid of Carruth as it is, or he would not have attempted any of his little tricks of the trade in order to do him up, as he did on Saturday evening. If Carruth's skating was not phenomenal there would have been no necessity for a resort to gambling devices to down him, but this whole business only shows to our mind that this jockey racing is poor business. So far Carruth has never got entangled, and we trust that he never will.

Explanation.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the race I was referee in Saturday evening, it has been circulated that I had money bet on Mr. Gamble and was under obligations to certain traveling men. I wish to say that I had not one dollar on the race, and will give any person one hundred dollars to point out a single bet that I made or had any person make for me in any way.

I made my decision on what I thought was true and honest, and I know nothing at all about any sharp game being practiced.

Yours Truly,
GEO. G. MACDONELL.

A Card of Thanks.

The Sons of Veterans desire to tender their sincere thanks to Mr. Chas. Jefferson for the present of a fine drum. With such encouragement as this we feel that we can make the drum corps a credit and an ornament to the city.

COM. SONS OF VETS.

COMMUNICATED.

CROOKSTON, March 8th, 1886.

EDITOR POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—I desire through your paper to explain my position in the Bromley-Carruth race, which was skated in this city Friday evening last. Myself and the others, who have been connected with this affair attended the races at Minneapolis, where, although Carruth was victorious in every race he was unable owing to the small attendance to make enough money to pay his expenses. Knowing this, Crocker suggested that if we desired to give Carruth a benefit he would bring both of his men up to Crookston, and would be willing to divide the receipts equally with him; he intends to quit skating, and wants to do it with as good a record as possible. Now I would just as soon let him win both of those races. We were all present when Crocker said this and could see no harm in it, as we were satisfied that Crookston people would back Carruth to a man after the record he had made in Minneapolis, after these arrangements were completed Crocker suggested that we say nothing about that, for, said he, if people know that the race is only for the gate receipts, they will not take much interest in it. People always turn out better where they think there is a good deal of money up on a race. Now let us arrange it in this way. A couple of days after you arrive home I will challenge Carruth to skate two races on your rink and will tell him I have placed a forfeit in your hands. In this way we can advertise the race and bring out a big crowd. This we thought would be all right, and suggested that an agreement be drawn up and signed, and the following agreement was drawn up:

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26th, 1886.

It is agreed that the undersigned, Frank L. Crocker, party of the first part, and D. Jacobus, party of the second part, that the party of first part is to bring R. C. Bromley to Crookston to skate a five mile race with E. C. Carruth on the Queen City Rink, on Friday evening March 5th, 1886, and L. Jay Gamble to skate a ten mile race, at the same rink, on Saturday evening, March 6th, Carruth to win both races. It is further agreed in consideration of the above that the party of the second part allow the party of the first part one-half of the gross receipts of both the Friday and Saturday evenings entertainments above mentioned.

FRANK L. CROCKER.
DELOS JACOBUS.

Two copies were made and Crocker and myself signed them both. After the first race he signified his intention of breaking this agreement and skating the race on its merits. This we were glad to do, but after we had bet our money on Carruth he came and claimed his half of the gate receipts the same as if he had lived up to the agreement. This we refused to give him, and he and the gang of gamblers who were with him began to make all the false statements they could think of which would in any way place us in a bad light before the people of Crookston, and there is no doubt but to a certain extent they have succeeded. The facts as stated above, however, are the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I had no more intention of defrauding anyone when I signed that contract than I did of flying. I did it simply as a benefit for Jud and for no other reason. Jud himself knew nothing at all about it until after the race was skated and if there is any blame attached to the business he does not come in for a share of it.

D. JACOBUS.

As there has been a great deal of excitement, and much hard feeling engendered over the result of Saturday evening's race THE JOURNAL has given a great deal of time, trying to get at the true inwardness of the thing and arrives at this conclusion: "That the Crocker clique came here with the avowed intentions to down the city for any amount possible, and to do it in any way possible, by fair means or foul. This seems plain by the result, as it is said that they had their men spotted whom they intended to pluck and they came prepared to do their business by fair means or foul. That they did not do it as fully as they intended we believe is due to the influence of D. Jacobus, who seeing their little game in time, was enabled to head it off. "Jake" and Herb and the others who were the most instrumental in getting up the race have been severely criticised, charged with being in collusion with the gang from Minneapolis, but as far as we are able yet to learn we believe with injustice as their explanation seems perfectly reasonable and more than all that, we can not find a single case wherein they have received a single dollar on bets against Carruth. They knew beforehand that Carruth was to win (or thought they did) and they claim that they made no agreement for a race this week, as Crocker said they did. Now, if they had had an understanding with Crocker, the time for them to make their money was on Friday and Saturday nights. Crocker himself threw off on the arrangement on Saturday and then tried to inquire the boys (who he tried first to make his stool pigeons) by stating that they were in the ring. If they had done the thing, they would be worthy of the severest condemnation, but we believe they did not, the only mistake they made was in having anything to do with the gambling ring at all. Elsewhere we give Jacobus' version of the affair and the original and only contract in the matter.

Wanted.

At the Commercial Hotel 100 bushels of good potatoes and several bushels of vegetables such as turnips, carrots, onions and beets. Also a few good beans and thirty cords of wood.

[46-48] J. A. BEMIS.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY
—BY—
EDWARD CAREY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard	68 cents.
No. 1 Northern	64 "
No. 2 "	59 "

FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs. $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.35.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.

BRAN—45c per 100 lbs.

SHORTS—55c. per 100 lbs.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$5. and $6. per ton.

BARLEY—30 cents.

OATS—25@28 cents.

ONIONS—$1 20 per bushel.

Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—20 cents. Scarce.

BUTTER—20 cents per lb.

LARD—10 @ 12c per lb.

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.

CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.

HIDES—4 @ 5c per lb.

WOOD—$3.50@$5.00 per cord.

Wylie Waifs.

Wheat 68 cents.

George Carroll is on the sick list.

Miss Maggie Durgan is visiting in Red Lake Falls.

A. W. Thoncton was in St. Hilaire Tuesday.

Jas. Carroll is visiting in Lake City. will return in a couple of weeks.

Mr. Law and Mrs. Williams were among the "Fallites" in town Tuesday.

A boy was ferruled so severely at a school a few miles from the station that he is in the hands of a doctor. Such excessive punishment should be prevented.

Quite a few of our young folks attended the concert at the Falls Monday evening, given by Crookston talent principally. A good time was enjoyed.

VOX POPULI.

Wanted!

A place as housekeeper in town or country. Apply at Cleveland House, Main street, Crookston.

Teachers' Examinations!

Teachers' examinations for Polk County will be held as follows:

Crookston, Monday and Tuesday, March 29th and 30th, at the Court House.

East Grand Forks, at School House, Thursday and Friday, April 1st and 2d.

Red Lake Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6th and 7th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
Superintendent of Schools.

Crookston, March 8th, 1886.

Wanted.

A position by a young lady of experience, who is a good penman as copyist. Enquire at this office.

Farm For Sale.

A good improved farm, nine miles from the city of Crookston, with a good house and well upon it, and a creek running through the place; it will be sold at very low figures on easy terms. Enquire at C. H. Saake's jewelry store.

Auction Sale.

On Saturday March 20th, 1886 at my residence, two miles northeast o Crookston, I will sell Ten Good Work Horses, Six Colts from one to three years old; also Harness, Plows, Binder, Seeders. Seven months time given on good paper.

[32-tf] E. O. FLANDERS.

Ladies,

Here is your best chance! Hack & Gallasch are closing out their stock of Jerseys as follows:

A $1.50 all wool plain Jersey at $1.00

A $1.75 all wool braided Jersey at 1.25

A $2.00 all wool braided and scalloped Jersey at 1.50

A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 1.90

A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at 2.00

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactuory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Croookston, Minn. [87-tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there are yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon. For terms and full particulars call on or address

[87-tf] J. O. MILNE, Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Wenzel E. Newes, and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, mortgagors, to the Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, a corporation duly organized and acting under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 9th day of November A. D. 1883, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 8th day of January A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgage deeds on pages 192, 193 and 194, and whereas said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest, from date on the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain other and second mortgage executed and delivered by the aforesaid Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, which mortgage bears date the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, at 3:45 o'clock p. m. in book "S" of mortgage deeds, on pages 468, 469 and 470, and whereas said second mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars at the rate of ten per cent per annum and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said second mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston and bearing even date of November 16th A. D. 1884, and said second mortgage being upon the same real estate as the mortgage above mentioned.

And whereas it is provided in each of said mortgages herein described, that in case any default should be made in the payment of the said principal sums when due or interest, or any part thereof for the space of six months after the same shall have become due, or in case said shares should be sold for the non payment of dues, then and in such case the whole principal debt should immediately thereupon become due, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said interest and of said monthly dues secured by both of said mortgages for more than six months whereby according to the terms of said mortgages the whole principal debt has become due, and said ten shares of stock have been duly forfeited and sold for non payment of dues, and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred forty-eight and 05-100 dollars on said first mortgage and the sum of eleven hundred twenty-three and 45-100 dollars on said second mortgage, making in the aggregate the sum of two thousand seventy-one and 50-100 dollars now due.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the powers of sale in said mortgages contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate and premises mentioned in each of said mortgages which are situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows to wit: Lot number thirteen (13,) in block number two (2,) of L. Fletcher's Addition to Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the first day of May A. D. 1886, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on the debt secured by both of said mortgages, together with the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 8th A. D. 1886.

THE WORKINGMANS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, OF CROOKSTON,
Mortgagee.

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston. [46-52]

KOCH & SON'S Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO. Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN, for JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published, entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, this is your chance to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. D. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

FIRST National Bank, OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

1878 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Are arriving daily, consisting of

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS TO LOAN On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Peace, Tranquility, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent are now preparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense, and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist. Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALE!

The undersigned will sell at his farm, eight miles east of Beltrami, Polk County, on Tuesday, March 23, commencing at 12 o'clock m., the following property, to-wit: 6 good Work Horses, a number of good Cows, 4 W. A. Wood's Binders, 2 sulky and 4 walking plows, 4 Drags, 2 Prairie City Seeders, 3 scythes, 1 Mower, and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under cash; all over $10 time will be given till Nov. 15th, 1886, on good approved security.

JACOB STAMBAUGH.
M. R. BROWN, Auctioneer.

James Creighton.
AGENT FOR THE STANDARD
OIL CO.
On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[86tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 11.

If you enjoy a good smoke try Herb's shot gun cigar.

Mr. S. Collins has gone below after more cows and horses.

Geo. Macdonell has rented the house recently vacated by D. Buchanan, on Fletcher St.

Register Smith and family are now "at home" in their new residence in this city. We bid them a hearty welcome to Crookston society.

Mr. J. A. Bemis, formerly of the Lake Park Hotel, has assumed control of the Commercial, Mr. Carroll retiring. Mr. B. is said to be an excellent hotel man.

H. G. Gallasch has returned to duty, from a pleasant visit with friends in the old home. The trip has done him worlds of good—he looks quite handsome now.

There will be a Memorial Service on Sunday evening the 14th, at the Methodist Church in honor of John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer, whose loss we all mourn.

If you go to Herb's Branch and buy 500 shot guns, you get a chance at a good A No. 1 cigar—or vice versa.

Dr. M. VanDyke and G. W. Lewis have purchased an interest in E. C. Davis' patent railroad tie. Mr. Davis has gone east to attend to business in the interest of said tie.

Herb has a No. 1 shot gun to give away to smokers.

The Japanese tea, given by the ladies of the Episcopal church, last Wednesday evening, was a grand affair, well patronized and highly enjoyed. The Celestials say they were never better received than in Crookston and may decide to stay and grow up with the country.

Go and see Herb when you want a cheap smoke and get a chance at that shot gun all the same.

A minstrel show called "Do Judge's minstrels," is advertised to appear at the opera house to-morrow evening, March 12th. If this DeJudge is the same one who ran a snap variety show on Robert Street and later a disreputable den over Warninger's saloon, the citizens of this berg ought to give him a wide berth for it is liable to be a dead give away. If he is not the same one he is unfortunate in his name.

The farmer's meeting at Moorhead last week was well attended and very interesting. The railroad commissioners were there and Gen. Baker stated that the board had recommended a large reduction in the freight rates and that Mr. Hill would recommend the same to the board of directors. We trust that the reduction will be made. The freight on wheat to Minneapolis or Duluth would then not exceed ten cents per bushel.

Great reduction in prices of Jewelry at C. H. Saake, Main Street, Opposite Merchants Bank.

Rev. W. F. Davis of Chelsea, Mass. would like to meet the Christain workers of Crookston of all the different churches on Friday evening the 19th inst., at half past seven at the Reading Room. He comes as a Christain worker under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and will give a gospel temperance lecture in the Congregational Church, Sunday evening the 21st. He will also hold gospel services in the Reading Room, Sunday afternoon at half past three. Young men especially invited, to be present.

Every article in my store, without any reserve whatever, will go at a great discount this month. C. H. Saake, Jeweler.

Sheriff Zwickey has for some time been on the still-hunt for a man wanted in Bufalo, N. Y., for alleged embezzlement. Last week being warned by "a dream" that he would find his man in the land of "Chronicles" (yelept Woodside) he departed hence for that better country. Upon arrival he found his bird had lit out for Crookston on the stage. Hastily following he overtook and arrested his man and brought him to Crookston where he provided for his safety until he could get ready to take him to St. Paul, to deliver him to the New York officers. It is said that the man has a wife in New York State and he was recently married to a Woodside lady.

You can buy yourself a watch at C. H. Saake's jewelry store cheaper than any other place in the city.

W. G. Lytle, Frank Lytle, Frank Bivins, and E. E. Perry took a trip up to Bailey's lumber camp last week and extended it to Red Lake. They report a good time, Indians all quiet and likely to remain so, as long as they can be petted in the way they are now. Somebody put up a fine job on the innocent Thirteen Towns man, by telling him that our Mr. Perry wore the "Rev." as an every day handle. Why, bless your honest soul Kaiser, can't you tell a granger when you see him? He is a healthy looking preacher, now, don't you think so? Why, there has never been a whisper before off color, except that the boys talk of running him for the granger candidate for the Legislature, and we can assure you, Al, that Perry don't know a breath about that as yet. No sir! HE IS AN HONEST FARMER!

The masquerade ball on Tuesday evening, was fairly well attended and a good time.

N. J. Small was elected mayor of Brainerd over C. B. Sleeper, by a small majority, as it were.

The sale at Terry & Collins' barn on Saturday was well attended and a considerable property was sold.

The Odd Fellows dance, on Friday evening of last week, was a financial success and an enjoyable season.

The gang played the Crookston boys for a lot of suckers and got left. They did not get away with more than $150 or $200.

It is reported that the Manitoba surveyors will take the field to-morrow and make the first survey for the Crookston and Duluth road.

J. T. Brown, the Fertile cheeseman, was up on Saturday to attend the sale at Terry & Collins' stables. He will cheese it numerously next season.

Mr. J. W. Slee has returned from below where he had been for treatment for his eyes. He has lost the sight in one of them but the other is sound.

Fred Stauff came in on Tuesday from the north. Max says that he sold Fred that Holstein pup for $100. We have heard Fred say that "wheat raising" don't pay.

Charlie Seely is still on deck and ready to bet on Carruth or set up the liquid refreshments on the shortest possible notice. He goes off at the drop of the hat.

Dr. P. Beaupre, has disposed of his interest in Gentilly and will open an office in this city. The doctor is one of the oldest inhabitants here, having come in an early day, and as such he needs no introduction.

Henry Steege came near losing one of his mares on Monday night. The animal got into her manger in such a way that she could not be got out before the manger was torn down. It was a close call and in a short time Steege would have had a dead horse.

The race on Friday night between Carruth and Bromley, was a close contest. Bromley took the lead on the start and kept it for two or three miles, when Carruth passed him, but only for a round or so. On the fifth mile Carruth again passed and held the lead to the close.

N. F. Reynolds and family have gone to Chillicothe, Mo., to engage in his old business, books and stationery. He has been a resident of Polk County about six years and was one of our best farmers. We shall be sorry to part with him but wish him abundant success in his new venture.

E. D. Childs had his Norman-Messenger, four year old colt hitched up and driving about the streets last week. The animal is a good one and is a credit to his owner and the county. The effects of all this good stock, lately imported, will be long felt for good in this county.

For several days the work of putting in a new front and shelving the store just one door south of VanDyke & Co's. has been going on and it was rumored that a gentleman from Winona had rented it for a general store. It now looks as though Charley Chiniquy had designs upon that store, as he is pretty numerous about it. We sincerely trust that this may be the size of it.

The second annual convention of the Polk County Sunday School Association will be held in the Presbyterian church, in this city, commencing on Tuesday evening, March 16th, and continuing through Wednesday, the 17th. An interesting program has been prepared, and it is hoped that all who feel an interest in Sunday school work will find time to attend. Free entertainment will be furnished those coming from a distance.

There are those who believe that the man called "Gamble" is no other than Skinner, the champion skater of the world, and it is not impossible that such may be the case. Be that as it may, the fact that Carruth, with the small amount of experience that he has had, and his honest way of skating, is as good a skater, speaks volumes for his prowess and indicates what he could do with a little more practice. "Freeman," or "Gamble," or "Skinner," or whoever he may be, shows that he is afraid of Carruth as it is, or he would not have attempted any of his little tricks of the trade in order to do him up, as he did on Saturday evening. If Carruth's skating was not phenomenal there would have been no necessity for a resort to gambling devices to down him, but this whole business only shows to our mind that this jockey racing is poor business. So far Carruth has never got entangled, and we trust that he never will.

Explanation.

MR. EDITOR.—Since the race I was referee in Saturday evening, it has been circulated that I had money bet on Mr. Gamble and was under obligations to certain traveling men. I wish to say that I had not one dollar on the race, and will give any person one hundred dollars to point out a single bet that I made or had any person make for me in any way. I made my decision on what I thought was true and honest, and I know nothing at all about any sharp game being practiced.

Yours Truly,
GEO. G. MACDONELL.

A Card of Thanks.

The Sons of Veterans desire to tender their sincere thanks to Mr. Chas. Jefferson for the present of a fine drum. With such encouragement as this, we feel that we can make the drum corps a credit and an ornament to the city.

COM. SONS OF VETS.

COMMUNICATED.

CROOKSTON, March 8th, 1886.

EDITOR POLK COUNTY JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—I desire through your paper to explain my position in the Bromley-Carruth race, which was skated in this city Friday evening last. Myself and the others, who have been connected with this affair attended the races at Minneapolis, where, although Carruth was victorious in every race he was unable owing to the small attendance to make enough money to pay his expenses. Knowing this, Crocker suggested that if we desired to give Carruth a benefit he would bring both of his men up to Crookston, and would be willing to divide the receipts equally with him; he intends to quit skating and wants to do it with as good a record as possible. Now, I would just as soon let him win both of those races. We were all present when Crocker said this and could see no harm in it, as we were satisfied that Crookston people would back Carruth to a man after the record he had made in Minneapolis, after these arrangements were completed Crocker suggested that we say nothing about that, for, said he, if people know that the race is only for the gate receipts, they will not take much interest in it. People always turn out better where they think there is a good deal of money up on a race. Now let us arrange it in this way. A couple of days after you arrive home I will challenge Carruth to skate two races on your rink and will tell him I have placed a forfeit in your hands. In this way we can advertise the race and bring out a big crowd. This we thought would be all right, and suggested that an agreement be drawn up and signed, and the following agreement was drawn up:

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26th, 1886.

It is agreed that the undersigned, Frank L. Crocker, party of the first part, and D. Jacobus, party of the second part, that the party of first part is to bring R. C. Bromley to Crookston to skate a five mile race with E. C. Carruth on the Queen City Rink, on Friday evening March 5th, 1886, and L. Jay Gamble to skate a ten mile race, at the same rink, on Saturday evening, March 6th, Carruth to win both races. It is further agreed in consideration of the above that the party of the second part allow the party of the first part one-half of the gross receipts of both the Friday and Saturday evenings entertainments above mentioned.

FRANK L. CROCKER.
DELOS JACOBUS.

Two copies were made and Crocker and myself signed them both. After the first race he signified his intention of breaking this agreement and skating the race on its merits. This we were glad to do, but after we had bet our money on Carruth he came and claimed his half of the gate receipts the same as if he had lived up to the agreement. This we refused to give him, and he and the gang of gamblers who were with him began to make all the false statements they could think of which would in any way place us in a bad light before the people of Crookston, and there is no doubt but to a certain extent they have succeeded. The facts as stated above, however, are the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I had no more intention of defrauding anyone when I signed that contract than I did of flying. I did it simply as a benefit for Jud and for no other reason. Jud himself knew nothing at all about it until after the race was skated and if there is any blame attached to the business he does not come in for a share of it.

D. JACOBUS.

As there has been a great deal of excitement, and much hard feeling engendered over the result of Saturday evening's race THE JOURNAL has given a great deal of time, trying to get at the true inwardness of the thing and arrives at this conclusion: "That the Crocker clique came here with the avowed intentions to down the city for any amount possible, and to do it in any way possible, by fair means or foul. This seems plain by the result, as it is said that they had their men spotted whom they intended to pluck and they came prepared to do their business by fair means or foul. That they did not do it as fully as they intended we believe is due to the influence of D. Jacobus, who seeing their little game in time, was enabled to head it off. "Jake" and Herb and the others who were the most instrumental in getting up the race have been severely criticised, charged with being in collusion with the gang from Minneapolis, but as far as we are able yet to learn we believe with injustice as their explanation seems perfectly reasonable and more than all that, we can not find a single case wherein they have received a single dollar on bets against Carruth. They knew beforehand that Carruth was to win (or thought they did) and they claim that they made no agreement for a race this week, as Crocker said they did. Now, if they had had an understanding with Crocker, the time for them to make their money was on Friday and Saturday nights. Crocker himself threw off on the arrangement on Saturday and then tried to inquire the boys (who he tried first to make his stool pigeons) by stating that they were in the ring. If they had done the thing, they would be worthy of the severest condemnation, but we believe they did not, the only mistake they made was in having anything to do with the gambling ring at all. Elsewhere we give Jacobus' version of the affair and the original and only contract in the matter.

Wanted.

At the Commercial Hotel 100 bushels of good potatoes and several bushels of vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, onions and beets. Also a few good beans and thirty cords of wood.

[46-48] J. A. BEMIS.

CROOKSTON CITY MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY
BY
EDWARD CAREY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard..........68 cents.
No. 1 Northern..........64 "
No. 2 " ....59 "
FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs. $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.35.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—45c per 100 lbs.
SHORTS—55c. per 100 lbs.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$5. and $6. per ton.
BARLEY—30 cents.
OATS—25@28 cents.
ONIONS—$1.20 per bushel.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—20 cents. Scarce.
BUTTER—20 cents per lb.
LARD—10 @ 12c per lb.
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
HIDES—4 @ 5c per lb.
WOOD—$3.50@$5.00 per cord.

Wylie Waifs.

Wheat 68 cents.

George Carroll is on the sick list.

Miss Maggie Durgan is visiting in Red Lake Falls.

A. W. Thoneton was in St. Hilaire Tuesday.

Jas. Carroll is visiting in Lake City, will return in a couple of weeks.

Mr. Law and Mrs. Williams were among the "Fallites" in town Tuesday.

A boy was ferruled so severely at a school a few miles from the station that he is in the hands of a doctor. Such excessive punishment should be prevented.

Quite a few of our young folks attended the concert at the Falls Monday evening, given by Crookston talent principally. A good time was enjoyed.

VOX POPULI.

Wanted!

A place as housekeeper in town or country. Apply at Cleveland House, Main street, Crookston.

Teachers' Examinations!

Teachers' examinations for Polk County will be held as follows:

Crookston, Monday and Tuesday, March 29th and 30th, at the Court House.

East Grand Forks, at School House, Thursday and Friday, April 1st and 2d.

Red Lake Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6th and 7th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
Superintendent of Schools.

Crookston, March 8th, 1886.

Wanted.

A position by a young lady of experience, who is a good penman as copyist. Enquire at this office.

Farm For Sale.

A good improved farm, nine miles from the city of Crookston, with a good house and well upon it, and a creek running through the place; it will be sold at very low figures on easy terms. Enquire at C. H. Saake's jewelry store.

Auction Sale.

On Saturday March 20th, 1886 at my residence, two miles northeast of Crookston, I will sell Ten Good Work Horses, Six Colts from one to three years old; also Harness, Plows, Binder, Seeders. Seven months time given on good paper.

[32-tf] E. O. FLANDERS.

Ladies,

Here is your best chance! Hack & Gallasch are closing out their stock of Jerseys as follows:

A $1.50 all wool plain Jersey at	$1.00
A $1.75 all wool braided Jersey at	1.25
A $2.00 all wool braided and scalloped Jersey at	1.50
A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at	1.90
A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at	2.00

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Croookston, Minn. [37 tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon. For terms and full particulars, call on or address J. O. MILNE,

[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Wenzel E. Newes, and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, mortgagors, to the Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, a corporation duly organized and acting under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 9th day of November A. D. 1883, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of January A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgage deeds on pages 192, 193 and 194, and whereas said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain other and second mortgage executed and delivered by the aforesaid Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, which mortgage bears date the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, at 3:45 o'clock p. m. in book "S" of mortgage deeds, on pages 468, 469 and 470, and whereas said second mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars at the rate of ten per cent per annum and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said second mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston and bearing even date of November 16th A. D. 1884, and said second mortgage being upon the same real estate as the mortgage above mentioned.

And whereas it is provided in each of said mortgages herein described, that in case any default should be made in the payment of the said principal sums when due or interest, or any part thereof for the space of six months after the same shall have become due, or in case said shares should be sold for the non payment of dues, then and in such case the whole principal debt should immediately thereupon become due, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said interest and of said monthly dues secured by both of said mortgages for more than six months whereby according to the terms of said mortgages the whole principal debt has become due, and said ten shares of stock have been duly forfeited and sold for non payment of dues, and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred forty-eight and 05-100 dollars on said first mortgage and the sum of eleven hundred twenty-three and 45-100 dollars on said second mortgage, making in the aggregate the sum of two thousand seventy-one and 50-100 dollars now due.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale in said mortgages contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate and premises mentioned in each of said mortgages which are situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows to wit: Lot number thirteen (13) in block number two (2) of L. Fletcher's Addition to Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the first day of May A. D. 1886, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on the debt secured by both of said mortgages, together with the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 8th A. D. 1886.

THE WORKINGMANS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, OF CROOKSTON,
Mortgagee.

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston. [*46-52]

KOCH & SON'S Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and House-keeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN, for JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only JOHN B. GOUGH can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it God-speed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

1878 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Are arriving daily, consisting of
CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN
☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE,

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Peace, Tranquility, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent are now preparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense, and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist. Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

AUCTION SALE!

The undersigned will sell at his farm, eight miles east of Beltrami, Polk County, on Tuesday, March 23, commencing at 12 o'clock m., the following property, to-wit: 6 good Work Horses, a number of good Cows, 4 W. A. Wood's Binders, 2 sulky and 4 walking plows, 4 Drags, 2 Prairie City Seeders, 3 scythes, 1 Mower, and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under cash; all over $10 time will be given till Nov. 15th, 1886, on good approved security.

JACOB STAMBAUGH.
M. R. BROWN, Auctioneer.

James Creighton.
AGENT FOR THE STANDARD
OIL CO.
On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

The Courts.

United States Circuit Court.

Pioneer Press.

The St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company v. s. Charles W. Greenhalgh et. al. The same vs. Charles Wenzel. Opinion:

These cases are so nearly alike that they can be considered together. The complainant claims to be the equitable owner of certain lands, the legal title of which is in defendants, and files these bills to enforce such claim. Both tracts lie along the St. Vincent extension of complainant's railway and north of the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The definite location of this line was made in 1871, and a man thereof filed with the secretary of the interior, and approved Dec. 20, 1871. The Greenhalgh land is within ten miles and the Wenzel tract within six miles of the line. The road was built past the Greenhalgh land in November, 1872, and finished to St. Vincent by November 1878. After the filing of the map of the definite location, and on Feb. 15, 1872, the secretary of the interior withdrew from sale or other disposal the odd-numbered sections within 20 miles, on June 18, 1872, the secretary directed the vacation of the order of withdrawal, notice of which was recieved at the local land office on July 5, 1872. This order of vacation was itself revoked on Sept. 4, 1872. On June 26, 1872, Greenhalgh settled on the land in question in his case, subsequently filed and proved up his claim, and received a patent. Wenzel settled upon his claim June 2, 1884. In the outset the defendants challenge the validity of complainant's grant in this upper part of St. Vincent, and upon three grounds: First that this was Indian land in 1857, and therefore never subject to the grant; second, the change authorized by the act of '71 was not in accord with the legislation of Minnesota; and third, the line of definite location was not within the scope of the act. None of the reasons are sufficient. First, the Indian title was extinguished by treaty May 5, 1864; second the case of Nash vs. Sullivan, 29 Minn., 206, is conclusive as to the harmony between the act of congress and the state legislation; third, any question that might otherwise exist as to the line of definite locasion being within the scope of the congressional grant, is put at rest by act of congress of March 3, 1873. This far the way is clear. It is claimed generally that prior to any final vesting of title in complainant to these lands, and, while the control and disposal of them remained with Congress, that body exempted them from the operation of complainant's grant, and that the state took similar action. The complainant took nothing by the withdrawal. A withdrawal passes no title. It only prevents other titles from accruing. A definite location of the road identifies the tracts within the place limits, and a title thereto passes by relation as of the state of the grant subject to defeasance upon failure to perform the conditions of the grant within the lines limited. The title to indemnity lands passes only upon selection. Wenzel's land was within the place limits, Greehalgh's not. For since the decisions in St. Paul Railroad Company vs. Winona Railroad Company, 112 U. S., 730, it must be considered settled that the grant of lands in place was limited to six sections, and that the additional four sections were simply a grant by quantity. The selection of the Greenhalgh land was made by the Company, on March 18, 1880, long after the acts referred to and Greenhalgh's entry. Until that time the company had no pretense of title, and all that it can claim is that under the existing laws and withdrawal, no one else could acquire any interest taken prior thereto. As to Wenzel's tract, the definite location operated to transfer, as the date of grant, the title to the company, subject to forfeiture on failure to build the road within the time limited. After such failure, the grantor had power to forfeit the grant and retake the land. Having power to forfeit the entire grant absolutely, it had the lesser power of forfeiting a part and conditionally. The act of June 22, 1874, extends the time for the completion of the road to March 8, 1876, on the condition that all legal rights of actual settlers who have in good faith entered upon and resided upon the said lands prior to the passage of the act, shall be saved and secured to them. The act also contains other important conditions which the railroad company failed to comply with. The act also provided that "upon the acceptance of the provisions of this act by the acceptance of the provisions of this act by the said company, it shall be deemed by the governor of this state as a relinquishment by said company of all such lands now occupied by actual settlers." No acceptance as above provided was ever made by the company. The act of June 1874 may be regarded as a proposition calling for an acceptance, and no acceptance being given, wholly without force. The act of March 1877, may be subject to a like criticism and to the further criticism of an implied repeal by the act of March, 1878. From the force and effect of the statutes above mentioned in the opinion, I will state some of the propositions based on them collectively. First. All were passed after the time given for the completion of the road, when there had been a nonperformance of the conditions of the grant, and when therefore there existed the right of absolute and total forfeiture by the grantor, the United States, and of resumption and transfer by the state to another beneficiary. Second—Nothing can be plainer than that both congress and the state legislature intended to give to actual bona fide settlers prior to the railroad company. Third—All legislative land grants are to be regarded not merely as contracts but also as laws. As such they are subject to the same rules of interpretation that govern other laws, and a primary rule is that the intent of the legislature is to be sought, and when ascertained it controls. The technical rules which govern the interpretation of private contracts must yield to the single inquiry of the intent of the one party, the legislature. Fourth—The legal title is in the defendants. Complainant rests upon its alleged equitable rights. There is no equity in striking down a legal title, when so to do involves a disregard of the manifest intent of the original owner, grantor of such title. Decrees will be entered in favor of the defendants, dismissing the bills at costs of complainant.

BREWER J.

County Commissioners' Proceedings.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
CROOKSTON, March 2d, 1886, 2 p. m.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. All members present.

The minutes of last session were read and approved.

The following new School Districts were organized.

District No. 161, Sections 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and that part of Sections 7, 8 and 17, lying south of Red Lake River in Township 150, Range 48 and also Sections 24, 25 and 36 in Township 150, Range 49.

District No. 162, Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 149, Range 41.

District No. 163, Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 in Township 149, Range 41.

District No. 167, Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in Township 151, Range 44.

(The territory embraced within the limits of the last named School District having been detached from School District No. 63.)

District No. 164, Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, Township 149, Range 42.

District No. 165, Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, east of Red Lake River, in Township 153, Range 43.

The bridge petition from citizens of Lambert, Poplar River and Hill River Townships was presented, and on motion referred to a committee comprising Commissioners LaBissoniere and Goodrich.

The petition for a change in the Colony County road was accepted and referred to a committee comprising Commissioners LaBissoniere, Bradish and Sullivan.

Dr. I. Lemieux was appointed county physician for the Fourth Commissioners District for one year at a salary of $300, to be payment in full for medicines, medical attendance (including surgery,) furnished the paupers of said District.

The claim of Gideon Desolier, was, on recommendation of the County Attorney referred back for correction.

The bills from the physician for treating the poor of the First Commissioner District were laid over until next session.

Township 148, Range 39, was organized and named Queen, first town meeting to be held at the residence of Carl Abrahamson on the 2d day of March A. D. 1886. Carl Abrahamson, Peter Filberg and Iver Gullickson were appointed judges, and L. J. Hogan and Johannes Lade, clerks, of said meeting.

The official bond of the First National Bank of Crookston as county depository was approved.

The sum of $400 was appropriated to the town of Vineland, to aid said town in building a bridge across the Sand Hill River, in Section 30, Township 148, Range 48.

The liquor bond of Sharp and Moyold, of Fosston, was duly approved and a license granted.

The tax applications of Thompson & Johnson of Fisher, Philip Beaupre, of Gentilly, Stewart & Laurence, M. R. Brown, H. F. Hanscome, T. B. Walker, F. T. Haseltine of the city of Crookston and W. H. Vasbury of Grand Forks, were favorably recommended to the Auditor of State.

The sum of $8.00 per month for a period of 6 months was allowed as poor aid to D. E. Durkee, also poor aid to Anna Ereckson, to the amount of $4.00 per month for 3 moths.

The claim of Mrs. O. P. Hathaway for boarding a party in the city of Crookston, was referred to Commissioner Brown.

The claim of G. G. Onstead amounting to $12.60 was audited and allowed at $8.60.

The claim of Walker & Son amounting to $12.00 was audited and allowed at $7.60 upon recommendation of Probate Judge.

The claim of E. F. Morgan for attendance to a pauper was referred to Commissioner LaBissoniere.

The claim of John E. Luther was rejected.

The claim of C. H. Leeum was referred to Commissioner Goodrich.

The committee to whom was referred the petition for a county road running through Gervais and Terrebonne Townships reported in favor of establishing said highway and said report was accepted, and the highway established in accordance with the committee report.

The application of the Red River Lumber Company, for an abatement of taxes on its personal property in Lowell Township was presented and said application was favorably recommended to the State Auditor by the following vote to-wit:

Yeas, LaBissoniere, Goodrich and Brown.

Nays, Bradish and Sullivan.

The claim of E. T. Morgan for justice fees was rejected.

The following claims were audited and allowed:

Daniel Patterson, for constable fees	$ 63 80
F E Hunt, jurors fees	2 00
Otto Kankle, witness "	6 60
Dr I Lemieux, attendance on paupers	59 40
George H Barlow, boarding a prisoner	12 50
Thomas Ryan, wood for lock-up in East Grand Forks	5 00
Fisher Bulletin, publishing delinquent tax list	230 81
J W Lilly, justice fees	8 50
Geo H Palmer, " "	5 90
Henry Shepard, constable fees	1 95
John Dowling, " "	10 70
Moses Allard, nine and one-half days labor performed in erecting a stone crib at Clearwater bridge, at $1.75 per day	16 60
Ozias Levake, iron and bolts for Clearwater bridge	10 82
J G McGrew, printing and stationery	23 93
H E Cooke, printing & stationery	58 72
F J Rothpletz, " "	50 22
J U Slungard, one sack of flour to a pauper, in 1885	3 00
John Peterson, sack of flour to a pauper in 1885	3 00
L W Larson, 69 days service as watchman and guard over John Hutchinson, a $2.00 per day	138 00
Dr Walter Clark, medical attendance to paupers	12 00
R J Netzer, house rent to a pauper family	6 00
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners	68 71
John N Ives, attorney's fees	25 00
Gervis & Desjardin, merchandise to sheriff for county prisoners	3 00
W F Zwickey, sheriff's fees	7 50
Dr Howard Lancaster, expert testimony	10 00
W J Murphy, 1 record book	17 00
McKinnon Bros., material furnished for road purposes in the Third District	5 00
Noe Brosseau, constable fees	8 55
Pioneer Press Co., record books	138 75
Geo D Barnard & Co., blanks	6 65
Stephen Quesnell, witness fees	1 60
Geo Goodrich, commissioners fees and mileage	12 00
Tim Sullivan " " "	17 80
" " attendance on paupers	7 00
Geo LaBissoniere, commissioners fees and mileage	13 28
M R Brown, commissioners fees and mileage	12 20
M R Brown, attendance on paupers	9 00
E A Bradish, attendance on paupers	14 00
E A Bradish, commissioners fees and mileage	17 40
Geo Goodrich, commissioners fees and mileage	7 00
Geo Goodrich, attendance on paupers	10 60
P J McGuire, cash disbursements on account of postage, express and freight charges	14 36

School District No. 166, was organized, comprising Sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 153, Range 44.

Board adjourned till April 14, 1886.

P. J. McGUIRE,
County Auditor.

WAY OUT AMONG THE SNOW-BANKS OF NEW YORK STATE, FEB. 23, 1886.

MR. POLK COUNTY JOURNAL:—We would like to poke you just a bit, and while in your issue of February 11th, you invite us to "come in out of the wet," we would say to you Crookston editors, and all others that we know and some that we don't know, that you had better come in out of the cold! Whew! Cold is hardly a name for it, when the spirit thermometer freezes up. You will have to build longer thermometers or let up on the weather. But now for a little word of counsel from a "New Yorker," of another stripe from that Moffat (he lives in "Chipnockie," I don't wonder much at his report. But, if he had lived a little lower down the Susquehanna, among the CIVILIZED of Chenango county, may be he would have another story to tell.) The snow banks have been very small to those of your early recollection of "Toad Hollow" and smaller than many times in my own remembrance. But snow drifts (O my!!) Or no snow drifts, that's not the question. If it had not have been for the State of New York, I sort o' wonder what Minnesota would have done for the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL? And, I guess it must be a trifle wet in that region for things "out in the wet" sometimes swell up, and I understand that some of your inhabitants of Crookston have grown to fair sized proportions since they have resided in your fair city. Take for instance that school superintendent, and his better half, that Wm. Moffat came to see, and by the way, I would like to take a peep at them some Saturday night, and stay all the week. (You need not tell them who sent you this scrawl.) What I want you "come in out of the wet fellows" to remember is, that the State of New York grew you up to be somebody, and started you out pretty well, and Minnesota may well be proud of her New York sons, and daughters too, for they are there as well. "Remember the rock from whence you were hewn," and don't forget that morally and physically, this grand Empire State sent out her sons and daughters with mental culture adapted to build up towns and villages and cities and even to form states all along our western frontiers, and even to make Minnesota, so near the north pole, what it is. It makes me s-h-i-v-e-r-r to think of it! Mr. Editor, if V. D. Carruth and wife, or any other of my early friends, should inquire after my welfare, tell them that the left-handed writer of this still cherishes in memory a kindly thought of some of them, and hopes that "the friendship here in time begun, may be lasting in that world of light and growing still." If this should find a place in your paper, and any other issue should clandestinely reach me and my own native state need my defense, I shall be there to bring to your pure minds a remembrance of where you first saw daylight and where your bringing up started from, if you have forgotten. But all on ye'z, up in Minnesota, and especially in Crookston, and ye editor, and V. D. C. and family in particular, "come in out of the cold."

GUESS WHO.

The first line of the above led us to think we had aroused the N. Y. S. Militia, who desired to "poke" us with their pine bayonet, but a careful perusal revealing nothing very militia-ous we conclude that it must be some real estate man, who is afraid that the fame of our vigorous young state will depopulate N. Y. and bust him up in business. One thing is very evident, that he has never been here to see for himself, for if he had he would now be doing just what Moffat is, i. e. looking for a chance to invest in Minnesota dirt, with a view of making one more New York boy "gone estray." We know that many of our citizens, when in a state of nature, were residents of New York State, but as soon as their eyes were opened to the truth, they "sought a better country;" became converted and are among the best citizens of this happy land. (Moffat was on the anxious seat before he left New York. He came out bright and shining, and does not intend to back-slide.) We pity the writer of the above communication, because we believe that he has spent many years in trying to persuade others to lead a better life and now, in his blindness advises them to keep right on in the error of their ways, when, in the light of the examples he has had he could better be pointing out the way to the better country and thousands would rise up to call him blessed. However, as a faithful public servant, THE JOURNAL must not let up by day nor night to urge men to come to this better country—the better the men the more we want to see 'em happy. So again we repeat, to "guess who" and all other desirable citizens, by all means "come in out of the wet."

The Stock Breeder.

SWINE.

Mirror and Farmer.

At this time, while the attention of farmers is turned to the low price of dairy products and the prospect of a rise in wool, there is danger that the pig will be forgotten, or at least neglected, under the impression that he is nothing but a pig any way and can take care of himself. But if every farmer could be made to realize the full importance of the pig in the economy of his operations, there would be a change of scenery around many a back yard and rickety old shed. The pig is always salable for cash at some price, and this fact causes many brokers and jockeys to keep on hand a lot of half starved, shivering shotes for sale to farmers and others who want them to feed. The pig will endure and recover from a more severe course of starvation than any other animal on the farm, and this good quality is often turned against him, and he is made to suffer because he will live through it. Men who have warm stalls for their cattle and horses, and dry pens for their sheep, will oblige their pigs to crawl into a pile of litter wet with their own filth, so that when the warmth of the body thaws it, they are steaming on one side and covered with frost on the otrher, and when they come out to eat they must wade through a snow drift and cover their sides with a new source of misery. These may be extreme cases, but they are more common than they should be, and it is time this course of treatment was abandoned. The pigs will pay for good care and treatment as well as any animal, and much quicker than toe most, and all that is added to them fa sise or flesh has a ready market value and, aside from the consdeiration of crtielty, there is every inducement to give the pig good care and treatment.

Farmers often do well by taking shotes from the city stables and butcher's pens, but it is safe and more profitable for a farmer who wants to feed five or six more pigs in a year, to raise them himself. If the sow is tame and properly handled, and the pen and bedding suitably arranged, there is little risk or trouble in raising a litter of pded Use any of the improved breeds pigs suit your fancy, and there is slihat danger of making a mistake. If pigs happen to be cheap when they are big enough to sell, hold them for a little there is a call for shotes nearly every spring and fall, and they can be made to pay their board if they are supplied with absorbents. Get ready now and raise some pigs in the spring.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemly promise, God helping me to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

A Farmer, a Bushel of Corn and Two Drinks.

Toledo Blade.

Do you see that man over there? Well, he's a farmer. There he goes with a friend; they're going to get a drink. The farmer will pay for it. Now, let me see. That man will sweat two mortal hours next spring to plow enough ground to raise one bushel of corn. That bushel of corn he will sell for thirty cents. He is going in there now to spend the thirty cents for two drinks. Therefore, the farmer and corn have parted. Now, let me tell you what becomes of the corn. A bushel of corn makes seventeen quarts of whiskey—four and-a-quarter gallons. The distillery gets its first profit—40 cts. a gallon. There you are; $2 for a bushel of corn. Now the government comes in, 90 cents a gallon—$3.85 added to the $2 makes $5.85. That brings the product of the bushel of corn down to the jobber and the wholesaler and finally, by several stages, to the retailer. By the time it reaches the latter the bushel of corn or its product of four and a-quarter gallons has been reduced one-half, which means eight and a half gallons. There are sixty drinks to the gallon—that is the average—eight and a half gallons means 270 drinks at 15 cents each—there we have $46.35 as the consumer's price for a bushel of corn, which the farmer raises and sells for thirty cents. Who says there is not industry in this country? But the farmer we saw just now spent his whole bushel of corn in the price of two drinks, and the people who do not till the soil got away with $46.35.

The church of to-day, much more the church of the future must take to its heart the duty of combining and massing its forces against that gigantic atrocity of Christian civilization that mothers nine-tenths of the woes and sorrows that blight and curse our modern age, the traffic in intoxicants which hides its deformity under forms of law. Are we reduced to the shame of admitting that a civilization that has grown up around our altars is impotent to cure the evil? How can we go to the heathen with this cancer of worse than heathen infamy festering in our own bosom? Our church from the first has borne testimony against it, but we must renew our protest with louder and more solemn emphasis until our land is rescued. If ever the pulpit had the right, the duty to flame with unsparing rebuke, it is here. If ever there was a cause which deserves to unite philanthropy and patriotism with piety in restless endeavor, it is this.—[Bishop Foster of M. E. Church.

It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy can devise, when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason and will,—soaking their brains with beer, or inflaming them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the school, the library, and the church all united against the beer-house and gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell. —[Charles Buxton, M. P., at one time England's greatest brewer.

A Catholic legend says that the devil gave a hermit the choice of three great vices, one of which was drunkenness. The hermit chose this as being the least sinful; he became drunk, and then he committed the other two.—[Rev. Wm. Reid.

No statistics are needed to assure you that temperance reform lies at the bottom of all further political, social and religious progress. Drink is the curse of the country. It ruins the fortunes, it injuries the health, it destroyes the lives of one in twenty of our population, and anything which can be done to diminish this terrible sacrifice of human life and human happiness is well worthy of all the attention and study we can give it.....The agitation will go on without us if not with us. If we are silent, the very stones would cry out. If there is in the whole of this drink business any single encouraging feature, it is to be found in the growing impatience of the people at the burden which they are forced to bear, and their growing indignation and sense of the shame and disgrace it imposes upon them.]—Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., President of the London Board of Trade and Chairman of National Educational League of England.

Judges are weary with calling attention to drink as the principal cause of crime, but I cannot refrain from saying that if they could make England sober, they would shut up nine-tenths of the prisons.—[Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England.

An experience of more than twenty years of judicial life has taught me that more than seven-eights of the crimes committed in this country—which involve personal violence—were traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors—that of all the causes of sin and misery, of pauperism and wretchedness, intoxicating liquor stands forth the unapproachable chief—Noah Davis, Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court.

What makes these slums [of London] so horrible? I answer with certainty, and with the confidence of one who knows—drink! I tell the nation with conviction founded on experience that there will be no remedy until you save these outcasts from the temptation of drink. Leave the drink and you might build them palaces in vain. Leave the drink, and before the year is over your palaces would be reeking with dirt and squalor, with infamy and crime. —Canon Farrar.

The Burmese are "catching on" to some of our ideas of civilization. Lately in Burmah licenses have been granted for highway robbery. This strikes the New York Tribune as very shocking indeed. The Tribune however, takes kindly to the idea of licensing the dram shop which robs, not the rich, but the poorest and most needy of their hard-earned money, which ought to go over the counters of honest tradesmen for the necessaries of life. If like the licensed Burmese highway-robber, they then left their victim to go on his way with a clear brain, a clean conscience and good health, he could earn more money and it would not be so bad. Such is not the case. The licensed dram shop robber of our Christian country, not only robs its victim of his money but the subtle and devilish poison peddled over the bar destroys his manhood, wrecks his morals, makes him a dangerous maniac or a babbling fool—a diseased, loathsome, mockery of the man he was when he first became a patron of the legalized robber that disgraces American civilization. —[State Sentinel.

Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in the opinion that the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform.—[Richard Cobden.

Every benevolent institution utters the same complaint. Strong drink—by whatever name the demon is styled, in whatever way it presents itself—this prevents our success. Remove this one obstacle, and our cause will be onward, and our labors will be blessed.—[John Bright.

POULTRY NOTES.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Let the laying hens run at will in the barn yard. They find grass seeds, partially digested grain, etc., and so require less feeding. If you expect eggs this cold weather, don't forget to give them a hot mash in the morning. Keep a big iron pot hidden under the kitchen table, and into it throw parings all kinds, all sorts of table refuse, and fill up with small potatoes. Cook until very soft and keep it on the back of the range all night, in order to have it warm in the morning. Before feeding, mash all well, and stir in bran, meal or middlings.

Although the best morning meal is one composed of soft food, warm, and of variety, yet it should not be fed in a manner so as to allow the hens to eat their fill. The better plan is to give them only a small quantity as a stimulant, when just coming off the roosts, the remainder of the meal to consist of grain, for which the hens should be made to hunt.

Too much meat, especially if raw, will hurt the fowls, but they need a moderate supply of it in winter, when they cannot forage upon the insects of the fields.

The droppings of the hens should be occasionally removed; they should not be allowed to accumulate. The floors should be covered with loam or sand.

J. S. Durant, of Lower Cabot, Vt., writes that during the past year 70 Brown Leghorn hens which he kept laid 11,963 eggs.

Cabbages supply an excellent auxiliary for the winter feeding of chickens.

Saving The Cost of Horseshoes.

Several members of the Cortland County Farmers' club report favorable experience with unshod horses. One whose forefeet had become badly contracted has been barefoot over a year, and now drives nicely, has no difficulty in drawing loads into the barn and does not limp so bad on the ice as might be expected. Mr. Rawley took off shoes from a horse for a year and a half, as his feet were in a bad condition, and now he has entirely recovered." Mr. Blodgett observed in Illinois that horses never shod travel all day on the road with no apparent inconvenience. The advice was given that when unshod hoofs get too long, set the foot on the plank and cut off at the toe, using a chisel and cutting from the top side. This is better than paring. Mr. Wood's recent book was quoted against shoeing or cutting the frog. Mr. Shearer's horses have sharp toe calks, both summer and winter. A team will handle a mowing machine much easier. More horses are strained by slipping than any other way.—New York Tribune.

Oh, Ladies!

Look at the astonishing low prices Hack & Gallasch are selling out their Jerseys at.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

Just Received

A New and Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

At the New Store of

Houston & Ross,

Corner of Main and Robert Streets.

Call and examine goods and get prices.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE!
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

A. YVERNAULT
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET.
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock
A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1881. E W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

JOHN CROMB. R. A. WILKINSON.
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Courts.

United States Circuit Court.

Pioneer Press.

The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company v. s. Charles W. Greenhalgh et. al. The same vs. Charles Wenzel. Opinion.

These cases are so nearly alike that they can be considered together. The complainant claims to be the equitable owner of certain lands, the legal title of which is in defendants, and files these bills to enforce such claim. Both tracts lie along the St. Vincent extension of complainant's railway and north of the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The definite location of this line was made in 1871, and a map thereof filed with the secretary of the interior, and approved Dec. 20, 1871. The Greenhalgh land is within ten miles and the Wenzel tract within six miles of the line. The road was built past the Greenhalgh land in November, 1872, and finished to St. Vincent by November 1878. After the filing of the map of the definite location, and on Feb. 15, 1872, the secretary of the interior withdrew from sale or other disposal the odd-numbered sections within 20 miles, on June 18, 1872, the secretary directed the vacation of the order of withdrawal, notice of which was recieved at the local land office on July 5, 1872. This order of vacation was itself revoked on Sept. 4, 1872. On June 26, 1872, Greenhalgh settled on the land in question in his case, subsequently filed and proved up his claim, and received a patent. Wenzel settled upon his claim June 2, 1884. In the outset the defendants challenge the validity of complainant's grant in this upper part of St. Vincent, and upon three grounds: First that this was Indian land in 1857, and therefore never subject to the grant; second, the change authorized by the act of '71 was not in accord with the legislation of Minnesota; and third, the line of definite location was not within the scope of the act. None of the reasons are sufficient. First, the Indian title was extinguished by treaty May 5, 1864; second the case of Nash vs. Sullivan, 29 Minn., 206, is conclusive as to the harmony between the act of congress and the state legislation; third, any question that might otherwise exist as to the line of definite locasion being within the scope of the congressional grant, is put at rest by act of congress of March 3, 1873. This far the way is clear. It is claimed generally that prior to any final vesting of title in complainant to these lands, and, while the control and disposal of them remained with Congress, that body exempted them from the operation of complainant's grant, and that the state took similar action. The complainant took nothing by the withdrawal. A withdrawal passes no title. It only prevents other titles from accruing. A definite location of the road identifies the tracts within the place limits, and a title thereto passes by relation as of the state of the grant subject to defeasance upon failure to perform the conditions of the grant within the lines limited. The title to indemnity lands passes only upon selection. Wenzel's land was within the place limits, Greehalgh's not. For since the decisions in St. Paul Railroad Company vs. Winona Railroad Company, 112 U. S., 780, it must be considered settled that the grant of lands in place was limited to six sections, and that the additional four sections were simply a grant by quantity. The selection of the Greenhalgh land was made by the Company on March 18, 1880, long after the acts referred to and Greenhalgh's entry. Until that time the company had no pretense of title, and all that it can claim is that under the existing laws and withdrawal, no one else could acquire any interest taken prior thereto. As to Wenzel's tract, the definite location operated to transfer, as the date of grant, the title to the company, subject to forfeiture on failure to build the road within the time limited. After such failure, the grantor had power to forfeit the grant and retake the land. Having power to forfeit the entire grant absolutely, it had the lesser power of forfeiting a part and conditionally. The act of June 22, 1874, extends the time for the completion of the road to March 3, 1876, on the condition that all legal rights of actual settlers who have in good faith entered upon and resided upon the said lands prior to the passage of the act shall be saved and secured to them. The act also contains other important conditions which the railroad company failed to comply with. The act also provided that upon the acceptance of the provisions of this act by the acceptance of the provisions of this act by the said company it shall be deemed by the governor of this state as a relinquishment by said company of all such lands now occupied by actual settlers. No acceptance as above provided was ever made by the company. The act of June 1874, may be regarded as a provision calling for an acceptance, and no acceptance being given, wholly without force. The act of March 1877, may be subject to a like criticism and to the further criticism of an implied repeal by the act of March 1878. From the force and effect of the statutes above mentioned in the opinion, I will state some of the propositions based on them collectively. First. All were passed after the time given for the completion of the road, when there had been a nonperformance of the conditions of the grant, and when there [illegible] the right of absolute and [illegible] forfeiture by the grantor, the [illegible] and of resumption and transfer by the state to another beneficiary. Second—Nothing can be plainer than that both congress and the state legislature intended to give to actual bona fide settlers prior to the railroad company. Third—All legislative land grants are to be regarded not merely as contracts but also as laws. As such they are subject to the same rules of interpretation that govern other laws, and a primary rule is that the intent of the legislature is to be sought, and when ascertained it controls. The technical rules which govern the interpretation of private contracts must yield to the single inquiry of the intent of the one party, the legislature. Fourth—The legal title is in the defendants. Complainant rests upon its alleged equitable rights. There is no equity in striking down a legal title, when so to do involves a disregard of the manifest intent of the original owner, grantor of such title. Decrees will be entered in favor of the defendants, dismissing the bills at costs of complainant.

Brewer J.

County Commissioners' Proceedings.

County Auditor's Office,
Crookston, March 2d, 1886, 2 p. m.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. All members present.

The minutes of last session were read and approved.

The following new School Districts were organized.

District No. 161, Sections 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and that part of Sections 7, 8 and 17, lying south of Red Lake River in Township 150, Range 48 and also Sections 24, 25 and 36 in Township 150, Range 49.

District No. 162, Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 149, Range 41.

District No. 163, Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 in Township 149, Range 41.

District No. 167, Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in Township 151, Range 44.

(The territory embraced within the limits of the last named School District having been detached from School District No. 63.)

District No. 164, Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, Township 149, Range 42.

District No. 165, Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, east of Red Lake River, in Township 153, Range 43.

The bridge petition from citizens of Lambert, Poplar River and Hill River Townships was presented, and on motion referred to a committee comprising Commissioners LaBissoniere and Goodrich.

The petition for a change in the Colony County road was accepted and referred to a committee comprising Commissioners LaBissoniere, Bradish and Sullivan.

Dr. I. Lemieux was appointed county physician for the Fourth Commissioners District for one year at a salary of $300, to be payment in full for medicines, medical attendance (including surgery,) furnished the paupers of said District.

The claim of Gideon Desolier, was, on recommendation of the County Attorney, referred back for correction.

The bills from the physician for treating the poor of the First Commissioner District were laid over until next session.

Township 148, Range 39, was organized and named Queen, first town meeting to be held at the residence of Carl Abrahamson on the 2d day of March A. D. 1886. Carl Abrahamson, Peter Filberg and Iver Gullickson were appointed judges, and L. J. Hogan and Johannes Lade, clerks of said meeting.

The official bond of the First National Bank of Crookston as county depository was approved.

The sum of $400 was appropriated to the town of Vineland, to aid said town in building a bridge across the Sand Hill River, in Section 30, Township 148, Range 48.

The liquor bond of Sharp and Moyold, of Fosston, was duly approved and a license granted.

The tax applications of Thompson & Johnson of Fisher, Philip Beaupre, of Gentilly, Stewart & Laurence, M. R. Brown, H. F. Hanscome, T. B. Walker, F. T. Haseltine of the city of Crookston and W. H. Vasbury of Grand Forks were favorably recommended to the Auditor of State.

The sum of $8.00 per month for a period of 6 months was allowed as poor aid to D. E. Durkee, also poor aid to Anna Ereckson to the amount of $4.00 per month for 3 moths.

The claim of Mrs. C. P. Hathaway for boarding a party in the city of Crookston, was referred to Commissioner Brown.

The claim of G. G. Onstead, amounting to $12.60 was audited and allowed at $8.60.

The claim of Walker & Son, amounting to $12.00 was audited and allowed at $7.50 upon recommendation of Probate Judge.

The claim of E. F. Morgan for attendance to a pauper was referred to Commissioner LaBissoniere.

The claim of John F. Luther was rejected.

The claim of C. H. Lesum was referred to Commissioner Goodrich.

The committee to whom was referred the petition for a county road running through Gervais and Terrebonne Townships reported in favor of establishing said highway and said report was accepted and the highway established in accordance with the committee's report.

The application of the Red River Lumber Company for an abatement of taxes on its personal property in Lowell Township was presented, and said application was favorably recommended to the State Auditor by the following vote to-wit:

Yeas, LaBissoniere, Goodrich and Brown.

Nays, Bradish and Sullivan.

The claim of E. T. Morgan for justice fees was rejected.

The following claims were audited and allowed:

Daniel Patterson, for constable fees	$ 63 80
F E Hunt, jurors fees	2 00
Otto Kankle, witness	6 60
Dr I Lemieux, attendance on paupers	59 40
George H. Barlow, boarding a prisoner	12 50
Thomas Ryan, wood for lock-up in East Grand Forks	5 00
Fisher Bulletin, publishing delinquent tax list	230 81
J. W. Lilly, justice fees	8 50
Geo H Palmer, " "	5 90
Henry Shepard, constable fees	1 95
John Dowling, " "	10 70
Moses Allard, nine and one-half days labor performed in erecting a stone crib at Clearwater bridge, at $1.75 per day	16 60
Ozias Levake, iron and bolts for Clearwater bridge	10 82
J G McGrew, printing and stationery	23 98
H E Cooke, printing & stationery	58 72
F J Rothpletz, " "	50 22
J U Slungard, one sack of flour to a pauper, in 1885	3 00
John Peterson, sack of flour to a pauper in 1885	3 00
L W Larson, 69 days service as watchman and guard over John Hutchinson, a $2.00 per day	138 00
Dr Walter Clark, medical attendance to paupers	12 00
R J Netzer, house rent to a pauper family	6 00
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners	68 71
John N. Ives, attorney's fees	25 00
Gervis & Desjardin, merchandise to sheriff for county prisoners	3 00
W F Zwickey, sheriff's fees	7 50
Dr Howard Lancaster, expert testimony	10 00
W J Murphy, 1 record book	17 00
McKinnon Bros, material furnished for road purposes in the Third District	5 00
Noe Brosseau, constable fees	8 55
Pioneer Press Co., record books	188 75
Geo D Barnard & Co, blanks	6 65
Stephen Quesnell, witness fees	1 60
Geo Goodrich, commissioners fees and mileage	12 00
Tim Sullivan " "	17 80
" " attendance on paupers	7 00
Geo LaBissoniere, commissioners fees and mileage	13 28
M R Brown, commissioners fees and mileage	12 20
M R Brown, attendance on paupers	9 00
E A Bradish, attendance on paupers	14 00
E A Bradish, commissioners fees and mileage	17 40
Geo Goodrich, commissioners fees and mileage	7 00
Geo Goodrich, attendance on paupers	10 60
P J McGuire, cash disbursements on account of postage, express and freight charges	14 86

School District No. 166, was organized comprising Sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in Township 158, Range 44.

Board adjourned till April 14, 1886.

P. J. McGuire,
County Auditor.

Way out among the snow banks of New York State, Feb. 23, 1886.

Mr. Polk County Journal.—We would like to poke you just a bit, and while in your issue of February 11th, you invite us to "come in out of the wet," we would say to you Crookston editors, and all others that we know, and some that we don't know, that you had better come in out of the cold. Whew!! Cold is hardly a name for it, when the spirit thermometer freezes up. You will have to build longer thermometers or let up on the weather. But now for a little word of counsel from a New Yorker of another stripe from that Moffat (he lives in [illegible]), I don't wonder much at his report. But if he had lived a little lower down the Susquehanna, among the civilized of Chenango county, may be he would have another story to tell. The snow banks have been very small to those of your early recollection of "Toad Hollow," and smaller than many times in my own remembrance. But any drifts (O my!) Or no, any drifts, that's not the question. If it had not have been for the State of New York, I sort o' wonder what Minnesota would have done for the Polk County Journal? And I guess it must be a trifle wet in that region for things "out in the wet" [illegible] some of your inhabitants of Crookston have grown to fair sized proportions since they have resided in your fair city. Take for instance that school superintendent, and the [illegible] the week. (You need not tell them who sent you this scrawl.) What I want you "come in out of the wet fellows" to remember is, that the State of New York grew you up to be somebody, and started you out pretty well, and Minnesota may well be proud of her New York sons and daughters too, for they are there as well. Remember the rock from whence you were hewn, and don't forget that morally and physically this grand Empire State sent out her sons and daughters with mental culture adapted to build up towns and villages and cities and even to form states all along our western frontiers, and even to make Minnesota, so near the north pole, what it is. It makes me s-h-i-v-e-r-r to think of it! Mr. Editor, if V. D. Carruth and wife, or any other of my early friends, should inquire after my welfare, tell them that the left-handed writer of this still cherishes in memory a kindly thought of some of them, and hopes that "the friendship here in time begun, may be lasting in that world of light and growing 'still.'" If this should find a place in your paper, and any other issue should clandestinely reach me and my own native state need my defense, I shall be there to bring to your pure minds a remembrance of where you first saw daylight and where your bringing up started from, if you have forgotten. But all on ye'z, up in Minnesota, and especially in Crookston, and ye editor, and V. D. C. and family in particular, "come in out of the cold."

Guess Who.

The first line of the above led us to think we had aroused the N. Y. S. Militia, who desired to "poke" us with their pine bayonet, but a careful perusal revealing nothing very militia-ous we conclude that it must be some real estate man, who is afraid that the fame of our vigorous young state will depopulate N. Y. and bust him up in business. One thing is very evident, that he has never been here to see for himself, for if he had he would now be doing just what Moffat is, i. e. looking for a chance to invest in Minnesota dirt, with a view of making one more New York boy, "gone estray." We know that many of our citizens, when in a state of nature, were residents of New York State, but as soon as their eyes were opened to the truth, they "sought a better country," became converted and are among the best citizens of this happy land. (Moffat was on the anxious seat before he left New York. He came out bright and shining, and does not intend to back-slide.) We pity the writer of the above communication, because we believe that he has spent many years in trying to persuade others to lead a better life and now, in his blindness advises them to keep right on in the error of their ways, when, in the light of the examples he has had he could better be pointing out the way to the better country and thousands would rise up to call him blessed. However, as a faithful public servant, The Journal must not let up by day nor night to urge men to come to this better country—the better the men the more we want to see 'em happy. So again we repeat, to "guess who" and all other desirable citizens, by all means "come in out of the wet."

The Stock Breeder.

SWINE.

Mirror and Farmer.

At this time, while the attention of farmers is turned to the low price of dairy products and the prospect of a rise in wool, there is danger that the pig will be forgotten, or at least neglected, under the impression that he is nothing but a pig any way and can take care of himself. But if every farmer could be made to realize the full importance of the pig in the economy of his operations, there would be a change of scenery around many a back yard and rickety old shed. The pig is always salable for cash at some price, and this fact causes many brokers and jockeys to keep on hand a lot of half starved, shivering shotes for sale to farmers and others who want them to feed. The pig will endure and recover from a more severe course of starvation than any other animal on the farm, and this good quality is often turned against him, and he is made to suffer because he will live through it. Men who have warm stalls for their cattle and horses, and dry pens for their sheep, will oblige their pigs to crawl into a pile of litter, wet with their own filth, so that when the warmth of the body thaws it, they are steaming on one side and covered with frost on the other, and when they come out to eat they must wade through a snow drift and cover their sides with a new source of misery. These may be extreme cases, but they are more common than they should be, and it is time this course of treatment was abandoned. The pig will pay for good care and treatment as well as any animal, and much quicker than [illegible] most, and all that is added to them in size or flesh has a ready market value. And aside from the consideration of cruelty, there is every inducement to give the pig good care and treatment. Farmers often do well by taking shotes from the city stables and butcher's pens, but it is safe and more profitable for a farmer who wants to feed five or six more pigs a year to raise them himself. If the sow is tame and properly handled, and the pen and bedding suitably arranged, there is little risk or trouble in raising a litter of [illegible] pigs. Use any of the improved breeds [illegible] suit your fancy and there is almost no danger of making a mistake. If the pigs happen to be cheap when they are big enough to sell, hold them a little [illegible] there is a call for shotes nearly every spring and fall, and they can be made [illegible] with [illegible] ready now and [illegible]

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U. who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

Be it unto thee even as thou wilt.

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

A Farmer, a Bushel of Corn and Two Drinks.

Toledo Blade.

Do you see that man over there? Well, he's a farmer. There he goes with a friend; they're going to get a drink. The farmer will pay for it. Now, let me see. That man will sweat two mortal hours next spring to plow enough ground to raise one bushel of corn. That bushel of corn he will sell for thirty cents. He is going in there now to spend the thirty cents for two drinks. Therefore, the farmer and corn have parted. Now let me tell you what becomes of the corn. A bushel of corn makes seventeen quarts of whiskey—four and a quarter gallons. The distillery gets its first profit—40 cts. a gallon. There you are, $2 for a bushel of corn. Now the government comes in, 90 cents a gallon—$3.85 added to the $2 makes $5.85. That brings the product of the bushel of corn down to the jobber and the wholesaler and finally, by several stages, to the retailer. By the time it reaches the latter the bushel of corn or its product of four and a quarter gallons has been reduced one-half, which means eight and a half gallons. There are sixty drinks to the gallon—that is the average—eight and a half gallons means 270 drinks at 15 cents each—there we have $46.35 as the consumer's price for a bushel of corn, which the farmer raises and sells for thirty cents. Who says there is not industry in this country? But the farmer we saw just now spent his whole bushel of corn in the price of two drinks, and the people who do not till the soil got away with $46.35.

The church of to-day, much more the church of the future must take to its heart the duty of combining and massing its forces against that gigantic atrocity of Christian civilization that mothers nine-tenths of the woes and sorrows that blight and curse our modern age, the traffic in intoxicants which hides its deformity under forms of law. Are we reduced to the shame of admitting that a civilization that has grown up around our altars is impotent to cure the evil? How can we go to the heathen with this cancer of worse than heathen infamy festering in our own bosom? Our church from the first has borne testimony against it, but we must renew our protest with louder and more solemn emphasis until our land is rescued. If ever the pulpit had the right, the duty to flame with unsparing rebuke, it is here. If ever there was a cause which deserves to unite philanthropy and patriotism with piety in restless endeavor, it is this.—[Bishop Foster of M. E. Church.

It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy can devise, when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason and will,—soaking their brains with beer, or inflaming them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the school, the library, and the church all united against the beer-house and gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell.—[Charles Buxton, M. P., at one time England's greatest brewer.

A Catholic legend says that the devil gave a hermit the choice of three great vices, one of which was drunkenness. The hermit chose this as being the least sinful; he became drunk, and then he committed the other two.—[Rev. Wm. Reid.

No statistics are needed to assure you that temperance reform lies at the bottom of all further political, social and religious progress. Drink is the curse of the country. It ruins the fortunes, it injuries the health, it destroyes the lives of one in twenty of our population, and anything which can be done to diminish this terrible sacrifice of human life and human happiness is well worthy of all the attention and study we can give it. The agitation will go on without us if not with us. If we are silent, the very stones would cry out. If there is in the whole of this drink business any single encouraging feature, it is to be found in the growing impatience of the people at the burden which they are forced to bear, and their growing indignation and sense of the shame and disgrace it imposes upon them.—Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., President of the London Board of Trade and Chairman of National Educational League of England.

Judges are weary with calling attention to drink as the principal cause of crime, but I cannot refrain from saying that if they could make England sober they would shut up nine-tenths of the prisons.—[Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England.

An experience of more than twenty years of judicial life has taught me that more than seven-eighths of the crimes committed in this country—which involve personal violence—were traceable to the use of intoxicating liquor—that all the causes of crime and misery [illegible] intoxicating liquor [illegible] approachable chief.—Noah Davis, Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court.

What makes these slums [of London] so horrible? I answer with certainty, and with the confidence of one who knows—drink! I tell the nation with conviction founded on experience that there will be no remedy until you save these outcasts from the temptation of drink. Leave the drink and you might build them palaces in vain. Leave the drink, and before the year is over your palaces would be reeking with dirt and squalor, with infamy and crime. —Canon Farrar.

The Burmese are "catching on" to some of our ideas of civilization. Lately in Burmah licenses have been granted for highway robbery. This strikes the New York Tribune as very shocking indeed. The Tribune however, takes kindly to the idea of licensing the dram shop which robs, not the rich, but the poorest and most needy of their hard-earned money, which ought to go over the counters of honest tradesmen for the necessaries of life. If, like the licensed Burmese highway robber, they then left their victim to go on his way with a clear brain, a clean conscience and good health, he could earn more money and it would not be so bad. Such is not the case. The licensed dram shop robber of our Christian country, not only robs its victim of his money but the subtle and devilish poison peddled over the bar destroys his manhood, wrecks his morals, makes him a dangerous maniac or a babbling fool—a diseased, loathsome, mockery of the man he was when he first became a patron of the legalized robber that disgraces American civilization. —[State Sentinel.

Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in the opinion that the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform.—[Richard Cobden.

Every benevolent institution utters the same complaint. Strong drink—by whatever name the demon is styled, in whatever way it presents itself—this prevents our success. Remove this one obstacle, and our cause will be onward, and our labors will be blessed.—[John Bright.

POULTRY NOTES.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Let the laying hens run at will in the barn yard. They find grass seeds, partially digested grain, etc.; and so require less feeding. If you expect eggs this cold weather, don't forget to give them a hot mash in the morning. Keep a big iron pot hidden under the kitchen table, and into it throw parings all kinds, all sorts of table refuse, and fill up with small potatoes. Cook until very soft and keep it on the back of the range all night, in order to have it warm in the morning. Before feeding, mash all well, and stir in bran, meal or middlings.

Although the best morning meal is one composed of soft food, warm, and of variety, yet it should not be fed in a manner so as to allow the hens to eat their fill. The better plan is to give them only a small quantity as a stimulant, when just coming off the roosts, the remainder of the meal to consist of grain, for which the hens should be made to hunt.

Too much meat, especially if raw, will hurt the fowls, but they need a moderate supply of it in winter, when they cannot forage upon the insects of the fields.

The droppings of the hens should be occasionally removed; they should not be allowed to accumulate. The floors should be covered with loam or sand.

J. S. Durant, of Lower Cabot, Vt., writes that during the past year 70 Brown Leghorn hens which he kept laid 11,963 eggs.

Cabbages supply an excellent auxiliary for the winter feeding of chickens.

Saving The Cost of Horseshoes.

Several members of the Cortland County Farmers' club report favorable experience with unshod horses. One whose forefeet had become badly contracted has been barefoot over a year, and now drives nicely, has no difficulty in drawing loads into the barn and does not limp so bad on the ice as might be expected. Mr. Rawley took off shoes from a horse for a year and a half, as his feet were in a bad condition, and now he has entirely recovered. Mr. Blodgett observed in Illinois that horses never shod travel all day on the road with no apparent inconvenience. The advice was given that when unshod hoofs get too long set the foot on the plank and cut off at the toe, using a chisel and cutting from the top side. This is better than paring. Mr. Wood's recent book was quoted against shoeing or cutting the frog. Mr. Shearer's horses have sharp toe calks both summer and winter. A team will handle a mowing machine much easier, [illegible] by slipping than any other way.—New York Tribune.

Oh, Ladies!!

Look at the astonishing low prices Hack & Gallasch are selling out their Jerseys at.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
Broadway.

Just Received

A New and Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

At the New Store of

Houston & Ross,

Corner of Main and Robert Streets.

Call and examine goods and get prices.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE!

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

A. YVERNAULT

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET.

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock

A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1881. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

CROMB & WILKINSON

Attorneys-at-Law

[illegible] Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 11.

Great Scott! If you want to see a wholesale stock of heavy goods, go to the New York Store. They show the largest line of silks in the city; also dress goods, dress flannels, tricots etc., and at much lower prices than ever.

The Marshall County Banner:

Mr. H. L. Melgaard of Crookston, formerly with the first National Bank o Fargo, has taken preliminary steps towards the opening of a bank at this place, at an early date. Work on the bank building will be commenced without delay.

MADISON, WIS., MARCH 1, 1886.

FRIEND COOKE.

Dear Sir:—Please mention in your local columns that I will soon be in Crookston on deck, ready to attend to my customers this spring, in all lines of nursery stock. There was a heavy snow storm here yesterday. Business of all kind is very dull in this part of the country. The tobacco crop brings a very low price as also, does pork, beef and grain. I am having a splendid visit with my family. My intentions are to leave here in about two weeks.

Yours Truly,

FRANK T. HASELTINE.

WOODSIDE.

The wicked Province of Woodside has some attractions after all as it seems that those who go away cannot stay away, yesterday witnessed the return of Mr. F. Redlon, to his farm. Mrs. Works has returned from Warren, and Mrs. Martha Dunfee and Master William Dunfee returned from a long visit to their friends at Clear Lake. One of our neighbors say kill the prodigal the calves have got back. Mr. Charles Churchill is just able to be out, but is still suffering from his recent illness. Mr. Green called on your correspondent yesterday looking pale and weak from recent sickness. Such weather as this is enough to make a man swear like a printer. It is either cold, stormy or rough, one hour like spring; the next winter. Mr. Snyder crossed the prairie last Wednesday and got it up his nose, (the blizzard we mean.) Messrs Goodrich & Rome are now cutting timber in good earnest. Now Mr. editor it is strange how some innocent people are persecuted; and as innocent a personage as your correspondent is accused of having visions and seeing dreams, but how glad we are that we are not living in the old puritan days, when they burnt witches and whipped quakers, for the glory of God. But when a man eats pickles for supper he can not help dreaming.

T. J. W.

Wholesale Poisoning.

Seventeen Persons by Eating Compressed Cooked Corn Beef.

The Thirteen Towns.

Two sleigh loads of Hansvillains arrived here Monday evening and marched in single file, keeping time to the music of the Hansville orchestra, into the Belmont parlors, taking Mr. and Mrs. Hilligoss completely by surprise. But notwithstanding the way in which they were taken, the worthy couple managed to entertain their friends in royal style. Evhrything passed off merrily till after the midnight lunch—consisting of cold meats, compressed cooked corn beef, cakes, pies etc., was served, when suddenly a dizzy sensation passed over seventeen of the merry makers, followed by vomiting and cramps in their stomachs. Dr. Gilmour of Fertile, who happened to be present, after hastily examining the sufferers and the different kinds of food, pronounced them poisoned from arsenic, a substance in the corned beef, and the proper restoratives were at once administered. All were in a dangerous condition for some hours and Dr. Lewis was called in to assist Mr. Gilmour.

The following were effected: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hilligoss and daughter, Miss Edith, Mr. and Mrs. John Flesch and daughters, Misses Kate and Lena, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Austin, Mrs. Andrew Eaton, Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Joseph Reed, Miss Anna Hogland, Messrs John Chapman, Barney Flesch are still suffering from the effects of the poisoning.

A JOLLY PARTY.

MR. EDITOR:—There was a very pleasant surprise party, which was the most enjoyable of any given this season, occuring at the residence of W. G. Lytle, in Andover, on the evening of February 25th, which was a happy surprise to W. G. and his worthy wife. We will name a few who were from Crookston, who rode in a thribble box sleigh, and used for seats, a few straws thinly shaken up, with a scarcity of robes and blankets, the first collected were Henry Lewis and wife, Dr. Van Dyke and sister, Bert Bivins and wife and others. We arrived after due time and found a host of Mr. and Mrs. W. G.'s friends and relativis assembled. They received the Crookston people very cordially. Those of Andover who were present, were O. H. Richardson and wife, A. Lytle and wife and many others. The program of the evening was as follows: Instumental music on the piano by Mrs. Bivins was well rendered, tables were arranged and all took part in a game of progressive euchre. When the hour told of midnight a bountiful supper was served by the ladies to which ample justice was done. After supper good [illegible] was provided followed by more music, after which the game of euchre was resumed and kept up until the participators started for home. The Crookston people arrived home at 4 a. m. The last invitation from Mr. and Mrs. W. G. was that the latch string always hangs on the outside.

Very Respectfully,

M. G. LEGUEE.

Cottage to rent on Houston Avenue. Apply to Geo. G. Macdonell.

The last issue of the Bathgate (Pembina Co., Dakota) Sentinal contains fifteen mortgage sale advertisements, and the last issue of the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, (Crookston, Polk Co., Minn.,) contains nineteen. The abundance of these advertisements bespeaks prosperity for the newspapers, but hard times for the farmers, most of the mortgaged property offered for sale being farm lands. Judging from this fact, the farmers of Northern Minnesota and Dakota do not appear to be as prosperous as their brethren on this side of the 49th parallel—Emerson [Manitoba] International.

We presume the same state of things exists in Manitoba and Dakota as here and these sales do not indicate as "hard times among the farmers" as they seem to. In nine-tenths of the cases we have published, the sheriff finds when he goes to serve the papers, that the land is unoccupied and has been so for a long time, which shows that the occupant had borrowed all he was able to get and then left for other worlds to conquer, leaving the lands to be disposed of as the company, of whom they borrowed the money sees fit. We do not know of one single case wherein a farmer was living on his place and trying to keep his interest up wherein he was unable to make arrangements to do so. These changes are really an advantage to the County as the owners will sell to those who wish to become actual residents on long time and it will result in the cultivation of these tracts that for several years have been deserted, this will be a good thing for the country. These cases by no means indicate the distress that our good brother Douglas, of the International would seem to intimate, and we personally know that our farmers in Minnesota and Dakota are, as a class, fully as well off as our cousins, over the line.

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

Real Estate Transfers For February.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co., to Susan E. Hainre, e½ nw¼ ne¼ Sec 19—147—44.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co. to Patric Connery nw¼ Sec 29—147—45.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co. to John B. Chilback s½ Sec 5—140—47.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co to Sarah Ann Allen all of Sec 1—152—47.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co to William Jackson ne¼ Sec 3—150—47.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co to B. C. Jorgenson e½ Sec 7—149—47.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co. to D. H. McDonald nw¼ Sec29—151—48.

Joseph Daoust and wife to Ansemle Baucharel e½ ne¼ se¼ Sec 6—150—41.

Floyd P. Geron to O. R. Kerth sw Sec 2—149—44.

Eric C Gilbersson to Julia A. Paulson lot 7 blk 14, village of Fisher.

Anton Wicke to Conrad Kalb und interest of n½ of lot 6 blk 5, O. M. Lorings ad to Crookston.

John B. Quesnelle to A. V. Eastman nw ¼ Sec 5—150—43.

Hans Knudson to Julia H. Bertils 20 acres in Sec 17—148—44.

P. C. Bertels to Hans Knudson 20 acres in Sec 17—148—44.

D. R. McGinnis to H. M. Pierce lot 16 blk 7 Cromb & Slettens ad to Crookston.

Chas A. Brown to S. M. Farnsworth ne ¼ Sec 12—152—49.

Ernest Buse to N. B. Kaufer lot 1 blk 106 Kretzschmar's ad to Red Lake Falls.

Chas. J. Anderson to D. N. Fisk n½ se¼ Sec 21—147—44.

Mary J. Walrath to Chas. E. Stephenson ne¼ Sec 6—149—40.

Louis Brooks to Simon Loon 5 acres in Sec 24—151—50.

Sidney Bottineau and wife to John and Henry Berthiaume lot 8 blk 5, village of Fisher.

Fletchet & Loring to Thomas Kirk 10 acres of Sec 24—151—50.

DeMers and Thompson et al to Amos P. Mallory lots 1 and 2 blk 5, village of Fisher.

Peter J. Peterson and wife to Chas. Mattson s½ se¼ Sec 6—140—47.

A. D. Stephens and wife to George Hanson w½ sw¼ Sec 31—161—48.

St. P. M. & M. to Stephen & Thompson nw¼ Sec 15—150—40.

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Emanuels Church, organized March 2nd, 1886, at Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., that a meeting will be held at the Norwegian Lutheran Conference Chapel on Thursday the 25th day of March, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing Trustees and Deacons of said church, and to have the same incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota. Done at Crookston, Polk County, Minn., this 3d day of March, A. D. 1886.

O. A. LINDAHL,

[46-48] Secretary pro tem.

A Literary Curiosity.

The glass of time, in the first and second age. Divinely handled by Thos Peyton, of Lincolnes Inne. Gent. Seen and allowed. London: Printed by Bernard Alsop for Lawrence Chapman, and are to be sold at his shop over against Staple Inne, 1620. New reprinted in a new volume, long primer type, bound in fine cloth, gilt top, beveled boards. Price 50 cents.

The quaint poem, of the title page of which the above is a transcript, appeared nearly half a century earlier than Paradise Lost, and it is intrinsically probable that it would have fallen under the eye of Milton, in any case there are striking points of resemblance between the two poems, and many have supposed Milton's immortal work to have been inspired by the former. Only two copies of the work are known to be in existence previous to the issue of the present edition, one being in the British Museum, the other in the Bodlein Library, Oxford. The copy in the British museum was purchased at a noted sale of old books in 1819, by Baron Bolland, who notes upon a blank leaf that it cost him $210. Some years ago a gentleman of Virginia, Mr. J. L. Peyton, sprung from the old English family of that name, made an accurate transcript of the copy in the British Museum, preserving even the quaint spelling, punctuation, capitalizing of the original. The present edition is printed without alteration. Apart from its presumed connection, with Paradise Lost, the poem has good merits of its own, and in every way a literary curiosity. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

A Brilliant Newspaper Success and a Fraternal Word.

The Mayflower, of Yarmouthport, Mass., is proving a popular success in the newspaper field. It is published every week at only 50 cents a year. There are 48 columns (20 inches long) of interesting matter, such as five or six charming stories, and general news, all illustrated portraits of prominent men, illustrations of public and private buildings in different sections of the country, and many other features too numerous to mention. Each issue contains from thirty to forty illustrations by prominent artists. People wonder how such a valuable paper can be furnished at such a low price. It is simply because such an enormous edition is printed weekly and the ratio of expense on each copy is very small—even then the margin is exceedingly close.

Any subscriber to the Mayflower who meets with loss by fire or lightning to his property recieves a present not exceeding $25.00 from the Mayflower publisher, who is a practical fire insurance man. Trial subscriptions 6 months 30 cents. If this advertisement is cut out and sent it will be received as ten cents of that amount. Address, the Mayflower, Yarmouthport, Mass.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp; patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive, Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them.

[40-tf]

Alden's Library Magazine, which is generally acknowledged to be the most enterprising and most valuable of the eclectic monthlies, and quite beyond all rivalry in its low price ($1.50 a year, or 15 cents a copy,) presents the following attractive contents in its March number: Mr. Gladstone as a theologian, by S. Laing; a pedantic nuisance, by Frederic Harrison; the tyrants of Britain, Gaul and Spain, by Edward A. Freeman; impressions of a modern arcadian, by Mrs. E. M. Nicholl; myths and mytheligists, by Andrew Lang; my contested election, by a defeated candidate; British Columbia, by William A. Grohman; home rule in Ireland, by Justin McCarthy; actors and their calling, by K. S. S.; the care of pictures and prints, by P. G. Hamerton; tea culture and tea drinking in Japan, by F. A. Junker; on the pleasure of reading, by Sir John Lubbock; Ireland and the Victoria colony, by A. V. Dicey. Single copies of the magazine are sold at 15 cents, though the type is large and the amount of matter is nearly equal to that of 35 cent monthlies. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Auction Sale.

On Saturday, March 20th, 1886, at my residence, two miles northeast of Crookston, I will sell Ten Good Work Horses, Six Colts from one to three years old, also Harness, Plows, Binder, Seeders. Seven months time given on good paper.

[82-tf] E. O. FLANDERS.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn

MANUFACTURERS OF

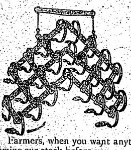
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder



Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand n large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS., CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston andMaple Bay. [45-tf]

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

MIKE LEGUEE,

[40-tf] Crookston, Minn.

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

For Sale.

N. W. ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres, town of Crookston, 70 acres improved, good farm house, and a never-failing well of pure soft water, 2½ miles from the city of Crookston. S. E. ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres town of Fairfax, 50 acres improved, 8 miles from city of Crookston. S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec 17, 80 acres, town of Fairfax, 8½ miles from city, for particulars, call on O. S. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [43-tf]

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of June 1885, at the City of Crookston, of Polk County, Minnesota, one P. J. Lachapelle and one Andrew Absalomson the said P. J. Lachapelle being then and there the owner, as mortgagee, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the said Andrew Absalomson being in legal possession of a certain hack, did request Euclid and Angus Munn, co-partners under the firm name of Munn Bro's, to make and perform certain repairs on said hack. And whereas, the said Munn Bro's pursuant to said request did do, make and perform repairs on said hack of the just and reasonable worth and value of fifty dollars, and the said Munn Bro's claim a lien on said hack to the amount of said repairs and still hold and retain possession of said hack since the making of said repairs. And whereas, more than three months have elapsed since the making of said repairs upon said hack and the said $50 has not been paid or any part thereof, although the sum has been heretofore duly demanded of the said P. J. Lachapelle and the said Andrew, Absalomson. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Munn Bro's, will, on the 5th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of Munn Bro's Carriage Works, on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, in said City of Crookston, expose said hack for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said lien, and the costs of such sale.

Dated Crookston, Feb. 4th, 1886.

EUCLID AND ANGUS MUNN,
Co-partners as Munn Bro's.

LEO & GEORGE,
Attorneys. [46-49]

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon,

CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

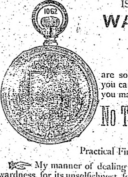
STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK, IS THE PLACE WHERE



WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

No Trouble to Show Goods

C. H. SAAKE,

Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishnest, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by John Brandt and Mary, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 531, 532, 533, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, ($745.62,) besides the further sum of $8.20 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described; which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon; and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen (14.) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153.) in Range number forty-nine (49) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated Paul. Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thilesphone Joly and Harriet, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 501, 502 and 503, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah Milette and Florence, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 114, 115 and 116, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of two hundred and eighty-one dollars, ($281) and the further sum of $29.98 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty, (20) in township number one hundred and forty-nine, (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Fred Aldrich, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 1 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 334, 335 and 336, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($747) besides $25 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit; The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty, (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

James Creighton.

AGENT FOR THE STANDARD

OIL CO.

On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

(Continued from Second Page.)

Village of Fisher.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		12 44
May 31,'85. By collection,		193 27
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		23 30
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		82 97
March 31,'85. To cash paid village treasurer	12 44	
June 25,'85. To cash paid village treasurer,	193 40	
Refunding of taxes,	2 87	
Balance,	103 27	
	311 98	311 98
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		103 27
Grand Forks (Tps. 151 & 152 R. 50.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		220 98
May 31,'85. By collection,		718 94
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		91 22
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		43 48
March 20,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	220 98	
June 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	718 14	
Dec. 26,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	86 83	
To refunding of Taxes,	5.90	
Balance,	43 48	
	1174 78	1174 22
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		43 48
Garden (Tp. 147 R. 48.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		96 97
May 31,'85. By collection,		65 46
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		15 56
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		13 74
March 26,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	96 97	
July 2,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	65 46	
Dec. 10,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	15 56	
Balance,	13 74	
	191 73	191 73
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		13 74
Garfield (Tp. 147 R. 44.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		67 44
May 31,'85. By collection,		67 59
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		24 50
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		56 28
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	67 44	
July 6,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	67 59	
Nov. 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	24 50	
Balance,	56 28	
	215 81	215 81
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		56 28
Gervais (Tp. 151 R. 43.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		29 57
May 31,'85. By collection,		51 55
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		27 27
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		8 60
April 9,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	29 57	
June 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	51 55	
Nov. 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	27 27	
Balance,	8 60	
	114 99	114 99
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		8 60
Gentilly (Tp. 150 R. 45.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		132 58
May 31,'85. By collection,		88 56
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		60 08
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		42 06
April 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	132 58	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	88 56	
Nov. 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	60 08	
Balance,	42 06	
	323 28	323 28
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		42 06
Godfrey (Tp. 148 R. 44.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		76 24
May 31,'85. By collection,		43 80
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		9 20
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		68 78
March 20,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	76 24	
July 6,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	43 80	
Dec. 22,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	9 20	
Balance,	68 78	
	198 02	198 02
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		68 78
Grove Park (Tp. 146 R. 43.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		40 66
May 31,'85. By collection,		22 23
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		32 18
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		24 30
March 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	40 66	
July 30,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	22 23	
Dec. 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	32 96	
Balance,	24 30	
	120 87	120 87
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		24 30
Hammond (Tp. 149 R. 47.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		89 94
May 31,'85. By collection,		82 27
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		21 21
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		15 34
March 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	89 94	
June 30,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	82 27	
Nov. 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	21 21	
Balance,	15 34	
	208 76	208 76
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		15 34
Higdem, Tps. 152 and 154, R. 50.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		140 01
May 31,'85. By collection,		141 60
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		54 87
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		32 62
March 20,'85. To cash paid town treasurer	140 01	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	141 60	
Dec. 8,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	54 03	
To refunding of taxes,	84	
Balance,	32 62	
	369 10	369 10
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		32 62
Hill River.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		3 90
May 31,'85. By collection,		6 80
Nov. 6,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	10 70	
	10 70	10 70
Hubbard, Tp. 147, R. 48 and 49.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		219 57
May 31,'85. By collection,		286 44
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		26 75
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		27 77
March 26,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	219 57	
June 25,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	286 44	
Dec. 9,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	26 75	
Balance,	27 77	
	560 53	560 53
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		27 77
Huntsville, Tp. 151, R. 49.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		231 41
May 31,'85. By collection,		357 91
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		79 53
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		21 55
May 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	231 25	
July 18,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	357 91	
Refunding of taxes,	16	
Balance,	101 08	
	690 40	690 40
Jan. 1,'86. By Balance,		101 08
Keystone, Tp. 152, R. 48.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		336 10
May 31,'85. By collection,		620 94
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		76 96
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		47 34
June 9,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	336 10	
June 30,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	620 94	
Nov. 30,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	76 96	
Balance,	47 34	
	1081 34	1081 34
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		47 34
Kertsonville, Tp. 149, R. 45.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		33 87
May 31,'85. By collection,		40 65
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		22 07
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		12 95
March 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	33 87	
July 2,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	40 65	
Nov. 28,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	22 07	
Balance,	12 95	
	109 54	109 54
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		12 95
Lambert, Tp. 150, R. 41.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		51 91
May 31,'85. By collection,		29 80
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		7 36
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		9 14
May 31,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	51 91	
July 21,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	29 80	
Balance,	16 50	
	98 21	98 21
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		16 50
Lake Pleasant, Tp. 150, [illegible]		
March 1,'85. By balance,		[illegible]
May 31,'85. By collection,		105 96
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		20 77
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		51 16
March 23,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	86 56	
June 30,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	103 98	
Nov. 12,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	15 00	
Nov. 28,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	14 89	
Refunding of taxes,	1 88	
Balance,	51 16	
	231 45	231 45
Jan. 1,'86. By Balance,		51 16
Liberty (Tp. 147 R. 45.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		149 81
May 31,'85. By collection,		122 75
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		125 84
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		67 79
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	149 81	
June 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	122 75	
Nov. 18,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	125 84	
Balance,	67 79	
	465 19	465 19
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		67 79
Louisville (Tp. 151 R. 45.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		66 75
May 31,'85. By collection,		169 97
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		37 86
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		36 86
March 11,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	66 75	
June 22,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	169 97	
Balance,	74 72	
	311 44	311 44
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		74 72
Lowell (Tp. 150 R. 47.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		90 11
May 31,'85. By collection,		134 87
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		56 28
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		35 34
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	90 11	
June 22,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	134 87	
Dec. 3,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	53 17	
To refunding of taxes,	8 21	
Balance,	35 34	
	325 70	325 70
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		35 34
Nesbit (Tp. 151 R. 46.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		273 01
May 31,'85. By collection,		311 91
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		54 63
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		40 57
Aug. 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	684 92	
Balance,	75 20	
	760 12	760 12
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		75 20
North (Tp. 154 R. 45.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		40 00
May 31,'85. By collection,		56 82
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		4 94
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		17 91
March 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	40 00	
July 8,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	56 82	
Balance,	22 81	
	119 68	119 68
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		22 81
Northland (Tp. 153 R. 49.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		57 51
May 31,'85. By collection,		120 44
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		4 08
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		28 85
March 21,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	57 51	
Aug. 15,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	120 44	
Balance,	32 93	
	210 88	210 88
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		32 93
Norden (Tp. 154 R. 44.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		23 59
May 31,'85. By collection,		18 36
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		4 93
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		3 43
April 24,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	23 59	
June 20,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	18 36	
Dec. 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	4 93	
Balance,	3 43	
	50 31	50 31
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		3 43
Onstad (Tp. 148 R. 43.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		18 60
May 31,'85. By collection,		73 45
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		9 73
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		2 71
March 16,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	18 60	
June 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	73 45	
Dec. 22,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	9 73	
Balance,	2 71	
	104 49	104 49
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		2 71
Poplar River, Tp. 150, R. 42.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		26 58
May 31,'85. By collection,		47 96
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		14 86
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		8 02
April 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	26 58	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	47 96	
Dec. 22,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	14 86	
Balance,	8 02	
	97 42	97 42
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		8 02
Polk Centre, Tp. 152, R. 45.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		39 96
May 31,'85. By collection,		51 82
Oct 31,'85. By collection,		10 78
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		2 20
March 31,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	39 96	
July 6,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	51 82	
Balance,	12 98	
	104 76	104 76
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		12 98
Village of Red Lake Falls.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		782 14
May 31,'85. By collection,		443 76
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		181 57
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		33 98
March 23,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	782 14	
July 9,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	443 76	
Nov. 18,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	175 48	
Refunding of taxes,	6 09	
Balance,	33 98	
	1441 45	1441 45
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		33 98
Red Lake Falls, Tp. 151, R. 44.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		96 44
May 31,'85. By collection,		142 47
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		91 47
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		57 56
March 1,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	96 44	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	142 47	
Nov. 19,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	91 47	
Balance,	57 56	
	387 94	387 94
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		57 56
Reis (Tp. 147 R. 46.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		254 62
May 31,'85. By collection,		228 00
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		89 31
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		79 24
March 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	254 62	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	228 00	
Dec. 11,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	89 31	
Balance,	79 24	
	651 17	651 17
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		79 24
River Falls (Tp. 152 R. 43.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		16 27
May 31,'85. By collection,		34 90
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		7 71
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		11 16
June 4,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	16 27	
June 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	51 17	
Balance,	8 40	
	67 44	67 44
Jan. 1,'86. To balance,	8 40	
Roome (Tp. 153 R. 48.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		210 95
May 31,'85. By collection,		291 58
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		55 60
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		31 07
March 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	210 95	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	291 58	
Balance,	86 67	
	589 20	589 20
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		86 67
Rockbury (Tp. 153 R. 48.)		
March 1,'85. By balance,		150 96
May 31,'85. By collection,		305 70
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		55 36
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		28 50
March 24,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	150 96	
June 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	305 70	
Balance,	174 78	
	640 43	640 43
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		174 78
Rosebud, Tp. 147, R. 40.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		8 87
May 31,'85. By collection,		84 42
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		6 77
June 25,'85. To cash paid town treasurer,	84 42	
Balance,	10 64	
	95 06	95 06
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		10 64
Russia Tp. 148 R. 46.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		57 79
May 31,'85. By collection,		183 90
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		2 64
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		31 60
March 20,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	57 79	
June 24,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	183 90	
Nov. 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	2 64	
Balance,	31 60	
	275 93	275 93
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		31 60
Saint Hilaire.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		257 53
May 31,'85. By collection,		469 05
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		14 00
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		19 20
March 23,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	257 48	
June 25,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	460 05	
Balance,	33 20	
	759 73	759 73
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		33 20
Sanders Tp. 158 R. 44.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		41 35
May 31,'85. By collection,		38 88
Oct. 31,'85. By collection,		35 03
Dec. 31,'85. By collection,		3 10
March 31,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	41 35	
July 1,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	38 88	
Dec. 15,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	35 03	
Balance,	3 10	
	118 36	118 36
Jan. 1,'86. By balance,		3 10
Sandsville Tp. 154 R. 49.		
March 1,'85. By balance,		44 10
May 31,'85. By collection,		13 10
June 27,'85. To cash paid town Treasurer,	57 20	
	57 20	57 20
SLETTEN—Tp 153, R 41.		
March 1,'85, by balance		3.12
May 31,'85, by collection		13.95
Dec 31,'85, by collection		.27
April 1,'85, to cash paid town Treas,	3.12	
July 6,'85, "	13.95	
balance	.27	
	17.34	17.34
Janr 1,'86, by balance,		.27
SULLIVAN—Tp 152, R 49.		
March 1 '85, by balance		272.97
May 31,'85, by collection		546.92
Oct 31,'85, by collection		106.82
Dec 31,'85, by collection		40.26
Mach 1,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	272.97	
June 25,'85, "	456.92	
Oct 20,'85, "	146.49	
balance	60.59	
	936.97	936.97
Janr 1,'86, by balance		60.59
TABOR—Tp 153, R 48.		
March 1,'85, by balance		26.61
May 31,'85, by collection		226.18
Oct 31,'85, by collection		11.27
Dec 31,'85, by collection		36.89
April 25,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	26.61	
June 25,'85, "	226.18	
balance	48.16	
	300.95	300.95
Janr 1,'86, by balance,		48.16
TERREBONNE—Tp 150, R 43.		
March 1,'85, by balance		75 53
May 30,'85, by collection		123 02
Oct 31,'85, by collection		69 69
Dec 31,'85, by collection		29 34
April 6,'85, by cash pd town Treas,	75 53	
July 1,'85, "	123 02	
Nov 17,'85, "	69 69	
balance	29 34	
	297 57	297 57
Janr 1,'86, by balance		29 34
TILDEN—Tp 149, R 44.		
March 1,'85, by balance		17 06
May 31,'85, by collection		22 59
Oct 31,'85, by collection		14 85
Dec 31,'85, by collection		1 69
March 27,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	17 06	
June 23,'85, "	22 59	
Nov 21,'85, "	14 85	
balance	1 69	
	56 19	56 19
Janr 1,'86, by balance		1 69
TYNSID—Tp 149, R 49.		
March 1,'85, by balance		135 16
May 31,'85, by collection		129 02
Oct 31,'85, by collection		4 56
Dec 31,'85, by collection		8 60
March 25,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	135 16	
June 23,'85, "	129 02	
Nov 13,'85, "	4 56	
balance	8 60	
	277 34	277 34
Janr 1,'86, by balance		8 60
VINELAND—Tp 148, R 48 and 49.		
March 1,'85, by balance		151 76
May 30,'85, by collection		159 49
Oct 31,'85, by collection		69 74
Dec 31,'85, by collection		21 55
July 9,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	311 25	
balance	91 29	
	402 54	402 54
Janr 1,'86, by balance		91 29
WOODSIDE—Tp 148, R 43.		
March 1,'85, by balance		33 37
May 31,'85, by collection		67 43
Oct 31,'85, by collection		24 14
Dec 31,'85, by collection		1 76
March 20,'85, to cash pd town Treas,	33 37	
July 11,'85, "	67 43	
Dec 31,'85, "	24 14	
balance	1 76	
	126 70	126 70
Janr 1,'86, by balance		1 76
WYANDOTTE—Tp 152, R 42.		
March 1,'85, by balance		4 48
May 31,'85, by collection		20 55
Oct 31,'85, by collection		6 40
balance		31 43
	31 43	31 43
Janr 1,'86, balance		31 43

An itemized statement of expenditures for the ten months ending Dec. 31st, A. D., 1885.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Geo Goodrich county comm 1st dist	184 60	
E A Bradish " 2nd "	202 20	
M R Brown " 3rd "	216 50	
P C Schmidt jr. " 4th "	118 20	
Geo La Bissonniere " 5th "	208 94	
		940 95
P J McGuire county auditor	1666 66	
M Cornelieus deputy county audit	804 25	
James E Sullivan clerk, audit office	100 00	
Louis C Couvrette "	270 00	
Robert Johnson "	105 00	
		2945 98
O H Lucken county Treasurer	1500 00	
Robert Johnson clerk Treas. office	430 67	
Bergevind Lae "	229 90	
		2160 67
John Leo county attorney		933 30
V D Carruth Co Super. of schools		1125 00
R J Montague judge of Probate		599 94

FEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

W F Zwicky Sheriff	1146 60	
Dennis Dwyer deputy Sheriff	196 95	
E M Bivens "	72 50	
L Freeman special dpty Sheriff	21 50	
Ole Honson "	80 00	
L W Larson "	47 50	
		1565 05
Thos C Shapleigh clerk of Court	214 80	
Frank Montague dpty clerk	87 90	
		301 70
O L Hammery county Surveyor		89 00
		$10640 04

GRAND JUROR'S FEES.

Ed Crydorman	$17 00
Martin Peterson	15 40
Louis Foss	34 00
Charles LeBlanc	10 20
Edward Columbus	14 20
S J Sprague	18 00
J W Hammond	12 80
Peter Anderson	17 20
O Godfrey	18 60
Archie McRail	21 20
J W McKnity	14 00
John Monroe	10 20
Andrew Elken	10 20
A J Bigham	10 20
Henry Nelson	18 00
Lars Goligth	13 60
Frank Jerome	10 20
Edward Bradley	18 20
Charles Johnson	17 00
Thomas Nesbit	18 60
Hugh McDonald	17 00
E M Walsh	10 20
Ole B Dahl	15 80
David Morrow	14 40
W D Hurlbut	10 20
H H Spencer	12 60
Charles McDonald	14 40
G G Gunderson	12 00
Robert Coalter	14 40
W J Hilligoss	21 00
James O'Brien	14 40
Thomas Nesbit	14 40
Frank Bivens	10 20
William Anglim	10 20
Peter Mercier	14 60
Paul Horton	14 60
Rock Lizee	16 00
Adolph Reichel	14 00
Harry Wyand	10 80
James Brady	16 00
L H Judson	10 20
J W McNulty	14 00
V D Carruth	10 20
Edward Plumb	12 40
Total	$659 40

Fred Bemmer	2.20
R C Cowing	2.20
N. Barrette	2.20
Joseph Netzer	2.20
A J Bigham	2.20
C H Westler	2.20
John Hack	2.20
C A Chiniquy	2.20
A C Scribner	14.00
Charles Truax	12.20
Daniel Johnson	34.00
Sam Peterson	26.00
D S Bray	2.20
H F Brown	2.20
Ole Hoven	26.40
Thos H Bjoin	2.20
D. F. McDonald	22.20
Wm. Box	22.20
John Amundson	26.20
Christopher Houston	12.60
Geo H Holt	12.20
A L Mitchell	12.20
Osmund Thomson	32.60
Michael Horton	30.80
Chris Widdenhoeffer	25.00
H J Hanson	33.00
A A Ledeboer	30.40
Benjamin Way	31.20
Fred R. Stevens	29.20
A W Kaiser	38.00
Ole P Onstead	25.00
M P Darigan	31.20
Jno Childback	28.00
Wm Kertson	23.20
J O Sargeant	29.00
Moses Allard	31.60
F R Smith	23.00
James Driscoll	32.00
W G Lytle	23.20
E R Fisk	18.20
Alverin Merrill	28.80
J R McKinnon	2.20
F W Benedict	6.00
Dan McKinnon	2.20
S A Wilkinson	2.20
Louis Fontaine	2.20
Thomas Patterson	23.20
R E Stansbury	2.20
Peter Carly	2.20
G A Hunter	2.20
Wm Cunningham	2.20
R H Jenne	2.20
Ira M DeCamp	2.20
J. McKenzie	2.20
C F Roesez	2.20
Albert Muller	2.20
L W Clark	2.20
R N Brown	2.20
A Braley	2.20
E O Flanders	2.20
H B Davis	2.20
Peter Mirgen	2.20
B F Zaracher	2.20
L B Farley	2.20
Peter J Carey	4.00
John Bowman	4.00
A C Scribner	4.00
M E Kirsch	7.20
Arthur E. Brush	9.00
H C Misner	4.80
Jack Streeter	8.20
A Lytle	9.20
Ed. Lancelet	9.20
Peter Rude	8.20
Frank E. Hunt	24.40
Iver M. Johnson	23.40
Thomas Hunter	25.60
A. Brown	27.60
Wm Kertson	21.40
John Henry	27.20
George Beecher	28.00
George Swift	25.60
G. E. Felsing	28.00
John Tagley	28.00
Charles Peterson	24.00
Peter O Estenson	24.00
John Wyand	22.60
Louis Cross	25.20
John A Dwyer	24.20
Andrew Stare	24.00
A. Gilmour	20.00
C Andrews	23.00
Robert Houston	18.20
D P McDonald	20.20
A M Hepkins	18.20
Sam Peterson	20.00
A C Chiniquy	18.20
Edwin E. Lommen	9.00
Frank Smith	4.00
George Tunnell	4.00
Frank Violet	4.00
A J Kelly	2.00
James Greenalgh	2.00
Peter Gennau	6.00
H S Attix	7.00
Total	$1541.20

WITNESS FEES DISTRICT COURT

Before Grand and Petit Jurors in June and Dec. term of court, 1885

P. J. Cernousek	$7.60
Mike Stengel	8.08
Joseph Elempus	7.84
George Henson	1.12
Queene Manfield	5.12
C. E. Dampier	1.12
Geo H. Palmer	1.12
John A Dowling	1.12
Andrew Walker	3.16
George Buckman	2.12
Ed. Charbonneau	1.12
Nels Stallund	4.68
A. Gilmour	1.00
L. Ole Aslakson	5.16
Ole G Heckrite	6.24
W. O. Hanson	2.12
Tohn Benson	5.40
" Same	7.40
Mrs Knutson	7.84
Alexander Pilon	1.35
Philip Darwin	6.88
William White	1.00
Halvor Benson	3.40
Q. Maxfield	5.12
L. Seibel	5.12
P. J. Duffy	5.12
Carrie M Lenbacker	10.24
Ludvig Seibel	5.12
Ole Aslagson	5.16
Osmund Knutson	5.16
Gunder Barkland	5.16
Dan Reynolds	6.12
W. W. Barbrock	6.12
A. Pilon	3.96
Tom Benson	5.40
Ol. C Aslakson	5.40
Gunder Barkland	5.40
C. G. Rapp	5.60
Andrew A Haugland	5.60
M Williams	5.60
N. R. Engelstad	7.00
John C. Velmberg	7.80
H P Boardman	8.14
John A Dowling	8.12
J. H. Thompson	8.12
John Atto	70.00
A. Gilmour	5.00
James Bain	6.68
Frank Montague	1.00
Wm. Senske	3.08
L. Freeman	2.44
Peter Sullivan	3.80
John Ryan	3.80
W. B. Wood	3.44
Thomas Kelly	3.12
C. Madison	4.12
P. J. Duffy	4.12
John Franken	4.12
Martin Purcell	4.12
Thomas Murry	5.12
C. Madson	1.00
F. J. Duffy	1.00
Ludwig Seibel	4.12
Joe Ruff	4.12
Herbert Davis	4.12
William Davis	1.00
Dan Reynolds	4.12
N. O. Donaldson	4.12
Denis Dwyer	7.12
J. W. Howes	5.12
Martin Kelly	3.00
Josephine Elempus	7.84
Cass Carr	6.92
James Bain	2.08
Martin Purcell	4.12
F. J. Duffy	4.18
Andrew O. Elby	3.44
" Same	5.44
A. J. Bremseth	3.88
Ole Kerleson	4.00
H. O. Steiner	4.00
L. Freeman	2.44
Thomas Murry	4.12
Delorest Bucklen	2.44
Olaf Nelson	7.80
Gustaf Johnson	1.80
Hattie Tatro	5.60
G. W. Lewis	1.20
Ole Wras	2.12
Andere Jackson	2.12
Joseph Laframboise	3.56
John B. Smith	2.24
John Paterson	3.24
Frank Darwin	4.24
Total	538.70

SUNDRY COURT EXPENSES

J. G. Stearns (stenographer), stenographers fees in case of Stahlman Bros. vs Stahlman Bros. & Gunn, by order of Judge Stearns,	42.95
Fees at June term of court	138.00
Fees at Dec. term of court	231.00
	411.95
John N Ives, attorney fees for defence in criminal case,	10.00
John N Ives, attorney fees for defence in criminal case,	40.00
William Watts, attorney fees for defense in criminal case,	10.00
Peter Lorge, Ice for courtroom during June term of court,	6.87
	$478.82

ASSESSING

M B Franklin, assessing in town of 154 R 40	8.00
E B Black, assessing in Tp 150 R 40,	6.00
Ole Nelson, assessing in Tp 147 & 148 R 39,	16.00
Total	$30.00

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS CHARGES

P J McGuire, cash disbursements to Secretary of State for special laws,	9.00
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	15.15
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	20.34
V D Carruth, cash disbursements for express charges & postage,	14.60
O H Lucken, cash disbursements for postage,	39.88
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	18.15
O H Lucken, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	18.59
P J McGuire, cash disbursements for postage & express charges,	18.15
Total	157.86

EXAMINING AND CONVEYING INSANE PERSONS TO HOSPITAL.

Dr A Gaboury, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Frank Montague, fees & expenses for taking Mary Helbruner to the asylum at St Peter,	66.65
W. F. Zwickey, fees and expenses in taking M H Aldal to the asylum at St Peter,	67.90
Dr M Watts, examining M H Aldal as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F X Farly, examining M H Aldal as to insanity,	3.30
M Fillatrault, fees & expenses in taking Ing A Olen to St Peter,	69.65
Dr M Van Dyke, examining Ing A Olen as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr A A Just, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Van Dyke, examining insane person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr H P Boardman, examining insane person as to insanity,	6.60
W F Zwickey, fees and expenses in taking insane person to St Peter,	64.60
Dr C E Dampier, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
D E Hallestad, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr F H Farley, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Dr M Watts, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
H Berthiaume, fees & expenses in taking Dr. Pollard to St Peter,	66.65
W F Zwickey, fees & expenses in taking Hanna Laftstau to St Peter,	60.20
W F Zwickey, fees & expenses in taking Ed Shraeder to St Peter,	68.10
Dr C E Dampier, examining a person as to insanity,	3.30
Total	$517.85

FEES PAID TOWN CLERKS FOR RETURNS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

J M Hanson, returns of births & deaths from St Hilaire,	2.75
John Ryan, Sr, returns of births & deaths from Huntsville Tp,	4.25
F E Engstrom, returns of births & deaths from Northland,	1.25
Carl M Lindgren, returns of births & deaths from Higdem,	4.75
F J Duffy, returns of births & deaths from Grand Forks,	5.50
Angus McIntosh, returns of births & deaths from King Tp,	4.00
E A Sweet, returns of births & deaths from Bygland Tp,	4.00
O H Dale, returns of births & deaths from Knute Tp,	3.50
John Hanson, returns of births & deaths from Garden Tp,	8.00
Henry Nelson, returns of births & deaths from Sandsville Tp,	1.00
G H Trip, returns of births & deaths from Grove Park Tp	3.50
Peder Estensen, returns of births & deaths from Vineland,	7.00
A Gilmour, returns of births & deaths from Garfield,	7.00
	$56.50

LIGHT, FUEL AND REPAIRS ON CO BUILDINGS AND JANITORS SALARY

Jas E Morrisey, repairing a pump at Co jail,	3.00
John Ross, services at Court House during Dec term of court,	7.50
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise furnished at court house,	10.90
A C Smith, painting done at court house,	7.50
McKinnon Bros, 11090 lbs egg coal	62.10
Geo J McManus, premiums on insurance on Co jail,	20.00
Steenerson & McManus, premium on $4,000 insurance on court house,	40.00
Moser & Moeckel, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
John McLean, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
H M Pierce, premium on $2,000 insurance on court house,	20.00
Paul Bataglia, furniture and carpenter work at court house,	29.50
Red River Valley Elevator Co, 39210 lbs egg and 39200 lbs stove coal for court house	376.70
Fontaine & Anglim, merchandise for court house,	12.83
P M Walsh and Co, painting roof court house,	62.50
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware and repairs at court house,	7.15
Peter Seibel, carpenter work and material for court house,	107.29
Crookston Telephone Co, rent of instrument,	23.95
E Daherty, banking done at court house,	4.00
John Ross, Janitors salary,	430.00
Total	1286.97

EXPENSES IN SMALL POX CASES

Thomas Hanlan, attendance in small pox cases,	12.00
M R Brown, services rendered in small pox cases in quarantine by order of state board of health,	45.00
Mrs Ellen M Pierce, bedding destroyed by order of board of health,	25.00
J S Crawford & Son, bread furnished	2.45
Dr C E Dampier attending as health officer	89 00
Potter & George, medicines furnished by order of board of health,	22.63
Frank Lytle, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	12.50
Sydney Lytle, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	6.75
S H Godfrey, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	17.75
Mrs Gurl Braffam, clothing destroyed by order of board of health,	12.00
John Sylvesterson, services in quarantine by order of board of health,	58.00
Gervais & Desjardin, clothing furnished small pox nurse Provost,	17.00
Charles Provost, services as nurse in small pox at pest house,	170.00
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise furnished for pest house,	16.25
Ed Charbonneau, attendance in quarantine cases,	170.90
Stanton & Co, meat furnished at pest house	8.61
Albert Prue, work at pest house,	8.75
Terry & Collins, livery hire for members of board of health in small pox cases	34.00
Dr H A Pinault, medical services in small pox cases,	97.00
Dr C E Dampier, services as health officer,	12.00
Paul Bataglia, coffins furnished in small pox cases,	24.00
Louis Foss & Co, merchandise in small pox cases,	3.70
A W Kaiser, small pox expense at Fosston,	35.75
Potter & George, medicines furnished in small pox cases,	16.95
Mowold Bros, merchandise in small pox cases at Fosston,	2.13
Nelson & Ophrim, merchandise in small pox cases at Fosston,	18.77
Knock Peterson, services rendered in small cases at Fosston,	57.00
Terry & Collins, team hire in small pox cases at Crookston,	17.00
Hugh Lane, services at quarantine of Fosston,	36.75
Dr N Nelson, part payment of judgement against County,	100.00
M O Mitand, expenses in small pox cases,	12.00
Total	$1191.67

COMMISSIONS PAID TEXT BOOK AGENTS

W E McKenzie, commission on sale of text books,	8.43
W A Schreiter, commission on sale of text books,	10.03
Potter & George, commission on sale of text books,	25.48
A A Taite, commission on sale of text books,	5.45
Peter P Krogsing, commission on sale of text books,	.40
W H Welsh, commission on sale of text books,	.58
A C Misner, commission on sale of text books,	1.40
C Madson, commission on sale of text books,	3.08
Dr A Nelson, commission on sale of text books,	5.87
C M Ohl, commission on sale of text books	.83
	$61.50

COUNTY CORONERS FEES & JURORS FEES IN CORONERS COURT

Henry Shepard, county coroners fees,	38.30
C A Chiniquy, Jurors fees in coroners court	.62
Thos Butler "	.61
Michael O'Reiley, services at inquest,	4.25
J T Knight, jurors fees in coroners court,	.62
H Lancaster, services as deputy coroner,	22.65
P J Duffy, jurors fees in coroners court,	1.00
Chas Hollinger,	1.00
Total	$69.06

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PRINTING AND

ADVERTISING

George D. Barnard & Co, St Louis,	426.20
John Morris & Co Company, Chicago,	136.50
Pioneer Press Co, Saint Paul,	271.94
James G McGrew, Crookston,	58.70
F J Rothpletz, Red Lake Falls,	202.15
O M Holmes,	46.84
Howard Lancaster, Fisher,	18.50
H E Cooke, Crookston,	41.50
Walter S Booth, Minneapolis,	19.55
Northwestern Stamp Works, St Paul,	3.50
F J Duffy, East Grand Forks,	12.00
G M Barber and Co, Crookston,	3.60
John Patterson fees of Register of Deeds,	43.51
Total	$1282.49

ELECTIONS

George Goodrich, Messenger fees,	6.60
Erick Kling, " "	6.20
A Hixon, " "	9.00
J S Chapin, " "	2.80
Ole Nelson, " "	8.00
F J Duffy, " "	5.20
B Tideman, " "	4.75
Wm. Bradley, " "	5.60
T B McManus, " "	2.00
Knud O Helle, " "	8.40
Edward Bradley, " "	5.80
I U Webb, " "	3.00
Ole Knutson, " "	2.00
Ole C Olson, " "	4.80
John E Burke, " "	5.20
Ole P Onstead, " "	2.89
D L Kelly, " "	6.00
L H Judson, " "	2.00
Lucius Perrault, " "	5.00
F J Cornousek, " "	6.00
Ole B Dahl, " "	7.40
R S Hayt, " "	7.60
John Emurson, " "	1.20
P O Saterrnve " "	4.20
J Ryan Sr, " "	3.40
Grunde Talefson, " "	10.00
Wm Kertson, " "	2.00
P D Ose, " "	3.90
Ole S Bangen, " "	3.60
A Gilmour, " "	6.00
Simon Patnode, " "	2.40
John J Ellingson " "	5.00
E F Haseltine " "	3.60
W J Hilligoss, " "	11.60
J W McNulty, " "	4.00
H Matheson, " "	5.40
Thomas Pernase, " "	5.00
A O Bergene " "	6.50
Abac O Hang " "	6.80
M G Peterson, " "	7.00
A L Middleton, " "	3.00
Thomas Erwin, " "	4.80
F E Engstrom, " "	7.00
Thomas Erwin, " "	4.80
James Gilmour, " "	3.40
Total	$231.05

COUNTY JAIL

E M Walsh, 25½ cords of wood,	116.58
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to mar. 17,	135.04
Charles Homan, " " to jan. 1,	97.58
Ole Hanson, " " to may, 27,	142.51
Munn Bros. 2½ cords of wood,	8.75
Hack & Gallasch merchandise to july 27,	22.05
John McKenty, plastering and kalsomining,	54.41
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to july 27,	178.75
Munn Bros., 2 cords of wood,	7.00
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware,	8.70
McKinnon Bros, repairs,	4.45
Stewart & Lawrence, hardware,	10.25
Hack & Gallasch, merchandise to oct. 18,	6.15
Ole Hanson, boarding prisoners to oct 18,	52.56
" " " to dec 1,	166.56
" " bedding, etc.,	11.85
Blake & Copp, painting,	6.45
McKinnon Bros., work on county jail,	11.25
Ole Hanson, jailer salary,	20.00
Total	$1448.69

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Louis Huot, appro. for a ferry 4th Dis.	200.00
John Gilbert, work on the bridge 2nd Dis,	5.00
H R Nolan, " Crookston bridge,	7.60
Oloff Helaklow, bridge built between the town of Bigeland and Huntsville,	200.00
Treasurer of Angus Tp. bridge appro.	200.00
" Roome " "	300.00
George Barnaby, work on Co road,	12.50
Geo. & Chas. West, " " "	25.00
S H Duntee, " " "	12.50
C P Jones, balance due on contract for bridge across Clearwater river, at Red Lake Falls,	250.00
Alex McCallum, appropriation for building approaches to East Grand Forks bridge,	600.00
Jas. Halvorson, work on county road	15.00
Timothy Sullivan, Cash disbursed on acc. of bridge work in the 5th district,	51.50
Louis Huot, repairs of country road in Louisville Tp,	2.50
Thomas J West, bridge in 1st district,	40.00
H A Ramberg, work on 13 Tp road,	10.00
H R Nolan, examining bridge at Fisher,	4.80
Benjamin Cyr, road work in Louisville,	10.00
Geo Lablssoniere, disbursements on acc. of labor at Clearwater bridge,	11.00
Total	$2037.60

JUSTICE COURT EXPENSES.

A Gilmour, witness,	6.60
P J Canonsek, constable,	5.15
A J LaChapelle, "	9.00
Philip Pelecier witness,	1.12
Hector Divurgea, "	1.12
E B Haftorson, "	3.28
Thomas Kelly, "	2.24
Daniel Peterson, constable,	10.65
J H Sanders, justice,	2.70
Dr I LeMieux, interpreter,	1.12
Thomas Murray, constable,	28.35
P I McGuire, witness,	1.12
O Berthiaume, constable,	34.65
Gideon Gaudette, assisting constable,	1.60
Geo H Barlow, constable,	2.15
Joseph Dostal, "	9.20
F J Cernousek, "	8.55
B S Haftorson, witness,	8.28
J Strader, constable,	5.45
James Robinson, witness,	8.16
George Barlow, constable,	5.25
Henry Shephard, "	9.75
H J Kaufer, marshall,	21.00
Geo P Palmer, justice,	18.40
John A Dowling, marshall,	10.85
James W Lilly, justice,	11.50
O Morreau, "	2.45
L H Moe, witness,	9.40
Parker Pearse, "	1.12
J W Lilly, justice,	9.65
Peter Dalmasse, witness,	1.12
C M Ohl, "	3.04
A Halvorson, "	1.12
Gee H Palmer, justice,	56.30
Geo H Barlow, constable.	14.30
Thomas Murray, "	10.80
J H Sanders, justice,	8.85
Thomas Murray, constable,	9.80
B D Massey, witness,	3.04
J H Sanders, justice,	5.90
" "	18.70
A P Hanson, witness,	1.12
Jacob Moore, "	3.36
J W Wheeler, "	1.12
Philip Darwin, "	2.44
George Barlow, constable,	12.00
Thomas Murray, "	8.00
Wm LaBelle, witness.	1.72
Wm. McManus, "	4.40
Joseph Swan, "	.62
J W Lilly, justice,	8.80
Ed Charbonneau, constable,	30.75
John A Dowling, marshall,	7.85
Charles Westler, juror,	.50
Adrian Lundegreen, constable,	23.20
A J LaChapelle, "	8.50
J W Lilly, justice,	29.80
John Patterson, witness,	4.44
Geo H Palmer, justice,	57.15
Sylvester Sylvesterson, witness,	2.02
D C Hallock, "	3.28
Wm Morin, "	3.00
Ole Krogan, "	2.44
John A Dowling, marshall,	8.10
	3.40
Laura A Blanchard, witness,	3.22
J H Sanders, justice,	2.00
Daniel Patterson, constable,	11.40
J S Chapin, "	4.00
W D Lealor, "	9.85
W H Dugdale, justice,	5.50
J W Lilly, "	11.45
Geo W Kenny, marshal,	23.45
Lyman Clark, witness,	1.75
J W Kilty, "	15.85
G W Lewis, "	7.00
C U Webster, "	3.25
M E Kirsch, "	4.50
A Nelson, "	4.80
A Ophein, constable,	7.85
Charles Hollinger, justice	16.70
Total	$759.15

INTEREST IN COUNTY ORDERS

W J Hilligoss, interest in order No 2612,	.27
Dexter D Overhoet, " " " 1320,	.42
M R Brown, " " " 3362,	.15
E J Hodson, " " " 3012,	.38
Dr C E Dampier, " " 4 orders,	1.07
Frank Ives, " " " 3312,	.48
A D Stephens, " " " 3037,	.23
M R Brown, " " " 3443 & 3670	.63
W M Ross, " " 6 orders,	1.77
Joseph Killoe, " " No 3175,	.36
John Locken, " " " 3033,	.40
Peter Lorge, " " " 3318,	.33
Stewart & Lawrence " " " 3389 & 3400	1.37
B Hentague, " " " 2922,	1.80
E M Walsh, " " 7 orders,	2.45
E D Childs & Co, " " No 3140 & 2278	10.57
A D Stephens, " " " 3053,	.71
Hentague, " " " 2912 & 2953,	2.52
Geo G Erskine, " " " 3425,	1.80
O H Bang, " " " 2935,	.11
P B Walker, " " 4 orders,	1.10
W F Zwickey, " " No 3002 & 3003,	.5
Thos C Shapleigh, " " " 3397,	7.16
John Cromb, " " " 3190,	3.87
1st National Bank, " " 11 orders,	35.69
Merch. " " " "	213.17
1st " " " "	18.75
Merch " " " "	1.35
A J Montague, " " " "	0.46
S J Wallace, " " "	87.85
Stewart & Lawrence " " "	10.28
Merch. Nat Bank, " " "	30.86
1st " " "	8.31
P J McGuire, " "	1.00
Geo D Barnard, " "	35.93
H D Stephens, " "	.50
" " "	.35
Lanterman & Co. " No 3269 & 3004	13.65
Thos White, " " 3441,	.50
A D Stephens, " " 3362 & 83,	.30
O S Lucken, " " 3303,	.98
Chas Brainard, " " 3453 & 54,	6.00
E W Palmer, " " 3783,	.55
J B Merrill, " " " 3457 & 3458	8.20
Merch Nat Bank, " "	108.14
Thos C Shapleigh, " "	6.00
Total	$684.40

COUNTY POOR FUND.

Names of parties to whom orders are issued, and for whom or for what purpose:

A L Bremseth, board and care of paupers, 2nd district,	$57.70
Ingebret Ness, board and care of paupers, 2nd district,	53.50
M Bray & Son, board and care of Mary Brebon, 4th district,	80.00
Dr A. Gaboury, medical attendance and medicines for a poor family in Terrebonne, 4th district,	17.00
Fred Tiedt, Mdse furnished a pauper in Euclid 3rd district,	3.30
Buse & Co Mdse furnished a pauper in Red Lake Falls, 4th district,	15.65
C. Hanson, Board & Care of a pauper in Crookston, 4th district,	21.30
M Lajanb, Board & care of a pauper in Lambert Tp. 4th district,	38.00
Mrs Bowes, poor aid 3rd district,	8.00
S F Markham, Mdse furnished a pauper 3rd district,	10.00
Mrs Vallistad, poor aid 3rd district,	34.00
Hans Paulson, poor aid for 9 months 3rd district,	108.00
Eli Asolin, poor aid 4th district,	5.00
Clement Hanse, poor aid for 11 months 3rd district,	112.00
John Yudofsky, poor aid 5th district,	20.00
Ole Johnson, poor aid 1st district	2.25
Ole Johnson Brakke, poor aid 2nd district	81.00
M LePage, Mdse furnished Rendeau and family 4rd district,	10.00
K Siverson, Boarding Ole Saneolckin 4th district,	10.00
Rapp & Holmes, Mdse furnished I Ingeson 4th district,	23.47
Rapp & Holmes, Mdse furnished Nels Nelson 4th district,	5.20
Carrie Bergland, poor aid 2nd district,	40.00
Nels Nelson, poor aid for 12 months 4th district,	86.00
John Shagerstrom, poor aid 3rd district,	53.00
Hans Nelson, poor aid 4th district,	14.75
Dr A Gaboury, Salary as poor physician for 4th district,	172.58
Andrew Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	5.00
Mrs Goodrie, poor aid for 10 months 3rd district,	100.00
Mrs Carlson, poor aid in building a house 3rd district,	48.00
Jos Smith & Co., Mdse to Marry Safford 4th district,	4.75
Jos Smith & Co, Mdse to Tousant Carle 4th district,	10.00
Andrew J. Bremseth, Board and care of a pauper 2nd district,	40.00
T. R. Lundquist, poor aid 5th district,	10.00
Andrew Ammundson, poor aid 1st district,	5.00
O. O. Sandvicken, poor aid 4th district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished S. Knutson 3rd district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished to John Erickson, 3rd district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse furnished to Mrs. Carlson 3rd district,	10.00
Morison & Ledeboer, mdse to paupers 4th district,	37.58
I D Bowerman, poor aid 1st district,	10.00
Hack & Gallasch mdse furnished paupers 4th district,	20.95
Mrs Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	4.75
Harblapt family, poor aid 3rd district,	5.00
Damase Quesnell, poor aid 4th district,	5.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse to paupers 4th district,	13.05
Ingeberg Anderson, poor aid, 1st district,	5.00
Ingeberg Anderson, purchase of R. R. ticket etc for party to be sent out of County, 1st district,	23.00
Dr. Beaupre Salary as poor physician for the fourth and first comr's Dist.	450.00
Andrew Qually, poor aid 2nd dist, for Mdse	
Thompson & Johnson, mdse furnished for paupers, 2nd dist,	16.29
Ole Englestad poor aid 1st dist	12.00
Peter Herren, poor aid 4th dist,	5.00
Hartshorn & Nobles, mdse furnished Tibbs and family, 3d dist,	10.00
Hartshorn & Nobles, mdse furnished W Williamson, 3d dist,	5.85
Harry Bush, poor aid 4th dist,	4.25
Gunder G Gunderson, board and care of a pauper, 3nd dist,	54.00
Dr H P Boardman, balance of poor physician's salary in 2nd dist,	137.00
Basil Emard Jr, boarding a pauper, 4th dist	24.00
Ole Wraalson, poor aid 1st dist,	10.00
A Yvernault, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	20.00
Hack & Gallasch, " " "	10.00
M Cornelius, for purchasing R R ticket for Capt Hegge, to Goodhue Co, 3d dist,	15.00
R B Griffiths, mdse furnished pauper, 5th dis	10.00
Ben Clements, " " 3d dist	15.00
Mary Breton, poor aid, 4th dist,	69.00
Fontaine & Anglim, mdse to paupers, 3d dis	10.00
W M Clements, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	1.70
M Nordman, poor aid for Ole Sandvickin 4th dist,	10.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse furnished paupers 4th dist,	22.87
Bigham & Olafson, mdse furnished paupers 3d dist,	15.00
R Taylor & Co, medicines furnished paupers 3d dist,	8.55
Dr J S Chapin, medical attendance on paupers, 3d dist,	24.00
Geo Goodrich, disbursements to paupers, 1st dist,	9.50
M R Brown, disbursements to paupers, 3d dist,	11.70
Sohler & Kunkel, mdse to paupers 1st dist	10.00
A C Werck, poor aid 1st dist,	1.00
Ole G Hagvedt, attendance on paupers, 2nd dist,	3.00
Geo Hesseck, attendance on paupers 3d dis	12.00
Edgar Robkhaber, " "	8.00
Max Calta, boarding a pauper, 5th dist,	50.00
Dr C H Denniston, attendance on poor person, 3d dist,	11.00
A W Dawley, board and care of Ole Sandvicken, 4th dist,	73.00
G M Barber & Co, drugs and medicine to W Williamson, 3d dist,	12.25
Fred Tiedt, mdse to paupers, 3d dist,	12.00
S F Markham, " " "	12.60
Bertram Johnson, boarding Nordbladt family, 3d dist,	18.00
Mathew Ruedy, boarding a pauper, 3d dist,	4.00
F M Hartshorn, mdse to paupers, "	1.45
John Dowling, boarding and care of a pauper, 3d dist,	10.00
Ole Wraalson, boarding and care of a pauper, 1st dist,	40.00
Dr F J Duggan, medical attendance on pauper, 5th dist,	60.40
Christian Hansen, board and care of a pauper, 3d dist,	128.50
Carl Kretzschmar, rent of a house to a pauper, 4th dist,	15.00
Jos Smith & Co, mdse to paupers, 4th dist	14.47
Geo Branden, boarding and care of a pauper, 1st dist,	6.45
Mrs M A Galbrath, boarding and care of a pauper, 5th dist,	24.00
Trepanier Bros, mdse furnished paupers, 5th dist,	5.75
Howard Lancaster, 6 months poor physician for 2nd dist,	62.50
T Bowman, mdse to paupers 2d dist,	43.31
Fontaine & Anglim, " " 3d dist,	25.21
A J McIntosh, " " 1st dist,	5.00
P C Schmidt, cash disbursements to paupers 4th dist,	11.15
Johanna Pearson, poor aid, 1st dist,	30.00
Alex Larson, poor aid, 4th dist,	24.00
Louis Poss, mdse to paupers, 1st dist	10.00
Alex Pilon Jr, boarding a pauper, 4th dist	36.75
Mrs John Stephens, boarding a pauper child 3rd district,	40.85
August Peterson, boarding a pauper 3rd district,	10.00
John Locken, mdse to paupers 3rd district,	15.00
Mary Anderson, poor aid 1st district,	35.40
Mary Rie, boarding a pauper 3rd district,	8.55
M T Caswell, coffins for paupers, 5th district,	25.00
Andrew Oleson, boarding and care of a pauper child 3rd district,	60.00
Dr John Watson, medical attendance to paupers, 4th dist,	14.00
John Siverson, coffin for a pauper, 4th dist	6.75
John B Charit, boarding a pauper, 5th dist	20.00
Joseph Netzer, house rent for a pauper, 3d dist	15.00
Merchants Nat Bank, monies disbursed by order of 3d dist com'rs, in sending a pauper out of county	40.20
Joseph Doyea, poor aid, 4th dist	10.00
Chas E Sawyer, monies advanced for poor aid to G W Anderson, 1st dist	10.00
John Locken, mdse to paupers, 1st dist	10.00
Tim Sullivan, monies disbursed by order of Co board in sending John Forlin out of county, 5th dist	35.50
John Heiker, poor aid 5th dist	15.00
B Supernault, poor aid 3d dist	5.00
Dr Watts, poor physician 3d dist	60.00
Hack & Gallasch, mdse to Hilbremer and family, 3d district	10.00
Joseph Barrott, boarding a pauper, 3d dist	8.00
Ole Haverson, poor aid, 2nd dist	10.00
Rapp & Helmes, mdse to paupers, 4th dist	18.90
E L and L A Blanchard, boarding of paupers, 3d dist	15.12
A Halvorson, boarding a pauper, 1st dist	3.15
Paul Bataglia, mdse to paupers, 3d dist	6.00
John Locken, mdse to paupers, 3d dist	6.10
	$3,745.17
Total poor aid of 1st Comr's dist. (poor physician's salary $225; amt allowed by board $233.50)	$ 460.50
Total poor aid of 2d Comr's dist (poor physician's salary $199.70; amt allowed by Co board $366.80)	566.50
Total poor aid of 3d Comr's dist, (poor physician's salary $232.50; aid allowed by Co board $1,217.63)	1,450.13
Total poor aid of 4th Comr's dist, (poor physician's salary $225; aid allowed by Co board $765.39)	990.34
Total poor aid of 5th Comr's dist, aid allowed by Co. board	277.65
	$3,745.17

Respectfully submitted,
P. J. McGUIRE,
County Auditor.

Approved this 4th day of February, 1886.
M. R. BROWN, Chairman,
TIM SULLIVAN,
GEO. GOODRICH,
GEO. LABISSONIERE,
Board of Co. Commissioners.

Fifty Cents per annum in advance. We publish all County Official Reports In Full.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS OF
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 16-100 dollars ($629.16-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar, mortgagor, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August A. D. 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 511, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3,) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range numbered forty-four (44,) according to the United States Government survey, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

[First publication February 4th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk,—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

George Crocker, Plaintiff, vs. Carl Kretzschmar, Frank H. Kratka and John A. Davis, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 4th day of January 1885, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 27th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All the tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block fifty-six (56) in the Townsite of Thief River Falls, Polk County, Minnesota; according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, for the sum of three hundred forty-one and 65-100 ($341.65-100,) also for the sum of one thousand five hundred fifty-one and 24-100 dollars ($1551.24-100) and costs in the above sale.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 30th 1886.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

PIERCE & WILKESSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. [41-47]

AUCTIONEER !

D. C. TERRY

has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch.

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

1886. NEW YORK STORE. 1886.

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, BOOTS ANU SHOES.

The Only Cash Bargain House in the West.

WE ARE NOT SELLING OUT AT COST, NOR have we any old shop-worn or hand me down top shelve goods, but always to the front with Bargains at cut prices that compel our competitors to hang out their yearly sign, the familiar words "Selling Out at Cost!" to meet our sledge hammer prices. Why do we own our goods cheaper? Because we buy in large quantities, buy for the Great Commander, Cash, and we have experienced buyers; because we sell for cash and have no bad debts; because we turn our goods often and are satisfied with the small profit system. "Live and Let Live," is our motto.

Call and Get Prices.

Yours truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

☞ TERMS CASH.——ONE PRICE. ☜

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Cenat Brouillet and Louise, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1880, at 12 o'clock m. in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 13, 14 and 15, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars and the further sum of $37.62 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the tenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Aaron L. Lindsley, and Imogene, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 486 and 7, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars ($1,149) besides the further sum of $51.44-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. 44-49

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Michel Quesnelle and Vitaline, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 163 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($624,) besides the further sum of $19.74 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale,

(First publication February 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Evangelist Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 210, 11 and 12, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25) besides the further sum of $44.21 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, and with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The fractional northwest quarter (nw¼) being the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and lots numbered three (3,) four (4) and five (5,) in Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159 21-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

H. STEENERSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty one and 66-100 dollars ($1041.66-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zaiser and John Zaiser, her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the eleventh day of September A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of September A. D. 1884, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 440, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Reserve "S" in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County except the following described piece, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S" fifty feet, thence east two hundred feet, thence south fifty feet to the place of beginning, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Billine Labelle, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 20 and 21, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 41-100 dollars, ($404.41-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles S. Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 15th day of May A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of May A. D. 1882, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-four (154) north of Range numbered forty-three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 85-100 dollars, ($207.85-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgesen, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co. of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of July A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, on page 64, and in addition thereto the further sum of eighteen and 60-100 dollars taxes, duly assessed and levied against the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, paid by said mortgagees, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot four (4,) in Section twenty (20,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-nine (49,) containing thirty and 75-100 (30-75-100) acres according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 17th 1886.

LOREN FLETCHER & CHARLES M. LORING PARTNERS AS L. FLETCHER & CO.
Mortgagees.

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn. [45-50]

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:

HOME, of New York
PHENIX, of Brooklyn.
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA.
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.

OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication January 28th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar (widower) mortgagor, to John Martin Lumber Company, a corporation then and at all times since duly incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 27th day of August A. D. 1884, and was recorded on the 1st day of September A. D. 1884, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Polk County in the State of Minnesota, in book "N" of mortgages, on page 568. No action has been instituted at law to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. And said mortgagor failed to pay the taxes, lawfully assessed, on a portion of said mortgaged property for the year 1883, and said John Martin Lumber Company, mortgagee paid said taxes and all penalties and charges thereon amounting in all to the sum of eighty-three and 57-100 dollars, and there is claimed to be due and is due at the date hereof upon said mortgage and the debt thereby secured the sum of one thousand nine hundred fifty-eight and 15-100 ($1958.15-100) dollars, which includes one thousand five hundred and fifty-five and 53-100 dollars ($1555.53-100,) mortgage debt and three hundred and nineteen and 05-100 dollars ($319.05-100,) interest and eighty-three and 57-100 dollars ($83.57-100) taxes.

The premises set forth and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota and are described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered twenty (20,) in block numbered sixteen (16) in the original township (now city) of Crookston and also lots four (4,) and eight (8,) in block thirty-three (33,) in the said original townsite of Crookston, also lot one (1,) in block two (2,) in Clements' first addition to the city of Crookston, according to the recorded plats of said lots, blocks and additions now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Polk and State of Minnesota. Also the west half of the northwest quarter and lots two (2,) and three (3,) in Section thirty-two (32,) Township one hundred fifty-two, (152,) Range forty-three (43,) also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section thirty-one (31,) Township one hundred fifty-two (152,) Range forty-three (43,) according to the Government survey.

Said mortgage contains a full power of sale in due form of law in case of default of the payment of the principal or interest in said mortgage specified, or any part thereof when due, said mortgage also contains a stipulation on the part of the mortgagor to pay the sum of fifty dollars as and for attorney's fees for the foreclosure thereof.

And whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due on said mortgage and said power of sale has become operative: Now therefore notice is hereby given that by reason of said default and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock a. m., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with fifty dollars stipulated by said mortgagor to be paid as attorney's fees, and including also such costs as are allowed by law.

Dated January 27th, A. D. 1886.

JOHN MARTIN LUMBER COMPANY,
Mortgagee.

MILLER, YOUNG & MILLER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee. [40-46]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication January 28th 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thorval Brauyn, mortgagor, to N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1883, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 182 to 184, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($424.25) and the amount of sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents ($64.34) advanced for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained the said N. H. Galusha, mortgagee, elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage, and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 2d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county, or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section nine, (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated January 20th, 1886.

N. H. GALUSHA,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
[40-46] Attorney of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota on the 4th day of March A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 201, 202 and 203, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73,) and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55,) necessarily paid for taxes on said land and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said assignee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 9th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five (25,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st 1886.

EDWIN H. PEASE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [42-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Frank Gross Krautz against Michael Perry for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 8332, dated May 23d, 1883, upon the southeast quarter Section 11, Township 149 n., Range 44 w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 24th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

WILLIAM SMITH, Register.
[41-46] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High-Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Harry B. Halvorson and Annie E. Halvorson, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1882, at 4:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 217, 18, 19, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $55.65 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward Milette and Fedvidge, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of September A. D. 1881, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 314, 15, 16, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven and 59-100 ($547.59-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $34.81-50 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Matoon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of October A. D. 1881, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 351 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-eight and 62-100 ($888.62-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $75.25-100 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, and with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number eighteen (18,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Eugene C. Elwood and Francis J. Elwood, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1881, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 454, 5 and 6, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498) and the sum of fifty-four and 50-100 dollars, paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES,
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [44-49]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 16th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 30th, 1886, viz: FRANK HANSON, D. S., No. 7912, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 8, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Thompson, Elling J. Ellingson, Simon Olson and Gunder G. Dale, all of Nellsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[43-48] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

JOHN CROMB. — E. J. WILKINSON.

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

MORTGAE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Gamache, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 11th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 600, 1, 2, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twelve dollars, ($312.00) besides the further sum of $19.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes and interest thereon, as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four, (44) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah A. Wickersham and Huldah, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1881, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 22, 3, 4 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four and 72-100 dollars ($974.72-100) besides the further sum of $22.15 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen, (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [32-49]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole O. Engen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of May A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 517, 8, 9, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and thirteen and 32-100 ($413.32) dollars, besides the further sum of $23.80 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-six (26,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number fifty (50) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James K. Gray, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of April A. D. 1881, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 528, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $61.60 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and forty-eight (148,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

For Sale,

One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Pete Mingeh, Crookston, Minn.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 18, 1886. NO. 47.

Diversify Your Farming.

We find the following good advice in the North Dakota Farmer an excellent agricultural paper published at Jamestown, D. T. It will repay a careful perusal, containing as it does many reliable suggestions to the farmers of this new Northwest:

At this season of the year the agriculturist, who expects to get his living out of the soil, must of necessity have serious thoughts as to his plans and prospects for the coming season. He will carefully consider what can be grown most profitably and done most efficiently, using his time to the greatest advantage, and he will decide how best his resources can be best employed to bring the best results. Many will inquire what can be done to avoid the mistakes of the past, and how the errors of 1885 can be utilized, or their recurrence prevented in 1886.

All new countries are compelled to pass through a transition state before their capabilities and adaptabilities are thoroughly understood.

Experience, though reputed to be a "hard master," is a most convincing instructor, and with many their only guide. A knowledge of the soil, the climatic changes, the special peculiarities of the country, and how to take advantage of them, form an important item in the success or failure of the husbandman of this great Northwest.

It has been said, to be born with the coveted "silver spoon in his mouth" is really the greatest misfortune that can befall a man, destroying his energies and paralyzing his best development. This truism is to a greater or less exten applicable to our immigrant or settler from the East.

The generosity of many of our rich alluvial lands is not infrequently similar in its effect on the beginner, by responding too readily to his rudimentary system of farming. A copious yield, with a little labor the first or second year, induces a rekless assurance of success with but little exertion, and with a desire to produce the same comodity over and over again regardless of the impoverishing results that are being wrought in the soil, and which must inevitably reflect upon himself. As long as the soil will yield up her treasures, just so long will the unthinking draw on them without regard to the future.

The early pioneers of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa thought just as the new settlers of Minnesota and Dakota do to-day, that the soil is inexhaustible, and all that they have to do is to plow, sow and reap with unvarying routine, continually abstracting the same constituents from the ground, without any attempt at rotation of crops or means of returning the elements which are withdrawn, with the most sublime faith that nature's labratory will, unassisted kindly do the work they put upon her. This policy is a short-sighted procedure and one that will inevitably declare itself sooner or later.

Let him who would make agriculture ultimately a success reason with himself and draw his deductions from the local price list of farm products. Let him impartially compare the relative proportions of the supply and demand of the wheat market, with that of a number of other products, such as meats of all kinds, dairy produce, poultry, eggs, vegetables, etc., and what will he discover? That the wheat crop of 1884 and 1885 was marketed at lower figures than ever before known in the memory of man. Large proportions of it being forced on the market at less than it cost to produce it.

Let the specialist farmer modify his course, in view of the fact that he is raising for market a single comodity of which there are, in some years, produced many million bushels more than are consumed.

From the difficulties coincident with the settlement of all new countries, there is a scarcity of all kinds of live stock and their products, and the temptation arises to follow the pursuit of what is most easily obtained with the smallest amount of labor, while for the indespensibles enumerated, we have been and still are dependent almost absolutely on Chicago, Kansas City and other sources of supply.

Can anything be more suicidal than the continuance of a system which compels the dwellers in Dakota and Minnesota to depend on their more southerly neighbors for the most high-priced staples of universal consumption. The farmer who sluts himself up to this course unwittingly choses the hardest and longest road to competence.

The Farmer's Convention at Moorhead was not without its good results. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers of the Fifth district have full confidence in the board of railway commissioners.

Resolved, That we request of the railroads a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent in rates. If it is not granted in 30 days, we demand that the board of commissioners fix the rates.

Resolved, That we commend that the farmers of the Northwest build flat warehouses, and ship wheat only to houses complying with the warehouse laws at terminal points.

Resolved, That we instruct our senators and representatives to support the Cullum interstate commerce bill.

Resolved, That we recognize in the State Farmer's Alliance a powerful organization for the overthrow of monopoly, and thank them for the fearless declaration of principles adopted. We recommend the Alliance to the farmers as deserving of earnest financial and personal support.

What Is It?

By special arrangements with the publisher of Farm and Fireside, we can for a short time, offer a free gift in connection with our paper. It is a Magnificent Engraving entitled "Hamlet and Ophelia." Our offer is as follows:

The price of Peck's Sun one year is $2.00, the price of Farm and Fireside one year is 50 cents and the value of the engraving is fully $2.50. We give all the above, worth $5.00 for only $2.00. Subscribe for Peck's Sun at once and secure them all. Address Peck's Sun Milwaukee, Wis.

Peterson's Magazine for April opens with a very beautiful engraving, viz: "The little Pilferer," after a picture by a celebrated german artist, Meyer Von Bremen. Then comes a double-size colored fashion-plate, which all the ladies will rave over; two colored patterns; and some fifty wood-cuts of fashions, embroideries, etc. The stories are all original, and even better than usual. "On the Roxbury Sands" is one of great power. "Sister Dorothy," by Edward Fawcett, is a society novelet of very high merit. "The Burglar-Alarm," by Frank Lee Benedict, is intensely funny. "The Millionaire's Daughter," by Mrs. Ann Stephens, grows in interest with every number. Altogether, we don't see how any lady can do without "Peterson." The terms are but two dollars a year; and now is a good time to subscribe. Address Charles J. Peterson, 306, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. Ed. Journal.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemly promise, God helping me to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

John B. Gough.

In the death of John B. Gough this country loses its most popular lyceum lecturer, and the world the foremost champion of total abstinence. The career of Mr. Gough as a platform orator was remarkable both for its length and for its unabated success until the very end. Before Beecher and Wendell Philips were heard of, Gough was at the pinnacle of National reputation. And as he expected and desired, he died in the harness. As a speaker he was unique. In commencing a lecture he was invariably seized with stage fright. But the extreme nervousness of which this was a symptom was the secret of his power. Once he felt himself master of the situation, the movements of his mind and of his body were electric. What he said when read afterwards in cold type did not seem extraordinary. But his way of saying it defied the art of the reporter. Every part of his person seemed to assist in the drama. As some one has said, even his coat-tails seemed to talk. In describing a storm he would say: "The thunder r-o-a-r-e-d, and the lightning—(smiting his hands.)" In the faculty of fascinating an audience and swaying their minds and wills while discussing the drink theme he was alone. Probably to no one man so much as to him is due the temperance sentiment existing in this country. His voice has been heard in every State, in the every city, almost in every hamlet. The writer well remembers a conversation held with him at Northfield, Massachusetts, last summer: "I think, Mr. Gough, the best thing you ever did was to lend your influence to the St. John ticket." Said he: "I did so after the fullest deliberation. It cost me many months of anxious thought to decide upon that course." Then he added: "I hope you will not attack the Republican party more than you can help. I have been a Republican all my life, and though I am now a Prohibitionist in politics, I have not entirely lost my first love." Kind, genial, heroic spirit! Glorious is thy present state, eternal is thy reward; for "they that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever." May Christians everywhere learn by thy marvellous record what it is possible for one disciple to achieve on earth in the service of his Master!

"Boycott the Saloons."

Hudson, (Wis.,) Star and Times:

The Prison Press, a little paper published and edited by convicts at the State Prison at Waupun, recently printed some interesting statistics showing that a large majority of the inmates of that institution attributed their being there to the use of liquor. This same paper this week contains an editorial on the whisky question which is of peculiar interest from the opportunities the writer has evidently had to judge of some of the effects of drinking. The article is headed "Boycott the Saloons," and says:

We read in the papers not long ago that the Knights of Labor had resolved to boycott all firms in Chicago, employing prison labor to manufacture their goods in competitition with honest labor. Now we do not wish it understood that we are the champions of the cause of persons or firms employing prison labor—for we are not—but it occurred to us that it would be a step in the right direction, if the Knights of Labor in the next general assembly would resolve to "boycott" the saloons. If this was done and carried out as effectually and as sincerely as the boycott resolved on, and included in its scope the whole United States of America, the firms employing the prison labor would quietly pass out of existence as a factor in labor competition. It has proven again and again that liquor is the greatest cause of crime. It may not be so directly, but the foundation may be traced to the use or abuse of liquor. We therefore advise all friends of good government; all friends of fair play; all friends of heart broken mothers, sisters and wives; all friends of law and good order—to "boycott the saloons." Boycott the brewery and distillery, boycott those who make it, boycott those who sell it, boycott all who are in any way identified in its trafic, boycott the preacher who dare not condem it, boycott the politician who in any way encourages it.

If a boycott of this kind could be effectually carried into force, we believe the laboring men all over the country would have less cause for other kinds of boycott. They would be better, wiser and richer, and would increase their power to enforce their rights a thousand fold.

The poor laborer often grumbles of hard times—very often with good reason—but when that same man can afford to step into a saloon, treat the crowd to the value of a couple of dollars, while his children run barefooted and his wife has teased him for weeks for twenty-five cents to buy a calico dress with, we think his grumbling is in bad taste.

Prohibition in Iowa.

Samuel F. Cooper, of Grinnell, Iowa, writes to the New York Evangelist: "Prof. Fisk P. Brewer, in the Evangelist, makes no exception to the statement of one Henry Bickel, that 'Prohibition is not meeting with any great degree of success in Iowa,' and that 'Public sentiment in behalf of prohibition is rapidly dying out.' I beg to take issue with my good friend the professor, who in the retirement of his quiet and cultured home, clearly misapprehends the situation. Drunkenness is not on the increase in Iowa. Public sentiment in behalf of prohibition is not dying out by any means. It is not, perhaps, so pronounced and active as at first, but it is broader, firmer, wiser. The law is not a failure by any means; else why should the Liquor League and the saloon interest put forth such frantic efforts for its repeal? The fact is, the law is enforced thoroughly and effectively in eighty of the one hundred counties in the State. In the other counties its partial failure is owing not at all to its own inherent weakness, but to the fact that its execution is in the hands of its bitter foes, from the Judge upon the bench down to the pothouse constable and saloon-keeping justice of the peace. The statute cannot execute itself; no statute can do that. Hence it is that the river towns, where the foreign element is largely in the ascendancy, the law is openly defied, as any law would be which in the least restricted the sale of malt or spirituous liquors. On the other hand, I would cite this (Poweshiek) county as an instance of the beneficent working of the law. Under the old regime there were not less than a dozen saloons in the county, with all their baleful influence; now not one drop is sold, except clandestinely, and under imminent risks. And all this blessed change has been wrought in almost every county in the State. Does that look like failure?"

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

Moser & Moeckel.

All winter goods are now sold out at actual cost, at

Hack & Gallasch'.

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, organized March 2nd, 1886 at Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., that a meeting will be held at the Norwegian Lutheran Conference Chapel, on Thursday the 25th day of March, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing Trustees and Deacons of said church, and to have the same incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota. Done at Crookston, Polk County Minn., this 3d day of March, A. D. 1886.

C. A. Lindahl,
[46-48] Secretary pro tem.

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

[First publication February 4th, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA. County of Polk,—ss. District Court, 11th Judicial District.

George Crocker, Plaintiff. vs. Carl Kretzschmar, Frank H. Kratka and John A. Davis Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a judgment and decree, entered in the above entitled action on the 4th day of January 1886, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Polk County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Saturday the 20th day of March 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in said county, in one parcel, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit: All the tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: Lots eleven (11) and twelve (12) in block fifty-six (56) in the Townsite of Thief River Falls, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, for the sum of three hundred forty-one and 65-100 ($341.65-100.) also for the sum of one thousand five hundred fifty-one and 24-100 dollars ($1551.24-100) and costs in the above sale.

Dated Crookston, Minn., Jan. 20th 1886.

W. F. ZWICKEY,
Sheriff of Polk County.

Pierce & Wilkenson,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. [41-47]

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

for JOHN B. GOUGH's entirely new book—just published entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a literally first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

[illegible]

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address: MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

NEW YORK STORE!

Dry Goods and Notions.

Our Spring Stock of Shoes

is now in. We intend reducing our stock in this department.

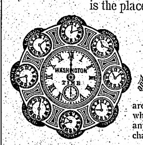
We offer Grey Bro's Ladies' Shoes, American kid, with glove kid tops, worked button holes, at $3.00; former price $4.50.

Ladies' French kid shoes at $3.75; former price $5.00.

A full and complete stock of Ladies' and Misses Shoes, all at the Lowest Prices.

Geo. G. Macdonell.

Main Street, Opposite Merchants' National Bank. is the place where



WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY,

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

☞ No trouble to show goods.

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

Peace, Tranquility, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. Donald G. Mitchell, (Ike Marvel) R. H. Stoddard, James Parton, Julian Hawthorne, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and others equally eminent, are now prparing these supplemental historical papers. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a Magnificent Portfolio collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These special papers and special engravings, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important acquisition to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist. Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,

REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)

THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - - CRNOKSTO

Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great are and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WEKE EPA

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK,

—AND—

Invite the Patronage

OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.

DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

I am also ready to answer allcalls by ay or night, for the practice of my drofession. Call, or leave orders at my prug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT!

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - 6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 18.

The wood business has been lively at from $3 to $4 per cord.

Piles have arrived for Ericsson's lot and the Baptist church lot and will be driven in a few days.

Mrs. Dwyer, of St. Paul, who has been visiting with Mrs. E. W. Wile, has returned to her home.

Carruth made 113 miles on the first day of the great race. Three others made the same record.

Brother Gates is putting up a nobby porch for his residence, which improves the looks of things wonderfully.

The city health officer issues his proclamation desiring all good citizens to slick up a bit. Timely warning.

Peter Carroll, recently of the Commercial House, has purchased an interest in the Bay View House, Duluth.

B. LeDuc is building a store adjoining the Canada House on the north, which he will stock up when completed.

Just received by Houston & Ross, a large invoice of crockery, glassware, flower-pots and hanging baskets. Call and examine stock and get prices.

We had one Foot down at Hallock last Saturday, and that was enough. If anything, Kittson County is duller than Polk or Marshall and that is needless.

Herb's shotgun is still on deck. You don't have to smoke but 5,000 cigars to get it, and 4,000 and some odd have already gone up in smoke. Get there, Eli!

Joe Serwe, representing the J. W. Butler Paper Co., was around calling on the boys last week. Joe is a rustler and if he is not doing well it is not from lack of energy.

Miss Fannie Bruce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bruce, of Larimore, died at the residence of H. A. Sten , in Carman, on Sunday morning last, of inflamation of the brain.

Upon opening a barrel of Malaga grapes this week Herb found them all spoiled. Four more barrels returned the same report and Herb mournfully remarked: "That takes the profit off!"

A few more days like Monday and Tuesday would put many pieces in shape to drag. Should the break-up come now it would be the earliest opening in years—but it may not be here yet.

We have heard rumors of late of "gambling behind green baize doors!" We can't say how it is for we were "not invited" to take a hand—in fact the lords of creation are all ruled out in the "deal"!

J. F. Holmes was down from the Falls last week. He reports the prospects for the Duluth & Manitoba line booming. He is sanguine that they will hear the whistle on their own line before snow flies.

The name of the unfortunate man, injured at the mill on Tuesday, is Lorenzo Libby. His brother was formerly in the law office of D. Brower, and his father kept a hotel at St. Hilaire. They now live at Park River, D. T.

A concert and literary entertainment will be given at the Methodist church, by the young people of the society, on Friday evening, March 19th. An admission fee of 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children will be charged.

J. W. Pitts reports the arrival of a pair of bouncing grade Holsteins on Saturday last. They are not twins but might be so far as size and color is concerned. They are fine calves and the heifer will, if she lives, be a grand cow.

A person who passed the old Catholic cemetery one day this week reports that steps should be at once taken to prevent several bodies being washed out. Those whose business it is to look after that matter should attend to it before it is too late.

There is to be one this afternoon. We s'pose the town will be painted red—it was so intimated—but we are not at liberty to say anything about it until we learn who wins the jack-pot. Our reporter is on deck and we shall get full—particulars.

We understand that a series of "rooster euchre parties" will soon be instituted in this city, in self-defense. We are willing to risk a nickel that they will be all the rage. When a fellow is a bachelor from force of circumstances he has got to do something for amusement if it is'nt so cute.

The rainbow party to be given for the benefit of the G. A. R. boys will be one of the finest of the season. No pains nor expense will be spared to render the event one long to be remembered, and a very enjoyable one. Don't know what like a rainbow party is? Well, you will find out, if you go.

District Attorney Baxter is up looking after timber cases before Judge Ives. There are not many cases demanding attention; the Judge has only issued 50 or 60 warrants. This timber business is developing a great deal of expense for this country, which could have been saved if the government had been farsighted enough in the outset to do what ought to have been done, i. e. to reserve all of the timber lands for the use of actual settlers. They need all there is and should have had it, and this course would also have saved much trouble and expense.

H. G. Palmer, of Warren made us a pleasant call on Monday and reported his Holstein herd in a thriving condition. He rejoices in the arrival of six high grade calves and the cows are splendid milkers. His cows are of the Aggie family, the choicest butter cows of the breed. He intends to pay a great deal of attention to dairy farming in the future and has got a splendid start in that direction.

Col. Gorgus returned to civilization on Saturday looking hale and hearty.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Palmer, of Warren were visiting friends in the city early this week.

D. H. Bates, the Carman lumber merchant has gone on a business trip to St. Paul and Duluth.

The boys are beginning to return from the woods in squads and the town has a more lively appearence.

An important Chamber of Commerce meeting is called for Saturday evening. A full attendance is desired.

Prof. Connery, of Belfast, Ireland, a celebrated elocutionist is in the city endeavoring to get up an elocutionary class.

The Congregational church sociable, held at the residence of Henry Lewis Esq., was a success. Hank is a good entertainer.

The execution of John Hutchinson has been postponed owing to the fact that the day appointed was Good Friday. The day of execution has been fixed one week later.

J. T. Johnson was down from the Maple Lake country on Monday. He was enroute to Fergus Falls to sell some city lots and expects to be gone about two weeks.

Mr. Frank Bivins has bought a pair of Holstein grade calves of H. G. Palmer and will try his hand at raising fine stock. Very soon the farmer who has not one or more Holstein grades will be hard to find in Polk County.

You can buy yourself a watch at C. H. Saake's jewelry store cheaper than any other place in the city.

A ladies progressive euchre party was given on Thursday afternoon of last week by Mrs. H. I. Hanscome, Mrs. E. Carey took the head and lone hand prizes, Mrs. Cromb the "gents" progressive, Mrs. Dawley the ladies head prize, Miss Emma McKenzie the "gents" lone-hand prize and Miss Newland and Mrs. C. E. Dampier what was left. These left-handed parties are awfully jolly but somehow "us fellers" don't appreciate 'em.

Great reduction in prices of Jewelry at C. H. Saake, Main Street, Opposite Merchants Bank.

The latest agricultural reports show that there was a decrease of over one-tenth in the area sowed to winter wheat and that the past winter has been a very severe one for that crop. How much it has been injured it is impossible to say, but it is probable that considerable injury has been done and that the crop for '86 will not be as great as that for '85.

Services at the Congregational church next Sunday morning and evening. Sunday school at 12:15 o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 11 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Medlar. In the evening a union Gospel Temperance service will be held in which all the churches of the city are expected to unite. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. Davis, the Evangelist from Chelsea, Massachusetts. He will continue a five days meeting in our city.

Our surmises were correct last week, and we are now able to announce by authority that C. A. Chiniquy will occupy the old blue front store in Dobson's Block. Mr. Chiniquy intends to leave for the east to-night to purchase his stock and upon his return we shall be able to enter more fully upon a discussion of his plans for the future and explain them in detail. We wish him well deserved success in his new venture.

John E. Tice was down from the Maple Lake country last week and reports renewed confidence among the farmers. They will still continue to sow in faith but will arrange to go into stock as soon as it can be done, believing that this country is as well adapted to diversified husbandry as any in the world. As soon as the fact becomes generally impressed upon the minds of all and the practice is adopted then will dawn the era of a prosperity heretofore unknown among us.

Every article in my store, without any reserve whatever, will go at a great discount this month. C. H. Saake, Jeweler.

Mr. W. F. Kelso, of the Kelso Farm, Hallock, was in the city yesterday, and gave THE JOURNAL a pleasant call. The Kelso Brothers have 2,500 acres under cultivation and are thorough farmers. They raise 1,000 acres of wheat each year, and the balance of the land not sowed to oats and barley is summer fallowed. They endeavor to keep their land absolutely free from foul weeds of all kinds and farm on the principle that one acre thoroughly cultivated is more profitable than three acres poorly worked. They pay a great deal of attention to procuring good seed and in fact will use nothing but good seed; in one case they paid over $3 per bushel for their seed wheat. The success that they have met with shows not only that it pays to cultivate well and be careful to procure good seed but that farming, if rightly conducted will pay well in this country. What wheat they sell in the fall they sell by sample. They also calculate to have plenty left to sell for seed wheat in the spring. Elsewhere appears their notice of some Saskatchewan wheat which they have for sale for seed and the sample that Stone & Pinkerton have shows that it is a magnificent specimen. They have a few bushels of barley also of a choice kind. They believe in diversified farming and have a herd of 60 cattle. So far they have not paid any attention to making butter for the market, making only enough to supply the needs of the farm but will increase this branch of the business as the herd grows. Of course the farmer on a quarter section can not adopt the same style in every particular, but it would pay him to adopt the thorough style of cultivation, which is the keynote to the success of the Kelso Farm.

Crookston City Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard........................69 cents.
No. 1 Northern....................65 "
No. 2 "...........................64 "
FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs. $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.35.
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—45c per 100 lbs.
SHORTS—55c. per 100 lbs.
GROUND FEED—60 cents per 100 lbs.
POTATOES—50 cents.
HAY—$5. and $6. per ton.
BARLEY—30@35 cents.
OATS—25@28 cents.
ONIONS—$1.20 per bushel.
TURNIPS—20 cts. per peck.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—20 cents.
BUTTER—20 cents per lb.
LARD—12½c. per lb.
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
GREEN HIDES—4c@6c per lb.
WOOD—$3.50@$5.00. Good demand.
HARD COAL—$9.75 per ton.

Try a shot at Herb's cigars and capture the gun.

Contractor, W. D. Bailey is down from the woods.

Wm. Moffat has gone to Minneapolis to see the big skating race.

The funeral of Miss Jennie Bruce was largely attended on Tuesday.

This looks like the break up for a fact, but you can't most always sometimes tell.

Call and see Houston & Ross' Crockery, Glass-ware, and Flower-pots. New, nobby and cheap.

Colds are very prevalent in these days. If you don't get one you are out of the fashion, hence out o' luck.

The shot gun cigar is a daisy. Well worth the nickel even if the shot gun don't go off when you smoke yours.

The auction sale on the Stambaugh place will doubtless draw a big crowd, as all articles mentioned will be sold regardless of cost, if there is a bidder. This will afford a rare chance to all in need of stock or machinery.

Don't forget the auction sale at E. O. Flanders' place on Saturday next. There will be an opportunity to buy good work horses, machinery and many other things useful on the farm at your own figures, on time or for cash.

C. P. Cahoon dropped into our den on Monday, with a good cigar, which he said was owing to the ten pound son and heir, of the house of Cahoon, which event transpired on Friday last. He feels prouder of it than as though he owned a whole progressive euchre party of the feminine persuasion.

Carl Olson came down to have Dr. Thomas take his mouth all to pieces and went home grinning like a circus with the knowledge that in a few days he will have a set of grinders worth talking about. Doc don't gas much, but when he does the victim don't know anything until he has lost all the teeth he ever had.

Don't anybody seem to be inclined to serve their country, "officially," not to any alarming extent, judging from the quietness that is apparent. As quiet as it appears on the surface, however there is a strong under current that is liable to leap forth at a moments notice, when the proper time comes. But hain't it about time that some-body should make a motion?

Jud Carruth started for Minneapolis last Friday evening to take a hand in the great six days race that is transpiring this week. He tackles some of the best skaters in the world, yet this does not dash his spirits and while he does not promise unreservedly to win, he does promise to give 'em an awful good try. This will call for all of his powers of endurance, but we believe he will be on deck every time.

E. E. Adams, the genial editor of the Fergus Falls Journal paid us a pleasant call last week. He was accompanied by C. D. Wright, of the First National Bank, and attorney M. E. Clapp. Mr. Clapp is a candidate for Attorney General and is a man every way qualified for the position, except his locality. It is not reasonable to suppose that the southern machine will pay any attention to our rights up here until we are in a position to assert them; and they don't propose to let that occur right away.

A Bad Accident.

On Tuesday, as two men from Fisher were engaged in getting a load of saw-dust, at Walker's mill, the saw-dust caved burying one of them beneath a heavy weight. He was dug out as soon as possible and taken to the Sherman House where doctors were called to attend him. Upon examination both legs were found to be broken and he was also very badly bruised up otherwise. It is said that his name is Libby, that he lived at St. Hilaire at one time. He was very severely injured and his recovery is a matter of doubt.

The following places have been designated as polling places at the coming city election;

1st ward—City Hall.
2d ward—John McLean's office.
3d ward—Steenerson & McManus' office.
4th ward—office of J. W. Lilly.

Lorenzo Libby, the man injured in the saw-dust at the mill on Tuesday, died from the effects of his injuries at about 6:20 p. m. last night (Wednesday.) A. E. Bradish came up from Fisher on Tuesday evening and gave him all the care possible until the end. He was fearfully crushed and his sufferings were terrible. His wife arrived Tuesday evening and his brother on Wednesday. He leaves a young wife and two children to mourn his untimely end. The remains will be taken to his home about three miles south of Fisher, for burial. He was about 34 years of age. From the man who was working with him, Mr. Green, we learned that they were together digging saw-dust underneath a frozen crust several feet thick, when suddenly without a warning, the crust gave way burying them under many tons weight. Mr. Green was hurt badly but is able to be around.

RED LAKE FALLS, Minn.,
March 18th, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I saw an article in your last week's issue, from "Vox Populi," of a boy who was punished so severely as to be in the hands of a physician. In reply to the article, I wish to inform the writer that the person punished happened to be a girl instead of a boy, and she is not under the care of a physician, nor never was. Furthermore, she stopped at a neighbor's house on her way home and played with the other children. So, Mr. Vox Populi, if you wish for any further information in the matter, just call at district No. 83, and I will serve you the same, providing you come to school and act the same. TEACHER.

George Holden, Stewart & Laurence' clerk left the city on Monday in a suspicious manner. He took the Devil's Lake train on the quiet and in a manner that left the impression that he meant business. If he returns alone we miss our guess. He deserves a happy lot and we trust that he will get his deserts.

Six-Day Roller Skaters.

Minneapolis Tribune: To-day, at the Washington rink, commences what will undoubtedly prove the greatest skating race that has ever taken place. All the best men are entered, and they promise to place a large score to their credit by next Saturday night. The track will be exactly eight laps to the mile, and everything necessary to authenticate the record that will surely be made, has been attended to. The track will be resurveyed this morning, and a certificate to the correctness will be issued. Score sheets, specially printed to simplify the scoring, will be used, and each contestant will have a tally-board. Yesterday, although it was Sunday, was a scene of bustle at the rink; a corps of carpenters, etc., were busy all day taking out sections of the bicycle track and cleaning up for this great contest. Of the contestants entered, the following are now in the city: J. A. Snowden, holder of the long-distance championship of the world, emblematic of which he has with him a solid silver and gold belt, which he won in the great six-day race at Madison Square Garden, New York city. Wm. Boyst, champion 100-mile skater of America. Boyst took second place to Snowden in the race for the above-mentioned champion belt. H. A. Skinner, champion speed skater of the world. Skinner holds the one, two, three, four and five mile records, also the 72-hour record. Jud Carruth, the Crookston boy, champion of the Northwest and holder of the 100-mile record of America, which race took place in the Washington rink and was won by him in 6h. 46m. and 30s. R. C. Bromley, who took second place to Carruth in the above-mentioned 100-mile race, making the distance in 6h. 50m. Bromley is the champion of the West. L. Jay Gamble, champion of Illinois, considered one of the fastest skaters in America. Chas. Cole, champion of Minneapolis, with a record for 100 miles of 6h. 59m., L. D. McLean, of Minneapolis, 100-mile record, 7h. 2m., Ed. O'Neil, of Minneapolis, and C. W. Smith, of Milwaukee. Besides these men the following are entered and expected here: J. A. Lightford, Englewood, Ill.; F. Barron, St. Paul's favorite, and E. A. Maddecks, of Boston, who took third place in the New York race. The race here will be six days, eight hours per day, commencing each day at 2 p. m., and ending at 10 p. m. From the fine field of starters it is hard to pick a winner. Nearly every man is a champion at some distance, and the same can truly be called "a race of the champions."

To-day at 10 a. m. the contestants meet at the Washington rink and sign articles, also agree on the distance a man must cover to share in the receipts, which will be divided into but five prizes. The distance will be 450 or 500 miles.

On Account of Good Friday.

Pioneer Press: An incorrect statement has recently been published by a St. Paul newspaper—and widely circulated by being copied into other papers—that efforts were being made to obtain a commutation of the sentence of Hutchinson, the murderer, the date of whose execution at Grand Forks has been fixed for April 23d. No such efforts are being made—or, at least, Gov. Hubbard has not been advised of such a movement. The error in the statement probably grew out of the fact that the governor inadvertently hit upon Good Friday as the date for the execution. His attention has been called to the matter by a clergyman at Grand Forks, who suggested that the execution be postponed in deference to religious sentiment. While the governor has arrived at no conclusion, it is probable that the date of the execution will be postponed one week.

Wanted!

A place as housekeeper in town or country. Apply at Cleveland House, Main street, Crookston.

Wylie Waifs.

Johnny Powers has the spring fever.

Wm. Wylie is sojourning in your city.

M. Lance has sold his farm and will leave the neighborhood.

Sam and Robert Sutton, after a short visit here, have left once more for the camps.

Oats are worth 30 cents, with none to be had at that figure.

License was made a law by a vote of 27 to 5. Our people evidently mean to have a "wee drap."

Miss Boyle will close a very successful term of school in two weeks. There will be no summer session.

L. D. Marshall inspected the elevators on the line Thursday. The boys are always looking for, but rarely see him.

Mr. Wylie expects to break up a large amount of prairie this season. His example will be followed by many.

Clem Mercier gave the young folks a sleigh ride Monday evening. Mr. Powers house was invaded later, and a good time had. VOX POPULI.

Wanted.

Situation as Saw Mill Filer, ten years experience, best of references given. Address, P. O. Box 164, Anoka, Minn.

Woodside Wonders.

We have been so much astonished of late with the visions and revelations of Woodside, that we have not looked to the items of news, which are scarce at present.

Mrs. Martha Dunnfee and son have returned from a winter's visit to friends in Minneapolis. She reports having a pleasant visit, and her many friends here welcome her back again.

We are informed that Mr. Robert Knowles intends to move out to his farm on the prairie soon.

Messrs. Roame & Goodrich are running their sawmill to its fullest capacity and are turning out good lumber, which finds a ready sale.

We are informed that Mr. Louis H. Burch, who left Woodside on the 3d inst., was escorted to town by Sheriff Zwickey and entertained at the State's expense. But as we do not know what for, we cannot say anything about it, only that the said L. H. Burch was given twenty-four hours in which to get out of the town of Woodside.

Mr. Charles Crossman lost an ox last week, one of his work oxen, which leaves him without a team just as the spring work is about to begin. And would you believe it, Mr. Editor, that Woodside possesses one man so lost to humanity and sympathy as to say he was heartily glad that his neighbor had lost one half of his team. And, oh, the shades of our forefathers, that man professes to be a christian and asks a blessing at his table! Where are the Puritans who whipped Quakers and burned witches? Surely, such thanks, given with such a depraved heart, must be as a stink in God's nostrils.

We had a pleasant visit from one of your townsmen, in the person of Mr. Thos. Ratchford, last week, who expressed himself pleased with our place.

Mr. C. Crossman and Samuel H. Dunfee cut and skidded 25,000 feet of logs for E. D. Childs last month, and the same two men are now cutting the tops of saw timber into cord wood, which, when done, will amount to about 100 cords.

Mr. Samuel H. Dunfee sold a very fine steer last month, which netted him near $40, raised and fattened on grass and hay, at a small cost.

We are sorry to record the fact, as learned, that Mr. Charles Churchill is still very nearly confined to his room, having been ailing all winter.

At the town election, last Tuesday, Mr. George Goodrich was elected town clerk, Mr. E. Foster was elected justice of the peace.

Our new store, kept by Tagley & Son, is a success, as they keep a good assortment of goods and sell for cash at Crookston prices, and as they seem to understand their business, we look for a prosperous and increasing trade.

And now we know that spring is near, as

Winter's loud storms are over,
Vernal winds blow soft again,
Black bird, sky lark, thrush and plover
Join and swell the merry strain,

when they get here. T. J. WEST.

Fosston Foolishness.

From the Thirteen Towns:

The Prohibitionists carried the following towns Tuesday: Rosebud, Branvold, Sletten and King.

Messrs. Christopher and Levi Steenerson passed through Fosston Monday on their way to the Steenerson lumbering camps on Clearwater River.

The largest amount of lumber hauled from the Hostetter saw mill to Fosston with one team was unloaded at Nelson & Opheim's lumber yard by Mr. O. P. Carver Wednesday—1,690 feet.

The community was startled Tuesday of last week by the announcement of the sudden death of Andrew Breden, who was enjoying good health up to within a few minutes of his demise. It is thought he took a dose of poison as a bottle of strychnine was found on a shelf at the head of his bed.

Messrs. Frank and W. G. Lytle, Frank Bivins and Rev. E. E. Perry, of Crookston, arrived here Sunday afternoon from Red Lake, making the remarkable drive of 65 miles in eight hours.

[That's because the "parson" held the ribbons. It beats all Natur' how they do go when once they get started!]

Detroit Record.

One of W. A. Norcross' large work horses was found in the stable with a broken leg, Tuesday morning, and it was found necessary to shoot the animal. The manner in which the horse broke its leg is unaccountable. Billy has hard luck with horse flesh, having lost two valuable animals within six months.

Norman County Index: The Manitoba railway company have made arrangements to ship 15,000 tons of rails is enough to build sixty miles of track and no doubt the company intends to use the rails this season. The question which will interest people the most is where the rails will be laid. It more than likely, that Northwestern Minnesota will have a share of these rails.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address
[30tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

Town Meetings.

The following towns have reported results of the late town meetings by postal and otherwise up to date:

FAIRFAX.

For Supervisors, C. Houston, chairman, R. E. Smith, J. Sylvesterson. For Town Clerk, Wm. Himmelsbach. For Assessor, Wm. Marin. For Treasurer, E. Himmelsbach. For Justice of the Peace, Wm. Marin, for two years. For Constable, E. A. Fisk for two years.

ANDOVER.

For Supervisors, E. D. Childs, chairman, August Peterson, John R. McMahan. For Town Clerk, R. Smith. For Treasurer, C. B. Bruce. For Assessor, C. H. Bruce. For Justice of the Peace, Alex McGregor. For Constable, F. V. Lytle.

LAKE PLEASANT.

For Supervisors, J. T. Beaudry, chairman, Charles Perrault, Onezime Ducharme. For Treasurer, William Schaper. For Town Clerk, Joseph Perrault. For Assessor, Adolph Riechel. For Justice of the Peace, Louis Lacousiere. For Constable, Louis Guilmette.

FISHER.

Supervisors, Thomas Erwin chairman, A. M. Malmberg, Gunder G. Gunderson. Treasurer, A. Qually. Assessor, C. U. Webster. Justices of the Peace, Robert E. A. Bradish and C. U. Webster. Constables, M. O'Reilly and Jens Wallerbeck.

NISBIT.

Supervisors, Thomas D. Stewart, chairman, David Morrow, James McDonald. Town Clerk, James Gilmour. Treasurer, T. R. Erwin. Assessor, John A. Bryson. Justices of the Peace Robert Nisbet and James T. Lee. Constables Joseph Jarvis and James Lee, Jr.

GERVAIS.

Louis Perrault, chairman, Dolphus Patenod. Town Clerk, Samuel Allard. Treasurer, Joseph Patenode. Assessor, Joseph Laurent. Justice, Geo. Cook. Constable, Joseph Patnode, Jr.

ROSEBUD.

Supervisors, Martin Randkley, chairman, Jens Nestinger and Edward LaBree. Clerk, C. Clough. Treasurer, Simon Kjolhaug. Assessor, Mathias P. Benrud. Constable, George Meland. For License, 15 votes; against, 61.

BRANVOLD.

Supervisors, Ole Nelson, chairman, K. Steenerson, E. E. Havik. Clerk, I. I. Hillestad. Treasurer, Chris Haugen. Assessor, Frank Vettleson. Justice, W. Halvorson. Constable, K. Steenerson. Overseer of the Poor, Chris Haugen. For License, 0; against, 52.

KING, MINN., MARCH 13, 1886.

ED. POLK COUNTY JOURNAL:—At the annual town meeting held in the town of King on the 9th inst., the following officers were elected:

Supervisors, Chas. McCarthy, chairman, John B. Hanson and John J. Dahl. Town Clerk, E. King. Town Treasurer, T. Johnson. Assessor, John D. Knutson. Justice of the Peace, C. C. Ostby. Constable, Thomas Gunderson. "In favor of lisence," there were 52 votes cast against lisence and 49 in favor—licensed defeated by 3 majority.

Despite the efforts of the bears to depress the price of wheat and to convey the impression that the winter wheat crop will be larger than ever before, the wheat market is daily getting stiffer and stronger and everything points to a good price for '86 wheat. While this is all so yet there is a lesson in the teachings of the past that all will do well to heed. The less wheat raised the better the price will be of course and every farmer who is so situated as to be able to make a fair profit on anything else would do well to raise everything else that he can make a profit on and give wheat a partial rest. Cows are coming to the front in this country and it is well that it is so for therein can be found the best substitute for wheat that can be found for this country. Everybody is not so situated that he can go into stock at once; but there is hardly a farmer who can not work into stock-raising by degrees if he will. At the very best rate of progress this country is able to make in the directions of stock-raising it would require many years to get to that point where there would be any danger of over-doing the business. When that day should come the change to more wheat would be easy and natural. But for the present while wheat is and must be handled as it is it would be the part of wisdom to give the question of stock-raising serious attention and this embraces quality as well—in fact is one of the most important points to be considered. The cow that will make two pounds of butter a day is obviously more valuable than the cow that will not make more than a quarter to a half. The first question of importance to consider is what you want to do and next what breed is best adapted to the purpose? Any breeds of thoroughbreds is better than a scrub, but any breed is not equally as good for all purposes. There are dairy breeds and beef breeds and the man who buys the beef cow for the dairy will be bitterly disappointed in results. For this country a breed that has good size and makes a fair amount of butter will be found to be the best suited to our needs. However, the most essential point is to decide upon some certain time and bend every energy to accomplish the purpose.

West vs. East.

The Eastern Skating Champions May Lose Their Laurels to the West.

Evening Journal, March 16th.

A sporting event at the Washington rink at which no records are broken has come to be regarded as a tame affair. It is no cause for surprise, therefore, that the best previous achievements were surpassed yesterday by some of the participants in the six-day roller skating race. The men got away at 3:48 p. m., and to complete 8 hours, were obliged to skate until 11:48 Hereafter the day's skating will begin at 2 p. m., and end at 10. Snowden took the lead in the first lap and maintained it. Smith of Milwaukee, dropped out at the end of the 19th mile. Following are the contestants, with their scores: Snowden, 114 miles; Boyst, 113; Gamble, 113; Carruth, 113; Bromley, 111; Skinner, 110; O'Neill, 108; Cole 92. W. M. Woodside, the bicyclist, is the referee. One-half the door money will be divided into five prizes, to be given to the five men having the best scores at the end of the race.

When the 8 men were all on the track this afternoon, Gamble took the lead and set a pace which the others did not care to make an effort to exceed.

Laps were made in 29½ seconds. The eight skaters kept close together.

Snowden, in a shirt of broad blue and white stripes and dark tights skated easily.

Cole the Minneapolis boy, moved with a long stroke that sent him over the ground seemingly with less effort than his opponent. Skinner in a dark blue shirt stripped with red, was the handsomest of any of the racers.

After 30 minutes of monotonous work, relieved only by a fall on the part of Snowden, Cole darted swiftly to the front. Snowden shut his teeth hard and in less than a lap had passed the Minneapolis boy. Skinner and Boyst, eager to keep their fellow Easterner in the lead, crowded in front of the other skaters. Carruth and O'Neil brought up the rear.

The skating was fast and furious. Laps were made in 26 seconds. Gamble and Bromley did some very fast work, until the former fell. Snowden gained very slowly, and at length relaxed his pace.

The scores at 4 o'clock were: Skinner, 135; Snowden, 139; Boyst, 139; Bromley, 139; Gamble, 139; O'Neil, 131; Cole, 125; Carruth, 140.

The dispatch received in this city on Wednesday morning, and posted on the bulletin board at Herb's, reads as follows:

Carruth, 225; Boyst, 224; Gamble, 224; Snowden, 224; Bromley, 224; Skinner, 220; O'Neil, 219; Cole, 208.

This brings the record down to the close of the second day, and shows that the Crookston boy is no slouch. When we consider the advantage that the practice his competitors have had, we must confess that Carruth is making a phenomenal record.

W. B. Main & Co., open out in a broad gauge manner this week. Charlie Westler starts for below this week to fill the space which will be made vacant through this ad., and when he returns will be prepared to "jaw back again" in great shape. Watch out for developments.

A friend, 'way back in old Steuben Co., N. Y., sends us a copy of the Advance, a spicy local paper published at Avoca; from which we receive a hint of how matters stand in that far-away frigid zone. Says the Advance: Our esteemed friend, Trimsharp, "drove into town last Monday, from Prattsburgh, and was so badly chilled as to require assistance to get into the hotel! It was a terrible day, and enough to paralyze man or beast subject to its effects!" Again: "Many disasters are reported from various parts of the State!"

Well, what CAN you expect when people will persist in living in such a country? Haven't we warned you faithfully, at the same time pointing out to you that better country, the Red River Valley, where storms never come to destroy life and property and where a man can ride eight or ten miles without getting too "paralyzed" to get into a hotel? The boys up here would suspect it was a severe case of sun-stroke, but we know better. We spent many years of boyhood's happy hours in old Steuben and we know for a fact that they never "smile" there; they are strictly temperate in everything except snowbanks and cold weather. Now, if "Trimsharp" had been in the Red River Valley on that day, (as he ought to be) he could have ridden 50 miles without getting "paralyzed"—not in that way and we have not had a day this winter that he could not have repeated the experiment. The Advance should advise the boys in this matter; tell them how they can avoid paralysis in the future.

The Manitoba surveyors took the field on Monday, beginning at the half-way house, on the Maple Lake road going east and west. The line from that point will be changed, crossing the river about three miles east of the city and forming the junction on section 19, north of the city, instead of section, at Carman, as the first survey was made.

CROOKSTON, March 15, 1886.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce are requested to meet in the front room, over the Merchants' National Bank, on Saturday, March 20th, 1886, at 7:30 p. m. Important business will be transacted and a full attendance is therefore requested.

JOHN CROMB, President.

Notice of Sale of Pine Logs on the Red Lake Reservation!

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
CROOKSTON, Minn., Mar. 13, 1886.

Four hundred thousand feet, more or less, of pine logs, belonging to the United States Government will be offered at public sale at the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1886. The sale will commence at 2 o'clock p. m., and will be continued until 5:30 p. m. The logs are lying in the woods on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, between the Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers and on a stream tributary to the Red Lake River.

Terms, cash.
[47-49] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

Seed Grain.

"Saskatchewan" Fyfe Wheat absolutely pure No. 1 hard, bright, clean and healthy; it is the finest stock in the Northwest. "Wellman" Fyfe Wheat is an enormous yielder, giving as high as 3215 bushels from 100 bushels of seed; has a large, plump kernel, good straw, with heads from five to seven inches in length and containing from forty to sixty kernels. For samples and prices send a postal to the Kelso Farm, Hallock, Kittson County Minn., or inquire of Stone & Pinkerton, Crookston, Minn. [47-49]

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

Madge Heathcote was the only daughter of a widow, whose income was so slender that she was glad to find accommodation during the warm months for one or two city boarders. The summer in which our story opens their only boarder was Guy Travers, a wealthy young man, who had taken board with Mrs. Heathcote in the quiet little village of Glenmore for three months, which time he had spent in teaching Madge Heathcote to love him. Had any one asked him, he could not have told why he had done so, unless it was for amusement; her artless innocence was so refreshing—and—and—well, Madge Heathcote, "that tall, awkward girl," who would have been positively ugly but for her magnificent black eyes and luxuriant dark, wavy hair, possessed a greater charm for Guy Travers than older, fairer women had ever done.

Then after three months of perfect happiness to poor Madge, he told her he was going away, going, perhaps, never to return; he said she had made the time pass very pleasantly during his stop in the village, and when he returned to his city home, he should often recall "the pleasant days and the nice little girl at Glenmore."

That was all; he had held her in his arms and kissed her sweet red lips a hundred times; he had told her over and over again that she was the only woman he ever loved; and now he was going back to his city home, where he would condescend "to think sometimes of the nice little girl he had left behind him at Glenmore."

Guy Travers, with his handsome looks and soft, honeyed words, had broken the heart of many a sweet girl before he had met Madge Heathcote, but none of them had ever repelled him with the scorn and contempt that blazed from her dark eyes as she said:

"So this is the end! I was foolish to have expected anything better from you, I suppose?"

"What did you expect of me Madge?" he questioned. "You surely did not think I was going to marry you; if you did, I must say I am surprised at your lack of judgment."

"Guy Travers, I expected you to act as an honorable man; that was all. What right had you to win my love if you did not intend to marry me?"

"Madge!" He went over to where she was standing and attempted to put his arm around her in the old fond way, but she repulsed him angrily. "Madge," he repeated, "if you love me, darling, why do you speak in this cruel way? I'm very fond of you, little one—indeed I am—and would not hurt you by word or deed for anything in the world; you know that. But, my little darling you forget how different are our stations in life."

"Leave me!" she exclaimed. "Never let me see your cowardly face again!"

He laughed lightly but uneasily.

"Madge, be reasonable; you do not know what you are saying, my child; I have done you no harm."

"No," she answered passionately, "you have done me no harm; you have only broken my heart; but that is nothing. What difference can the breaking of one heart, more or less, make to Guy Travers? Guy Travers," she continued, turning fiercely toward him, "you came here this summer for your pleasure; and for your amusement you have wantonly broken my heart and spoiled my whole life. But I declare to you this day that as you have made me suffer, so you shall suffer. The God of the widow and orphan will never let you go unpunished."

She turned quickly from him with the words.

"Madge! Madge!" he called. You will not go without saying good-by? Let us at least part as good friends."

She turned her pale face toward him for a moment, as she scornfully echoed:

"Friends! friends! Guy Travers, I am your bitterest enemy, henceforth and forever!"

Guy Travers pulled his dark mustache fiercely, for in his way he loved this proud girl, who now cast his friendship aside with such contempt.

"Well," he said slowly, "I suppose this is the end. Am I sorry or the reverse?"

Ah! could he have penetrated the future he would have had little doubt on that subject.

The next day Guy Travers left Glenmore for his city home. He endeavored to see Madge, but she always succeeded in avoiding him; he was piqued and angry, and mentally he called her "a little fool" more than once.

After he had departed, Rhoda, the little waiting maid, gave Madge a letter "what Marse Guy dun lef' for her," and in the seclusion of her own room she opened it and read as follows:

My Darling—Why have you kept yourself out of my sight all this day—never giving me a good-by kiss or wishing me bon voyage? Is it that you are still angry with me? Silly child, you must forget that little scene of yesterday—forget that you ever loved me other than a chance friend—your mother's boarder—and be again your own dear little self. Some day you will thank me for what you now view in the light of a grievous wrong. Meantime, should you ever need a sincere friend—faithful and affectionate—you will find one in yours devotedly,

"Guy Travers."

An hour later Mrs. Heathcote found her daughter, white and senseless, prostrate on the floor, with this cruel missive at her feet.

That night and for many others Madge Heathcote tossed in a raging fever—brain fever the doctors pronounced it, and gave small hopes of her recovery. Mrs. Heathcote, sitting by her daughter's bedside, learned from her delirious [illegible] had suffered in [illegible] Madge Heath[illegible] and finally [illegible] as she began [illegible] worn out with constant watching and anxiety, gradually weakened, and in three months from the day Guy Travers had left them Madge was an orphan alone in the world.

"And for all this," she said bitterly, "I have to thank Guy Travers."

Then, with the few dollars remaining after all debts were settled, and her first love letter in her purse, she left her native village forever. The villagers shook their heads and looked grave whenever Madge Heathcote was mentioned.

* * * * *

Weak and weary Madge Heathcote arrived in New York, after a journey of sixteen hours. The next morning, after a scanty breakfast, she started to find her old music teacher, in the hope that he would be able to aid her in obtaining pupils; but her heart sank when, arriving at her destination, she was told that Professor Schwartz had been dead more than a year.

What was she to do now? She went from place to place, but without any success whatever. She was a stranger, alone and friendless, and in all that great, grand city there was no place for her.

"I will make one more effort," she said. "I will go to the great Signor de Lanza and ask him to aid me, and if I can but return to my poor lodging and make a fresh start to-morrow."

Asking the first policeman to direct her to the residence of the professor, she started thither. Signor de Lanza listened attentively while she told him the sad story of her poverty and utter friendlessness and her anxiety to earn an honest living.

When she had finished he requested her to let him hear her play, and seating herself at the piano she played a brilliant "fantasia," which he pronounced "well done."

"Well," she said, "let me sing something for you; I want to know if you think I could earn my living with my voice."

Then, after a few preliminary chords, she sang, with great expression, "Home, Sweet Home." The professor listened breathlessly. She began the second verse—and as the recollection of her dear old home and the mother she had lost came back to her, she burst into tears, and her head sank upon the keyboard. De Lanza was deeply moved. He went over to her, and placing his hand on the bowed head said earnestly:

"Signorina, you are friendless; let me be your friend; come and make your home with us. I have a young daughter who will be delighted to have a companion about her own age, and—Signorina, listen—in five years you can make your fortune with that magnificent voice. You have one of the finest voices I have ever heard in America."

"You can make my fortune in five years!" she repeated. "Are you sure?"

"As sure as that you and I are in this room; that is of course if you will put yourself entirely under my management," he answered.

A glad look crept into the weary black eyes, slight color into the pale cheeks, as she repeated over and over again to herself:

"A fortune in five years! It is a long time, but I can afford to wait."

* * * * * * *

"You really must go to the opera to-night, Guy; I don't believe you have heard Viola de Lanza yet; all New York is raving over her. She is quite the fashion."

Guy Travers had just returned from a three years' tour on the continent. He had forgotten all about that little episode in Virginia five years ago. In looks he had not altered one iota, but was the same handsome, careless fellow, and all his dear five hundred friends were glad to welcome him home again.

"Who is she—this Viola de Lanza?" he asked in a careless tone. "I do not remember of hearing of her abroad."

"No, she is a new star from Italy, I believe. Her father or uncle, I forget which, is her manager, and a deuced old bore he is, too, I can tell you; won't let a fellow look at her off the stage, much less speak to her."

"All right, I'll go with you and see our divinity," said Guy.

That night the Opera House was crowded to excess. When the singer appeared in all her regal beauty she was wildly applauded, and Guy Travers, as he looked at the graceful, rounded figure the dimpled white arms, the shapely hands and the glorious black hair piled high on the proud head, little thought that this queenly woman was the girl with whom he had trifled so heartlessly five years before.

The opera over, Jack Mordaunt presented himself at the stage door and sent in his card, asking permission to introduce to the signorina his friend Guy Travers. The signorina sent out her regrets, but she would be unable to see either gentleman that night. Night after night they received the same answer. "The signorina was very sorry, but she was too much fatigued," etc.

For three weeks Guy Travers was the first to enter the opera house and the last to leave it each night, and although his friends often chaffed him about being hard hit, and remarked his worn, haggard face, he was not the man to give up while there was the faintest shadow of a chance to win. On Viola de Lanza he had staked his all, even though it was reported that she was betrothed to Sir Maurice Conway, a wealthy English Baronet.

At last fortune favored him. At a grand dinner party he met her, and was supremely happy. She said she was delighted to meet him, as she had seen him so often at the opera house, but, of course, she did not know that he was the Mr. Travers whom Mr. Mordaunt wished to present, and she was so sweet and gracious that he was more infatuated than ever. The day she had so longed for had [illegible] she had waited, and now she would pay him back in his own coin. She invited him to call on her whenever he "had nothing else to do," and she would always make him welcome.

After this he was always near her; he walked with her, drove with her, and for three months he was her devoted slave. During this time he often saw Sir Maurice, but as Viola did not seem to notice him much he did not consider him a rival.

One evening he told her how dear she was to him; how he worshiped her, and how, if it would serve her, he would gladly lay down his life for her dear sake.

He took the dimpled hand and covered it with kisses; then he answered:

"Viola, my darling, until I saw you I never met a woman for whom I cared one iota."

"And when was that?" she questioned. "When did you see me first—remember, now, the very first time?"

"The night you appeared in 'Traviata,'" he replied.

"And you never loved any one before that? I can scarcely believe you," she said laughingly.

"Viola, darling, you have told me nothing of your life, and you know I am so eager to know everything about you, my queen."

"My early life would be scarcely interesting to you, Guy, as it was a very sad one," she replied; "and my career in public ends with this month. And you," she declared, "have told me nothing of yours. Come, Guy. I am your confessor to-night. Is there nothing in the past that you regret?"

"Confession is good for the soul," he quoth gayly. "No, my dearest, there is nothing I regret or repent of excepting that I did not meet Viola de Lanza years ago."

He had utterly forgotten Glenmore then. If he had only remembered that she might have had some pity, but now—

"Guy, you are sure you love me—no other woman in the world but me?"

"No other, so help me heaven!" he answered, solemnly. "Viola, when will you be my wife?"

"I will give you my answer to-morrow; I will write."

Then, as he could not induce her to say any more on the subject, he took his departure.

To-morrow! to-morrow! would it never come? He paced his room all the night through, and counted the hours which must elapse before he could receive the promised letter.

At last it came. He snatched it passionately, kissing the superscription over and over again; then he opened it, and out fell the old letter he had sent to the "nice little girl at Glenmore." It bore across the bottom, in her hand writing, these words:

I have bided my time. As I suffered then you must suffer now. This is the end.

Madge Heathcote,
Otherwise Viola de Lanza.

This was all; no, not all, for at his feet lay two cards—wedding cards—bearing the names of Sir Maurice Conway and Miss Madge Heathcote. This was her revenge.—*San Francisco Call.*

Ben Wade and the Restaurant Man.

Ben Wade, of Ohio, when he was elected President pro tempore of the Senate, enjoyed the privilege of appointing the keeper of the Senate restaurant. That establishment, elegantly fitted up in the basement story of the Senate wing of the Capitol, brilliantly lighted and supplied with coal and ice, was enjoyed rent free by the person fortunate enough to obtain it. It was customary, however, for him to send a good lunch every day to the Vice-President's room, without charge.

At the commencement of the July session of 1867, the restaurateur, hearing that he was to be superseded by a caterer from Cincinnati, called on Mr. Wade and said, obsequiously, "I am the keeper of the Senate restaurant, Senator." "Oh, yes," replied Mr. Wade, "you run the cook shop downstairs, don't you?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, with a low bow. "Well," said Mr. Wade, "what can I do for you, what do you want?" "I have called to express my wish, sir, that I can continue to keep the restaurant, and anything you want, sir, you have only to send a page downstairs, and it will be sent to you quick as a flash, without costing you a cent, sir."

Just then Mr. Wade appeared to recollect something, and looking at the man directly in the eye, said: "Oh, I don't want you to feed me; when I do I will pay for what I eat like other people. But listen: Complaint has been made to me that you don't treat the little pages fairly or kindly. They complain that they can't get anything to eat except expensive things, for which they have to pay a large price. Now, sir, just remember that these pages are our boys and you had better overcharge Senators, who are able to pay, than these little chaps who want to save all of their wages they can for their mothers. You must be civil and kind to these pages, sir, or I'll have you moved out of your cook shop and put in some one there who will treat the boys well."

The restaurateur promised that he would do so, and bowed his way out. Mr. Wade made inquiry of the pages from time to time, and found that they were civilly treated, and that lunches of reasonable cost were provided for them.—*Ben: Perley Poore in Boston Budget.*

Experienced It.

A Harvard student who got into a quarrel on a young lady's account, and came out considerably the worse for it, was complaining to her of the rough usage he had received for her sake.

"Oh, well," said she, "it ought to console you to know that you are more than ever in the fashion."

"How do you mean?"

"Why, beaten brass, you know, is [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago.—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 81¼@81¾c.; No. 3 spring, 68@69c. Corn, 36¾c. Oats, 28@28¾c. Rye, No. 2, 58c. Barley, No. 2, 63@64c. Flax seed, No. 1, $1.11½. Mess pork, cash, $10.25. Lard, $6.05@6.08½. Butter, creamery, 20@32c; dairy, 11@24c. Eggs, 19½@20c. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.

Minneapolis.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 86½c.; No. 1 Northern, 87¼c. Corn, 30@31½c. Bran, $8.50@9. Shorts, $8.50@9. Oats, No. 2 white, 28@29c. Rye, 49@51c. Barley, 45@75c. Corn Meal, $14. Mixed Feed, $14.25@14.50. Hay, $7@7.50. Seeds, Timothy, $1.50@1.60; No. 1 flax seed, $1.05; clover, $5@5.40. Oat Meal, $2.35@3.

Duluth.—No. 1 Northern, 84¼@84½c.

Milwaukee.—Wheat, 81½c. Corn, No. 2, 36½c. Oats, No. 2, 28¼c. Rye, No. 1, 58c. Barley, No. 2, 53c. Mess pork, $10.25. Lard, $6.05. Butter, dairy, 15@17c. Cheese, 8½@10½c. Eggs, 19@20.

The Fatigue "of a Wearing Sort" the Prince Undergoes.

From the Scottish-American Journal.

His lot is not without trials. Nobody in the kingdom is harder worked or undergoes more fatigue of a certain wearing sort than the Prince and Princes of Wales, and in a less degree the other members of the reigning family. They are not only deprived of all privacy, always in the world and before the world, always attended by persons of consequence and exposed to comment and criticism from fastidious tastes and censorious tongues, but they are dragged from one ceremony to another, from a gallery to a hospital, from a levee to a procession, from a dinner to a ball, till life must often become a weariness. Yet they must never fail to keep an engagement, and they are bound always to display the especial "politeness of kings"—punctually. They must be civil when they are worn out, and gracious when they are sleepy; they must remember the names and faces of the thousands to whom their recognition is an honour; for all this is their trade. They are trained to it from childhood. They do remember people; they are punctual and polite; all of which should be borne in mind for them when people carp and criticise. The Prince is personally popular among those who surround him closest. His invitations are an honour as well as a command, and when he visits a country house the list of the guests who are to meet him is submitted for his inspection.

Mrs. Lizzie Gurnee, a widow, has brought suit in Washington against William Voorhis of Nyack, ex-commodore of the New York Yacht club, for breach of promise of marriage, claiming $100,000 damages. The commodore positively denies the charge. Mrs. Gurnee is a fine-looking blonde of thirty-five, while Voorhis is quite old.

It is by copying after nature that man gets best results. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is nature's own remedy, is purely vegetable, can be taken by the most delicate. Cures all stomach, kidney and liver troubles. 50 cents.

The Avery hotel at Glendale, forty miles southwest of Butte, owned by H. H. Avery, was burned. Loss on building, $12,000; insurance, $4,000; loss on furniture, $4,500; insurance, $3,000.

It was an old oriental doctrine that women had no souls. More enlightened philosophy concedes that they have purer, finer, more exalted souls than men. But they are too often contained in feeble, suffering bodies, which hamper and retard their full development. For all these painful ailments incident to the sex, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best specific in the world, and is sold under a positive guarantee that it will do all that is claimed for it. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The strike on the Gould Southwestern system of railways is general and business is at a standstill, but the passenger trains will be kept moving.

After being a victim of severe rheumatism for three years, I was induced to try Athlophoros, and am now glad to state that I am free from pain. Mary I. Whiting, 810 University avenue, Madison, Wis., one of the oldest residents.

A social sensation at Toledo, Ohio, is the filing of a suit for divorce by Mrs. Frankie Whitaker, a leading society lady.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup—the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. May of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. Warner, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

Miss Maud Miller received notice of her divorce from Arthur Mackaye and within an hour thereafter married London McCormick.

T. W. Nelichka, Esq., of Hastings, Minn., says he used Brown's Iron Bitters for nervousness, and cheerfully recommends it. The medicine strengthens the nerves, aids digestion, and is the only iron medicine that does not injure the teeth.

The steamer Acton, in rough weather on the Atlantic, quiets the sea with oil.

For any Derangement of the Digestive organs take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Des Moines reports a serious row growing out of the brutal conduct of officers in arresting a cobbler charged with secret liquor selling.

Try Allen's Lung Balsam for coughs and croup. It contains no opium in any form. Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. Sold at druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle.

The steamer Egyptian Monarch and cargo are damaged by fire $95,000, and the loss of the Monarch line dock at Jersey City brings the total loss to $300,000.

For Emaciation take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

No opium in Piso's Cure for consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25 cts.

The non-union shoe shops in Maine will be boycotted by the Knights of Labor.

Don't neglect a cough and let it remain to irritate your lungs when a safe and speedy remedy can be had for 50 cents in Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure.

Daniel A. Kimbark, for 22 years associated with the iron interests of Chicago died recently.

Important.

Grand Union Hotel, opp. Grand Cent. Depot, N. Y. city, 600 elegant rooms, $1 a day & upward. Travelers arriving at this depot save $3 carriage hire and baggage transfer. European plan.

William P. Davis has been elected clerk and treasurer of the town of Yarmouth, Mass., for the forty-second time.

The scalp is cleansed and excited to a healthy action by Hall's Hair Renewer.

In consumption, the disposition to cough is diminished by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral [illegible]

A POPULAR EX-MAYOR.

Ex-Mayor Newton, of Des Moines, Ia., is deservedly popular in the city over whose destinies he presided, by reason of the many good deeds and the unostentatious acts of charity which he is constantly doing. Successful as a politician, he has also recently been playing the part of a good Samaritan with a success equal to his triumphs in politics. The fainting traveler by the wayside, whom he has raised up and refreshed by good counsel in the last instance, is Mr. George A. Crandale, the manager for Oberne, Hosick & Co., Second and Walnut streets. Mr. Crandale, who naturally feels under many obligations to the Ex-Mayor tells as follows how he came into such a wretched plight as to need help and how it was cheerfully given.

"I have never had an ache or pain of rheumatism," he said, "since I used Athlophoros and the medicine cost me only $3. If any one had guaranteed to cure me I would willingly have paid him $50, yes $100. My rheumatism was inflammatory, mostly in my ankles, but a little in the wrist. I could manage to hobble around by the use of canes, but felt as if I were walking on the bare bones, or in other words as if my feet were off and I was walking on the stumps. The pain was terrible to bear, yet I managed to be about and to attend to my business.

"One day during the time I was suffering so much, I hobbled to the Court House to look after some matter. As I was struggling to get up the steps I met ex-Mayor Newton, who asked me what the trouble was. I told him that it was rheumatism, whereupon he advised me to get a bottle of Athlophoros. I did not get it then, as I had no faith in patent medicines and did not want to take any. A short time after this I wrote to an old friend, Charles P. Griffin, of Stuart, to inquire what had cured him. I knew that he had been confined to his bed with rheumatism of the worst kind. His answer was: 'Get Athlophoros. That is what cured me.' I then got some, but really had no faith in its curing me. I began to get relief from it in twenty-four hours. I continued taking it until I had used three dollars worth, when my rheumatism, both the pain and the swelling, was gone, and I have not had any return since. This is now over a year ago."

Ex-Mayor Newton based his recommendation of Athlophoros to Mr. Crandale upon the very remarkable cure it had effected in the case of his wife. That lady thus tells about it:

"I have been comparatively free from rheumatism for the past year and a half. Previous to that I had been a great sufferer for years and had resorted to many remedies, but nothing would do what Athlophoros did for me. I have had a few twinges of late, but I attribute that to myself and not to the medicine, as I have not been so careful as I should have been. Athlophoros took the stiffness out of the joints of my fingers and gave me the use of my hands, in which I had so long had trouble. I have recommended it in many cases and in every instance that I know of the results have been very satisfactory. I do not hesitate in the least in recommending it most heartily to every rheumatic sufferer."

If you cannot get Athlophoros of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall street, New York.

Judge Henry T. Green, one of the ablest lawyers of Kansas, died at Leavenworth.

Do Not be Alarmed

at the raising of blood from the lungs. It is one of the very earliest symptoms of consumption, and only shows the healthy efforts of the system to throw off the scrofulous impurities of the blood which have resulted in ulceration of the lungs. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a positive remedy for consumption at this stage. If taken faithfully, it will cleanse the blood, heal the ulcers in the lungs, and build up and renovate the whole system.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

C. F. Wilkins is confirmed as register of the Benson land office.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to the new boots and they will never run over.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

CARBOLISALVE cures itchings and irritations of the Skin and Scalp, Poisons, Piles and Ulcers. *Cures Burns and Scalds without a Scar.* 25 and 50 cts. at Druggists.

PURE Bred Wyandotte eggs $2.00 per setting (of 13) G. B. & C. B. Knowlton, Rochester, Minn.

"PERRY DAVIS'"

PAIN-KILLER

Introduced in 1840.

This remedy is well known to be one of the very best ever offered to the public.

TAKEN INTERNALLY

It will be found a never failing cure.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

It is the most effective and best Liniment on earth. It is all it is represented to be. The testimonials in its favor, reaching back for a series of years, and the experience of a long test, incontestibly prove it to be one of the most reliable specifics of the age.

Prices 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1 Per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
Beware of Imitations.

ALLEN'S
Lung Balsam,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
COUGH
AND
CROUP
REMEDY.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
If you have not tried the Lung Balsam, call for a 25-cent bottle and test it.

CATARRH

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES COLD
HEAD
ROSE-COLD
HAY-FEVER
EASY TO USE
PRICE 50 CTS
ELY BRO'S
OWEGO N.Y.

HOW TO USE CREAM BALM.

Place a particle of the Balm into each nostril, and draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed and begin its work of cleansing and healing the diseased membrane. It allays inflammation and prevents fresh colds.

Not a Liquid or Snuff. No poisonous drugs. No offensive odor.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. [illegible]

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Trade Mark
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY
On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FOR THE LIVER TAKE FOR THE KIDNEYS
HOPS & MALT BITTERS.

It will cure any case of Liver and Kidney troubles when properly taken. It is a perfect renovator and invigorator. It cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Liver, Kidney and Urinary diseases, carrying away all poisonous matter and restoring the Blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating Mind and Body. It prevents the growth to Serious Illness of a Dangerous Class of Diseases that begin in more trivial ailments, and are too apt to be neglected as such.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved and in a short time perfectly cured by the use of Hops & Malt Bitters.

Do not get Hops and Malt Bitters confounded with inferior preparations of similar name. Take Nothing but Hops & Malt Bitters if you want a sure Cure.

HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO. Detroit, Mich.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul.
Ryan Drug Company, St. Paul.
Lyman Eliel Drug Co., Minneapolis.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair or Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

EVERY SPOOL WARRANTED
100 ILL'D PAGE PAMPHLET WITH RULES FOR KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, CROCHET, ETC., SENT FOR 10 CENTS IN STAMPS. WASTE EMBROIDERY SILK, ASSORTED COLORS, 40 CTS. PER OZ. WASTE SEWING SILK, BLACK OR ASSORTED 25 CTS. PER OUNCE.
EUREKA SILK CO., Chicago, Ill.

WELL MAKING.
PROSPECTING.

DOES IT PAY!

Free catalogue tells what customers say; This is the Great "Ohio" Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine. Drills all kinds earth and rock and pump cuttings to surface at each stroke!—Tests the water without taking out tools; Drives tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops tools 70 or 80 times a minute! Horse or steam power used. We also make machines and tools for boring large wells.

LOOMIS & NYMAN
TIFFIN, OHIO.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" slicker and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

SALZER LA CROSSE, WIS.
BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. Conceded that our tested, reliable North[illegible]
[illegible] Grown Seeds produce, by all odds, the finest Flowers, Vegetables and Crops—increasing yields fully ½ to ¼! New Vegetables, Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc. Enormously productive. Roses and Plants by 100,000. Don't buy till you see our catalogue, free. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, La Crosse, Wis.
200 7 CENT [illegible]

JONES
HE
PAYS the FREIGHT
5 Ton Wagon Scales,
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

4% LONG LOANS.
To stand as long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Send 6 cents for particulars. Loan Forms, etc. Name this paper. T. B. Gardner, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, O.

DR. WHITTIER.

617 St. Charles st., St. Louis, Mo. Regularly graduated and legally qualified; longer engaged in Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, than any physicians in America. Medicines sent by mail or express. [illegible]

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS. Cata. Free.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

PENSIONS procured. 18 years' experience as Attorneys in Pensions and other Soldier Claims. C. M. Sites & Co., Washington, D. C.

$25 A WEEK made by ladies selling our Corsets, Stocking Supporters, etc. Catalogue for stamp. The Frost & Hatch M'f'g Co., Cleveland, O.

Ink 10 cents a gallon. A paying business with small capital. Send 50 cents for directions to make 7 Inks. Choice Black, Indelible, Invisible, &c. G. H. H., Box 20, National City, Cal.

EVERGREENS Forty Varieties, all Sizes, adapted to all purposes, at TREES from 50 cents per 1000 up. Catalogues free. GEORGE PINNEY, Evergreens, Door County, Wisconsin.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

FREE! $2 samples fast selling goods to any lady or gent, and big pay every day, hot or cold, guaranteed workers. Time is cash, don't delay. Address, B. H. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. Lacey, Patent Attorneys Washington, D. C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

CANCER. A new treatment. No Knife. No Plaster. No Pain. W. C. Payne, Marshalltown, Iowa.

POTATO ROT A sure remedy furnished every customer. My 50 choice varieties of Seed Potatoes are perfectly healthy. Catalogues free. GEORGE PINNEY, Evergreens, Door County, Wisconsin.

Bureau of Legal Information.—An easy and economical method for people living at a distance to obtain legal advice. No students are employed. Only able and experienced counsel. References furnished on application. Take advice and protect yourself from law suits. Any two law questions answered for one dollar. St. Paul Legal Bureau, P. O. box 2500, St. Paul, Minn.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
Sold By ALL DEALERS Throughout The WORLD
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

$9. Fine Brass B♭ Cornet. $9.

With Case, Instruction Book and Crooks, all for NINE DOLLARS!
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Guitars, Banjos, Etc.
(discount to teachers)
Central Music Co.
112 West Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL.

O The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 210 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

HENDERSON'S
$2.50 A PAIR
Goat and Kid Button.

The universal favor with which our LADIES' GOAT BUTTON (Stamped $2.50 on the soles) has been received, has induced us to make one of Kid also. These shoes are now being made in large quantities and are for sale in nearly every town in the West. We guarantee them superior in quality and workmanship to any offered to the public. They are stitched with the best silk, have solid sole leather counters and inner-soles, and are made on four widths. Please remember, Goat will always outwear Kid. *TRY THEM.* For sale by all dealers.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Chicago.
We are the proprietors and sole manufacturers of the Famous Red School House Shoes for Boys and Girls. Send for a set of our Fancy School Cards.

Swift's Specific

Is nature's own remedy, made from roots gathered from forests of Georgia. The above cut represents the method of its manufacture twenty years ago. The demand has been gradually increasing until a $100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. This great Vegetable Blood Purifier cures Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Ulcer, Rheumatism and Blood Taint, hereditary or otherwise, without the use of Mercury or Potash.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
N. Y. 157 W. 23d St. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle, to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
5 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	65 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	85 00	00 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 18.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below:

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 20
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,

For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

WATER

GUARANTEED

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

—AND—

Manitoba

RAILWAY

—WITH ITS—

4,000 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through

the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 1 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 50 a m
8 45 "	Mippenpo's	6 55
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 29 p m
7 31 "	Glyndon	7 50 "
7 49 "	Averill	7 26 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 03 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 20 "	Beltrama	6 12 "
9 43 "	Kittson	5 31 "
10 00 "	Crookston	5 25 "
10 31 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 48 "	Euclid	4 49
11 07 "	Angus	4 29
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 49 "	Argyle	3 43 "
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 25 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 03 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 14 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Lr	1 45 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 35 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 18 "	Mallory	4 14
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 30
12 23 "	Ojata	3 00 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 25 " } D
1 43 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 18 "
2 22 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 57 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 04 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 46 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 25 a m

ST HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 p. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Pasanger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Theophone Joly and Harriet, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 501, 502 and 503, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by John Brandt and Mary, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 531, 532, 533, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, ($745.62) besides the further sum of $8.20 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153) in Range number forty-nine (49) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated Paul Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 16-100 dollars ($629.16-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar, mortgagor, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August A. D. 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of September A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 511, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3,) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range numbered forty-four (44) according to the United States Government survey, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk county, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.
WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.
E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah Milette and Florence, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 114, 115 and 116, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of two hundred and eighty-one dollars, ($281) and the further sum of $29.93 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon; and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty, (20) in township number one hundred and forty-nine, (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Fred Aldrich, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 1 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 391, 392 and 393, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($747) besides $35 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty, (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 291, 292 and 293, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73,) and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55,) necessarily paid for taxes on said land, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said assignee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 9th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five (25,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st 1886.
EDWIN H. PEASE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [42-48]

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS. CROOKSTON, MINN.

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Cenat Brouillet and Louise, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1880 at 12 o'clock m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 13, 14 and 15, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars and the further sum of $37.62 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the tenth day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 acres.

Dated St, Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Aaron L. Lindsley, and Imogene, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 186 and 7, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars, ($1,149) besides the further sum of $51.24-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, In the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight, (48) west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee,
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. 44-49

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Michel Quesnelle and Vitaline, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 163 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($624) besides the further sum of $49.74 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale,

(First publication February 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Evangelist Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2:45 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages on pages 210, 11 and 12, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25) besides the further sum of $44.21 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, and with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The fractional northwest quarter (nw¼) being the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and lots numbered three (3,) four (4) and five (5,) in Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159 21-100 acres.

Dated St Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty one and 66-100 dollars ($1041.66-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zalser and John Zalser, her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the eleventh day of September A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of September A. D. 1884, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 440, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Reserve "S" in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County except the following described piece, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S" fifty feet, thence east two hundred feet thence south fifty feet to the place of beginning; and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 5th A. D. 1886.
WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.
E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Billine Isbelle, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 5th day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of April A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 2 and 3, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-six (46) west according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.
MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.
L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 44-100 dollars, ($404.44-100.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Charles S. Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 15th day of May A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of May A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-four (154) north of Range numbered forty three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th A. D. 1886.
MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.
L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 85-100 dollars, ($207.85-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgesen, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co., of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of July A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, on page 64, and in addition thereto the further sum of eighteen and 60-100 dollars taxes, duly assessed and levied against the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, paid by said mortgagees, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot four (4,) in Section twenty (20,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-nine (49,) containing thirty and 75-100 (30-75-100) acres according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 8th day of April A. D. 1886, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th 1886.
LOREN FLETCHER AND CHARLES M. LORING PARTNERS AS L. FLETCHER & CO.,
Mortgagees.
CROME & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee Crookston, Minn. [43-49]

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Harry B. Halvorson and Annie E. Halvorson, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1882, at 4:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 237, 38, 39, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $55.65 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886,
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee,
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward Milette and Hedwidge, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 28th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of September A. D. 1881, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 314, 15, 16, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven and 75-100 ($547.75-100) dollars besides the further sum of $31.85 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and the taxes aforesaid with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number forty-[illegible] in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886,
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee,
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Matson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 4th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of October A. D. 1881, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 373 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty eight and 62-100 ($888.62-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $75.23 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, and with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number eighteen (18) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee,
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Eugene C. Elwood and Francis J. Elwood, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1881, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 454, 5 and 6, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498) and the sum of fifty-four and 10-100 dollars, paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and taxes with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES,
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [44-49]

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT SREEET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MORTGAE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Gamache, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (limited.) mortgagee, dated the 11th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of May A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 600, 1, 2, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twelve dollars, ($312,) besides the further sum of $10.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt, secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes and interest thereon, as aforesaid and twenty five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three (33) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four, (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah A. Wickersham and Hulda, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (limited.) mortgagee, dated the 29th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1881, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages 2, 3, 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four and 72-100 dollars ($974.72-100) besides the further sum of $32.35 paid, for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and the taxes aforesaid, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [32-49]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole O. Engen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee dated the 30th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of May A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 517, 8, 9, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and thirteen and 32-100 ($413.32) dollars, besides the further sum of $23.80 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-six (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty four (154,) in Range number fifty (50) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James K. Gray, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 8th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of April A. D. 1881, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 528, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $56.60 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and forty-eight (148,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

The [illegible] Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

[illegible] Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
1 inch	.50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 8 00
2 inches	.75	1 25	1 75	2 00	3 50	6 50	10 00
3 inches	1 00	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
4 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
5 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
6 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 18.

The JOURNAL will club with the following papers at the prices named below.

The JOURNAL and	
Farm, Stock and Home	$1 50
Weekly Pioneer Press	2 30
American Agriculturist	2 50
Northwestern Farmer and Breeder	1 75
Breeders' Gazette	3 50
The Independent	4 00
Toledo Blade	2 40
Farmers' Advocate	2 50
Farm, Field and Stockman	2 75
Western Rural	2 90

The prices quoted above are for both the JOURNAL and the paper named and are strictly cash prices from which there can be no deviation. All in arrears can obtain any of the above papers, or all, at clubbing rates by paying up arrears and one year in advance.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ESTABLISHED 18[illegible].

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN, For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only

JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings. [illegible] WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, [illegible] and at the same time [illegible] Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 97 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ARTESIAN

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING

WATER

GUARANTEED

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn.

THE

St. Paul,

Minneapolis

AND

Manitoba

RAILWAY

WITH ITS

4,000 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through

the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA.

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily
7 30 p m	St. Paul	7 30 a m
8 05	Minneapolis	6 55
6 55 a m	Barnesville	8 20 p m
7 31	Glyndon	7 50
7 49	Averill	7 28
8 07	Felton	7 19
8 18	Borup	7 08
8 42	Ada	6 47
9 03	Rolette	6 23
9 20	Beltrami	6 14
9 45	Kittson	5 51
10 00	Crookston	5 35
10 31	Shirley	5 07
10 48	Euclid	4 49
11 07	Angus	4 29
11 27	Warren	4 09
11 43	Argyle	3 45
12 09 p m	Stephen	3 27
12 29	Donaldson	3 08 p m
12 40 D	Kennedy	2 52 D
1 02	Hallock	2 29
1 14	Northcote	2 15
1 45	St. Vinc't Ly	1 45
1 55	Emerson	1 35

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston	5 15 p m
10 55	Fishers	4 37
11 18	Mallory	4 14
11 48	Grand Forks	3 10
12 28	Ojata	3 00
1 00 D	[illegible]	2 25 D
1 25	Arvilla	2 25
1 43	Larimore	1 43
2 02	Shawnee	1 18
2 23	Niagara	12 55
2 57	Michigan City	12 18
3 19	Mapes	12 04
3 29	Lacota	11 46
4 40	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:45 p. m. returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m. arriving in Crookston at 4:00 p. m.

C. H. WARREN, Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.

C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4, 188[illegible].)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thilesphore Joly and Harriet, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1882, at (one) o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 501, 502 and 503, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law. The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three (33) in township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres. Dated St. Paul, Feb. [illegible] 1886. COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY (Limited), Mortgagee. A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John [illegible] and Mary [illegible] his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 11th, 1886.)

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 15-100 dollars ($629.15-100) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kretzschmar, mortgagor, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1884, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on page 611, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range numbered forty-four (44), according to the United States Government survey, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT, Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE, Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah Millette and Florence, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 114, 115 and 116, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of two hundred and eighty-one dollars, ($281) and the further sum of $29.08 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty (20) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 21, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Fred Aldrich, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 394, 395 and 396, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($747), besides $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William [illegible] Wylie and Mary [illegible] Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota on the [illegible] day of March A. D. 1881, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages on pages 207 and 208, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73) and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55), necessarily paid for taxes on said land and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, [illegible]

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by A. Cenat Brouillet and Louise, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota on the [illegible] day of December A. D. 1880 at 11 o'clock m., in book "D" of mortgages on pages 13, 14 and 15, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars and the further sum of $37.0[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the tenth day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 153 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Aaron L. Lindsley and Imogene, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages 466 and 7, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars, ($1,149) besides the further sum of $31.44-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Michel Quesnelle and Vitaline, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 188 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($624,) besides the further sum of $19.74 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication February 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Evangelist Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 28th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages on pages 10, 11 and 12, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of six hundred eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25) besides the further sum of $44.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The fractional northwest quarter (nw¼) being the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section number six (6) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing [illegible] acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

[illegible]

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D.

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty-one and 60-100 dollars ($1041.60-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zaiser and John Zaiser, her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the eleventh day of September A. D. 1884, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of September A. D. 1884, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 440, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Reserve "S" in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, except the following described piece, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S" fifty feet, thence east two hundred feet, thence south fifty feet to the place of beginning, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT, Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE, Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Billine Labelle to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 18th day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of April A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 20 and 21, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure; and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER, Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL, Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 41-100 dollars, ($404.41-100,) which is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles S. Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 19th day of May A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of May A. D. 1882, at 9:40 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute, in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-four (154) north of Range numbered forty-three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER, Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL, Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 83-100 dollars, ($207.83-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgesen, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co., of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of July A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, on page 83, and in addition thereto the further sum of eighteen and 20-100 dollars taxes duly assessed and levied against the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, for the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, paid by said mortgagees, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot four (4), in Section twenty (20) in Township one hundred and fifty (150), of Range forty-nine (49), containing thirty and 76-100 (30.76-100) acres, according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the [illegible] day of April A. D. 1886, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February [illegible] 1886.

LOREN FLETCHER AND CHARLES M. LORING, partners as L. FLETCHER & CO., Mortgagees.

[illegible] Attorney for Mortgagees, Crookston, Minn. [illegible]

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO. Second Street, Crookston.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.

[illegible]

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Harry B. Halvorson and Annie E. Halvorson, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1882, at 1:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages on pages 217, 18, 19, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $53.65 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886,

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee,

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward Millette and Hedwidge, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of September A. D. 1881, at 11:10 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 314, 15, 16, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven and 53-100 ($547.53-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $41.83-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Matoon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of October A. D. 1881, at 2:50 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 323 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-eight and 62-100 ($888.62-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $75.28-100 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, and with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number eighteen (18,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Eugene C. Elwood and Francis J. Elwood, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1881, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 454, 5 and 6, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498) and the sum of fifty-four and 90-100 dollars, paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee. [44-49]

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Gamache, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (limited,) mortgagee, dated the 11th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of May A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 620, 1, 2, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twelve dollars, ($312.00) besides the further sum of $49.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes and interest thereon, as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four, (44) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication, Feb. 25.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah A. Wickersham and Huldah, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of June, A. D 1881, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 2, 3, 4 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four and 72-100 dollars ($974.72-100) besides the further sum of $52.15, paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen, (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Attorney of Mortgagee. [33-49]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication, February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole O. Engen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 30th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of May A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 517, 8, 9, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and thirteen and 82-100 ($413.82) dollars, besides the further sum of $26.60 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed, by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-six (26,) in Township number one hundred and fifty four (154,) in Range number fifty (50) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James K. Gray, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of April A. D. 1881, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 533, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $61.60 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and forty-eight (148,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,) Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN, Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS BANK.

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law.

Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated. Prompt attention to collections and securing and collecting past due [illegible] Office on Broadway, opposite [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible] and [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on pages 53 and 54, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547,) besides the further sum of $15.38 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in township number one hundred and fifty-one (151), in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armin, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 11, 12 and 13, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number thirty-five (35) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William [illegible], an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt, mortgagee, dated the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on pages 440 and 441, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents, ($516.95) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted in law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number one (1) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS BECKITT, Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Axel Arvedson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on pages 253 and 254, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ten cents, ($733.10) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: [illegible] of Section number twenty-six (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number [illegible] west of the 5th principal meridian, containing [illegible] acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS BECKITT, [illegible]
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [illegible]

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
And Dealers in
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY.
[illegible]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of [illegible] hundred and twenty-[illegible] and [illegible] dollars, [illegible] which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene [illegible] and [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 5th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 8th day of August A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] and [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid out for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Pigeon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 287, 288, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼), the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and lot number three (3), all in Section number seven (7) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-one (41) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing [illegible] acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse [illegible] and Denise [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of September A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 214, 215, 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number seventeen (17) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventy-eight and [illegible] dollars, [illegible] which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, and the further sum [illegible]

[illegible]

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
[illegible]

CHEAP — MONEY — QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of [illegible] hundred and eighty-one and [illegible] dollars, [illegible] which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage duly executed and delivered by Edward O. [illegible], [illegible], mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 21st day of July, A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1882, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south east quarter (se¼) of section number thirty-four (34) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Marcellus Quesnel, a single woman, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-[illegible], and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1881, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] and [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 20-100 dollars ($475.20) besides the further sum of $10.75 paid for taxes upon said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Smith, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of November A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 417, 418, 419, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($752.37) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible]

[illegible]

H. M. PIERCE

[illegible]

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Home of New York,
Phenix of Brooklyn,
Insurance Company of North America,
Pennsylvania of Philadelphia,
American Central of St. Louis,
Niagara of New York.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible] to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [illegible]

[illegible]

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-two (32) in township number one hundred and fifty (150), in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First Publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Anthony Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 30th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of July A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], 242 and 243, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number five (5,) also the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number six (6,) all in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Damien Quesnel and [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of August A. D. 1883, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot number two (2), all in Section number three (3) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing [illegible] acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible] Walker and [illegible], his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of November A. D. 1881, at [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible] to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of November A. D. 1881, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of [illegible] hundred and forty-nine and [illegible] dollars, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-six (46,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Cole, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) dated the [illegible] day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four ($374) dollars, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Dominique Payment, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of June A. D. 1881, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 43, 44, 45, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-eight (28,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Narcisse [illegible] and Zoe, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of July A. D. 1881, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on pages 117, 118, 119, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and thirteen and 42-100 ($613.42) dollars, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

[illegible]

$25,000

[illegible]

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles [illegible], an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-five (25) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 454, 455, and 456, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623) besides the sum of $54.41 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 23d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [46-51]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $108.53 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by [illegible] Carlston, and Lemoine Carlston, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 224, 225, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirteen (13,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid, and interest on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two and 27-100 dollars, ($752.27,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $22.70 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by [illegible], an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the [illegible] day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of July, A. D. 1882, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-[illegible] in Township number one hundred and [illegible] in Range number forty-three [illegible] west of the 5th principal meridian, containing [illegible] acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April [illegible]

[illegible]

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
[illegible]

AUCTIONEER!

D. C. TERRY,

[illegible]

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible]

[illegible]

By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become, and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred and forty-six and 44-100 acres (146 44-100.)

Dated this 24th day of February 1886.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Melvin Winslow, mortgagor, to Mary D. Fuller, mortgagee, dated the 2d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of February A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], [illegible] and 301 on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and twenty-four ($624) dollars and forty-one and 34-100 ($41.34) dollars, paid for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become, and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of February 1886.

MARY D. FULLER,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles W. Brown and Fanny A., his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 122, and 123, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty dollars, ($560) and the further sum of $11.34 paid for taxes, upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court-House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ten and 75-100, ($410.75) dollars, besides the further sum of $71.77 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry J. Kerson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of September A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of September A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 193, 194, 195, and no action or proceeding, at law, or otherwise, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed [illegible]

[illegible]

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Eli Huot and Hermenia, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 1:45 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 53 and 54; on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547) besides the further sum of $13.34 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armina his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 11, 12 and 13, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $7.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number thirty-five, (35) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William F. Butcher, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt, mortgagee, dated the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1883, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 439, 440 and 441: on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents, ($516.95) besides the further sum of $33.2[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises and no action or Proceeding has been instituted in law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number one (1) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.
FRANCIS BECKITT, Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Axel Arwedson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt mortgagee, dated the 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 433 and 434, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ten cents ($733.10) besides the further sum of $12.51 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-six, (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four, (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
FRANCIS BECKITT, Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
ROBERT STREET,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-five and 89-100 dollars, ($625.89) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $51.90 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Robillard, and Exild, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of August A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 527, 528 and 529, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547.) which is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $21.6[illegible] paid out for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Pigeon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 2[illegible]th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22th day of August A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 587, 588; and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and lot number three (3,) all in Section number seven (7,) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150,) in Range number forty-one (41) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159.55-100 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $17.53 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Trondo and Denise Trondo, his wife, mortgagors to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 214, 215, 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number seventeen (17,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight and 87-100 dollars, ($478.87,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, and the further sum of $14.[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Robert H. Walker and Elizabeth Walker, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, at 2:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 434 and 435, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

CHEAP — MONEY — QUICK.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

For Terms, &c., apply to
CHRISTIANSON & MELGAARD,
Crookston, Minn.
Office Over Merchants National Bank.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-one and 43-100 dollars, ($481.43,) which is claimed to be at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $13.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward O. Carvin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 623, 624, 625, 626, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south east quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-four (34) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Marcelina Quesnel, a single woman, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1884, at 3:[illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 258, 259 and 260, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 30-100 dollars ($475.30) besides the further sum of $10.75 paid for taxes upon said mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of section number twelve (12,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Smith, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of November A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 417, 418, 419, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($752.37-100,) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Campbell Breyette, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 2d day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 109, 110, 111, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four dollars ($374.) and the further sum of $22.33 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and $25 dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number fourteen (14,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:

Home of New York.
Phenix of Brooklyn.
Insurance Company of North America.
Pennsylvania of Philadelphia
American Central, St. Louis.
Niagara of New York.

OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Stephen Quesnelle and Elizabeth, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1883, at 7:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 204, 205, 206, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623,) and the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-two (32) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Anthony Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of July A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 241, 242 and 243 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498.) and the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number five (5,) also the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number six (6,) all in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Damien Quesnel and Ann, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of August A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 452, 454, 455, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498.) and the further sum of $7.95 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot number two (2,) all in Section number three (3,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James Westover and Margaret, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1881, at 4:35 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 49, 50, 51 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and ninety-five ($995) dollars, besides the further sum of $24.81 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number four (4) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 161.11-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street.

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY.

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DRAUGHT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Lambert and Josephine, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of November A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 431, 432, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-nine and 50-100 ($749.50) dollars, besides the further sum of $69.70 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Cole, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) dated the 4th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 220, 221, 222 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four ($374) dollars, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid with interest thereon, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Dominique Payment, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1881, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 43, 44, 45, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $25.32 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-eight (28) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Narcisse Dandeneau and Zeo, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of July A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 117, 118, 119, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and thirteen and 12-100 ($613.12-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgages, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158.59-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Gagner, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 283, 284, 285, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $27.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs, and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-five (25) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 464, 465, and 466, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623.) besides the sum of $51.31 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 23d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-51]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $102.84 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Turney Carlatan, and Lamoine Carlatan, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 224, 225, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirteen (13,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid, and interest on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two and 37-100 dollars, ($752.37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $32.70 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Hermidas Toupin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July A. D. 1882, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 476, 477, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-nine (29,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

AUCTIONEER!

D. C. TERRY

has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, with promptness and dispatch.

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Tiedemann and [illegible] Tiedemann, mortgagors, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the [illegible] day of May A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on pages 322 and 323, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-four and 56-100 dollars, ($764.56-100,) and twenty-six and 82-100 dollars, ($26-82-100) paid for taxes by said mortgagee, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred and forty-six and 44-100 acres (146 44-100.)

Dated this 20th day of February 1886.
THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Melvin Winslow, mortgagor, to Mary D. Fuller, mortgagee, dated the 22d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 159, 160 and 161 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and twenty-four ($624) dollars and forty-one and 31-100 ($41-31) dollars, paid for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of February 1886.
MARY D. FULLER,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles W. Brown and Fanny A. his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 182, and 183, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty dollars ($560) and the further sum of $11.34 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four, (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ten and 75-100 ($410.75) dollars, besides the further sum of $71.57 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry J. Kertson an unmarried man, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of September A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st, day of September A. D. 1882, at 9:45 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 193, 194, 195, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and $25 dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The Buffalo Courier suggests as an improvement upon the public clock device for calling attention to a building that a huge thermometer be used with an illuminated register. This, if practicable, would be a good idea, as it would save people the trouble of tell each other the condition of the atmosphere.

The United States supreme court has decided that the property of corporations can not be exempted from state taxation by legislative authority, the court taking the ground that a previously existing legislature can not bind in this regard the action of succeeding legislative bodies. This is the promulgation of an important principle.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in an appeal from Tennessee, has determined a question, under the inter-State commerce powers of the general Government, whether the State could tax the Pullman sleeping-cars which run within and through the State. The lower Court decided that the State could not levy such a tax, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that decision.

According to newspaper reports the Mormon missionaries are working very successfully among the "poor whites" of Alabama, many of whom, it is said, have embraced the Mormon faith to the ruin of their homes. From time to time protests have come to the United States from foreign governments against the labors of these pernicious missionaries abroad, but our government has not found itself able to check the mischief.

Hon. John L. Sullivan has been visiting Troy and Albany, where he was the lion of the day. When he met and shook hands with his ancient foeman Paddy Ryan, he exclaimed in tones of emotion: "Paddy, I never said you were a coward, and you know I never did." The meeting was so affectionate and touching that many of the spectators were affected to tears. It is indeed pleasant to know that harmony and peace reign between these two eminent scientists.

It is not long since that the remark to the effect that "cotton is king" was in common use. But this valuable crop has lost its position, and has fallen far behind in the race. The dairy has shot ahead of it considerably, and has a present value of at least double that of the cotton crop. The marketable proceeds of the dairy in 1880 amounted to more than $500,000,000, while the cotton crop was valued at $380,000,000. But in the estimate of the dairy products no account is taken of the domestic supply consumed by the 30,000,000 persons engaged directly or indirectly in agriculture, or by three-fifths of the population. If this were included the total value of the dairy would amount to fully $1,000,000,000 yearly, and would then stand easily ahead of any other special interest.

The grain producers of Russia, as a rule, have no knowledge whatever of prices at foreign markets, or even of those at Russian exporting ports. There are no grain elevators in Russia, and no grain stores in the interior of the country. At the railway stations and at the river wharves often there are not even rough sheds to protect grain from rain. Wheat in Russia is not thoroughly cleaned or properly sorted, and for all these reasons it never commands a price equal to that of English or American wheat. At London, for instance, Russian wheat usually sells 12c. below the English and the Australian, and about 10c. below the American wheat per bushel. As there are no grain elevators in Russia, so the loading and the unloading of wheat, costing from 8c. to 10c. per bushel, aside from retarding transportation considerably, consumes a large share of the profit of produstion.

The Washington Critic reports that the Chinese Minister to this country has been directed to demand from the United States the total disavowal of the Rock Springs affair, the condign punishment, capitally, if killing could be proved against individuals, and a pecuniary indemnity to sufferers for their losses, to be paid by the United States. This was the ultimatum. If the United States refused to comply with the demands, the President was to be informed that the Chinese Government would immediately proceed to collect the indemnity from American citizens in business in the imperial territory, and withdraw its protection from them, which meant that they would be notified to leave China at once.

General W. T. Sherman, in reply to a request for a contribution for the support of an aged and destitute female school teacher in St. Louis, pleaded heavy demands on his purse, and penned the sentiment that his wife, who is an intense Catholic, would no sooner consent to have her children enter a public school than a common tavern. Gen. Sherman ought to put a padlock on his mouth. He talks too much, and his best friends are not slow to recognize this fact.

General News Condensed.

VETOED.

The President Vetoes the Bill to Quiet the Title of the Des Moines River Land Settlers.

The president in the message, after describing the nature of the proposed legislation, says that every possible question that ought to be raised in any suit relating to these lands has been determined by the highest judicial authority, and if any substantial point remains unsettled, he believes there is no difficulty in presenting it to the proper tribunal. The president continues as follows:

It seems to me that all controversies which can hereafter arise between those claiming these lands have been fairly remitted to the State of Iowa, and that there they can be properly and safely left, and the government through its attorney general should not be called upon to litigate the rights of private parties. It is not pleasant to contemplate loss threatened to any party acting in good faith caused by uncertainty in the language of laws or their conflicting interpretation, and if there are persons occupying these lands who labor under such disabilities as to prevent them from appealing to the courts for a redress of their wrongs, a plain statute directed simply to a remedy for such disabilities would not be objectionable. Should there be meritorious cases of hardship and loss, caused by an invitation on the part of the government to settle upon lands apparently public, but to which no right or lawful possession can be secured, it would be better, rather than to attempt a disturbance of titles already settled, to ascertain such losses and do equity by compensating the proper parties through an appropriation for that purpose. Notwithstanding the fact that there may be parties in the occupancy of these lands who suffer hardships by the application of strict legal principles of their claims, safety lies in the non-interference by congress with matters which should be left to judicial cognizance; and I am unwilling to concur in legislation which, if not an encroachment upon judicial power, trenches so closely thereon as to be of doubtful expediency, and which at the same time increases the elements of litigation that have heretofore existed and endanger vested rights.

A Decision of the Land Commissioner Overruled.

Devil's Lake, Dak., Special:—James Brittin received a letter from Washington saying that Secretary Lamar had overruled Sparks' decision of last April in the Brittin case. About two years ago Brittin proved up on a premption claim near Devil's Lake and subsequently took a homestead in Towor county, upon which he proved up last year, after a bona fide residence of six months, and having valuable improvements, commuting the same by payment to the government of $1.25 per acre, by virtue of the homestead commutation law. Sparks struck a severe blow to rapid settlement and development upon all government lands in cancelling Britin's homestead proof, holding that having once used his pre-emption right, a settler could not commute a homestead entry by a cash payment, after six months' residence, and that no title could be acquired under a residence of five years. Happily, this being a test case, Brittin possessed sufficient means and pluck to appeal the case to the secretary. The result is hailed with great joy, as being in conformity with the law and every consideration of common sense and justice.

There is a bill before the house committee on the judiciary which provides: All manufacturers of boots and shoes who use in such articles paper or any other material except leather, and all dealers in such boots and shoes, shall cause them to be distinctly marked or branded, and invoiced as paper-soled boots or shoes, as the case may be. Its provisions are to apply only where said boots are manufactured for sale or are sold to citizens or other than citizens of the state in which they are made or to a citizen of a foreign country. Violation of the act is punishable by fine and imprisonment, the fine being placed at $50 to $500, and ten to one hundred days.

The debate on Dillwyn's motion in the commons brought out the fact that there is a strong leaning in parliament toward the serious consideration of the disestablishment of the Church of England. Many Libarals oppose the motion, not from lack of sympathy, but merely because it was an infraction of the pledge given by the government on assuming power not to deal with the church question in the present parliament. The Liberal press, however, reflecting the real opinion and purpose of the Liberal party, predict that disestablishment is certain to be considered in the next parliament and a bill passed severing the official connection between state and church.

Gustave George Wolfram, proprietor of a railroad and steamship ticket office and collection agency in New York, has absconded, and is supposed to be in Canada. His liabilities are about $4,000 and his assets $3,000 or $4,000.

P. N. Pitman, an employe of G. W. Moore's insurance agency of Detroit, Mich., has been arrested at Kalamazoo on a charge of embezzling $4,000 from the New York Life Insurance company.

Samuel O. Schaefer, real estate agent, of Kansas City, who was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for swindling John F. Blair, the Blairsville (N. J.) millionaire, was bound over in the criminal court at Independance, Mo., to answer a charge of conspiracy for the murder of Mr. Blair and the employment of an assassin. Schaefer is in the Kansas City jail in default of $10,000 bail.

Washington Special: The bill to allow Col. Steele of Dakota to buy section 16, which is a school section, in the town of Steele, on the Northern Pacific, has met with a terrific reverse. Col. Steele secured from the house committee on public lands and also from the senate committee favorable reports on a proposition to let him buy that section at $2.50 an acre, the fact being that he had settled on it supposing it was section 17, and he had put $20,000 worth of improvements on it. The other day Chairman Cobb, of the house committee on public lands, received a budget of affidavits from Steele going to show that Col. Steele knew he was settling on the wrong section, and did so with the intention of defrauding the government, etc., etc.

A postoffice has been established at Grover, Winona county, Minn., and A. F. Hilden made postmaster. The following postoffices have been established in Dakota—Holmes, Grand Forks county, L. P. Hempsted postmaster; Thorson, Day county, M. Thorson postmaster. Postmasters Commissioned—Dakota—Steele, F. S. Corwin; Tower City, F. Vallandigham. Minnesota—East Grand Forks, T. P. Geisert; Geneva, Elizabeth Reed; Grove Lake, A. Harrington; Sherburn, M. M. Jenkins. Wisconsin—Leland, F. Klipstein.

The Dolph bill establishing regulations for bridges over navigable waters has been amended in committee so as to fit such a case as that of the Stickney bridge at St. Paul and the bridges over the St. Croix.

A senate committee begins to investigate Pension Commissioner Black's charge that his predecessors made the office a political machine.

Maj. William Ludlow, of the corps of engineers, U. S. A., is appointed engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia.

The report of the committee on commerce upon the interstate commerce bill presented to the house says: "It is believed that the enactment and enforcement of such a law will provide for the just and necessary abridgement of the monopoly powers of these corporations and protect the people against unreasonable charges and extortionate actions, and will at the same time not interfere with or embarrass the management of railroad corporations in any thing that is reasonable or just. The committee believe [illegible] to provide for the enforcement of such a law through the ordinary course of justice and by the judges and justices of the country [illegible]

ders of a commissioner, because they are more accessible.

There are 250,000 Creoles in Louisiana, principally residents of New Orleans.

The university of Southern California has received bequests of land and money to the value of $400,000.

Superior Judge Harris of Modoc, Cal., assaulted his wife with a knife, whereupon the citizens met and demanded his resignation.

George Bliss Rogers, captain of the famous Yale crew of 1880, died of typhoid fever while on his wedding tour.

The Connecticut legislature rejected a bill prohibiting the sale or gift of cigarettes to boys under 16 years of age.

The Connecticut legislature refuses to surrender its privilege of free passes over the railroads.

Hon. Edmund Marcus Sandys of London, who is now keeping a racing stable in the United States, has been declared bankrupt.

Among Californians in Washington the persons spoken of as likely to receive the appointment by the governor of California to succeed Mr. Miller in the senate are ex-Chief Justice Wallace of California, George Hearst, the Democratic caucus nominee at the last election, Gen. Rosecrans and Mr. Delmar, the attorney for the state in the railroad tax cases now before the United States supreme court.

Representative Weaver of Nebraska introduced a bill in the house to prevent the shipment of any article or articles made in imitation of butter or cheese from one state or territory to another, or from any place in the United States to a foreign country unless they be plainly labelled by some name that shall show that they are not butter nor cheese. The penalty is a fine of $500 for each offense, and an amount equal to the price of the articles shipped.

Nine thousand Burmese rebels besiege the British garrison in Yewethen.

Hon. Sackville West says it is useless for Canada to expect the United States to negotiate a fishery treaty, as the senate would vote against anything emanating from President Cleveland.

Some miscreant poured a lot of strychnine into the buckets of sap at a West Virginia sugar camp, which was fortunately discovered before the sap was emptied.

Commodore Truxton says no honorable inscriptions upon cannon at the Norfolk navy yard ever existed, or were destroyed by his orders.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Samuel E. Wheatley of the District of Columbia, commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice James D. Edmunds, time expired; V. O. King, Texas, secretary of legation and consul general at Bogota; Jerald Letcher, Missouri, consul at Rio Grande Do Sul.

James W. Stevens, formerly of Chicago, committed suicide near Lewiston, Montana, by shooting himself. Remorse for the murder of J. M. Hedrick in 1881 led to the act. He was tried and acquitted of the crime, but left a written statement acknowledging that he was really the murderer of Hedrick.

Nearly six years ago James Simmons, an old citizen and leading business man of Eugene City, Or., mysteriously disappeared. Unavailing search was made for months, and efforts were finally abandoned. A few days ago Simmons' skeleton was discovered in a dense timber at the foot of the mountains dangling from the end of a rope. Every indication showed that he had committed suicide by hanging. He is supposed to have been temporarily insane.

All the powers have given assent to the Roumelian agreement as modified by Russia. The original agreement stands except that the clause relating to the military alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria has been eliminated, and the title "Prince of Bulgaria" has been inserted in place "Prince Alexander."

During a debate on the public worship estimates in the lower house of the Prussian diet, Dr. Windthorst, leader of the Catholic party, declared he would offer no opposition to the government estimates. He declared his gratitude for an ecclesiastical bill abrogating the odious features of the May laws.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a severe cold. The physicians state that they do not look upon the premier's ailment as serious, and that his throat is not affected. Gladstone is confined to his room, and has spent the last few days in bed. Ministers required by the exigences of business to call upon him have been received in his bed room. He attends to necessary correspondence by dictation.

The steamer Acton, from Baltimore, has arrived at Queenstown. Fearful storms occurred during the voyage, in which two sailors named Green and Manger were washed overboard and another man named Brown was killed at the wheel. During a hurricane, when the ship was at the mercy of the waves, a large quantity of oil was poured on the water. The effect was most gratifying, the sea being quieted so the crew was able to make repairs and save the vessel.

The house committee on pensions agreed to report a committee bill to pension the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war. It requires the applicants for pension to have served at least sixty days, and prohibits the drawing of more than one pension by any pensioner under the act.

Senator Cullom introduced a resolution providing for an inquiry into the condition of the records of the adjutant general's office. The muster and pay rolls and other evidence of service in the office are said to be in a very dilapidated condition.

The Missouri congressional delegation has selected Hon. James M. Burnes to represent that state in the national Democratic congressional committee.

First Controller Durham approved a requisition of $12,000 to pay the salaries of the members of the legislature of Utah.

Ex-President Arthur's health has been in a precarious condition for some weeks. He has declined nearly all social invitations and has rarely been seen outside of his house. His visitors to his law office have for months been few and far between. A short time ago he was at the opera in the Metropolitan opera house, but looked pale and ill. In the last few days he has been worse and though it is given out that he will be able to leave his house in a few days those best informed feel concerned and do not anticipate speedy recovery.

The tug John Markell exploded at Boston and the captain and four men were killed.

By an accident of the Anaconda mine, at Butte, Mon., Jerry Mullen lost his life and Wesley Elmer was fatally injured.

Dr. Stephen Tyng, Jr., has created a sensation by returning to the pulpit in New York which he left several years ago. He was a very eloquent preacher.

The Grand Army men of New England are making great preparations for their excursion to San Francisco in August.

The largest fire in Montreal for a long time occured recently, destroying the business places of the following firms: Sodhe & Leroy, E. Lee, Chestemheimer, Park Bros. & Co., the Diamond Steel works, Bacon Brothers, manufacturers' agents of New Rockland State company, china and earthenware house of J. L. Cassidy & Co., P. M. Galarneau's store, Compagnie Centrale de New York, Mongenias, Bowen & Co., wholesale dealers in liquors and groceries, and E. R. Caine & Co., wholesale dry goods.

Below Baquimaux Point, to Blanc Sablon, the people are starving. They killed in January 500 dogs, and ate dog meat every day to save their lives.

The Knights of Labor demand of Mayor O'Brien of Boston that none but residents of that city be employed on the public works.

Judge Knickerbocker, of Chicago, decides that Miss Lizzie Kelsey was not the wife of Charles Clowes, who killed his mistress and himself. Miss Kelsey had lived with Clowes as his wife, but cannot prove marriage. She is thus deprived of a share in the Clowes estate.

John Phildreth, town treasurer of Stowe, Mass., during the ten years ending last March, [illegible] $20,000 [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

SENATE.—The debate on the report of the judiciary committee condemning the attorney general for refusing to send to the senate the papers in the case of United States Attorney Duskin of Alabama, was opened on the 9th by Senator Edmunds. The galleries were crowded with visitors who remained in their seats during the three hours Mr. Edmunds occupied the floor. Senators of both parties were generally in their places and gave marked attention to Mr. Edmunds. A large number of representatives came from the house shortly the discussion began and were assigned chairs to the rear of the senators' seats, the spaces on both sides of the chamber being well filled. Mr. Edmunds' speech throughout was free from that bitterness and sarcasm which sometimes marks Mr. Edmunds' political speeches. The only allusion to which the friends of the president could except were those in which Mr. Edmunds referred to the recent message of the president on this question as a supplement to the report of the minority of the judiciary committee. The speech is regarded as an able exposition of the Republican side of the controversy. The bill authorizing the Central Missouri Railroad company to bridge the Mississippi at Alton, Ill., passed. In executive session the following nominations were confirmed: S. S. Brooks, assistant treasurer, San Francisco; Charles P. Phelps, Vermont, second secretary of legation at London; Henry White, Maryland, secretary of legation at London; J. R. Rasin, naval officer at Baltimore; Jacob T. Childs, Missouri, minister and consul general at Siam; J. D. Kennedy, South Carolina, consul general at Shanghai.

HOUSE.—On behalf of the committee on labor Mr. James (N. Y.) called up the bill to prohibit any officer, servant or agent of the government to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violation of the laws of the United States government. The bill was passed—yeas 249, nays 8. The bill requiring the Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents thereto, passed. The house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Townshend in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill.

SENATE.—Senator Pugh of Alabama, replied at length to the speech of Mr. Edmunds. Senator Miller introduced a bill requiring all manufacturers of and dealers in oleomargarine, butterine, lardine, etc., to display signs in a conspicuous place at their place of business indicating that they manufacture or sell such articles, imposing a special tax of $500 on manufacturers, $250 on wholesale dealers and $100 on retail dealers in such products, and requiring them to take out annual licenses to carry on such business under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and requiring all persons engaged in such business to keep books and enter therein accurate and detailed accounts of all imitation butter manufactured or sold by them. Such books to be subject at all times to the inspection of the treasury officials.

There was quite a breeze in the senate in which Senators Riddleberger and Logan were the prominent figures. Both got very much excited. Riddleberger referred to the publication of Eads' letter in the Record, and spoke of Logan as "Eads' representative on this floor." Logan immediately sprang to his feet, and turning to Riddleberger with flushed face and flashing eyes replied that the statement that he was the representative of any man or corporation on the floor of the senate was untrue. Riddleberger hastily explained that he meant that Logan was Eads' representative in the sense that any senator was the representative of any measure he introduced.

HOUSE.—The Seney bill to repeal the civil service law was reported adversely. The bill requiring the Northern Pacific company to pay the cost of surveying its lands was reported. The Indian appropriation bill was debated.

SENATE.—Mr. Hawley from the committee on civil service reported adversely Mr. Vance's bill for the repeal of the civil service law. Mr. Logan, from the minority of the committee on military affairs submitted the views of the minority members on the Fitz John Porter bill. It is the same report presented by the minority in the last congress, with the addition of Gen. Logan's letter in reply to Gen. Grant's article in the North American Review justifying the conduct of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa spoke in opposition to the stand taken by the president in the matter of furnishing the senate papers concerning removals from office.

In executive session, the nomination of Richmond S. Dement to be surveyor general of Utah, was taken up. Dement is the man who some weeks ago came out with a story about frauds and bribery, and among other things charged that Senator Teller had received $25,000 for a speech he made in defense of the Mormons. The nomination was rejected by a viva voce vote and was so announced, when Gen. Logan arose and made a vigorous speech in behalf of his young friend and he was confirmed.

Mr. Sanford introduced resolutions, regarding the death of Senator Miller, which was adopted, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Indian appropriation bill was debated, the discussion being confined to the question of cattlemen occupying Indian lands in the Indian Territory.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Plumb, the senate resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit part of the lands granted to the State of Iowa in aid of railroads. Mr. Plumb opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Spooner, witholding from the operation of the act certain of the lands as to which a suit is now pending in the United States supreme court. The bill itself, Mr. Plump said, provided a perfectly impartial tribunal for the settlement of the rights of all claimants. The bill was a bill for peace. He feared the amendment might prove to be a Trojan horse. After debate, Mr. Spooner's amendment was agreed to; yeas, 32; nays, 18; and the bill then passed.

A bill was introduced by Senator Manderson providing for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Neb., the sale or removal of improvements thereon, and for a new site and the construction of suitable buildings.

HOUSE.—Mr. Weaver (Neb.) asked leave to offer the following:

Whereas, Nearly every congress embraces at least one crank; and, whereas, the present congress is no exception to this rule; and, whereas, it should not be in the power of an idiot, insane man or crank to prevent the consideration of any measures; therefore,

Resolved, That the rules of this house be so amended that it shall require at least two members to object to the consideration of a bill.

The reading of the resolution was greeted with applause, but Mr. Springer objected to it on the ground that it was not respectful in the house.

Mr. Swope, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill granting a pension of $2,000 per year to the widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock. Private calendar. The report which accompanies the bill gives a brief resume of the services rendered to the country by Gen. Hancock, and closes:

Your committee, considering this one of the exceptional cases in which it becomes their duty to recommend a departure from ordinary precedent and policy, heartily and unanimously recommend the passage of the bill. The day's proceedings were of little interest, it being private bill day.

SENATE.—The senate agreed to a resolution to appoint Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., of Washington chaplain. Among petitions presented and referred to committees were a number from local assemblies of Knights of Labor throughout the country, favoring the building of the Hennepin canal. Mr. Ingalls submitted a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that April 30 shall be the day for the beginning of the successive administrations of the government, instead of March 4. A message from the house notified the senate of the death of Representative Hahn of Louisiana. On motion of Mr. Eustis, out of respect to the memory of the deceased the senate adjourned. Immediately after reading the journal the house adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Hahn.

LOOK OUT FOR BOGUS BUTTER.

A Microscopic View of the Disgusting Impurities Which a Diet of Bogus Butter Contains.

The Results of a Careful and Prolonged Investigation by Prof. Nachtrieb, of the State University.

BOGUS BUTTER.

The manufacturers of butterine claim that it is certainly cleaner, and at least as wholesome as dairy butter. The old adage is that "seeing is believing," and the dairy commissioners of Minnesota want the people who eat butterine, the dealers who sell it contrary to law, and the lawyers who defend them in so doing, to see with their own eyes, aided by the microscope, the toothsome morsel which the law would prevent them from enjoying. The samples analyzed were bought of storekeepers in Minneapolis, and to the eye and taste were a superior article of butterine. The names of the dealers who sold it are withheld until it shall be announced in the courts as defendants for violating the law. In the meantime they are neither better nor worse than other men who sell or defend the sale of the abomination. People of Minnesota's fair cities, this is the delectable substance that graces your dining tables in the garb of wholesome butter? How do you like it? The analyses and drawings were made by one of your own respected citizens, in the name of the state and of the university, whose learning is employed to defend the people. What lesson does it teach? We answer: First, that the business of making and selling this imitation butter is nefarious. It is counterfeiting in its most dangerous form. It springs from cupidity, and is carried on by fraud. It displaces one of the most delicious and nourishing articles of food with a vile compound, which, if it had not stolen the honored name of butter, would be nameless, since no word has been framed to express its real substance or character. That five hundred men and ten cities of this great land may grow rich by fraud, three millions of farmers must be defrauded of an honorable business, and twenty millions of people of a wholesome food. That this object lesson may assist in arousing the people to the nature of this gigantic swindle, and to its purpose to override law if it cannot control it, this article is presented to the people of Minnesota by the state dairy commission.

W. O. RICE,
H. C. HOWARD,
Commission.

PROF. NACHTRIEB'S REPORT.

The following is an extract from the illustrated report of Prof. Nachtrieb, of the state university, to the dairy commission, of the samples of butterine given him for microscopical examination:

"The examination of these samples was by no means exhaustive, and they would probably yield much more than the accompanying figures indicate. The best and cleanest looking sample had a butter odor and taste; and would readily pass for butter. It had a very small variety of living organisms, but a great many spores which, under favorable conditions, I have no doubt would have germinated. It also contained masses of dead mould, bits of cellulous wood, various colored particles, shreds of hair, bristles, etc. The other two samples teemed with life and yielded microscopic preparations of the moulds and bacteria that would have gladdened the heart of the student of biology. The microscope revealed the fact that the greatest variety of life existed in the inner portion of these samples, and that the outer portions contained the greatest quantity of active bacteria. The animals found in the butterine belong to the type of protozoa. Doubtful portions of worms were also noticed. Many of the protozoa, under favorable conditions, pass into an encysted stage or develop spores within protected capsules, and in these conditions lie dormant till the environment is again favorable, and it can hardly be doubted that some of the many spores found in these butterines were merely in a dormant state. The great number and variety of organisms found in the samples, indicate the use of foul water and a criminal filthy process in making it. There can not be the slightest doubt that the person who eats so promiscuous and so lively a mixture as the butterine examined, is running great risk, morally as well as physically. The peace and happiness of future generations is greatly involved in the life of the present generation. By indulging in our homes articles of food filled with spores and seeds of the various classes of the lower organisms, we are increasing the dangers of parasitism. Spores that now are harmless, may, by gradual adaption through more or less circuitous routes, become inimical to the health and happiness of countless millions."

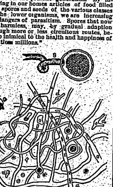


FIG. 1.

FIG. 1—A very small portion of a fungus slightly magnified. *a a*—Stems and branches of the plant. *b*—Spore capsules of the fungus. *c*—Bursted spore capsules. *d*—Budding spores; one sending off three branches and another two. *e*—Spore capsules slightly magnified.

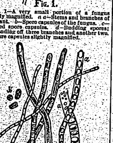


FIG. 2.

FIG. 2—Crenothrix. *a*—Portion of a vegetative and spore forming mass. *b*—Spores imbedded in protective gelatinous mass. *c*—Small colony of filaments budded from a collection of spores. Natural habitat, foul water.

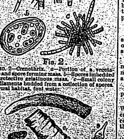


FIG. 3.

FIG. 3.—*a*—Case of an animal related to Balantidium. *b*—Some low animals. *c*—Crystallized lard. *d*—Pigment cells from the skin of some animal. *e*—Broken capsules and spores. *f1*—A few of the other various foreign bodies.

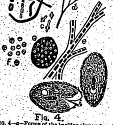


FIG. 4.

FIG. 4—*a*—Forms of the bacillus always found in hay infusions. *b*—Spores forming. *c*—Spores budding into bacilli. *d*—Cladothrix, slightly magnified. *e*—Portion of *d* highly magnified. F—Isolated forms. G—Micrococcus imbedded in a gelatinous mass. *h*—Balantidium coli, back and side view; *h* shows mouth; natural habitat, rectum of swine.

Figure 1 represents a small portion of a network of moulds that were in good growing condition; figure 2 represents a portion of mould whose natural place of growth is foul water; figure 3 illustrates some of the various things found in greater or less abundance in the butterine; figure 4 illustrates two of the bacilla, one of which (*a b c*) is found in all hay infusions, and the other (*d e*) in pond water containing decomposing organisms. (*F G*) represents micrococci. Micrococci occur wherever there is a decomposition of organic matter. Some of those intimately related to specific diseases are the micrococci of smallpox, erysipelas and diphtheria. (*h*) is a small animal, balantidium coli, of which a tolerably good specimen was found. This animal was found nearly thirty years ago in the fæcal evacuation of two hospital patients suffering from chronic diarrhœa. Whether B. Coli was the cause or the accompaniment of the disease could not be decided by the limited number of observations. Later they were discovered in great abundance in the rectum of the hog. (*h*) represents the mouth.

HENRY F. NACHTRIEB.

Murderers Hanged In an Unconcious State.

New Orleans dispatch: Friday morning the 12th inst when the keepers made efforts to arouse Patrick H. Ford and John Murphy, the condemned murderers, they could not wake them up. After examination by physicians, they concluded that the men had taken belladonna. The governor received a telegram from Sheriff Butler of Orleans parish, saying:

Ford and Murphy attempted suicide this morning by swallowing poison. They are in a comatose condition. The doctors believe the attempt a failure, but cannot say how long it will take to restore them to consciousness. Should they not revive before the hour fixed, shall I excute the warrants notwithstanding?

The governor replied: "Yes, go on with the executions. Carry out the warrants." In view of the fact that the condemned had attempted suicide, Rev. Father O'Callahan, in accordance with the rules of the Catholic church, refused to administer the last sacrament to them.

At 12:30 the arms and legs of the men were pinioned, while they were still in a recumbent position. Six witnesses were sworn in by Sheriff Butler, and the death warrant was read to the senseless men. They were carried to the scaffold.

At 12:40, finding that the men were unable to sit in chairs, the ropes were lengthened somewhat in order to reach them as they lay in a half-recumbent position on the gallows. The rain last night caused the ropes to stretch, so that when the rope fell the men's feet touched the pavement. It only took a few minutes for the executioner, robed in his black domino and wire mask, to adjust the rope and black cap before he returned to his cell, followed almost instantly by a sharp "swish" of the axe as it cut the ropes. Then the bodies of Murphy and Ford shot through the air to come up with a sudden jerk. The drop was about eight feet. The bodies were allowed to hang twenty-five minutes and were cut down at 1:15. In Ford's vest pocket was found the following letter:

New Orleans, March 11—at Night.—To the good Sisters of Mercy and all my religious friends: I cannot bear the terrible disgrace I bring on my innocent offspring. I don't deserve this terrible ending. My enemies have triumphed this time. Baker and Cunningham; I leave you my curse; to the balance my blessing. I have been despondent to-day. I will answer all to my God. Good friends Dr. Holland and C. H. Parker, it is your turn next. Dear Sisters, forgive me. Good-bye. P. H. FORD.

Capt. Murphy, the murdered man, was for many years a prominent and notorious figure in New Orleans politics.

Loss of a Splendid Ocean Steamer.

The splendid and fast steamer Oregon which cost over a million of dollars, and had over 800 persons on board, was run into by a schooner below New York. She commenced sinking at once. Part of her passengers were transferred to a pilot boat and part to a schooner, and it is believed that they were all subsequently transferred to a steamer. One of the passengers states that the hole was so large that one could drive a horse and wagon through it; also that when the vessels collided it sounded like the report of an ordinary cannon. The boats were, after some difficulty, manned and lowered into the water. The ladies were first to go into the boats. There were 600 bags of mail, and only 73 were recovered. It was 8 hours from the time of the collision to the time when the captain of the Oregon reached the deck of the pilot boat. The Oregon had settled low in the water, and soon after the captain had gained the pilot boat he saw his magnificent ship go down before his eyes. The Oregon filled rapidly and went down head first in about twelve fathoms of water. The upper parts, main, mizzen and jigger masts remained above water. The schooner that the Oregon crashed into was seen in the wake of the steamship for a moment after the collision, her bow and all her head gear wrecked. Then she disappeared. It is supposed that she sank, and that all her people were lost. The passengers of the Oregon were taken back to New York, from where they started the evening previous with high hopes of a pleasant voyage.

The Chicago Cottage organ factory is destroyed by fire, throwing two hundred men out of employment. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $67,000.

H. M. Benjamin and Herman Nunnemacher have purchased the Aschenbrenner mine from George Wakefield of Oshkosh, and it is said paid $75,000 for the property.

Eight hundred American Hosiery company men strike in New Britain, Conn.

It is reported from Lime Rock that Hon. W. H. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is in a dying condition. His disease is an affection of the kidneys.

Bradstreet's reports 211 failures during the week, against 227 for the preceding week.

No speedy settlement of the strike on the Gould system is looked for.

The value of the Astor estates has increased $5,000,000 this year, due mainly to the advance in New York city houses.

The United States grand jury at New York failed to indict Warner and Work for fraud in connection with the Marine bank.

A local paper states that Addison Cammack, the big bear speculator, who has wedded the prettiest girl in Washington, was so happy when the marriage was solemnized that he gave the clergyman, the Rev. Dr. O'Leonard, three crisp $100 bills. The bridal party is still at Old Point Comfort, but will return to New York in a few days.

The French government will issue a loan of $200,000,000.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Rev. M. D. Shutter, a young Baptist clergyman of Minneapolis, created a sensation by resigning his charge because he had become a convert to liberal ideas.

The millers of Minneapolis pronounce the past winter one of the dullest they have ever known, owing to the light demand for their products and the low prices prevailing in the markets of the country, but the opening of spring is expected to create a business revival around the platform.

Rev. Edward Morris of Thurles, Ireland, preferring missionary duties to the life at home has chosen the diocese of St. Paul as the field of his future labors.

Judge Stearns opened the spring term of court for the Eleventh judicial district at Brainerd and disposed of the whole docket.

Notice is received of the establishment of a new postoffice in the town of Fremont, Winona county. Grover is the name of the new office.

The real name of Clarence Gray, who was hanged in Nevada recently, is believed to be Isham Collins. His relatives are said to be wealthy and to live in Minnesota.

Teemer has accepted an offer of $2,000, made by J. O. Conroy, to have the coming race with Gaudaur take place on White Bear lake.

St. Paul citizens will organize a law and order league to fight general crookedness.

Minneapolis ministers denounce Sunday newspapers.

The building committee of the Minneapolis exposition contract for three million brick.

John Johnson was fatally injured by being struck by a train of cars on the Manitoba short line near Hamilton.

Chas. Nollenhauer, of Owatonna, committed suicide by taking morphine.

In General Order No. 1 recently issued by Department Commander William Thomas of Mankato the following staff appointments are announced: Assistant adjutant general, Daniel Fish, Minneapolis; assistant quartermaster general, George W. Mead, Mankato; inspector, C. A. Andrews, St. Paul; chief mustering officer, Mark D. Flower, St. Paul; judge advocate, L. M. Lange, Worthington; committee on transportation, W. W. P. McConnell, Mankato; Albert Scheffer, St. Paul; R. R. Henderson, Minneapolis.

Albertina Bencker has instituted suit for divorce against her husband, Lorenz Bencker of North Minneapolis.

Every tramp found in the streets of Winona after 8 o'clock in the evening is run in by the police and locked up as a measure of safety.

Surveyors have been busily engaged the last few days in running lines from Cokato to Darwin with a view of straightening the railroad.

City Marshal Eastey arrested Henry Gardner of Winona for passing counterfeit money.

Mrs. Flake of Minneapolis captures her fugitive husband in Stillwater and takes him home.

A. C. Elliott & Co., of St. Paul, assign.

A fatal accident occured in the yards of the Northern Pacific railroad at St. Paul, William B. Fuller, a passenger brakeman, being instantly killed while making up his train. Fuller was under the platform and between two cars, making the coupling complete by hooking together the chains, and was knocked down by the moving of the cars and struck in the head and his skull crushed.

Mrs. Paul Smith of Minneapolis is said to have eloped with James Alger, the roller skater.

Grover is the name of a new postoffice just established in the town of Freemont, Winona county.

Twenty-three persons were baptized at the Congregational church in Owatonna recently.

It is said that good judges declare that water lime cement made from Mantorville stone is superior to the celebrated Portland cement in every way. It is understood that the Rochester & St. Paul railroad intends to extend its line to Montorville. This would doubtless have an important influence in developing the quarries.

Lee Newton of Yucatan committed suicide at Houston, while drunk, by taking laudanum and "rough on rats." He leaves a large family, and was one of the early settlers of Houston county.

The residence of John Kalke, in North Stillwater, caught fire and burned down, together with the contents, in less than an hour, the loss being $700 on house and $300 on contents.

A young man who came to Luverne some time in January quickly worked himself into the society of the town, especially among the young men of the place. He dressed well, but not expensively, and as he was very free with his money soon got to be quite a favorite. It now transpires that he was a detective who had been employed to ferret out evidence to be useful in a sensational divorce suit which will be tried at the next term of court.

James G. Scott, an old citizen of Faribault, died of pneumonia.

The following patents have recently been issued to citizens of Minnesota: Emil R. Drover, Stillwater, centrifugal; P. Hackler, Minneapolis, lubricator; J. M. Schurtz, Minneapolis, belt gearing for roller mills; B. F. Sheldon, Red Wing, potter's wheel; C. L. Muller, Humboldt, car coupling; C. L. Rudd, Lake City, portable folding hammock stand; W. M. Allyn, Hastings, wooden barrel; W. H. Bigelow, Worthington, fence building machine. C. L. Dewey, Minneapolis, excavating apparatus; G. P. Fuller, Minneapolis, washboard; J. Martin, Minneapolis, blind slat adjuster; S. J. Miller, Minneapolis, carpet cleaning reel; C. L. Travis, Minneapolis, carpet sweeping machine.

The residence of John Whalen, three miles south of Stillwater, was destroyed by fire, the loss being $500, with no insurance.

It is said the Northwestern will at once begin work upon the construction of its Zumbrota line to St. Paul, via Red Wing.

The town of Lake Shore, Lac qui Parle county, voted against bonding the town in aid of the Duluth, Huron & Denver road.

William De Lacy of Getty died suddenly of heart disease. He lived a bachelor's life. About $1,600 was found on his person.

The general store of Sommermeyer & Huebener at Marietta burned. Loss not known; insurance, $15,000.

Farmers in Lac qui Parle county will open a co-operative produce exchange at Watson.

G. N. Miller and T. Evans are arrested, charged with the assassination of Coleman and Patton at Seattle.

Cyrus Field wants indemnity from the State of Massachusetts because his bid for New York & New England road securities was rejected.

The Knights of Labor in St. Louis make a proposition for a conference with the Gould Southwest companies.

The Washington conference of the M. E. church meets in Charleston, W. Va., Bishop Ninde presiding.

Mrs. E. C. Emerson of Rochester, N. Y., died a few days ago, as was supposed, in great poverty. Investigation shows she was worth $160,000. There is said to be a romantic history connected with her life.

William M. Ireland, general grand secretary of the Scottish Rite of the Southern jurisdiction, has resigned on account of ill health.

George W. Childs denies that he ever advanced $250,000 to Mr. Pulitzer, of the New York World, nor was he asked to do so.

William P. Davis has been elected clerk and treasurer of the town of Yarmouth, Mass., for the forty-second time.

Daniel A. Kimbark, for 22 years associated with the iron interests of Chicago, died recently.

The Dime Savings bank of New Brunswick, N. J., is in trouble. Arthur G. Ogilvie, the secretary and treasurer, it is rumored, is short in his accounts.

Political Aspirants.

Candidates for the various State offices begin to bob up serenely. The time for disappearing, for many of them, will be about convention time. W. W. Hartley, of Brainerd, is mentioned for State Auditor. W. W. is one of the progressive men of the times and, should he be able to command influence enough to get the nomination and election, would fill the position acceptably. A number of aspirants for Sam Nichols' shoes are on deck; the most likely one in the outfit is J. D. Jones, a rising young attorney of Long Prairie, Todd County, whose friends are doing more pushing for him than he is for himself. He has held many offices of trust in Todd County, made an enviable reputation for himself as prosecuting attorney in a murder trial a few years since, and has been Secretary of the Senate a number of times. His reputation is A No. 1, and his extensive acquaintance in the State will give him an advanage not possessed by every one. He deserves, and should have the earnest, united support of the entire Northwest. For State Treasurer editor Bobleter "bobs" up serenely. He is a German in whom is no guile, and evidently expects that his location in the southern part of the State will render him invulnerable, but Minneapolis says: "Hush, we want that possish!" so Bob will not go out of the south solid, while the whole Northwest to a man will demand her man, O. H. Lucken, the present County Treasurer of Polk County, and the best County Treasurer in the State. He is a man whose only fault (if fault it is) is that he has not money enough to buy an office with, and he is too much of a man to do that if he was able. This is a case where the office seeks the man, and Lucken is the man for the office. The office of Attorney General would fit our eloquent friend, M. E. Clapp, of Fergus Falls. Arctander once told the writer that he claimed that office by right of discovery and was bound to have it, but that was last summer and Arctander seems to have forgotten all about it; anyhow, he has weakened, and we don't hear any more about it. The Pioneer Press says that our own Senator, Steenerson, will drop into the position like an over-ripe chestnut, if the Bull-dog Kelley case drops on the right side of the fence. There is no doubt that he could handle the business in a satisfactory manner should he be called upon to assume the duties of the position. As to the Gubernatorial question that seems to be largely a matter of doubt, and all of the old scheming politicians seem to be as afraid as death of "the mysterious man of the woods" watching him like a cat would a mouse, and in terribly hot water because they can't find out what he is going to do about it, while he is too busy choppin' cord-wood at 75 cents per cord and find himself," to go down and inform 'em as to his intentions. It is said that the present incumbent is not averse to accepting another term, but we are mistaken if he, and those who made their money out of the sweat and toil of the poor man, are not the only ones who covet a continuation of the present dynasty. We suppose he has done the best he knows how, but where in a single instance has that helped the farming community, the laboring man? Capital has no reason to complain of Governor Hubbard's course, and if capital could dictate, we presume he could get there again. If he had cared a straw for the rights of labor, he could have convened the Legislature and given the Northwest its due representation, but in that case capital would have been in great danger of losing its grip on the State government. Of course that would not do! If our Governor had cared a straw for the rights of a freeman, though poor, it would have been just the thing to do. The only way that Hubbard can expect to get back is through his failure to do justice to the Northwest; of course the southern politicians owe their continued control to Hubbard, and should reward him in some way; but if the farmers down there are wise they will have a voice in that matter, and should unite on any other man that has been mentioned. The old wheel horses ought to be given a rest and some intelligent farmer called to the helm this time. These old-time schemers need, really need to rest their active, busy brains awhile, and an entirely new set of men should be called upon to run the State affairs, men who will not spend all their time devising and fostering schemes to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. Is it reasonable to suppose the Sovereign State is powerless to protect its meanest inhabitant in his rights? Can any intelligent man pretend to say that this thing has been done? Can any one point to a single effort that Governor Hubbard ever made to do it? There is but one real issue at stake in this campaign and that issue is to secure men who will give equal justice to all. Cliques and factions have run this State too long, and through this means built up systems that are crushing the life out of the farming interests—making the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The only real issue at stake is "how to change the program."

O. M. Holmes, the Gazette man, went south on Thursday to take the wife and little one to Minneapolis for a bit of a visit. O. M. expects a boom of large sized proportions during the coming summer. If the Manitoba starts for Duluth and the D. & M. from Lake Park, it will have a tendency to wake things up.

Thirteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

The thirteenth national conference of Charities and Correction, will meet at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday, July 15th, 1886, and remain in session until Wednesday the 21st. The meetings will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives. The conference will be welcomed by Governor Hubbard, of Minnesota, by the Mayor of the city of St. Paul, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The object of the conference is "to obtain and to diffuse information respecting benevolent, charitable, penal, and reformatory work, embracing the care and cure of the insane; the saving and the protection and reformation of children and youth; the whole subject of prison management and reform; the education and the care of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded; the prevention and cure of pauperism; the management of work-houses and poor-houses; in fact every means devised for ameliorating the condition of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes of our fellow-beings. Papers on the different topics will be presented by distinguished men, supposed to be the best informed in the country on the subjects discussed. Practical men will be persent in large numbers, who have devoted years, perhaps a lifetime, to the study of a specialty. Theories will be tested by the light of experience. The best methods are thus discovered; and every advantage is given to those desirous of improving existing institutions, or founding new ones."

The national conferences have steadily increased in importance and usefulness. The twelfth, held in Washington, D. C., last year, was attended by 400 delegates, and 35 States were represented. The indications are that the thirteenth will be still larger. Several of the Governors of the States have expressed their intention to be present.

All benevolent, charitable, penal and reformatory institutions throughout the United States are entitled to send delegates. The trustees and officers of such institutions, county commissioners, sheriffs and members of legislatures are cordially invited to attend.

The conference has no legislative or executive power; and does not formally express any united opinion upon the subjects discussed. Opportunity will also be offered for private consultations among those especially interested in particular subjects, and every facility will be given for imparting and receiving information.

The railroads will return members of the conference on certificate at one-fifth fare to points in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin, provided they pay full fare one way. Rates on other railroads will be announced later.

The hotels of St. Paul offer excellent accommodations at from $1.50 per day up. Good boarding houses will furnish even lower rates.

Letters of inquiry addressed to H. H. Hart, St. Paul, Secretary Local Executive Committee, will be cheerfully answered.

Pioneer Press:

If Senator Steenerson, the able constitutional lawyer of Crookston, gets through with the Bull Dog Kelley case before the political campaign is well under way, his friends will undoubtedly make an effort to secure him the nomination for Attorney General. At least his name is frequently mentioned. Steenerson made a good record in the Legislature, and is a popular fellow. One thing is certain, however, if Steenerson can arrange to have Gebhart Willrich and Pat Conley elected delegates, and secure their appointment as a committee to nominate a candidate for Attorney General, he may wager all his available wealth that he can at least lay out Fayette Marsh, of Stillwater, who is a formidable aspirant for the position.

Rules of Lent.

The official regulations for the observance of Lent by the Catholic diocese of St. Paul, are thus promulgated by Bishop Ireland:

1. All the days of Lent, except Sundays are fast-days precept.

2. The precept of fasting implies the abstaining from food except at one meal in the day, excluding also therefrom the use of flesh meat.

3. By Apostolic dispensation, however, the use of flesh meat is allowed on all days except the Wednesday and Friday of each week, the Saturday of Ember week and the last four days of Lent.

4. Both fish and flesh meat are not to be used at the same meal.

5. The use of lard in preparing food is allowed except on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.

6. A collation not exceeding the fourth part of an ordinary meal may be taken in the evening; fish, butter, cheese and eggs may be used in the collation. Custom permits, also a cup of coffee, tea or thin chocolate with a small morsel of bread to be taken in the morning.

7. The precept of fasting is binding under pain of grievous sin. For special reasons the following classes of persons are exempt from the obligations of the fast on one meal: First, young persons (under the age of 21) and those advanced in years; second, infirm; third, those who are engaged in hard labor or exhausting duties; fourth, women who are in a state of pregnancy or nursing children.

Those who excuse themselves or seek exemption from this obligation, should satisfy their consciences that their indisposition to fasting is owing to real inability and not to a spirit of self-indulgence. In all cases of doubt they should advise with their pastor, and all who are exempt should endeavor to supply, as far as they can, the non-observance of the fast, by other penitential recollection, and to acts of sorrow and compunction for sin, agreeably with the spirit of the church in this holy season.

8. The precept abstinence from flesh meat is binding on all except young children and the sick.

9. Persons refraining from fasting by reason of infirmity, hard labor, etc., may use meat at all meals on those days for which abstainence is not enjoined.

By special indult the use of flesh meat is again allowed on the Saturday throughout the year, except when a fast day falls on a Saturday.

Pastors will hold special exercises of devotion in their several churches at appointed times during Lent. Instructions of a practical character upon the christian duties, the nature of the sacraments and the preparation for their due reception, should be given on those occasions.

We recommend earnestly for all Friday evenings in Lent the devotion of the Way of the Cross.

JOHN IRELAND,
Bishop of St. Paul.

St. Paul, March 1, 1886.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

The Western Rural and Stockman.

Among the very best breeds of dairy cattle that has ever been produced are the black and white cattle formerly known under the names of Holstein and Friesian but now called Holstein-Friesian. The exact orgin of these cattle is a matter of speculation, but unquestionably they are of remote origin. Holland was early noted for its interest in cattle, and possessing some of the finest pasture in the world, it produced in the seventeenth century what the historian, Mr. Motley, describes as the most famous cattle in the world. Butter and cheese were made in immense quantities and were largely exyorted. A historian writing in 1350 in speaking of a certain siege says that the besieged could only receive their butter from Holland which had been famous for its dairy products for five hundred years. Thus Holland shows a long history in attention to the dairy, and as there is no dispute as to her being largely indebted to Holstein for superior cattle, the name of Holstein became attached to the Dutch cattle. Just at what period a systematic improvement of Holland cattle began, which has resulted so grandly in the establishment of the present Holstein-Friesian breed, it is impossible to say, but we have no doubt at all that it was very remote. These cattle are now, and long have been possessed of the fixed characteristics of a breed. The name Friesian was applied to the same cattle that the name Holstein designated, and for a time there were two associations and two herd books in this country, but the two interests were consolidated in 1885, and the name of the Association is now the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association and the here book bears the double name.

The cattle found their way into the United States many years ago, but no systematic importation was entered upon until during the first quarter of the past century. Mr. William Jarvis, of Vermont, whose name is intimately associated with the early importation of Merino sheep, imported a bull and two cows about the first of the century, but after breeding these cattle for several years, the blood became entirely lost in the native stock. Herman LeRoy, a resident of New York city, imported a number of these cattle between the years of 1820 and 1825. A few years later a son of this gentleman, Edward A. LeRoy, who was a farmer in New York State, took some of his father's herd to his farm, and both father and son bred them for several years. They were described as being extraordinary milkers, and as possessing the same marks that the Holstein-Friesian of to-day possesses. They were finally crossed, however, with other cattle, and the purity of blood was lost in both herds. In 1852 Winthrop W. Chenery, of Boston, imported one cow. She proved to be such an excellent animal that Mr. Chenery was induced to import a bull and two more cows in 1857, and two years later he imported four more cows. In 1859-60 this herd, with the exception of a young bull, was destroyed by the State authorities, for the purpose of stamping out the "cattle plague," which had attacked it. But Mr. Chenery was not discouraged, and in 1861 he made another importation of one bull and four cows, and has continued to breed these cattle successfully to the present time. Mr. Chenery's stock originally came from Beemster and Purmurend in the province of North Holland. Since the dates named the importations have greatly increased, and the Holstein-Friesian cattle are imported and bred by as enterprising and conscientious a class of men as can be found in the live stock business. They have seen their favorities secure a proud position in the estimation of the public, and know that for milk production a superior cow does not exist. They have also seen a Holstein—Mercedes, owned at the time by Thos. Wales, Jr.—acknowledged to be the champion butter cow of the world, her record of thirty days being 99,6½ pounds. There have been other remarkable butter records by these cows, and their importers and breeders claim that they will make as much butter as any other breed. Certainly they will produce more milk. They are the largest breed of dairy cows that we have, and though rather angular, like all the better milk producing cows tohy produce considerable beef, and are probably as near a general purpose cow as can be found.

The following is the scale of points of the Holstein-Friesian cattle:

BULLS.

Head moderately long, fine and clean cut.

		Points.
1.	Forehead broad between eyes and slightly deshing	1
2.	Face tapering, muzzle medium	2
3.	Cheek small	1
4.	Nostrils prominent and open	1
5.	Horns short, moderately fine, curving forward	2
6.	Ears fine and moderate in size	1
7.	Eyes large, bright and round	2
8.	Neck clean cut at throat, arched, long, strongly set on shoulders, carrying the head on or above a line with the back	3
9.	Shoulders broad and flat on top, same height with hips	5
10.	Chest very broad, deep, and full	10
11.	Chine level with shoulder-blades, and straight	2
12.	Crops full and even with shoulders	8
13.	Barrel well rounded, well ribbed up to hips, broad and deep, of good length and deep flank	6
14.	Back straight from shoulders to setting on of tail, broad and flat	4
15.	Hips broad and flat, level with back	3
16.	Rump long, straight, broad and flat, carrying width well back	6
17.	Quarters long, straight, deep, with thighs well rounded outside	6
18.	Legs short, and straight, tapering, fine bone, broad forearm, in position firm and wide apart	6
19.	Tail starting at a level with back, tapering, long, and fine, heavy switch	2
20.	Hide, skin soft, loose, mellow, of medium thickness, and covered with a yellowish dandruff	8
21.	Hair soft, fine and velvety	4
22.	Escutcheon first-class, first order	8
23.	Teats, four well developed teats, set well apart	2
24.	Size, medium to large	3
25.	General appearance and symmetry	4
26.	Color, distinctly black and white	0
	Perfection	100

COWS.

Head moderately long, fine, and clean cut.

		Points.
1.	Forehead broad between eyes and slightly dishing	1
2.	Face tapering, muzzle medium	2
3.	Cheek small	1
4.	Nostrils prominent	1
5.	Horns moderately fine, curving forward	2
6.	Ears fine, and moderate in size	1
7.	Eyes full, bright, and mild	2
8.	Neck clean cut and fine at throat, rather long, rather slim, well set on shoulders, carrying head on or above the line of back	4
9.	Chest broad, full, and moderately deep	5
10.	Shoulders lower than hips and moderately thick	3
11.	Chine level with shoulders and straight	1
12.	Crops full and level with shoulders	5
13.	Barrel well rounded, well ribbed back, deep, good length, increasing in size toward hips	5
14.	Back straight, broad and flat, with distinct depressions between the vertebræ at the junction with chine	3
15.	Hips broad and flat, level with back	3
16.	Rump long, broad, roomy, and nearly level, carrying bredth of hips well back	5
17.	Quarters straight, long, deep, well developed, with thighs full and round outside, but open and roomy for udder	8
18.	Legs short, clean, tapering, with fine bone, strong arm, in position firm and wide apart, with feet of medium size, round, solid and deep	4
19.	Tail set on level with back, long, slim, tapering, heavy switch	2
20.	Hide, skin soft, loose, mellow, of medium thickness, and covered with a yellowish dandruff	6
21.	Hair soft, fine and velvety	3
22.	Escutcheon first-class, first order	7
23.	Udder carried high, extending well forward, well up behind, with even quarters, large but not fleshy, covered with soft, short, and fine hair	14
24.	Teats, convenient size, squarely placed, and wide apart	3
25.	Milk veins very prominent, great length, branching, terminating in large, clearly defined orifices	5
26.	Size, medium to large	6
27.	General appearance and symmetry	[illegible]
28.	Color distinctly black and white in any proportion	0
	Perfection	100

In females, before the first calf the fourteen points given to udder are not considered, and perfection is denoted by eighty-six points.

Six-Day Skaters.

A Long-Distance Race Begun at the Washington Rink.

Minneapolis Evening Journal: The six-day skating race at the Washington rink which was to have begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon was delayed until 3:45. The track could not be got ready in time for the earlier start. The starters were Snowden, Skinner, Boyst, Bromley, Gamble, Carruth, Cole and O'Neill. The men will skate eight hours a day, beginning after to-day at 2 p. m. J. A. Snowden, one of the entries, is the present long-distance champion of the world.

Wanted.

At the Commercial Hotel 100 bushels of good potatoes and several bushels of vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, onions, and beets. Also a few good beans and thirty cords of wood.

[46-48] J. A. BEMIS.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Gilbertson's Safety Lamp Burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address C. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

Cottage to rent on Houston Avenue. Apply to Geo. G. Macdonell.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending March 13th, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson Annie L.
" Ada
" Andine
" Mikkel
Adams Andrew
Anderson W
Burge John
Bucknan Chas
Bulemberg John
Bowling John
Bethune J
Bergestad Mrs. L
Brant Mrs
Bugeoin Sylvin
Brower J F
Bragg Charlie
Burrs Mat
Naso J
Olson Andrew
Orsolino Andrew
Petterson Erick
Kane Lawrance
Sylverson Syver
Sohnler E
Standefer Leslie
Cumeen Edward
Macdonald G D
Draper Mrs
Erikisson H
Fartesgue S F
Johnson Miss I K
Johnson T B
Johnson Mrs
" L O
Johnson Mrs E S
Keen C H
Lindor Mr J
Lampe E
Lyster A
Laen A A
Matson Mary
Miller E C
Shappon Edward
Stilwell Mrs J D
Stadstad Miss H G
Thorsgard Kristine
Thompson B. N
Yansen Y W
Lesein P
Lwanson Andrew

BURT'S SHOES
—AT—
FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.
BURT & MEARS.

James Creighton.
AGENT FOR THE STANDARD
OIL CO.
On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Crookston, Minn.

KOCH & SON'S
Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE for Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists everything for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry J. Allardt, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Wesley Light, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of July A. D. 1885, at 8:20 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on page 52, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-three and 77-100 ($423.77-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court-House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 24th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interests thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots four (4) and five (5), of Block twenty-two (22), of the Townsite of Carman, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county.

Dated March 4th, 1886.

WESLEY LIGHT,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

Happpy Day! Happy Day!

W. B. MAIN & CO.,

The Second Street

CLOTHIERS

HAVE THE

BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

CLOTHING,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats and Caps

In the Northwest.

Give us a trial,

And we will Give You

A Square Deal.

Yours, Truly,

W. B. MAIN & CO.

Political Aspirants.

Candidates for the various State offices begin to bob up serenely. The time for disappearing, for many of them, will be about convention time. W. W. Hartley, of Brainerd, is mentioned for State Auditor. W. W. is one of the progressive men of the times and should he be able to command influence enough to get the nomination and election would fill the position acceptably. A number of aspirants for Sam Nichols shoes are on deck; the most likely one in the outfit is J. D. Jones, a rising young attorney of Long Prairie, Todd County, whose friends are doing more pushing for him than he is for himself. He has held many offices of trust in Todd County, made an enviable reputation for himself as prosecuting attorney in a murder trial a few years since, and has been Secretary of the Senate a number of times. His reputation is A No. 1, and his extensive acquaintance in the State will give him an advanage not possessed by every one. He deserves, and should have the earnest, united support of the entire Northwest. For State Treasurer editor Bobleter "bobs" up serenely. He is a German in whom is no guile, and evidently expects that his location in the southern part of the State will render him invulnerable, but Minneapolis says: "Hush, we want that possish!" so Bob will not go out of the south solid, while the whole North-west to a man will demand her man, O. H. Lucken, the present County Treasurer of Polk County, and the best County Treasurer in the State. He is a man whose only fault (if fault it is) is that he has not money enough to buy an office with, and he is too much of a man to do that if he was able. This is a case where the office seeks the man, and Lucken is the man for the office. The office of Attorney General would fit our eloquent friend, M. E. Clapp, of Fergus Falls. Arctander once told the writer that he claimed that office by right of discovery and was bound to have it, but that was last summer and Arctander seems to have forgotten all about it, anyhow, he has weakened, and we don't hear any more about it. The Pioneer Press says that our own Senator, Steenerson, will drop into the position like an over-ripe chestnut, if the Bull-dog Kelley case drops on the right side of the fence. There is no doubt that he could handle the business in a satisfactory manner should he be called upon to assume the duties of the position. As to the Gubernatorial question that seems to be largely a matter of doubt, and all of the old scheming politicians seem to be as afraid as death of "the mysterious man of the woods," watching him like a cat would a mouse, and in terribly hot water because they can't find out what he is going to do about it, while he is too busy choppin' cord-wood at 75 cents per cord and find himself, to go down and inform 'em as to his intentions. It is said that the present incumbent is not averse to accepting another term, but we are mistaken if he, and those who made their money out of the sweat and toil of the poor man, are not the only ones who covet a continuation of the present dynasty. We suppose he has done the best he knows how, but where in a single instance has that helped the farming community, the laboring man? Capital has no reason to complain of Governor Hubbard's course, and if capital could dictate, we presume he could get there again. If he had cared a straw for the rights of labor, he could have convened the Legislature and given the Northwest its due representation, but in that case capital would have been in great danger of losing its grip on the State government. Of course, that would not do! If our Governor had cared a straw for the rights of a freeman, though poor, it would have been just the thing to do. The only way that Hubbard can expect to get back is through his failure to do justice to the Northwest; of course the southern politicians owe their continued control to Hubbard, and should reward him in some way, but if the farmers down there are wise they will have a voice in that matter, and should unite on any other man that has been mentioned. The old wheel horses ought to be given a rest and some intelligent farmer called to the helm this time. These old time schemers need really need to rest their active, busy brains awhile, and an entirely new set of men should be called upon to run the State affairs, men who will not spend all their time devising and fostering schemes to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. Is it reasonable to suppose the Sovereign State is powerless to protect its meanest inhabitant in his rights? Can any intelligent man pretend to say that this thing has been done? Can any one point to a single effort that Governor Hubbard ever made to do it? There is but one real issue at stake in this campaign and that issue is to secure men who will give equal justice to all. Cliques and factions have run this State too long, and through this means built up systems that are crushing the life out of the farming interests—making the rich richer and the poor poorer. The only real issue at stake is how to change the program.

O. H. Holmes, the Gazette man, went south on Thursday to take the wife and little one to Minneapolis for a bit of a visit. O. H. expects a boom of [illegible] proportions during the coming summer. If the Manitoba [illegible] and the D. & M. from [illegible] [illegible]

Thirteenth National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

The thirteenth national conference of Charities and Correction, will meet at St. Paul, Minnesota, on Thursday, July 15th, 1886, and remain in session until Wednesday, the 21st. The meetings will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives. The conference will be welcomed by Governor Hubbard, of Minnesota, by the Mayor of the city of St. Paul, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce.

The object of the conference is to obtain and to diffuse information respecting benevolent, charitable, penal, and reformatory work, embracing the care and cure of the insane; the saving and the protection and reformation of children and youth; the whole subject of prison management and reform; the education and the care of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded; the prevention and cure of pauperism, the management of work-houses and poor-houses; in fact every means devised for ameliorating the condition of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes of our fellow-beings. Papers on the different topics will be presented by distinguished men, supposed to be the best informed in the country on the subjects discussed. Practical men will be persent in large numbers, who have devoted years, perhaps a lifetime, to the study of a specialty. Theories will be tested by the light of experience. The best methods are thus discovered, and every advantage is given to those desirous of improving existing institutions, or founding new ones.

The national conferences have steadily increased in importance and usefulness. The twelfth, held in Washington, D. C., last year, was attended by 400 delegates, and 35 States were represented. The indications are that the thirteenth will be still larger. Several of the Governors of the States have expressed their intention to be present.

All benevolent, charitable, penal and reformatory institutions throughout the United States are entitled to send delegates. The trustees and officers of such institutions, county commissioners, sheriffs and members of legislatures are cordially invited to attend.

The conference has no legislative or executive power, and does not formally express any united opinion upon the subjects discussed. Opportunity will also be offered for private consultations among those especially interested in particular subjects, and every facility will be given for imparting and receiving information.

The railroads will return members of the conference on certificate at one-fifth fare, to points in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin, provided they pay full fare one way. Rates on other railroads will be announced later.

The hotels of St. Paul offer excellent accommodations at from $1.50 per day up. Good boarding houses will furnish even lower rates.

Letters of inquiry addressed to H. H. Hart, St. Paul, Secretary Local Executive Committee, will be cheerfully answered.

Pioneer Press.

If Senator Steenerson, the able constitutional lawyer of Crookston, gets through with the Bull-Dog Kelley case before the political campaign is well under way, his friends will undoubtedly make an effort to secure him the nomination for Attorney General. At least his name is frequently mentioned. Steenerson made a good record in the Legislature and is a popular fellow. One thing is certain, however, if Steenerson can arrange to have Gebhart Willrich and Pat. Conley elected delegates and secure their appointment as a committee to nominate a candidate for Attorney General, he may wager all his available wealth that he can at least lay out Fayette Marsh of Stillwater, who is a formidable aspirant for the position.

Rules of Lent.

The official regulations for the observance of Lent by the Catholic diocese of St. Paul, are thus promulgated by Bishop Ireland:

1. All the days of Lent, except Sundays are fast days precept.

2. The precept of fasting implies the abstaining from food except at one meal in the day, excluding also therefrom the use of flesh meat.

3. By Apostolic dispensation, however, the use of flesh meat is allowed on all days except the Wednesday and Friday of each week, the Saturday of Ember week and the last four days of Lent.

4. Both fish and flesh meat are not to be used at the same meal.

5. The use of lard in preparing food is allowed except on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday.

6. A collation not exceeding the fourth part of an ordinary meal may be taken in the evening. Fish, butter, cheese and eggs may be used in the collation. Custom permits also a cup of coffee or tea or thin chocolate with a small morsel of bread to be taken in the morning.

7. The precept of fasting is binding under pain of grievous sin. For special reasons the following classes of persons are exempt from the obligation of the fast or one meal: First, young persons (under the age of 21) and those advanced in years; second, [illegible]; third, those who are engaged in [illegible] or exhausting duties; fourth, women who [illegible] or nursing children. [illegible] exemption from this obligation, should satisfy their consciences that their indisposition to fasting is owing to real inability and not to a spirit of self-indulgence. In all cases of doubt they should advise with their pastor, and all who are exempt should endeavor to supply, as far as they can, the non-observance of the fast by other penitential recollection, and to acts of sorrow and compunction for sin, agreeably with the spirit of the church in this holy season.

8. The precept abstinence from flesh meat is binding on all, except young children and the sick.

9. Persons refraining from fasting by reason of infirmity, hard labor, etc. may use meat at all meals on those days for which abstainence is not enjoined.

By special indult the use of flesh meat is again allowed on the Saturday throughout the year, except when a fast day falls on a Saturday.

Pastors will hold special exercises of devotion in their several churches at appointed times during Lent. Instructions of a practical character upon the christian duties, the nature of the sacraments and the preparation for their due reception, should be given on those occasions.

We recommend earnestly for all Friday evenings in Lent the devotion of the Way of the Cross.

JOHN IRELAND,
Bishop of St. Paul.

St. Paul, March 1, 1886.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

The Western Rural and Stockman.

Among the very best breeds of dairy cattle that has ever been produced are the black and white cattle formerly known under the names of Holstein and Friesian but now called Holstein-Friesian. The exact orgin of these cattle is a matter of speculation, but unquestionably they are of remote origin. Holland was early noted for its interest in cattle, and possessing some of the finest pasture in the world, it produced in the seventeenth century what the historian, Mr. Motley, describes as the most famous cattle in the world. Butter and cheese were made in immense quantities and were largely exported. A historian writing in 1350 in speaking of a certain siege says that the besieged could only receive their butter from Holland, which had been famous for its dairy products for five hundred years. Thus Holland shows a long history in attention to the dairy, and as there is no dispute as to her being largely indebted to Holstein for superior cattle, the name of Holstein became attached to the Dutch cattle. Just at what period a systematic improvement of Holland cattle began, which has resulted so grandly in the establishment of the present Holstein-Friesian breed, it is impossible to say, but we have no doubt at all that it was very remote. These cattle are now, and long have been possessed of the fixed characteristics of a breed. The name Friesian was applied to the same cattle that the name Holstein designated, and for a time there were two associations and two herd books in this country, but the two interests were consolidated in 1885, and the name of the Association is now the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, and the herd book bears the double name.

The cattle found their way into the United States many years ago, but no systematic importation was entered upon until during the first quarter of the past century. Mr. William Jarvis, of Vermont, whose name is intimately associated with the early importation of Merino sheep, imported a bull and two cows about the first of the century, but after breeding these cattle for several years, the blood became entirely lost in the native stock. Herman Le Roy, a resident of New York city, imported a number of these cattle between the years of 1820 and 1825. A few years later a son of this gentleman, Edward A. LeRoy, who was a farmer in New York State, took some of his father's herd to his farm, and both father and son bred them for several years. They were described as being extraordinary milkers, and as possessing the same marks that the Holstein-Friesian of to-day possesses. They were finally crossed, however, with other cattle, and the purity of the blood was lost in both herds. In 1852 Winthrop W. Chenery, of Boston, imported one cow. She proved to be such an excellent animal that Mr. Chenery was induced to import a bull and two more cows in 1857, and two years later he imported four more cows. In 1859-60 this herd, with the exception of a young bull, was destroyed by the State authorities for the purpose of stamping out the "cattle plague," which had attacked it. But Mr. Chenery was not discouraged, and in 1861 he made another importation of one bull and four cows and has continued to breed these cattle successfully to the present time. Mr. Chenery's stock originally came from Beemster and Purmerend in the province of North Holland. Since the date named the importations have greatly increased, and the Holstein-Friesian cattle are imported and bred by as enterprising and consummate a class of men as can be found in the live stock business. They have [illegible] in the estimation of the public and [illegible] for milk production a superior cow does not exist. They have also [illegible] a Holstein [illegible] owned at the time by [illegible] [illegible] been other remarkable butter records by these cows, and their importers and breeders claim that they will make as much butter as any other breed. Certainly they will produce more milk. They are the largest breed of dairy cows that we have, and though rather angular, like all the better milk-producing cows tohy produce considerable beef, and are probably as near a general purpose cow as can be found.

The following is the scale of points of the Holstein-Friesian cattle:

BULLS.

Head moderately long, fine and clean cut.

		Points.
1.	Forehead broad between eyes and slightly deshing	1
2.	Face tapering, muzzle medium	2
3.	Cheek small	1
4.	Nostrils prominent and open	1
5.	Horns short, moderately fine, curving forward	2
6.	Ears fine and moderate in size	1
7.	Eyes large, bright and round	2
8.	Neck clean cut at throat, arched, long, strongly set on shoulders, carrying the head on or above a line with the back	8
9.	Shoulders broad and flat on top, same height with hips	5
10.	Chest very broad, deep, and full	10
11.	Chine level with shoulder-blades, and straight	2
12.	Crops full and even with shoulders	8
13.	Barrel well rounded, well ribbed up to hips, broad and deep, of good length and deep flank	6
14.	Back straight from shoulders to setting on of tail, broad and flat	4
15.	Hips broad and flat, level with back	3
16.	Rump long, straight, broad and flat, carrying width well back	6
17.	Quarters long, straight, deep, with thighs well rounded outside	6
18.	Legs short, and straight, tapering, fine bone, broad forearm, in position firm and wide apart	6
19.	Tail starting at a level with back, tapering, long, and fine, heavy switch	2
20.	Hide, skin soft, loose, mellow, of medium thickness, and covered with a yellowish dandruff	8
21.	Hair soft, fine and velvety	4
22.	Escutcheon, first-class, first order	8
23.	Teats, four well developed teats, set well apart	2
24.	Size, medium to large	3
25.	General appearance and symmetry	4
26.	Color, distinctly black and white	0
	Perfection	100

COWS.

Head moderately long, fine, and clean cut.

		Points.
1.	Forehead broad between eyes and slightly dishing	1
2.	Face tapering, muzzle medium	2
3.	Cheek small	1
4.	Nostrils prominent	1
5.	Horns moderately fine, curving forward	2
6.	Ears fine, and moderate in size	1
7.	Eyes full, bright, and mild	2
8.	Neck clean cut and fine at throat, rather long, rather slim, well set on shoulders, carrying head on or above the line of back	4
9.	Chest broad, full, and moderately deep	5
10.	Shoulders lower than hips and moderately thick	3
11.	Chine level with shoulders and straight	1
12.	Crops full and level with shoulders	5
13.	Barrel well rounded, well ribbed back, deep, good length, increasing in size toward hips	5
14.	Back straight, broad and flat, with distinct depressions between the vertebræ at the junction with chine	8
15.	Hips broad and flat, level with back	8
16.	Rump long, broad, roomy, and nearly level, carrying bredth of hips well back	5
17.	Quarters straight, long, deep, well developed, with thighs full and round outside, but open and roomy for udder	8
18.	Legs short, clean, tapering, with fine bone, strong arm, in position firm and wide apart, with feet of medium size, round, solid and deep	4
19.	Tail set on level with back, long, slim, tapering, heavy switch	2
20.	Hide, skin soft, loose, mellow, of medium thickness, and covered with a yellowish dandruff	6
21.	Hair soft, fine and velvety	3
22.	Escutcheon first class, first order	7
23.	Udder carried high, extending well forward, well up behind, with even quarters, large but not fleshy, covered with soft, short, and fine hair	14
24.	Teats, convenient size, squarely placed, and wide apart	3
25.	Milk veins very prominent, great length, branching, terminating in large, clearly defined orifices	[illegible]
26.	Size, medium to large	[illegible]
27.	General appearance and symmetry	[illegible]
28.	Color distinctly black and white	[illegible]
	Perfection	100

In females, before the first calf, the fourteen points given to udder are not considered, and perfection is denoted by eighty-six points.

Six-Day Skaters.

A Long-Distance Race Begun at the Washington Rink.

Minneapolis Evening Journal: The six-day skating race at the Washington rink which was to have begun at 2 o'clock this afternoon was delayed until 3:45. The track could not be got ready in time for the earlier start. The starters were Snowden, Skinner, Boyst, Bromley, Gamble, Carruth, Cole and O'Neill. The men will skate eight hours a day, beginning after to-day at 2 p. m. J. A. Snowden, one of the entries, is the present long-distance champion of the world.

Wanted.

At the Commercial Hotel 100 bushels of good potatoes and several bushels of vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, onions, and beets. Also a few good beans and thirty cords of wood.

[46-48] J. A. BEMIS.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Gilbertson's Safety Lamp Burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address C. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

Cottage to rent on Houston Avenue. Apply to Geo. G. Macdonell.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending March 13th, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson Annie L
" Ada
" Andine
" Mikkel
Adams Andrew
Anderson W
Burge John
Bucknan Chas
Bulemberg John
Bowling John
Bethune J
Bergestad Mrs. L
Brant Mrs
Bugeoin Sylvin
Brower J F
Bragg Charlie
Burrs Mat
Naso J
Olson Andrew
Orsoline Andrew
Potterson Erick
Kane Lawrance
Sylverson Syver
Solmler E
Standefer Leslie
Cumeen Edward
Macdonald G D
Draper Mrs
Erikisson H
Fartesgue S F
Johnson Miss I K
Johnson T R
Johnson Mrs L O
Johnsou Mrs E S
Keen C H
Lindor Mr J
Lampe E
Lyster A
Laen A A
Matson Mary
Miller E C
Slappon Edward
Stilwell Mrs J D
Stadstad Miss H G
Thorsgard Kristine
Thompson B. N
Yansen Y W
Lesein P
Lwanson Andrew

BURT'S SHOES
—AT—
FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.
BURT & MEARS.

James Creighton.
AGENT FOR THE STANDARD
OIL CO.
On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Crookston, Minn.

KOCH & SON'S
Celebrated Fashion Catalogue
SENT FREE For Spring and Summer 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry J. Allard, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Wesley Light, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of July A. D. 1885, at 8:20 o'clock a. m. in book "T" of mortgages on page 52, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and twenty-three and 77-100 ($423.77-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 24th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows to-wit: Lots four (4) and five (5) in block twenty-two (22) of the Townsite of Carman, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county.

Dated March 4th, 1886.

WESLEY LIGHT, Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON, Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-51]

Happpy Day! Happy Day!

W. B. MAIN & CO.,

The Second Street

CLOTHIERS

HAVE THE

BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF

CLOTHING,

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats and Caps

In the Northwest.

Give us a trial,

And we will Give You

A Square Deal.

Yours, Truly,

W. B. MAIN & CO.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 18.

MENT-HER, MINN., MARCH 9, '86.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Town election has come and gone, with it little pains and troubles, with nobody seriously hurt or disabled. The result before election was somewhat uncertain as there were two party tickets in the field and both claimed their ticket was to be the one elected. The result is reported as follows: Supervisors, W. W. Attix, chairman, C. C. Marston, Mr. Quesnel. Town Clerk, E. E. Abbott. Treasurer, F. S. Hayes. Assessor, C. M. Benson. Justice, G. M. Swift. Constable, F. Holcomb.

Several of our inhabitants have been seriously ill and Dr. Clark is kept busy patching up the ailing ones.

W. H. Dugdale is about moving into our neighborhood again, he can't learn to get along without us.

Dumas is doing a rushing business in the fish business and is getting a large stock on hand for the Lent season.

H. S. Attix has rented his farm to Chester Smith for the season. Smith was married a few months ago and now proposes to try farming and we hope that he may succeed.

Our people here are keeping up with the world by taking one or more agricultural papers, such as Farm Stock and Home, for which there was about 80 subscribers at our post office last year, and now are gladly accepting the great offer of Mr. Edwin Webb, of the Fargo Pub. Co., the paper and 50 cents worth of garden seeds for one year, for only 50 cents, several have subscribed and such a class of reading as THE POLK COUNTY JOURNAL gives to keep us on the track "paper railroads and sich" and who says the Polk Co., farmers won't ride out OK to Duluth yet?

MENT-HER.

Great Scott! If you want to see a wholesale stock of heavy goods, go to the New York Store. They show the largest line of silks in the city; also dress gooods, dress flannels, tricots etc., and at much lower prices than ever.

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston andMaple Bay. [45-tf]

Teachers' Examinations!

Teachers' examinations for Polk County will be held as follows:

Crookston, Monday and Tuesday, March 29th and 30th, at the Court House.

East Grand Forks, at School House, Thursday and Friday, April 1st and 2d.

Red Lake Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6th and 7th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
Superintendent of Schools.
Crookston, March 8th, 1886.

Farm For Sale.

A good improved farm, nine miles from the city of Crookston, with a good house and well upon it, and a creek running through the place; it will be sold at very low figures on easy terms. Enquire at C. H. Saake's jewelry store.

Auction Sale.

On Saturday March 20th, 1886 at my residence, two miles northeast o Crookston, I will sell Ten Good Work Horses, Six Colts from one to three years old; also Harness, Plows, Binder, Seeders. Seven months time given on good paper.

[32-tf] E. O. FLANDERS.

Ladies,

Here is your best chance! Hack & Gallasch are closing out their stock of Jerseys as follows:

A $1.50 all wool plain Jersey at	$1.00
A $1.75 all wool braided Jersey at	1.25
A $2.00 all wool braided and scalloped Jersey at	1.50
A $2,50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at	1.90
A $2.50 all wool braided and pleated Jersey at	2.00

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactuory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Crookston, Minn. [87-tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into [illegible] where there is yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon. For terms and full particulars call on or address [illegible]
[illegible] Crookston, Minn.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp, patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them.
[40-tf]

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

For Sale.

N W ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres; town of Crookston, 70 acres improved, good farm house, and a never-failing well of pure soft water, 2¼ miles from the city of Crookston. S E ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres; town of Fairfax, 50 acres improved, 3 miles from city of Crookston. E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec 17, 80 acres; town of Fairfax, 3¼ miles from city, for particulars, call on C. S. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [48-tf]

S. F. Markham, dealer in general merchandise, Crookston and Maple Bay. [45-tf]

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

[40-tf] MIKE LEGUEE,
Crookston, Minn.

Oh, Ladies!

Look at the astonishing low prices Hack & Gallasch are selling out their Jerseys at.

For Sale,

One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Pete Misgen, Crookston, Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Wenzel E. Newes, and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, mortgagors, to the Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, a corporation duly organized and acting under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 9th day of November A. D. 1883, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of January A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgage deeds on pages 192, 193 and 194, and whereas said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest, from date on the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain other and second mortgage executed and delivered by the aforesaid Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, which mortgage bears date the 17th day of November, A. D. 1884, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, at 3:45 o'clock p. m. in book "S" of mortgage deeds, on pages 468, 469 and 470, and whereas said second mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars at the rate of ten per cent per annum and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said second mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston and bearing even date of November 10th A. D. 1884, and said second mortgage being upon the same real estate as the mortgage first above mentioned.

And whereas it is provided in each of said mortgages herein described, that in case any default should be made in the payment of the said principal sums when due or interest, or any part thereof for the space of six months after the same shall have become due, or in case said shares should be sold for the non payment of dues, then and in such case the whole principal debt, should immediately thereupon become due, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said interest and of said monthly dues secured by both of said mortgages for more than six months whereby according to the terms of said mortgages the whole principal debt has become due, and said ten shares of stock have been duly forfeited and sold for non payment of dues, and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred forty-eight and 05-100 dollars on said first mortgage and the sum of eleven hundred twenty-three and 45-100 dollars on said second mortgage, making in the aggregate the sum of two thousand seventy-one and 50-100 dollars now due.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale in said mortgages contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate and premises mentioned in each of said mortgages which are situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows to wit: Lot number thirteen (13) in block number two (2) of [illegible] Fletcher's Addition to Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Polk at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, the first day of May A. D. 1886, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on the debt secured by both of said mortgages, together with the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated March 8th A. D. 1886.

THE WORKINGMENS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF CROOKSTON, Mortgagee.
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[illegible]

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
TERRY & COLLINS.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

AUCTION SALE!

The undersigned will sell at his farm, eight miles east of Beltrami, Polk County, on Tuesday, March 23, commencing at 12 o'clock m., the following property, to-wit: 6 good Work Horses, a number of good Cows, 4 W. A. Wood's Binders, 2 sulky and 4 walking plows, 4 Drags, 2 Prairie City Seeders, 3 scythes, 1 Mower, and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under cash; all over $10 time will be given till Nov. 15th, 1886, on good approved security.

JACOB STAMBAUGH.

M. R. BROWN, Auctioneer.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 16th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 30th, 1886, viz: FRANK HANSON, D. S. No. 7012, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 8, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Thompson, Elling J. Ellingson, Simon Olson and Gunder G. Dale, all of Neilsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[48 49] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

P. C. SCHMIDT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN.
Crookston - - Minn.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

CROOKSTON, - - MINN.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of June 1885, at the City of Crookston, of Polk County, Minnesota, one P. J. Lachapelle and one Andrew Absalomson the said P. J. Lachapelle being then and there the owner, as mortgagee, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the said Andrew Absalomson being in legal possession of a certain hack, did request Euclid and Angus Munn, co-partners under the firm name of Munn Bro's, to make and perform certain repairs on said hack. And whereas, the said Munn Bro's pursuant to said request did do, make and perform repairs on said hack of the just and reasonable worth and value of fifty dollars, and the said Munn Bro's claim a lien on said hack to the amount of said repairs and still hold and retain possession of said hack since the making of said repairs. And whereas, more than three months have elapsed since the making of said repairs upon said hack and the said $50 has not been paid or any part thereof, although the sum has been heretofore duly demanded of the said P. J. Lachapelle and the said Andrew Absalomson. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Munn Bro's, will, on the 5th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of Munn Bro's Carriage Works, on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, in said City of Crookston, expose said hack for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said lien and the costs of such sale.

Dated Crookston Feb. 4th, 1886.

EUCLID AND ANGUS MUNN,
Co-partners as Munn Bro's.
[illegible] & GEORGE,
Attorneys. [46-49]

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn

MANUFACTURERS OF

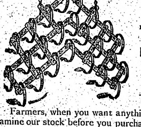
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder



Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand n large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

1878 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Are arriving daily, consisting of

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' OUTF'SD CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS ☜ | STRAIGHT INTEREST. | ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE.

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

Just Received

A New and Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

At the New Store of

Houston & Ross,

Corner of Main and Robert Streets.

Call and examine goods and get prices.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock

A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. R. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES.

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

JOHN CROMB. R. A. WILKINSON.

CROMB & WILKINSON,

Attorneys-at-Law.

Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 25, 1886. NO. 48.

'Round Home.

At the New York Store they never allow any person to undersell them.

John VanTuyl was in from Maple Lake on Tuesday last. He is one of the successful and happy farmers of Polk Co.

Bert Em. Hall was up during the latter part of last week. He has finished his winter term of school at "Fair Fertile."

A slight sap snow fell on Thursday of last week, going almost as rapidly as it fell.

F. H. Kratka wife and child, of Minneapolis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Walsh last week.

J. C. Crenshaw, of Fargo was in the city last week in the interests of the Diebold Safe and Lock Co.

Nels O. Paulsrud was up from Neillsville last week and reports matters going along about as usual down there. A great deal of attention will be paid to stock in the future and the all wheat fallacy will be liable to go the board in in the near future.

Jack Bunnell shook hands with friends at the depot on his down run Thursday, and says that if Carruth gets to the front in the big race that he will at once move to Crookston, as he wants to live in the fastest city of the age. He will come back anyhow, if he can so arrange it.

Mr. Crenshaw, the Fargo man told us that he saw the president of the Dakota and Southwestern road not long since and was told that the road would be built to Crookston at an early day. Mr. C. is quite confident that the road will be built.

S. E. Chapin goes to Inkster to engage in the lumber business. We understand that he has purchased the lumber yard of Stuart & Lawrence there and will run the business hereafter. We wish him a full measure of success.

The New York Store is taking the lead for business this spring. They have the stock and are selling cheap, and they don't spare the printers ink.

That rainbow party will be given to-morrow night and will be a fine affair. The ladies have made arrangements to excel all former efforts and make their party the grand event of the season. From present indications their efforts will be fully sustained as everybody intends to go. The proceeds go to defray the necessary expenses of Decoration day, and the object deserves a liberal support from all.

We learn that a lot of old roosters got their heads together last week, conspired to break up a feminine euchre party by sending in regrets, which, (they thought) would so occupy the time and attention that the ladies would forget to play at all. Well, now, we wouldn't have thought that of the boys. We can't conceive how they could 'a done so! If the evidence was not so positive that they did we should be tempted to deny it on general principles.

If you need any thing in dress goods, carpets or shoes, pay the New York Store a visit and don't forget to bring your pocket book along as our terms are strictly cash.

Horrie Jennings gave a euchre party to a number of his young friends Thurday, at the residence of W. H. Jennings. It was on the ocasion of his birthday and highly enjoyed. Ira DeCamp won the gentlemen's head prize, Miss Baldwin the ladies' prize, Miss Lola Jenks, the ladies' foot prize, while the village school-ma'am, Mr. Churchill, captured the gentlemen's booby. Horrie proved himself an excellent host, but it strikes us that on the occasion of a feller's birth-day, he should be more of a guest than host.

Mr. Geo. J. Bredemier, of the firm o Brocker & Bredemeir, of St. Paul was in the city last week looking up trade. He reports that business is picking up very materially and that the prospects are brighter than ever before. It was our pleasure to sample their "Vanity Fair," "Crookston T. V." and "Royal Stock" cigars, and found them excellent brands. If one enjoys a No. 1 smoke, he should sample B. and B's cigars.

Duluth Herald: The Fergus Falls Journal warns northern Minnesota not to lay claim to too much in the coming campaign. In other words the Journal advises the new and progressive portion of the state to be careful and take every precaution against an attack of the big head, in which she is even liable to demand the earth, instead of half of it to which she is entitled. What we must do is to unite. Decide amongst ourselves what we want, being careful to ask for no more than we actually deserve, then make our demands in a body and our rights will be acknowledged. Northern Minnesota is in a position to do part of the dictating this year, and she should not permit the opportunity to pass by.

Conductor Sands is uneasy. He wants to get back to Crookston to live and he assures us that it is among the probabilities of the future that he may do so about April first. Caspar has many friends here who would rejoice greatly to see him come back. All of the boys, whose business obliged them to leave are anxious to get back again.

Dress ginghams, the best makes only 10 cents at the New York Store.

Messrs. Fontaine & Anglim have papered their store and put it in fine shape for the spring trade of which they are getting a large share. Added to an attractive store they have a large and attractive stock and a well-trained corps of affable and handsome clerks of whom Gen. Dawley takes the bakery for beauty, and Carruth for agility. Call and see 'em.

Mr. Lee, of Lee & Herrick returned last Friday from a visit to his old home in Buffalo, N. Y. We wouldn't wonder if he had been talking with his old "feller-townsman" Grove, about a consular posish or something; however he don't give that away if he did. He says the Valley beats New York all holler for business anyhow and is perfectly satisfied with his western home.

J. E. Beim, of Sletten was in the city this week. He has finished a successful term of school near Fertile, and will rest up preparatory to entering upon a summer term on April 1st. Mr. B. has a fine claim in the town of Sletten and intends to improve it and make a fine farm as soon as he can earn the means. He is one of the kind of men who force success by industry and energy.

Pete Nowlan dropped in to see the boys on Friday of last week. He says when he went to Winona to live, he found snow there four feet deep when we had here but six or eight inches. He thinks the Northwest leads the world as a place of residence and hopes to be able to get back here soon. Pete is one of the finest of the railroad boys and that is saying a great deal as we have the finest lot in America—not a "chump" in the lot.

News reaches THE JOURNAL via grape-vine telegraph, that that little "regret" joke is only "Lent!" Watch out for trouble and more of it sometime when some "lodge" is in session and a ton of "regrets" comes up under the head of "unfinished business!" Don't let this fact escape your memory one moment, boys, the ladies are bound to get even in some way, and, "you bet" they'll do it for "when a woman will, she will, you may depend on't!"

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Aldal on Thursday and Friday of last week to see the boys and enjoy civilized life a bit. The doctor is a sample of the successful business men of this country as he has built up a fine trade and enjoys an enviable reputation as a good physician. We are told that he is something of an artist and his home is filled with samples of his handiwork in sketching and painting. He has a fine store and business a large practice, a comfortable home and is regarded as one of the most prominent politicians in the county. The doctor says there is no place like the Red River Valley for a man to build up in and if he can't grow up in this country, he couldn't in any country under the sun.

John Nelson was down from St. Hilaire last week and dropped in for a chat. He reports that his neighboring farmers are preparing for the coming season's work with renewed confidence. The lessons of the past have been well learned and will be profited by and hence he looks for a far better state of things in the future. Farmers will raise some stock and some grain, but will not make a speciality of neither. He says the one great need of that section of the country is a good grist mill and there is a fortune awaiting the man who will build one. He has a magnificent water-power on his farm that a live enterprising man, who will build the right kind of a mill may have as an inducement, and he thinks that other help might be had if desired. He is sanguine of the future of St. Hilaire and expects to see the day when it will be a nice large village.

The Lumbermen, upon their arrival from the woods, stay over night in the city and next morning light out for Grand Forks. We are told that this is in pursuance to an agreement entered into to boycott the city on account the way they claim they have been used in the past and still are. If there is anything in this matter it is certainly a very short sighted policy that prompts this action. No city in this country is in a position to drive trade away from its doors and we should offer every reasonable inducement to claim all the trade tributary to this point. We do not know how much of truth there is in these reports but we know that for

some reason many of the men employed in the woods last winter are going through, whether more than belong in Dakota we are unable to say. It might be well to consider the subject to ascertain its true status and if there is anything the city could do in the matter.

They say Geo. Macdonell is selling out his present stock to go into other business, by the crowd of customers he has, we don't think it will take him long, he is selling goods awfully cheap.

Garden and Flower Seeds Free.

The March number of "The Housekeeper" is out and is as usual full of interest. Mrs. Roe's fascinating story, "How a Home was Made," reaches chapter third; Kit Clover contributes the pathetic "Story of Nebuchadnezzar," and Mrs. Ferrine gives the husbands side of the story of so many homes. An unusually full correspondence and receipt department makes up the more practical part of the paper, which is indispensible to every woman who prides herself on her home and housekeeping. The premium offer of $1.00 of garden and flower seeds, to every subscriber for one year at $1.00 is limited to April 15th. Send at once for specimen copy and terms to BUCKEYE PUBLISHING Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. J. B. Copeland and Mrs. H. E. Cooke gave a pleasant euchre party to a number of their lady friends last Thursday afternoon, to the number of twenty-four. Twenty-four miserable old benedicts thereat went into convention and in solomn conclave resolved to "git even or dye in the attempt!" The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved: That we view with alarm the prevailing prevalency of these "hen euchre parties" and view with alarm their inflooence upon the youth and risin generation. That we regard it as a insidoous species of gambling, (when we men folks ain't included) and that we will yoose ours inflooence with our several bet-ter halves to quell the risin insurrection; we regard it as a species wimmen's rites and as sich it must be squelched 2 wonst! The resoloosbun was adopted by a risin vote.

Also—Resolved! That as by absents of our better-ls the household dutys devolves from the clingin' vine to the sterner sects, we (the aforesaid sterner sects) are obliged to stay to hum and keep house all alone thus devolving upon us the ardoous task of sendin' in regrets, the secretary is hereby instructed to dish up the aforsaid regrets, and serve 'em up red-hot at about 4 p. m., this afternoon, with pepper-sauce cats-up on the side!

While the benedicts were thus solacing themselves, (mentally and spiritually) the ladies were having a jolly good time, knowing little and caring little for the approaching storm. The favors were little Japanese fans, little shoes and Chinese coins. Mrs. E. Pierce won the ladies head prize, a neat little milking stool fixed up too fine for any use. Mrs. John Cromb won the gentlemen's head prize, an elegant tidy. Mrs. Bert Bivins got the ladies' foot-prize, a miniature spinning wheel, and Mrs. Wm. Box the ladies foot-prize, a diminitive churn. At four, a knock was heard at the door and upon opening it, a solemn, mournful looking cus-tomer stood with a bushel basket full of "regrets" from the injured innocents, yclept the sterner sects. The regrets were accepted in due and ancient form and we understand that they will be framed and hung up in the corner stone of the new city hall or preserved in alcohol as relics of the dark cages. Upon the whole it was a jolly time all round but some how the boys don't eggsactly see it in that light.

[First publication March 25, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Erik E. Riseland, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Andreas E. Riseland, of Polk County, representing, among other things, that Erik E. Riseland late of Polk County, Minnesota, on the second day of March A. D. 1886, at Garfield town in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county and that the said petitioner is a half brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Iver J. Ingebrigtson granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 26th day of April A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 18th day of March A. D. 1886.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[48-50] Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty-one and 66-100 dollars ($1041.66-100.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zalser and John Zalser her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the ele[illegible]nth day of September A. D. 1881, and du[illegible] recorded in the office of the Register [illegible] Deeds in and for the County of Pol[illegible] and State of Minnesota, on the 22d da[illegible] of September A. D. 1881, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 440, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Reserve "S" in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County except the following described piece, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S" fifty feet, thence east two hundred feet, thence south fifty feet to the place of beginning, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Billine Labelle, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1882, at 8:15 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 20 and 21, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditament and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 44-100 dollars, ($404.44-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles S. Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 19th day of May A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of May A. D. 1882, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-four (154) north of Range numbered forty-three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 16-100 dollars ($629.16-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kreitzschmar, mortgagor, to William Massoll, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 511, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3), in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range numbered forty-four (44) according to the United States Government survey, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 8th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

[illegible],
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Main Street, Opposite Merchants' National Bank, is the place where

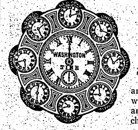
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
and JEWELRY,

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

☞ No trouble to show goods.

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.



Peace, Tranquillty, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now preparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to occoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist. Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Bigham & Olafson

(Successors to Jure & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEPA
FULL AND COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer allcalls by ay or night, for the practice of my drofession. Call, or leave orders at my prug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, - - - Crookston, Minn,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT!
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [illegible]

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. | DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. | TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.
VOL. IX. | CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, MARCH 25, 1886. | NO. 48

'Round Home.

At the New York Store they never allow any person to undersell them.

John VanTuyl was in from Maple Lake on Tuesday last. He is one of the successful and happy farmers of Polk Co.

Bert Em. Hall was up during the latter part of last week. He has finished his winter term of school at "Fair Fertile."

A slight sap snow fell on Thursday of last week; going almost as rapidly as it fell.

F. H. Kratka wife and child, of Minneapolis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Walsh last week.

J. C. Crenshaw, of Fargo was in the city last week in the interests of the Diebold Safe and Lock Co.

Nels O. Paulsrud was up from Neillsville last week and reports matters going along about as usual down there. A great deal of attention will be paid to stock in the future and the all wheat fallacy will be liable to go the board in in the near future.

Jack Bunnell shook hands with friends at the depot on his down run Thursday, and says that if Carruth gets to the front in the big race that he will at once move to Crookston, as he wants to live in the fastest city of the age. He will come back anyhow, if he can so arrange it.

Mr. Crenshaw, the Fargo man told us that he saw the president of the Dakota and Southwestern road not long since and was told that the road would be built to Crookston at an early day. Mr. C. is quite confident that the road will be built.

S. E. Chapin goes to Inkster to engage in the lumber business. We understand that he has purchased the lumber yard of Stuart & Lawrence there and will run the business hereafter. We wish him a full measure of success.

The New York Store is taking the lead for business this spring. They have the stock and are selling cheap, and they don't spare the printers ink.

That rainbow party will be given tomorrow night and will be a fine affair. The ladies have made arrangements to excel all former efforts and make their party the grand event of the season. From present indications their efforts will be fully sustained as everybody intends to go. The proceeds go to defray the necessary expenses of Decoration day, and the object deserves a liberal support from all.

We learn that a lot of old roosters got their heads together last week, conspired to break up a feminine euchre party by sending in regrets, which, (they thought) would so occupy the time and attention that the ladies would forget to play at all. Well, now, we wouldn't have thought that of the boys. We can't conceive how they could 'a done so! If the evidence was not so positive that they did we should be tempted to deny it on general principles.

If you need any thing in dress goods, carpets or shoes, pay the New York Store a visit and don't forget to bring your pocket-book along as our terms are strictly cash.

Horrie Jennings gave a euchre party to a number of his young friends Thurday, at the residence of W. H. Jennings. It was on the ocasion of his birthday and highly enjoyed. Ira De-Camp won the gentlemen's head prize; Miss Baldwin the ladies' prize; Miss Lola Jenks, the ladies' foot prize, while the village school-ma'am, Mr. Churchill, captured the gentlemen's booby. Horrie proved himself an excellent host, but it strikes us that on the occasion of a feller's birth-day, he should be more of a guest than host.

Mr. Geo. J. Bredemier, of the firm of Brocker & Bredemeir, of St. Paul was in the city last week looking up trade. He reports that business is picking up very materially and that the prospects are brighter than ever before. It was our pleasure to sample their "Vanity Fair," "Crookston T. V." and "Royal Stock" cigars, and found them excellent brands. If one enjoys a No. 1 smoke, he should sample B. and B's cigars.

Duluth Herald: The Fergus Falls Journal warns northern Minnesota not to lay claim to too much in the coming campaign. In other words the Journal advises the new and progressive portion of the state to be careful and take every precaution against an attack of the big head in which she is even liable to demand the earth, instead of half of it to which she is entitled. What we must do is to unite. Decide amongst ourselves what we want, being careful to ask for no more than we actually deserve, then make our demands in a body and our rights will be acknowledged. Northern Minnesota is in a position to do part of the dictating this year and she should not permit her opportunity to pass by.

Conductor Sands is uneasy. He wants to get back to Crookston to live and he assures us that it is among the probabilities of the future that he may do so about April first. Caspar has many friends here who would rejoice greatly to see him come back. All of the boys, whose business obliged them to leave are anxious to get back again.

Dress ginghams, the best makes only 10 cents at the New York Store.

Messrs. Fontaine & Anglim have papered their store and put it in fine shape for the spring trade of which they are getting a large share. Added to an attractive store they have a large and attractive stock and a well-trained corps of affable and handsome clerks of whom Gen. Dawley takes the bakery for beauty, and Carruth for agility. Call and see 'em.

Mr. Lee, of Lee & Herrick returned last Friday from a visit to his old home in Buffalo, N. Y. We wouldn't wonder if he had been talking with his old "feller-townsman" Grove, about a consular posish or something; however he don't give that away if he did. He says the Valley beats New York all holler for business anyhow and is perfectly satisfied with his western home.

J. E. Beim, of Sletten was in the city this week. He has finished a successful term of school near Fertile, and will rest up preparatory to entering upon a summer term on April 1st. Mr. B. has a fine claim in the town of Sletten and intends to improve it and make a fine farm as soon as he can earn the means. He is one of the kind of men who force success by industry and energy.

Pete Nowlan dropped in to see the boys on Friday of last week. He says when he went to Winona to live, he found snow there four feet deep when we had here but six or eight inches. He thinks the Northwest leads the world as a place of residence and hopes to be able to get back here soon. Pete is one of the finest of the railroad boys and that is saying a great deal as we have the finest lot in America—not a "chump" in the lot.

News reaches THE JOURNAL via grapevine telegraph, that that little "regret" joke is only "Lent!" Watch out for trouble and more of it sometime when some "lodge" is in session and a ton of "regrets" comes up under the head of "unfinished business!" Don't let this fact escape your memory one moment, boys, the ladies are bound to get even in some way, and, "you bet" they'll do it for "when a woman will, she will, you may depend on't!"

Dr. A. Nelson was up from Aldal on Thursday and Friday of last week to see the boys and enjoy civilized life a bit. The doctor is a sample of the successful business men of this country as he has built up a fine trade and enjoys an enviable reputation as a good physician. We are told that he is something of an artist and his home is filled with samples of his handiwork in sketching and painting. He has a fine store and business a large practice, a comfortable home and is regarded as one of the most prominent politicans in the county. The doctor says there is no place like the Red River Valley for a man to build up in and if he can't grow up in this country, he couldn't in any country under the sun.

John Nelson was down from St. Hilaire last week and dropped in for a chat. He reports that his neighboring farmers are preparing for the coming season's work with renewed confidence. The lessons of the past have been well learned and will be profited by, and hence he looks for a far better state of things in the future. Farmers will raise some stock and some grain, but will not make a speciality of neither. He says the one great need of that section of the country is a good grist mill and there is a fortune awaiting the man who will build one. He has a magnificent water-power on his farm that a live enterprising man who will build the right kind of a mill may have as an inducement, and he thinks that other help might be had if desired. He is sanguine of the future of St. Hilaire and expects to see the day when it will be a nice large village.

The Lumbermen, upon their arrival from the woods, stay over night in the city and next morning light out for Grand Forks. We are told that this is in pursuance to an agreement entered into to boycott the city on account the way they claim they have been used in the past and still are. If there is anything in this matter it is certainly a very short sighted policy that prompts this action. No city in this country is in a position to drive trade away from its doors and we should offer every reasonable inducement to retain all the trade tributary to this point. We do not know how much of truth there is in these reports but we know that for some reason many of the men employed in the woods last winter are going through, whether more than belong in Dakota we are unable to say. It might be well to consider the subject to ascertain its true status and if there is anything the city could do in the matter.

They say Geo. Macdonell is selling out his present stock to go into other business, by the crowd of customers he has, we don't think it will take him long, he is selling goods awfully cheap.

Garden and Flower Seeds Free.

The March number of "The Housekeeper" is out and is as usual full of interest. Mrs. Roe's fascinating story, "How a Home was Made," reaches chapter third; Kit Clover contributes the pathetic "Story of Nebuchadnezzar," and Mrs. Ferrine gives the husbands side of the story of so many homes. An unusually full correspondence and receipt department makes up the more practical part of the paper, which is indispensible to every woman who prides herself on her home and housekeeping. The premium offer of $1.00 of garden and flower seeds, to every subscriber for one year at $1.00 is limited to April 15th. Send at once for specimen copy and terms to BUCKEYE PUBLISHING Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. J. B. Copeland and Mrs. H. E. Cooke gave a pleasant euchre party to a number of their lady friends last Thursday afternoon, to the number of twenty-four. Twenty-four miserable old benedicts thereat went into convention and in solomn conclave resolved to "git even or dye in the attempt!" The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved: That we view with alarm the prevailing prevalency of these "hen euchre parties" and view with alarm their infloocence upon the youth and risin generation. That we regard it as a insidoous species of gambling, (when we men folks ain't included) and that we will yoose ours infloocence with our several bet-ter halves to quell the risin insurrection; we regard it as a species wimmen's-rites and as sich it must be squelched 2 wonst! The resolooshun was adopted by a risin vote.

Also—Resolved! That as by absents of our better-½ the household dutys devolves from the clingin' vine to the sterner seets, we (the aforesaid sterner seets) are obliged to stay to hum and keep house all alone thus devolving upon us the ardoous task of sendin' in regrets, the secretary is hereby instructed to dish up the aforsaid regrets, and serve 'em up red-hot at about 4 p. m., this afternoon, with pepper-sauce cats-up on the side!

While the benedicts were thus solacing themselves, (mentally and spiritually) the ladies were having a jolly good time, knowing little and caring little for the approaching storm. The favors were little Japanese fans, little shoes and Chinese coins. Mrs. E. Pierce won the ladies head prize, a neat little milking stool fixed up too fine for any use. Mrs. John Cromb won the gentlemen's head prize, an elegant tidy. Mrs. Bert Bivins got the ladies foot prize, a miniature spinning wheel, and Mrs. Wm. Box the ladies foot-prize, a diminitive churn. At four, a knock was heard at the door and upon opening it, a solomn, mournful looking cus-tomer stood with a bushel basket full of "regrets" from the injured innocents, yclept the sterner seets. The regrets were accepted in due and ancient form and we understand that they will be framed and hung up in the corner stone of the new city hall or preserved in alcohol, as relics of the dark cages. Upon the whole it was a jolly time all round but some how the boys don't eggsactly see it in that light.

[First publication March 25, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Erik E. Riseland, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Andreas E. Riseland, of Polk County, representing, among other things, that Erik E. Riseland late of Polk County, Minnesota, on the second day of March A. D. 1886, at Garfield, town in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a half brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Iver J. Ingebrigtson granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court on Monday, the 26th day of April A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 18th day of March A. D. 1886.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.
[48-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of one thousand and forty-one and 66-100 dollars ($1041.66-100.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Louise Zalser and John Zalser, her husband, mortgagors, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the eleventh day of September A. D. 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of September A. D. 1881, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 443, 441 and 442, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in said County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: Reserve "S" in the Townsite of Red Lake Falls, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County except the following described piece, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said Reserve "S," thence running two hundred feet west to the southwest corner of said Reserve "S," thence north on the west line of said Reserve "S" fifty feet, thence east two hundred feet, thence south fifty feet to the place of beginning, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE in the payment of the sum of forty dollars interest, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Billine Labelle, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 10th day of April A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 20 and 21, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-six (46) west, according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditament and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law: subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th, A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and four 44-100 dollars, ($104.44-100.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles S. Krieger and Mary J. Krieger, to Mary P. Mixer, bearing date the 10th day of May A. D. 1882, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of May A. D. 1882, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "H" of mortgages, on page 46, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided; the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The west half of the southwest quarter, and lots numbered three (3) and four (4) of Section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-four (154) north of Range numbered forty-three (43) west, according to United States Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 27th day of March A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 10th A. D. 1886.

MARY P. MIXER,
Mortgagee.

L. MENDENHALL,
Attorney. [42-48]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-nine and 16-100 dollars ($629.16-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Carl Kretschmar, mortgagor, to William Massolt, mortgagee, bearing date the twenty-first day of August A. D. 1881, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of September A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "N" of mortgages, on page 511, and conveying and mortgaging the following described premises, lying and being in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section numbered three (3) in Township numbered one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range numbered forty-four (44) according to the United States Government survey and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises hereinbefore described and covered by said mortgage, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 2d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 9th A. D. 1886.

WILLIAM MASSOLT,
Mortgagee.

E. E. WITCHIE,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [42-48]

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Main Street, Opposite Merchants' National Bank, is the place where
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
and JEWELRY,
are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

☞ No trouble to show goods.

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

Peace, Tranquility, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now preparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist, Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns
STOVES.
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Bigham & Olafson
(Successors to Juve & Bergland,)
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, - - CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WEKEEPA
FULL and COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

New Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
I am also ready to answer allcalls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT!
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000
SURPLUS, 6,500
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 25.

The Busy City.

Don't forget to go and see what that rainbow party is like. More fun than you can think.

John Van Tuyl bought a valuable mare at the sale at Flanders last Saturday. Price $245.

Medical Hall has been painted up and slicked up in anticipation of a boom in trade this season.

Sheriff Zwickey went below last Friday with an insane person; he also had an oportunity to drop in and see a little of the big race at Minneapolis. He returned on Monday to business again.

Will Newlon came over from Mapleton, D. T., last Friday, with his little boy on a visit to Grandma and the folks. His bushy beard so changes Will that few of his friends could recognize him.

The sale at Flanders last Saturday was the largest that has been reported yet and the stuff all went at good prices. Dunc Terry handled the hammer and proved himself a veteran in the business. When Dunc hollers its lawl

Mr. Walker is getting his mill prepared ready for the season's work, which will commence just as soon as the first log reaches it and will be crowded night and day during the season. They expect to double last years work.

Charlie Chiniquy is away after a stock of goods for the new store and expects to be back in a week or ten days or such a matter, when he will be prepared to say something of importance and interest to his old patrons and friends.

M. VanDyke & Co. have been for some time digging out a cellar under their drug store, in order to get a place to store oils, paints and all sich, of which they expect to have enough to supply the county in the near future.

R. Houston & Co. sport a new awning with "R. HOUSTON & Co.," on it big enough to be seen in Carman. That's the kind of a trade they are getting—big enough to cover this city and reach over to Carman. They are jolly good fellows and everybody likes to visit 'em; they sell cheap so everybody likes to buy of 'em.

Frank S. Demers, was mustered in to Col. Cobham post last Friday evening, and is now a full-fledged comrade in good standing. Frank is one of the boys who wore the blue in times that tried men's souls, and is one of the best of Polk County's citizen's in times of peace. The post is growing in numbers and interest.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette does not seem to have found out that a Democrat warms John Cromb's seat in the Land Office, and that P. C. Schmidt resigned the office of County Commissioner a long time since. That is not quite as bad as one paper we know of wherein there has been no change in the Land Office in many years. Eh, Mac?

Wheat took another tumble to itself this week, reaching 65 cents. The outlook seems somewhat a matter of doubt as to what will be the final outcome but we anticipate better prices ere long. The big Lenham elevator Co., have got into hot water, have had to let about 200,000 bushels go for want of a margin to put up, but it is thought in Duluth that it will not swamp 'em.

The Red Lake Falls Gazette says that John Zaiser died at that place on the 18th inst., aged 61 years and 14 days. He was a native of Germany, coming to this country in 1851, landing in Philadelphia, from whence he went to St. Louis thence to Memphis, Tenn., thence to Faribault, thence to Fergus Falls and in 1879 to Red Lake Falls. He leaves a wife and six children.

Look out for fun and lots of it at the bean-bake to-morrow evening. The rainbow business will afford lots of sport for all and the occasion bids fair to lead all previous entertainments. Don't fail to be there at roll call so that you may be all present or accounted for. The orderly sargeant will rout out the company Cook(e) and see that he humps himself around in time to have the beans well baked for the men.

Phil Porger intends soon to leave for his mother country, he tells us, where he intends in the future to abide. Phil is one of the oldest inhabitants in this country, settling here as early as '72. He took one of the first claims on the river and as good luck would have it got within one mile of the city limits. Phil was never one of your rabid boomers, but he always had implicit confidence in Crookston and Polk County and in the [illegible] little farm, which by dint of hard labor he has transformed from the wilderness and made a pretty little comfortable home. No one is better known than "Old Phil" and [illegible] no one will be more sincerely missed than will he when the place that knows him now so well will know him no more for a while. Taking hope that it will be but for a short time [illegible] he has not sold out here yet and the probability is that he may [illegible] [illegible]. The kindly regards of [illegible] friends will follow him [illegible] [illegible] property.

Monday's train brought back Gardner Stevens and H. Steenerson from the great race.

The weather thus far this week has been very warm and spring-like. Everything now indicates an early spring.

New cash railroad at Hack & Gallasch'. The first and only one in the Northwest. Don't fail to see it.

Mrs. B. J. Welty is in the city visiting with Mrs. C. A. Chiniquy. She expects to return to her home during the latter part of this week.

Mr. J. B. Roome has returned from a visit to the old home in the east well pleased with his visit and happy to get home again. He is now ready to go to work in good earnest.

Kittson Co. Enterprise: Fred W. Foot, of the JOURNAL office, Crookston, visited Hallock friends Saturday and Sunday. Come again Fred, remember the Two River Valley and the girl that is waiting for you.

The largest stock of boots, shoes and slippers, at

HACK & GALLASCH.

Meetings have been held evenings in the Congregational Church this week, conducted by W. J. Davis, an evangelist from Massachusetts. Mr. Davis is an easy, fluent talker and has a very convincing manner with him.

An interesting union temperance meeting was held in the congregational church on Sabbath evening. Several telling addresses were made. The house was filled to over-flowing many going away unable to find seats.

It is said that Snowden & Boyst could be induced to come up here and give an exhibition of skating. Jake says he don't want to catch on. If anybody wants them to come the way is open. He don't want any more in his'n.

Salt fish of all kinds at

HACK & GALLASCH'.

Geo. Macdonell has a dandy curtain on exhibition. Carpets? Well we should remark. He mentions a few of the articles he carries and the prices at which they can be bought, in THE JOURNAL this week. Drop in and see his magnificent stock and get prices.

Ham Thompson has returned from Minneapolis, covered all over with medals and glory. He got away with all the fancy skaters they could trot out down in Minneapolis, which is doing remarkably well for a boy and Ham naturally feels much elated at his success. He is a dandy on skates and no mistake.

J. W. Pitts has had bad luck with his Holstein heifer calf. In some manner the animal managed to dislocate a joint on Thursday. On Saturday Wm. L. Sargeant was called and did all that could be done, but thinks that it was then too late to save the animal. It was a fine calf and the loss will be a bad one for J. W.

The spring boom has commenced at Hack & Gallasch'. They are kept busy from morning till night serving their customers.

W. G. Cooke and Fred W. Foot, two JOURNAL typos, sampled mine host Topping's fare at the Richardson in Grand Forks last Sunday and report that "Top" has lost none of his good qualities as a hotel keeper since he left Crookston. They could not discover that the Forks was any ahead of this city in any particular.

Judge Stearns passed through the city on Monday on his way to Kittson County to hold the spring term of court. The Judge looks hale and hearty and fully able to run a good race as his own successor for Judge. He has made a good record during his past terms and will meet with no serious difficulty in re-election if he decides to run.

McKinnon Bros. have just got in a car-load of the famous Mitchell wagons. One of em was built on purpose for exhibition at the world's fair at New Orleans and is a marvel of workmanship and strength and the balance the same. They have also received seeders, plows, harrows and other machinery too numerous to mention and are now prepared to see their friends.

Hack & Gallasch have a larger stock of dry goods, shoes, slippers and groceries than ever, and invite all to visit their store and get prices.

Ole Bang tells THE JOURNAL that Arne Higdem has signed the pledge and is keeping it in good shape. Arne's friends will rejoice in this and hope that he will keep on in the good way. Mr. Higdem is naturally a very talented man, but has been his own worst enemy. With the one bad habit broken up he will be all right and he has not a friend but that will do all in their power to help him in his good resolutions.

The Duluth News will enter the daily field on May 1st, occupying the morning field. It has secured both the morning and evening franchise. Col. [illegible], the veteran newspaper man of Bismarck, will have editorial charge with W. H. Burke, formerly of the Jamestown Capitol, as publisher. [illegible] the News [illegible] will be one of the [illegible] in the Northwest. We wish [illegible] abundant success.

Mrs. Bivins is on the move to the farm for the summer.

It is said that Governor Hubbard says there is too many names of lawyers on that petition for commutation.

John N. Ives has gone down to Hallock to look after the interests of his clients during the session of court there.

Charlie Westler is off for more goods to supply the needs of all manhood of the masculine gender. Look out for his return.

Judge Stearn's court stenographer spent a few days in the city previous to the Kittson Co. term, leaving for Hallock on Wednesday.

Rev. Medlar invites all young men to attend the Congregational church next Sabbath evening. The sermon will be addressed to young men.

Mr. Brown reports the Stambaugh sale a success in every particular. A large number were in attendance and everything went for good figures.

G. H. Palmer is boasting of the arrival of a fine young grade Holstein-Friesian, of the male persuasion. G. H. says he is a dandy of large size and fine shape.

Wild geese were observed flying north on Tuesday. They had their snow-shoe suits and toboggans ready for any emergency. Overcoats and mittens went through in bond.

H. Steenerson packed his grip with three days rations for Hallock. He may extend his trip to Emerson to look after the fences, (stone-fences) ere his return. We have heard of such things before now.

Judge Stearns says his health is much improved of late—better than for years. When asked if the rise in Duluth real estate had anything to do with it, he smoled one of his quiet smiles and remarked: "Like enough!"

The festive immigrant begins to hoe for the great Northwest. Several carloads of him have gone to the Devil's Lake during the past week and still they come. Let 'em come. Uncle Sam is still rich enough to give 'em all a farm.

The brother of Lauchie McLain, the man killed at East Grand Forks, is said to be getting up a petition, remonstrating against the commutation of the sentence of John Hutchinson. It is said that he will endeavor to obtain 500 signatures before sending it to the Governor.

I do my trading at Hack & Gallasch', tra-la! It is the cheapest store in Crookston, tra-la-la!

Wheat took a tumble to itself on Tuesday going down to 63 cents for No. 1 hard in one bound. Whatever makes it act so puzzles the oldest inhabitant and it seems to be the universal opinion that it can't do that way all summer. It is a mitey uncertain factor to bet on anyhow. We hope to be able to give better news next week.

Hack & Gallasch have a funny business in their store. It is an aerial railroad track which caries money from the salesman up to the cashier and brings the right change back. It don't cost anything to go in and see it work, unless a fellow is too inquisitive. Then you buy your goods, pay your money and you can see just how the old thing works. Try it a whack. It is fun to see it work.

Several of the local papers, those that know nothing about the merits of the Hutchinson case, have recently been kicking up a terrible hullabaloo over what they claim is the "maudlin sympathy of Crookston" in the case. They claim that Hutchinson's past life has been one of crime, and even if he does not deserve death for this crime he should be hung on general principles. Where is the law and order of that idea? What would become of law and order if such a theory should become generally diffused? We have no sympathy with crimes of this kind nor with the criminals but we do think the law in just such cases defective. As the law defines murder in the first degree we do not see how John Hutchinson can be hung for murder. If you throw the law entirely out of the question and hang on general principles we can see how you can hang him. Under the law you can't hang a man until he is convicted of murder in the first degree. The law says that it must be premeditated to constitute murder in the first degree. If the defence had set up what are doubtless the true facts that those parties came there that night, that John Hutchinson, in attempting to protect the inmates struck the blow that killed a man, he could have not been convicted of more than man-slaughter, which would have shut him up 15 years or so. When he attempted to establish an alibi and failed he shut the door upon himself, the jury had either to find him guilty or to acquit him entirely. They could not acquit so had to take the other horn of the dilemma. If our memory serves us [illegible] there was no attempt made to show premeditation, no evidence shows that Hutchinson struck the blow for the purpose of killing the man. There was a row in a disreputable place and one man lost his life. We believe that [illegible] the size of it and we don't think any one would [illegible] Hutchinson should hang for it [illegible] how that can be done under a strict construction of the law [illegible]. He may deserve [illegible] and yet you may not [illegible] by the law. [illegible]

Crookston City Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

—BY—

EDWARD CAREY,

Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard........................63 cents.

No. 1 Northern....................59 "

No. 2 " ....54 "

FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs. $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.85.

GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.

BRAN—45c per 100 lbs.

SHORTS—55c. per 100 lbs.

GROUND FEED—60 cents per 100 lbs.

POTATOES—50 cents.

HAY—$5. and $7. per ton.

BARLEY—30@35 cents.

OATS—25@28 cents.

ONIONS—$1.20 per bushel.

TURNIPS—20 cts. per peck.

Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.

EGGS—15 cents.

BUTTER—20 cents per lb.

LARD—10c per lb.

TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.

CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.

GREEN HIDES—4c@6c per lb.

WOOD—$5.00@$6.00. Good demand.

HARD COAL—$9.75 per ton.

A. R. Wilkinson has gone to attend the Kittson County term of court.

John Knuppe has been mentioned as Mayor. He would be unobjectionable.

Sam Rosenthal has rented the Congregational parsonage for a term of two years.

F. T. Haseltine returned to business again on Wednesday after a pleasent visit at Madison, Wis.

D. H. Bates returned from a business visit to the three biggest cities in the State, Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Mrs. C. J. Gooding returned to her home at St. Vincent accompanied by Mrs. E. P. Pierce who goes for a brief visit.

Gus. Wilder has received the appointment of mail agent for a month, running between Crookston and Devil's Lake.

The first of March apportionment from tax collections for Independent School District No. 1 sums up over $5,000.

High water boots, at Hack & Gallasch.

There is rejoicing in the house of Anderson; all owing to the arrival of a bouncing female Swan, on Sunday the 14th inst.

A. C. Cowing has made a good and efficient treasurer and we can see no valid reason for a change, should he desire to continue.

E. P. Stone rejoices in the arrival of a bran new daughter which event occurred on Saturday last. Mother and daughter doing well.

Joe Berthiaume reports the arrival of a party of land hunters from Lake Superior. They come to buy good farms and have the means to do it.

John Moser has been mentioned as his own successor for city clerk. He has filled the position with credit for the past year and deserves re-election if he desires it.

Go to the Bee Hive to trade. It is the cheapest place in the city.

Stone & Pinkerton desire to call attention to the Lewis cockle mill, said to be the best cleaner in the market. It has no superior for taking out foul seed of all kinds and the price makes it within the reach of all. Call 'round and see it.

The firm of Christianson & Melgaard is dissolved, Mr. Melgaard retiring. Mr. O. O. Christianson will take his place, and the new firm will be Christianson Brothers. Both are well known and reliable gentlemen, and need no introdution by us.

Herb's Branch is fully supplied with all of the novelties of the season. He will be prepared in due season to dish up all kinds of refreshing summer drinks in first-class style. Drop in and see whether that shot gun has gone off. If it has not, a nickel will make it,—i. e. the right nickel. Try your luck once.

John Wallace says that E. G. Forks is no place for a white man to live. They drove him out of a hotel and he took refuge in a restaurant where he found a man with his head all cut open—some fellow had been playing a little game of "poker" with him, they told him, and the fellow had got the worst of it. He says he breathed easier when he got back home with a whole hide.

E. C. Davis returned from the east on Thursday. He reports having had a successful trip and accomplished what he went to do. He came back via Washington, thence west via the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Farmers were planting, and the grass was up, looking delightfully fresh and green until he began to get into New York State, where he found plenty of snow and slush. He says his trip was a very enjoyable one.

Country merchants and farmers all trade at Hack & Gallasch.

Judge O. S. Spendley has been suggested as assessor, and should he desire the position we know of no better man for the place. The Judge has seen the infant city in its swaddling clothes, has watched her growth into the lovely maiden that she is and no one could be better posted as to values, certainly no one could be fairer in his estimates, and none more capable to perform the exacting duties of the city assessor. Should he come up as a candidate we believe he would have the popular voice for his nomination. The office should have just such a man as the Judge, as it requires a good knowledge of the property and values to get an equitable assessment, all of which Judge Spendley possesses, [illegible]

Smoke Herbs shot gun cigar.

Judge Ives has gone courting up to Hallock this week.

Tom Box is expected home from school at Minneapolis on Saturday.

W. E. McKenzie is back from the big six day's race at Minneapolis.

C. O. Christenson went up to St. Hilaire on Tuesday returning in the evening.

Mrs. Walter Alexander has gone to the twin cities to visit friends and will return later in the week.

Mr. S. L. Dobson will take the road again soon. He will make headquarters at Minneapolis for a while.

Mrs. C. J. Gooding, of St. Vincent, was in the city this week, visiting with Mrs. T. E. Adams and Mrs. E. P. Pierce.

Felix Fournet is fixing up the balance of the second floor of his new block for offices. He is putting up a stair-case on the north side.

Earnest Moeckel has dropped on tobacco and consolation of all kinds on account of the rheumatism that doth trouble him muchly. He says it is a good thing to diet under the circumstances.

Charlie Chiniquy intends to be back from the east in time to open out about the fifth of April when he will be prepared to show an elegant line of ladies' dress goods and notions. Look out for a big talk when Charlie gets back home.

G. W. Tice and wife, of Mentor, left for a visit to their old home, at Norwich, Canada on Tuesday evening. Mr. T. has rented his place for the summer and intends to take a well deserved rest from his labors this summer. We wish him a prosperous journey, a happy time and safe return. He intends to be away about six months.

H. L. Melgaard left for the scene of his new field of labor, at Argyle, on Monday. He intends to engage in a banking business for which he is well fitted. While here he has won the good opinion of all with whom he has come in contact and while all regret to see him go they will unite with the JOURNAL in good wishes for his success.

Hon. B. Sampson is getting out timber for a large barn that he intends to erect as soon as the timber can be got ready and onto the ground. He says that he has got along quite long enough without a good barn and he don't intend to do so any more if he has good luck. More good barns in the country would be a great benefit to the people.

Judge and Mrs. C. S. Spendley gave a pleasant progressive euchre party on Tuesday evening, at which the regrets were less numerous than the guests. A very pleasant evening was passed. Wm Box was winner of the gentlemen's progressive prize, Henry Nolan gathered in the gentlemen's lone hand prize and went home blowing his horn; I. U. Jennings the gentlemen's head prize, while Tom Adams walked off like a little man with the booby prize. Mrs. E. P. Pierce won the ladies' progressive, Mrs. Adams the ladies' head prize, and Mrs. H. E. Cooke the ladies' foot prize.

Mr. Le Page has commenced work on his new store. It will be of brick, 25x50 two story and ready for occupancy by May 1st. The first floor will be occupied for groceries, he has a fine frost proof cellar in which to store vegetables; the upper story will be used as living rooms for awhile. He is getting up a neat building and will soon be in good shape for business. We wish him the success he amply deserves for his industry and faithful attention to his business.

School Superintendent Carruth has been beseiged during the past week by men anxious to secure school houses in their respective districts and he tells us that fifty or sixty new houses will be built during the coming summer. These will be well-built, substantial structures costing from $500 to $1500 and this in many cases after the timbers and foundations have been contributed by citizens in the various districts. This is a pleasing evidence of the fact that the county is growing and of how it is growing. The Superintendent is and has been ever indefatigable in his efforts to advance the educational interests of our young county and his efforts have been universally crowned with abundant success. No one could work harder than he has to forward our school interests.

Unlimited confidence in your city and county will do much to make good times and if this confidence is manifested in large investments in goods and small profits the times will generally take care of themselves all right enough. Acting upon this principle the Messrs. Bray & O'Brien have purchased an immense stock of hardware, while everything was low and they intend to give their patrons the whole benefit of their bargains. Already, since they purchased, there has been a big rise in barbed wire, that alone would have made a difference of a cent a pound in the purchase price if they had to buy now. Their patrons will get the benefit of that difference as well as the difference in freight between goods brought in in carload lots or a few hundred pounds at a time—which is no small matter. They open out in good shape in our columns this week and mean every word they say. They are not afraid to use printers ink liberally to tell their patrons and everybody what they can do for them and such men will always be as liberal in their deal with all. Their line of tinware is full and complete and their workmen unexcelled in the art. Their stock of stoves is immense and embraces everything needed in that line. In hardware they have a large stock of everything ever required to equip a mill or run a farm. As to their prices they mean just what they say, that they have bought at very close figures and mean to sell as they bought. They cordially invite every JOURNAL reader to call and look them over.

Bray & O'Brien have recently secured some fine bargains in hardware for their friends. See their big ad elsewhere.

Mrs. Albert Muller gave a progressive euchre party in honor of Miss Lota Jenks, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Carruth on Friday evening of last week. Our reporter did not catch on to the lady winners but learned that the event was a very pleasant and enjoyable one.

It seems THE JOURNAL was in error, (slightly) in relation to Frank Bivins' Holstein calves. The calves are in the family sure enough, only Mr. B. don't own BOTH of 'em. We were tackled on that subject by the owner of the tother calf who called us a great big another and threatened dire vengeance if we did not correct the error, and said that we would get a thunderin' big-head put onto us if we did! Whatever WILL we do? Never mind. The calves are home all O. K. and they are little daises whether Mr. B. owns 'em both or whether some other member of the family is interested in the future of one of 'em. We'll bet a hat they are good animals and bound to be a valuable addition to the family.

The Great Race.

The last day of the great skating race at Minneapolis was the most exciting one of the six, more miles being made than on any other day. Snowden won the race and received the $40 roller skates offered the victor. Boyst was only two laps behind, Bromley five and Carruth seven. This race is said to be the most remarkable one ever run; all previous records being smashed to pieces. It is also remarkable in another feature, that of an inexperienced skater pitted against the champion skaters of the world and ending only seven laps behind the winner! and this, too, after he had lost over two miles by his skates breaking. If Carruth had not broken his skates many times Wednesday and Thursday, thus causing him to lose over two miles, it is the general belief that he would have won the race over the best skater in the world; as it was, he set the pace on the last day and made them work harder than on any previous day, making over 120 miles for a round up. The boys who were there from Crookston report that Patsy Cardiff deserves great credit for the care and attention he gave Jud all through the race. He stayed right by him, not even leaving long enough to get his meals while the race was in progress. In reply to a question asked by Prof. Thompson as to whether the 100 mile record made on Monday is equal to that recently made by Carruth at the Washington rink, the Tribune says: "It can safely be said that it is not. The reason is that Carruth skated on a ten-lap track while the latter was run on an eight-lap track, which is a considerable difference, while Carruth is entitled to more credit when his records are compared with Snowden's.'

The Pioneer Press gives the following score by hours for Saturday and the full score by days:

Hours.	Snowden	Boyst	Bromley	Carruth	Cole
41st	463.9	461.5	463.2	463.0	435.7
42d	579.4	579.2	578.7	578.5	551.4
43d	594.7	594.5	591.2	594.0	565.7
44th	610.0	609.6	609.3	609.1	580.6
45th	624.4	624.2	623.7	623.5	592.3
46th	639.1	638.7	638.4	638.2	607.6
47th	654.1	654.0	651.5	653.3	621.7
48th	669.3	669.1	665.6	668.4	625.4

SCORE BY DAYS.

Skaters.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
Snowdon	114.0	110.2	107.3	104.3	113.3	121.8	669.3
Boyst	113.3	110.2	107.0	104.3	113.1	120.3	669.1
Bromley	111.7	112.4	105.7	104.0	113.1	123.3	668.6
Carruth	113.1	111.7	105.6	104.1	113.2	120.3	668.1
Cole	93.2	116.1	103.2	102.3	102.2	101.4	645.4

The Land office is the last place wherein the perambulating reporter would expect to find a dry joke bottled up ready to go off at a moments notice but Register Smith showed us something unique in the way of a postal card the other day that we will do our best to give verbatim ad literatim. On the address side is:

WELTPOSTVEREIN (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)

POSTKARTE AUS DEUTSCHLAND

(ALLEMANDE LEFT.)

An...

Register of Land Office

Crookston

County Polk, Minnesota

U. S. A.

The card goes on to relate as follows:

Frogsback I. 17 Fbr. '86.

Sire: I beg courteous by return of post details information over the sixth district of Minnsota, by itself over the Counties Kittson, Marshall, Polk, Norman and Beltrami. I shall settle me there and I shall practise farming. I await your kind sending; I thank you beforehand, I have already a brother in Norman and indeed in Ada.

By greatest respect

....

Scorchback

Fror. Sackson

Germany

Register Smith got the idea that information in relation to the counties mentioned was wanted and sent all he could catch onto in the way of immigration pamphlets, papers &c.

The following ticket was elected in the town of Crookston: Supervisors—Fred. Fox, chairman, John A. Wynd, Erik Benson. Town Clerk—E. O. Flanders. Treasurer—Joe Gauche. Assessor—Peter [illegible]. Justice of the Peace—H. O. Wynd. Constable—Phil Porger.

General Orders No. I.

Headquarters Col. Cobham Post,
Army of the Potomac,
March 18th, 1886.

ATTENTION BATTALION!

COMRADES: It is the orders of the Commanding General that you, and each of you, appear at these Headquarters on Friday evening, March 26th, in full uniform, armed and equipped as the law directs, ready to receive a delegation of ladies who have been sent down to visit this department from our homes in the north. Take due and timely natice and govern yourselves accordingly.

Signed, ADJUTANT GEN'L DEBILITY.

P. S. It is ordered that as many as can afford to do so procure a "biled rag" for the occasion.

P. P. S. It is further ordered that this army proceed to go upon the skirmish line, in squads, at least four hours before the arrival of the expected guests and use all due diligence with thumb and fore finger to crush out every grey back found straggling on Uncle Sam's domains, and every veteran, or son of a veteran, who shall fail to obey this order shall be put into the guard house for a term not to exceed 99 years and be strung up by the thumbs for the balance of his natural life.

By order of Commanding Gen'l.

GENERAL DEBILITY, A. A. A. G.

HDQ. COL. COBHAM POST,
FERNINST RICHMOND,
March 18th. 1862.

(SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 18.)

Corporal A. Burnam will at once report to these hd'qr's to take command of skirmishers. Should the enemy appear in too great numbers to be subdued by the usual method, the commanding corporal of each squad will collect them in nose-bags, camp-kettles and coffee-pots and take 'em out to Burn 'em. Corporals commanding squads are instructed to see that the boys work lively so that the coffee-pots and camp-kettles can be returned in time to get supper.

Sargeant Hopkins will see that the company cook looks over the beans once before he biles 'em, and to see that they are biled in two waters, as the lady guests may be more particular on these points than army regulations provide for.

Commissary Sergt. McGrew, will see to it that every comrade has his bacon tied to the bed post in each company tent, so that the aforesaid bacon will not go on dress parade before the expected guests.

Corporal Jennings will attend to the work of policing the company streets.

Brig. Gen. Kistenmacher will superintend the movements of the skirmishers on blankets, as it is desirable that the blankets do not walk off the bunks and go on dress parade while the guests are present.

Corporal Tom Harris will command the finance squad and see that no counterfeit money is taken on change.

All duty Sergents are ordered to use all due diligence to prevent the men from running the guard and shall report all breeches of this order to the commander at once.

All courts martial now in force and pending are hereby suspended during this visitation.

Any feller caught writing to his best girl during these ceremonies will be courtmarshaled at once and drummed out of the camp.

All games of chance will be strictly prohibited under penalty of being court marshaled and drummed out of camp.

These orders are in force and will so continue until further orders.

By order of Commanding Gen'l.

GENERAL DEFEAT, A. A. A. G.

Sandy A Norsk.

One day last week a very clerical looking individual called postmaster McKinnon to one side and addressing him very politely, proceeded to tell him about what "we" will have to do on this and on that to add to the best interests of "our" fellow-countrymen in this new country. Mac took it all in very resignedly for half-hour or so, when the fine-looking individual began to cackle at him in left-handed North American. This was the feather that broke the Scotchman's back. "Hoot, mon," says Mac, "what are you giving us now? I don't find that laid down in the instructions given by Grover, it ain't according to Hoyle, and I know darned well it 'aint Scotch? Where did you get on to that dictionery any how?" Why, "said the now abashed individual, "AINT YOU NORSK?" "I thought you were a Norwegian!" Before Mac could recover his breath from his astonishment, two black coat-tails snapped around the corner and Mac has not seen his inquisitor since. Mind you, Mac don't give this away on himself, but a little bird gives it to us in confidence and in the same way we give it to our readers. If you want to see Mac hot ask him "Snock Norsk?"

They all do it.

Peter Lorge couldn't keep away. He left for Wisconsin early last winter, determined to live there forever hereafter, and he did—until a few days ago when back he came, bag and baggage, and he is now making preparations to go to Edna to farm it this summer. That is usually the case. They can't stay away long at a time.

STORY OF A CLOCK.

BY SEPPERLEE.

I was once an object of pride.

Unlike my metallic rivals of this stupendous nineteenth century, I am organized of wood. I must tell you how the completeness of finish, visible in my wheels and general structure, came about. A poor boy wandered through the streets of Germany, saying over and over again: "If I find a good job, I promise to wall it with honesty, mortar it with prayer, and roof it with perseverance."

At last he got to the ears of Clockmaker Politesse, who said: "Serve your time, Max, and we'll see what can be turned out of you."

So Max served his time.

Day after day I watched him delve at his art, and saw his lips move and his eyes fix steadily as if for some unseen Presence. That was prayer.

I know (no matter how) that often he felt himself to be in a sort of enigmatical vortex, so complicated and exquisite were all the little mysteries of his art; despair seemed to seize him and he would throw down his tools and weep. After a while he would set to work again with a determined execution that made the bits of wood fit into place like a revealed puzzle. That was Perseverance.

Weariness would seize him; he would grow disconsolate over the poor pittance earned; promise and hope would absorb him at the prospect of doubling his income by slighting his work. But he towered in manly scorn of the temptation, and became more than ever docile to his art. That was Honesty.

Sometimes a workmate would stop at his bench with a filthy novel. This one he would invariably shake off, and work with the vim of a blacksmith.

I saw two merry fellows drag him each by an arm to drink with them.

That roused the lion in him. He knocked them down.

He became such an adept that I was put in his hands to be finished, and I was an intricate job, so Politesse averred; and I felt sometimes like saying to Max: "Don't despair; there's a hard place to everything worth having."

I saw him one day try so hard to make the work move in order that he flung his face down on his hands and remained so till the veins swelled out on his forehead. When he looked up a bright beam was in his eyes; it was a cloudy day, too, and all the sunshine that could be found seemed to be there on his face.

"Why," he was saying in a stolen whisper, and like one who had found a pearl at the depths, "If God blesses the work it must be good. Oh, do, do! Oh, do bless it!" he reiterated, and looked up and up as if his spirit from height to height ascended still, until the tears came, shy and covert, like a girl's, and that hour was the dawn of his triumph.

"God surely blessed the work," ruminated he, as at last I stood in monument-like completion on his bench, "and because of that it must ever have a friend."

But wait; let me give you my likeness.

I was at this time, and am still, three foot tall. I have a large, clean, square face and strong hands. I have two iron weights and a loud, sweet bell. My pendulum wags across the face of a little German picture published by "Verlag u Druck v Seitz Wansdeck." It is called "Sunday Afternoon," and represents two little girls with their books and best dresses going to church. The church is in sight, and its gate, at the end of the wild-flowered path, stands open. My frame is of good old flat-topped mahogany, and I have a blooming Easter cross on my door.

Do you like me?

Well, one day a rich lady stepped in and bought me at sight.

After this, my first launch into society, I changed owners several times. I stood on fine curtained pedestals, with handsome statues on my head, and my bell sounded in "marble halls." But, alas! for the nineteenth century, always humoring that "something new," which is called "progress," fancy clocks of Romeo's poised on one foot and holding aloft the time were given my place. I, with my honest old face, was moved back farther and farther, and so far forgotten at last as to be thought scarce worth the trouble of winding. Remarks of the following nature became familiar:

"Well, where did you get old Noah?"

"Somewhere in the chaotic past."

"What an old wheezer it must be by this time. Does it go?"

"Yes, when 'tis wound."

"And do you not wind it?"

"Oh, bless you, we keep it for mere associations; it will make capital firewood some day."

At the mention of "firewood" my recollections returned to poor Max and all his hard work on me, and his faith that, because God blessed the work, I would ever have a friend.

At last I was passed by my would-be incendiary into the hands of Fritz, one of the family servants about to be married. I lived newly polished and highly appreciated with Fritz and his worthy wife for many a day, and woke him up to work and daily duty by my loud, faithful bell.

It was ever a mystery to me, although it might not have been to Fritz, how one terrible cold day, my hands entangled and my weights refused to lower, my pendulum wagged in vain, my bell, instead of its loud, silvery swing, gave out a limping wheeze, audible only to myself.

Fritz's wife had so relied on me that she sat complacently gossiping with the coachman's widow across the way until dinner time.

"Dinner not ready yet?" cried Fritz, striding in amazed, his mittens stiff, his ears twice their size with the frost, and [illegible] twisting his whiskers.

"Dinner at eleven!" exclaimed his wife, [illegible] "our clock never lies!"

"Eleven!" said Fritz, scornfully, as hunger and a bad temper could make him; "'tis 'one' instead," and his great wolf eyes fixed on me for one moment, first in incredulity, then in frenzy.

He swung open my beautiful door.

"'Tis stopped!" he said, and sank upon a seat.

I was in consequence hustled off next day to a buyer up of "unconsidered trifles." I was set on a shelf and marked:

FOR SALE.

My companions were sofas, chairs, wheelbarrows, banjos, pictures and my rival in antiquity, the proprietor himself, an honest old German, who sat opposite frequently, his long pipe in his mouth, and his eyes almost thanking me for the music of my bell.

One day a lady came in and priced me.

"I had a homelike air," she said, and made her think of her childhood.

"She has a bell," said he, winding me up in greedy haste, until I rang out my music to his satisfaction. "She," he added, meaning my humble self, "she can tell many a tale; she iss an antique."

Before night I was set up in my new home.

"What do you suppose that picture means, mamma?" said the little boy opening my door and peering in.

"It looks," said his mother, "as if the older girl were hurrying her companion and saying—

We must not waste our time,
For church begins at nine."

In the grim dark of night a man opened my door, peered into my face, flared a candle on my works and strode away muttering something about "old trumpery."

Appreciation and encouragement work wonders. I got neither one nor the other here, except from the lady who bought me. A kind word or a helping hand would have lengthened my days of usefulness. Instead, I became a general laughing stock. My bell in consequence refused to sound, my pendulum to wag, my hands to turn. The master lost his train, the boy was late for school, breakfast was an hour behind the prescribed time and household temper was at white heat.

The noon mail bore the following note to my late owner from my present master:

SIR—Come and take your merchandise. If you think you can defraud people thus boldly in this nineteenth century, you are as far behind time as your clock.

That night the good German, note in hand, presented an excited appearance.

"Yes!" he averred. "I am exzited! I have reason to be exzited. Do you think," he said, "I would sell bad merchandise for good? No! I would chop it up for firewood before I would do dot. I am an honest man, and never had anything hurt me like dot" (meaning the letter).

He took me back, and manfully refused the money. Toward night the rain beat in torrents, and splashed furiously against the windows of the old curiosity shop, and there being no depot in the neighborhood a man stepped in to wait for the next car.

He was furred to the neck like a prince and wore a broad brigand-like hat that made him look bushy and fierce.

My master, after exchanging the compliments of the weather, immediately set about relating his grievances. The newcomer listened indifferently at first, and watched for the car. He turned swiftly at the sound of my bell.

"Is that the clock?" he asked, pointing to me and listening to my steady ding dong, which had resumed all its silvery cadence.

My master nodded complacently.

"God blessed the work," muttered the stranger, peering with caressing eyes at my face, "and it shall never want a friend."

It was Max.

He doubled the price asked for me, and carried me in his great arms to the car.

The next day I was burnished up and placed in the grand show window of his wondrous business mart. I stood there from day to day, an old rheumatic antique, surrounded by watches, and rings and marvels of clockwork. My master had me twined with ivy, and wreathed with laurel. I was decorated with gems and people gazed in admiringly at me, but my usefulness was ignored.

I gazed contemplatively at the prosperous man and compared him with the little starved outcast that worked so hard to make me a clock. "The world could have done without me," I murmured. "Why was I ever brought into existence?"

Just then Max came in his grand symmetrical beauty, and stood before me.

"Poor old clock," he said, "everything has its beginning. You were the corner stone of my career; you were my school of practice; in you were concentrated the hard ruts that were destined to cultivate in me perseverance. Poor old clock, you and I shall never part. I have but to look at you, to remember the goodness of God."

"Halloa," said somebody, pausing at the window, "there's old Noah, dressed out like a king. Heigho! I owe the best half of my lifetime to that machine. It woke me up regularly before sunrise for twenty years."

The speaker passed on and the world, dear reader, went turning on its axis just the same as ever.

A Boston writer declares it to be a matter of fact rather than of fancy that there is more nutriment in a dark than a white shelled egg. The white of a white-shelled egg is like milk of limewater, while that of dark eggs has substance [illegible] gelatinous in appearance, and will hold together if lifted a few inches, and it is claimed to be one-third more valuable for any culinary purpose.

[illegible] like a wild plant put in a hot-house, is the latest French criticism of the American girl.

Fancy Shooting on the Stage.

A noted professional shot, who, with his wife, traveled with a wild west show, thus explained to a party of acquaintances how the fancy rifle-shooting is done on the stage: One of the oldest is the bell trick. This is done by having a target placed on the stage with a very small quarter-inch hole as a center, through which the marksman is supposed to put his bullet. Surrounding this is a piece of black cloth, and back of the cloth a saw-plate. If the marksman hits within eight or twelve inches of the center the bell, or rather the plate, which is set loosely, will ring, and the audience will naturally suppose the bullet or bullets penetrated the bull's-eye. This explains how stage shots placed from twenty to twenty-five shots in the bull's-eye in so many seconds.

The next trick is the match trick. This is done by placing a large number of parlor matches in a circle, with the heads of the same pointing inwardly. If the marksman hits, or rather puts his bullet, which is not difficult to do, any place in the circle, he must light one of the matches, and thus lighting the circle. This trick is always done at the back of the stage, and the audience can not see any of the matches, and suppose, naturally, it is but a single match on an iron plate, and if the marksman shoots any reasonable distance near it, it will light from the splash of lead on the solid plate.

In the cigar trick the marksman is supposed to shoot the ashes off a cigar held in the mouth of an assistant. The trick is generally a bona fide one, but can be done by having a wire run through the cigar to the ashes, and at the report of the gun have the assistant touch the wire with his tongue and knock the ashes off. Shooting a silver dime from the mouth, and between the teeth, of an assistant is done by having one marked with a bullet, and showing one not marked to the audience; the assistant changes at the report of the gun and spits out the marked one and shows it to the audience.

The thimble trick is done by placing a thimble on the assistant's head with a thin string attached, and at the report of the gun it is pulled off by another assistant behind the scenes. Shooting through the ring of a watch is done by shooting over the ring, and then, before showing it to the audience, placing the ring of the watch over the hole made, and on a nail placed their beforehand.

Snuffing the candle, which looks so difficult, is done by having the candle close to a solid block of wood. The concussion of the bullet puts out the light, although the bullet hits within three inches of the candle proper. The professor gave an exhibition at one time in a Pennsylvania town where the authorities strictly forbade the firing of solid bullets, and gave as good satisfaction as though he were firing and doing the trick bona fide. So much for stage rifle shooting.—*New York News.*

Losing Their Food Supplies.

"The most northern inhabitants of any territory belonging to the United States are rapidly dying of privations," said a signal service observer Monday who spent twenty-seven months with Lieut. Ray at Point Barrow. "Their sufferings deserve all the more sympathy because the whites are responsible for the great diminution in their food supply.

"These natives around Point Barrow now number about four hundred souls. Whales and seals are their staple articles of food. The supply used to be abundant, and the natives hardly knew what hunger was. For twenty years past, however, the coast off Point Barrow has been a favorite resort of American whalers. They have caught great numbers of whales there, and have almost exterminated them in these waters. All whalemen have known for several years that it was getting unprofitable to seek for whales around Point Barrow.

"While we were there the one hundred natives in the village at Point Barrow caught only two whales. They eked out a living on eider ducks and other game obtained in the summer months. The failure of their food supply is a possibility that constantly confronts them. Every now and then they are pinched for food, and this new hardship, added to the others they already endured, is killing them fast. The population of the four villages around Point Barrow has decreased about one-third in the past fifteen years. For a little while during our stay there the natives in the village near our station were sorely pressed for food, and we helped them out as much as we could from our stores.

"These natives are a branch of the Esquimaux, and they give the ethnologists who assert that the Esquimaux all came from Asia across Behring straits a rather hard nut to crack. If their ancestors came from Asia it seems strange that the natives of to-day appear to bear no relation to the Chouckchees, who live just across Behring straits in Asia. Their languages are dissimilar, and while the Point Barrow natives hunt the reindeer, they have never domesticated them, while the wealth of the Chouckchees consists in their herds of reindeer."—*New York Sun.*

Didn't Wait to Wrestle.

Reuben Doolittle was well known as the strongest man in Connecticut and a remarkable wrestler. Men came from distances to throw him, but all failed. Once a stranger arrived at Reuben's on this errand. Reuben asked him to stay all night, promising to wrestle in the morning. Both were up betimes, and the stranger was invited to go out to the barn and have a drink of cider. At the barn Reuben seized a large barrel of cider and with apparent ease lifted it and drank from the bung-hole. "Now," said he, as he put the barrel down and wiped his mouth, "we'll have some breakfast, and then we'll wrestle." The stranger decided he had other business that would prevent the [illegible]

The Dream of Philosophy.

From Admiral Porter's History.

"Perhaps the best thing that ever happened to this great country was the firing on Fort Sumter with the guns of Moultrie and other forts. Who can say that we are not a greater nation to-day, with fredom throughout the land, than we were in the days of the errors and follies of the South, and the anger and prejudices of the North, which embittered one against the other and made the great Council Hall of the nation a place of violence and discord? All that has been swept away with the fall of slavery, and instead of it has come a union of all the States, more earnest and fraternal than before, with the Southern section of the country growing more prosperous and more happy under free labor and equal rights for all those who live in the South. In another generation people will likely bless the day when James Island and Moultrie opened the guns on Sumpter, and caused to be wiped out that dark blot on our escutcheon, which the whole world was pointing at, and asking us how we could call ourselves a free country while four millions of people were held in bondage. Who knows what we might have been but for that long war, which brought so much sorrow and desolation to so many homes? Slavery, with its seductive influences, might have led us away, and in the course of a century our country might have become a land of slaves."

The Will on the Hearthstone.

When I was a boy I heard of a lawyer who was called up in the middle of a cold Winter's night to draw out the will of an old farmer who lived some three miles away and was dying. The messsenger had brought a cart to convey the lawyer to the farm, and the latter in due time arrived at his destination. When he entered the house he was immediately ushered into the sick room, and he then requested to be supplied with pen, ink, and paper. There were none in the house! The lawyer had not brought any himself, and what was he to do? Any lead pencil? he inquired. No; they had none. The farmer was sinking fast, though quite conscious. At last the legal gentleman saw chalked up on the back of the bedroom door column upon column of figures in chalk. These were milk "scores" or "shots." He immediately asked for a piece of chalk, and then kneeling on the floor, he wrote out concisely upon the smooth hearthstone the last will and testament of the dying man. The farmer subsequently died. The hearthstone will was sent to the principal registry in London with special affidavits, and was duly proved, the will being deposited in the archives of the registry. I may mention that the law does not state upon what substance or with what instrument a will must be written.—Chambers's Journal.

The Celestial Visitor That is Attracting Our Attention.

From the New York Tribune.

The visitor which was discovered by a Parisian astronomer last December seems destined to cut quite a figure in terrestrial circles. Professor Boss, of the Dudley Observatory, reports that it is increasing in brightness and "promises to be a grand spectacle." By the middle of April it will be visible to the naked eye. We take it that Professor Boss regards this particular celestial as inclined to be sociable with our own planet, for he remarks that when nearest the earth "the comet will be only 12,000,000 miles distant." Distance, like everything else, "depends." If one was in a hurry for an answer and had to send the average district messenger boy 12,000,000 miles with a note to her, with the chance of his loitering on the way to discuss baseball and roller-skating news with one of his brethren—why, then, 12,000,000 miles would seem considerable of a yawning gulf. But let a heavenly body be 12,000,000 miles from the earth and astronomers remark that it is "only" that far off, with an air people alluding to a stranger who, while not exactly living in town can be found in the suburbs.

The committee appointed by the cattle breeders to secure additional legislation to eradicate the lung plague, have returned and agreed upon a bill with the committee on agriculture, that provides for the killing of diseased and exposed cattle, the federal government to pay for them; also, authorizing the officials to enter premises, and fixing penalties for obstructing officers in the discharge of their duty. The committee say they find improved feeling in favor of legislation among southern congressmen, and the most hostility comes from Senator Ingalls. They have arranged to keep one of their number in Washington until legislation is secured.

Near London, 30 miles below Knoxville, Tenn., the wife of Thomas Gray was murdered by a young mulatto, named John Gillespie. Capt. Gray, who is a wealthy farmer, went to a funeral, leaving the negro at work on the premises. Returning two hours later, he found his wife dead on the floor, and their infant child playing in her blood. Gillespie mounted Gray's horse and fled. It is supposed he attempted to outrage the woman. He fired two loads of shot into the back of her head. He was caught and disposed of in the usual way.

Gen. John A. Logan

Will begin a series of reminiscences of the war in the National Tribune, Washington, D. C., with the issue of April 8. Subscriptions should be sent in at once, to secure the first number. Price $1.00 per annum.

The United Ireland, of Dublin, edited by William O'Brien and partly owned by Parnell, says: Gladstone's land and home rule schemes are so closely knit together and dependent on each other that neither can stand alone. The landlords of Ireland, whom Gladstone proposes to buy out, by the very terms of the expropriation bill, will be unable to avail themselves of its enactment until an Irish legislature is established at Dublin to administer the bill.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumption, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address DR. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists [illegible]

Stonewall Jackson's war horse, "Old Sorrel," died in Richmond, Va., recently.

As a toilet luxury, Hall's Hair Renewer never fails to give satisfaction.

Sufferers from Bronchitis will find speedy [illegible] by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"HOW ARE THE FOLKS?"

Said a friend to another as they were passing each other on the street.

"They are all well," was the reply.

"Why, I thought your father had the rheumatism."

"Oh, yes, so he has; he always has that. I forgot all about it."

And so it is with many people who suffer with the most aggravating pains. They hobble round as best they can and get very little or no sympathy on account of their healthful look, and from the fact that it is only rheumatism and they always have it. What pains are more severe than those of rheumatism? Said W. S. Hopkins, living at No. 179 C Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa:

"My wife and daughter were both stricken with inflammatory rheumatism at the same time. The lower limbs were much swollen. The pain seemed almost beyond endurance. Sleep was out of the question. They suffered so much that to move or even touch the sheet on the bed would cause the most violent pain. They were confined to bed four weeks. During that time and previously, I bought many kinds of medicines. Then I employed a physician, but nothing gave relief until I bought some Athlophoros, which I had heard of, and I am glad to say in a very short time the swelling was reduced, the pain gone and they were entirely well."

"How much did they take, Mr. Hopkins?"

"I think it was three bottles in all."

"Have either of them had any return of the rheumatism?"

"Not in the least."

"It was rather a strange coincidence both having an attack at the same time?"

"Yes, it was, but such was the case, strange as it may seem. They were both helpless, but are now well, and all from the use of Athlophoros. It is an excellent medicine, and well worth the trial by any sufferer from rheumatism."

Mrs. C. J. Albeck, living at No. 1067 Clay street, Dubuque, has used Athlophoros, and gives this as her experience with it:

"Yes, I have used it and it cured me. Up to the time I used it, which was in February, 1884, I was subject to frequent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism and have been nearly all my life. At times I would be almost helpless. As sure as I would take a little cold I would have an attack of rheumatism, sometimes in my lower limbs and at others in my arms. When I commenced with the Athlophoros I was carrying my right arm in a sling. It was very much swollen and I could not move my fingers without causing me considerable pain. One evening, while I was suffering in this way, I heard of Athlophoros, and the wonderful cure it had made in Mrs. McCue's case. The next day I sent for a bottle and commenced using it at once. I was a little afraid of it at first, on account of the buzzing sensation it caused in my head, but I reduced the dose and kept taking it regularly. It worked like a charm. The swelling and pain were gone, my rheumatism was well, and I had free use of my arm."

"Has it ever returned, Mrs. Albeck?"

"No, it is now a year and a half and I have not suffered any since."

"Then it has proven a valuable medicine in curing you of chronic rheumatism?"

"Yes, it certainly has, and I could not say too much in favor of Athlophoros."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall Street, New York.

Gen. J. H. Devereux, president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road, died at Cleveland of cancer of the stomach. Mr. Devereux's illness was comparatively brief.

The Richest Man in the World

would be poor without health. The dying millionaire consumptive would exchange all he is worth for a new lease of life. He could have had it for a song had he used Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" before the disease had reached its last stages. This wonderful preparation is a positive cure for consumption if taken in time. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it is unequaled. All druggists.

Vienna had ninety-two consecutive days of good skating.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines 'till it is too late—'till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Martin Miller (white) was fined $100 at Selma, Ala., for marrying a negro.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The log cut of the upper Mississippi lumber region is estimated at $335,100,000.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE!—To consumers, such as hotels, lumbermen, farmers, restaurants and families who wish to buy in quantity. There is a house in St. Paul where parties who wish to take advantage of wholesale prices can send and get their supplies. They issue a monthly price list, which they send free to any who think of ordering of them. Address enclosing stamp. Griggs & Co., 190 & 192 E. Fifth st., St. Paul.

Loyd Watkins, a prominent lawyer of Calhoun, Ky., has fled the country, having been caught stealing cash.

TRY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for coughs and croup. It contains no opium in any form. Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. Sold at druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle.

Ex-Attorney General Brewster is said to attribute his wife's death largely to overwork in discharging social duties.

Col. G. R. West, Wayzata, Minn., says by thorough medical treatment he was pulled through a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia, but was left lifeless, dull, with cold feet, ringing in the ears, etc. Brown's Iron Bitters after a few doses set him on the way to new health and renewed vigor, so he recommends it highly.

The president nominated Samuel H. Buck postmaster of New Orleans and Harry Crouch, New York, consul at Milan.

"I have tried Athlophoros in my family, and it has worked like a charm. I have kept it for the last two months," writes druggist L. J. Kimball, of Norway, Mich., giving his experience with the great rheumatism and neuralgia cure.

Senators McMillan and Sabin were paired on the Blair bill vote; they favor the measure.

The most scientific compound for the cure of coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles is Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure. It is pleasant, prompt and safe. 50 cents and $1.

Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings will build a $200,000 chapel at South Bethlehem, Pa., in memory of her father, the late Asa Packer.

Those who take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic never have dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, headache or kidney troubles. Price 50 cents.

The See of Quebec, whose archbishop Taschereau will be made a cardinal on April 19, was erected in October, 1674.

Important.

Grand Union Hotel, opp. Grand Cent. Depot, N. Y. city, 600 elegant rooms, $1 a day & upward. Travelers arriving at this depot save $3 carriage hire and baggage transfer. European plan.

3 months' treatment for 50 cts. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

The Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.

You get more comfort for 25cts. in Lyon's Heel Stiffeners than in any other article.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE PIMPLES, and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

BARBED WIRE.

If you have barbed wire fences, keep Veterinary Carbolisalve in your stables. It cures without a scar and renews the hair its original color. 50 cents and $1.00, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE

- HEADACHE
- INDIGESTION
- BILIOUSNESS
- DYSPEPSIA
- NERVOUS PROSTRATION
- MALARIA
- CHILLS AND FEVERS
- TIRED FEELING
- GENERAL DEBILITY
- PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
- IMPURE BLOOD
- CONSTIPATION
- FEMALE INFIRMITIES
- RHEUMATISM
- NEURALGIA
- KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

"PERRY DAVIS'"

PAIN-KILLER

Introduced in 1840.

This remedy is well known to be one of the very best ever offered to the public.

TAKEN INTERNALLY

It will be found a never failing cure.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

It is the most effective and best Liniment on earth. It is all it is represented to be. The testimonials in its favor, reaching back for a series of years, and the experience of a long test, incontestibly prove it to be one of the most reliable specifics of the age.

Prices 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1 Per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

ALLEN'S

Lung Balsam,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

If you have not tried the Lung Balsam, call for 25-cent bottle and test it.

Produce the finest Flowers, Vegetables and Crops. Enormous stock. New Vegetables and Farm Seeds. Enormous yields. SEEDS WARRANTED. Don't buy till you see catalog.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS DOUBLES ALL [illegible] 7 CENT Plants and Roses by [illegible] JOHN A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolmans, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality* and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in *sealed envelope* mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

Leading Nos.: 14, 048, 130, 135, 333, 161.

For Sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works: Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS.

The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. Unprincipled persons are imitating the name; look out for frauds. See that the following signature is on every bottle and take none other: J. P. Allen, Druggist & Chemist, ST. PAUL, MINN.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
CURES COLD IN HEAD
ROSE-COLD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BRO'S. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

I was cured before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted. I was troubled with chronic catarrh, gathering in head, difficulty in breathing and discharges from my ears.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut St., Phila.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS. Catalog Free.

PURE Bred Wyandotte eggs $2.00 per setting (of 13) G. B. & C. E. Knowlton, Rochester, Minn.

PENSIONS procured. 16 years' experience as Attorneys in Pensions and other Soldier Claims. C. M. Sites & Co., Washington, D. C.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$25 A WEEK made by ladies selling our Corsets, Stocking Supporters, etc. Catalogue for stamp. The Frost & Hatch M'f'g Co., Cleveland, O.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings free. N. P. Boyer, & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys Washington, D. C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

FREE! $2 samples fast selling goods to any lady or agent, and big pay every day, hot or cold, guaranteed workers. Time is cash, don't delay. Address, B. H. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per Month and Expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co. Boston, Mass.

RECIPE FOR CATARRH.

An invaluable remedy. If persistently used will effect a cure in a large majority of cases, and afford comfort and relief by soothing and clearing the head and throat passages in worst ones. Has given satisfaction by whomsoever tried. The ingredients may be had at any drugstore at a small cost. Make your own remedy and save money. Recipe forwarded by return mail for one dollar. This will not appear again. R. MATHISON, Granville P. O., British Columbia, Canada.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

RUPTURE positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current.* Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet. ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES. DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. *A trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

LE PAGE'S GLUES

Used by the best manufacturers and mechanics in the world. Pullman Palace Car Co., Mason & Hamlin Organ & Piano Co., &c., *for all kinds of fine work.* At the New Orleans Exposition, joints made with it endured a testing strain of over 1600 Pounds TO A SQUARE INCH. *Pronounced strongest glue known.* TWO GOLD MEDALS. *London, 1883. New Orleans, 1885.* If your dealer does not keep it send his card and 10c. postage for sample can. FREE. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

CONTAINS NO ACID. LE PAGE'S CARRIAGE GLUE FOR MECHANICS READY FOR USE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 216 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Scrofula of Lungs.

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with a lung trouble. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. A friend strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), claiming that he himself had been greatly benefitted by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. The results are remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel as well as I ever felt since I was a boy. These I know, are wonderful statements to make, but I am honest when I say that I owe my existence and health to-day to S. S. S. I would be recreant to the duty I owe to humanity if I failed to bear this cheerful testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine.

T. J. HOLT.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

N. W. U. N. 1886. No. 13.

MUSTANG

Survival of the Fittest.

A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has been known for more than thirty-five years as the best of all Liniments, for Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are larger than ever. It cures when all others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon and muscle to the very bone. Sold everywhere.

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$ 8 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	10 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	45 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

CROOKSTON, MINN., MARCH 25.

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,690,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,408
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

For Sale,

One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Pete Misgen, Crookston, Minn.

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, organized March 2nd, 1886 at Crookston, Polk Co., Minn., that a meeting will be held at the Norwegian Lutheran Conference Chapel, on Thursday the 25th day of March, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing Trustees and Deacons of said church, and to have the same incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota. Done at Crookston, Polk County Minn., this 3d day of March, A. D. 1886.

C. A. LINDAHL,
[46-48] Secretary pro tem.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Feb. 16th, 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on March 30th, 1886, viz: FRANK HANSON, D. S., No. 7912, for the e½ ne¼ and e½ se¼ S. 8, T. 147, R. 48. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Thompson, Elling J. Ellingson, Simon Olson and Gunder G. Dale, all of Neilsville, Polk Co., Minn.

[43-48] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of June 1885, at the City of Crookston, of Polk County, Minnesota, one P. J. Lachapelle and one Andrew Absalomson the said P. J. Lachapelle being then and there the owner, as mortgagee, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the said Andrew Absalomson being in legal possession of a certain hack, did request Euclid and Angus Munn, co-partners under the firm name of Munn Bro's, to make and perform certain repairs on said hack. And whereas, the said Munn Bro's pursuant to said request did do, make and perform repairs on said hack of the just and reasonable worth and value of fifty dollars, and the said Munn Bro's claim a lien on said hack to the amount of said repairs and still hold, and retain possession of said hack since the making of said repairs. And whereas, more than three months have elapsed since the making of said repairs upon said hack and the said $50 has not been paid or any part thereof, although the sum has been heretofore duly demanded of the said P. J. Lachapelle and the said Andrew Absalomson. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided; the said Munn Bro's, will, on the 5th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of Munn Bro's Carriage Works, on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, in said City of Crookston, expose said hack for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said lien, and the costs of such sale.

Dated Crookston, Feb. 4th, 1886.

EUCLID AND ANGUS MUNN,
Co-partners as Munn Bro's.
LEO & GEORGE,
Attorneys. [46-49]

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
WATER
GUARANTEED

Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Wenzel E. Newes, and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, mortgagors, to the Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, a corporation duly organized and acting under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 9th day of November A. D. 1883, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of January A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgage deeds on pages 192, 193 and 194, and whereas said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest, from date on the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain other and second mortgage executed and delivered by the aforesaid Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, which mortgage bears date the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, at 3:45 o'clock p. m. in book "S" of mortgage deeds, on pages 468, 469 and 470, and whereas said second mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars at the rate of ten per cent per annum and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said second mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston and bearing even date of November 10th A. D. 1884, and said second mortgage being upon the same real estate as the mortgage first above mentioned.

And whereas it is provided in each of said mortgages herein described, that in case any default should be made in the payment of the said principal sums when due or interest, or any part thereof for the space of six months after the same shall have become due, or in case said shares should be sold for the non payment of dues, then and in such case the whole principal debt should immediately thereupon become due, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said interest and of said monthly dues secured by both of said mortgages for more than six months whereby according to the terms of said mortgages the whole principal debt has become due, and said ten shares of stock have been duly forfeited and sold for non payment of dues, and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred forty-eight and 05-100 dollars on said first mortgage and the sum of eleven hundred twenty-three and 45-100 dollars on said second mortgage, making in the aggregate the sum of two thousand seventy-one and 50-100 dollars now due.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale in said mortgages contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate and premises mentioned in each of said mortgages which are situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows to-wit: Lot number thirteen (13,) in block number two (2,) of L. Fletcher's Addition to Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the first day of May A. D. 1886, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on the debt secured by both of said mortgages, together with the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 8th A. D. 1886.

THE WORKINGMENS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, OF CROOKSTON,
Mortgagee.
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[46-52]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thillesphone Joly and Harriet, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 501, 502 and 503, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by John Brandt and Mary, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 531, 532, 533, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, ($745.62,) besides the further sum of $8.20 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153) in Range number forty-nine (49) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated Paul Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 25th, 1886.]

BE IT KNOWN, THAT ON THE thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, Joseph Boiselle, and Cile Boiselle, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage; That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the thirteenth day of January A. D. 1881, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages forty-two, forty-three and forty-four, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred ($300.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually. That default has been made in the payment of said principal sum, and of interest thereon. That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and thirty-six ($336,) dollars, that no action or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, according to United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given; that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the eighth day of May A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis, March 20th A. D. 1886.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,
Mortgagee.
EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [48-1]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah Milette and Florence, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 114, 115 and 116, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of two hundred and eighty-one dollars, ($281) and the further sum of $29.93 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty, (20) in township number one hundred and forty-nine, (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Fred Aldrich, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 1 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 394, 395 and 396, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($747) besides $35 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty, (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 201, 202 and 203, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73,) and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55,) necessarily paid for taxes on said land and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said assignee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 9th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five, (25,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st, 1886.

EDWIN H. PEASE,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [42-49]

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP
M. DAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.
eady for the Spring trade with a full supply Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me call before you purchase.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Cenat Brouillet and Louise, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1880, at 12 o'clock m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 13, 14 and 15, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars and the further sum of $37.82 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the tenth day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Aaron L. Lindsley, and Imogene, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 486 and 7, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars, ($1,149) besides the further sum of $51.44-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee,
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. 44-49

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Michel Quesnelle and Vitaline, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 163 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($624,) besides the further sum of $49.74 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale,

(First publication February 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Evangelist Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2.40 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 210, 11 and 12, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25) besides the further sum of $44.21 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, and with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The fractional northwest quarter (nw¼) being the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northwest quarter, (nw¼) and lots numbered three (3,) four (4) and five (5,) in Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159 21-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

JOHN N. IVES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 25th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Andreas H. Bokke, mortgagor, to Mattie B. Eaton, mortgagee, dated the 5th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of March A. D. 1883, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 202 to 204, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and ninety-three and 05-100 dollars ($493.05,) and forty-two and 79-100 ($42.79) dollars, paid by said mortgagee on account of taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Tuesday the 18th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) Section nine (9,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of March 1886.

MATTIE B. EATON,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*48-1]

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry J. Allardt, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Wesley Light, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of July A. D. 1885, at 8:20 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on page 52, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-three and 77-100 ($423.77-100) dollars, and no action or proceeeing has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 24th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interests thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots four (4,) and five (5,) of Block twenty-two (22,) of the Townsite of Carman, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county.

Dated March 4th, 1886.

WESLEY LIGHT,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 83-100 dollars, ($207.83-100.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgesen, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co., of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of July A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, on page 63, and in addition thereto the further sum of eighteen and 66-100 dollars taxes, duly assessed and levied against the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, paid by said mortgagees, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot four (4,) in Section twenty (20,) in Township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-nine (49,) containing thirty and 75-100 (30-75-100) acres according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 10th day of April A. D. 1886, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes on said premises, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 11th 1886.

LOREN FLETCHER AND CHARLES M. LORING PARTNERS AS L. FLETCHER & Co.
Mortgagees.
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee Crookston, Minn. [43-49]

BURT'S SHOES
—AT—
FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO, Second street, Crookston.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Harry B. Halvorson and Annie E. Halvorson, has wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1882, at 4:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 217, 18, 19, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623). dollars, besides the further sum of $35.65 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof,

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886,

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee,
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward Milette and Hedwidge, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of September A. D. 1881, at 11:10 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 314, 15, 16, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven and 50-100 ($547.50-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $44.83-00 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number for (4,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Matoon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of October A. D. 1881, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 373 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-eight and 62-100 ($888.62-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $73.45-100 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, and with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number eighteen (18,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Eugene C. Elwood and Francis J. Elwood, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1881, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 454, 5 and 6, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498) and the sum of fifty-four and 60-100 dollars, paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and taxes with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES, MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [44-49]

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT SRREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Gamache, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 11th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 670, 1, 2, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twelve dollars, ($312.00) besides the further sum of $49.10 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes and interest thereon, as aforesaid, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four, (44) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah A. Wickersham and Huldah, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1881, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 2, 3, 4 or, which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four and 72-100 dollars ($974.72-100) besides the further sum of $52.15 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen, (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [33-49]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole O. Engen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of May A. D. 1881, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 517, 8, 9, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and thirteen and 32-100 ($413.32) dollars, besides the further sum of $26.80 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-six (26,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number fifty (50) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MOLTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE In the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James K. Gray, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 29th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1881, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 583, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $61.60 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and forty-eight (148,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

H. M. PIERCE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.
I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Eli Huot and Hermenia, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 1:45 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 53 and 54, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547) besides the further sum of $15.31 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twelve (12) in township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45 50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armin, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 11, 12 and 13, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of section number thirty-five (35) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William F. Butcher, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Reckitt, mortgagee, dated the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 5d day of April, A. D. 1883, at 1:45 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 439, 440, and 441, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents, ($516.95) besides the further sum of $33.33 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or Proceeding has been instituted in law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number one (1) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS RECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Axel Arwedson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Reckitt, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 453 and 454, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ten cents ($733.10) besides the further sum of $32.31 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-six (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS RECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-five and 82-100 dollars, ($625.82) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $61.90 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Robillard, and Exild, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited, mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of August A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 527, 528 and 529, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-one (31,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $24.07 paid out for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Pigeon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 28th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 537, 538, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼,) the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and lot number three (3,) all in Section number seven (7,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-one (41) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159.85-100 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $19.23 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Trondo and Denise Trondo, his wife, mortgagors to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 214, 215, 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number seventeen (17,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight and 87-100 dollars, ($478.87,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, and the further sum of $19.33 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Robert H. Walker and Elizabeth Walker, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, at 2:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 434 and 435, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-one and 43-100 dollars, ($481.43,) which is claimed to be at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $19.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward O. Carvin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 623, 624, 625, 626, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south east quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-four (34,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Marcellina Quesnel, a single woman, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1884, at 8:26 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 278, 279 and 280, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 50-100 dollars ($475.50) besides the further sum of $10.75 paid for taxes upon said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Smith, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of November A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 447, 448, 449, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($752.37-100,) besides the further sum of $16.20 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Campbell Breyette, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 3d day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 109, 110, 111, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four dollars ($374,) and the further sum of $22.33 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and $25 dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number fourteen (14,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Stephen Quesnelle and Elizabeth, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1883, at 7:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 204, 205, 206, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623) and the further sum of $33.60 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-two (32) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Anthony Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 241, 242 and 243, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $19.23 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number five (5,) also the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number six (6,) all in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Damien Quesnel and Ann, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of August A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 153, 154, 155, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $17.93 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot number two (2,) all in Section number three (3,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James Westover and Margaret, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1881, at 4:45 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 49, 50, 51 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and ninety-five ($995) dollars, besides the further sum of $23.84 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 161.44-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,
Mortgagee,

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Lambert and Josephine, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of November A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 451, 452, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-nine and 50-100 ($749.50) dollars, besides the further sum of $69.70 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Cole, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) dated the 4th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1882, at 8:15 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 220, 221, 222 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four ($374) dollars, besides the further sum of $30.63 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Dominique Payment, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1881, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 43, 44, 45, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $35.82 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-eight (28,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,
Mortgagee,

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Narcisse Dandeneau and Zeo, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages 117, 118, 119, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and thirteen and 12-100 ($613.12-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $62.40-11 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158.89-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE
COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Gagner, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 283, 284, 285, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $27.84 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described; at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 464, 465, and 466, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623,) besides the sum of $34.41 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 23d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [46-51]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $108.83 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tarray Carlatan, and Lemoine Carlatan, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 224, 225, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirteen (13,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid, and interest on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two and 37-100 dollars, ($752.37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $32.70 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Hermidas Toupin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July A. D. 1882, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 476, 477, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-nine (29,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Tiedemann and Mina Tiedemann, mortgagors, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the 5th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 822 and 823, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-four and 56-100 dollars, ($764.56-100,) and twenty-six and 82-100 dollars, ($26.82-100) paid for taxes by said mortgagee, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred and forty-six and 44-100 acres (146 44-100.)

Dated this 20th day of February 1886.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Melvin Winslow, mortgagor, to Mary D. Fuller, mortgagee, dated the 22d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 159, 160 and 161 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and twenty-four ($624) dollars and forty-one and 34-100 ($41.34) dollars, paid for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of February 1886.

MARY D. FULLER,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles W. Brown and Fanny A. his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 132, and 133, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty dollars, ($560) and the further sum of $11.34 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four. (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ten and 75-100 dollars, ($410.75) dollars, besides the further sum of $71.77 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry J. Kertson an unmarried man, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of September A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st, day of September, A. D. 1882, at 9:45 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 193, 194, 195, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and $25 dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,

CHEAP -- MONEY -- QUICK.
MONEY TO LOAN
In sums to suit on choice improved farm lands in Polk and adjacent counties.

H. M. PIERCE
Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested
FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Home, of New York,
Phenix, of Brooklyn,
Insurance Company of North America,
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia
American Central, St. Louis
Niagara, of New York.

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT AND NOBBY.

MONEY TO LOAN
$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.
$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property.
Cash Paid for School Bonds.
Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

AUCTIONEER!
D.C. TERRY
has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all sales in his line with promptness and dispatch.
Farmers' Sales a Specialty.
Call at office, corner Main and Fourth

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON
Will attend to all professional calls promptly

Polk County Journal.

[illegible] COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

England established her system of post office savings banks in 1861. Postmaster-General Fawcett, writing in 1883, declared that by that time one in ten of the entire population of England and Wales had become a depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank.

In a public address in Boston, Hon. Adin Thayer predicted that Irish legislative independence would be an accomplished fact within three years. This is said to be Parnell's own limit of time, despite the more sanguine predictions of some of his followers, and hence A. D. 1889 has now been set as the Irish year of jubilee.

The enforced reduction of the hours of work on street car lines in New York seems to have had a pronounced effect all around. Street railway employes in other cities are encouraged to bring a pressure for a readjustment of hours and wages; and, as a rule, the companies are disposed to concede reasonable demands.

Germany is so very conservative that if by chance a step is taken in advance it is followed by a retrogressive move still more decided. The government has just discharged all the female clerks employed in the postoffice, the telegraph bureau and the railway service of the empire. The government organs, referring to this wholesale change, simply announce that after a trial women have proved unfit for the public service.

Postmasters appointed by the President are forbidden to hold any other office, whether salaried or not, under State Territorial or municipal government "except the offices of Justice of the Peace, of notary public and of commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, or bail, or administer oaths." Postmasters of the fourth-class are permitted to hold any office to which they may be appointed or elected, "provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as Postmasters."

Florida tourists would deserve commiseration, if they were compelled to "live on the country." Almost everything in the food line, outside of fruit, must be sent from the North. The hotels at Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Magnolia and Fernandina vie with any in New York in their appointments. The shipments of meat amount to 100 tons per week and comprise short ribs of beef, choicest parts of prime mutton and veal. The poultry and game shipments average about eighty tons per week, while several ton of butter, cheese, eggs, &c., are also sent. Fifty cans of milk of forty quarts each go weekly, besides sweet cream.

Mr. Ferdinand Gagnon, the editor of the Travailleur, a French paper of Worcester, Mass., has sent to his readers from his deathbed an affecting farewell, which was published in his paper. He speaks of the certainty of his death within a few days, recounts his labors in their behalf, and concludes: "Thanks to all our readers, and to the friends of the journal, for what they have done for us. May they be happy! May they enjoy good health! May their fortunes be favorable! May they have the blessing of God! We ask forgiveness of those to whom we may have given offense, as we forgive our enemies the ill they may have done us. May they all live in peace happiness and content! Adieu! Adieu! Adieu!"

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, who was one of Garfields consulting surgeons, read a paper the other day entitled "Cremation." Dr. Hamilton said that the danger to life and health from burial four or six feet under the soil, as practiced in this country, had been greatly exagerated, if indeed it could be said to exist at all. He cited the testimony of the eminent French scientists Duchatelet, Dubois, Dupuyten, and Boyer, who all concurred in the opinion that it was an error to suppose that the air in the neighborhood of graveyards or dissecting rooms was contaminated by emanations from dead bodies. There was no more danger arising from the presence of human remains than from those of other animals, and if incineration was needed by the human race for protection against decaying animal matter and the germs of disease nothing short of the cremation of the whole world would avail. Dr. Hamilton concluded: "In this country there is a strong public feeling opposed to even voluntary cremation. The same is true of civilized nations in all parts of the world, and especially among those calling themselves Christains. This may be only due to sentiment, but no true friend of the human race, Christian or infidel, would wantonly destroy that sentiment. If anyone desires to be cremated there exists no valid reason why he should not be, but I argue that it is totally unnecessary for any sanitary reasons and therefore there is no [illegible] should be enforced [illegible] it should [illegible] reluctant public."

General News Condensed.

A Heavy Damage Suit Decided.

The remarkable case of Charles L. Dunn against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad company was decided in the Minnesota supreme court, the order of the lower court in favor of the plaintiff being affirmed, and a new trial refused. Judges Berry and Vanderburgh filed a dissenting opinion. Dunn is a minor, who was terribly injured and most horribly mutilated in a railroad accident in the spring of 1884, for which the above company was held responsible. His most serious injury was the loss of his eyesight. Dunn sued the company for $50,000 damages. The case was tried before Judge Simons, and the jury gave the plaintiff the full amount asked for. This was the largest amount ever given in the United States in a case of the kind. Judge Simons held that the damages were excessive, and reduced them to $25,000. The case was carried to the supreme court on two points. First, it was claimed that the case should be tried in the United States circuit court, as the defendant was not a citizen of the state, and also that a new trial should be granted on the grounds of excessive damages. The court decided against the company on both appeals. Judge Berry and Vanderburgh, in their dissent, held that the case should be tried in the United States circuit court.

Death of Another Congressman.

Hon. Michael Hahn, representative in Congress from the Second District of Louisiana, died in Washington from the rupture of a blood-vessel near the heart. Mr. Hahn was a native of Bavaria, where he was born in 1830. While an infant he was brought to this country by his widowed mother, who took up her residence in New Orleans. He received a public school education, and adopted the law as a profession, early showing a fondness for political life. During the war he was a Union Democrat, active in the work of reconstruction, and was elected to congress in 1862. In March 1864, he was elected the first governor of the free state of Louisiana, and in January, 1865, being elected United States senator, he resigned, but did not press his claim for the senate. He was at various times connected with the press, and held a number of important offices, being superintendent of the mint in 1878, and afterward on the bench. He was elected to the Forty-ninth congress as a republican over Houston, Democrat.

Washington Gossip.

Gen. Terry will go to the Division of the Atlantic, headquarters in New York.

The Iowa legislature commends Iowa congressmen for standing by the Des Moines river land bill.

Second Controller Maynard makes an important ruling as to bounty for volunteers enlisting prior to July 22, 1861.

The house committee on education has decided to report the Blair educational bill, recently passed by the senate, adversely.

Gen. McClernand will probably be asked to accept the chairmanship of the Utah commission, which ex-Gov. Ramsey has just resigned.

It is understood that Maj. Lewis Merrill, Seventh cavalry, whose nomination for promotion to be lieutenant colonel was withdrawn because he had previously been recommended for retirement, will be again nominated by the president.

The senate committee on the District of Columbia has decided to report adversely the nomination of Matthews, the colored man from Albany, as register of deeds in Washington, on the ground that a resident of the district should have been appointed.

Senator Morrill has introduced a bill to appropriate $300,000 for the erection of an extension of the executive mansion south of the present structure, of equal and similar exterior character, and to be connected with the executive mansion by a corridor.

Mr. Browne of Indiana will introduce a resolution in the house to investigate charges against Deputy Doorkeeper Luther F. Warden of New Albany, Ind., of having secured $1,250 from citizens of that place to get through an appropriation of $50,000 to improve the Ohio river.

The president has set aside the court martial sentence of dismissal of Capt. Jacob H. Smith, Nineteenth infantry, and he will be restored to duty. The president also mitigated the sentence of dismissal of Lieut. E. S. Avis, Fifth infantry, to suspension from duty for one year on half-pay.

The retiring board which examined Lieut. James F. Simpson found that he was mentally and physically competent to perform active service, but was morally disqualified. As the question of Lieut. Simpson's morals was not one with which the board was concerned, the president very properly disapproved their findings.

The senate passed the Wilson bill, forfeiting to the state of Iowa the land granted to the Sioux City & St. Paul, recently, instead of the McMillan bill as reported. Wilson's bill gives five full sections of land, or the lands which the company has already in its possession, and is considered by the settlers to be more just to them and a much more equitable plan of settlement than the McMillan measure.

The following letter, written by a bright and witty Florida girl, sent here to one of the representatives from that state, and by him forwarded to the love-sick Florida senator, may have had something to do with his reported intention to leave the western city: Why should the senator seek the cold, sterile and forbidding wilds of Michigan in the dreary winter months, and amid the blizzards of the north waste his virgin affections upon the heart of a scornful and unresponsive woman? Let him return to his own sunny land, where the mocking bird ever sings in the magnolias, and the lemon tree loads the soft air with odors, and the orange flowers scent the passing gale. Why does he turn away from us, his sisters of the balmy and languid south, who long for his kisses? Come back, oh, Jonesey, you all fool! come back.

Criminals and Crimes.

Barton Duffy, a Pittsburg sport, arrested for drunkenness, kills himself.

I. M. Wilson is found guilty of the murder of Anthony Daly at Norristown, Pa.

Mary Urleman, husband poisoner, is convicted at Little Valley, N. Y., and sentenced to be hanged.

Thieves entered the residence of Senator Spooner in Washington, and got away with $40 worth of property.

The testimony in the Cincinnati police court case of Henry and Rudolph Bleisten, charged by Fred Kohl with shooting with intent to kill, developed the fact that a communists organization of riflemen exists in the city of which the two defendants are members.

Detectives arrested James Beshears, at Shelbyville, Ill., charging him with being one of the express robbers. Beshears had just returned to Shelbyville after several days' absence. He could not satisfy or explain why he received an ugly-looking wound on his head.

Mrs. Kate Harden, a well-dressed woman with a profusion of jewelry, skipped into the Chicago police office, and notified Capt. Buckley that she had been robbed of $2,000 worth of jewelry and clothing by Harry Oaland, a piano player. The robbery was committed in Eau Claire, Wis., where Mrs. Harden was living with Oaland as his wife. Oaland could not be found.

Record of Casualties.

The Toledo House of Refuge, in the outskirts of the city, caught fire in the roof and was totally destroyed. It belonged to the city. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

In his story, "Nicholas Minturn," published in Scribner's Monthly some years ago the late Dr. Holland described the loss of a steamer just outside of New York under circumstances almost identical with those that attended the wreck of the Oregon. At the time the story was published Dr. Holland was criticised, and his story was ridiculed as improbable, it not being considered within the bounds of possibility that a great ocean vessel could be wrecked in calm weather in a collision so near New York.

Personal Gossip.

Ex-Gov. William Irwin of California died in San Francisco after a week's illness.

Cyrus W. Field, Jr., has paid $30,000 for a seat in the New York stock exchange.

Col. Joseph Selden, the best known Republican politician in Connecticut, died at Norwich.

Ex-President Arthur assures callers that he expects to be down town in a few days, having been suffering with a cold.

William D. Howells thinks Boston the most delightful "residence city" in America, and will not move to New York, as reported.

News of Foreign Lands.

The quantity of gold in England has declined $50,000,000 within the past five years.

The dominion government is endorsed by a majority of forty-four on the motion of censure as to Riel.

The distress among the poor of Paris is almost unprecedented. The application for relief number 50,000 more than at this time last year.

Peter Beckx, the "Black Pope" and nonagenarian general of the Jesuits, but recently reported dead, has quickly recovered from his severe illness.

King Humbert of Italy has decorated M. Pasteur. The Paris Academy of Medicine has voted the sum of 10,000 francs for the projected Pasteur institute.

Montreal will issue $1,000,000 bonds to pay off the deficit incurred by the smallpox epidemic, and for making sanitary improvements. This will make the total debt of the city $13,000,000.

The liabilities of the Princess Helene of Ypsilanti amount to £800,000 sterling. Her failure is due to the extravagance of herself and her late husband. They spent £5,000,000 sterling in ten years.

A violent shock of earthquake recently disturbed Wiesbaden, the celebrated German watering place. The city of Grenada, Spain, was also shaken by an earthquake. The shock was of seven seconds' duration.

Nineteen Russian moujiks have arrived at Paris to be treated by Pasteur for wolf bites. All the men were terribly mutilated by wolves. The chamber of deputies voted urgency for a credit of 200,000 francs for the proposed Pasteur institute.

The attempt to break the news monopoly enjoyed in London by W. H. Smith has failed. The house of commons voted down the motion of Arthur O'Connor, member for Queen county, to open the book stalls in all the railway stations to public competition.

The Rothschilds have donated a second sum of £500 to the fund for the relief of the unemployed workingmen. Mr. Chamberlain, president of the local government board, has sent a circular letter to boards of guardians throughout the country, offering government assistance by means of loans of money, where possible, to promote road repairing in order to give employment to needy workmen.

Gustav Mercier, ledgerkeeper at the Banque Nationale, Montreal, has absconded after having carried on a regular system of forgery for some time. His method was to place his initials on a check, get it cashed, and when it came to him to destroy it. Forgeries to the amount of over $2,000 have been discovered, but it will take sometime to ascertain the total amount. He has been twelve years in the bank's service.

The Irish continue to be pleased with their new viceroy, Earl Aberdeen. He has increased their esteem during the past few days by his activity in regard to measures for the relief of distressed throughout the country. He also made personal contributions for this purpose, including a donation of $250 toward defraying the cost of two smacks for the Galway fishermen, $50 for the police fund and $50 for the Westport sufferers.

Mail and Express London Cable: The situation at Decazeville, where the great strike is going on, is becoming more serious. The breach between the masters and men is widening more and more, and it looks as if a tremendous labor revolution might result throughout France. Sympathy with the strikers is manifested among the laboring classes, although the revolutionary spirit is manifested only where the socialists have left the print of their theories.

Michael Davitt, in a speech at Oxford, announces that his idea of home rule government was that it would always be the representative of the crown, and have command of the imperial forces in Ireland. The power of vote should be allowed the assembly, which would consist of three hundred members, seventy or eighty of whom perhaps, might not be Home Rulers. The government should consist of the ministers of finance, land, agriculture, local government, public works and education, and should have control of the police, customs and excise departments, without which it would be a farce. He believed that Ireland would not impose import duties.

Miscellaneous Items.

A general inspection of G. A. R. posts will be made during April and May.

The eight-hour law will probably pass the legislature of Massachusetts.

All the pupils in the collegiate department of the Oregon university are professed Christians.

Over seventy-five horses have died in Campbell county, Va., within a week of some mysterious disease.

James Casney and Jesse Laughlin fought with small gloves at Pittsburg. Laughlin was knocked stupid and helpless in the second round.

Society in Brownsville, Texas, is excited over a scandal in high life. Luz Gomez, the beautiful wife of Gen. Gomez, commander of the Mexican forces at Matamoras, eloped with her nephew, Senor Zaragoza.

James Walker of Uniontown, Ohio, who died recently, left $20,000 in government bonds. During the summer he subsisted chiefly on clover leaves and bran. In winter he spent most of his time in bed, and ate raw corn and meal exclusively.

Letters have been sent to the officials of the Fitchburg railroad in Mass., saying that there are four gangs of five men each, who propose, unless George M. Tenny, who was recently arrested on a charge of trying to blackmail the road, receives $25,000 they will begin a system of train-wrecking.

The funeral of the late Senator John F. Miller of California took place recently in the senate chamber. The chair of the deceased was draped. The galleries were filled. At the usual hour the president pro tem. entered, accompanied by the chaplain, Dr. Huntley, and ascended to the chair.

Nearly eight hundred employes of the American Hosiery Company of New Britain, Conn., are out on a strike, their demands for higher wages having been refused. The company's officers refuse to meet a committee of the Knights of Labor to settle by arbitration.

Gen. Sheridan gives out for publication a letter received by him from Gen. Von Moltke, dated June 17, 1876, to show the falsity of the report that the great German soldier held a contemptuous opinion of the military ability of American officers in the war of the rebellion.

The largest reduction yet made in passenger rates to the Pacific coast went into effect the 15th inst. A cut of $10 on both first and second class tickets was obtainable at Chicago and Arbitrator Wilson, of the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger association, issued a circular announcing net rates, Chicago to California points by all lines, as follows: First-class $39.50; second class $17 [illegible]

Chester Gilbert, on trial at Bismarck for the murder of August Lenz, was acquitted, the jury having been out four hours. The verdict was not only a surprise but a shock to the community, as every one considered Gilbert guilty. The jury was one of the most intelligent ever impaneled in the district, and no censure [illegible] them. The meeting of the acquitted man and his mother was very affecting [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.—The senate agreed to a resolution to appoint Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., of Washington chaplain. Among petitions presented and referred to committees were a number from local assemblies of Knights of Labor throughout the country favoring the building of the Hennepin canal.

Mr. Ingalls submitted a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that April 30 shall be the day for the beginning of the successive administrations of the government, instead of March 4.

A message from the house notified the senate of the death of Representative Hahn of Louisiana. On motion of Mr. Eustis, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the senate adjourned. Immediately after reading the journal the house adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Hahn.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Van Wyck, the house bill increasing the pensions of soldiers' widows, etc., was taken up. After considerable debate and the rejection of several amendments, the bill passed as it came from the house. It now needs only the president's signature to become a law. It increases the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from $8 to $12 a month.

Mr. Cockrell, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the bill to amend article 103 of the rules and articles of war, so as to provide:

No person shall be tried or punished by a court martial for desertion in time of peace committed more than two years before his arraignment, unless he may meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation.

The pension bill reported to the senate by Mr. Blair provides:

Every person specified under the several clauses enumerated under section 4,693 of the Revised Statutes who served six months in the military or naval service during the war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, who is or shall become disabled from any cause not the result of his own gross carelessness, shall, upon making known the facts, be placed upon the pension roll, and receive a pension during the continuance of such disability at a rate proportional to the degree of disability, such pension to commence at the date of filing of the application. The highest rate of pension granted under this section is fixed at $24 for total incapacity to perform manual labor.

Mr. Cullom spoke in support of the senate's claim to official papers on file in the departments, and Mr. Maxey addressed the senate on the other side. Mr. Dolph criticised the president for the removal of ex-Union soldiers from office.

Mr. Browne of Indiana, rising to a privileged question in the house, offered a resolution proposing an investigation of charges against Luther F. Warder, assistant doorkeeper of the house of representatives, and O. O. Steeley, clerk to Speaker Carlisle, both of Indiana, to the effect that the former secured from citizens of Jeffersonville, during the last congress, sums of money aggregating $1,250 for alleged services in securing an appropriation of $50,000 during the last congress for improving the levee of Jeffersonville. The resolution was adopted without debate and referred to the committee on reform in the civil service.

SENATE.—Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be directed to examine the nature and extent of the alleged use and destruction of timber on the public lands adjoining the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, particularly by the Montana Improvement company, and what, if any additional legislation is necessary to protect timber on the public domain, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The chair laid before the senate the new electoral count bill, and Mr. Hoar addressed the senate on the bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks the bill was passed without a division.

The unfinished business being the Edmunds resolution, reported from the judiciary committee, was then laid before the senate, and Mr. Dolph resumed the floor and continued his remarks in favor of the majority report of the committee.

Just before the senate went into executive session there was a lively tilt between Senators Beck and Edmunds, which was very much enjoyed by the spectators in the galleries. Mr. Edmunds having objected to Mr. Beck's referring to what had been done in executive session in the Duskin case, some sharp passages occurred between them, during which the acts of the senate in executive session were so strongly hinted at by Beck as to alarm the other senators and to prevent further exposure, the senate ordered the galleries cleared and the doors closed, and went into executive session. The controversy was not resumed. In the executive session Mr. Conger moved to reconsider the vote by which R. F. Dement was recently confirmed to be surveyor general of Utah. The motion to reconsider suspends the action of the senate in the case, and Dement's nomination will be hung up until the motion to reconsider is disposed of.

HOUSE.—After numerous reports on various bills, the Indian appropriation bill was discussed, and Mr. Wellborn of Texas made a strong speech in favor of the civilization of the Indians.

SENATE.—The following bills passed: A bill providing for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation, and its general, economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects; providing for the study in the schools of the territories and the District of Columbia of the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics; to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the adjutant general of the army against soldiers who re-enlisted in the late war without having received a discharge from their first regiment, providing the secretary of war shall be satisfied that the re-enlistment was not to secure a bounty.

The debate on the resolutions censuring the attorney general was resumed, and Mr. Spooner spoke in support of them. At the close of the speech Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts, Hoar and others gathered around the young Wisconsin senator, and paid the highest sort of compliments. Mr. Evarts said afterward that Mr. Spooner's argument on the distinction between the power to suspend and the power to remove officials, and his exposition of the constitutionality of the tenure of office act exhausted the whole subject of debate, and he should not speak.

In executive session the Senate confirmed John Woessner, Texas, consul at Saltillo; V. O. King, Texas, secretary of the legation and consul general at Bogota; Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, major general; Elid R. Bannister, Indiana, Indian Inspector.

HOUSE.—After various bills had been reported from committees, the bill authorizing the court of claims to investigate other than war claims was discussed, as was also the Indian appropriation bill. The banking and currency committee of the house had a conference with Treasurer Jordan at his residence. The principal subject of discussion was as to the best means of keeping silver in circulation as long as possible. Treasurer Jordan favored making the banks the circulating agency, instead of the treasury. He thought this would secure the longest and cheapest circulation.

SENATE.—The national live stock highway bill passed, as did all the private pension bills on the calendar. Excitement was caused by the clerk reading a portion of a communication from the secretary of the treasury which was an executive document, but not being so marked had been handed to the clerk by the president pro tempore. The reading stopped short when the clerk realized the nature of the document. Mr. Spooner concluded his speech in support of the resolutions censuring the attorney general. Mr. Saulsbury spoke in defense of the administration. Bills were introduced for the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from Colorado to Utah and to increase the Minneapolis public building appropriation to $350,000. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—It being private bill day, nothing of public interest was done, although a warm debate took place on a bill to place Col. H. J. Hunt on the retired list with the rank of major general.

The President Reprimanding Army Officers.

Washington Special: The president has made an indorsement upon the proceedings of a recent court martial that will attract attention in the army. Capt. Smith of the Nineteenth infantry, forwarded a complaint of unjust treatment to the secretary of war direct, without sending it through the headquarters of his commanding officer, against whom he entered the complaint. For this he was tried and sentenced to be dismissed by a court of which Col. A. C. Brockett, of the Third cavalry, was president. After examining the record, President Cleveland indorsed it as follows:

Executive Mansion, March 9, 1886.—The sentence awarded Capt. Smith in the foregoing case is remitted. But the president deems it to be his duty to notice the breach of propriety and military discipline on the part of Capt. Smith, and to reprimand him for his misconduct in forwarding directly to the war department the papers of remonstrance. His reasons for so doing are insufficient, and the suspicions upon which he acted had no foundation in fact. On a careful examination of the proceedings the president is forced to the conclusion that the most prominent fact in this case is a sad exhibition of official impropriety on the part of the judge advocate of the court, whose disregard of the duties of his important office led him to appear in the several characters of complainant, prosecutor, witness and adviser of the court. It appears in the evidence that from the beginning of the former trial to the conclusion of the present trial a feeling of bitter hostility existed between the judge advocate and the accused, which fact is made the more prominent by the voluntary admission of the judge advocate that he himself preferred the gravest charge in the specifications, the only one imputing direct falsehood against the accused. The judge advocate was manifestly disqualified and incapable of properly discharging his duties of judge advocate because of the interest which he took in the conviction of the accused. For this reason he should have requested relief from a duty which he could not perform in justice to himself, the accused and the service.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Wholesale Negro Killing.

A dispatch from Carrolton, Miss., says: Some weeks ago two negroes attempted to assassinate J. M. Liddell, Jr., a prominent citizen, inflicting several wounds. The negroes engaged in this attempt are known to be the most defiant and lawless in the county, and since the attempt on Mr. Liddell's life have been more openly defiant than ever. For some reason not known they swore out a warrant a few days ago for Mr. Liddell's arrest. It was at this trial that the killing occurred. The negroes present were mostly armed. About 1 o'clock a party of armed men, some forty or fifty, rode up to the court house. They dismounted, and entering the building, at once commenced firing on the negroes, with the above result. They then returned by the same route they came. They do not live near Carrolton. At the trial about twenty colored men were present. The fifty white men, well mounted and each carrying a Winchester rifle, came galloping up and surrounded the court house. They then fired into the building, instantly killing ten negroes and wounding three others, so that they died soon after, and with the exception of a few who escaped through a window, all the other negroes in the building were wounded, some of them seriously. The trouble between Liddell and the negroes occurred three weeks ago. Liddell had interfered in a row between two negroes and afterward heard the crowd cursing him. He walked up to them and inquired why they were abusing him. An altercation ensued and a number of shots were fired, Liddell being severely wounded.

Career of a Robber and Murderer.

In an interview at Chicago, Detective Matt Pinkerton details the career of young Henry Estee, now under arrest for the murder of two policemen at Geneva. The young man was well connected, but had the strange ambition to become a highwayman and general desperado. He began his life of crime when but eighteen, since which time he has served four and a half years in Iowa and Missouri penitentiaries and others for burglary and other crimes. Nevertheless he preserved a good reputation at home. His lawless acts have been performed under the Alias of Harry Emerson. At Geneva, Estee's residence, he, in company with two crooks named Larkin and Mohahan, was caught by a couple of policemen robbing a dwelling. The officers were shot dead in their tracks, and the crime would probably have forever remained a mystery but for Estee's desire to attain notoriety. In order to join a supposed gang of cut-throats he attempted to prove himself entitled to fellowship by narrating his connection with the tragedy in Geneva. The members of the gang were simply detectives shadowing him, and the sequel was Estee's arrest for murder.

After Apollinaris, What?

Senator Thurman and his amiable wife, says a Washington correspondent, are receiving marked attention from members of both parties. Mrs. Thurman goes everywhere that he goes. "Allen" and "Mary" are inseparable friends, and Mary takes pretty good care of Allen, too, in a quiet way. "Some time ago," said a close, personal friend of the ex-senator, "Mr. Thurman was visiting here, when some friends came in for an hour's chat. In the course of the seance it was suggested that something of a liquid nature might prove appropriate to the occasion. 'Well,' said old Allen G., with a sly look at Mary, 'I might take a little Apollinaris. Mary has shut down on me lately, and says I can't have anything else.' 'No, indeed,' said Mary, 'nothing stronger for you just now, Allen.' So the Apollinaris came up and was disposed of with rather wry faces, for it was not a beverage to which the gentlemen were much devoted. When the chat was ended, old Allen walked down stairs with his guests and, glancing nervously about to see that Mary was not in hearing, said: 'Well gentlemen, let's go down to the bar and get something to hold that Apollinaris down.'"

When the present administration went into force, Gov. Murray signified through Judge Harland that his resignation was at the disposal of the president whenever desired. A few days ago he received a telegram from Secretary Lamar stating that his resignation was desired. Gov. Murray replied, saying the same would be handed the president by R. N. Baskin, a delegate chosen by the Mormons to proceed to Washington to represent their interest.

The following cablegram was received Feb. 21 by a committee of the Lung Wah hospital at Hong Kong from the committee of the Chung Wa Wui Kun of San Francisco: We call your attention to the condition of Chinese in the United States of America. Anti-Chinese riots are of frequent occurrence. Over $500,000 of our property has already been destroyed, many people killed, and merchants' business seriously injured and, there is great suffering and destitution among the laboring classes. We request you to immediately issue a proclamation warning our people not to come to the United States, and to send a copy of this to Chang Chi Lung, viceroy of Two Kang and to Oi Yuk Tong, Canton. We have cabled Tsung Li Yamen.

An order was issued from the war department placing Maj. Gen. Pope on the retired list, he having reached the age of sixty-four years. Gen. Howard will succeed Gen. Pope.

President Cleveland is besieged by anxious missionaries, and recently remarked to a friend that if the advice given him was concentrated upon Africa it would civilize and Christianize the entire dark continent.

The new commission to settle Northwest Rebellion claims for the dominion government already have 7,000 claims to settle.

Unemployed socialists paraded the streets of Liege in honor of the anniversary of the commune. There was much disorder, and a number of windows were broken with stones, and several persons injured. After the procession an anarchist meeting was held. Rioting is feared.

EXPRESS TRAGEDY.

Robbers Enter an Express Car on the Rock Island Railway and Brutally Slay the Messenger, After a Fierce Struggle.

One of the most daring and bloody express robberies ever perpetrated in Illinois occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific west-bound express on the 12 inst., between Joliet and Morris. The facts, as learned from the baggageman, are that shortly after the train, which leaves Joliet at 12:45 a. m., had left the city, he heard a rap at the baggage car door. Thinking it was the express messenger, he opened the door, and was met by masked robbers, who covered him with revolvers and demanded his key to the express car. The key was given up and one robber, who was on top of the express car, held a revolver on the baggageman through a transom in the roof of the car, while his confederates turned their attention to the express car. It is thought they rapped on the express car door and informed the messenger, H. S. Nichols, that the baggageman wanted to get in. At any rate, the express car door was opened and the desperadoes entered. Then occurred one of the most bloody and desperate struggles on record. Being confronted by the murderous villains, the messenger fought for his life, and the property in his trust. The interior of the express car shows that he fought the robbers from one end of the car to the other, but at last the murderous blows they rained on his head with an iron poker forced him to succumb, and he was left dead in the car. The robbers rifled his pockets of the keys to the safe, which they robbed of all its contents, variously estimated at from $25,000 to $100,000. Checks and valuable packages not containing money they left scattered about the floor. Nothing was known of the occurrence until the train reached Morris, the first stop west of here except the coal chute where the train stopped to take on coal.

Nichols was a brave and trusted employe of the company. He was about forty years of age and had spent twenty years with the company, being one of the oldest employes running on any road out of the city. Mr. Nichols was a married man, but had no children.

The dead messenger was a married man and lived at Chicago. He has been in the service of the United States Express company about ten years, and was one of their most trusted employes. Where the robbers boarded the train is as yet mere speculation. Conductor Wagner does not remember having seen any suspicious characters aboard last night. The general opinion is that the gang got on the train at the coal chute, two miles west of Joliet, and jumped off just before the train reached Morris.

Important Offices Filled.

The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

William M. Trenholm, South Carolina, now civil service commissioner, controller of the currency in the place of Henry W. Cannon, resigned; John H. Oberly, Illinois, civil service commissioner, in the place of William N. Trenholm; Charles Lyman, Connecticut, now chief examiner of the civil service commission, civil service commissioner in the place of Dorman B. Eaton, resigned.

The president said that the three men named were selected without recommendations, and solely on his own personal knowledge of their character and capacity.

Mr. Trenholm is fifty years of age and while in private life was a commission merchant in Charleston, S. C. He is a son of the treasurer of the Confederate states and was first brought into prominence by his addresses on silver before national bankers' conventions and his writings on the same question. He was appointed civil service commissioner on Nov. 4, 1885.

Mr. Lyman was born in Connecticut and served in the Federal army during the late rebellion, being a captain. In May, 1884, he was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department and held that position until made chief examiner of the civil service commission upon the organization of that body.

John H. Oberly is one of the best-known politicians of Illinois. He is in the prime of life, and has served as chairman of the democratic committee of his state. Last year President Cleveland appointed him superintendent of Indian schools, in which office he has made a good record.

Queer Practices in England.

London Special: Quite a deal of excitement in religious circles has been caused by the columns of correspondence which have appeared in the Daily Telegraph, drawn out by the assertion of an anonymous correspondent in a religious paper that the so-called Sunday school soirees, which are a regular feature of the many churches, are immoral in their effects. The unknown critic alleges that at all the soiree's kissing games are indulged in for hours among the youths of both sexes. A number of Sunday school teachers have written to the Telegraph confirming this statement. Some defend the practices referred to and claim that they furnish an attraction not only harmless, but without which the Sunday school would be deserted. This statement has aroused the wrath and denial of other church people, and so the controversy goes on. Many of those who admit the existence of this feature of the soirees, deplore it, and declare that dire moral results have sometimes been discovered to result from it. One of the effects of the discussion has been to bring out the fact that similar practices to the one in question are carried on at a majority of the meetings of the temperance organizations, known as the Band of Hope, and also at Good Templar meetings.

Devil's Lake Case Finally Decided.

The secretary of the interior has rendered a decision in the ex-parte case of James Brittin of Devil's Lake, Dak., reversing the decision of the commissioner of the general land office of Nov. 12, 1885, which held that as under section 2261, Revised Statutes, a person was entitled to but one pre-emption right, he could not after perfecting one pre-emption right be permitted to commute a homestead entry to a cash entry under section 2301, Revised Statutes, as this would be equivalent to a second exercise of the same right. The secretary says that he concurs in the construction of the statute as construed by his predecessors, to the effect that the law was intended to secure to those who had heretofore availed themselves of the pre-emption right, the benefit of the homestead law in addition thereto. In respect to the interests involved this decision is regarded by land office officials as extremely important.

A Tragedy at Arkansas Hot Springs.

George D. Williams, clerk at the Sumpter house, Hot Springs, Ark., shot and killed Mrs. Norris, a guest of the house, and attempted to kill himself. It is said that an undue intimacy has for some time existed between Williams and Mrs. Norris, who was quite young and a very fascinating woman. Her alleged husband, a sporting man, claims, to have discovered Williams in his wife's apartment, and the matter became public through a disturbance which ensued. Williams is a young man, very popular in society, and no stain on his character had ever before existed. He fired only two shots, one of which penetrated the heart of his victim and the other his own head, just above the right temple. It only fractured the skull, and the wound is not fatal. He is now in prison. The woman was the mistress of M. H. Norris. The couple had boarded at the Sumpter house since November. A few nights ago Norris was dissuaded from shooting Williams and the woman. The latter several weeks since stole $600 from Norris and gave the money to Williams for safe-keeping, and they intended using it to take them to Mexico, but were prevented by Col. Sumpter.

Some time ago Mrs. Freed at Beaver Falls, Pa., gave birth to a daughter weighing one and a half pounds. The little mite is as lively as a cricket and perfectly formed.

The strikers continue obstinate and aggressive on the Gould Southwestern system, and criminal acts of Knights are reported from Fort Worth, Tex.

The Bahama islands are to be attached to the Roman Catholic diocese of New York.

A PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.

The Governor Removes D. C. Cameron, the County Superintendent of Schools of Houston County, for Alleged Drunkenness.

Gov. Hubbard has issued an order for the removal of D. C. Cameron, county superintendent of schools of Houston county. The case has attracted much attention throughout the state, and a very strong fight was made by both sides. Cameron was serving out his second term in the office. He was recognized as a most excellent official, but it is alleged had one failing which has caused his downfall. He was addicted to liquor, and was, it is charged, an habitual drunkard.

The case was brought before the governor several weeks ago. Cameron employed eminent counsel, and the case was argued at great length. In addition to this, some 300 pages of testimony and evidence was submitted to the governor. Cameron's counsel held that the law passed by the legislature, to the effect that habitual drunkenness was a cause for removal, was unconstitutional. The constitution provided that only malfeasance and non-feasance in office were causes for removal. The point as to whether habitual drunkenness was malfeasance was one which only a court could decide, and the governor therefore did not have jurisdiction. This Gov. Hubbard overruled. The defense also claimed that the removal for such cause was contrary to all precedent. Gov. Hubbard came out very strongly on this point, and he says plainly that if there is no precedent one should be established at once, and he would do it. The Governor says: I appreciate all the reasons which have combined to make Mr. Cameron's neighbors look with indulgence upon his faults and cherish hope of his amendment, and so long defer action for his removal. I share their regret that he has not made the present action unnecessary. It is argued that the language of the statute that the governor "may remove from office" for given causes implies that he may remove or refuse to remove at his pleasure. Doubtless there is latitude, in proper cases, for forbearance. But Mr. Cameron has not been taken by surprise; he has stood in this peril for years; forbearance has already been extended in great measure. I feel that justice to the teachers, the parents and the children of the state requires me to establish, as far as I may, the rule that county superintendents of schools, at least, must not yield to habits of intoxication. I think it my duty, on the law and evidence in the case, to remove D. C. Cameron from the office of county superintendent of schools of Houston county for non-feasance in the discharge of the duties of his said office.

[Signed] L. F. HUBBARD, Governor.

Reconciliation Between Gov. Hubbard and Col. Bend.

The long struggle on the part of Col. Bend to regain his position as colonel of the First regiment has at last come to an end, and the doughty colonel will undoubtedly succeed. The trouble, it will be remembered, grew out of the Decoration day parade. On the date in question—May 30 last—Gov. Hubbard was out of the state, and Col. Bend, on his own authority, ordered the companies of the First regiment to participate in the parade. The St. Paul companies were assigned an inferior position by those having charge of the parade. Concerning this point there is a general misunderstanding. Col. Bend did not ask, so his friends say, to head the parade and march in advance of the G. A. R. men, but only the military portion of it. In the division the infantry companies were assigned to a position behind the cavalry company which had been recently organized, and which was not then one of the state national guard. This was the grievance. Col. Bend refused to parade unless this was changed, and he was upheld by the St. Paul captains. In the absence of Gov. Hubbard Adjt. Gen. MacCarthy addressed a letter to Col. Bend, threatening him with dire results if he persisted in his refusal. Col. Bend replied, and a racy correspondence resulted, which was published in the newspapers. When Gov. Hubbard returned, Adjt. Gen. MacCarthy preferred charges against Col. Bend, and a court martial was ordered, but dissolved by an order from the supreme court. Col. Bend's commission was then revoked by the governor. Litigation was commenced by Col. Bend, but he was unsuccessful. In the meantime mutual friends of himself and the governor's brought about an interview, on the colonel's statement that Gov. Hubbard misunderstood his position on several important points. This interview brought about a correspondence in which Col. Bend admitted certain errors he had fallen into, to which Gov. Hubbard replied as follows:

Your letter of the 16th inst., is so far satisfactory that, believing you would accept the teachings of the past for your future conduct if again a member of the Minnesota national guard, I will say that if, after publication of your letter with that to which it responds to the officers of the First regiment, you shall be by them elected to the yet vacant coloneley, I shall willingly sign and issue your commission. Yours respectfully, L. F. HUBBARD, Governor.

L. D. Fay, living at Canton, Fillmore county was killed a few days ago. He and his son were getting out wood. The father was chopping at one tree and the son at another. The son called to his father that his tree was ready to fall. The father, without looking to see the direction in which the falling tree was inclined, ran several steps immediately under it, and was crushed to death.

The pension office has notified Maj. Strait that the pension claim of Amos T. McCracken of Red Wing had been allowed with back pay.

A convention for the purpose of forming a Veterans' Rights union among the old soldiers of the state will be held at Mankato April 14. This matter was discussed at the G. A. R. department meeting at Faribault, and the committee appointed has called the convention. Each post of the state is invited to send one delegate.

The St. Paul medical college has just graduated thirteen young doctors. Following is a list of the class: Abelarde M. Brunelle, John H. Cheevers, Godfrey Deziel, Noah Diamantonberg, Richard L. Falley, Arthur J. Gillette, Joseph G. Hodgkinson, Frank H. Holland, Lawrence G. Mitchell, James C. McMahan, Frank L. Norin, Edward A. Shannon, Paul Shillock.

Anthony Loher loses his house and farm buildings by fire at Morris. Loss $7,000; insurance $4,000.

The upsetting of a sleigh at Decoria, Blue Earth Co., kills Mrs. Bullow and seriously injures Mrs. Reinke.

Trains on the Winona & St. Peter railroad are loaded down with emigrants westward bound.

Of the pharmaceutical candidates at the late examination of the state board of pharmacy at Mankato, the following named applicants have been declared passed and eligible to register as pharmacists: Miss Emma Combacher, Stillwater; Bert S. Colton, Fairmont; J. B. Ramage, Lake Benton; Hugh Scott, Stillwater; Dr. J. A. Skallerud, Mabel; Julius Voje, Fort Snelling; John Switzer, Mapleton; Yugvar Laws, Red Wing; Walter Nelson, W. A. Mussetter, W. G. Alwin, G. A. Schumacher, St. Paul; Otto F. Ekeroth, Robert M. Wetzel, Albert J. Smith, B. B. Fullerton, M. L. Fernwalt, John Mullany, John E. Thompson, Frank R. Clark, Silas J. Horn, Minneapolis.

A Minnesota river improvement convention will be held in Mankato April 13.

Frank H. Burdett, an old and respected resident of Lake City, died suddenly of heart disease.

There is a movement to remove the county seat of Yellow Medicine county from Granite Falls to Clarkfield.

The flouring mill in Granite Falls has commenced operation.

The wells at Granite Fall are nearly all empty.

The Canby Baptists have organized a church.

Rev. Boyd Phelps, a prominent Methodist minister, dies at Morris.

At St. Paul, Peter M. Youngstrom recovers $500 against the Milwaukee road for being put off a train.

Woodside Warbles.

WOODSIDE, March 20, 1886.

There was a quiet wedding at the residence of Mr. Mitchell last Sunday evening, the [illegible] inst., the contracting parties being Mr. Fred Denison and Miss Lillie Mitchell. On Monday evening, at the house of Sible, there was merry-making in honor of said wedding. We wish the couple many happy days and a life of prosperity.

These spring-like days make an old cripple feel like jumping, but we cannot say with David, "Our feet are like hinds feet," but are more like the feet of a wounded bear.

We were informed last week that Thomas Lawrence had gone to Carman to sell a carload of Montana horses, and to open a horse training school. But it turns out that the carload of horses was in his mind, and the school was all in a book on horse training, which can be bought for one dollar.

Robt. Knowles has moved from his homestead in Woodside to Mentor; but we are not losing anything in the way of settlement, as Miss Sarah Pollard, of Mentor, has filed a homestead on the defunct L. H. Bursche's claim and will soon be a resident among us, and we think the trade is a good one.

Mr. Chas. Crossman, while chopping cord wood last week, was so unfortunate as to cut his foot, which will lay him up for a short time.

Mr. Chas. Churchill is still able to be up and around the house, but is far from being well.

Mrs. Julia Churchill made us a very pleasant call last week, looking as young and fresh as a girl of sixteen.

Mrs. Green is quite feeble, being confined to her room.

We again, for the one hundreth and some times, hear of railroad surveys, ocations, &c., but that is getting too old and thin! Why don't you give us some new dodge? for you see, Mr. Editor, that is the same old lie that we have believed so long that it makes us sick to hear it again, especially so near spring, when the stomach is weak and the nervous system out of order.

We stop the press to announce that at the merry-making at the house of Sible, last Monday evening, that Master George Barnby fiddled all the fiddling that was fiddled at that fiddling—or words to that effect. At last accounts he bids fair to recover with good treatment.

T. J. W.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Dear Sir:—A short time ago I noticed a short non-committal article in the Times censuring City taxation. If the writer did not know anything about it he should have said so, or said nothing. The city records are open to his inspection and would show him, if he examined them that the expenditures of the city during the past year have been much less than for any of the three preceding years. That the expenditures were less than the income. That estimates were made last April, and the expenditures have been strictly kept within those estimates. That for the present year it has cost the city $7000 less to accomplish the same work and to carry on the city government, than it did last year. That former extravagance and mismanagement had made it necessary to issue bonds in 1884 to fund the floating debt and the floating debt again increased to $19,000, before April 1st, 1885. That former mismanagement made a heavy tax a necessity this year. That their economy made it necessary to levy a sufficient tax this year to take up some of the old orders that have been standing out for years, which are about to outlaw. That the honor and credit of the city require a change in the financial policy of the city. That a system of strict economy has been inaugurated this year. That monies due the city have been collected. That more fines have been paid into the city treasury this year than any two former years. The city now pays cash, it contracts no debts.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. A. Gilmour was up from Garfield last week, of whom we get the following report of the recent town election there;

Supervisors—N. R. Englestad, chairman; H. C. Burdick, E. K. Overland.
Town Clerk—A. Gilman.
Assessor—Chr. Englestad.
Treasurer—Knute Opheim.
Justices of the Peace—Dr. A. Nelson, J. T. Brown.

Mr. Gilmour says the ticket was elected by a handsome majority, not much opposition appearing. Much attention is being paid to stock-raising and farmers are preparing to diversify as fast as possible. They will let up on the all-wheat business, and it will not be long before Garfield will be as noted as a dairy region as it now is for its fine wheat.

The Fisher Bulletin says: Thos. Erwin has a large force of men repairing the bridge;—Jim Bain's team ran away while Jim was attending church;—Joe Robert's brother John is here on a visit.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. McKnight have returned from their southern trip.—Jas. W. Coates, of Vermont, will make Fisher his residence.—Mr. Robert Grange owns one of the finest colts in the county. He is but three years old and weighs about 1300 hundred pounds. His name is Romulus II. His pedigree runs, Romulus, Jean Bart out of Mignon—one of the prize mares of France. Romulus was imported into Canada in 1881 at a cost of $20,000 and was awarded highest prize and gold medal of the Dominion of Canada. He is admitted to be the finest horse in that country. The breed is Percheron-Norman.

The Moorhead News, of the 13th, gives a write up of the leading business interests of Clay County, among which we see many prominent stock-raisers. We should judge that Clay was rapidly coming to the front as a stock county and it is largely thoroughbred. Many prominent men are also included in the general write up, while cuts of prominent buildings are judiciously scattered about here and there. Editor Lamphire has done much to make Clay County what it is getting to be, and deserves a liberal patronage, and it looks like he was getting some of his deserts. He gets up a $2 paper and puts his price at $1. At that figure he ought to have every man in the county on his list. We wish him abundant success in his field, knowing that he well deserves it.

City Convention.

A City Convention will be held at City Hall, on Monday, March 29th, commencing at 8 p. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the following city officers, to-wit:

Mayor, in place of R. J. Montague.
City Clerk, " " " John Moser.
Treasurer, " " " A. C. Cowing.
Assessor, " " " J. B. Berthiaume.
Two Constables, " " H. Shepard and Ed. Charboneau.
Alderman at Large " John H. Locken.

By Order of City Com.
H. E. COOKE, Chairman.
A. J. BIGHAM.

Caucuses.

FIRST WARD.

A caucus for the First Ward will be held in the city hall on Saturday evening, March 27th, commencing at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Alderman and choosing two delegates to represent the ward in the City Convention of March 27th 1886.

By Order of Com.
H. E. COOKE, Chairman.
A. J. BIGHAM,
WM. ANGLIM.

SECOND WARD.

A caucus for the Second Ward will be held at the Montgomery building, (formerly Merchants' Billiard Hall) on Saturday evening, March 27th at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for alderman, and choosing two delegates to represent the ward in the City Convention of March 29th 1886.

By Order of Com.
J. LAURENCE, Chairman.
O. L. HAMERY,
BEN CLEMENTS.

THIRD WARD.

A caucus for the Third Ward will be held at P. J. Lachapelle's building corner of Fourth and Broadway on Saturday evening, March 27th, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of nominating candidate for alderman and choosing two delegates to represent the ward in the city convention of March 29th, 1886.

By order of Com.
R. J. MONTAGUE, Chairman.
O. H. LUCKEN
N. P. STONE.

FOURTH WARD.

A caucus for the Fourth Ward will be held at Jerome's new hotel building, (near the new Robert St., bridge) on Saturday evening, March 27th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidate for alderman and choosing two delegates to represent the ward in the City convention of March 29th 1886.

By order of Com.
THOS. HARRIS, Chairman.
AL. CHINIQUY,
FRANK JEROME.

H. C. Clark, representing the North Dakota Farmer, of Jamestown, was in the city last week looking over the field in the interest of his paper. He is well pleased with what he has seen of our city and county and predicts a bright future for us. The Farmer is a new production of this Northwest, to the interests of which it is devoted, and so far it has well fulfilled its mission. It is one of the handsomest papers in this or any country, and the wonder is how it can be afforded for the price—only one dollar per annum. We have made arrangements by which we can send it and THE JOURNAL for only TWO DOLLARS. Sample copies may be had at this office, where subscriptions will be received, or any person can procure a sample copy by sending a postal to The Farmer, Jamestown, D. T.

A Plea for Life.

Pioneer Press: Gov. Hubbard has received a petition asking him to commute the sentence of John Hutchinson, the East Grand Forks murderer, to imprisonment for life. Accompanying the petition is a letter from Judge O. P. Stearns, who sentenced Hutchinson, recommending the exercise of executive clemency. The petition is signed by eighteen men, who are said to be prominent in Polk County, and familiar with the facts of the case. Among the signers are John Leo, the county attorney of Polk County, William Anglim, the foreman of the grand jury which indicted Hutchenson, and four of the jury which convicted him. The remainder of the men are mostly attorneys. Gov. Hubbard would give no indication yesterday as to what action he would take upon the petition.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
CROOKSTON, Minn., March 22d '86.

The following patents have been received at this office and are now ready for delivery upon surrender of duplicate receipt.

Anderson, Hans
Bourdow, Henry
Christenson, Christine J
Dahling, W
Klavm, John J
Olstad, Ole P

WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

Other papers in the district please copy.

Stanley Collins is expected to return on Friday with a carload of horses and mares. Dune says he is bound to supply this market if he don't lay up a cent.

Auction Sale.

On Tuesday March 30th 1886, the undersigned will expose at public vendue the following property, to-wit: Thirteen good work horses, two yoke of work oxen, a lot of servicable harness, machinery and other articles too numerous to mention. The owner having disposed of his farm intends to SELL this property and therefore this sale will be absolute. Everything offered will go for what is offered.

D. C. TERRY, Auctioneer.
WM. BOX, Agent.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp, patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them. [40-tf]

Wanted.

At the Commercial Hotel 100 bush- [illegible]

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS., CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

Attention, Threshers!

A meeting of Steam Threshers will be held at Steenerson & McManus' office, on Saturday, April 3d, for the purpose of considering a letter from State Inspector Seely to the company.

JOHN A. WYAND, Sec.

Jud Carruth returned on Wednesday not a bit the worse off for the great race. He says if he had had a few days longer to run he would have beaten the winner who was pretty well used up.

For Sale.

N W ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres; town of Crookston, 70 acres improved, good farm house, and a never-failing well of pure soft water, 2½ miles from the city of Crookston. S E ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres town of Fairfax, 50 acres improved, 3 miles from city of Crookston. E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec 17, 80 acres; town of Fairfax, 3½ miles from city, for particulars, call on C. S. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [43-tf]

Seed Grain.

"Saskatchewan" Fyfe Wheat absolutely pure No. 1 hard, bright, clean and healthy; it is the finest stock in the Northwest. "Wellman" Fyfe Wheat is an enormous yielder, giving as high as $215 bushels from 100 bushels of seed; has a large plump kernel, good straw, with heads from five to seven inches in length and containing from forty to sixty kernels. For samples and prices send a postal to the Kelso Farm, Hallock, Kittson County, Minn., or inquire of Stone & Pinkerton, Crookston, Minn. [47-49]

Teachers' Examinations!

Teachers' examinations for Polk County will be held as follows:

Crookston, Monday and Tuesday, March 29th and 30th, at the Court House.

East Grand Forks, at School House, Thursday and Friday, April 1st and 2d.

Red Lake Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6th and 7th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
Superintendent of Schools.
Crookston, March 8th, 1886.

Notice of Sale of Pine Logs on the Red Lake Reservation!

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
CROOKSTON, Minn., Mar. 13, 1886.

Four hundred thousand feet, more or less, of pine logs, belonging to the United States Government will be offered at public sale at the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1886. The sale will commence at 2 o'clock p. m., and will be continued until 5:30 p. m. The logs are lying in the woods on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, between the Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers and on a stream tributary to the Red Lake River.

Terms, cash.

[47-49] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen, always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit, consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time or trade for good cows. Call on

[illegible]
[40-tf] Crookston, Minn.

MARRIED.

HOLDER—SYLVESTER.—In Thompson, D. T., on Wednesday, March [illegible], by the Rev. [illegible] Holder of Crookston to Miss [illegible] Sylvester of Thompson.

The happy couple arrived in this city on Friday and have gone to housekeeping over on Sampson's Addition.

[illegible]

James Creighton.

AGENT FOR THE STANDARD

OIL CO.

On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bed steds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

P. C. SCHMIDT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN!

Crookston, - - Minn.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah Millette and Florence, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 114, 115 and 116, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of two hundred and eighty-one dollars, ($281), and the further sum of $29.93 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty, (20) in township number one hundred and forty-nine, (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted

1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN, for John B. Gough's entirely new book, just published, entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." [illegible]

JOHN B. GOUGH

[illegible]

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS, Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn

MANUFACTURERS OF

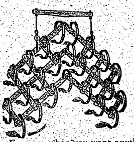
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder



Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

1876 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Are arriving daily, consisting of

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS', YOUTH'S & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms

NO BONUS. STRAIGHT INTEREST. NO COMMISSION.

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN.

NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE.

[illegible] JOHN KNUPPEL

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

Just Received

A New and Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

At the New Store of

Houston & Ross,

Corner of Main and Robert Streets.

Call and examine goods and get prices.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

A. YVERNAULT

DEALER IN

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old

Crookston Nurseries

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock

A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES.

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

JOHN CROMB. R. A. WILKINSON.

CROMB & WILKINSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

Fournet Block. CROOKSTON, MINN.

KOCH & SON'S

[illegible]

1886. **NEW YORK STORE!** 1886.

THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES!

SPRING - AND - SUMMER

Season. Clearing Out Sale of All Goods Now in Stock.

A Stock of

$25,000

To be be sold out at prices that must close out our stock at once.

This is without doubt one of the

Best Stocks

EVER CLOSED OUT HERE.

Dress Goods

—AT—

Slaughtering Prices.

We anticipated a large Dress Goods Trade this spring and bought a much larger stock than ever shown by any two houses here. We have made prices to reduce them at once.

150 pieces half wool Dress Goods, in all colors at 8 cents. Usually sold for 12½ and 15c.

50 pieces 36 inch, half wool, Cashmere at 20c; former price 30c.

50 pieces 36 inch, half wool Cashmere, all colors, 28 cts. Reduced from 45 cts.

100 pieces 40 inch, half wool Cashmere, all colors, at 33 cts, Reduced from 50 cts.

40 inch all wool cashmere at 56 cts. Reduced from 85 cts,

40 inch brocaded and plain Satins, all colors 85 cts, Former price $1 and $1.25.

We Claim to Show the

LARGEST

SILK

STOCK

West of Minneapolis,

AND AT PRICES

Much Lower

THAN EVER.

Our Leaders.

50 pieces Dress Silks at 73c.
Former price $1.

100 pieces dress Silks, all colors, at 93c
Reduced from $1.50

10 pieces Trectotine, in all shades, at $1.47
Reduced from 1,75

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE,

ASSORTMENT COMPLETE,

And Prices that

Cry Aloud!

Ladies' All Wool

DRESS FLANNELS!

FOR SPRING

52 inches wide, at 75c
Former price $1.00

In brown, in tan, in greys, in cardinal, in bronze, in navy and black.

As a bargain we offer 1 case Lonsdale, 4-4, Bleached Sheetings at 8c

1 case Fruit of the Loom Sheetings, yard wide, at 6c

Sheeting 5-4, sheeting 6-4, sheeting 7-4, sheetings 8-4, sheeting 9-4, in bleached and unbleached.

20 ps. half bleached sheeting at - - 9c

Red Table Damask at 30c, at 40c, at 50c
Former price 40c, 50c and 60c

Crashes - - at 4c, 8c and 10c

Extra Value in

NAPKINS!

100 large sized White Spreads at - - 75c
Former price - - $1.00

TO

Hotel Keepers

We have an unusual large stock of

LINENS,

NAPKINS

AND

Bed Quilts,

&c., and can save you money by paying this department a visit.

GINGHAMS.

Dress and apron ginghams at - - 10c
The best makes and spring styles.

ALL OUR NEW

Spring Prints

In Light and Dark Shades.

White Goods

and HAMBURGS,

Tareltons,
Lawns,
Swisses,
Nainsocks,

Plain, striped and checked,

All-Overs,

&c., &c., at much lower prices than ever,

GENTS'

Furnishings!

Wilson Bros. fine White Shirts, Gents' Hose, Underwear, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Braces, Ties and Bows Jean Pants, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c.

We shape our prices to meet all

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION

and court comparison, and and still the

Good Work Goes On.

CARPETS.

We are just receiving our new

Spring Carpets

and devote one floor to this department. For

Variety AND Quality

We are second to none.

We have

No Old Stock

but new and exclusive patterns selected by an experienced carpet buyer, and bought by the

GREAT COMMANDER,

The American Silver Dollar. To reduce this department we have made some special prices

Trunks

AND

Traveling Bags.

Hats and Caps,

Spring Styles.

OUR

NOTION

STOCK

is fast arriving, and when all in we can show the most complete stock of Notions that ever left Chicago for Crookston

Boots and Shoes.

We show the most complete line in the west.

OUR TWO LEADERS:

Grey Bros. American Kid, glove kid top, at $3. Former price $4.50.

Ladies' French Kid Shoes 83.75. Former price $5.

We are having a booming trade in our shoe department, much larger than ever,

ATTEND THE

GRAND

Closing Out

SALE.

Yours, Truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

Under no consideration will we book a single article. Our terms are strictly CASH.

HARDWARE. **BRAY & O'BRIEN,** HARDWARE.

OUR LITTLE BOOM.

The way to boom is to boom. Having unlimited faith in the future of our city and county, we have just added several carloads of goods to our atock, and propose to take a big hand in the coming boom of good times. We carry everything in our line, purchase at Bed Rock Figures and will sell on the same basis

OUR BARGAINS!

We have bought an immense stock of Nails, Building Paper, Sash and Doors, and Cook Stoves, IN CARLOAD LOTS FOR CASH, thus getting them at the very lowest possible figures and freights, and we have made our prices correspondingly low.

OUR STOCK OF DAIRY SUPPLIES

Includes everything in that line and is unsurpassed in quality, quantity and price.

A BARGAIN!

We have just purchased at an Eastern factory the LARGEST STOCK OF STEEL GOODS, in carload lots, ever brought to this county, and our customers will receive the full benefit of our bargain. Our motto is "LARGE SALES AND LOW RATES!" Call and examine our stock and get prices.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Fournet Block, Crookston, Minn.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 1, 1886. NO. 49.

The Busy City.

Wm. Campian was in from Angus on Saturday last, making arrangements for spring's work, which will soon be ready.

Will Carlton came all the way from Angus to hem an apron and see the rainbow in the winter.

L. C. Carpenter was registered at the Richardson, in Grand Forks, last week. Our boys all appreciate a good hotel when away from home.

Hon. H. Steenerson came down from Hallock and went on to St. Paul, last week, to finish up the Bull Dog Kelley business.

The Lucas cockle mill is the cheapest and best in the market. It will take out all kinds of foul seed perfectly. Stone & Pinkerton have it on exhibition.

Charlie Westler has returned to civilization and in a few days will have an immense stock of clothing in the latest spring styles, ready to show his patrons and friends.

Our fine spring weather took a severe cold on Thursday last, which froze up the roads solid, thus drying 'em up very rapidly. If we do not get too much rain or snow, the ground will be in excellent condition for seeding soon.

"A rainbow at night is the sailor's delight," so it was for the G. A. R. boys on Friday night. A more delightful rainbow was never seen in our city. A big crowd attested this fact, and it was very early in the morning ere many retired to catch a little sleep before the duties of Saturday demanded attention.

Efforts have been made for some time by the dwellers on Sampson's Addition for a side walk to the bridge, failing to get it the two roller mills chipped in and got lumber for a two plank walk, the citizens on the Addition furnished the muscle and now one can go over dry shod to the Addition and to both mills. That is a bit of enterprise that will be appreciated by all who have to go down that way in muddy times.

At the rate that the personal property taxes have been settled up this month the Sheriff will be lonely when April 1st comes. A large proportion was paid before the 1st of March, but there was still a considerable that caught the penalty. The Treasurer thinks there will be less than a hundred cases for the Sheriff, the large majority of which are dead or out of the country.

Knute Nelson was up from Aldal last week. He reports a busy season in the woods, and anticipates a big spring's trade, for which he has made ample provision. He says the fields are all bare and there is far less water this spring than usual, which will permit of seeding being commenced as soon as the frost goes out a little. He thinks the average will be about the same as usual in his locality this year.

Peter Carroll was in on Friday and took in the rainbow party in the evening. He anticipates a big trade in Duluth the coming season. Says real estate is up sky high and still a risin'. He reports our Crookston boys all in good health and making fortunes; after having amassed wealth in that foreign country they will return home to enjoy life. He says that what we need more than anything else is direct railroad connection with Duluth, and he gives it as a pointer that we will soon have it. There is a movement on foot that is bound to accomplish that desirable result at an early day, he thinks. Duluth is making preparations for improvements, prominent among which is noted flouring mills and dockage. Mr. Carroll has great faith in the Red River Valley.

The Kittson Co. term of court was finished and Judge Stearns came down on Friday. He stopped off to attend the rainbow party given by the ladies for the benefit of the G. A. R. boys. If the Judge was no better at patching up the breeches of Justice than he is at hemming a fair lady's apron he would be left and "Justice" would be sadly out o' luck, for the truth compels us to say that the Judge EARNED the prize awarded to the poorest, most indifferent, and wretchedest looking work done in the hall, as judged by the most competent female experts in the art of sewing. The Judge's feelings were greatly mollified, however when he saw the prize he had so justly earned—a willow (tit-willow) waste-basket, hand painted and just more than streaming with gay ribbons which made it look like a whole Fourth o' July celebration. The Judge declared it was just what he had been wanting for these many years, and when last seen he was hoofing it in the direction of Duluth, on the Duluth & Winnipeg road, carrying that basket filled with hard tack and salt junk for lunch en route. As it is against the laws for baskets and parcels to ride in the coach with folks he could not go via Glyndon on the N. P. He is bound to take that basket home all the same. [illegible]

Farmers are making active preparations for the coming seeding campaign, getting their machinery ready, hiring help and attending to preliminaries. The tendency is towards lower wages than last season. Wages range from $15 to $20, the very best men commanding in some cases as high as $20. With the prospects as they are at present farmers feel that they have got to come right down to hard-pan in order to live.

The Farmers' Alliance.

Throughout the whole State, (with the exception of a few counties in the extreme north) the farmers are organizing for self-protection. This is right and in order to derive the fullest benefits therefrom should be more general; it should comprise every county in the State. We live in an advanced state of civilization and if we intend to keep up with the age we must adopt the methods in vogue. The benefits of a thorough organization are too obvious to need discussion and it remains to be seen whether the farmers in this county are sufficiently alive to their own interests to employ the means at hand to better their condition. They have the power in their own hands if they will use it. They can rule or be ruled as they choose.

Singular, 'aint it?

When wheat took that drop to 63 cents in the market last week it was selling in Minneapolis for 84 cents, a difference of 21 cents! Under such circumstances is it a wonder that farmers feel like kicking? When they know that their wheat by rights OUGHT to be laid down in Minneapolis, all charges paid, for ten cents and see it cost more than double that. It is barely possible that the grain law of last winter brought the millinum but in view of such things is it a wonder that the average mind can't see it? The farmers' work was only begun when that law was made, it was only a beginning and if allowed to rest as it is will amount to nothing. With the right kind of a Senate and the same kind of a House as before laws can be made that will be effective. There can be no danger of passing laws that will be too severe upon the monopolists as some apologists for the infernal system insinuate. Turn about is fair play. For a number of years the monopolists have received all the profits of the wheat-raiser and now if a law can be made that will place the boot on the other foot for a few years it will but even matters up and make them balance more evenly. To pay only 63 cents in this market when wheat is 84 in Minneapolis is an outrage that calls for the rebuke of every farmer and business man in the Northwest. The only way to accomplish any lasting results is at the polls. Elect no one unpledged to work for the correction of this system and elect no one except those perfectly reliable and trust-worthy.

The American Agriculturist for April, 1886, the editors claim presents a greater variety of matter than has ever before appeared in a single issue of this periodical. The list of contributors embrace many of the recognized and leading writers of the country. The articles long and short number over two hundred. There are eighty-eight full-page and smaller engravings, presenting farm scenes, cattle, horses, and farm conveniences, house and barn plans, new fruits, new flowers, numerous designs for the household department, etc. The first full-page illustration, entitled the "home guard colonel," will attract universal attention. Price $1.50 per year. Single numbers, 15 cents. 751 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate Transfers for March.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to W. D. Hurlbut, se¼ Sec. 17, T'p. 150, R. 47.

Albert Sten and wife to School Dist. No. 108 1 acre se¼ Sec. 23, T'p. 152, R. 44.

George H. Elliott and wife to Okee V. Bartlett, lot 4, block 9, Elm Grove.

Horace G. Stone to Geo. H. Elliott, lot 4, block 9, Elm Grove.

Knudt Tallekson and wife to Jorgen Torgrinison, n½ sw¼ Sec. 22, T'p. 150, R. 49.

Edward K. Sacore to Peter Kipper, se¼ Sec. 12, T'p. 153, R. 45.

Belona Brunelle and wife to William Brunelle, e½ nw¼ Sec. 35, T'p. 152, R. 46.

Fletcher & Loring to Aler Smith, lot 5, Sec. 20, T'p 150, R. 49.

Paul Bataglia and wife to George Bataglia, lots 15 and 16 block 3 original Townsite of Crookston.

John Hanson Dalum and wife to E. S. Brown, Receiver w½ se¼ Sec. 32, T'p. 154, R. 50.

Margaret M. Jacobus, and husband to A. V. Eastman, se¼ Sec. 28, T'p. 153, R. 47.

Moses Verbonceur and wife to Joseph Beaudin, w½ sw¼ and w½ nw¼, Sec. 1, T'p. 150, R. 43.

Peder C. Pederson to Amund Ameen, se¼ Sec. 32, T'p. 149, R. 48.

C. V. Losey and husband to Edmund C. Murnoy, s½ lot 22, block 2, Town of Euclid.

W. J. Bailey to C. V. Losey, s½ lot 22 block 2, Town of Euclid.

Antoine Bonbardin and wife to A. V. Eastman, sw¼ Sec. 3, T'p. 149, R. 44.

Charles Bottineau to J. M. Bray, lots 13 and 14, block 1, Buse & Bottineau's Addition to Red Lake Falls.

Fred Kruger and wife to Leo Steinert, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, block 32, and lots 11 and 12, block 28, Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls.

Henry Berthiaume to Henry Berning, se¼ Sec. 34, T'p. 150, R. 45.

Leo Steinert and wife to Augusta Kruger, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, block 32 and lots 11 and 12 block 28, Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Friedrich Liebert, nw¼ nw¼ Sec. 29, T'p. 150, R. 47.

Christin Anderson and wife to Nels Swanson, lot 7 of block 6, South Crookston.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Edward S. Corser, n½ sw¼ Sec. 11, and e½ Sec. 17, T. 149, R. 47.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Belona Brunelle, nw¼ and lot 1, Sec. 35, T. 152, R. 50.

Almira and J. R. Clements to Morrisey Bro's., lots 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, block 21, Clements' 2d Addition to Crookston.

James E. Morrisey et. al. to Almira Cmements, lots 11 to 28, block 11, Clements' 2d Addition to Crookston.

Louis Ness and wife to Amelia Schleiff north 25 feet of lot 14, block 63, Kretzschmar's Addition to Red Lake Falls.

Charles H. Haverland and wife, Bruce A. A. Griggs, 1 acre of lot 4, Sec. 2, T. 151, R. 50.

Otto O. Sveiven and wife to Henry Hendrickson Oberg, nw¼ Sec. 22, T. 154, R. 50.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to James Gilmore, ne¼ Sec. 19, T. 151, R. 48.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Ernest Hanna ne¼ Sec. 7, T. 148, R. 47.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Jessie R. Hanna, Administratix, w½ nw¼ Sec. 9, T. 148, R. 47.

Anna Harpster and husband to Nettie Forest Miller, nw¼ Sec. 32, T. 149, R. 43.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Peter Anderson, w½ se¼ Sec. 3, T. 149, R. 47.

Patrick Connelly and wife to Edward E. Perry, sw¼ Sec. 8, T. 151, R. 47.

Louis and Otto Kankel to Leo Steinert, lot 10, block 2, original plat to Red Lake Falls.

Notes and Sketches From Washington.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Both parties in the house are very busy in casting up the chances for the next congress. It is generally conceded that thus far this session neither party has made any serious blunder, or achieved any marked victory. It is safe to say that every member is plotting for his return this fall, and in his opinion the country will go to the dogs unless that important event is achieved. In several of the States a new departure has been inaugurated by calling the caucusses and conventions at an unusually early date, thus betokening a long and fierce campaign. There are some fifty congressional districts in the country where the vote is very close—the change of even a hundred or two—would put the other fellow in, and it only wants a change of about twenty-three of such cases to give the Republicans the next congress. That is the way they talk. The Democrats say, that while they may lose some of the close districts, they stand just as good a chance as the other to gain some of the close districts, and that they will enter the fiftieth congress as strong as they leave the forty-ninth. This is a case where a man's opinion is shaped very much by his personal interests or party proclivities. I think the best way is to wait awhile before staking too much of even prediction, on the complexion of the next house.

The contest between the senate and the president touching papers on file in regard to removals, &c., which was pushed to the front last week somewhat prominently, seems to be dying away as quietly as an evening zephyr. The fact is, the people don't enthuse worth a cent on such abstruse and theoretical problems. It may be interesting to a few old political seeds to sit down, twirl their thumbs, look exceedingly wise, and talk about the constitution of the fathers, but nine out of ten of the American people who are crowded against the rough corners of an active, busy, pushing life, care more for the duties, responsibilities and victories of to-day than for all the theories, however good, of a century ago.

You know that during Arthur's administration the gossipmongers had a day set half a dozen times when he was to be married, and the whole thing was detailed with as much minuteness as an absolute fact. But Arthur disappointed them all. Now the horde are after Cleveland, and are going to have him married right away to some former blaze way up in New-York. That after years of sobbing and sniffling, they have discovered the true cause of misunderstanding produced by meddlesome busy-bodies, and now that the old love has burst forth anew with all the vigor and impetuosity of a pent-up volcano. This may all be true—it may be a myth. I hope it is true, and that Cleveland is going to have a good-looking wife in the White House instead of that terribly homely old-maid sister.

There are always some unfortunate beings who get good positions under every administration, only to prove an incubus and dead weight. Grant had several, so did Hayes, Garfield and Arthur had their share, and now they begin to develop under Cleveland. Incompetency seems to be the worst element thus far developed, and in the persons of Sparks, commissioner of the General Land Office, and Black, commissioner of Pensions. I say nothing of the telephone scandal, for I don't take much stock in that, but that a great mistake has been made in the selection of Sparks and Black, nearly everybody, friend and foe, concedes and predict that both of them will be called upon to resign. Sparks has made a terrible botch of the administration of the land office, and nearly everyone of his decisions is being revised or revoked by Secretary Lamar, and it is said that any quantity of cuss words are lying around the Interior Department in a very loose condition. Black is chock full of self-conceit. He has the big head bad, sits in his office like a royal tycoon, and keeps members waiting for an hour in the ante-room and then admits them to his presence with great show of condescension. They don't like this. He is openly charged with removing Union soldiers and filling their places with rebel soldiers. This is bringing the G. A. R. down on him like an avalanche. He knows so little about the administration of his office that he gives outlandish statements of figures that turn his predictions and estimates into uproars of laughter and ridicule in congress. Two unfortunate appointments, and both from Illinois, where the democratic party has very good material to select from.

John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, is the youngest senator, being only thirty-eight. Morgan of Alabama, is the finest looking senator, and Brown of Georgia, the homliest.

R. M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin, is the youngest member of the house, being only thirty-one; Reed, of Maine, is regarded as the readiest debater; Rowell, of Illinois, and Ranney of Massachusetts, as the best lawyers; Randall and Carlisle as the best parliamentarians; Townsend, of Illinois, as the trick mule and Morrill of Kansas, as old honesty himself. Governor Long of Massachusetts, parts his hair in the middle, and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, is a regular dude and wears bangs.

WARD.

An April Shower.

The first of the plate engravings illustrating the homes of our farmer presidents, which the American Agriculturist is preparing at great expense, will appear as a supplement to the May number. It represents the home, farm, and rural surroundings of Jefferson. The accompanying description is by James Parton. The others will follow in succession. These special engravings by the first American artists, and special descriptions by the most eminent of living American authors, are furnished free to all subscribers. The price of the American Agricultrist is $1.50 a year. We will club it with THE JOURNAL at $2.50. Inasmuch as every number is complete, subscriptions can begin at any time. Send to 751 Broadway, New York, for any further particulars required regarding paper and engravings, direct to David W. Judd, Publisher.

Twenty-seven Hundred Bear Stories.

In February, The Housekeeper, offered a prize of the handsome story book "The Childrens Hour," to the boy or girl under twelve years who would write the best bear story before March 1st. The editor has been snowed under with bear stories, over 2700 boys and girls having competed for the prize. In the April number the prize will be awarded and several of the best stories published. Specimen copies of The Housekeeper sent free to any address, or a specimen copy and a packet of seeds of the new Giant Pansy (flower 1½ to 3 inches across) will be sent for three two cent stamps. Address the Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A New Departere in the Library Magazine.

The April issue of The Library Magazine, containing its usual variety of current literature of the highest order, announces that with its next issue radical changes will take place. It will thereafter be published weekly instead of monthly. Without increase in price it will give an increased amount of valuable literature; and great gain in freshness and timeliness will be possible. The form of the page will be made somewhat smaller so that the numbers and the bound volumes, particularly, will be more convenient. A fact that is probably without precedent in the history of periodical literature is stated by the publisher, viz: that it is necessary frequently to reprint large editions of the back volumes, running as far back as 1879. This is certainly a very extraordinary certificate of the high character of the Magazine. A most important addition to the attractions of the Magazine in its new form will be a literary review and news department, which will supply information concerning all that is new and of interest in the world of literature, freed from the vast amount of trivial matter and mere publishers' notices which commonly make up a large portion of the contents of literary journals,—in a word, this department is meant to be conducted distinctly in the interest of the READERS of books, instead of in the interests of the PUBLISHERS of books—which will certainly be a new departure in literary journalism. A specimen copy of the Magazine in its new form, will be sent free to any applicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York City. P. O. Box 1227.

A Unique Cyclopedia.

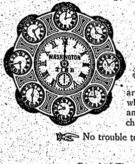
An extremely valuable Cyclopedia, and of very great popular interest is Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature, Volume II. of which is just published. Novel in plan, and novel in form, at once beautiful and convenient, and at a price low even compared with Mr. Alden's always low prices, this volume gives in its nearly 500 pages biographical sketches of one hundred and eleven prominent authors, with characteristic selections from their writings. The following authors, among others, appear in this volume: Audubon, St. Augustine, D'Auvergne, Bacon, Balzac, Bancroft, Banim, Barbould, Beaumont, Beecher (several of the name,) Bentham, Bion, Bjornson, Black (William,) Blackstone, Blessington (Countess of,) and Boccaccio, thus representing nearly all ages and all nations even in this volume—American, English, French, German, Italian, Greek, Latin, Swedish, Portugese, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish authors—from the period 280 B. C. to A. D. 1886. The literary and mechanical workmanship are both of a high order. The work is really one that ought to find a place in every home library. It offers a fund of entertainment and instruction that will prove well-nigh inexhaustible. The price, only 60 cents a volume, makes its possession possible even to nearly every school-boy. The work is published also in parts of 160 pages each (exchangeable at any time for bound volumes), which are sent post-paid for 15 cents each. Every reader of this notice ought to get at least a specimen part for examination. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Main Street, Opposite Merchants' National Bank, is the place where



WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,

are sold absolutely cheap and where you can effect a saving on any article you may wish to purchase.

☞ No trouble to show goods.

C. H. SAAKE,
Practical Fine Watchmaker and Jeweler.

☞ My manner of dealing is admired for its straight-forwardness, for its unselfishness, for its endeavor to please. All goods guaranteed as represented.

Peace, Tranquillty, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now prparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist. Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Just Received
A New and Fresh Stock of
GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS,
At the New Store of
Houston & Ross,
Corner of Main and Robert Streets.
Call and examine goods and get prices.

A. Yvernault
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET.
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old

City Meat Market
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.
☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.
Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.
FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security.
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

E. J. BROOKS, Attorney at Law, ex-Chief Cl'k and Acting Com'r Indian Office.
H. W. ROWELL, Formerly Cl'k Interior and Treas'y Depts, and Disbursing Clk H. R.
BROOKS & ROWELL,
No. 1009 F Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Practice before the U. S. Courts, Committees of Congress and all the Departments.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
PENSIONS.—Increase and Restoration and cases heretofore rejected.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE Practice, including Contests, Titles, Cancellations and Amendments, and changes of Entries.
PATENTS for Inventions, Copyrights and Trade Marks [illegible]
INDIAN DEPREDATION Claims [illegible]
Traders and Contractors [illegible]
[illegible] attention to business.

Polk County Journal.

CROOKSTON, MINN., APRIL 1.

The Busy City.

Cast your vote.

Business of all kins is picking up.

The weather is all right this week.

Runaways are of frequent occurence nowadays.

Election is at hand as also the various candidates.

Considerable dust begins to fly—Election next Tuesday.

Charley Seely intends to move up on Broadway about May 1st.

Tom Box got home last Saturday from his school at Minneapolis.

Conductor Alexander took a bit of a lay off last week resuming his regular run this week.

Hay is being brought into this market in considerable quantities and sold from $8 to $10 per ton.

Ole Bang rejoices in the arrival of a fine colt on Sunday evening last. He says it is a thoroughbred.

Wm. Box Jr., was down from Warren this week in attendance at the sales at Terry & Collins' sale stables.

Stanley Collins arrived home last week with a few car loads of stock which may now be seen at their sales stables.

Wanted—A place as housekeeper to work on a farm.

MRS. DOUGLAS, Cleveland House.

Farmers are making hasty preparations for the spring work, which will commence very soon, if the present indications hold out.

The indications are that there will be a break up in the rivers soon, without any very high waters, as the snow has almost entirely disappeared.

The sale at Terry & Collins' sale stables on Tuesday was well attended and the price obtained fair. Cows, horses, pigs and farm machinery sold at reasonable figures.

Special values in Black Cashmeres in all grades at the

NEW YORK STORE.

Charlie Seely has a new summer drink called "Buffalo mead." It is on the pop order and is a very mild and pleasant beverage to have in the family these hot days.

It is rumored that a new machinery firm will soon take the field, in which our old friend Dave Huggard will take a prominent part. Dave will make a rustler if he gets at it once.

Charlie Bryant, who for a long time was in Magee's place in St. Paul, has accepted a situation with Charlie Seely and may hereafter be found ready to dish up anything desired in that line.

Prof. Thompson has been making improvements in his tonsorial parlor on Robert St., by the placing of an extra door and window, giving more light and adding much to its pleasantness.

Wild geese still continue emigration northward. A large flock passed over the city Monday evening, within easy gun range. They passed over safely, without even a salute from any of our nimrods. But let the next geese beware.

Jim Creighton is said to be setting up the cigars in these days, all owing to a new deputy oil inspector of very small size, who applied at Jim's home for a job last Monday. Jim says he won't run for constable or any other man now.

A timely hit is found in an exchange, which declares that this is the time of year when many young ladies, during these pleasant days, leave their rubbers and cloaks at home. The only one pleased with their action beside themselves are the doctors, druggists and undertakers.

For the finest line of all wool carpets, pay the New York Store a visit. They are away down in prices.

Phil Porger and family took their departure, for Lamberton, Redwood Co., on Monday evening at which place they will temporarily reside. Phil has not fully decided what he will do in the future but expects to be back here about June as he has some business matters to settle. Wherever he goes or whatever he does his friends will all unite in hearty wishes for his welfare and that of his family.

If you have not bought a silk dress yet you had better hurry up. After the stock at the New York Store is closed out they will advance to the old price.

A workingman who cares for his family states that "two drinks of whiskey cost a pound and a half of beef steak, two beers a dinner of mutton chops, one cocktail an egg plant or a head of cauliflower. 'What will you take Charlie?' stands for a nice oyster supper for a whole family on Sunday. 'Set em up again,' means sugar in the house for a month." This is a bit of practical domestic economy.

A. N. Hopkins was on Monday morning appointed on the police force. Mr. Hopkins is one of our oldest inhabitants; he has heretofore followed the granger business and has been unfortunate enough to lose nearly all of his means by hail and otherwise. He makes a good, efficient officer, and should he be retained upon the force, would be a credit to our city. We believe no better officer could be appointed.

Gus. Ackerlund is building an addition to his house for a summer kitchen.

The New York Store, is the cheapest notion and gents furnishing house.

Country merchants and farmers all trade at Hack & Gallasch'.

LePage's building is rapidly approaching completion. Looks like it would be done on time.

The apathy, which has seemed to exist in relation to city affairs seems to have abated somewhat as election draws on.

The spring boom has commenced at Hack & Gallasch'. They are kept busy from morning till night serving their customers.

Fourniet is having the second floor rooms of his new block plastered and the wood-work painted. They will be nobby offices.

E. D. Childs & Co. had the misfortune to lose a thoroughbred Holstein calf on Monday night. It was a splendid animal, weighing 100 pounds at birth.

New cash railroad at Hack & Gallasch'. The first and only one in the Northwest. Don't fail to see it.

If you do not find prices to suit elsewhere call at the New York Store.

There is war in the first ward. That usually quiet precinct is all tore up and there will be another candidate put up for the council.

Mr. Fontaine of the New York Store says the prospect for a big spring trade was never better if present business is any indication, we think he is right.

Go to the Bee Hive to trade. It is the cheapest place in the city.

The Crookston Minstrel troupe will make its first appearance on Monday evening, April 5th, just in order to get voters into good humor for the duties of the 6th.

Give us the benefit of your trade and we will give you the benefit of low prices. NEW YORK STORE.

Don't forget the home talent minstrels on Monday night. Most of them have been before the public before and won laurels. They are all good in their several parts.

They say that the New York Store shows the largest line of dress goods and silks in the city. Just think, dress goods from 8 cents up.

High water boots, at Hack & Gallasch.

Main Street boasts of a number of unsightly piles of ashes that should be removed at once as every wind that blows will soon begin to scatter them around the city.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings' stock of spring and summer millinery has just arrived replete with everything in that line and is determined to maintain her reputation for low prices. [49-50]

An old toper made the following remark as he raised the brimming glass to his lips: "Here's the stuff that leaves me without money or clothes, but tip her up and down she goes." The saloon keeper replied: "That's the stuff that gives me money and fine clothes, tip her up and down she goes."

For low price and prompt attention go to the New York Store.

The Northwestern Farmer establishment was destroyed by the Argus fire, and we have not learned whether Mr. Webb intends to resurrect it or not. The loss is said to have been entire. We trust that he will be able to resume for the farmer was too good a paper to lose.

I do my trading at Hack & Gallasch', tra-la! It is the cheapest store in Crookston, tra-la-la!

Three or four Montana cowboys have been hovering about the city for a few days. They are said to be cattlemen from Winnipeg, who, having disposed of a few carloads of cattle below are now on their way back, but we have our doubts about that, in view of the near approach of election day.

Hack & Gallasch have a larger stock of dry goods, shoes, slippers, and groceries than ever, and invite all to visit their store and get prices.

The caucus in the Third ward was about as lively an affair as one often sees. It lasted several hours. A funny incident occurred that should have been heard to be fully appreciated. Hank Lewis had made arrangements with Rudy Burkhardt to second every motion Hank should make as quick as it was made. After a while, during the heat of the fray, Hank got into a bit of a misunderstanding with a prominent citizen and remarked something to the effect that the citizen aforesaid was a long, slab-sided libel on humanity. Rudy, misunderstanding the drift of the speech, shouted: "Second the motion!" It is needless to say that the "motion" prevailed uproariously, and Rudy has not heard the last of it.

As is usual the ticket nominated did not meet with the approval of everybody and at this writing it looks probable that another ticket will be put up.

Salt fish of all kinds at
HACK & GALLASCH.

Crookston City Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY
—BY—
EDWARD CAREY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard............65 cents.
No. 1 Northern............61 "
No. 2 " ....56 "
FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs. $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.85.
SHELLED CORN—per 100 lbs. $1.15.
" " FEED—ground, 100 lbs $1.25
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—45c per 100 lbs.
SHORTS—55c. per 100 lbs.
GROUND FEED—60 cents per 100 lbs.
POTATOES—50 cents.
BARLEY—30@35 cents.
OATS—25@28 cents.
ONIONS—$1 20 per bushel.
TURNIPS—20 cts. per peck.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—15 cents.
BUTTER—20 cents per lb.
LARD—10c per lb.
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
GREEN HIDES—4c@6c per lb.
WOOD—$5.00@$6.00. Good demand.
HARD COAL—$9.75 per ton.
HAY—$6. and $7. per ton.

E. D. Childs went below early in the week.

E. D. Childs rejoices in the arrival of a fine grade Holstein heifer calf

Wheat went up to 65 during the latter part of last week and seems trying to get above that notch. It is thought that the big strike has a tendency to keep it down.

Assistant Manager Geo. G. Copeland, of the St. P. & D. Railroad, spent the Sabbath with his brother, J. B., who took a lay off to entertain him. Mr. C. is pleased with the progress Crookston is making while he has been away. We regret to note that the health of his wife is very poor this spring.

The Fargo Argus establishment was destroyed by fire last week, but the Argus appears again as usual, as though nothing had happened. Such pluck deserves success, and we have no doubt the Major will pluck it from the ashes. The loss was a severe one, amounting to $40,000 with only $8,000 insurance.

The largest stock of boots, shoes and slippers at
HACK & GALLASCH.

Berthiaume Bros. had a curiosity left them last week by a man named Durand, who made it out of 1996 pieces of wood. It is a very neat, pretty workbox, and must have required a vast amount of work to make. Call and see it while it remains on exhibition at the Palace Jewelry store of Berthiaume Bros., Robert street.

A team attached to a lumber wagon took a spin up Main to Fletcher, thence to Broadway and along that busy thoroughfare north to the place of beginning—or, rather, the place of ending, for they were stopped without any serious damage being done to any one, though several vehicles had a very close shave.

Charlie Bailey was walking about the streets on Monday, all the same like he had not broken his leg all to pieces in the woods last winter. Dr. Van Dyke has done a very skilful job of patchwork on that leg which will be as good as the other one. Charley only has to use one crutch and thinks he can dispense with that one in a short time.

Receiver L. K. Aaker went up to the Red Lake Reservation to view the pine to be sold by the government. He says that there was some green pine in the lot, but it had been so badly burned in the tree that it would soon have died if it had not been cut. He reports the Indians all prosperous and happy and likely to remain so as long as they can get enough to eat.

Up to the time of going to press no ticket has been placed in the field against the regular city ticket, nominated on Monday evening, but it would be a cold day for the City of Crookston when an election was held with only one ticket in the field. A number of hoodoos have been held in various quarters and a great deal of buncombe indulged in, as yet without any definite result reached. At a certain conclave on Monday night a ticket was talked of that for level-headed, straight, common sense could not be beat, and the only one, in our estimation, that would cut any figure at all. There seems to be a quiet determination to elect the regular city ticket and it will take a very strong ticket, and a great deal of hard work and some money to elect an opposition ticket. The only real issue at stake is "high license" or "low license." It is the general impression that the backers of Mr. E. C. Davis are animated by the idea that his election means low license or no license and a general high-handed or open policy. It is possible that there may be a mistake in this impression for Mr. Davis ALWAYS HAS BEEN a law abiding citizen and we cannot see any evidence that would lead us to take a different view in this emergency. Whatever else may be said he is an outspoken man, very pronounced in his views, and one who never says behind a man's back what he would not say to his face. It has been said that his patent business will require his absence from the city for a large portion of the time which would be a serious objection as the executive head of the city should be at its head all or most of the time.

The school board advertises for bids for building a school house on Sampson's Addition.

C. A. Chiniquy is expected back Friday or Saturday and will doubtless have something to say about the new stock of goods which will soon arrive.

No use sending off for flower and vegetable seeds when you can get Vick's seeds of all kinds at Hartshorn & Hurlbut's. Catalogues free. We take orders for Vick's flowers, shrubs, &c., at catalogue prices.

[49-tf] HARTSHORN & HURLBUT.

The Crookston Ideals will present an entertainment at the opera house on Monday evening next, consisting of songs, dances, negro sketches and the usual amount of negro funny business. Don't miss it. Tickets on sale at Berthiaume Bro's., where seats may be reserved. Admission 35 and 50 cents.

Peter Haugen, a prominent farmer of Decorah, Iowa, came up this week with stock and feed to sell. He is well pleased with the country and intends to invest some means in land and open up a large farm. He brought along a high-grade Holstein bull which he sold to Hon. B. Sampson.

The rainbow party was well attended and a pronounced success. Mr. Ferson, of the Crookston Roller Mills, secured the first prize on sewing, which was a sur-prise to the tailor. After the refreshments the crowd thinned out somewhat and a pleasant dance followed, lasting until the wee sma' hours. Then all went home to rest up for the busy concerns of the following evening.

Miss Veronneau, Mrs. E. E. Bangs' milliner, has been for a few weeks in one of the largest and most fashionable establishments in Chicago, learning all about the requirements, exactions and mysteries of the millinery art, and will return next week fully prepared to supply the ladies with the very latest styles in the art. She will also lay in a full supply of everything needed to conduct a first-class establishment.

It is now extensively claimed that celery is a cure for rheumatism. Indeed it has been asserted that the disease is impossible if the vegetable is cooked and freely eaten. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drank by the patient. Serve the celery warm with pieces of toasted bread and the painful ailment will soon cease. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment and with uniform success. The above notice is going the rounds of the press, and it is presumed that many persons who are troubled with rheumatism will raise a large supply of celery this season.

Builders Notice!

We are carrying the largest stock of builders material to be found in the Northwest. Builders will do well to call and look us over.

BRAY & O'BRIEN,

A letter from a JOURNAL reader, at Appleton, Wis., says that notwithstanding the strikes all over the country, every wheel in Appleton is running to its utmost capacity. Appleton is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, is made by its manufacturing industries, and is destined to be the Holyoke of the Northwest; she already leads in the manufacture of paper. Among other things, our correspondent says:

"And, now, Mr. Editor, I have been thinking why it would not be a good scheme to utilize some capital in the paper making industry in the city of Crookston. You have every facility there, I believe, for making straw board and wrapping paper, if not the finest grades, and would not an industry of this kind help quite materially to build up the city? How much water-power is available for such an enterprise? Plenty of money here that could be used if the right inducements were offered."

From the above it will be seen that our city is not wholly unknown and her advantages are appreciated by all who have ever seen or heard of them. This subject is one that the chamber of commerce could take up to advantage. There is no doubt in the world as to the benefits that would be derived from the establishing of a first-class paper mill in our city, and this would seem like an opportunity to do it.

Headquarters for Hardware.

By looking at the show windows at Bray & O'Brien's one would get the idea that their store is headquarters for hardware. That is what they claim for it.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that all Orders and Warrants drawn on the Revenue Fund of this county, and registered by the County Treasurer, BEFORE August 1st, 1885, will be paid on presentation at my office.

Also, Orders No. 3,589, 3,680, 3,691, 3,692, 4,012, 4,047, 3,820, 4,010 and 4,028, drawn on the Road and Bridge Fund of this county, and that the interest on said orders and warrants will cease from this date.

Dated Crookston, Minn., March 25th 1886.

O. H. LUCKEN,
County Treasurer, Polk Co., Minn.

All the Rage.

Those ladies fine French kid shoes only $3.75 at the New York Store, better secure a pair before they are all gone.

A Fine Stock Farm.

E. D. Childs & Co., of Carman have been turning their attention to diversified husbandry and have no reason to change their opinions that it is the proper course to pursue. They intend to make stock-raising the leading feature on their home farm, and are growing into it. They reason that as they already have machinery for seeding, harvesting &c., it will not pay to let it lie idle or dispose of it for what it would bring and go into stock at once, but by starting with a few animals, and cultivating enough grain to keep their machinery employed they will gradually grow into the contemplated change and by the time the machinery is worn out the change will have been made without any perceptible outlay and with the care observed they will have a valuable herd. A visit to the farm last Saturday showed their stock coming out in excellent condition. They will have, the coming summer only 14 milch cows but they are all of such merit that it would take an extraordinary herd of 28 native cows to compete with them at the pail. Their specialty is the Jersey and they have one of the best stock bulls in the country. They have a number of thoroughbred and grade Jerseys that would be a credit to any stock farm in the country; some high grade short-horn cows that are hard to beat, a thoroughbred Holstein cow, in calf to Everett, one of the best sires in this noted breed and will have a few grade Holstein calves also from the same sire. This will be a combination Holstein-Jersey, and will test the value of that cross. The Jim Hill Short-horn bull, for some time after they got him, did not do very well, but is now doing splendidly and is coming out all right. He will make a fine animal. The "defenseless bull" (as Donnelly calls the Polled-Angus) is getting to be a mountain of beef and his calves look more like Angora goats than cattle, the hair being long and heavy. For beef these cattle occupy a leading position but we do not think much of them for the dairy. Their cow barn is a model of neatness and convenience and was built at a surprisingly low figure, the floor alone costing more than the balance of the barn. Each cow occupies a stall by herself, stands upon a floor which slopes gently to a gutter in the rear of the stall, back of this gutter is a plank walk three or four feet wide which is kept as clean as a kitchen floor. Every cow is as neat and clean as though she had just come off a clover pasture, instead of having stood in the stable all winter. The cow yard is not completed as yet. When done it will have a shed along the northern front, the balance surrounded by a high board fence, divided into several parts for cows, heifers, calves and steers. Each part will have an oat or barley straw stack for the occupants to work at during such days as they will be allowed to run at large. The breeding of horses will be made a leading feature, and for this purpose a fine young Norman-Percheron horse has been secured. He is four years old, weighs 1,500 lbs. and is not fat. He is an extra animal, and as he will be allowed a limited service outside of the farm use, will leave his impress upon the stock of this county. A number of fine colts, one and two years old, attest the fact that our horses can be reared here as successfully as in any country. They have 75 or 80 hogs, for which a large hog house will be built in early spring. Many of them have had no shelter except the straw piles in the barn-yard during the winter, and are looking none the worse for wear. They believe in using mature sows for breeders and have 16 for this purpose, none of which are under two years old. The hogs are thoroughbred and grade Poland China, and thoroughbred and grade Berkshire. They have one Poland China boar that cost $40 when he was a pig, and a pair of thoroughbred Berkshires, procured of J. J. Hill, that cost $85. They were cleaning up seed wheat with a new mill, procured last fall at the State fair, which Mr. Childs says is the best mill for the purpose he ever saw. It will take out every oat that may be in the wheat, and after the wheat passes through the cockle mill, it comes out almost perfect for seed. Mr. Childs says that they will sow as much wheat as ever this spring, believing that the general average of the years as they come and go will compensate for the few lean ones of the past. One could spend a day very profitably looking over this farm, as many valuable ideas may be gained. The farm is run in a practical way with a view to making it pay expenses and a handsome return, and if it will not do it there is no use trying farming in this country. There are no extravagant outlays, no money thrown away for style, but everything is done in a practical, common-sense way for a purpose, and that purpose to secure an adequate return on the investment.

Farmers' Notice.

You can buy barbed wire at Bray & O'Brien's at bed-rock prices.

Imported Clydesdale Stallion.

YOUNG DICK. Aged six years. Dapple Bay Color. Is of good size, beatiful shape, fine proportion. Strong and excellent type of a draft horse, weight 1500, flat bones and very fine style, will be during the season at my place, section 32, Lowell. TERMS. To insure $8.00, payable when the mare proves with foal. Good care will be taken but no responsibility for accidents. EUGENE BESSE. [49-5]

The Caucusses and Convention.

The caucus in the First Ward resulted in the nomination of I. U. Jennings as candidate for alderman, and H. E. Cooke and Geo. Bohn as delegates to the city convention. H. E. Cooke, Louis Fontaine and A. J. Bigham were appointed ward committee.

IN THE SECOND WARD

Henry Nolan and J. G. Thompson were elected delegates, and Mr. Hueler as candidate for alderman. The ward committee appointed was: G. H. Palmer, August Wentzel and Nels P. Johnson.

IN THE THIRD WARD

Wm. Stuart was nominated as alderman and Henry Lewis and August Munn elected delegates. The ward committee appointed was: A. N. Hopkins, Wm. Watts and O. H. Lucken.

IN THE FOURTH WARD

Frank Jerome was nominated for alderman and E. M. Filiatrault and E. W. Wile delegates. Wm. Box, Felix Fournet and Tom Harris were appointed ward committee.

CITY CONVENTION.

Convention called to order at 8 p. m. by the chairman of the City Central Committee, H. E. Cooke. E. W. Wile was elected chairman, H. E. Cooke, secretary. Chair appointed as committee on credentials M. E. Filiatrault, H. R. Nolan and A. Munn. The following were found to be entitled to seats in the convention: 1st ward, H. E. Cooke, Geo. O. Bohn. 2d ward, Henry Nolan, J. G. Thompson. 3d ward, Henry Lewis, A. Munn. 4th ward, E. W. Wile, M. Filiatrault. Henry Lewis and A. Munn were appointed tellers. On motion the temporary organization was made the permanent organization and the convention proceeded to take the first informal ballot for candidate for mayor with the following result: E. C. Davis, 5 votes, R. J. Montague 1 vote, E. M. Walsh 1 vote.

The first formal ballot stood, E. C. Davis 7; Robert Stanton 1. Mr. Davis was declared the duly elected nominee for mayor, and the first informal ballot for city clerk was ordered, resulting as follows: John Moser, 3; C. Cowing 1; Couverette, 4; The first formal ballot stood, John Moser 5; Couverette 3; John Moser was declared the nominee, and the first informal ballot for treasurer was taken resulting as follows: A. C. Cowing 6; Prof. Thompson 2. First formal ballot Cowing 7, Thompson 1, electing Cowing.

On the first informal ballot for assessor, H. Wight received 5; M. R. Brown 1; Charlie Seely 1; C. S. Spendley 1; First formal ballot, H. Wight 6, August Walters 1; C. S. Spendley, 1; Moved that the ballot be taken on constable separately and the first informal ballot ordered for one constable, resulting as follows: H. Shepard 4; A. G. Gallasch 1; Ed. Charboneau 1; C. E. Page 1; Wm. Anglim 1; First formal ballot stood: H. Shepard, 7; Shep. 1. First informal ballot for next constable stood; Charboneau 3, Kistenmacher 1; Nolan 1; P. J. Lachapelle, 1; First formal ballot; Charboneau 7; Dr. Mary Walker 1; Charboneau having received the majority was declared elected, and the first informal ballot was had for alderman at large, resulting as follows: Herrick, 1; H. M. Pierce, 1; Lally, 1; Fournet, 1; P. J. Lachapelle, 1; Janitor Ross, 1;

The first formal ballot resulted as follows: H. M. Pierce, 4; E. M. Walsh, 1; Fournet, 1; Lally, 1; Melchoir Kundert, 1; resulting in no choice.

Second formal ballot; Pierce, 4; Fournet, 1; Walsh, 1; Lally, 1; Kundert, 1; still no choice.

Third formal ballot; Pierce, 5; Fournet, 1; Chris Greenhalgh, 1; Lally, 1. H. M. Pierce, having received the majority was declared the nominee. Moved that the chair appoint a committee of two to bring the nominee for mayor before the convention. The chair appointed on such committee Henry Nolan and M. E. Filiatrault. Mr. E. C. Davis came forward and in a few brief words thanked the convention for the honor conferred and promised that he would discharge the onerous duties of mayor to the best of his ability in the interest of the city. The chair appointed as city central committee, Henry Nolan, M. Filiatrault, Geo. Bohn. Adjourned sine die.

Fosston Foolishness.

From the Thirteen Towns.

Farmers are making ready for seeding.

The Poplar river has risen ten inches within the past six days.

Fifty-two lumbermen put up at the Belmont Saturday night.

Over two-hundred lumbermen passed through Fosston the past week on their way to Crookston.

Rev. L. L. Jerdee, of the Synod church will hold morning services Sunday at the residence of R. J. Garrison in the town of Branvold and afternoon services at Rime's store, Fosston.

A post-mortem examination was held Monday over the remains of Andrew Breden by Dr. S. Knutson to ascertain the cause of his death. The doctor found that the dose of strychnine he took to relieve his troubled spirits did its deadly work.

The "event of the season" transpired at the Belmont Hall Wednesday evening and was a success in every particular. About twenty couple participated in the festivities of the occasion. The music was furnished by the Maple Bay orchestra and suffice to say that it was excellent. Supper was served in Hilligoss' usual style and was a most sumptuous repast. [illegible] Hilligoss is due the honor of [illegible] the most successful terpsichorean event which has ever taken place in Fosston.

At the election held in the newly organized town of Queen Tuesday the following officers were elected:

Supervisors—O. Kittilsbe, chairman, Gulick Iverson and K. Waale.

Clerk—L. J. Hogan.

Treasurer—R. Fore.

Justices—Ira Jacobs and K. Waale.

Constables—T. T. Hoff and Gulick Iverson.

Overseer of Poor—P. Jesness.

Cook Stoves.

The cook stove display at Bray & O'Brien's is the most complete ever shown in the city.

For Sale.

N W ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres; town of Crookston, 70 acres improved, good farm house, and a never-failing well of pure soft water, 2½ miles from the city of Crookston. S E ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres town of Fairfax, 50 acres improved, 3 miles from city of Crookston. E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec 17, 80 acres; town of Fairfax, 3½ miles from city, for particulars, call on C. S. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [43-tf]

Seed Grain.

"Saskatchewan" Fyfe Wheat absolutely pure No. 1 hard, bright, clean and healthy; it is the finest stock in the Northwest. "Wellman" Fyfe Wheat is an enormous yielder, giving as high as 3215 bushels from 100 bushels of seed; has a large plump kernel, good straw, with heads from five to seven inches in length and containing from forty to sixty kernels. For samples and prices send a postal to the Kelso Farm, Hallock Kittson County, Minn., or inquire of Stone & Pinkerton, Crookston, Minn. [47-49]

Seed Oats For Sale.

I have 75 bushels White Belgian oats at 75 cents, and 50 bushels of Welcome oats for sale at $1.00 per bushel. I got the Welcome of the originator, the Atlee Burpee Co., and can vouch for them. A. E. BRUSH, Angus.

Teachers' Examinations!

Teachers' examinations for Polk County will be held as follows:

Crookston, Monday and Tuesday, March 29th and 30th, at the Court House.

East Grand Forks, at School House, Thursday and Friday, April 1st and 2d.

Red Lake Falls, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6th and 7th.

V. D. CARRUTH,
Superintendent of Schools.
Crookston, March 8th, 1886.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Croookston, Minn. [37 tf]

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

MIKE LEGUEE,
[40-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp; patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them.
[40-tf]

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Gilbertson's Safety Lamp Burner in Polk County; also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address C. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon For terms and full particulars call on or address

J. O. MILNE,
[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending March 20th, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson Frank E
" Jesabel
" Hans
" M
" Marie
Ablamkvist John
Chaust Francis
Carrow Angeline
Dahlin Annie C
Donaldson W J
Erickson H
Filiatraux Alfred
Gaenzen W
Hickie Neil
Hans Laura
Hatton Ole O
Jones E Mrs
Turgeon John
Taylor D N

Johnson J L Miss
" L L
" J L Mrs
" Bertha Mrs
Linghaard Karl T
Logan Ed
Lanly S C
Lawrence J R
Lonard Gunlek
Mircault Josephine
Prestiien Elias M
Jlibakke I I
Jkoolvald M K Miss
Saurid Conore
Samspen S Miss
Soverson Sever O
Thue H H
Theroux Louis

ALEX MCKINNON, P. M.

[illegible] WILL HAVE ITS WAY.

[illegible] to rule,
And keep an honest [illegible],
Yet men will sometimes play the fool,
And give their wits the slip.
Let Judgment caution or condemn,
And Conscience still cry "Nay,"
Sweet Fancy sings her song to them,
And gives the heart its way—
Its own delightful way—
In spite of all that Thought can do;
In spite of Judgment, tried and true;
And all Experience ever knew—
The heart will have its way.

So Nature wills it—old and young,
The wisest and the best,
Have caught the strains from Passion's tongue,
And felt her sweet unrest.
'Tis well to be of human kind—
To own dear Nature's sway;
For, midst the dim, cold realms of mind,
The heart would lose its way—
Its own delightful way—
In spite of Wisdom's happiest rules;
In spite of sages and of schools;
In spite of reason, we're but fools—
The heart will have its way.

See yonder child, by Nature led,
No rule of life to guide;
See Prudence with her thoughtful head,
And manhood in its pride—
All run in pleasure's heedless race,
And after folly stray—
At every age, in every place,
The heart will have its way—
Its own delicious way—
In spite of all the head can do;
In spite of judgment, tried and true;
In spite of sad experience, too,
The heart will have its way.

Alas! for him whose heart is dead
To every generous beat;
No love light on his life is shed,
No sympathy he'll meet.
'Tis better far to give the price
That fools to folly pay—
Be men in everything but vice,
And give the heart its way—
Its own delightful way—
In spite of Wisdom's golden rules;
In spite of sages and of schools,
We're all but erring, love-sick fools—
We give the heart its way.

—*Exchange.*

THE SISTER'S STRATAGEM.

BY ELISSA M. MOORE.

I am getting to be an old woman, and yesterday for the first time I revisited the home of my childhood after an absence of thirty-five years, during which my second sister and I have not dared to review those scenes which, full as they are of tender recollections, could not fail to bring back all too vividly a dark tragedy which at one time threatened to o'ershadow both our lives. Now that the past is forever buried, with my sister's full consent I tell of that experience which we can hardly realize after the lapse of years was once our own.

The village of Westfieldene, where we were all born, was settled by my grandfather on the rockbound coast of Maine, and named after the Norfolk village where he was himself born, which called his father lord of the manor. Dignified in his manners and decorous in his life, he was the great man of the village, and my father was his worthy descendant. My brothers seemed indifferent to the advantages of an English collegiate education, but when our Norfolk cousins offered to extend their hospitality to me for three years, that I might finish my education and be presented at the English court, I gladly accepted. I returned improved, though I would never be handsome, and better able to cope with the world, at the end of the three years. If my father and mother deemed that the sacrifice they had made in parting from me had been too great they disguised their opinion remarkably well, and when I kissed mamma good-night once more in my own little white bed at home she murmured her gratitude to God for the safe return of her dear daughter, whom she found all that she could desire. I decided that I was the happiest girl in America, while the future lay bright before me. The following morning I had a long talk with my mother. The boys, she was glad to tell me, were both doing well, one in her brother's law office in Philadelphia, and the other in Annapolis, awaiting sailing orders. I congratulated her on their being out in the world, being of Shakespeare's opinion that

Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits.

"As to the girls," I said, "there was not a girl presented during my time who approached Bertha. I could almost wish that she had had my chances, mamma—she might marry anyone; and Edith seems a sweet little soul."

"They are both that," said my mother, "and your experience will be of great service to Bertha, who knows nothing of the world, so you must not regret your foreign education."

"I'm so relieved not to find her engaged," I exclaimed. "All American girls after 18 appear to be affianced to some boy more or less unmarried."

"Small chance of that in Westfieldene," said mamma. "The only engagement I can announce is that of your old friend Helen Freemour. She is to be married shortly to a Mr. Hardcastle, whom she met in Boston."

"Is he one of *the* Hardcastles?" I asked, anxiously.

"Oh! dear, no!" said mamma; "they are western people; but he's a college man and a lawyer—poor, but Helen is used to that; and, for that matter, she is not one of *the* Freemours."

"That's true enough; but all the royal princesses rolled into one could not produce a more refined type of womanhood than lily-faced Helen. I hope he is half worthy of her," said I.

"I expect you'll have an opportunity of judging of that this evening," said mamma. "They are sure to come to welcome you."

My mother's prophetic soul had not deceived her. Shortly after tea I saw Helen, accompanied by a tall, dark man, coming slowly up the garden path. She looked very queenly in her white robes, her heavy, dark hair dressed in a coronet above her broad, fair brow, and covered by a white lace scarf. I hastened to meet her, and there were tears in my eyes as I clasped her to my heart and kissed her lips with what was almost a premonition of coming calamity. Of Mr. Hardcastle I formed no flattering opinion. He was dark, quiet, and very old-looking for 24, which was the age he acknowledged to—just a year Helen's senior, therefore. We saw them constantly. Helen in her unselfishness enjoyed any boating or driving party twice as much when either or both of us joined them. I had undertaken the education of my little sister, Edith, so it fell out that Bertha was their usual companion. One of the maxims which my English cousin had most impressed upon me was the duty of being watchful not of but for my younger sisters, and when a week's holiday was accorded Edith and I was at liberty to join the young people I became aware, to my sorrow and alarm, that, while Horace Hardcastle was by his gentle, betrothed's side, his eyes were on my sister's lovely face; and, what was more dangerous still, that while all the tender nothings of young love which she whispered softly were met with absent-minded indifference, the lightest word from Bertha's lips caused his dark face to flush. He was off his guard a thousand times, until I wondered at Helen's blindness. I watched and made no sign, supposing Bertha to be as utterly in the dark as my friend. We had arranged an excursion to one of the nearlying islands and I determined that as the party was to be quite a large one I would so manage it that I could have a few words in private with this man, who I felt sure had it in his mind to make two women, both justly dear to me, suffer deeply. The weather, however, proved threatening, and our picnic was postponed. Late in the afternoon, as the storm still held off, I wandered toward a wood which lay inland about half a mile to the back of our house in search of botanical specimens. I was not very successful, and was turning homeward, when I was startled by hearing my sister's voice raised in passionate entreaty. "Oh!" she cried, "how can you ask it of me? Only remember poor Helen; what would she say? what could she think?"

"What does that matter when our life's happiness is at stake?" said the voice I had expected to hear—that of Mr. Hardcastle.

"Go, go," said Bertha; "the rain is coming on, and I must get home."

I heard the crushing of the underwood as he left her side, and only waited until my sister was well on her way home before I followed her, warned by the low growl of near thunder to seek speedy shelter. An hour later I sought Bertha's room. I found her lying on her bed, looking so unlike her usual fairy self that all the anger died within me. I told her what I had overheard, and then said: "You must see for yourself, dear, that it is impossible for our father's and mother's daughter to play so contemptible a part. You must not see Mr. Hardcastle again, and then it will all be as though it had never been."

Sobbing, she yielded. The thunderstorm was an excellent excuse for Bertha's headache, and a short note from myself to Mr. Hardcastle, indited in no gentle frame of mind, caused that gentleman's speedy departure for Boston. Helen's "gentle northern eyes" filled with tears when she told me she would not see him until the following month, when it was agreed that they should be married in Boston from the house of her friend, where they had first met. She had wished us to be her bridemaids but her affiance had begged for a perfectly quiet wedding. I was thankful when it was over, and charmed to find my sister dazzlingly beautiful and bright the following winter, which was passed with our aunt in Philadelphia, and where she became celebrated as *la belle des belles*. Lent fell late, and by the time we returned to Westfieldene we were surfeited with balls and parties. The first thing which broke the quiet monotony of home life was the news that the Hardcastles had bought a house about a mile from ours, near the Western slope, as that part of the coast was called, where a deep ravine made a break in the long line of cliffs. Dearly as I loved Helen the news could hardly be called welcome; but I trusted Bertha with all my heart, and was satisfied that her girlish fancy had died a natural death when she greeted Mr. Hardcastle with quiet dignity. Helen, I thought very pale and pensive. I attributed this to the fact that she was too much alone; her husband having purchased a wild young mustang, on which he scoured the country. He was a man who as a husband was certain to be given to moods, and for some time I was in doubt as to the reason of his taciturnity, when, however, several young men, whom we had met in Philadelphia, came together with my brother, to pass the first bright, May days in my father's house. His constant presence in or about the place, the wild fury which blazed from his dark eyes, when Bertha was the recipient of their marked attention, proved to me only too plainly that his old madness had but slumbered. In my anxiety I went to my mother, who was unreasonably annoyed. Such things, she said, might be in other countries, but the sanctity of the marriage tie was respected in America by all save the lowest of the low. Poor mother! She knew nothing of any world save her own. One cold evening in the latter part of May the Hardcastles, who had spent the afternoon with us, prepared to return home. Helen was dressed in her favorite white, and I, fearing the chill evening air for her, went to fetch her a soft, white, knitted shawl, which would protect her. When I returned she stood in the porch all alone.

"Horace has gone to the village for the letters," she said; "I will walk on and he will overtake me." She allowed me to fold the wrap around her, and I stood watching her tall, graceful figure until it was lost to view by the turn of the cliff. I returned to the drawing-room, where I was wanted to play glee accompaniments. Presently some one suggested a dance, but my father requested one song from me. I could never refuse him; but I felt strange out of tune, and chose, naturally, a sad song, Pascal's, then very fashionable. "Rest, thou troubled heart," I began, when the door was flung open and Horace Hardcastle stood before us. Something dreadful in his face caused me to rise quickly while the words died on my lips.

"Where is Helen?" he asked horsely.

"She has gone home," I replied, "She left almost immediately after you went down to the village."

"She is not there," he said, turning from me to my father, who had come forward.

"She followed you down to the village, no doubt," suggested papa, "and thus you missed."

"No," cried I, "for I watched her to the turn of the cliff."

A silence fell upon us, while I, trembling with undefined fear, clung to my father's arm, who said presently:

"Did you go through the house, Horace?"

"Yes, and called," he answered.

"Come, come," said papa, putting me gently from him, "she has no doubt continued her walk beyond the ravine; we'll go with you, Horace. Your wife's all right, boy; she knows the very stones of the coast."

Followed by the male portion of the company he left the room. Mother went to procure lanterns, while Bertha and I, avoiding each other's eyes lest we should meet a confirmation of our worst fears, sat with suspended breath and blanched cheeks. I said to myself that our fears were unnatural and exaggerated, but there are moments when instinct is stronger than all reason, and this was such an one. An hour passed ere we heard the sound of returning footsteps. I had not the strength to run to the door. Bertha reached it, but papa's arm pressed her back, entering he closed the door and I saw his face colorless and terror-stricken in the lamplight.

"A dreadful accident has happened," he said, in a low tone, "you must remain here, my girls; there is nothing to be done." I tried to speak in vain; but Bertha went to him and clasped her trembling hands over his arms. "Papa," she cried, "is she dead?"

He bent his head. "We found her under the cliff. Poor child, poor child!"

I sprang from the piano, against which I had been leaning. "It was he!" I cried; "he did it, I know; I feel——"

"Good God!" said my father, turning upon me a face in which terror and amazement were curiously blended, "what do you mean?"

A rushing as of many waters was in my ears. I stretched out my arms wildly and, falling, knew no more. When I recovered from the state of prostration into which the awful shock of Helen's death had thrown me, I learned from my mother such meager details as were to be told concerning the tragedy. The beautiful body, she said, had been less disfigured than might have been expected from the dreadful fall of over a hundred feet.

"Of course there was an inquest," she went on, "and," looking gravely at me, "there could be no doubt that it was purely accidental. There were no signs of a struggle—only your white knitted shawl had caught on the tree which overhung the bluff—one of those young larches which manage to live there for a year or two. All those who knew her deny the possibility of its being a suicide; but dear Helen has often said that when on a great height she always felt a nervous inclination to throw herself off. Many persons experience the same."

Poor Mr. Hardcastle was broken-hearted; but, as was not unnatural, in one of his disposition, he refused all comfort, and had left for the west as soon as possible, leaving the house to the care of the women who had served them as cook. The white shawl I put away among my treasures, keeping it as a thing sacred, never to be worn, or touched by other hands than my own. I never again breathed the awful suspicion which had possessed my mind concerning Horace Hardcastle, but inwardly prayed that he might never cross my path. Imagine, then my grief and pain when a few months after my own marriage, which occurred about a year subsequent to Helen's death, I received a letter announcing Bertha's engagement to Mr. Hardcastle, who was, my mother informed me, staying at Westfieldene in his old house, though it was his intention after the marriage to reside in New York. In my despair I told my husband all my fears and suspicions, which I could plainly see he regarded as preposterous. Nevertheless, he allowed me to return home with the intention of dissuading my sister, if possible, from carrying out what I honestly believed to be a suicidal intention. I came unannounced, and the night of my arrival I sought my sister's bedroom, and there begged and prayed of her to abandon this man, whose power over her I had never been able to understand. All the promise I could obtain from her was that she would delay the marriage for three months and give me full consent to prosecute all inquiry concerning her fiance's antecedents which I might deem proper. She also agreed to write a note asking him to meet her the following evening at our own house in order that they might walk to his residence and choose what things should be sent to New York and what sold. The following evening, still acting under my orders, she left the house in the pony carriage, about a quarter of an hour before the time appointed for his coming, leaving me, as she supposed, to await him. No sooner was she out of sight than I slipped up stairs and drew from its wrapper my white knitted shawl, and gave the man servant a message for Mr. Hardcastle to the effect that Miss Bertha had driven round by the road to his house and he was to come to her as quickly as possible. Full well I knew that he could not but take the cliff path, which was not half the distance of the high-road. Along this fatal path I flew in the semi-darkness until I reached the spot where Helen had fallen. There, crouched behind the bushes and the branches of the larch tree, I let my long, black hair free from the comb, unfastened the black cloak which hid my white dress, and, keeping the snowy shall well out of sight, I waited, panting and shivering for the approach of the man I feared and hated. It was not for long. Soon his tall, spare figure appeared advancing through the darkness. I was motionless until he was some fifteen feet from me. Then dropping my cloak, I flung the shawl about my head and shoulders, while I advanced toward him from under my shelter. I had well calculated on my resemblance, as to height and figure, to Helen. He gave a cry, which was horrible in its wild terror, and stood rooted to the spot. I dared not advance but, raising one hand and stretching it out toward him, I uttered the one word—"Murderer!"

With a groan he shrank from me, hoarsely whispering: "Helen, have mercy; I was mad; I loved her so."

I made a motion as though I would advance. Again the place echoed with that wild cry as, turning, he fled. His terror as much as his words had betrayed him. Hastily resuming my cloak, I made my way to his house, where I found my sister. For an hour we awaited him; finding that he did not come, we returned home. As we drove along Bertha somewhat haughtily demanded an explanation, which I promised should be given in her lover's presence. The hours of the next morning dragged wearily. A sleepless night had left me nervously wretched. I dared not think, for I feared that my my poor sister would overcome my firm determination to accuse her intended husband in her presence.

I was pacing the veranda in a miserable state of anxiety, when I saw my father coming slowly up the path. He held in his hand a letter. "This is for Bertha," he said, holding it up and looking hard at me the while. "Hardcastle has left Westfieldene, as he informs me in a note which accompanies this. I don't understand it." "Let me give her the letter," I cried, with a quick premonition of its contents. As well as lay in my feeble power I prepared my unhappy sister in a measure for the shock I felt sure she was about to receive. The letter contained, as I supposed, a full confession. Its effect was for a time prostrating, but an opportune legacy from an English cousin enabled my father to remove his family to New York, and in the happy marriage which she made in after years my dear sister forgot the tragical experience of her early youth. The homestead retained much of the gloom which these events cast over it for all of us, but the present generation knows not of them. The house on the cliff was pulled down by order of its owner, who never revisited the scene of his love and his crime.

Sayings of Little Ones.

"The Children's Chitchat" in the New Moon contains some amusing sayings by the little ones. A few examples are given:

"Well, my young gentleman, and how would you like your hair cut?" "Oh, like papa's, please—with a little round hole at the top."

Grandpa: "Tell me, Ethel, why do you have six buttons on your gloves?" Ethel: "Yes, grandpa, dear, I will tell you. The reason is, if I had seven buttons, or five, they would not match the six buttonholes."

He was a persistent little boy who told his mother, who thought he was too young to wear trousers, that "he would be willing to go without pockets if he only could wear something that had legs."

A small boy, the son of a gifted clergyman in this state, was heard one night addressing the following petition to his Maker: "O God, please bless mamma and, please bless papa; but the less you have to do with Aunt Maria the better. Amen."

"Mamma what does it mean when it says, 'The shades of night were falling fast'?" You should try and figure out those things for yourself, Johnny." "I know now." It means when sister Jane pulls down the parlor blinds, then Gus Smith comes in to spend the evening, eh?"

Mrs. Jones—"Did you take Johnny to school, Jeremiah?" Mr. Jones—"I did. An excellent school it is, Matilda. The scholars are models of deportment; the curriculum is first-class, and the professor a man of ability. At least, that is the way he struck me." Johnny (with a groan)—"You ought to have stayed about an hour, and seen how he struck me."

Interesting War Incident Recalled.

An interesting incident occurred at the meeting of the Dakota Encampment G. A. R., at Watertown, Dak., a short time ago. Frank West of Arlington, Dak., related how at Altoona pass he received the famous message sent by Gen. Sherman, "hold the fort, for I am coming." It was stated by several present that it had been frequensly denied in newspapers that any such message was ever sent. Mr. West emphatically stated that he received the message and showed to the audience how it was flagged. During the evening Commander Lucas stated that Mr. West had a boy that had never been named, and that Mrs. West had given permission to name him. He held up the little fellow, a handsome boy, and proposed that he be named Altoona Pass West. By a hearty vote he was declared to be so named, and by an enthusiastic vote was adopted as the son of the department of the G. A. R. and Woman's Relief corps of Dakota. Frank West was a member of Gen. Bishop's company A, Second Minnesota infantry, and at that time he was detailed to the signal corps.

The Removed Postmasters.

In response to the senate resolution the postmaster general has informed that body that the total number of removals of fourth-class postmasters from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1886, was 8,645, divided as follows:

Alabama	46	Arizona	9	Arkansas	60
California	75	Colorado	83	Conn	100
Dakota	125	Delaware	37	Dist. of Col	
Florida	26	Georgia	61	Idaho	16
Illinois	618	Indiana	499	Indian Ter'y	6
Iowa	399	Kansas	253	Kentucky	194
Louisiana	23	Maine	292	Maryland	137
Mass	127	Minnesota	124	Michigan	341
Mississippi	80	Missouri	287	Montana	19
Nebraska	98	Nevada	7	N. H	127
New Jersey	255	New Mexico	12	N. Y	1,058
N. Carolina	180	Ohio	878	Oregon	84
Penn	938	R. I	25	S. Carolina	47
Tennessee	168	Texas	74	Utah	5
Vermont	128	Virginia	316	Wash. Ter'y	25
W. Virginia	188	Wisconsin	205	Wyoming	4

The following are the provisions of the immigration bill drafted by the assistant secretary of the treasury: It exempts from the per capita tax of 50 cents transient alien tourists, and provides a penalty of $500 for the permanent landing of alien paupers, idiots, lunatics and convicts. The secretary of the treasury is given power to appoint commissioners of immigration, not to exceed three in number, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Key West, New Orleans, Galveston and San Francisco, who shall take exclusive charge and provide for the support and return of such alien immigrants as may fall into distress.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate: Registers of land offices—George W. Warter, Tracy, Minn.; William Smith, Crookston, Minn.; Ralph N. Marble, Duluth, Minn. Receivers of Public Moneys—August Peterson, Worthington, Minn.; Philip K. Wiser, Tracy, Minn. Surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa, Jonathan F. Gardner. Agent for the Indians of the Omaha and Winnebago agencies, Charles H. Potter. Postmasters—R. C. West, Perry, Iowa; William T. Smith, Oscaloosa, Iowa; James F. Vogt, Lemars, Iowa; S. W. Hobbs, Storm Lake, Iowa; David W. Bossert, Jefferson, Iowa; A. K. Webber, Albia, Iowa.

A duel was fought on the field of Waterloo on the 25th, the contestants being Mme. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute on the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants, Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face and a duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on one arm. The four seconds were Americans. The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly and that France's honor had been upheld.

Session of the grand lodge of Dakota, I. O. O. F., held in Watertown, May 18 to 24, inclusive, one and one-fifth fares. For the return trip the Milwaukee & St. Paul will ticket through to Dakota points, via St. Paul and the Northern Pacific or Manitoba, at one-fifth the unlimited through rate.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE!—To consumers, such as hotels, lumbermen, farmers, restaurants and families who wish to buy in quantity. There is a house in St. Paul where parties who wish to take advantage of wholesale prices can send and get their supplies. They issue a monthly price list, which they send free to any who think of ordering of them. Address enclosing stamp, Griggs & Co., 190 & 192 E. Fifth st., St. Paul.

Gen. Pope is said to be in very feeble health, and his family think he cannot long survive.

Had a bilious attack and one of those indescribable cases of constant weariness. Took quinine and other remedies without relief. Took Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic; am strong and well.—ASA THOMPSON, Logan, Ohio.

W. H. Harper is arrested in Chicago, for swindling Boardman, a verdant clergyman out of $7,000.

TRY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for coughs and croup. It contains no opium in any form. Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses. In fact, by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. Sold at druggists. 25c, 50c and $1 a bottle.

Hon. J. W. Vincent, of St. Croix Falls is dangerously sick.

Prevent your hair from becoming prematurely gray by using Hall's Hair renewer.

Bilious attacks are speedily relieved and cured by taking Ayer's Pills. Try them.

A TRIP TO COLFAX SPRINGS.

Colfax Springs, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, is a popular health resort to which many Western people go to try the waters, which are noted for their healing properties. They are claimed to be beneficial for rheumatism and kindred troubles. Mr. Charles P. Griffin, a butcher of Stuart, Ia., recently made a trial of them and, while they appear to have done him some good, he afterwards discovered a cure which proved infinitely more efficacious. He gives this account:

"My attack was a very severe one, and for three months I was compelled to close my store, as I was not able to attend to business at all. My joints were swollen and there did not seem to be any part of my body that did not ache. After suffering in this way until the pain was almost beyond endurance I went to Colfax Springs to try the effects of the waters. The day I left home I had to be carried down stairs. After remaining at the Springs a month I came home feeling somewhat better. A few weeks later, however, I had a relapse which prostrated me the same as before. It was at that time that I learned of Athlophoros. I sent for a bottle of it, and in fifteen minutes after I had taken the first dose I felt the effects of it, and when I had finished my third bottle I was well. I have not had any rheumatism since and have attended to my business every day, which is a thorough test, as I am obliged to be out all kinds of weather and at all seasons of the year. If I had known of Athlophoros in the first place it would have saved me hundreds of dollars and the detriment to my business in closing my store. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."

Dr. L. D. Rounds, a dentist, for sixteen years a resident of Oskaloosa, but for the past three years of Albia, Ia., relates an equally pleasant experience with Athlophoros:

"Rheumatism," he says, "has been my most serious trouble until about a year ago, when I used a bottle of Athlophoros. Since that time I have not had a twinge of it. Previously I had been subject to sciatic rheumatism for several years, many times so badly that I could scarcely drag myself around. When I commenced with Athlophoros my legs were so stiff that I could scarcely get up the steps to my office. But I am not troubled that way now, and the joints of my legs are as free as they ever were. I had tried so many remedies before that I had no faith in Athlophoros when I began with it, but I changed my mind after I had taken a few doses and found relief. All I used was one bottle. It is the grandest medicine ever heard of for rheumatism. My wife has also used Athlophoros with success equal to mine."

"During the years I have been in business," says O. E. Givins, a druggist at Stuart, Mr. Griffin's home, "I have sold many different kinds of proprietary medicines but none that has given such universal satisfaction as Athlophoros has for rheumatism. I always feel when I hand out a bottle of that medicine to a customer that I am giving him the full value of his money. Since I have seen its wonderful effects among my customers I gladly recommend it in every instance for rheumatism."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall Street, New York.

Gilbert Hanson's store at Aberdeen, Dak., was closed by attachment.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. May of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

A two-story cotton and wool mill between Frankfort and Holmesburg, Pa., owned and occupied by Biddle & Weiss, was burned. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $85,000.

"Your medicine, Athlophoros, has done wonders for my wife and is helping others," writes James Book, from Smithton, Missouri, in ordering three dozen bottles of the great neuralgia and rheumatism cure to sell to his customers.

W. J. Clingen, ex-armory police court clerk at Chicago, is indicted for embezzling $12,000.

The longest pole knocks the persimmons, and Bigelow's Positive Cure knocks all coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, influenza and consumption. Pleasant for children. Safe and speedy. 50 cents.

Miss Hutton, a society lady of Newport (R. I.), forced her way into a cocking main, stopped the fight and afterward appeared as witness against the spectators.

Mr. Albert H. Wachlin, Faribault, Minn., was a great sufferer from general debility, he now says after taking a few bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters he is all right. For weakness, indigestion or poor blood there is nothing better.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY.

Trade Mark On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

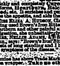
—THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

MISS ELIZA A. HUDSON, Claremont, Minn., says, having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Weak Stomach, Heartburn and other painful affections arising from indigestion, by unhesitatingly recommends it.

MRS. NELLIE ADAMS, 4[illegible] St. Paul St., St. Paul, Minn., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of Dyspepsia of long standing and I have had no return of the symptoms of the disease."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

"A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm. I had Catarrh for 8 years. My nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Ely's Cream Balm has cured me." Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

The Rhode Island Republicans nominate George P. Wetmore for governor.

"Be wise with speed;
A fool at forty is a fool indeed!"

So said Young. Straw's show which way the wind blows, and there is a score of symptoms any one of which shows the existence of catarrh. Neglected, it will rob the blood of its purity and the system of its strength. Get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cures even long-standing cases, as thousands testify, and should be used for colds in the head, which often result in confirmed catarrh.

George Collins shoots his wife near Lee's Park, Neb., while drunk.

"O, it was Pitiful!"

Of course it was! He tried one remedy after another, and finally gave up and died, when his life might have been saved by taking Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery"—the great "Consumption Cure"—which, if promptly employed, will soon subdue all threatening symptoms, such as cough, labored breathing, night-sweats, spitting of blood, etc., and restoring waning strength and hope, effectually stop the poor consumptive's rapid progress grave-ward. Is it not worth trying? All druggists.

Emma Moore fatally shoots her divorced husband at Port Huron, Mich.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's catarrh remedy.

Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters is not a fancy alcoholic beverage. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Important.

Grand Union Hotel, opp. Grand Cent. Depot, N. Y. city, 600 elegant rooms, $1 a day & upward. Travelers arriving at this depot save $3 carriage hire and baggage transfer, European plan

Piso's remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

ONE pair of boots can saved yearly, by using Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its ENTIRE NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by Druggists.

TETTER. A member of the Pioneer Press staff, troubled for eleven years with obstinate Tetter on his hands, has completely cured it in less than a month, by the use of Cole's Carbolisalve.—[Pioneer Press, St. Paul.

FAT How to Reduce It. Full Diet. Elegant treatment. By "The Doctor." Send two 2c. stamps for Manual. Theo. Wing, Plainfield, Conn.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Introduced in 1840.

This remedy is well known to be one of the very best ever offered to the public.

TAKEN INTERNALLY

It will be found a never failing cure.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

It is the most effective and best Liniment on earth. It is all it is represented to be. The testimonials in its favor, reaching back for a series of years, and the experience of a long test, incontestibly prove it to be one of the most reliable specifics of the age.

Prices 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1 Per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

ALLEN'S

Lung Balsam,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

If you have not tried the Lung Balsam, call for 25-cent bottle and test it.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade. Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Produce the finest Flowers, Vegetables and Crops. Enormous stock. New Vegetables and Farm Seeds. Doubles all yields. SEEDS WARRANTED. 7 CENT Plants and Roses by the 100,000. Don't buy till you see catalog. JOHN A. SALZER, LaCrosse, Wis.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

4% LONG LOANS.

To stand as long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Send 6 cents for particulars, Loan forms, etc. Name this paper. T. S. Gardner, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, O.

O

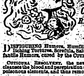
THE BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 216 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.



Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Infantile Humors, cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents, Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS. Cata. Free.

CANCER. A new treatment. No Knife. No Plaster. No Pain. W. C. Payne, Marshalltown, Iowa.

PENSIONS procured. 16 years' experience as Attorneys in Pensions and other Soldier Claims. C. M. Sites & Co., Washington, D. C.

FREE! $2 samples fast selling goods to any lady or gent, and big pay every day, hot or cold, guaranteed workers. Time is cash, don't delay. Address, B. H. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and free trial of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys Washington, D. C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

F. S. NEWELL
and
VIRGINIA BYERS,

Formerly of St. Paul, wanted information as to present address. They will hear of something to their advantage by addressing
A. H. HORNSBY,
Real Estate Broker,
Cor. 4th & Robert Streets,
St. Paul, Minn.

Wanted improved farms for sale.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.

The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption and homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per acre. LONG TIME. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address, COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo., Box 2390.

$9. Fine Brass B♭ Cornet, $9.

With Case, Instruction Book and Crooks, all for NINE DOLLARS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Guitars, Banjos, Etc. (discount to teachers) Central Music Co. 112 West Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL.

JONES HE PAYS the FREIGHT 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for $60. Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality* and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in *sealed envelope* mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Red School House Shoes.

HENDERSON'S School Shoes for Boys and Girls are solid and attractive. They will not disappoint you. BEWARE of IMITATIONS! They are shoddy frauds. Any manufacturer, jobber or retail dealer, who offers for sale a Shoe with a picture of a school house placed upon the sole thereof (which is not made by C. M. Henderson & Co., Chicago) is *liable to prosecution*. Look for the Little "Red School House" and see that Henderson's name is on the label before you buy. Send for a set of our fancy School Cards.

WELL MAKING.
PROSPECTING.

DOES IT PAY! Free catalogue tells what customers say: This is the Great "Ohio" Well Drilling and Prospecting Machine. Drills all kinds earth and rock and pump cuttings to surface at each stroke!—Tests the water without taking out tools. Drives tubing or enlarges hole below it. Runs with wonderful ease, and drops tools 70 or 80 times a minute! Horse or steam power used. We also make machines and tools for boring large wells. LOOMIS & NYMAN TIFFIN, OHIO.

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Stitches, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Eruptions, Frost Bites,

OF ANIMALS. Scratches, Sores and Galls, Spavin, Cracks, Screw Worm, Grub, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Lameness, Swinny, Founders, Sprains, Strains, Sore Feet, Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

Polk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year
¼ inch	50	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	$4 50	$6 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	18 00	25 00
6 inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	6 50	8 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

CROOKSTON, MINN., APRIL 1, 1886.

Attention, Threshers!

A meeting of Steam Threshers will be held at Steenerson & McManus' office, on Saturday, April 3d, for the purpose of considering a letter from State Inspector Seely to the company.

JOHN A. WYAND, Sec.

Notice of Sale of Pine Logs on the Red Lake Reservation!

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
CROOKSTON, Minn., Mar. 13, 1886.

Four hundred thousand feet, more or less, of pine logs, belonging to the United States Government will be offered at public sale at the United States Land Office at Crookston, Minn., on Saturday, the 3d day of April, 1886. The sale will commence at 2 o'clock p. m., and will be continued until 5:30 p. m. The logs are lying in the woods on the Red Lake Indian Reservation, between the Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers and on a stream tributary to the Red Lake River.

Terms, cash.

[47-49] L. K. AAKER, Receiver.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,804,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

For Sale,

One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Pete Misgen, Crookston, Minn.

[First publication March 11th, 1885.]

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of June 1885, at the City of Crookston, of Polk County, Minnesota, one P. J. Lachapelle and one Andrew Absalomson, the said P. J. Lachapelle being then and there the owner, as mortgagee, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the said Andrew Absalomson being in legal possession of a certain hack, did request Euclid and Angus Munn, co-partners under the firm name of Munn Bro's, to make and perform certain repairs on said hack. And whereas, the said Munn Bro's pursuant to said request did do, make and perform repairs on said hack of the just and reasonable worth and value of fifty dollars, and the said Munn Bro's claim a lien on said hack to the amount of said repairs and still hold and retain possession of said hack since the making of said repairs. And whereas, more than three months have elapsed since the making of said repairs upon said hack and the said $50 has not been paid or any part thereof, although the sum has been heretofore duly demanded of the said P. J. Lachapelle and the said Andrew Absalomson. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Munn Bro's, will, on the 5th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of Munn Bro's Carriage Works, on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, in said City of Crookston, expose said hack for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said lien, and the costs of such sale.

Dated Crookston, Feb. 4th, 1886.

EUCLID AND AUGUST MUNN,
Co partners as Munn Bro's.

LEO & GEORGE,
Attorneys. [46-49]

[First publication March 25, 1885.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk.—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Erik E. Riseland, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Andreas E. Riseland, of Polk County, representing, among other things, that Erik E. Riseland late of Polk County, Minnesota, on the second day of March A. D. 1886, at Garfield town in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a half brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Iver J. Ingebrigtson, granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday the 26th day of April A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 18th day of March A. D. 1886.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Wenzel E. Newes, and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, mortgagors, to the Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, a corporation duly organized and acting under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 9th day of November A. D. 1883, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of January A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgage deeds on pages 192, 193 and 194, and whereas said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain other and second mortgage executed and delivered by the aforesaid Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, which mortgage bears date the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, at 3:45 o'clock p. m. in book "S" of mortgage deeds, on pages 468, 469 and 470, and whereas said second mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars at the rate of ten per cent per annum and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said second mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston and bearing even date of November 10th A. D. 1884, and said second mortgage being upon the same real estate as the mortgage first above mentioned.

And whereas it is provided in each of said mortgages herein described, that in case any default should be made in the payment of the said principal sums when due or interest, or any part thereof for the space of six months after the same shall have become due, or in case said shares should be sold for the non payment of dues, then and in such case the whole principal debt should immediately thereupon become due, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said interest and of said monthly dues secured by both of said mortgages for more than six months whereby according to the terms of said mortgages the whole principal debt has become due, and said ten shares of stock have been duly forfeited and sold for non payment of dues, and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred forty-eight and 65-100 dollars on said first mortgage and the sum of eleven hundred twenty-three and 55-100 dollars on said second mortgage, making in the aggregate the sum of two thousand seventy-one and 52-100 dollars now due.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale in said mortgages contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate and premises mentioned in each of said mortgages which are situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows to-wit: Lot number thirteen (13,) in block number two (2,) of L. Fletcher's Addition to Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the first day of May A. D. 1886, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on the debt secured by both of said mortgages, together with the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 8th A. D. 1886.

THE WORKINGMENS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, OF CROOKSTON,
Mortgagee.

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[45-53]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thilesphone Joly and Harriet, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 501, 502 and 503, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.51 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by John Brandt and Mary, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 581, 582, 583, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, ($745.62,) besides the further sum of $8.20 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153) in Range number forty-nine (49) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 25th, 1886.]

BE IT KNOWN, THAT ON THE thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, Joseph Boiselle, and Cile Boiselle, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage; That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the thirteenth day of January A. D. 1881, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages forty-two, forty-three and forty-four, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred ($300.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually. That default has been made in the payment of said principal sum, and of interest thereon; That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and thirty-six, ($336,) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34.) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152.) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres; more or less, according to United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the eighth day of May A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis, March 20th A. D. 1886.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [48-1]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah Millette and Florence, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 114, 115 and 116, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of two hundred and eighty-one dollars, ($281) and the further sum of $29.94 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty, (20) in township number one hundred and forty-nine, (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Fred Aldrich, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 1 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 334, 335 and 336, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($747) besides $35 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D., eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit; The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty, (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 201, 202 and 203, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73,) and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55,) necessarily paid for taxes on said land and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said assignee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 9th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five (25,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st 1886.

EDWIN H. PEASE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [42-49]

THE PIONEER

HARNESS SHOP

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,

CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON, MINN.

Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Cenat Brouillet and Louise, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1880, at 12 o'clock m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 13, 14 and 15, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars and the further sum of $27.62 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the tenth day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Aaron L. Lindsley, and Imogene, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, at 10:25 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages 486 and 7, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars, ($1,149) besides the further sum of $51.44-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. 44-49

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Michel Quesnelle and Vitaline, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 163 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($624,) besides the further sum of $49.74 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [44-49]

Mortgage Sale,

(First publication February 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Evangelist Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 210, 11 and 12, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25) besides the further sum of $44.21 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, and with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The fractional northwest quarter (nw¼) being the southeast quarter (se¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and lots numbered three (3,) four (4) and five (5,) in Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159 91-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

JOHN N. IVES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.

Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.

CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 25th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Andreas H. Bokke, mortgagor, to Mattie B. Eaton, mortgagee, dated the 5th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of March A. D. 1883, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 252 to 254, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and ninety-three and 65-100 dollars ($493.65,) and forty-two and 79-100 ($42.79) dollars, paid by said mortgagee on account of taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Tuesday the 18th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) Section nine (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of range forty-four, (44,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of March 1886.

MATTIE B. EATON,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [48-1]

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry J. Allardt, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Wesley Light, mortgagee, dated the 23th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of July A. D. 1885, at 8:20 o'clock a. m., in book "T" of mortgages, on page 52, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-three and 77-100 ($423.77-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 24th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interests thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots four (4,) and five (5,) of Block twenty-two (22,) of the Townsite of Carman, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county.

Dated March 4th, 1886.

WESLEY LIGHT,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 18th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 85-100 dollars, ($207.85-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgason, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co., of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of July A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "B" of mortgages, on page 63, and in addition thereto the further sum of eighteen and 66-100 dollars taxes, duly assessed and levied against the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, paid by said mortgagees, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot four (4,) in Section twenty (20,) in township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-nine (49,) containing thirty and 75-100 ($30.75-100) acres according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at two o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 13th 1886.

LOREN FLETCHER AND CHARLES M. LORING PARTNERS AS L. FLETCHER & CO.
Mortgagees.

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagees Crookston, Minn. [43-49]

BURT'S SHOES

—AT—

FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

A. H. DUNLOP, M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Harry B. Halvorson and Annie B. Halvorson, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1882, at 4:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 217, 18, 19, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $25.65 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty (20,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee,

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward Millette and Rosalie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one; and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1881, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 314, 15, 16, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven and 52-100 ($547.52-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $34.87-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 161 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Matoon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of October A. D. 1881, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 323 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty-eight and 62-100 ($888.62-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $75.21-100 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, and with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number eighteen (18,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Eugene C. Elwood and Francis J. Elwood, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1881, at 2:45 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 454, 5 and 6, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498) and the sum of fifty-four and 90-100 dollars, paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [41-49]

DR. M. WATTS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication [illegible]]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Gamache, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 11th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of May A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 6 0, 1, 2, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twelve dollars, ($312.00) besides the further sum of $49.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and taxes and interest thereon, as aforesaid, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four, (44) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah A. Wickersham and Huldah, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1881, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 2, 3, 4 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four and 72-100 dollars ($974.72-100) besides the further sum of $62.15 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale and the taxes aforesaid; with interest and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen, (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [39-49]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole O. Engen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of May A. D. 1881, at 1:20 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 517, 8, 9 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and thirteen and 52-100 ($413.52) dollars besides the further sum of $25.80 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-six (26,) in Township number one hundred and fifty four (154,) in Range number fifty (50) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 161 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James K. Gray, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 29th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of April A. D. 1881, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 531, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $61.60 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon, as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and forty-eight (148,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Wm. Watts,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

H. M. PIERCE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[illegible]

WHEREAS, [illegible] MADE in the [illegible] of a [illegible] mortgage, executed and delivered by Eli Hood and Hermenia, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States [illegible] Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, [illegible] day [illegible] December in the year [illegible] eight hundred eighty-[illegible] recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 3:45 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 53 and 54, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547) besides the further sum of $15.34 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twelve (12) in township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armin, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited.) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 11, 12 and 13, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.51 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number thirty-five, (35) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 2 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William F. Latchez, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Reckitt, mortgagee, dated the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1883, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 409, 410 and 411, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents, ($516.95) besides the further sum of $29.95 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted in law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number one (1) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS RECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAM,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Axel Arwedron, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Reckitt, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 453 and 454, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ten cents ($733.10) besides the further sum of $32.31 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-six, (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four, (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS RECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
ROBERT STREET
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-five and 82-100 dollars, ($625.82) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $31.20 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Robillard, and Exili, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of August A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 527, 528 and 529, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-one (31,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547.) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $24.05 paid out for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Pigeon, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 587, 588, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼,) the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and lot number three (3,) all in Section number seven (7,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-one (41) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159.36-100 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Trudo and Denise Trudo, his wife, mortgagors to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 214, 215, 216, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number seventeen (17,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight and 87-100 dollars, ($478.87,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, and the further sum of $49.32 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Robert H. Walker and Elizabeth Walker, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, at 2:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 434 and 435, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON, Prop.
Robert Street, Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT!
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-one and 43-100 dollars, ($481.43,) which is claimed to be at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $19.10 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward O. Carvin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 623, 624, 625, 626, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south east quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-four (34,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Marcellina Quesnel, a single woman, mortgager, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of July A. D. 1884, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book "R" of mortgages, on pages 258, 259 and 260, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 50-100 dollars ($475.50) besides the further sum of $10.75 paid for taxes upon said mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee, [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Smith, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of November A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 417, 418, 419, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($752.37) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Campbell Brevette, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 2d day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 109, 110, 111, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four dollars ($374,) and the further sum of $22.38 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and $25 dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number fourteen (14,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

H. M. PIERCE
Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested
FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:
HOME, of New York,
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY, of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.
OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Stephen Quesnelle and Elizabeth, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1883, at 7:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 204, 205, 206, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623.) and the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-two (32) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [*45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Anthony Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 211, 212 and 213, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $19.23 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number five (5,) also the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number six (6,) all in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Danich Quesnel and Ann, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of August A. D. 1883, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 153, 154, 155, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $25.21 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot number two (2,) all in Section number three (3,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGESALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James Westover and Margaret, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1881, at 4:45 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 49, 50, 51, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and ninety-five ($995) dollars, besides the further sum of $23.84 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 161.44-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

Fortier's Place,
Corner Broadway and Robert Street
EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
AND NOBBY.
Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.
PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Lambert and Josephine, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of November A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 431, 432, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-nine and 50-100 ($749.50) dollars, besides the further sum of $69.70 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Cole, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) dated the 4th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1882, at 8:15 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 220, 221, 222 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four ($374) dollars, besides the further sum of $39.53 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee,

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Dominique Payment, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1881, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 43, 44, 45, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $25.82 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-eight (28,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Narcisse Dandeneau and Zeo, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 117, 118, 119, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and thirteen and 12-100 ($613.12-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $52.40-11 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158.89-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MONEY TO LOAN
$100,000
To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.
$25,000
To Loan on Improved City Property
Cash Paid for School Bonds.
Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Cha[illegible]es Gagner, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 13th day [illegible] September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on pages 283, 284, 285, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $27.84 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 464, 465, and 466, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623.) besides the sum of $31.41 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 23d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are, the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [46-51]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $108.83 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tarray Carlatan, and Lemoine Carlatan, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of March A. D. 1882, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 224, 225, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirteen (13,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid, and interest on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two and 37-100 dollars, ($752.37,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $52.70 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Hermidas Toupin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July A. D. 1882, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 476, 477, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-nine (29,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

AUCTIONEER!
D. C. TERRY
has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line, with promptness and dispatch.
Farmers' Sales a Specialty.
Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Tiedemann and Mina Tiedemann, mortgagors, to The Beloit Savings Bank, mortgagee, dated the 8th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 322 and 323, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-four and 36-100 dollars, ($764.36-100,) and twenty-six and 82-100 dollars, ($26.82-100) paid for taxes by said mortgagee, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred and forty-six and 44-100 acres (146 44-100.)

Dated this 20th day of February 1886.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGESALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Melvin Winslow, mortgagor, to Mary D. Fuller, mortgagee, dated the 22d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 23d day of February A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 159, 160 and 161 on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and twenty-four ($624) dollars and forty-one and 34-100 ($41.34) dollars, paid for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of February 1886.

MARY D. FULLER,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles W. Brown and Fanny A. his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 132, and 133, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty dollars, ($560) and the further sum of $11.84 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four, (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ten and 75-100 ($410.75) dollars, besides the further sum of $71.77 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry J. Kertson an unmarried man, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of September A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st, day of September A. D. 1882, at 9:45 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 193, 194, 195, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and $25 dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

M. M. VAN DYKE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Publisher.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The public debt of Great Britain at present is $3,782,110,820. It is alleged that Premier Gladstone's proposed land measure for Ireland will add £150,000,000, or $750,000,000, to this debt, increasing the amount to $4,500,000,000.

Massachusetts has again debated the bill for submitting a biennial session amendment to the people. It required two-thirds of each house, which was not obtained, though the majority vote was given in favor of the measure. It will come up again next year.

Judge Noah Davis, of New York, who is considered a wise man, was asked to write an opinion in favor of a proposed marriage license law. His answer was: "I believe true public policy requires that marriage should be made easy and divorce next to impossible."

President Cleveland says he has no thought of appointing a new public printer until April 11, when Mr. Rounds will have been four years in office. He was not appointed for any fixed term, but the president thinks that four years is about enough. Who will succeed Mr. Rounds nobody is authorized to say. There are many candidates.

The Mikado of Japan has contributed five hundred American dollars to the Grant monument fund of New York. The Mikado showed great attention to Gen. Grant in Japan, and the relations between these dignitaries were friendly and even intimate. The general was chosen to arbitrate certain difficulties between Japan and China and performed the duty to the satisfaction of both nations.

The question of killing murderers by an electric shock is again under discussion. If the only object is killing, electricity will do it as well as anything else; but if one and the main object, is to deter others from the commission of murder, the terrors of the gallows should not be mitigated. These are the two sides of the question, and a good deal can be said upon both.

Dozens of statesmen and thousands of social philosophers are speculating about the solution of the labor question. It is generally assumed that some sort of legislation can be devised which will restore order and establish harmony all around, and various schemes, embodying arbitration, are proposed. But there is a prevailing impression that in due time the problem will solve itself.

The returns of the British board of trade for last month show that during January and February the importations of India wheat into the English market for the first time exceeded those from the United States. The exact figures are: From India, 2,249,867 cwts.; from the United States, 1,312,154 cwts.; Russia and Germany it would also appear, are increasing their shipments of the same commodity.

Bradstreet's journal decribes a new phase in the industrial situation in New England. It is shown that the principle of union among capitalists is obtaining at various manufacturing centers. It is clear that such federations of capital will be likely to still further complicate the relations of employer with employed. The outlook is that the monopoly of organized strikes will no longer rest with labor, but become a part of the power of capital.

In Connecticut, a bill has been reported making it a misdemeanor for any member of the legislature to accept a railroad pass, and the hearts of the Connecticut legislators are flustered thereby. They have not that confidence in the moral obtuseness of their constituency which enables them to flock up and get their passes with the open alacrity of their New York and Pennsylvania brethren, but they cannot give up the sweets of free riding. It is safe to predict that all the legislative devices for shelving a bill will be exhausted before the roosters are brought to a vote on that measure.

A reading contest at Philadelphia between Episcopal theological students, attracted considerable attention. The tourney was open to one student of any theological school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The programme consisted of reading the first three sentences of the prayer book, the Ten Commandments, Matthew vi, First Corinthians, thirteenth verse, Second Samuel, eighteenth verse, and the 471st hymn, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" The winner of the $800 prize, given by a gentleman of Philadelphia, was Edmund S. Rausmaniere, of Conn. The Board of Examiners consisted of the Bishop of Philadelphia, the vice chancellor of the University of the South, the donor of the prize and nine others, three of whom were appointed by each of the gentlemen.

Condensed General News.

What the Strikers Say.

A committee of the district assemblies 78 and 107, Knights of Labor, covering all territory from Hannibal, Mo., to Laredo, Tex., furnishes a long statement of the causes which led to the strike on the Missouri Pacific road in answer to the statements by Mr. Hoxie and the governors of Missouri and Kansas that there were no grievances. The essential points made are: The chief provisions of the contract of March, 1885, between the roads and Knights of Labor were that the wages of Sept. 1, 1884, were to be the basis, with one and one-half time for Sunday work and over time; no man's wages were to be reduced without thirty days' notice. Numerous instances of violations of every part of this contract by Missouri Pacific are given in this statement. The Knights assert that they stand ready to prove all their assertions; that they bore with their wrongs as long as they could; that they repeatedly sought redress in vain, being put about from officer to officer to no purpose; and that, finally, in sheer desperation, they struck.

Monday the 22d, was the 89th anniversary of Emperor William's birthday. The newspapers take occasion to pay him the most fervid tributes. On Saturday evening the emperor witnessed the tableaux vivants representing Liszt's oratorio "St. Elizabeth" at the Royal opera house. The theater was crowded by an enthusiastic audience. The performance was repeated at a matinee. Tickets sold at a high figure. The proceeds of both entertainments were handed over to the Roman Catholic order of Gray Sisters. A telegram was received by the emperor from the pope, congratulating him on the anniversary and expressing his cordial wishes for the continuation of prosperity to the empire and emperor, and family. The city was decorated with flags and illuminated. In the evening the emperor appeared at the windows of the palace, and was received with vociferous greeting by enormous crowds. All the foreign sovereigns telegraphed congratulations.

Mr. Irons, who ordered the present strike in Missouri, says: If the grievances of the Knights of Labor are not adjusted within the next three days we will call out the Knights on every railroad in the country and stop every wheel from running.

The body of Florence Ruger, the daughter of state Senator Ruger of Chicago, was found in the river. The girl had been missing since last October, and her mysterious and sudden disappearance caused a great sensation.

It is understood that Maj. Gen. Schofield will be transferred to the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York; that Maj. Gen. Terry will be assigned to the command of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, and that Gen. Howard will be given command of the division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. The proposed transfer of Gen. Schofield is said to be in strict accord with his expressed desire.

The pork-packing interests in Chicago is shown to have enlarged considerably during the year, the number of hogs packed during the summer of 1885 having been 2,535,678, an increase of 675,690 over the number packed during the previous season. The total number of hogs slaughtered during the twelve months ending March 1, 1886, is found to be 4,928,730, an increase of 700,525 over the preceding year. An increase in the volume of the dressed beef trade is also noted.

Judge Baskin of Salt Lake City takes Gov. Murray's resignation to Washington.

A little over twenty years ago Senator Kenna was following a plow.

Lieut.-Col. Mendell, of the engineer corps, has left for San Francisco.

The senate committee on the District of Columbia has decided, by a tie vote, to report adversely the nomination of J. C. Mathews (colored) of Albany, N. Y., to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.

The house committee on shipping by a vote of 7 to 6, instructed Representative Dunn to report favorably his free ship bill, with an added section authorizing the entry free of duty of materials used in the construction of ships. All the Republican members voted against the bill and all the Democratic, except one, in favor of it.

Secretary Bayard has removed Gen. Schenck from the office of editor of public laws, the salary of which is $3,000 per annum, and intimates that he will leave the place vacant.

P. H. Kelly has not been east simply for exercise. He took a big contract recently for furnishing beef to the Crow Indians.

Secretary Manning declines to furnish papers in the case of two suspended customs officers.

The secretary of the treasury has issued the 135th call for $10,000,000 of the 3 per cent loan of 1882. The principal and accrued interest will be paid on May 1, 1886.

Petitions are coming to congress asking for the passage of the Des Moines river land bill over the president's veto.

Webb Hayes, son of the ex-president, is visiting Washington for the first time since his father left the White House.

Malcolm G. Barney is nominated as receiver of public moneys at Spokane Falls, Wash.

J. Richard Winfield of Virginia was nominated consul at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Gen. Stevenson says the senate's request for the number of fourth-class postmasters who have been removed has not been granted solely because of the great labor involved in looking up the records and selecting from the long lists of changes only those who have been removed.

Ex-Sheriff Hoyt of Trumbull county, Ohio, who recently went out of office, it has been ascertained is short in his accounts nearly $7,000.

Northern Pacific's earnings for the third week in March are $190,651.

Gen. Hearst is appointed United States senator from California, vice Miller, deceased.

Kansas City's business suffers badly from the strike.

Burglars capture $20,000 in cash and bonds by wrecking a safe in Canaan, Ind.

A desperate attempt is made by citizens of Long Pine, Neb., to lynch a rapist, but he is taken away by officers on a train.

Representative Forney has been directed by the house committee on militia to report favorably the senate bill increasing the annual appropriation for the militia, but the committee has reduced the amount to $400,000 per annum.

Randolph Tucker of Virginia refuses to reconsider his determination to retire from congress at the close of his present term.

The strike begun by the miners at Liege a short time ago is extending rapidly all over Belgium. It has now practically assumed a universal demand by the miners of the country for an increase of wages, accompanied by a decrease in the hours of labor.

There are only sixty-four cadets at the Canadian military college, and the professors number sixteen.

The Northwest Territory newspapers want Col. Macleod to be the next lieutenant governor.

Representative White's bill, to authorize the construction of a railroad and wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at Winona, was reported favorably to the house, with an amendment reserving to congress the right to regulate the tolls.

The president has approved the act releasing the estate of the late Frank Soule, late collector of internal revenue for the First district of California, and the sureties on his official bond from any liability that may have accrued in the office of the collector during his term of service.

The dairymen are organizing a raid upon congress for the protection of their product against patent butter, and have issued a call for all persons who are engaged in the manufacture of butter to assemble in Washington on April 6 to appeal to congress to place butterine and kindred substances under a heavy internal revenue tax.

British troops have defeated 400 Burmese near Yemthen, killing 60 and capturing many prisoners and guns and a number of elephants.

One of the senators, says a Washington correspondent, prehaps the most popular in society, is Wade Hampton of South Carolina. He is the typical Southern gentleman—handsome, deferential and chivalrous. His manner toward women is the quintessence of chivalry. He bows to any of them, no matter what her rank, with all the profound deference with which a monarchical subject lowers the head before the throne. In fact, Senator Hampton is one of those men who honor women simply because they are women, and would fight and die for them for the same reason. This, at least, is his reputation among those who know him well.

The citizens of Helena, Mon., were startled one morning recently by the swinging form on a telegraph pole opposite the court house in course of erection of what appeared to be a man. It was an effigy of J. J. Palmer of St. Paul, the new contractor on the court house there, and bore on the breast "Palmer, 3-7-77," the cabalistic figures of the Montana vigilantes. Another effigy on a telegraph pole on Main street bore the legend: "Palmer, a second Beecher, $1.75 good enough for a workingman. What next?" A few days ago Palmer reduced the wages of laborers from $2.50 to $1.75.

James Gordon Bennett is living the life of a prince far off from his base of supplies. He sailed in his yacht, the Namouna, recently from Algiers for Greece.

Ex-Sheriff Hoyt of Trumbull county, Ohio, is short in his accounts.

All attempts to start freight trains on the Missouri Pacific's lines are effectively resisted by the Knights. Leading Knights make gloomy predictions of trouble. A new secret order, the Knights of Industry, is organizing in Boston. The executive board of the Knights of Labor is overwhelmed with applications to organize new assemblies.

The following fourth-class postmasters has been appointed: Dakota: Roville, Grant county, M. H. Miller. Sentinel Butte, Billings county, P. Tammany. Minnesota—Lydia, Scott county, W. M. Young. Postmasters Commissioned—Minnesota: Polsdam, F. Petrech.

The prince of Wales suffers much from dyspepsia and confines his diet largely to lean mutton and stale bread.

Patti writes to the Paris Figaro, explaining how it happened that she was hissed off the stage at Valencia. She says the public in that city presisted in demanding the production of "Il Bacio," and that her refusal to withdraw "Travinta" led to the hostile demonstration.

London Cable: Suspicions are freely expressed in London that no collision sunk the Oregon. The Cunard company is called upon by the press to allay them.

C. A. Burgess, of the stock firm of Steret, Haines & Betts, Chicago, died in the hospital, having taken poison.

All hope for the steamer Rapidan, which left New York, Feb. 2, for Costa Rica, has been given up. Hers is undoubtedly one of those mysterious cases where a staunch ship sails out of harbor and is swallowed up by some unknown fate. She left with a crew of 23 men and one passenger, Senor Gonzales, a wealthy Costa Rican, and some live stock. The loss on the cargo is about $45,000.

Roscoe Conkling is said to receive $250 per day for conducting the Jake Sharp investigation.

Rudy, a counterfeiter at Storm Lake, Iowa, is arrested, tried and bound over for trial at Sioux City.

The Iowa legislative committee at Muscatine fail to get much evidence against Judge Hayes.

John Ziener shoots himself and Miss Julia Fisher in Chicago.

Mr. Irons, chairman of the Knights of Labor committee in St. Louis, threatens the stoppage of every railroad wheel in the country if the Southwestern strike is not soon settled.

Other Chicago papers will follow the Tribune and cut the price to three cents.

A resolution was introduced in the house calling upon the secretary of the interior for copies of all letters and documents relating to the granting of leases for hotels, etc., in the Yellowstone National park. These privileges were leased about two years ago to Rufus Hatch, and it is alleged that the Northern Pacific railroad is endeavoring to secure leases, with other parties, through the interior department, to the prejudice of Hatch.

W. B. Jordan of St. Paul, gets a large Indian beef contract for Montana.

A student's rebellion is in progress in the Wisconsin university at Madison.

Gen. Terry will have command of the division of the Missouri.

W. H. Johnson, a Butte, Mont., lawyer, goes crazy.

Alderman Jachne of New York is under $25,000 bonds for accepting bribes.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, well known in society circles in New York, and the owner of the Victoria hotel and other valuable Fifth avenue property, appeared before Justice Van Brunt in the supreme court as defendant in a suit brought by Miss Sallie J. Gibbons for $10,000 damages for using abusive language.

Rev. John Rankin, aged ninety-three, one of the oldest abolitionists in the United States died at Ironton, Ohio. He it was that related the incidents that gave rise to the celebrated "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Fred Gould was killed at Galveston, Tex., by the explosion of an old shrapnel shell which had been found buried near the spot where the Confederate forces had established fortifications in 1862.

William Denny Brereton, son of a Yonkers, N. Y., millionaire, caused a sensation by eloping with his mother's seamstress. The family is one of the oldest and richest in the state.

Mrs. Maria Longworth Nichols, widow of the late George Ward Nichols, worth $3,000,000 in her own right, was married at Cincinnati to Bellamy Storer, a well known lawyer.

London cable: Cardinal Manning, replying to the letter of a layman, in which the writer asked if it were compatible with his fidelity to the church to ally himself with the Primrose league, writes that there is nothing in the present rules of the Primrose league to prevent a faithful Catholic joining it. The activity of this society is very great now throughout the country, and it is constantly growing in power and influence.

At Chicago, John Fremer called upon Miss Julia Fisher, who had rejected him on account of his drinking habits. They had been alone but a moment when Fremer drew a revolver and shot the girl and himself. He is dying, and she is dangerously wounded.

The Opelousas, La., court house is burned, with the records.

The report of the commissioner of the Northwest mounted police shows: During last year there were seven cases of high treason and ninety-two of treason, and felony. The first report on the Riel outbreak was received by the government on July 13, 1884, from Maj. Crozier, who at the time referred to the grievances of the half-breeds and Indians. The government always received, from time to time, reports of the progress of the rebellion, but took no steps to put down same. Respecting the unaccountable stay of Irvine at Prince Albert, he (Irvine) says that he got no orders to join Middleton, and was very much surprised at the fact, as from the knowledge possessed he would be of very much service to the major general.

Dr. Hamilton has made a statement to Assistant Secretary Fairchild in regard to the condition of Secretary Manning, from which it appears that he has symptoms of apoplexy, and is not regarded as out of danger. Dr. Hamilton says he is very weak, and will be confined to his bed for some time. His mind is clear, and he is in good spirits. The secretary was first taken ill in his office, and in falling to the floor from exhaustion wrenched his ancle. Subsequently he grew worse, and there were symptoms of apoplexy, which alarmed his friends and resulted in summoning a physician. The attack of vertigo was subsequent to the fall. His sprained ancle caused him considerable pain.

Maj. Asa Bird Gardner, the leading lawyer of the legal corps of the army, will probably retire in July, to engage in private law practice.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson presented a memorial from the legislature of Iowa urging the passage of the Des Moines river lands title bill over the president's veto.

Mr. Logan submitted the following:

Resolved, That the sessions of the senate commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations or rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record of the same shall be kept the same as of legislative sessions.

The resolution was ordered printed and to lie over.

A letter was read from Secretary Manning, declining, by direction of the president, to furnish papers as called for by the senate, in the case of two suspended customs officers—Wells, collector for the Vermont district, and Morton, surveyor for the California district. The papers in these two cases were asked for about two months ago. It is apparent that the feeling in the senate in favor of open sessions when considering executive nominations, is making progress.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the army increasing it to 30,000 men was debated. The discussion on the judiciary committee's resolutions concerning removals from office was resumed.

HOUSE.—The bill granting an annual pension of $2,000 to Gen. Hancock's widow passed. Bills were introduced to create a labor strike arbitration commission; prohibiting polygamy; to reduce the salaries of all public officials which have been increased by congress since 1860; for the issue of United States coin notes; to define the unit of value and regulate coins; for the appointment of none but soldiers' descendants to the West Point military academy.

Quite a sensation was produced in the house when the chaplain devoted his opening prayer to an invocation to God to rid the land of gamesters, whether in billiards, dice, chips, stocks, wheat, bucket-shops or boards of trade, and to lead the people to know that money making, other than by the sweat of the face, was contrary to his laws. The prayer was ordered to be inserted in the record.

SENATE.—The house bill granting a pension of $2,000 to Gen. Hancock's widow passed. Mr. Ingalls' resolution of inquiry, was agreed to, asking whether the postmaster general had received the senate resolution calling for information as to the number of fourth-class postmasters removed under the present administration.

Senator Sewall, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill to increase to $4 per month the pension of minor children and widows having minor children, and to extend the period of minority to eighteen years.

The bill passed to confirm public land entries hitherto made in accordance with land office rulings in force at the time. Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the abolishment of the offices of general and lieutenant general when the next vacancies occur therein. The bill to increase the efficiency of the army was considered and the debate on the judiciary committee's resolutions was resumed.

HOUSE.—After numerous bills had been reported from committees the Fourth of July claims bill passed. The Indian appropriation bill was debated.

SENATE.—The Logan bill to increase the efficiency of the army was placed before the senate. Mr. Logan explained that under the 25,000 regulation there were but 24,626 effective men in the army, and under the proposed increase to 30,000 there would probably, owing to casualties, etc., be only about 27,000 effective men.

The resolutions reported from the judiciary committee were placed before the senate.

Mr. Morgan addressed the senate in opposition to the majority report.

HOUSE.—Mr. Anderson asked unanimous consent that an order be made allowing the committee on labor to report for action at any time (not to interfere with revenue or appropriation bills) legislation for the purpose of providing for arbitration in strikes on railroads. There was no objection and the order was made.

The Indian appropriation bill passed, and the postoffice bill was debated. Mr. Burrows assailed the policy and action of the postmaster general.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Sabin, the senate passed a bill to authorize the Mississippi Water Power and Boom company, of Brainerd, Minn., to construct a dam across the Mississippi river at or near Brainerd.

In moving an amendment, Mr. Edmunds said that people who expended their money in things of this sort should know that if congress should hereafter decide to alter or repeal the act, no claim could be maintained against congress for any moneys invested.

The debate on the judiciary committee's resolutions continued. Mr. Voorhees spoke against and Mr. Evarts in support of the resolutions.

Among the nominations confirmed by the senate in exutive session were R. Letcher of Missouri, consul Rio Grande do Sul, and Roswell A. Fish of California, assistant register of the treasury; also several army appointments. The nominations of Second Lieutenants John P. McBlair and Richard H. Wilson, to be first lieutenants, were rejected.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed, the policy of the postmaster general forming the chief point of discussion. An evening session was held, at which tributes were paid to the memory of the late Congressman Rankin of Wisconsin.

SENATE.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hoar providing for inquests under national authority. Mr. Hoar said:

The bill was suggested by reports of recent occurrences at Carrollton, Miss., where a wanton and unprovoked crime had been committed, resulting in the death of a large number of citizens, in which all the victims were of one race, and he presumed of one political party, and all the murderers of another. Such occurrences unfortunately had been frequent, but when investigated were apt to take a political turn. Persons defending or apologizing for them said they had no political significance. Still, the fact remained that it was the opponents of the Democratic party that were killed, and that adherents of that party were the murderers. This bill was to supply a method of inquiry which would be removed from politics.

It was referred to the judiciary committee. The Edmunds resolutions on the rights of the senate in the matter of removals on suspensions from office was discussed at length.

The question was then on Mr. Van Wyck's amendment, providing that "in all such cases of removals the matter of confirmations shall considered in open session of the senate."

Mr. Hoar raised the point that the amendment was not in order, inasmuch as it had changed the rules of the senate, and no notice had been given of it.

The president pro tempore sustained the point of order, and an appeal taken by Mr. Butler was laid on the table—yeas, 31; nays 28. This was a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Van Wyck and Riddleberger voted with the Democrats.

Mr. Harris having demanded a separate vote upon the Edmunds resolutions, the first resolution adopting the report of the committee on the judiciary was adopted—yeas 32, nays 26. The second resolution, condemning the refusal of the attorney general to send copies of papers called for by the senate, was adopted—yeas 32, nays 25.

The question being on the third resolution, declaring it to be the duty of the senate to refuse its advice and consent to proposed removals of officers, the documents in reference to the supposed misconduct of whom are withheld.

Mr. Brown moved to amend by striking out the third resolution altogether. Lost. A vote being taken on the third resolution it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 20—Messrs. Mitchell (Or.) Riddleberger and Van Wyck voting with the Democrats. The fourth resolution, condemning the discharge of ex-Union soldiers and the putting in their places of men who had rendered no military service for the government, was then voted on and agreed to—yeas 56, nays 1 (Morgan).

HOUSE.—The house spent the day on private bill.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Resolutions of Minnesota Farmers.

At the Farmers' Institute, comprising delegates from a number of counties, held of Montevideo, Chippewa county, after a discussion comprising different topics, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The prosperity of agricultural interests, as well as all other interests of Minnesota, depends in a very large measure upon the adoption of better methods of farming, better products, larger yields upon a more diversified system of agriculture, and upon a larger education of the farmers of our state; whereas, we believe that the institute has been of the most practical value in accomplishing this end; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of liberal legislative appropriations for the maintenance of a system of county farmers' institutes, to be held under state control and management.

Resolved, That we recognize the grand field of work that is open to such practical education of farmers and farmers' boys through the state agricultural college, through its experimental farm, through its able corps of teachers; that we hope to see encouragement given it by our state and by our people, to the end that our agriculture may be thereby practically benefitted.

Resolved, That we look upon the state agricultural society as another of our great educating agencies, but that we do deprecate the practice of holding the state fair at a time when the farmers of the state are deprived of its benefits as an educator, and also are prevented from competing for its premiums and honors. We therefore respectfully urge upon the board of managers of the State Agricultural society that they hold state fairs hereafter in the interests and for the benefit of the people of the state of Minnesota. We would recommend that the time of holding the fair be fixed at a date not earlier than the last week of September or the first week in October, that country agricultural societies be encouraged to hold county fairs before the state fair, and that they be invited to bring in county exhibits to the state fair from each county; and that in making up the premium lists of agricultural products the state be given greater prominence, and that less attention and expense be given to the sport's race course.

Winona county expended $10,272.63 for the poor last year, including the maintenance of the poor farm, salary of overseer, etc.

The stone cutters at Kasota recently formed a union, and went out on a strike. They receive $3.50 and ask $4 per day.

Theodore Zuborth, a farmer residing near Delano, was struck by a falling tree while chopping on his farm, and sustained injuries from which death resulted.

The store occupied by L. A. Gardner, at Lake Crystal, was burned, with most of the contents valued at $9,000.

The board of education at Willmar has been temporarily enjoined from issuing the bonds of the district to the amount of $9,000 lately voted in aid of the construction of a high school building proposed to be erected in the place of the one burned last fall, at a cost of $16,000.

Congressman Milo White has introduced a bill increasing the amount heretofore fixed as the limit for the public building at Winona to $125,000, and that sum is fixed as the limit of cost for its erection.

According to the report of the department of agriculture, there were 11,314,000 bushels of wheat on hand in Minnesota, or one-third the entire crop of the state. This is about 12 per cent of all the wheat in the country. Dakota on that date had on hand 6,000,000 bushels out of 28,000,000 bushels grown.

The foundry and machine shop of S. E. Martin at Glencoe was damaged $1,200; no insurance.

George Granville, a young insurance agent from Detroit, Mich., disappeared mysteriously from Moorhead. Foul play is suspected, as he was known to have valuables with him.

St. Paul contractors and builders organize for mutual protection.

Albert Benson falls from the Robert street bridge, St. Paul, and is fatally injured.

Congressman Milo White writes to Assistant Dairy Commissioner H. C. Howard stating that a bill has gone to the house taxing oleomargarine, and been referred to the committee on agriculture. He hopes that definite action will soon be taken by the house toward passing a bill for the protection of the dairy interests. He is confident that some favorable action will be taken in that direction this session.

James S. Stokes and Martin Woods of St. Paul are committed to St. Peter Insane Asylum.

The St. Paul Ice Palace still stands in form, but is a mere shell, and almost melted away. Strangers still continue to visit it.

A bridge builder named Albert Benson fell from the Robert street bridge, St. Paul, to the ice below, a distance of nearly fifty feet, and was severely and probably fatally injured.

The president nominated as postmasters, Peter Roscoe of Wadena, and D. McLaughlin of Waseca. The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed in Minnesota: Deerfield, A. Wertzler, vice Yust, moved away and failed to qualify; Lake Benton, G. H. Bradley, vice Cass, not commissioned. Postmasters Commissioned—A. C. Lawrence, Carlisle; J. W. Donehower, Homer; B. J. Sawyer, Villard; T. Hussey, Avon; E. A. Englin, Kost; A. Mattisson, Naustdal; T. Frazee, Pelican Rapids; D. Nobles, Sumter; G. O. Miller, White Rock; E. Little, Brook. Postoffice name changed—Hersey, Nobles county, to Brewster; P. Geyermann, postmaster. Postoffices established—Alberta, Benson county; special from Sauk Rapids, sixteen miles southwest, Foley, seven miles south; F. Spieska, postmaster. Norton, Winona county; special from Minnesota City, Oak Ridge six miles north, Rolling Stone nine miles east; W. Sineau; postmaster.

Gen. and Mrs. Van Cleve celebrate their golden wedding in Minneapolis.

About one-half of the counties of the state have made returns of the March settlement to the state treasurer.

Lizzie Hopkins at Duluth a rather good looking young woman who had been engaged as a domestic in the Troy laundry, gave birth to a female child two or three days ago, and as a means of hiding her shame murdered her infant and threw it into a vault of the Loyal hotel, back of the place where she had been boarding for a few days previous to confinement.

The gross receipts of the marshal's office in Minnesota for the ten years have been $86,000, and the net earnings $45,000. The district attorney's office has earned in the past ten years $40,000 gross or $36,000 net.

Three Swedes, while cutting wood near Mille Lacs reservation, were attacked by a dozen drunken Indians with drawn knives. They managed to escape however without serious injury.

Peter Nelson at Amboy has sued the Omaha railroad company for $5,000 damages for injuries caused by illegal carelessness on the part of the company.

An effort is being made to revive the Moorhead Farmers' alliance.

Henry Haas died of general debility at the residence of his son-in-law, F. H. Lange, in Lake City, aged eighty-one years.

Mankato's indebtedness, as shown by the recorder's report, is $147,000.

Mrs. M. E. Hawkins, who sued the town of Pine Island for $5,000 damages for injuries received by a defective sidewalk, was awarded by the jury $700.

Michael Shaughnessy, of Manannah, Meeker county, who was married on the 9th, and shot in the arm by a charivari party on the night of the 12th, has died of his injuries. His arm was amputated, but too late to do any good. Two parties have been arrested for being concerned in the shooting.

Glover of Illinois knocks Curtiss of Eau Claire out in three rounds in St. Paul.

The residence of Judge Slee, near Warren, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, $1,000.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

First Settlement of Mormons in Ohio —Brigham's First Marriage.

A Chardon, O., correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette* writes: Learning that there were in the office of the probate judge of Geauga county some interesting facts to be obtained in regard to the early life of Brigham Young, the great Mormon, your correspondent paid that office a visit and was by the courtesy of Judge Smith enabled to obtain the following facts, never before published. It will be remembered that the little town of Kirtland, at that time a part of Geauga county, was the first "gathering place" of the Mormons. Brigham Young was one of the earliest of them to come to Kirtland, and soon after coming to the place he met and soon married Miss Mary Ann Angel. This was his first and legal marriage. In the old records of the probate court may still be seen the original application of Brigham for the necessary license for this marriage and the certificate of the marriage by Sidney Rigdon, another prominent Mormon. By the way, this Sidney Rigdon was at one time a Baptist preacher, afterward joined the Disciples, or, as they were then called, Campbellites, and finally became a Mormon, and soon was among the greatest of that sect. He was at one time after he joined the Mormons, indited for solemnizing the marriage of Orson Hyde, another prominent Mormon, without legal authority, but was acquitted on trial. The copies for the application for license and the certificate of marriage are as follows:

"The State of Ohio, Geauga County, ss:"

"Personally appeared Brigham Young and made application for a marriage license for himself and Mary Ann Angel, of the township of Kirtland, in said county, and made solemn oath that he, the said Brigham Young, is of the age of twenty-one years, and the said Mary Ann Angel is of the age of eighteen years; that they are both single, and not nearer of kin than first cousins; that he knows of no legal impediment against there being joined in marriage.

"BRICKHAM YOUNG."

"Sworn and subscribed this 10th day of February, 1834, before me,

"RALPH COWLES, Dep. Clerk."

"Be it remembered, that on the thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, Brigham Young and Mary Ann Angel, of the county of Geauga, were legally joined in marriage by competent authority, in conformity to the provisions of the Statutes of the State of Ohio, in such cases made and provided, and a certificate of the said marriage signed by Sidney Rigdon, a minister who solemnized the same, has been filed in the office of the clerk of the court of the common pleas for the said county of Geauga, this the third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

"Attest: D. D. AIKEN, Clerk."

The signature of Brigham Young to the application above is a fac simile of the original signature on the record. It will be noticed as an evidence of Brigham's illiteracy that he spells his name Brickam Young, and spells the last name with a small or lower-case "y." How such a man could obtain such a control over the people as he did can only be explained upon the hypothesis that they were very ignorant or very vicious, and his great personal magnetism and insight into human nature and faculty of adapting himself to the different natures, showed them that he was a born leader.

There still live in Kirtland and in Munson, in this county, nephews of Mary Ann Angel, and they confirm all the foregoing statements. There is still living in Kirtland a small band of Mormons who cannot swallow the polygamous portion of the religion. They still hold meetings occasionally in the old Mormon Temple in that place, and crowds of curious people come from the neighboring towns to see their proceedings.

A Negress' Rare Voice.

Sunday night St. Paul's Episcopal church in this city, writes a New Orleans correspondent, was crowded to overflowing by people congregated there to listen to the evengelical teachings of Rev. Dr. Aiken, the distinguished English missionor. The scene as presented was one not often witnessed in New Orleans, for, crowding good naturedly and without apparent friction against each other in the pews and isles were representatives, colored as well as white, of every social class and almost every religious denomination. The softening influence of religious fervor seemed for the once to have broken down and swept away all social barriers and race distinctions. A hymn was given, and before the fluttering leaves of all the hymnals were stilled a flood of rich concerted music swept across and filled the vast sanctuary. It seemed for a moment as if the whole congregation was singing in one voice. Then one pure soprano of silvery, bird-like quality sent its flute-like notes of surpassing sweetness above the very crest of the song wave. Instantly every head in the congregation was turned or bent forward to discover the source of the melodious tones. For not a little while the singer remained undiscovered, save by those sitting near her, and when at last she was singled out, she went on, seemingly unconscious of the attention she was attracting, singing her heart away like an uncaged lark. The singer was a young and exceedingly modest-looking colored woman, who at one time sang in the choir of the little colored church recently sold and dismantled at the corner of Pritania and Calliope streets. Such a voice is seldom heard, even in our city of song.

Mr. Ibid.

It happened during a history recitation that somebody quoted: "Ill fares the land to hastening—to hastening—" and could get no further. "Who can finish it? Who can finish it?" cried the professor, and catching Kitty's steady gaze, he said, "Miss Morris?"

"To hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

But I just happened to see it in 'Familiar Quotations' yesterday. That was the only reason I knew," said Kitty, blushing. "And who wrote it?" asked the professor, smiling. "Ibid." "I beg your pardon." The professor's pet alarm was deafness. "It said Ibid." He was very near asking her the date of Ibid's birth, but he refrained.—*Two College Girls.*

Jimmy Costello, a Pittsburgh bootblack, has invented a wonderful pump, combining the siphon and vacuum principles, and has sold the patent for $33,000. Hereafter he will shine among the capitalists of the Smoky city.

Ha[illegible]

The edito[illegible] zine, hav[illegible] tive to the habits, hours of work and style and frequency of feed adopted by literary men, and several [illegible] responded who were no more essentially saturated with literature than I am, I now take my pen in hand to reveal the true inwardness of my literary life, so that boys who may yearn to follow in my footsteps and wear a laurel wreath the year round in place of a hat, may know what the personal habits of a literary party are.

I rise from bed the first thing in the morning, leaving my couch not because I am dissatisfied with it, but because I cannot carry it with me during the day.

I then seat myself on the edge of the bed and devote a few moments to thought. Literary men who have never set aside a few moments on rising on thought will do well to try it.

I then insert myself into a pair of middle-aged pantaloons. It is needless to say that girls who may have a literary tendency will find little to interest them here.

Other clothing is added to the above from time to time. I then bathe myself. Still this is not absolutely essential to a literary life. Others who do not do so have been equally successful.

Some literary people bathe before dressing.

I then go down stairs and out to the barn, where I feed the horse. Some literary men feel above taking care of a horse, because there is really nothing in common between the care of a horse and literature, but simplicity is my watchword. T. Jefferson would have to rise early in the day to eclipse me in simplicity. I wish I had as many dollars as I have got simplicity.

I then go into breakfast. This meal consists almost wholly of food. I am passionately fond of food, and I may truly say, with my hand on my heart, that I owe much of my great success in life to this inward craving, this constant yearning for something better.

During this meal I frequently converse with my family. I do not feel above my family, at least if I do, I strive to conceal it as much as possible. Buckwheat pancakes in a heated state, with maple syrup on the upper side, are extremely conducive to literature. Nothing jerks the mental faculties around with greater rapidity than buckwheat pancakes.

After breakfast, the time is put in to good advantage looking forward to the time when dinner will be ready. From eight to ten a. m., however, I frequently retire to my private literary hot-bed in the hay mow, and write 1,200 words in my forthcoming book, the price of which will be $2.50 in cloth and $4 with Russia back.

I then play Copenhagen with some little girls twenty-one years of age, who live near by, and of whom I am passionately fond.

After that I dig some worms, with a view to angling. I then angle. After this I return home, waiting until dusk, however, as I do not like to attract attention. Nothing is more distasteful to a truly good man of wonderfully literary acquirements, and yet with singular modesty, than the coarse and rude scrutiny of the vulgar herd.

In winter I do not angle. I read "The Pirate Prince" or "The Missourian's Mash," or some other work, not so much for the plot as the style, that I may get my mind into correct channels of thought.

I then play "old sledge" in a rambling sort of manner. I sometimes spend an evening at home, in order to excite remark and draw attention to my wonderful eccentricity.

I do not use alcohol in any form, if I know it, though sometimes I am basely deceived by those who know of my peculiar prejudice, and who do it, too, because they enjoy watching my odd and amusing antics at the time.

Alcohol should be avoided entirely by literary workers, especially young women. There can be no more pitiful sight to the tender hearted than a young woman of marked ability writing an obituary poem while under the influence of liquor.

I knew a young man who was a good writer. His penmanship was very good indeed. He once wrote an article for the press while under the influence of liquor. He sent it to the editor, who returned it at once with a cold and cruel letter, every line of which was a stab. The letter came at a time when he was full of remorse.

He tossed up a cent to see whether he should blow out his brains or go into the ready-made clothing business. The coin decided that he should die by his own hand, but his head ached so that he didn't feel like shooting into it. So he went into the ready-made clothing business, and now pays taxes on $75,000, so he is probably worth $150,000. This of course salves over his wounded heart, but he often says to me that he might have been in the literary business to-day if he had let liquor alone.—*Bill Nye, in Boston Globe.*

John Hyde's Line of Life.

Talking to John Hyde the other evening, he suggested an idea that is worthy of a good deal of serious consideration. He compared a man's life to the efforts of an artist to draw a straight line.

"No man, he said, "Can draw an absolutely straight line. He can draw a line from one given point to another, which may be practically straight, but there will be some irregularities here and there. If the man succeeds in drawing that line he has accomplished his purpose.

"Now if a man keeps an honorable point in view in his life, he is doing as well as can reasonably be expected of him. He may regret the irregularities in his line, but if he reaches the other point in a nearly direct line he is doing very well. If on the other hand his line altogether deflects so that his moral perspective is so all out of drawing, that the point of sight of one object is totally different from that of the other, then the picture of his life is bad.

"If his Doric column be out of the perpendicular, if his plinth have a wavy line like a country road, his pyramid, instead of standing on its base, be standing on its apex, then his life's picture is not what he would desire it to be, nor what any one would choose to purchase. No artist desires to paint a bad picture. No man desires to lead a bad life. We would all desire to be good, to be temperate, amiable, honorable, and in fact, have all the virtues. Take the lowest ruffian that ever figured in a police court and ask him whether he would not prefer to be an honorable man, his answer would be 'yes,' emphatically 'yes.' He only deflects from the straight line because he has not the skill to do otherwise."—*Texas Siftings.*

Portland, Oregon, has an alleged white laundry, but Chinese are employed up-stairs, out of sight from the street.

[illegible] to Nils M. [illegible] T. 150, R. 48.

[illegible] to [illegible] Myers, lot [illegible] block [illegible] Euclid.

[illegible] Stephens to John W. Johnson [illegible] Sec. 10, T. [illegible], R. 49.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to S. J. Bailey, [illegible] nw¼ S. 7, T. 152, R. 46.

Theodore Lament to Leon Lament, sw¼ nw¼ S. 8, T. 150, R. 43.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Wm. Cunningham, lots 2, 3, S. 33, T. 150, R. 46.

Simeon Loon to Louis Hurd, 5 acres in Sec. 24, T. 151, R. 50.

Christian Kobeer to Casper Moser, ne¼ nw¼ and lots 5, 6, and 7, Sec. 27, T. 150, R. 47.

John E. Johnson to Samuel Peterson, lot 3, block 9, townsite of Crookston.

St. P. M. & M. Ry. Co. to Leon Suprenauf, e½ ne¼ Sec. 35, T. 152, R. 50.

Crookston Improvement Co to S. E. and F. H. Chapin, lot 6, block 5, Woodside Addition to Crookston.

Hattie B. Jennings to Chas. E. Sawyer, lots 7 and 8, block 8, Fletcher & Houston's add to Crookston.

Eliza E. O'Neale to A. V. Eastman, sw¼ Sec. 2, T. 152, R. 47.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Eliza A. Bailey, sw¼ S. 13, T. 152, R. 50.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Johnson Bro's, se¼ ne¼ and lots 3, 4, 5, S. 3, T. 149, R. 49.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Ole K. Quamme, ne¼ S. 31, T. 150, R. 47.

O. V. Bartlett to Phil Bartlett, lot 4, block 9, Elm Grove.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to Wm. Campion, e½ S. 7, T. 153, R. 47.

S. F. Baker to A. O. Nutting, lot 2, block 40, St. Hilaire.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to J. C. McIntyre, nw¼ S. 31, T. 154, R. 47.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to John Birkholz, se¼ S. 13, T. 153, R. 50.

T. J. McMullen to Chas. Hahn, lot 12, block 26, Traills addition to East Grand Forks.

W. H. Snyder to Ole Bygaard, s½ nw¼ and sw¼ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼ S. 1, T. 148, R. 40.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co., to John O'Leary and James Ryan, sw¼, ne¼ and se¼ ne¼ and nw¼ ne¼, S. 13, T. 151, R. 50.

H. A. Buntrock to Chas. Hahn, lots 21, 23, block 18, Traills addition to East Grand Forks.

Geo. R. Cummings to William A. Eliott lot 4, blk 81, Kretchmar's ad to Red Lake Falls.

J. H. Sanders to August Richel Sr., lots 10 and 11, blk 5, Red Lake Falls.

Fred Kyinger to Leo Steinart, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, blk 32, and lots 11, and 12 blk 23, Kretschmar's ad to Red Lake Falls.

William Kittinger to Chas E. Kittinger 50x150 feet in lot 1, blk 47, townsite of Crookston.

Thomas Hall to Mary E. Wagner lot 8, blk 6, townsite of Crookston.

Ole Halvorson to Theodore Greenhalgh lots 5, 6 and 7 blk 40 townsite of Crookston.

W. C. Montgomery to Samuel Peterson lot 4, blk 9, townsite of Crookston.

Louis Nees to G. Meding, south third of lot 14, blk 63, Kretschmar's ad to Red Lake Falls.

Theodore Greenhalgh to E. M. Walsh lots 5, 6 and 7 blk 40, townsite of Crookston.

E. B. Gustafson to J. H. Peterson, 50x150 feet of lot 1 blk 44, townsite of Crookston.

Ole Gunderson to Ole S. Omdale lot 4, blk 14, Fisher.

A. A. Ledeboer to William Smith lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20 blk 8, Bottineau's ad to Red Lake Falls.

Edward Plumb to Ole Gunsteuson lot 4, blk 14, Eisher.

H. J. Kaufer to H. B. Kaufer, lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, blk 2, Holme's' ad to Red Lake Falls.

Bert Hennmunn to Sarah R. McIntyre nw¼ Sec 31—154—47.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co., to John Sanders s½ of the sw¼ Sec 3—152—50.

Peter Smith to William Ganlke 10 acres in Sec 8—150—49.

John C. McIntyre to Bert Hennmunn nw¼ Sec 31—154—47.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co., to Halvor K. Taloden se¼ Sec 1—151—48.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co., to Christine Pederson s½ ne¼ and n½ se¼ Sec 7—148—48.

Adam Stengle to Mischel Stengle sw¼ Sec 30—153—48.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co., to James Novotny nw ¼ and ne ¼ sw ¼ Sec 12—153—48.

Casper Moser to Charles Hardrath ne nw¼ and lots 5, 6, and 7 Sec 29—150—47.

Red River and Lake of Woods R'y to Andrew A. Anderson e½ sw¼ Sec 35—150—48.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co., to Louis S Freeman se sw and s½ se¼ Sec 15—159—40.

Peter Smith to Martin Stanley 10 acres in Sec 8—150—49.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co., to Hogge Swenson s½ nw and n½ sw¼ Sec 10—147—48.

Salina Hilligoss to Albert Kaiser lot 14 blk 4, Fosston.

St. P. M. & M. R'y Co. to Knut Knutson w½ se¼ Sec 3—159—49.

Henry N. Copp, the land lawyer of Washington has just issued the eleventh edition of his Settler's Guide. It is an indispensible book for all who are, or expect to be interested in public land. Settlers will save money by purchasing it, and all who expect to take up land should get posted on the several laws under which land can be entered. A chapter illustrated with numerous cuts, shows how to tell township, section and quarter-section corners, and explains the system of surveys. It gives Commissioner Spark's orders and several late decisions and instructions and full information about the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture, desert land and other laws. The price of the book is only 25 cents.

It will tell you who is entitled to enter land; how continuous your residence must be; what improvements you must make; what affidavits you must swear to; all about contests and on what grounds they can be commenced; also about State lands, stone or timber lands, mineral lands, desert entries, saline, railroad, coal, townsite and other lands; scrip, warrant, and other entries, &c. Its purchase will save you money and trouble, as erroneous statements circulated by conversation among settlers may if acted upon, cost you a contest, perhaps your land and improvements.

Mr. Copp wishes to secure the address of every Mexican war veteran and widow.

A Little Sum for Dairymen.

It has been frequently asserted by leading dairymen that it was just as easy to keep cows averaging 5,000 pounds of milk yearly, as to have them averaging 3,000, although on the great majority of farms, even so called dairy farms, the latter would be much nearer the average than the former. The assertion can not be denied that in a few years, at least, with proper methods and proper care, such an average could be readily obtained if only by the oft commended process of weeding and selection and the service of the right kind of sire. Cows averaging 40 weeks in milk and giving a weekly average of 63 quarts, or nine quarts daily, would in the year produce a fraction over the highest figure, and supposing the quality of milk to be superior, both quality and quantity having been sought for in the improvement of the dairy, the average weekly butter production should be nearly if not quite six pounds a week, or, say for 40 weeks, 522 pounds per cow. Now there is nothing out of the way in the hypothetical case we have just put; even in dairies where the general average will be very much less there will be found cows averaging as high as the figures therein given, but the general average will be greatly reduced by the larger number of cows yielding so much less. Now, if we take a dairy composed of cows yielding a yearly average of 3,000 pounds, or, a daily average of a little over six quarts for 35 weeks, the weekly butter yield would hardly exceed 3½ pounds a week, which for 35 weeks would amount to 122 pounds, or, say in round numbers a difference in the annual yield per cow of 100 punds, which on a dairy of 30 cows would amount to 3,000 pounds of butter a year. Another difference must also be taken into account; the greater intelligence and larger profits in the former case would soon enable the owner, by means of all improved methods, increased help, at least as regards intelligence, to surpass his competitor in quality of butter, so that while the one would be selling butter the year around, at, say 20 cents a pound, the other would be getting at least 25 cents and to arrive at the difference in the income, we must caculate a yield in the one case of 6,750 pounds of butter yearly at 25 cents or $1,687.40, and in the other case a total product of barley 3740 pounds at 20 cents, or, $750, and yet we do not think that we have presented extreme cases. We have offered nothing new certainly, but have merely endeavored to reduce often made comparisons to a few plain figures. We may add, however, to answer a possible objector that we believe superior skill and attention would enable the owner of the first 30 cows to maintain them to their superior condition on the same land as that required by the owner of the second lot to keep them in their poor condition.—National Live Stock Journal.

Good Butter.

X. A. Willard says in his Practical Dairy Husbandry: "Its most desirable state is that of a waxy, when it is easily molded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is only in that state that butter possesses that rich, nutty flavor and smell which impart so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which enhances its value manifold."

"In churning I do not care to have butter come sooner than from a half to three-quarters of an hour."

"What is meant by the term grain, as applied to butter in a waxy appearance and the more it resembles wax in its appearence, the better the grain." "When the grain is injured the butter spreads like grease." "Good butter that has not been injured in the grain will not stick to the knife that cuts it."

Profit on Pure-Bred Stock.

One of the most obvious benefits resulting from raising pure-bred stock is the higher price obtained, as a rule, for the male offspring. As there is not less than $15 difference in the value of a scrub and a grade calf at six months, in favor of the grade, so there is, at the very least, a difference of from $20 to $30 between the grade and the pure bred calf, in favor of the latter; this is quite the exclusive of the calves of specially valuable breeding, the difference in favor of which should be counted in hundreds of dollars. We do not forget that the common method of selling every pure-bred male unsteered is eminently unwise, but the exceptional merit of a few of the large proportion sold as bulls which would bring an extra price, would we believe, offset the smaller figures obtained for the steered calves. This kind of benefit would be especially appreciated by a dairy farmer keeping short-horns for dairy purposes. Many dairymen now keep grade shorthorns for dairy purposes, and the difference to those who do, by keeping pure bred animals, would be very material, and the first investment of a pure bred bull and a few heifers of milking families would be comparatively trifling. It should always be borne in mind that the number of animals profitable on the farm is easily ascertained, and almost as easily reached; the great point, therefore, is to see that the value of those kept is increased as much as possible.—National Live Stock Journal.

Terry & Collins,
MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS., CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

WALNUTINE BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vaseline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vaseline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! (We do not use Nitrate of Silver.) We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE. CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. H. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan

on Improved Farms, at Lowest current rates of interest and the very best of terms.

Choice Farms & Farm Lands

For Sale in nearly all parts of Polk Co. at such prices and terms as will astonish those who desire to invest in

RED RIVER VALLEY SOIL.

Apply to CHRISTIANSON BROS. Crookston, Minn.

Office over Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

P. C. SCHMIDT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN
Crookston, - - - Minn.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK,
—AND—
Invite the Patronage
OF ALL.

James Creighton.
AGENT FOR THE STANDARD
OIL CO.
On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

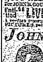
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted
1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,
for JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart."
A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES, painted as only
JOHN B. GOUGH



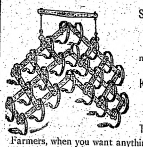
can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and 227 Superb Engravings.

WE WANT 2,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it Godspeed. Agents, now is your time to make money, and at the same time circulate a thoroughly first-class book. Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Bigham & Olafson
THE POPULAR MERCHANTS ON
MAIN STREET, CROOKSTON
Have on hand and are constantly receiving full lines of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
In fact everything usually found in a first-class general store.
☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at
LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!
McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.
Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.
ALSO DEALERS IN
Farm Machinery
We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase, We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,
The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.
DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.
THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.
Corner of Main and Second Sts.
IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.
Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

1876 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886
OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Are arriving daily, consisting of
CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' YOUTH'S & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.
☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜
ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN.
☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜
R. R. LAND OFFICE, OVER MERCHANTS' NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE.

ARTESIAN
WELLS
Constructed
AND
FLOWING
WATER
GUARANTEED
Address,
Ira D. Blanchard,
Deep Well Contractor,
Crookston Minn

Furniture Store.
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteds, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE
COWING BROS., Props.
Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock
A SPECIALTY.
I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886, Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1885. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices
FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.
Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or
SADDLE HORSES
Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA

—JOHN CROMB.— —E. A. WILKINSON.—
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Fournet Block. CROOKSTON, MINN.

KOCH & SON'S
Celebrated Fashion Catalogue
SENT FREE [illegible]

[illegible] John W. John[illegible] [illegible] to S. [illegible] S. 7, T. 152, R. 48.

Theodore Lament to [illegible] Lament [illegible] S. 8, T. 150, R. 49.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Wm. Cunningham, lots 2, 3, S. 18, T. 150, R. 46.

Simeon Loen to Louis Hurd, 5 acres in Sec. 24, T. 151, R. 50.

Christian Kobeer to Casper Moser ne¼ nw¼ and lots 5, 6, and 7, Sec. 27, T. 150, R. 47.

John E. Johnson to Samuel Peterson, lot 3, block 9, townsite of Crookston.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Leon Suprenant, e½ ne¼ Sec. 35, T. 152, R. 50.

Crookston Improvement Co. to S. E. and F. H. Chapin, lot 6, block 5, Woodside Addition to Crookston.

Hallie B. Jennings to Chas. E. Sawyer, lots 7 and 8, block 8, Fletcher & Houston's add to Crookston.

Eliza E. O'Neale to A. V. Eastman, sw¼ Sec. 2, T. 152, R. 47.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Eliza A. Bailey, sw¼ S. 18, T. 152, R. 50.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Johnson Bro's, se¼ ne¼ and lots 3, 4, 5, S. 8, T. 149, R. 49.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Ole K. Quamme, ne¼ S. 31, T. 150, R. 47.

O. V. Bartlett to Phil Bartlett, lot 4, block 9, Elm Grove.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Wm. Campion, e½ S. 7, T. 153, R. 47.

S. F. Baker to A. O. Nutting, lot 2, block 40, St. Hilaire.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to J. C. McIntyre, nw¼ S. 31, T. 154, R. 47.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to John Birkholz, se¼ S. 13, T. 153, R. 50.

T. J. McMullen to Chas. Hahn, lot 12, block 20, Traills addition to East Grand Forks.

W. H. Snyder to Ole Bygaard, s½ nw¼ and sw¼ ne¼ and nw¼ se¼ S. 1, T. 148, R. 40.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to John O'Leary and James Ryan, sw¼, ne¼ and se¼ ne¼ and nw¼ ne¼, S. 18, T. 151, R. 50.

H. A. Buntrock to Chas. Hahn, lots 21-23, block 18, Traills addition to East Grand Forks.

Geo. R. Cummings to William A. Eliott, lot 4, blk 81, Kretchmar's ad. to Red Lake Falls.

J. H. Sanders to August Richels Sr. lots 10 and 11, blk 5, Red Lake Falls.

Fred Kitinger to Leo Steinart, lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, blk 82, and lots 11 and 12 blk 28, Kretschmar's ad. to Red Lake Falls.

William Kittinger to Chas. E. Kittinger 50x150 feet in lot 1, blk 47, townsite of Crookston.

Thomas Hall to Mary E. Wagner lot 8, blk 6, townsite of Crookston.

Ole Halvorson to Theodore Greenhalgh lots 5, 6 and 7 blk 40, townsite of Crookston.

W. C. Montgomery to Samuel Peterson lot 4, blk 9, townsite of Crookston.

Louis Nees to G. Meding, south third of lot 14, blk 63, Kretschmar's ad to Red Lake Falls.

Theodore Greenhalgh to E. M. Walsh lots 5, 6 and 7 blk 40, townsite of Crookston.

E. B. Gustafson to J. H. Peterson 50x150 feet of lot 1 blk 45, townsite of Crookston.

Ole Gunderson to Ola S. Omdala, lot 4, blk 14, Fisher.

A. A. Ledeboer to William Smith lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20 blk 8, [illegible] add to Red Lake Falls.

Edward Plumb to Ole Gunstenson lot 4, blk 14, Fisher.

H. J. Kaufer to H. B. Kaufer, lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, blk 2, Holmes' ad to Red Lake Falls.

Bert Henmann to Sarah B. McIntyre nw¼ Sec 31—154—47.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to John Ka[illegible] [illegible] Sec 8—152—50.

Peter Smith to William Gunke 10 acres in Sec 9—150—49.

John C. McIntyre to Bert Henmann nw¼ Sec 31—154—47.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Halvor K. Tollefsen [illegible] 161—48.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Christine Peterson [illegible] Sec 7—148—48.

Adam Stengle to Mindral Stengle [illegible] Sec 30—152—48.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to James Mc[illegible] [illegible] Sec 12—152—48.

Casper Moser to Charles Hardrath [illegible] and lots 5, 6, and 7 Sec 27—150—47.

Red River and Lake of Woods R'y to Andrew A. Anderson [illegible] Sec 35—150—48.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Louis [illegible] [illegible] Sec 15—150—50.

Peter Smith to Martin Stanley 10 [illegible] Sec 9—150—49.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to [illegible] [illegible] Sec 10—[illegible]

[illegible] Hillyer to Albert Kaiser lot [illegible] Crookston.

St. P., M. & M. R'y Co. to Knut [illegible] Sec 3—150—49.

[illegible] Copp, the land lawyer of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] explains the system of surveys, [illegible] [illegible] Commissioner's [illegible] several late decisions and instructions and full information about the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture, desert land and other laws. The price of the book is only 25 cents.

It will tell you who is entitled to enter land, how continuous your residence must be, what improvements you must make, what affidavits you must swear to, all about contests and on what grounds they can be commenced, also about State lands, stone or timber lands, mineral lands, desert entries, saline, railroad, coal, townsite and other lands, scrip, warrant and other entries, &c. Its purchase will save you money and trouble, as erroneous statements circulated by conversation among settlers may, if acted upon, cost you a contest, perhaps your land and improvements.

Mr. Copp wishes to secure the address of every Mexican war veteran and widow.

A Little Sum for Dairymen.

It has been frequently asserted by leading dairymen that it was just as easy to keep cows averaging 5,000 pounds of milk yearly, as to have them averaging 3,000, although on the great majority of farms, even so called dairy farms, the latter would be much nearer the average than the former. The assertion can not be denied that in a few years, at least, with proper methods and proper care, such an average could be readily obtained if only by the oft commended process of weeding and selection and the service of the right kind of sire. Cows averaging 40 weeks in milk and giving a weekly average of 63 quarts, or nine quarts daily, would in the year produce a fraction over the highest figure, and supposing the quality of milk to be superior, both quality and quantity having been sought for in the improvement of the dairy, the average weekly butter production should be nearly if not quite six pounds a week, or, say for 40 weeks, 522 pounds per cow. Now there is nothing out of the way in the hypothetical case we have just put, even in dairies where the general average will be very much less there will be found cows averaging as high as the figures therein given, but the general average will be greatly reduced by the larger number of cows yielding so much less. Now, if we take a dairy composed of cows yielding a yearly average of 3,000 pounds, or a daily average of a little over six quarts for 35 weeks, the weekly butter yield would hardly exceed [illegible] pounds a week, which for 35 weeks would amount to 122 pounds, or, say in round numbers a difference in the annual yield per cow of 100 pounds, which on a dairy of 80 cows would amount to 8,000 pounds of butter a year. Another difference must also be taken into account. This greater intelligence and [illegible] profits in the former case would soon enable the owner, by means of all improved methods, increased help, at least as regards intelligence, to surpass his competitor in quality of butter, so that, while the one would be selling butter the year around at say 20 cents a pound, the other would be getting at least 25 cents, and to arrive at the difference in the income, we must calculate the yield in the one case of 16,760 pounds of butter yearly at 25 cents, or $4,190, and in the other case a total product of barley 3740 pounds at 20 cents, or $750, and yet we do not think that we have presented extreme cases. We have offered nothing but certainty, but have merely endeavored to reduce, often made comparisons to a few plain figures. We may add, however, to answer a possible objection, that we believe superior skill and attention would enable the owner of the first 80 cows to maintain them in their superior condition on the same land as that required by the owner of the second lot to keep them in their poor condition.—National Live Stock Journal.

[illegible]

[illegible] X. A. Willard, in his Practical Dairy Husbandry, [illegible] [illegible]

Profit on Pure Bred Stock.

One of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Terry & Collins,

MACHINERY DEPOT.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOB SLEDS,

CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STS. CROOKSTON, MINN. TERRY & COLLINS.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

WALNUTINE. BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the **Extract of Black Walnut Hulls** and **Mexican Soap Root** with **Vaseline** and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the **Walnut Hulls** we get the **Coloring** and **Astringent** matter. In the **Vaseline** we get the **Softening** and **Dressing** qualities. In the **Mexican Soap Root** we get the **Cleansing** and **Stimulating** effects at the roots of the hair. **It is not a Dye!** [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use **WALNUTINE**, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually **change** and **restore** Gray hair to its **natural color**, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and **prevents the hair from falling off.** We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the **Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!!** It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being **75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.** CAUTION!—Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having **WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY** when you call for it.—**J. B. BOND & CO.**, Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan

on Improved Farms, at Lowest current rates of interest and the very best of terms.

Choice Farms & Farm Lands

For Sale in nearly all parts of Polk Co. at such prices and terms as will astonish those who desire to invest in RED RIVER VALLEY SOIL.

Apply to CHRISTIANSON BROS., Crookston, Minn.

Office over Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

P. C. SCHMIDT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN.

Crookston, - - - Minn.

W. L. Sargeant

Veterinary Surgeon.

Crookston, - - - Minn.

Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty.

EIKEN BROS.,

Corner of Fletcher and Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

Dealers in

HARDWARE, TINWARE

STOVES,

—AND—

SHELFWARE.

WE KEEP A

FULL & COMPLETE

STOCK

[illegible]

James Creighton,

AGENT FOR THE STANDARD

OIL CO.

On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted

1000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN

[illegible] LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart [illegible]

JOHN B. GOUGH

[illegible]

Bigham & Oleson

[illegible]

MAIN STREET, - - - CROOKSTON.

[illegible] constantly receiving a full line of [illegible]

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

[illegible]

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS., Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - - Crookston, Minn

MANUFACTURERS OF

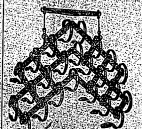
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder



Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

CROCKERY,

and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

In the city. All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

1876 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Are arriving daily, consisting of

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS' [illegible] CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce taken in Exchange.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms

[illegible]

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN

[illegible] NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE [illegible]

[illegible]

A[illegible]

WELLS

Constructed

AND

FLOWING WATER

GUARANTEED

Address,

Ira D. Blanchard,

Deep Well Contractor,

Crookston Minn

Furniture Store.

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.

P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldings, and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.

Headquarters for

HARDWARE

COWING BROS., Props,

Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879.

Tree Claim Stock

A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good, thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1884. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices.

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop. Crookston, Minn.

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moment's notice, day or night. [illegible] Main and Third Streets. [illegible]

CROOKSTON, [illegible] MINN.

[illegible]

CROMB & WILKINS[illegible]

Attorneys-at-Law

[illegible]

1886

NEW YORK STORE!

THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES!

SPRING - AND - SUMMER

Season. Clearing Out Sale of All Goods Now in Stock.

A Stock of

$25,000

To be sold out at prices that must close out our stock at once.

This is without doubt one of the

Best Stocks

EVER CLOSED OUT HERE.

Dress Goods

—AT—

Slaughtering Prices.

We anticipated a large Dress Goods Trade this spring and bought a much larger stock than ever shown by any two houses here. We have made prices to reduce them at once.

150 pieces half wool Dress Goods, in all colors at 8 cents. Usually sold for 12½ and 15c.

50 pieces 36 inch, half wool, Cashmere at 20c; former price 30c.

50 pieces 36 inch, half wool Cashmere, all colors, 28 cts. Reduced from 45 cts.

100 pieces 40 inch, half wool Cashmere, all colors, at 33 cts, Reduced from 50 cts.

40 inch all wool cashmere at 56 cts. Reduced from 85 cts,

40 inch brocaded and plain Satins, all colors 85 cts, Former price $1 and $1.25.

We Claim to Show the

LARGEST

SILK

STOCK

West of Minneapolis,

AND AT PRICES

Much Lower

THAN EVER.

Our Leaders.

50 pieces Dress Silks at 73c.
Former price $1.

100 pieces dress Silks, all colors, at 93c
Reduced from $1.50

10 pieces Trectotine, in all shades, at $1.47
Reduced from 1,75

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE,

ASSORTMENT COMPLETE,

And Prices that

Cry Aloud!

Ladies' All Wool

DRESS

FLANNELS!

FOR SPRING

52 inches wide, at 75c
Former price $1.00

In brown, in tan, in greys, in cardinal, in bronze, in navy and black.

As a bargain we offer 1 case Lonsdale, 4-4, Bleached Sheetings at 8c

1 case Fruit of the Loom Sheetings, yard wide, at 8c

Sheeting 5-4, sheeting 6-4, sheeting 7-4, sheetings 8-4, sheeting 9-4, in bleached and unbleached.

20 ps. half bleached sheeting at - - - 9c

Red Table Damask at 30c, at 40c, at 50c
Former price 40c, 50c and 60c

Crashes - - at 4c, 8c and 10c

Extra Value in

NAPKINS!

100 large sized White Spreads at - 75c
Former price $1.00

TO

Hotel Keepers

We have an unusual large stock of

LINENS,

NAPKINS

AND

Bed Quilts,

&c., and can save you money by paying this department a visit.

GINGHAMS.

Dress and apron ginghams at - - 10c

The best makes and spring styles.

ALL OUR NEW

Spring Prints

In Light and Dark Shades.

White Goods

and HAMBURGS,

Taroltons,
Lawns,
Swisses,
Nainsocks,
Plain, striped and checked,
All-Overs,

&c., &c., at much lower prices than ever,

GENTS'

Furnishings!

Wilson Bros. fine White Shirts, Gents' Hose, Underwear, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Braces, Ties and Bows Jean Pants, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c.

We shape our prices to meet all

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION

and court comparison, and and still the

Good Work Goes On.

CARPETS.

We are just receiving our new

Spring Carpets

and devote one floor to this department. For

Variety and Quality

We are second to none.

We have

No Old Stock

but new and exclusive patterns selected by an experienced carpet buyer, and bought by the

GREAT COMMANDER,

The American Silver Dollar. To reduce this department we have made some special prices.

Trunks

AND

Traveling Bags.

Hats and Caps,

Spring Styles.

OUR NOTION

STOCK

is fast arriving, and when all in we can show the most complete stock of Notions that ever left Chicago for Crookston.

Boots and Shoes.

We show the most complete line in the west.

OUR TWO LEADERS:

Grey Bros. American Kid, glove kid top, at $3. Former price $4.50.

Ladies' French Kid Shoes $3.75. Former price $5.

We are having a booming trade in our shoe department, much larger than ever,

ATTEND THE

GRAND

Closing Out

SALE.

Yours, Truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

Under no consideration will we book a single article. Our terms are strictly CASH.

HARDWARE.

BRAY & O'BRIEN,

HARDWARE.

OUR LITTLE BOOM.

The way to boom is to boom. Having unlimited faith in the future of our city and county, we have just added several carloads of goods to our stock, and propose to take a big hand in the coming boom of good times. We carry everything in our line, purchase at Bed Rock Figures and will sell on the same basis

OUR BARGAINS!

We have bought an immense stock of Steel Goods, Nails, Building Paper, Sash and Doors, and Cook Stoves, in carload lots CASH, thus getting them at the very lowest possible figures and freights, and we have made our prices correspondingly low.

OUR STOCK OF DAIRY SUPPLIES

Includes everything in that line and is unsurpassed in quality, quantity and price.

A BARGAIN!

We have just purchased at an Eastern factory the LARGEST STOCK OF BARBED WIRE, in carload lots, ever brought to this county, and our customers will receive the full benefit of our bargain. Our motto is "LARGE SALES AND LOW RATES!" Call and examine our stock and get prices.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Fournet Block, Crookston, Minn.

The Polk County Journal.

H. E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS---$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 8, 1886. NO. 50

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Full Text of the Address Submitted to the State Alliance by General T. H. Barrett.

Statement of the Rights of the People and What They Should Work to Obtaim.

Fergus Falls Daily Journal.

The Journal, we believe, is the first daily paper in the state to publish the address prepared by Gen. T. H. Barrett as a guide for the organizations throughout the state in the contests with the railroads. It was submitted to the State Alliance and received its endorsement, but was not published by the papers of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and consequently did not see light until it appeared in a pamphlet form. It is published now with a view to get it before the people, that they may know their rights and work to obtain them. It is hoped everybody will read it through carefully.

Free shipments of grain, and the right to construct warehouses at all stations, must not be abridged; these are essential to an open local market, and any attempt to control them, either by state law or railway regulations, is to limit the number of local dealers, and therefore destroy free market.

State inspection at Duluth is necessary to enable our wheat to be properly exhibited in the markets of the world.

State weighing is necessary to the protection of the shippers.

Freedom of access to Duluth from all parts of the state ought not to be interfered with. State inspection and state weighing at that point will remedy all local abuses arising from false weighing and false grading.

Railways are public highways; all citizens are entitled to use them on equal and reasonable terms. There must be no discrimination of either persons or places. The power to make rates is a dangerous power, and ought not to be entrusted to any body of interested men. It is so great that even fair minded men are always in danger of using it in such a manner as to be detrimental to the public interests, and often to the injury of the corporations over which they preside. To give managers of railway corporations the unrestricted power to make rates, with the right to discriminate between persons and places, is to place the property of the whole country in their power. That granted, it is easy for them to enrich themselves and their confederates. They can build up a town or destroy it; they can crush whom they please; the business man who incurs their displeasure is in danger of ruin, while he who has the favor of railway magnates is on the high road to success. It is an irresponsible, despotic power, inconsistent with the rights of a free people, and if long submitted to must become dangerous to public liberty.

We therefore demand that the laws against discrimination be faithfully enforced, and if found inefficient, that such legislation shall be enacted as will make it as dangerous to discriminate as to counterfeit coin.

Not only have the public the right to the use of railways upon equal terms, but the terms must be reasonable. It is not reasonable that the people should be made to pay dividends upon ficticious capital. To issue stocks and bonds for a greater amount than the actual cost of the road is to perpetrate a fraud upon the public. Pretended capital, represented by such stocks and bonds, has no value except that which comes from the power to levy unjust and unreasonable rates. It is not property and is entitled to no dividends.

In deciding what rates are reasonable, only the current expenses and a reasonable rate of interest on the actual capital invested can be rightfully demanded. Large subsidies of lands, bonds and other gratuities have been donated to many of the corporations in this state. It is not reasonable to require the people to pay dividends upon these subsidies. That part of the capital which has been furnished by private individuals, and that alone, is entitled to a reasonable amount of interest.

The systematic and persistent attempt to debauch the leaders of public opinion by granting passes to every official and man of influence is a crime against the people and ought to be punished as a crime.

Railway corporations ought to bear their fair share of taxation. We denounce the present mode of paying a gross sum into the state treasury as inequitable and unfair to the people of the section through which the roads extend, and we demand that laws be enacted requiring railroad property to pay its just proportion of state, county, town and school district taxes. Where exemption from taxation is claimed as a chartered right, it is fair that such exemption be considered in determining what are reasonable rates.

The shipper has the right to choose the market to which he will ship, and to reach that market by the cheapest and shortest route. The cost to the shipper should be the actual cost of carriage, with a fair margin of profit for the use of the capital invested. It is not reasonable to charge the same amount for hauling freight a shorter than for a much longer distance. Still more unreasonable is it to charge a greater sum for a shorter than a longer distance. When the shortest route to market requires the use of the tracks of more than one company the charges over all lines should not be greater than for an equal distance on one line, except the additional reasonable expense of transferring from one road to the other. Car load lots ought to be transfered without unloading from the car in which shipment was first made.

To require the produce of a farm when once under the control of a railroad corporation to seek distant markets, or by long or circuitous routes to seek a near market, when by simply transfering to another line the distance and expense might be greatly lessened, is to levy an unjust burden upon the agriculture of the State by the exercise of an arbitrary power that cannot be justified.

It is an unjust tax upon the producer to require the unloading and reshipment of grain and other freights merely to add to the business of a city, and can be defended only upon the ground that the country exists for the the convenience of the city, having no rights of its own, and that the city is itself the state. Though rebates are unlawful there is reason to believe that they are of daily occurance, and imply discrimination in favor of the shipper getting a rebate at the expense of those who pay the regular rates. To grant to the shiper of a thousand car loads of freight a less rate than to him who ships one car load, is to give to capital an advantage. To pool at competing points is to plunder and divide. To say that a man who ships a car load of tea or tobacco shall have the use of the highways less than he who ships a car load of groceries, is an injustice to the weaker party.

By an ingenious manipulation of rates, rebates and classifying of freight made to fit long or short hauls, the natural growth of trade between different sections of the state is prevented the small towns kept in subjection and business concentrated at such points as shall make it for the interest of railway corporations to foster a monopoly of power, to extract from the people "all that the trafic will bear."

It is by such devices that competition between places is prevented, small dealers driven out, business concentrated in the hands of a few, the rich made richer, and the people placed in the power of unscrpulous combinations, which destroy legitimate business while fattening upon the spoils of labor. The keystone to this arch of confederate abuses is the assumption that railway property is like other property—private property—with no responsibilities except that which pertains to her private property and that over it the public has no control; or even if it had control that it would be unwise to exercise it, because the management of railway affairs is of so delicate and complicated a nature that any attempt to control them would result in a greater inconvenience to the public than to leave the corporations unrestricted. To assume that the control of railways is not within the authority of the state, is to say that the state has created a power greater than itself. To assume that the regulation of the trafic of railways is of so intricate a nature that only railway managers can comprehend it, is to say that to the few men who operate and control railways has been confided a capacity for wisdom and integrity so superior that nowhere else in the state can equal wisdom and integrity be found. It is an assumption that men directly interested in increasing the revenues of the corporations over which they preside shall have the arbitrary power of taxing the people without their consent and that the men who levy the taxes shall be responsible to no authority whatever. What despotism ever demanded more?

We are not hostile to railroad corporations. They are a necessity to our civilization and whether for good or for evil, must remain. As long as they are restricted to the legitimate purposes for which they have been organized, we will defend them from all unjust assaults as we would defend our property. But they are creatures of the law, and by law must be controlled. It is of vital importance to the public welfare and even to the public liberty, that these vast aggregations of power be so regulated as to give to the humblest citizen equal rights with the most powerful. There must be the freest communication between the different sections of the state by the shortest railway line. Traffic must be as free to flow through the centers of business as to flow into them; no place must insist upon breaking bulk in order to take tribute; it is absolutely essential to the best development of the state that no city, however populous, be granted on these tracks greater privileges than the smallest hamlet.

We demand that the principals herein set forth, where not already embraced in the statutes, be enacted into law and enforced by penalties that shall make the law effective. We demand that those whose duty it is to execute the law, shall see to it that the law is neither evaded, ignored or defied.

It is time to act. If the present railway usages are allowed to go on until they crystalize into long accepted customs, the effect upon the state will be as disastrous as if the law had granted all that is now assumed. This magnificent state must not be degraded into a serfdom by corporate rapacity and the monopolistic combinations which everywhere flourish as the direct result of the present system of railway management. Of the one hundred and sixty-nine millions of railway capital, which purports to have been expended in the state, it is safe to say that more than half is absolutely ficticious and of no value whatever. And this ficticious capital is adding millions to itself yearly. If this barefaced fraud of nearly one hundred million dollars is to be paid at all, it must be paid by levying upon the labor and industry of the people. It is time to call a halt. Unless this thing is stopped disaster must overtake every interest in the state, save only those which share the plunder.

The Ladies' Temperance Column.

[This column is placed at the disposal of the Crookston W. C. T. U., who are cordially invited to fill it each week. ED. JOURNAL.]

PLEDGE.

"Be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

I hereby solemly promise, God helping me to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

Liquor-loving mankind may well consider the monkey. Brehm mentions having made some North African baboons drunk on strong beer. "The following morning they were very cross and dismal, held their aching heads with both hands and wore a most pitiable expression." But when the same intoxicant, or wine, was again offered, they turned away with disgust. Likewise, Darwin refers to an American Ateles, which, having once fallen victim to brandy, would never touch it again, "and thus was wiser than many men."

These facts are agricultural from the live-stock point of view, at least, since they tend to promote respect for the animal creation, albeit at expense of the human beings who "sink themselves below the brute."—N. Y. Tribune.

A beer drunkard is as bad as a whisky drunkard. There may not be so much stabbing and shooting resulting from it, but the sorrow and misery arising from stabbing and shooting is but a lake to an ocean, when considered by the side of the misery and sorrow of the deserted and neglected wife and helpless children.—[Father Walworth before the high license committee.

There is a marked difference in the way men treat State and National law. The one they evade, trample upon and resist; the other they submit to and respect. When the United States marshal goes for a liquor seller violating the National law, all hope of escape is gone; but when a sheriff or constable goes for a liquor seller, violating State law, the expectation of escape is confident. Is it not about time the State began to make its authority felt? State law ought to be as binding as National law.—[Living Issue.

The Ladies and the Babies.

"The ladies and the babies—last but not least—God bless them."

The above is the last toast that was drunk by the liquor dealers in their convention held in Reading, Penn., Dec. 9. That those men, whose business ruins more homes, destroys the happiness of more women and blights the lives of more children than any other evil should have the cheek to propose such a toast on such an occasion, is only another evidence of the cruel mockery and heartless disdain of the traffic.

There is hardly a mother or child in the land who doesn't recognize in the saloon a natural enemy, who doesn't know that the greatest dangers met on life's road are placed there by the drink system, who does not know that the whisky business causes more poverty than all other social evils combined. The voice of this infamous business says, "God bless them," while at the same time all the charms of homes are trampled under the brutal feet of lust and avarice bred and strengthened in the saloon.

As well might the devil, with grim sarcasm, congratulate the lost in the infernal regions because of the warmth of the climate, as have the liquor traffic to compliment, the "ladies and the babies," on being remembered and recognized in a whisky convention. "God bless them" says the heartless traffic, while it is deaf to their appeals for help, and indifferent to their cries for protection against the greatest wrong of the age.

"God bless them" says the traffic, while it steals the carpets off their floors the food from their cupboards and the fire from off the hearths.

"God bless them" says this gigantic criminal, while at the same time it is carrying on the devilish work of destroying home's peace and life's joys.

It is high time for men of the land to resent this insult gratuitously offered by the knights of the beer keg to those who look to the manhood of the nation for protection.—[Albany Vindicator.

What is the Matter?

To the Editor of the Witness.

The letter of Hon. Neal Dow about the indifference of christians and churches toward the liquor traffic calls attention to a very serious question. Let me repeat the question with emphasis, "Why are the churches so indifferent to the liquor traffic?" I will venture to answer. In doing this, I endanger my standing with a large class of respectable men. There is an old adage, "Like priests, like people." God says in the Bible, "The leaders of My people cause them to err." This is true—literally. Every general imperfection of the church is due to the preachers. Wherever you see a church encouraging the liquor business, you will find her preacher leading the way. He is silent or an advocate of license. The preachers of the United States are responsible for the liquor crime.

I have said it—it can be abundantly proved. The Louisville Courier-Journal recently said that three-fourths of the liquor business in Louisville was carried on by church members. No one has denied the statement. Sam Jones said in one of his sermons, in Cincinnati, that a large number of the houses and rooms rented to saloon keepers, gamblers and prostitutes were owned by men whose names were on the church books. Cincinnati and Louisville are not exceptions. A large percentage of the distillers and wholesale dealers of my acquaintance are church members. Why are they? Because preachers have not courage enough to tone up the moral sentiment of the churches, and to show the criminality of this business.

I know there are many honorable exceptions. In every State there are God-fearing men who set their faces sternly against the business.

I am a preacher. I will not continue to preach for a church that tolerates makers or dealers in intoxicants. They must either go out, or I go out. Let every preacher take this stand. It is not unreasonable nor unjust.

The time has come, when, for preachers and churches to be backward about this business, is a crime. For the preachers of the word of life to be criminal regarding the greatest sin of the age, is a shame and an outrage. They will by-and-by feel the pressure. They ought now to be in the front ranks of this fight. Let us "talk right out in meetin'" on this question, and let every man take his stand either for the devil or for God.

—J. W. CALDWELL.

The first number of the Political Science Quarterly, published the last of March, contains several timely and interesting articles. Prof. Burgess, in his American Commonwealth," maintains that the State governments are steadily losing power, and that the organs of our future development are the Nation and the Community. Prof. Richmond Smith publishes a destructive criticism of the American Bureau of Labor Statistics. Dr. DeLeon shows that the "Berlin Conference" was a scheme to further German trade, and criticises the role played by the United States. Mr. Goodnow advocates specific in preference to advalorem duties and outlines a plan for securing the interests of the government and doing justice to those of the importer. Mr. Whitridge discusses the exercise of "inquisitorial power" by the legislatures. This number illustrates fairly the scope and purpose of the Quarterly. Questions of present interest to Americans are discussed in a manner at once scientific and lucid. The Quarterly is published by Ginn & Co., 743 Broadway, New York.

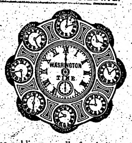
SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

On or about May 1st, 1886, I will remove my stock to my NEW STORE BUILDING. MAIN ST., CROOKSTON,



Bofore doing so I will offer Greater Inducements in JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, Marked down to Cost Prices. Thanking my customers and the public generally for their past patronage, I shall be pleased with a continuacce of the same at my new store.

Very respectfully,

C. H. SAAKE.

Peace, Tranquillty, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now prparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes: "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist. Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERIAN AGRICULT URIST,

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.

751 Broadway, New York.

Babyhood, in its April number, offers $25 for the best short article (1500 words or more) on "crying spells" received by June 1. The leading contents of this issue are: "Earaches," by Dr. A. H. Buck; the usual "Familiar Talk" by Marion Harland; "Teaching a Child Responsibility," by Hope Ledyard; "The Rights of Babyhood, by Dr. E. Swisher; illustrated articles on "Nursing-Bottles" and on the "Value of a Magnifying-Glass" to parents in detecting the presence of splinters, etc., in slight wounds. A letter in the Mother's Parliment shows facsimile sketches by a "born artist" twenty-seven months old. Among the topics in Problems are tampering with the color of the hair. "The age for vaccination," "Hereditary Tendencies toward Consumption," "Long delayed teething," etc. The other departments give the usual variety. [15 cents a number; $1.50 a year. 5 Beekman St., New York.]

The First Lady Gets It!

The publishers of "The Housekeeper," price $1.00 per year, have for several years advertised to send that excellent Monthly to the first lady who subscribes at any post office for 20 cents a year, cost of postage and mailing. This offer is made to introduce the paper where it is not known, and thousands of large clubs are now sent to post offices where "The Hopsekeeper" first became known in this way. Ask your postmaster whether the paper has a subscriber at your office; if not, send your 20 cents at once. Address Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing 500 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactuory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $3, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Crookston, Minn. [87 tf]

Just Received

A New and Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

At the New Store of

Houston & Ross,

Corner of Main and Robert Streets.

Call and examine goods and get prices.

A. Yvernault

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

MAIN STREET,

Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old

City Meat Market

Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.

☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.

Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FRANK JEROME,

BROADWAY.

Drug Store

IN GARFIELD.

DR. A. NELSON, Prop.

The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

I am also ready to answer all calls by ay or night, for the practice of my drofession. Call, or leave orders at my prug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

FIRST

National Bank,

OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - $100,000

SURPLUS, - - - - 6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security

Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.

GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.

K. D. CHASE, Vice President.

CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

E. J. BROOKS. Attorney at Law, ex-Chief Cl'k and Acting Com'r Indian Office.

H. W. ROWELL. Formerly Cl'k Interior and Treas'y Depts, and Disbursing Clk H. R.

BROOKS & ROWELL,

No. 1009 F Street, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Practice before the U. S. Courts, Committees of Congress and all the Departments.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

PENSIONS.—Increase and Restoration, and cases heretofore rejected.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE Practice, including Contests, Titles, Cancellations and Amendments, and changes of Entries.

PATENTS for Inventions, Copyrights and Trade Marks, and to business before the

INDIAN BUREAU for Agents, Claimants, Traders and Contractors.

☞ Prompt, honest and faithful attention to business.

18 Journal.
OOKSTON, MINN., APRIL 8.

The Busy City.

Frank Brown has returned from school.

Mr. A. R. Jones returned from Duluth last week.

Farmer H. M. Pierce will commence seeding this week.

E. O. Flanders is able to hobble about but still looks far from well.

Country merchants and farmers all trade at Hack & Gallasch'.

Job Dougherty, Dickenson Bros., Wm Cunningham and others report that they will start the seeder this week.

High water boots, at Hack & Gallasch.

nk Goodin was down from n last week enjoying a bit of ilization.

Wanted—A place as housekeeper to work on a farm.
MRS. DOUGLAS, Cleveland House.

Go to the Bee Hive to trade. It is the cheapest place in the city.

E. D. Childs had the misfortune to lose his thoroughbred cow, Olga, this week. He says that he would sooner have lost $500 in money than to have lost that cow and her calf.

New cash railroad at Hack & Gallasch'. The first and only one in the Northwest. Don't fail to see it.

Election passed off without a jar to disturb the peace and harmony of the ocasion. No fuss nor feathers were observable but a great deal of earnest work was done all the same.

I do my trading at Hack & Gallasch', tra-la! It is the cheapest store in Crookston, tra-la-la!

Tom Sprague was interviewing the boys last week. Tom has his double in this city and is often taken for the other fellow which makes him consider it dangerous to be safe while here. Fortunately Lucken is one of our best citizens.

Hack & Gallasch have a larger stock of dry goods, shoes, slippers and groceries than ever, and invite all to visit their store and get prices.

Hereafter by a system just adopted, the danger of doing more mischief than good with water at a fire will be averted. The chief and assistant will have a whistle and no water will be turned on until the whistle sounds the order. This is a splendid idea and will save much confusion and much useless loss of property.

Mrs. I. U. Jennings' stock of spring and summer millinery has just arrived replete with everything in that line and is determined to maintain her reputation for low prices. [49-50]

Andrew Steenerson is fixing up the building on Main St., formerly used as a machinery hall by Steenerson Bros.; has put in a quantity of ice and will soon open out a first class meat market. He has secured the services of an experienced butcher, bought Henry Steege's outfit and will run a first-class establishment. He will be ready in a few days to serve up a choice roast or steak.

Salt fish of all kinds at
HACK & GALLASCH'.

P. J. Lachapelle, who was a candidate for alderman in the third ward resigned on the morning of election day, to prevent the dire confusion into which his running would have thrown the voters; being prompted by a laudable public spirit. He did it solely for the good of the public, he assured us; to appreciate the extent of the sacrifice it must be imagined that had he remained in the field he could have been triumphantly elected, and this he assures us is the fact; he would have been elected but he pulled out to elect Mix.—302.

The largest stock of boots, shoes and slippers at
HACK & GALLASCH.

The body of an unknown man was found last week near Euclid, and Coroner Shepard at once notified who held an inquest on Thursday. Nothing could be found to identify the man, and although he was brought to Crookston and hundreds viewed the remains, no one could positively say who it was or that they had ever seen him, though some thought they had seen him in the city. He had a valise containing clothing, which, with the clothing he had on were clean and bore evidence of care. He was a man of perhaps 35 years of age, short, and rather slightly built, sandy hair and whiskers. One arm had apparently been broken at some time and not very thoroughly set. A paper covered memorandum book found on his person failed to give his name or any clue to his identity. He was buried at the expense of the county on Saturday afternoon.

The spring boom has commenced at Hack & Gallasch. They are kept busy from morning till night serving their customers.

Nick Robb, of Bellvevue, Iowa, is looking about for investments in real estate.

Hat department completed in every detail look us over and see if it aint. C. O. D clothing house.

H. C. Misner and Mr. Chapin from Euclid were in town on Wednesday.

Parties wishing to see only the latest styles in hats should go to the C. O. D. clothing house.

The Congregational social at O. H. Lucken's last week was a grand affair, well attended and very enjoyable.

Hard to beat such spring weather as this. Everybody will be hard at work seeding in a very short time at this rate.

L. C. Davis drove out to see J. O. Milne's stock on Monday. He says he saw the finest pen of calves there that he has seen in the country.

Dunlap hats at the C. O. D. clothing house.

O. M. Holmes and wife returned from a visit to Minneapolis last week after a pleasant visit under the paternal roof. J. F. was down with the trotter, to escort them home in style.

Did you take a glance at the show window of the C. O. D. store as you passed? If not you missed one of the sights of the city. It can not be beat in St. Paul or Minneapolis.

Earl & Wilson's collars and cuffs, C. O. D. clothing house.

A burning chimney at McKenzies' on Second St., on Wednesday evening caused a considerable excitement as the wind was blowing at a fearful rate. The department was soon on the ground ready for business which was fortunately unnecessary.

Chas. Chiniquy has his new store nearly ready for business. It is papered in fine style and when completed will not be the worst looking establishment in town. He will begin to receive his goods soon and will be ready to receive his customers and attend to their wants in his usual happy style.

Largest stock of men's and boys boots and shoes in the city, prices warranted, C. O. D. clothing house.

Business never stagnates at Terry & Collins' stables. When nothing else is going on they start up some game or other for fun; so it happened that one day last week a pulling match was indulged in. Six strong men stretched themselves at full length and a team was brought out to pull them up. Bets were about even on the result but all who bet on the team were happy.

Chris. Houston's stock has come through the winter in fine shape and look thrifty and hearty. He has thirty head of horned stock, a fine span of two-year old colts, well broken to drive, a fine yearling Star Bashaw colt, and a six months youngster that look like they might get to be record smashers some day; has also colts from heavier work sires. He believes in keeping the farm fully supplied with horses of his own raising. Among his dairy cows are many fine grade Jersey cows and some very promising youngsters coming on. A bull calf three or four weeks old is almost a perfect type of the Jersey form and would be a valuable animal for some farmer to own. As Chris has no use for him he intends to veal him unless he could sell him to some one who wants a good animal, or trade him for a heifer calf. If any farmer is desirous of getting a fine Jersey calf for a song this is probably the best opportunity he will ever have, and he should at once load in a heifer calf and go and swap with Chris. Hogs and fowls complete the list of live stock and contribute in no small degree to the total success.

Children's suits (short pants) in all ages from four to twelve years in forty styles and patterns at the C. O. D. clothing house.

Perhaps some of the bitter opponents of the regular ticket may have learned a lesson that will be beneficial to them in the future, in this hand writing on the wall—THREE HUNDRED AND TWO! The best interests of a cause are not always best subserved by turning loose on the opposite candidate all of the dogs of war and attempting to blast his prospects for all time to come. Mr. Walsh and Mr. Davis are among our oldest inhabitants and they number among our citizens many who are equally the friends of both who would resent a gratuitous insult to the one as soon as the other. Many of these would have voted for Mr. Walsh from personal choice had not Mr. Davis been so bitterly and unjustly assailed. This is plainly shown in 302 majority for Davis, the largest majority any candidate for mayor ever received or ever could under ordinary circumstances. It can not be said that the "rabble element" that we have recently heard so much about are so largely in excess of the law abiding element. If this lesson so plainly taught is heeded in the future it will be better for the interests of our city. There is no call for the display of bitter partizanship in our municipal affairs, far better would it be to let prudence guide our actions in all our doings in city affairs even if we never do elsewhere.—302.

AUCTION!

The undersigned will offer for sale at Public Auction, at our Sale Stables in the City of Crookston,

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 10th, 1886,

Commencing at 1 p. m., the following property, to-wit:

5 No. 1 Brood Mares.
11 good Work Horses.
1 Farm Roller.
1 Van Brunt Seeder.
10 Milch Cows.
1 Piano Mower.

1 Stubble Plow.
1 Champion Mower.
1 Breaking Plow.
1 set Double Harness.
1 Triumph Seeder.

COME ONE AND ALL!

The above will be Sold Without Reserve.

THERE WILL BE ON EXHIBITION A PEN OF

GRADE HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES,

From the Stock Farm of J. O. MILNE. These calves range from 6 to 11 months old, and all who wish to get choice samples will be given an opportunity to get one at a figure far less than the worth of the animal, for cash, or exchange for good milch cows, or on good approved paper, at 10 per cent., till Nov. 1st. All who have seen Mr. Milne's calves pronounce them the best pen of calves in the county, and an opportunity is now offered for everybody to see them and to secure a valuable animal, of the largest leading dairy herd in the world. Do not neglect this opportunity to see these animals. They have not been pampered on purpose to bring them in the show condition, but have been raised in a practical manner, by a practical farmer, in just the manner a practical farmer does it, and they show what the Holstein and its grades will do when raised in a practical manner. Do not fail to come out and see them whether you want to buy or not. If you want to buy you can do it on reasonable terms such as are within the means of any man. No Fancy Prices will be asked or expected, as it is the desire of the owner to send these animals out as missionaries. Come and look us over.

TERMS:—$10 and under cash; over $10 time will be gived till Nov. 1st, 1886, with approved security, at 10 per cent. interest. 5 per cent. off for all cash.

TERRY & COLLINS, Proprietors.

D. C. TERRY, Auctioneer.

Wheat down to 62 cents on Tuesday. Quoted at 84 in Minneapolis on the same day. Pin that in your hat and don't forget it when you come to vote next fall!

Charles Churchill come in from Woodside early in the week. His many friends here were glad to greet him again after having heard of his severe and protracted illness. We learn that he intends to come back to the city to reside at an early day.

Sole agents for the celebrated Dunlap htas. C. O. D clothing house.

Among the things suggested for the consideration of the new council is the appointment of a city examiner whose duty will be to examine the condition of all chimnies to ascertain if they have been properly cleaned according to order. This is a very important item in this city.

Miss Veronneau, Mrs. E. E. Bangs' milliner, has returned from Chicago, and in her train the largest stock of millinery goods ever brought to this city. She is fully posted on the requirements of the spring trade and prepared to do all work in her line in the very latest styles of the art. The best part of all this for the benedicts, is that one dollar this spring goes further than two did last spring. Ladies call and verify these sayings.

Rubbers Rubbers.
All styles at 50 cents. C. O. D. clothing house.

Owing to increase in business, C. H. Saake has been obliged to seek new quarters, so it happens that Hack & Gallasch have set the jewelry shop a peg or two to the north and are putting up a fine new building which, when completed will be filled from cellar to garret with fine jewelry of all kinds and Saake will be prepared to receive his friends in good shape. "Nothing succeeds like success" and it is the best evidence of success when a man is obliged to build a big new store to contain himself. Saake will now have more room and he will have a nice, tasty jewelry store.

Mothers should remember the little ones by purchasing them a nobby KILT suit at the C. O. D. clothing house.

Cook Stoves.

The cook stove display at Bray & O'Brien's is the most complete ever shown in the city.

For Sale.

N. W. ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres, town of Crookston, 70 acres improved, good farm house, and a never-failing well of pure soft water, 2½ miles from the city of Crookston. S. E. ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres town of Fairfax, 50 acres improved, 8 miles from city of Crookston. E ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec 17, 80 acres, town of Fairfax, 8½ miles from city, for particulars, call on O. S. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [49-tf]

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Has just received the Largest Stock she ever brought to this city of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

including all the very latest Spring and Summer styles of Hats and Bonnets, all the very Latest Novelties in Trimmings. Her milliner having spent several weeks in the largest and most stylish establishments in Chicago, studying the latest styles, is now prepared to meet the wants of the most exacting taste. The most fastidious will find something to please her taste, and all at prices lower than ever before named in the city. The ladies of Crookston and vicinity are cordially invited to call and examine stock and get prices. Having purchased at greatly reduced prices, I shall give my customers the benefit of my bargains.

MRS. E. E. BANGS.
Second Street, Crookston, Minnesota.

P. C. SCHMIDT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
MONEY TO LOAN
Crookston, Minn.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon,
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

Crooksto

CORRECTED WEE
BY
EDWARD CAREY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard........................62 cents.
No. 1 Northern....................58 "
No. 2 " ....53 "
FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs. $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.35.
SHELLED CORN—per 100 lbs. $1.15.
" " FEED—ground, 100 lbs $1.25
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—45c per 100 lbs.
SHORTS—55c. per 100 lbs.
GROUND FEED—60 cents per 100 lbs.
POTATOES—50 cents.
BARLEY—30@35 cents.
OATS—25@28 cents.
ONIONS—$1 20 per bushel.
TURNIPS—20 cts. per pack.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—12½ cents.
BUTTER—20 cents per lb.
LARD—10c per lb.
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
GREEN HIDES—4c@6c per lb.
WOOD—$5.00@$6.00. Good demand.
HARD COAL—$9.75 per ton.
HAY—$6. and $8. per ton.

Fertile Items.

FERTILE, April 8, 1886.

As our late correspondent has turned his back on Fertile, and left us for good, we will have to send in a few items to let the readers of THE JOURNAL know that our village is still progressing.

Business is becoming very lively.

The farmers are preparing for spring work, which will commence soon; some have already commenced dragging.

The weather has been quite cool, but is now moderating.

The streets of Fertile are crowded with teams and our citizens are very busy, each in his own calling.

Sohler & Kankel are going to put rollers in their mill at Sohlerville.

LeDuc & Kvenvolden are selling machinery this summer and are doing a tip-top business.

C. Carlson & Co. have built an addition to their blacksmith shop and are on the alert to accommodate the farmers.

Otto Kankel rejoices in the arrival of a fine colt. It is said to be a thoroughbred Norman.

Dr. A. Gilmour is going to build an addition to his store. As he has ordered a large stock of drugs, he was obliged to have more room to accommodate them.

Mr. Hennemuth and Mrs. Zaizer were down from Red Lake Falls last week, visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Kankel.

Mr. Kankel's two sons, Charley and Otto, have been quite sick with the croup, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Gilmour, they are now restored to health.

Our machine company is going to build a machine shop, as their machinery is not under shelter yet.

Owen Nelson had the misfortune to have his jaw bone broke a few days ago. He went to Dr. Stuart, of Ada, to have a tooth extracted, and unfortunately that strong man made a bad job out of it.

It is rumored that G. Carlson and others are about to establish a temperance lodge here. The originators being church members, we deem it their duty to take the lead, and if the organization be rightly conducted, we'll all join.

A. Gilmour and H. Hennemuth took a flying trip to Ada last week, on business matters. They report Ada a lively place.

The strongest drinks obtainable in Fertile now-a-days is a glass of water mixed with vinegar and soda. We have good prospects of becoming a temperance town.

The citizens of Fertile are complaining about not having a skating rink. They think we Fertilizers would make pretty good skaters. A skating rink was nominated, but we will try and work the thing slick, with Andrew Morrick at the head, and vote for a Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. Barholtz gave a very pleasant party on the 24th of March. About fifteen couples participated in the festivities of the occasion. The music was furnished by the Fertile orchestra. The supper was a splendid affair to which the company did ample justice. Everybody was in high spirits and a good time was had. O. N.

Seed Grain.

"Saskatchewan" Fyfe Wheat absolutely pure No. 1 hard, bright, clean and healthy; it is the finest stock in the Northwest. "Wellman" Fyfe Wheat is an enormous yielder, giving as high as 3215 bushels from 100 bushels of seed; has a large plump kernel, good straw, with heads from five to seven inches in length and containing from forty to sixty kernels. For samples and prices send a postal to the Kelso Farm, Hallock Kittson County, Minn., or inquire of Stone & Pinkerton, Crookston, Minn. [47-49]

Thoroughbred Clydesdale Stallion.

YOUNG DICK. Aged six years, Dapple Bay Color. Is of good size, beatiful shape, fine proportion. Strong and excellent type of a draft horse; weight 1500; flat bones and very fine style; will be during the season at my place, section 32, Lowell. TERMS. To insure $8.00, payable when the mare proves with foal. Good care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents.
EUGENE BESSE. [49-5]

Only the [illegible] the eyes of a babe
[illegible] upon my knee;
[illegible] know that wondrous gaze
When we meet in eternity.
Angel of death! ye cannot then
My heartstrings rend apart;
I shall hold my boy forever and aye
Close to my yearning heart.

Motherhood! how dearly bought!
We little know the cost,
Until we suffer birth and death,
Until we've loved and lost.

SAVED.

Slowly to and fro a woman paced the Waterloo bridge, London, apparently unmindful that a drizzling rain had set in and that her thin shawl was becoming wet through. After awhile she turned her steps toward the parapet, and leaning over its edge, gazed down into the black depths beneath.

The next instant she stood erect upon the parapet, a shadowy figure seen through the mistiness of the night. In another moment she would have been fluttering like a wounded bird, down to certain death, had not a man's hand held her back from the fatal act, as he exclaimed:

"Fo' God's sake, lass, dinna do't." For a second the woman struggled in his grasp, then, half defiantly, half wearily, she said, as he helped her descend from the parapet: "Well, I suppose you want me to go along to the lock-up?"

"Na, na, lass, I'd on'y like to see ye among friends. Come, he added, laying his hand kindly upon her arm, "you'll be wet through standing here." The woman gazed at the man with a perplexed look, which he returned with a friendly smile, noted her pale face and the hunted, weary expression of her dark eyes as she said, almost humbly:

"I should thank you, perhaps, for saving my life, and yet it were better if you had let me go. Not a living soul is there to mourn my loss, and I might have found rest."

"Na tha' way, lass; but ye look ill an' na fit to be out o' sich a night. If ye dinna moind, perhaps I might be a help to ye, a-seeing yer home."

"Home! I have no home. I have been sick unto death. This morning only was I discharged from the hospital, and such as I are best out of the world."

"The Lord knows best wha' is fo' our good," reverently repeated the man, then, with a slight tinge of color mantling his honest face, he continued: "If ye dinna moind trusting yerself to me I think I can find ye a place fo' the night. Ye see, I'm just newly come fra' the country, on my way to America, an' there's a family as was on the train with me that is bound fo' the same place, an' is stopping at a bit of a lodging over yonder, an' I'm na doubting but Mrs. Bighart would take ye in, fo' she has a most feeling heart, so if yer agreeable to't we'll be goin', as it's a goodish bit further."

For a second the woman hesitated, then with "very well" she moved along at the man's side. On leaving the buss which they had taken at the opposite side of the bridge they proceeded along divers streets. At last the man turned in at a doorway, and with a smile and a nod bade the woman follow him, into a narrow passage lighted by a flickering oil-lamp. Then he paused, saying in his kindly tones:

"Would yer moind biding a bit here till I just sort o' prepares Mrs. Bighart to' yer comin'?" Signifying her willingness, the woman remained standing where he left her, little heeding or caring what was to become of her. As she waited, a look of dull apathy upon her handsome face, the door through which her rescuer had disappeared opened, and a plump, jolly-looking little woman burst into the hallway, exclaiming:

"Oh, there you are! I didn't know you for the minnit. The passage be dark after the light inside. Ye look tired; just come right along in. The children have everything in a muss, but, Lor' bless 'em, I havn't it in me to scold, along of their being so cooped up here, after the country."

"You are very kind," at last answered the young woman, a softened expression gathering in her eyes.

Bidding her guest lay aside her wet bonnet and shawl and seat herself near the stove, worthy Mrs. Bighart bustled about, bent upon preparing the supper. The children, some five in number, admonished by their mother, and, perhaps, a little awed by the grave, silent woman, ceased their play and shyly eyed the stranger from a distance. All at once there was a delightful shout of "Papa!" as a large, jovial-appearing man entered the room, and, catching up the youngest toddler, sat her upon his shoulder. Then the man who had befriended the young woman came in and was immediately hailed by the children as "Jack" as they clambered about him in high glee. As if in a dream, the outcast woman found herself seated at the table of a happy, honest family, who treated her as an honored guest, receiving her unquestioned within their midst, simply because she was friendless and in need. And that night, moved by a strange longing, she had timidly asked to be allowed to kiss the babe that cooed at her from her mother's arms. And kindly Mrs. Bighart, with a pleased smile, had held out the little one to her, saying:

"There, take her, my dear, and kiss her as much as you please." Later in the evening, when the little woman had resumed the charge of her youngest and was bidding her guest good-night, she ejaculated warmly.

"There now, my dear, just you sleep well and to-morrow we'll see if there isn't a way out of your difficulties," and with a hearty good-night kiss, Mrs. Bighart hurried off to attend to her children's wants, while the young woman's face paled and flushed at the unwontoned caress from such lips.

One by one the days of that week slipped by and the woman still remained with the Bigharts. It was the day before the departure for America, all business having been satisfactorily transacted, when Mrs. Bighart, laying her hand kindly upon Mary's shoulder, said:

"Do you know, Mary, I've been thinking that I don't see how I'm to spare you, an' I've talked it over with Tom, an' the long and the short of it is, my dear, if you've a mind to go along with us, I'd be glad to have you. The children they've took to you so, an' you see, out west in them clearings it's a goin' to be a bit lonesome, without a neighbor, barring perhaps three miles. I'm sorry we're not able to offer much wages at first along of the expenses we'll be to a gettin' there, but your bit an sup and an odd pound now an' agin you'll be welcome to."

Like one dazed, Mary stood listening to the kind offer, then, with deep wonderment in her tones, she said:

"You are asking me to share your home, knowing nothing of me? My God! had I but met such women as you in the past!"

* * * * * *

Five years had come and gone since the day when Mary joined her fortunes of her helpful friends and prosperity had dawned for them and her. Tom's and Jack's log cabins were the envy of their less thrifty neighbors. At first Jack had boarded with the Bigharts, but after awhile it occurred to him that he, too, should like a home of his own—a wife to share the good luck that had come to him. And, as the months slipped into years, he learned to know that there was but one woman for him, the woman he had saved from death. While Mary, when it first dawned upon her how dear she had become to this simple, God-fearing man, was seized with an impulse to flee from the shelter of the happy home that for three years had been hers, but her strength failed her. She could not so easily uproot such tightly riven ties. For Jack had become as a part of her very being. It was only for his sake that she thought of going away, because of the sacrifice she deemed it would be putting upon him if he should wed her. Something of this she tried to tell him when he asked her to be his wife, but he would not listen; he was satisfied, he said. Then almost desperately she begged that he would hear her, and shielding her face with her hands she related to him with pitiful pathos the story of her life before his path crossed hers, holding back nothing from the bitter degredation of the past. With tears streaming down her cheeks she implored him not to judge her too harshly. She who had never known a mother's care; never had a home until he came into her life.

Pityingly as he might have soothed a little child, Jack gathered the stricken woman to his arms, saying:

"Mary, that old life is dead an' gone, buried away this five year back; let it rest. Together we will start afresh. If ye love me I ha' na fear fo' the future, lass."

What woman could have resisted such faith? And so there was a quiet little wedding, and Mary became Jack's wife, and went to dwell with him in in the pretty log cabin he had built "agin that day."

For two years not a cloud had come to dim their happiness. Yet sometimes Mary became possessed with a wild fear that it could not last. One day in her husband's absence she saw a man approaching the house. There was something strangely familiar about the saucy, devil-may-care air with which the stranger sauntered along, but not until he stood within a few feet of her did it flash upon her who this man was. A smothered cry escaped her, and convulsively clasping her babe she hastened to enter the house. But the man called out.

"Here, I say, carn't ye give me a bite of sumat? I've had a goodish walk and I'm about dead beat." White as death, she turned and faced him, when, with an oath, he exclaimed, as if thunderstruck:

"Moll! by all that's blue." Then, insolently laying his hand upon her arm, he added: "I'm blamed if I didn't think ye'd kicked the bucket. It's rather overpowerin' to have ye turn up here in this unexpected fashion. You might offer me a chair, I'm thinkin', after our long separation." Mechanically Mary stepped aside and let the man pass into the house; there, flinging himself upon a seat and chuckling amusedly, he continued:

"Yer seem to be pretty well fixed; but yer always was a lucky devil. I suppose you've got suthin' to eat in the house?"

Placing some eatables before the man, Mary at last spoke, the words seeming to come with an effort, as she said:

"Eat what you will, then go. My husband will be home shortly and he must not find you here."

"Ho, ho! is that the way the wind lays?" ejaculated the man, with a wink.

"The day has gone by for me to fear your words, Jim. I have taken up with a different life. With you and the past I have done."

"Not so fast, my fine beauty. Yer didn't live with me for seven years for nothin', an' d—n me if I don't claim yer as my wife and then what 'ull become of yer—different life, I like to know? If I could just have a talk with that husband of yourn I'd fix yer different life fur yer."

A wail of dispair issued from Mary's white lips as a stalwart figure darkened the doorway, whilst her husband's voice said quietly:

"Yo would speak with Jack Sturdy, stranger, but first let me say, tha' between me an' my wife lie no secrets, an' the man tha' says aught agin her has to answer fo' it to me. Out here the men are not given to many words, an' I've learned the way of the country. With us it is a word an, a blow, but I ha' known the blow to come fust." Then pointing sternly to the door he added: "It is three miles to the next settlement. If ye would reach theer before dark ye ha' best be goin'!"

Perhaps it was Jack's calm even tones, or an undefinable sense of power that superior minds oftentimes exercise over inferior ones, that stayed the blustering answer upon the man's lips and made him slink out of the house like a cur, turning, however, at the gate to shake his fist defiantly.

"Theer, theer, lass," soothed Jack as his wife clung sobbing about his neck, "ye ha' na call to fret. He'll na trouble ye agin, I'm a-thinkin'!"

"But, oh, Jack, you'll not love me the less?" came desparingly from Mary.

"Love ye the less, lass. Why, I couldn't do it if I would, an' wherefo', ye are a good, true woman an' my wife."

A few days afterward the dead body of a man was found in a gully. The theory was that, having drank to freely (an empty leather flask was found in his pocket), he had made a misstep and percipitated himself to his death. The body was identified as that of a stranger who had stopped at a wayside house the night before the accident. There was nothing upon his person to tell from whence he came or who he was. They buried him, marking his grave by a rude wooden cross. And when Jack told Mary concerning Jim's death, for he had recognized the man, he added gently:

"Let the past die with him, Mary, lass. Please God the future shall ha' o'ny good fo' ye on' the little 'un," and honest-hearted Jack lovingly clasped his two treasures within his arms.

How Actors "Make Up" Faces.

Making up the face, as it is called, is an art in itself; by it the old can be made to look young or at least younger, and the young old. By these arts the famous Dejazet, when 80 years old, could play successfully a young page. Formerly a burnt cork, a piece of chalk, and a pot of rouge was all that was necessary; now your well graced actor has his "make up" box, or dressing case, containing stores of violet powder, fuller's earth, chrome yellow, blue, crayons, umber, cosmetic, black enamel, "joining paste," with other unpleasant things. All have their purpose. Are you the hunted villain skulking from justice in the woods you must rub your cheeks and chin thoroughly with thick blue powder, to leave the idea that you have not been able to shave for a week. Or should you be an aged crone or hag, a few blue streaks on the arms or hands suggest the well marked veins of old age. To be particularly youthful and lover-like you must whiten your face thoroughly, rouge well up the eyelids, and then draw a little brown streak under the eyes, which lends brilliancy. An old man has a very disagreeable task before him. He must rub his cheeks and chin well with fuller's earth; then with a camel's hair brush proceed to make three dark streaks between the eyes, with long lines from the nostrils to the corners of the mouth, then get on what is oddly called his "white bald wig," the bald portion of which is fixed to the forehead by "joining paste." A striking additional effect is produced by giving the effect of teeth being wanted, which at first sight seems an almost impossible thing to do. But in your "make-up" you find your black enamel, with which you paint over a couple of teeth; in a few minutes it sets and hardens, and a most satisfactory and disagreeable evidence of old age is the result. A mode of attaching whiskers was the old-fashioned one of hooking them on to the ears. But there is an article called "crape hair," which is gummed on to the cheeks, and when dry can be trimmed and combed like real whiskers. As regards the nose, there is an elegant way of treatment, namely, by fitting on a well modeled papier mache one; but there is the more rough-and-ready mode of dealing with it. We read in one of the text books on the subject the following grave directions: "In some low comedy characters, such as Bardolph, &c., it is necessary to alter the shape of the nose in order to give it that bloated, blotchy appearance so noticeable in drunkards. You must first gum on to the end of the nose a piece of wool, press it down to the shape and size required, and then powder it well with rouge to match the rest of the nose and cheeks. The cheeks may also be enlarged in the same way. The other, and perhaps the better way, is to take a little powder, mix it with water, and work it into dough; fix it to the nose with spirit gum, mold it to the shape and size required, and then powder it with rouge to match the cheeks, &c. Blotches, warts, and pimples may be made by sticking on small pieces of wool and coloring them either brown or red." We may thus fancy our unhappy actor complete, his woolen nose stuck on with gum, his eyebrows and whiskers well glued to him, his black enameled teeth, his cheeks plastered with rouge, white and umber, his "bald wig" fastened to his forehead with "joining paste," and we may wonder, indeed, how he can find spirit or even ease to utter his words!—The Cornhill Magazine.

A Sad Sight.

It is a sad sight says a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle, to watch the gradual decay of love, the development of familiarity and selfishness between a newly married couple. I see them sometimes, from the country evidently, at a restaurant here. I like to watch them and speculate on the subject. They come in together when they first arrive, full of bliss and affection and tenderness and other cuticular characteristics of human nature. He is most delicate and attentive. He takes her cloak off and hangs it up. He sets the chair for her and hovers o'er her until she has fairly settled herself in it. He takes up the bill of fare and divides the hungry eyes between the sparkling face opposite and the monotonous, inartistic, and singularly appetite-destroying document. Then he suggests everything to her, and she accepts everything, and the waiter does not know what to bring them. I like to watch the waiter's patient, half-amused smile while he gazes sideways down upon them. Then he goes and gets what he thinks they ordered, and they never notice that he has not brought them what they wanted. They don't know what they want anyhow. And then he orders champagne. You can see her faint protest. It does look extravagant. But you can tell in the distance he says:

"My darling ducky, we've come to town to have a good time; hang the expense."

The second evening the merest trifle of a tamer proceeding crops up, and there is less enthusiasm and less affection. But there is still champagne, and just a little fuss. The third night sense is beginning to assume its sway. His finances are beginning to suffer. The theatres and champagne are beginning to tell on his purse, and he accepts her very faint protest and orders claret. The fourth evening she takes off her own cloak and hangs it up, and she arranges her own chair, and he takes care of himself deliberately. A kind of weariness hangs over the table, a bored look passes between them, and he tells the waiter boldly to bring him a bottle of beer. Ah, me! Loves young dream! The sweetness that cloys, the fairness that becomes familiar, the fading fires of bliss that has consumed itself all too soon! The fifth night they do not come. They have gone back to the rural districts, where the sharp-eyed editor of the local paper interviews them, and announces in a double-headed editorial that Mr. and Mrs. Jones have returned from their wedding tour to San Francisco.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS' HOME.

Postmaster General Vilas hails from Madison, Wis., and that extremely pretty city is very proud of her handsome and eloquent cabinet officer, who, at the time he was chosen by President Cleveland as one of his advisers, represented her in the Wisconsin legislature. Madison is also proud because she is the State Capital and possesses a very imposing Capitol building standing in a lovely park. Then Madison may also be proud of Wisconsin University, with its hundreds of students and able faculty; of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, of the State Lunatic Asylum buildings, and of the many industries which go to make up the prosperity of the thriving little capital. All these institutions have grown up since 1836, at which time Madison was in the wilderness. Pushing and intelligent citizens have made her what she is, and it is pleasant to observe that Madison still possesses a very large proportion of clear-headed men and women, who appreciate a good thing when they see it and are glad to make its merits known.

One of this class of citizens is L. A. Rogers, the baggage-master of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, who is well known to all Madisonians and by a large part of the traveling public. Mr. Rogers has this to say of how he was cured of a long-standing complaint:

"I suffered with rhumatism for some time, so that it was with great pain that I could move around at all, and I also spent many sleepless nights. I am glad to say that after using two bottles of Athlophoros I am entirely free from pain. No one need suffer from rheumatism if they will give it a fair trial."

George W. Huntly, a dealer in groceries at No. 66 Pinckney street, and a leading merchant and old resident, commends the medicine as follows:

"I have used Athlophoros for rheumatism and can most cheerfully say with the most satisfactory results."

"Mary I. Whiting, of No. 810 University avenue, who has lived in Madison for thirty years and is known and respected by every one, says:

"I have been a victim of severe rheumatism for the past three years, and having tried almost every remedy known without any avail, I was much discouraged. Last winter I was afflicted much worse than ever and was induced to try Athlophoros. I am glad to state that I am now free from pain and I pronounce the medicine a Godsend for the afflicted."

To those words of commendation may be added those of Mr. T. R. Lutzow, a well known citizen who says of Athlophoros:

"My wife was seriously afflicted with rheumatism, principally in her arms. She has now used two bottles of Athlophoros and is well and free from pain. I can cheerfully recommend the remedy to my friends and the public as being all that it claims to be."

William Sommers, foreman for B. F. McMillan & Bro., of McMillan, Wis., says that seven bottles of Athlophoros relieved him entirely of rheumatism of five years standing, which was so acute at times as to compel him to give up work. Three bottles entirely cured his brother-in-law, Louis Zimmering, whom rheumatism had compelled to give up his place as edger in a sawmill. He now fills his old position without the least inconvenience.

If you cannot get Athlophoros of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed, ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall Street, New York.

Herr von Puttkamer, Prussian minister of the interior, in the reichstag made a personal appeal on behalf of Emperor William for a continuance of the anti-socialist law. He exclimed: In the emperor's name and by the emporer's order, I assure you that his majesty would regret profoundly and grieve deeply if the prolongation of the anti-socialist law is refused. The emperor would shed his blood in order to maintain the law. The socialist troubles in Belgium threatened the peace of Europe. It behooved Germany to devise measures to prevent such disorders. Had Belgium possessed laws forbidding the publication of Socialists pamphlets and the holding of Socialist meetings, the recent troubles would probably have been averted. The Belgians were Catholics, but the church had proved unequal to coping with one outbreak of wild passion. The Belgian bourgeoise constantly and wilfully sought to create serious disorders, and the government itself provoked trouble. Herr Bebel called the speaker to order, whereupon the speaker denounced Bebel and Herr Most as dangerous agitators.

Neuralgia and kindred diseases, promptly yield to the immediate action of St. Jacobs Oil, the pain-conqueror.

Mrs. Van Buren and two daughters of Fishkill, N. Y., daughter-in-law and grand-daughter of President Van Buren, called at the treasury department to see the jewels, etc., stored in one of the vaults, which are caid to have been presented to President Van Buren. Treasurer Jordan broke the seals of the package. It contained a pint bottle of attar of roses, a bottle of pearls, some very large; a bottle of diamonds, about forty; a gold plate, a gold ornament, a box of small diamonds and pearls and two pieces of gold. The ladies made no claim, but could not refrain from expressing a wish for them. They could only obtain the property by act of congress.

The harmful and fatal results attending the use of cough mixtures containing morphia, opium and other poisons, are daily becoming more frequent. It is for this reason that Red Star Cough Cure has received the unqualified endorsement of physicians, and Boards of Health everywhere, as a purely vegetable compound, entirely free from all narcotics. Price, twenty-five cents.

The News demands of the government an explanation of the statement printed in New York that British contractors and officials are interested financially in the construction of the new vessels to be built for the American navy. The News bases its demand upon an editorial in the N. Y. Nautical Gazette March 6. This stated that the new American cruisers are to be designed by a syndicate of whom Sir Nathan C. Barnaby, ex-chief contractor of the British navy; Mr. White the present chief contractor and the firm of Sir William Armstrong & Co. are principal members. The article warns the United States against entrusting this work to a syndicate controlled by Englishmen. Mr. White said that the whole story was a lie so far as he was concerned. Sir William Armstrong makes a similar denial.

Frederick A. Lucas, Osteologist, U. S. National Museum of Washington, D. C., writes that "Le Page's Glue has been used in the National Museum reparing various skeletons, from a whale to a mouse, and, for this, as for other purposes, is most admirable." If any man knows which is the best, Mr. Lucas should be the man.

Gen. Forsythe, commanding officer at Fort Huachaca who arrived at Tombstone, Arizona, made known the startling facts that at the first interview which Gen. Crook had with the hostiles, Geronimo had a band of his men with rifles ready to fire upon all the white men, including Crook, at a given signal. Geronimo's failure to keep his promise of surrender at Fort Bowie is ascribed to the fact that having so much blood to answer, he could expect no clemency. The hostiles had 200 rounds of ammunition each. Gen. Forsythe said it was impossible to fathom Geronimo's intentions, and that it is an open question whether he will go south to join Mangus or remain to harass the frontier. This is the third time Geronimo has proved faithless.

The color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers always gives satisfaction.

The dangers of Whooping Cough are averted by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

London Cable: The Belgian strike is among the most interesting questions of the hour, from a purely industrial standpoint, as well as from the display of socialism and the audacity of convicted criminals which it has occasioned. It is calculated that the wanton destruction of factories by the criminal classes engaged in the riots have thrown out of employment fully 5,000 factory hands, for the most part honest people who have no alliance with the rioters. The newspapers both of London and the continent declare that this lawless outrage on the industrial property of the kingdom will be the ruin of Belgian trade, and place the working classes in a distressing condition. No good at all, and much harm to decent people, will be the net result of the disturbance.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE!—To consumers, such as hotels, lumbermen, farmers, restaurants and families who wish to buy in quantity: There is a house in St. Paul where parties who wish to take advantage of wholesale prices can send and get their supplies. They issue a monthly price list, which they send free to any who think of ordering of them. Address enclosing stamp. Griggs & Co., 190 & 192 E. Fifth st., St. Paul.

Col. Bend is re-elected colonel of the First regiment, Minnesota Nat. Guard.

Do as you please when you please to do right; and you will always do the proper thing in taking Bigelow's Positive Cure for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Pleasant to take and cure speedy. 50 cents and $1.

Property in Atlanta (Ga.) has been assessed $1,500,000 above that of last year.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. May of Holy Land free with medicine. Address DR. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

Gov. Martin of Kansas calls out troops to quiet the mob at Parsons.

One word: one step may make or mar one's whole future. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the proper move when you have dyspepsia, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague, malaria, low spirits, headache, or any stomach or liver troubles. 50 cents.

The senate republicans are not united as to abiding by Edmunds' resolution.

TRY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for coughs and croup. It contains no opium in any form. Recommended by physicians, ministers and nurses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. Sold at druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle.

The king of Corea issued an edict Feb. 5, abolishing slavery in his kingdom. Over half the population of Corea are slaves.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting unfailing cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Thomas Rollins and family of East Saginaw, Mich., die from eating wild parsnips.

Coming Home to Die.

At a period of life when budding womanhood requires all her strength to meet the demands nature makes upon it, many a young woman returns home from the severe mental strain of school with a broken-down constitution, and her functions disarranged, to go to an early grave. If she had been wisely counseled and given the benefit of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" her bodily development might have kept pace with her mental growth, and health and beauty would not have given way to decline and death.

A. A. Steagall, was found guilty at Henrietta, Tex., of murder in the first degree.

Chronic nasal catarrh—guaranteed cure—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Grand Master Workman Powderly gets a salary of only $1.500.

"We commenced selling Athlophoros about a year ago. We have had the best success with it of any rheumatic medicine we ever handled," writes druggist O. W. Halstead, of Mason, Michigan, and his experience is a common one.

Internal revenue collections for the first eight months of the fiscal year are $75,158,200.

Mr. Charles Miller, Lexington, Minn., says he considers Brown's Iron Bitters the best blood purifier made. It cleanses the blood of all impurities, makes the skin smooth and soft, and gives healthy color to the cheeks.

TIRED OUT!
At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY
Trade Mark On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC
For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.
MR. A. B. HANSCOM, Willmar, Minn., says he was generally depressed, had no appetite, in fact he was wearied out, almost lifeless. Brown's Iron Bitters cured him.
MRS. ALICE NASH, Blue Earth, Minn., says: "I can recommend Brown's Iron Bitters to all who are run down and lifeless." This was her condition when she commenced to take the medicine. One bottle made a complete cure.
MRS. ISABELLE COOK, Mitchell, Dak., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for General Debility and Weakness, and it benefited me where the doctors had failed to do so."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Jacob Rich, United States pension agent for Iowa and Nebraska, has resigned.

Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters is not a whiskey drink. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary Manning, if he recovers is not likely to resume work.

Important.

Grand Union Hotel, opp. Grand Cent. Depot, N. Y. city, 600 elegant rooms, $1 a day & upward. Travelers arriving at this depot save $3 carriage hire and baggage transfer. European plan.

Ex Gov. Crittenden of Missouri is thought to have an eye on Senator Cockrell's seat.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

The Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.

WHEN getting your boot or shoe straightened use Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they save money.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, PIMPLES, and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN.

The only remedy that cures galls, cuts and wounds on horses and cattle, and always grows the hair in its original color, is Veterinary Carbolisalve. 50 cents and $1.00, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Cuticura Soap
FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
Introduced in 1840.
This remedy is well known to be one of the very best ever offered to the public.
TAKEN INTERNALLY
It will be found a never failing cure.
APPLIED EXTERNALLY,
It is the most effective and best Liniment on earth. It is all it is represented to be. The testimonials in its favor, reaching back for a series of years, and the experience of a long test, incontestibly prove it to be one of the most reliable specifics of the age.
Prices 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1 Per Bottle.
FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
Beware of Imitations.

ALLEN'S
Lung Balsam,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
COUGH
AND
CROUP
REMEDY.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
If you have not tried the Lung Balsam, call for 25-cent bottle and test it.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE
And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.
DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM
CURES COLD IN HEAD
CATARRH
ROSE COLD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
EASY TO USE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation, heals the sores. Restores the Senses of taste, smell, hearing. A quick relief & p'stive cure.
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

BUY SALZER'S (La Crosse, Wis.) SEEDS. Cata. Free.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolmans, and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings free. N. P. Boyer, & Co. Coatesville, Pa.

PENSIONS procured. 15 years' experience as Attorneys in Pensions and other Soldier Claims. C. M. Sites & Co., Washington, D. C.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and free trial of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

FREE! $1 samples fast selling goods to any lady or gent, and big pay every day, hot or cold, guaranteed workers. Time is cash, don't delay. Address, B. H. Merrill & Co., Chicago.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys Washington, D. C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

ASTHMA CURED
German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

F. S. NEWELL
and
VIRGINIA BYERS,
Formerly of St. Paul, wanted information as to present address. They will hear of something to their advantage by addressing
A. H. HORNSBY,
Real Estate Broker,
Cor. 4th & Robert Streets,
St. Paul, Minn.
Wanted improved farms for sale.

All People Appreciate Honest Goods.
MIDDLESEX
INDIGO-BLUE FLANNEL SUITS
ARE ALL PURE WOOL.
Always look well and give long service. Coats of the genuine article have on a silk hanger, "Only garments made from Middlesex Flannels bear this hanger." WENDELL, FAY & CO., Agents, MIDDLESEX CO., Boston, New York, Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING CLOTHIERS.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS
Leading Nos.: 14, 048, 130, 135, 333, 161.
For Sale by all Stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,
Works: Camden, N. J. 26 John St., New York.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.
The most Wonderful Agricultural Park in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption and homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per acre. LONG TIME. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address, COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo., Box 2290.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 216 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LOOK AT THESE BOTTLES
and see which you had rather have—the big "10-cent bottle" with 5 cents' worth of glue, or the honest bottle with
DOUBLE THE QUANTITY, AND BETTER QUALITY.
This is an exact reproduction of a bottle of glue extensively advertised as a "10-cent article."
DON'T BE DECEIVED BY Outside Show OR High Sounding Names.
GLUE
GLASS
IT IS NOT LePAGE'S.
This cut shows the smallest size of
LePAGE'S LIQUID GLUE
bottle,—outside and inside.
THE TOTAL QUANTITY of LePAGE'S LIQUID GLUE sold during the past five years in all parts of the world amounted to over
32 MILLION
Bottles. Everybody wants it.
ALL KINDS of DEALERS find it a good thing to handle. It brings new customers, and makes the old ones STICK.
TWO GOLD MEDALS
London, 1883; New Orleans, 1885. At the New Orleans Exposition joints made with it endured a testing strain of over
1600 POUNDS
TO A SQUARE INCH.
Pronounced the Strongest Glue Known.
IT MENDS EVERYTHING,
Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, etc.
STRONG AS IRON, SOLID AS A ROCK.
Indispensable in every household.
YOU GET THIS BOTTLE FULL WHEN YOU BUY LePAGE'S.
CONTENTS OF THE OTHER BOTTLE POURED INTO ONE OF LePAGE'S BOTTLES.
If your dealer does not keep it, send his card with five 2-cent stamps for sample by mail. RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

MRS. STEWART'S
TRADE MARK
BLUING.
—MANUFACTURED BY—
MRS. N. E. STEWART,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
For sale by all first-class grocers.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.
You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

LIST OF DISEASES
ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING
MEXICAN
MUSTANG
LINIMENT.
OF HUMAN FLESH. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Stitches, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Backache, Eruptions, Frost Bites,
OF ANIMALS. Scratches, Sores and Galls, Spavin, Cracks, Screw Worm, Grub, Foot Rot, Hoof Ail, Lameness, Swinny, Founder, Sprains, Strains, Sore Feet, Stiffness,
and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock yard it is
THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS

[illegible]BLISHED EVERY [illegible]URSDAY.

[illegible] E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	6 m.	1 year.
½ inch	50	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	$8 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	3 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 00	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 25	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 25	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
[illegible] inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 45	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
1 column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

CROOKSTON, MINN., APRIL 8, 1886.

Mr. Chas. Greenhalgh, has been appointed agent for that great work relating to commerce and the industrial arts, entitled "The Universal Assistant and Complete Mechanic," containing [illegible]0 engravings and over 1,000,000 industrial Facts, Calculations, Receipts, Processes, Trade Secrets, Business Forms etc., from the Household to the Manufactuory. This is one of the most valuable works of its kind ever published, and should be in the hands of every capable engineer, mechanic and business man in the country. It being especially adapted to the use of engineers, and no first-class engineer can afford to do without it. The price of this work is very low, only $5, which brings it within the reach of all. Persons living at a distance can secure the work by addressing Chas. Greenhalgh, Crookston, Minn. [37 tf]

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address [36tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the easiest lit the place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

TO PARTIES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,891,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,659,794
Orient	1,411,834
Phenix	5,919,463
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MORCKEL.

For Sale,

One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Pete Misgen, Crookston, Minn.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, on the 24th day of June 1885, at the City of Crookston, of Polk County, Minnesota, one P. J. Lachapelle and one Andrew Absalomson the said P. J. Lachapelle being then and there the owner, as mortgagee, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, and the said Andrew Absalomson being in legal possession of a certain hack, did request Euclid and Angus Munn, co-partners under the firm name of Munn Bro's, to make and perform certain repairs on said hack. And whereas, the said Munn Bro's pursuant to said request did do, make and perform repairs on said hack of the just and reasonable worth and value of fifty dollars, and the said Munn Bro's claim a lien on said hack to the amount of said repairs and still hold and retain possession of said hack since the making of said repairs. And whereas, more than three months have elapsed since the making of said repairs upon said hack and the said $50 has not been paid or any part thereof, although the sum has been heretofore duly demanded of the said P. J. Lachapelle and the said Andrew Absalomson. Now therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Munn Bro's, will, on the 5th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of Munn Bro's Carriage Works, on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, in said City of Crookston, expose said hack for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the said lien, and the costs of such sale.

Dated Crookston, Feb. 4th, 1886.

EUCLID AND AUGUST MUNN,
Co-partners as Munn Bro's.

LEO & GEORGE,
Attorneys. [46-49]

[First publication March 25, 1886.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Polk, —ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Erik E. Riseland, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Andreas E. Riseland, of Polk County, representing, among other things, that Erik E. Riseland late of Polk County, Minnesota, on the second day of March, A. D. 1886, at Garfield town in said county, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a half brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Iver J. Ingebrigtson, granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 26th day of April A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Crookston in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the POLK COUNTY JOURNAL, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Crookston, Minn., in said county.

Dated at Crookston the 18th day of March A. D. 1886.

By the Court,
ROBERT J. MONTAGUE,
[48-50] Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Wenzel E. Newes, and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, mortgagors, to the Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, a corporation duly organized and acting under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 9th day of November A. D. 1883, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgage deeds on pages 182, 183 and 184, and whereas said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest, from date on the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain other and second mortgage executed and delivered by the aforesaid Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association of Crookston, which mortgage bears date the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 17th day of November A. D. 1884 at 5:45 o'clock p. m. in book "S" of mortgage deeds, on pages 468, 469 and 470, and whereas said second mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars at the rate of ten per cent per annum and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said second mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston and bearing even date of November 15th A. D. 1884, and said second mortgage being upon the same real estate as the mortgage first above mentioned.

And whereas it is provided in each of said mortgages herein described, that in case any default should be made in the payment of the said principal sums when due or interest, or any part thereof for the space of six months after the same shall have become due, or in case said shares should be sold for the non payment of dues, then and in such case the whole principal debt should immediately thereupon become due, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said interest and of said monthly dues secured by both of said mortgages for more than six months whereby according to the terms of said mortgages the whole principal debt has become due, and said ten shares of stock have been duly forfeited and sold for non payment of dues and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred forty-eight and 65-100 dollars on said first mortgage and the sum of eleven hundred twenty-three and 45-100 dollars on said second mortgage, making in the aggregate the sum of two thousand seventy-one and 5[illegible]-100 dollars now due.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale in said mortgages contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate and premises mentioned in each of said mortgages which are situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows to-wit: Lot number thirteen (13.) in block number two (2.) of L. Fletcher's Addition to Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the first day of May A. D. 1886, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on the debt secured by both of said mortgages, together with the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 8th A. D. 1886.

THE WORKINGMENS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, OF CROOKSTON,
Mortgagee.

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[45-52]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thilesphone Joly and Harriet, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two; and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 521, 522 and 523, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $27.21 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three, (33) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by John Brandt and Mary, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of December A. D. 1883, at 11:45 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 531, 532, 533, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-two cents, ($742.62) besides the further sum of $8.20 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage, in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153) in Range number forty-nine (49) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 25th, 1886.]

BE IT KNOWN, THAT ON THE thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, Joseph Boiselle, and Cilo Boiselle, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage; That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the thirteenth day of January A. D. 1881, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages forty-two, forty-three and forty-four, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred ($300.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually. That default has been made in the payment of said principal sum, and of interest thereon. That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and thirty six ($336.) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼,) of Section, thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty-two, (152,) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, according to United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the eighth day of May A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis, March 23th A. D. 1886.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis,
Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [48-1]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah Mijette and Florence, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 114, 115 and 116, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of two hundred and eighty-one dollars, ($281) and the further sum of $9.91 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty, (20) in township number one hundred and forty-nine, (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Fred Aldrich, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one; and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1881, at 1 o'clock p. m. in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 304, 305 and 306, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($747) besides $25 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty, (30) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, mortgagors, to Edwin H. Pease, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1881, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 201, 202 and 203, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and ten dollars and seventy-three cents ($310.73), and the sum of eighteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($18.55,) necessarily paid for taxes on said land, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and by and under the authority in said mortgage contained, the said assignee elects to and does declare and claim that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid, is due and payable.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 9th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of said county or his deputy duly appointed, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five (25,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-five (45) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated February 1st 1886.

EDWIN H. PEASE,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [42-49]

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP
M. RAUSHNBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN.
Ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Cenat Brouillet and Louise, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December A. D. 1880, at 12 o'clock m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 13, 14 and 15, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars and the further sum of $37.62 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the tenth day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section nineteen (19) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west, of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (LIMITED,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Aaron L. Lindsley and Imogene, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages 6 and 7, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eleven hundred and forty-nine dollars ($1,149) besides the further sum of $31.42-100 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twelve, (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three, (153) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. 41-49

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication Feb. 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Michel Quesnelle and Vitaline, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 10th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages on pages 3 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of six hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($624,) besides the further sum of $19.54 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-one (31) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale,

(First publication February 25, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Evangelist Quesnelle an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1882, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages on pages 20, 21 and 22, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25) besides the further sum of $44.31 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The fractional northwest quarter (nw¼) being the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and lots numbered three (3,) four (4) and five (5.) in Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 159 21-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 25th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Andreas E. Bokke, mortgagor, to Mattie B. Eaton, mortgagee, dated the 5th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of March A. D. 1883, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 252 to 254, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and ninety-three and 65-100 dollars ($493.65) and forty-two and 70-100 ($42.70) dollars, paid by said mortgagee on account of taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Tuesday the 18th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) Section nine (9) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of March 1886.

MATTIE B. EATON,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [48-1]

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry J. Allard, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Wesley Light, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of July A. D. 1885, at 8:20 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on page [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-three and 77-100 ($423.77-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 24th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interests thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots four (4.) and five (5,) of Block twenty-two (22,) of the Townsite of Carman, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county.

Dated March 4th, 1886.

WESLEY LIGHT,
Mortgagee.

H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 17th, 1886.]

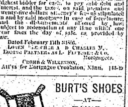
DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of two hundred seven and 55-100 dollars, ($207.55-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Ole Helgesen, of Polk County, Minnesota, to Loren Fletcher and Charles M. Loring, partners as L. Fletcher & Co., of Minneapolis, County of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, bearing date the twentieth day of June A. D. 1878, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of July A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m. in book "B" of mortgages, on page 63, and in addition thereto the further sum of eighteen and 10-100 dollars taxes, duly assessed and levied against the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885, paid by said mortgagees, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lot four (4,) in Section twenty (20,) in township one hundred and fifty (150,) of Range forty-nine (49,) containing thirty and 75-100 (30-75-100) acres according to the Government survey, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1886, at two o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes on said premises and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 15th 1886.

LOREN FLETCHER AND CHARLES M. LORING PARTNERS AS L. FLETCHER & CO.
Mortgagees.

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagees Crookston, Minn. [43-49]



BURT'S SHOES
—AT—
FONTAINE &
ANGLIM'S.

ROOMS TO RENT
For Offices and Living, in
Dobson's Block.
Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Harry B. Halvorson and Annie E. Halvorson, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of March A. D. 1882, at 4:25 o'clock p. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 217, 18, 19, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $35.65 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes paid out as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty (20) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward Illette and Felwidge, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 24th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of September A. D. 1881, at [illegible] o'clock a. m. in book "E" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and [illegible] and 50-100 [illegible] dollars besides the further sum of [illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry Matson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of October A. D. 1881, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 353 and 4, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of eight hundred and eighty eight and 62-100 ($888.62-100) dollars, besides the further sum of [illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, and with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number eighteen (18) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 157 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Eugene C. Elwood and Amelia I. Elwood, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1881 at 2:10 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages on pages 351, 5 and 6 on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, and the sum of fifty-four and 5-100 dollars, paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale and taxes with interest thereon, as aforesaid, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-four (24) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two, (152) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [41-49]

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MO[illegible]

[First publication [illegible]]

WHEREAS DEFAULT [illegible] in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by [illegible] unmarried man, mortgagor, to [illegible] United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 11th day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and twelve dollars, ($312.00) besides the further sum of $49.19 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes and interest thereon, as aforesaid, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-three (33) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150) in Range number forty-four, (44) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 159 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication Feb. 25.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Noah A. Wickersham and Huldah, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 5th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1881, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages on pages 2, 3, 4 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and seventy-four and [illegible] dollars ([illegible]) besides the further sum of [illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number fourteen (14) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney of Mortgagee. [33-49]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication February 25th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ole O. Engen, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 26th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of May A. D. 1881, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 517, 8, 9, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and thirteen and 32-100 ($413.32) dollars, besides the further sum of $26.69 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid, and twenty five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-six (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty four (154) in Range number fifty (50) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

MORTGAGE SALE.

(First publication February 25th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James S. Gray, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 20th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of April A. D. 1881, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "C" of mortgages, on page 533, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three ($623) dollars, besides the further sum of $61.60 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 10th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes with interest thereon as aforesaid and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number ten (10) in Township number one hundred and forty-eight (148) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [41-49]

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BA

H. M. PIERCE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated
I give special attention to collect and securing and collecting past paper. Office on Broadway, oppos U. S. Land Office.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

[illegible] HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, [illegible] and delivered by [illegible] to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) [illegible] December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 1:45 o'clock p. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on pages 52 and 53, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twelve (12) in township number one hundred and fifty-one (151) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., February 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Joseph Hubert and Armin, his wife, mortgagors, to the Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 11, 12 and 13, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, ($683.25) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number thirty-five, (35) in Township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William F. Butcher, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Reckitt, mortgagee, dated the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1883, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 429, 430, and 431, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixteen dollars and ninety-five cents, ($516.95) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises and no action or Proceeding has been instituted in law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number one (1) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS RECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication March 4th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Axel Arvedson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Reckitt, mortgagee, dated the 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 453 and 454, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and ten cents ($733.10) besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-six, (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four, (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

FRANCIS RECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS

AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS.

WATCHES.

JEWELRY,

—ROBERT STREET.—

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-five and 82-100 dollars, ($625.82) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $31.00 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eugene Robillard, and Exilda, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 4th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of August A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 528 and 529, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number thirty-one (31,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of five hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($547,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $21.03 paid out for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Figeon an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 24th day of August A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of August A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼), the west half (w½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and lot number three (3,) all in Section number seven (7,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-one (41,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing [illegible] acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, ($498,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Narcisse Trondo and Denise Trondo, his wife, mortgagors to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of September A. D. 1882, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 244, 245, 246, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number seventeen (17,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and seventy-eight and 87-100 dollars, ($478.87,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, and the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Robert H. Walker and Elizabeth Walker, his wife, mortgagors to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of April A. D. 1882, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages [illegible], and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number ten (10,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,

Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'

CELEBRATED

HUBERT!

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and eighty-one and 43-100 dollars, ($481.43,) which is claimed to be at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $19.10 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward O. Carvin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of July A. D. 1882, at 11:15 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 623, 624, 625, 626, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south east quarter (se¼) of section number thirty-four (34,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage. In case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Marcellina Quesnel, a single woman, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-four, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of July A. D. 1884, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 253, 254 and 255, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and seventy-five and 50-100 dollars ($475.50) besides the further sum of $20.75 paid for taxes upon said mortgaged premises and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-four (44) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Smith, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of November A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 417, 418, 419, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, ($752.37) besides the further sum of $18.83 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154,) in Range number forty-eight (48) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Campbell Breyette, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 3d day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1883, at 4 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 109, 110, 111, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four dollars ($374,) and the further sum of $22.23 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and $25 dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The east half (e½) of the northwest quarter (nw¼) and the east half (e½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number fourteen (14,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-three (153,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

H. M. PIERCE

Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:

HOME, of New York.
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.

OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Stephen Quesnelle and Elizabeth, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of July A. D. 1883, at 7:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 234, 235, 236, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623.) and the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirty-two (32) in township number one hundred and fifty, (150) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First Publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Anthony Quesnelle, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 12th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1883, at 2:30 o'clock a. m., in book "M" of mortgages, on pages 241, 242 and 243 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498.) and the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The west half (w½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number five (5,) also the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number six (6,) all in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Damien Quesnel and Ann, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 27th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of August A. D. 1883, at 9:20 o'clock a. m., in book "O" of mortgages, on pages 153, 154, 155, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars ($498,) and the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north half (n½) of the southeast quarter (se¼) and the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the northeast quarter (ne¼) and lot number two (2,) all in Section number three (3,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 161 and 84-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by James Westover and Margaret, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 17th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1881, at 4:45 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 49, 50, 51 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of nine hundred and ninety-five ($995) dollars, besides the further sum of $32.81 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 161.44-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee,

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT

—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Lambert and Josephine, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 7th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 7th day of November A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 431, 432, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-nine and 50-100 ($749.50) dollars, besides the further sum of $62.70 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and taxes as aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twenty-four (24,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-six (46) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Joseph Cole, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 4th day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1882, at 3:15 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 220, 221, 222 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of three hundred and seventy-four ($374) dollars, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number four (4,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-one (151,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian.

Dated St. Paul Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Dominique Payment, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 25th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of June A. D. 1881, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 43, 44, 45, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $25.85 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-eight (28,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Narcisse Dandeneau and Zeo, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 18th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of July A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 117, 118, 119, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and thirteen and 12-100 ($613.12-100) dollars, besides the further sum of $52.43-11 paid for taxes on the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number nineteen (19,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 158.59-100 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Charles Gagner, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 13th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 13th day of September A. D. 1881, at 4 o'clock p. m. in book "E" of mortgages, on pages 283, 284, 285, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and ninety-eight ($498) dollars, besides the further sum of $27.84 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on Friday the 16th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and the taxes aforesaid, with interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1st 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y of Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 464, 465, and 466, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623) besides the sum of $54.41 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 23d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-five (25,) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152,) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [46-51]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of six hundred and eighty-three and 25-100 dollars ($683.25-100,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $[illegible] paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Tarray Carlatan, and Lemoine Carlatan, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 2d day of March A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 2d day of March A. D. 1882, at 11:25 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 221, 222, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number thirteen (13,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian and containing 160 acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid, and interest on said premises, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of seven hundred and fifty-two and 57-100 dollars, ($752.57,) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, besides the further sum of $52.70 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Hermidas Toupin, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 25th day of July A. D. 1882, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of July A. D. 1882, at 10:20 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 476, 477, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-nine (29,) in Township number one hundred and fifty (150,) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing (160) acres, in Polk County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes paid as aforesaid on said premises, with interest, and fifty dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

AUCTIONEER!

D. C. TERRY

has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch.

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

MORTGAGE [illegible]

[First publication [illegible]]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE [illegible] conditions of a certain mortgage [illegible] and delivered by Henry Tiedemann and [illegible] Tiedemann, mortgagors, to the Beloit [illegible] Bank, mortgagee, dated the [illegible] day [illegible] A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in book "[illegible]" of mortgages, on pages [illegible] and 223, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-four and 36-100 dollars ($764.36-100,) and twenty-six and 82-100 dollars, ($26.82-100) paid for taxes by said mortgagee, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and Ten dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section two (2,) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-eight (48) west, containing one hundred and forty-six and 44-100 acres (146 44-100.)

Dated this 25th day of February 1886.

THE BELOIT SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Melvin Winslow, mortgagor, to Mary D. Fuller, mortgagee, dated the 22d day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-one and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 22d day of February A. D. 1881, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "D" of mortgages, on pages 159, 160 and 161 on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and twenty-four ($624) dollars and forty-one and 31-100 ($41.31) dollars, paid for taxes, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Saturday the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34,) Township one hundred and fifty-one (151) north, of Range forty-seven (47) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of February 1886.

MARY D. FULLER,
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Charles W. Brown and Fanny A. his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited) mortgagee, dated the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1882, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book "G" of mortgages, on pages 132, and 133, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and sixty dollars. ($560) and the further sum of $11.24 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number twelve (12) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four. (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [45-50]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 4th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE payment of the sum of four hundred and ten and 75-100 ($410.75) dollars, besides the further sum of $71.77 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Henry J. Kertson an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, bearing date the 20th day of September A. D. 1882, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of September A. D. 1882, at 9:45 o'clock a. m., in book "I" of mortgages, on pages 193, 194, 195, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section number six (6,) in Township number one hundred and forty-nine (149,) in Range number forty-five (45,) west of the 5th principal meridian containing 160 acres, in Polk County, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and $25 dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the 16th day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited,)
Mortgagee.

A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [45-50]

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,

CROOKSTON MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Journal.

E. COOKE, Publisher.

OOKSTON, MINNESOTA

The number of miles of railroad in the United States December 31, 1885, was in round numbers 130,000.

Judge Dyer, of the United States district court, in a suit to recover $10,000 insurance on the life of a man who committed suicide while insane, insured in the Accident Insurance company of North America against injuries effected by "external, accidental, or violent means," suicide being especially excepted, decides against the company, holding that in this case the act of suicide was no more the man's act in the sense of the law than if he had been impelled by an irresistable physical power.

The prevailing opinion that the public debt of England is larger than the national debt of any other country is an erroneous one. At the end of the year 1885 the English debt was £740,000,090 (in round numbers). In 1883 the national debt of France, reckoned in English money, was £942,000,000, and is now about £1,200,000,000. In spite of the endeavors of the present French ministry to check the colonial "jingo" policy, the public debt is still increasing.

An English judge has just decided that a divorce obtained in the United States from the bonds of a marriage performed in England is invalid in the latter country. This will cut off a large and steadily growing business in some of the States, many dissatisfied husbands and wives in Great Britain having sought relief at the hands of courts. The days of cheap and easy divorce are numbered, as the tendency everywhere is to render the laws governing the subject of matrimony more stringent.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of the National Bureau of Labor has made his first annual report to the secretary of interior. He treats of the business situation with a great deal of detail, and arrives at the conclusion that the present depression in business, so long continued, has arisen through many and diverse causes, which no individual or corporation could avert or much modify. Commissioner Wright is clearly of the opinion that the time has come to call a halt in encouraging indiscriminate immigration; and he advises greater caution in granting lands to corporations, meaning public lands in large blocks; he favors "industrial copartnership," but this only by the way, without entering into detail.

It is estimated that congress has expended thus far, during the session, upon the funerals of its deceased members $20,000 and for printing eulogies some $28,000 more. In addition, the adjournments out of respect, and the time devoted to eulogies have occasioned a loss of eight days from the regular business of the nation. As it costs $16,000 a day to pay expenses of congress, $128,000 more has been spent, making a grand total of $156,000. The expenditure thus involved has become a matter of public concern, and the sentiment is rapidly increasing that the waste must be stopped. A more economical observance of the deaths of members of congress will imply no loss of respect for their memories, but it will inaugurate a needed reform.

The agricultural statistics of Great Britain for 1885, which have recently been issued, show a very serious decrease from the yield of 1874 in some of the most important food products. The decrease in wheat is estimated at 2,628,211 bushels, in peas 1,330,558 bushels, in beans 2,610,783 bushels, in potatoes 544,690 tons, in turnips 6,562,497 tons, and mangold 87,869 tons, in England. In Ireland on the other hand, there has been an increase over 1884 amounting to 197,016 bushels of wheat, 135,888 tons of potatoes, 43,850 tons of turnips, and 60,253 tons of mangold. Both England and Ireland have shown an increase in the production of barley, amounting to 5,338,519 bushels in the former country and 463,908 in the latter. From barley is made malt and from malt, ale, so that, though food may be somewhat scarcer and consequently dearer, there need be no dread of a lack of drink.

A very remarkable statement is made concerning the effects of the homœopathic treatment in the cholera epidemic at Naples last year. The writer, Dr. Tomaso Cigliano, says that he and his three colleagues, Drs. Rubini, Muccu and Orioli, employed a preparation of camphora as a preventive, and that in about 2,000 families where it was used not a single case of cholera occurred. They did not have a chance to test it in the hospitals, being denied access to them, but of the eighty patients whom they did treat after the disease had manifested itself, only three died. The treatment adopted with such wonderful success by those homœopathic physicians consists in administering four or five drops of Rubini's solution of camphora upon a lump of sugar every hour, with a slight increase in the quantity of the dose, and a doubled frequency in very serious cases. For this treatment a recovery of 99 per cent. is claimed.

General News Condensed.

Sensational Prayer in Congress.

The prayer of the Chaplain of the National House of Representatives was as follows: Give ear, Oh God of Jacob, and awaken us to see the danger which threatens the civilized world, a revolution more tremendous than any of which history tells, in which the scenes of the reign of terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America. For long the few have mastered the many, because they understood the open secret—the tools to them that can use them. But now the many have learned the secret of organization, drill and dynamite. Rouse the rich of the world to understand that the time has come for grinding selfish monopoly to cease, that corporations may get souls in them with justice, honor, confidence and human kindness. Teach the rich men of the country that great fortunes are lent them by thee for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, to found private collections of art, to stock wine cellars, to keep racing studs and yachts and find better company than hostlers, grooms and jockeys, poolsellers and bookmakers. Teach them, oh, God, that it is thee who has given them power to get these fortunes; that it is to prove them, to know what is in their hearts, whether they will keep thy commandments or no, and that these commandments are thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself; that if the rich men of our land keep these commandments the poor will follow the example, and we, at least, will be saved from the days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. Help us, oh, God, and save us.

Mr. Grosvenor asked unanimous consent that the prayer be printed in the Record.

Mr. James objected, remarking, sotto voce to the gentleman who asked him to withdraw his objection, that it was made because the prayer was an incendiary speech.

End of the Southwestern Strike.

The strike on the Texas Pacific and the Missouri railways has been settled, and 12,000 men who have been idle in consequence of the strike have returned to work. The strained relations which seemed to exist between the officers of the Missouri Pacific and the general executive board of the Knights of Labor were only strained in appearance. The basis of settlement is the proposition of the Knights to submit the whole trouble to a committee of arbitration, consisting of three selected by the Knights and three by the company, another to be appointed by those six. The following dispatch from Jay Gould is published:

President's Office, Missouri Pacific Railroad, March 28.—T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman—Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of the 27th inst., I write to-day that I will, to-morrow morning, send the following telegraphic instructions to Mr. Hoxie, general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad at St. Louis. "In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific and in the employing of laborers in the several departments of this company, give preference to our late employes, whether they are Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike. Nor will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during said strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any difference between the employes and the company, past or future." Hoping the above will be satisfactory, I remain, very truly yours,

JAY GOULD, President.

The executive board also sent out the following:

To the Knights of Labor now on strike in the Southwest, President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration, and so telegraphs Vice President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions sent to the chairman executive board district, you are directed to resume work at once. Per order executive board.

T. W. POWDERLY, G. M. W.

George L. Murr returned to Billings, Mont., from a trip to the new oil fields in the Bingham basin, Wyo., bringing with him a sample of the oil. It is a black lubricating oil, and an analysis of it by Dr. Kent, of the New York board of health, shows it to contain 40 per cent. of mineral sperm oil, 27 per cent. kerosene, with small percentages of gasolene, benzine and naphtha. Its illuminating power is of a high order.

The jury in the Stollard murder case at Bismarck, rendered a verdict of not guilty at 9:30. The jury were out nearly sixty hours.

News has been received that the four Apache chiefs, Geronimo, Chihuahua, Nana and Natchez, with 29 bucks and 48 squaws unconditionally surrendered to Gen. Crook, near San Bernardino ranch on the Mexican line.

Six Baltimore & Ohio employes, imprisoned during the last strike, sue for $60,000 damages in consequence.

James Sanderson, wife and two children, of Indianapolis, were dangerously poisoned by drinking coffee containing rat poison.

The monument of the late Senator Hill, of Atlanta, is now in place and ready for unveiling.

Land in Connecticut upon which pine trees were planted a few years ago is now worth $100 per acre for its timber.

Mrs. Kate Dawson, who eloped with her stepson at Indianapolis some time ago, and who was sued by Dawson for divorce, put an end to her troubles by committing suicide.

It is rumored that Commodore Mayo, of the navy, has failed to pass the examination which is required of all officers before promotion, and will not be advanced to the position of rear admiral.

The new pension law will, upon receiving the signature of the president, add about $6,000,000 to the large annual pension disbursments; yet many congressmen are busy preparing other bills to add still further to such disbursements.

The value of the plants on exhibition at the great floral show in New York is $150,000.

A New York convict has sued the state for $50,000 for inhuman treatment at the Auburn prison.

R. G. Peters of Manistee, Mich., has given $50,000 to complete the recitation hall at Oberlin college.

Prince Bismarck appeared in the German reichstag one day recently. Referring to criticisms on his recent speech attacking the opposition for combatting the crown's policy in Posen, in which he was accused of meditating a coup d' etat, he reaffirmed that he was not. Warned the reichstag of what might be its fate if it stood in the way of Germany's progress. The bundestag, he reminded his hearers, was founded on treaties and laws, yet Germany was contented to see it fall, and the reichstag might possibly have a similar end if it refused to fulfill its duties to the empire.

Notwithstanding the adverse report of the District committee upon the nomination of Mathews, the colored man appointed recorder of the District, and the opposition that is made to him on the part of Democratic citizens, it is believed that he will be confirmed.

The position of Prince Battenberg at the late Medical hall ceremony, when he stood directly behind the first line of the royal party beside the marquis of Lorne, was assigned under the express direction of the prince of Wales and against the wish of Princess Beatrice, who is not so ambitious to push her unpopular husband to the front as her royal mother seems to be.

The election by which Mr. Henry Ballard, conservative, was returned to parliament from Norwich, has been declared void, owing to bribery.

Recent utterances in the reichstag, cause the German press to fear that changes in the constitution are meditated.

The dominion government has disallowed the Manitoba Central charter, also that of the Emerson & Northwestern.

The death is recorded of Capt. James Maurice Shipton, R. N., who served under Nelson, Duncan, Cornwallis, Napier and Sidney Smith.

Patti's castle in Wales is undergoing extensive alterations, so that it may be in readiness for her reception after her coming marriage with Nicolini.

Strikers in Belgium destroy a vast amount of property, and chaos reigns.

Chamberlain and Trevelyan resign from Gladstone's cabinet.

Henrich Julien Schmint, the German historical writer, is dead.

Although Kossuth is eighty-four years old, it is said that he entered with spirit into the recent carnival festivities at Naples.

On all important public occasions Prince Bismarck wears the Order of Christ, recently bestowed upon him by the pope.

The Pinkerton detectives in Chicago say they have spotted the man who murdered Express Messenger Nichols.

In the type-setting contest in Philadelphia Duguide of Cincinnati took first prize, and McCann of New York second. Duguide exceeded all previous records, his net composition being 6,635 ems in three hours.

The failure of the First National Bank at Wapheton, Dak., occasioned embarassment to several business houses.

Barney McAuley, the actor and theater manager in New York, died at St. Vincent's hospital, where he has been under treatment for Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Sam Archer, the Shoals, Ind., Kuklux, is sentenced to be hanged July 9.

Mrs. Schnoor hangs herself at Oshkosh, Wis.

Mrs. Potter Palmer is noted as carrying upon her person more wealth in the shape of jewels than any other lady in Chicago.

C. B. Mead, of the Waterloo, Wis., Democrat, is arrested for criminally libeling Mrs. C. E. Blake of Marshall.

The Northern Pacific recently paid into the United States depository at St. Paul, the Second National bank, the survey fees upon over 1,000,000 acres surveyed lands in the counties of Barnes, Stutsman, Kidder and Burleigh counties, Dak. The fees on the remaining surveyed lands in the territory will be paid by April 1.

Bellaire, Ohio, glass works burn with a net loss of $36,000.

Frank Mulkowski the Pole who brutally murdered Mrs. Agnes Kledzeick last August, was hanged in the county jail yard in Chicago recently.

Ex-Congressman Gibson H. Atherton of Newark, Ohio, has been stricken with paralysis, and his condition is critical.

A technical deficit of $1,700 is found in the late Indian Agent Meacham's accounts.

Congressman Hiscock received 110 votes in a beauty contest at a Washington photograph gallery, against 100 for Daniel of Virginia, and 98 for McComas of Maryland.

The senate committee has favorably reported the nomination of Gen. Howard to be major general.

It is believed in Washington that Gen. Crook will be placed in command of the department of Dakota.

The interior department has granted the Methodist Episcopal church permission to establish a mission on the Crow reservation Montana.

What is known as Charles Sumner's tree in the capitol grounds is dying and will have to be taken away.

Gov. Perry of Florida says that Senator Jones' absence from his seat does not make a vacancy in a constitutional sense, and consequently he has no power to make an appointment to fill a vacancy which does not exist.

Adjt. Gen. Drum says that no instructions have been sent from Washington for United States troops to aid in the protection of property at St. Louis, and that if any troops are now on their way to that city it is only the natural movement of recruits on their way to join regiments to which they have been assigned.

The damage done to property by the striking miners in Charleroi, Belgium, alone already amounts to $2,500,000. The strikers have threatened to destroy the gas works which supply the city with light. Strong reinforcements of troops have been sent to help protect the city. Lieut. Gen. Baron von der Smissen has been sent to Charleroi to take command of the troops being assembled there to quell the rioting. Property of immense value has been destroyed by the strikers in and around Charleroi. Country estates are being pillaged and burned. At Jumeta, three miles from Charleroi, the Sadien, Dedortead, Devilles, Sonet and Londron glass works have been looted and destroyed, involving a loss of $1,000,000 and throwing thousands of persons out of employment. At Roux, two miles from Charleroi, in a conflict between the troops and the rioters, twenty of the latter were shot dead. The strikers are armed with bludgeons and axes where they cannot obtain fire-arms.

At Battle Creek, John B. Steward stood talking to a group of friends when it occurred to him that he might furnish them a little innocent amusement at small expense and trifling inconvenience. He therefore calmly said, "Boys, would you like to see me commit suicide?" One or two of the crowd replied in the affirmative and Steward calmly pressed the muzzle of a revolver against his temple and sent a bullet through his brain.

The receivers of the Wabash road petitioned Judge Treat, of the United States district court, for protection of their property and assistance in running their trains on the west side of the Mississippi river. The petition was granted, and the court ordered the United States marshal to furnish the necessary protection.

C. Gunderson, alias John E. Booge, arrested for forging a signature to a draft of $982 and among whose effects subsequently were found over $6,000 worth of checks and drafts stolen from the mails at Sioux City, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary on four indictments for forgery.

Five years ago the New York Tribune called William Kealing a crazy counterfeiter, and is now sued by the latter for $100,000 damages.

The Philadelphia conference of the M. E. church has boycotted the Sunday papers.

At the flower show in New York there are on exhibition 85,000 roses, 65,000 bulbous plants and 20,000 shrubs.

The residence of the manager of the Madenesley colliery in Durham, England, was wrecked by dynamite. The work is alleged to have been the work of union miners on a strike.

Charles Brown, the discharged soldier, who threw a paper of grievances into Queen Victoria's carriage, has been released as it turns out he is a harmless crank.

A Boston man has gone to prison for three years for inhuman treatment of his three-year-old baby. He beat it with a rope's end, rubbed salt into the cut's and then crowded a potato into its mouth to keep it from crying.

Prof. J. M. Fish, of Little Rock, Ark., formerly superintendent of public instruction of that place, has been arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses on cetain stationery supplies.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher's widow has presented the Young Ireland society of Waterford, Ireland, with a dress and presentation sword belonging to her husband.

The little girl suffering from hydrophobia at Jackson, Mich., is to be sent to Pasteur at Paris for treatment.

The wife of ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish has donated $50 to the Confederate home at Charleston, S. C.

There is excitement in Panama over the suspension of the American newspaper, the Star and Herald.

First Controller Durham has disallowed two items in the accounts of the department of justice for the purchase of the portraits of ex-Attorney Generals McVeagh and Devens, which decorate the office of the attorney general.

The postmaster general appointed John W. Barber postmaster at Prairie Junction, Minn.

A few provincial Liberal papers advise Mr. Gladstone to drop the land purchase part of his scheme, but this would cost him Lord Spencer's adhesion. The majority remind their readers that it is to Mr. Gladstone, not to Mr. Chamberlain, that the party looks for the settlement of the ques- [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The Morrow (house) Chinese bill was introduced, with an amendment changing from twenty to ten years the period during which the entrance of Chinese laborers shall be prohibited. The Logan bill to increase the army was debated.

In executive session the senate confirmed a large number of postmasters and collectors of internal revenue whose nominations had been reported favorably. Among the collectors confirmed were S. J. Tilden, Jr., of New York and all the collectors in New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. All of the Pennsylvania collectors were confirmed except F. Gerker of the Philadelphia district, whose nomination is held upon some charges now under investigation by the finance committee. The nomination of Collector Spear of the Vermont district was also confirmed without objection.

The only nomination rejected was that of the postmaster at St. Albans, whose unfitness for office was recognized by all the members of the committee.

There were several rather positive noes on the Democratic side, but a roll call was not asked for. The following nominations were also confirmed:

William L. Alden, New York, consul general at Rome; Charles T. Russell, Connecticut, consul at Liverpool, vice Stephen Packard, suspended; Samuel T. Cain, associate justice of Wyoming Territory.

HOUSE.—Bills and resolutions were introduced for the investigation of the pending labor troubles, and to create a labor commission and boards of arbitration; enabling the people of Dakota to form a constitution; to establish the territory of North Dakota; to pension all honorably discharged Union soldiers or sailors who served during the late rebellion and to furnish artificial limbs to confederate soldiers and sailors; an educational bill identical with the Blair measure; appropriating $147,748 to pay the Chinese government in consideration of the Rock Springs (Wyo.) massacre of Chinese.

SENATE.—Much of the day was consumed in a debate on the Logan bill to increase the efficiency of the army, and a somewhat acrimonious controversy occurred between Messrs. Logan and Teller, having rise in the supposed presidential aspirations of the former. Mr. Plat spoke in favor of the bill to admit Washington Territory as a state. Mr. Voorhees introduced a new bill for the admission of Montana.

Senator Cullom introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln in this city.

HOUSE.—Mr. Guenther of Wisconsin, rising to a question of privilege, denied the charge that he had defended Postmaster General Vilas on the floor of the house in pursuance of an agreement whereby he (Mr. Guenther) had been appointed a member of the postoffice committee. The postoffice appropriation bill was debated, the discussion being confined to the refusal of the postmaster general to expend the $400,000 appropriated to compensate American vessels for carrying foreign mails.

SENATE.—Mr. Coke offered a resolution requesting the president to call the attention of the Mexican government to the difficulties incident to the reclamation of live stock crossing the Mexican frontier line with a view to the mutual agreement of the governments of Mexico and the United States that may facilitate such reclamation. Referred. The army bill was then placed before the senate, and a long debate ensued of no special interest. In executive session—among the nominations confirmed were the following:

Arthur D. Bissell, collector of customs, district of Buffalo Creek, N. Y. Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, major general, vice Pope, retired. Consuls: William C. Emmell, New York, at Smyrna; Alex H. Shipley at Auckland and H. C. Crouch, at Milan.

The following nominations were confirmed: Allen R. Bushnell, United States attorney, Western district of Wisconsin Spuille Braden of Montana, assayer at Helena. Postmasters: T. H. Langley, Algona, Iowa; J. L. Etsel, Clear Lake, Iowa; W. B. Gillespie, Thayer, Iowa; R. J. Harrison, Toledo, Iowa; Peter Roscoe, Wadena, Minn.; D. McLaughlin, Waseca, Minn.

The senate rejected the nomination of John C. Wise as postmaster at Mankato, Minn. He was reported adversely by the committee on postoffices and post roads.

G. W. Bell, nominated as postmaster at Webster City, Iowa, was also rejected. He was appointed to succeed C. W. Hunter.

HOUSE.—The committee on labor reported a bill to settle railroad strikes by arbitration. The measure was debated at great length. The river and harbor appropriation bill was reported.

SENATE.—The bill appropriating $500,000 for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln passed.

Mr. Platt consented that his Washington Territory bill might be informally laid aside in order to finish the army bill next week, but on condition that the Washington bill should not lose its right of way. The latter bill was laid before the senate.

Mr. Dolph of Oregon continued his remarks in favor of the admission of the territory, and said that, if admitted, it would soon become one of the most important states of the republic. Mr. Dolph spoke strongly in favor of woman suffrage, which he said had gained a foothold in the territory, as women there were allowed to vote. He concluded:

Should this bill pass we shall witness the spectacle of a state government founded in accordance with the principles of equality, and have a state at last with a truly Republican form of government.

The senate has passed a bill providing: —The charge of desertion now standing on the war department record against any soldier who served in the late war, by reason of having enlisted without having first received a discharge from the regiment in which he had previously settled, shall be removed in all cases where it is shown that such re-enlistment was not made for the purpose of receiving bounty or other gratuities the soldier would not have been entitled to had he remained under his original term of enlistment. The bill is not to apply to any soldiers who left their command without proper authority while the same was in the presence of the enemy, or who was at the time of the desertion under arrest for charges.

HOUSE.—The House discussed, without action, the labor arbitration bill. Mr. Kelley of Mo., said: By his remarks yesterday he did not mean that the gentlemen on the committee on labor had deliberately perpetrated a trick and a fraud. He knew that gentlemen who could submit this bill to the workingmen of the country as a provision for the speedy settlement of troubles between employers and employes were quite too innocent to deliberately attempt a fraud or a trick. [Laughter.] Mr. Powderly had done more to advance the principle of arbitration, than all the frothy eloquence that he (Mr. Kelley) and his associates had uttered yesterday and to-day. Mr. Powderly's paper had been read and considered by the heads of corporations, and they had said: "If this is the spirit of workingmen, we must regard it." He (Mr. Kelley) had seen so many frauds and tricks perpetrated on workingmen that he had hastily used the words for which he now apologized to the members of the committee on labor.

The house voted to dispense with private business and consider the labor arbitration bill. Four sections of the measure were adopted, acompanied by a large number of speeches. The most notable utterance was that of Mr. Lawler of Illinois when he said that if Jay Gould could be hanged to a lamp post in New York it would be a blessing to the United States. The first and second sections of the labor arbitration bill, as agreed upon by the house, provide for a board of arbitration, which shall possess the power belonging to United States commissioners appointed by the circuit court of the United States, but in no case shall any witness be compelled to disclose the secrets or produce the records or proceedings of any labor organization of which he may be an officer or member, and any order, finding, conclusion or reward made by a majority of the arbitrators shall be of the same force and effect as if all the arbitrators concurred therein or united in making the same.

FARM AND GARDEN.

In selecting young Brahmas an indication of what the plumage will be is given by the bills. When the bill has a dark stripe down the upper mandible the hackle and tail will be dark.

A correspondent of the *National Stockman* says: "To prevent the depredations of rabbits on young fruit trees, take some lamp black or soot from the chimney back, mix it up with milk (skimmed milk will do), and with a cloth or an old broom paint the body of the tree from the ground to the limbs. It will remain through the winter, and nothing will molest the trees. In the spring take some strong soapsuds and wash the black from the tree, and it will remove all tree lice or any impurities from the bark and give the tree a green, healthy appearance."

Students of forestry have frequently stated that cultivation of the soil has a beneficial influence upon the distribution and amount of rainfall, a fact well illustrated by a statement made by Mr. Holstein at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. Mr. H. affirmed that the streams in certain cultivated portions of Northern Texas were found to continue running during the portion of the year when they formerly dried up. The change is supposed to be due to the fact that the rainfall, which has not changed in amount, is more evenly absorbed over the cultivated areas.

The *Maryland Farmer* takes strong ground in favor of feeding cattle in yards and sheds instead of letting them roam over large pastures, which must be fenced at great expense. It is so much cheaper for a farmer to fence in his own stock than to fence out all the stock of his neighbors; and then an acre will yield three or four times as much cattle food if it is cultivated and the crops cut instead of being gnawed off by tramping animals. The cost of fences is usually more than the value of the animals pastured, and sometimes more than the land enclosed. Cattle that are kept rather close, and are handled often, are also tamer, and less breachy than those which run at large, and are often compelled to shirk for their supply of food.

A Kansas farmer who has had considerable experience in raising and feeding sorghum, is quite enthusiastic as to its merits as a fodder crop. He grows the Early Amber sort, sows broadcast one and a fourth bushels of seed, or drills in one bushel. He cuts when three or four feet high, and beginning to show here and there a head, with a mowing machine; cures thoroughly. When cut thus early a second crop, nearly or quite as good as the first can be harvested, or if preferred, the field affords abundant pasturage at a time when pastures are generally dried up. The same care must be exercised in turning cattle into a sorghum pasture as into fresh clover, turning them in for a short time only till they become accustomed to it. The feed, whether green or cured, is excellent to stimulate milk production. It yields from five to six tons per acre.

Mr. A. H. Gaston, Marshall county, Illinois, always found that when pumpkins or squashes were fed with corn the animals were more healthy and thrifty than when receiving corn alone; it also required less corn, and the hogs were free from disease. He noticed that the hogs ate the pumpkin or squash seeds first, showing that they furnished something particularly needed. Mr. Gaston advises swine growers to try the "fruit of the vine." He has grown what is known as the Valparaiso squash, a very prolific variety, said to have sometimes produced thirty tons per acre, an amount he considered equal to 300 bushels shelled corn. He thinks the seed may be had of some of the seedsmen. This squash grows well in an early potato patch, planted about the middle of May. Put one seed in a place, ten feet apart; they begin "vining" about the time the potatoes are dug, and thus give a profitable second crop.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

EGGS AND HAM.

A nice way to serve eggs with broiled ham is to butter some patty tins, sprinkle conscientiously with fine crumbs of bread, break an egg into a saucer, and then, without disturbing the yolk, pour it into the tin. Set the tins into a hot dripping-pan and let them stand in the oven until the white is cooked. Then, after putting the thin pieces of nicely broiled ham upon a hot platter, take the eggs from the oven and turn out on the ham. It is not necessary to close the oven door while the eggs are in it, and indeed it is better not to do so.

FIG PUDDING.

Three-quarters of a pound of grated bread, half a pound of best figs, six ounces of suet, six ounces of moist sugar, a teaspoonful of milk and a little nutmeg grated. The figs and suet must be chopped very fine. Mix the bread and suet first, then the figs, sugar and nutmegs, one egg beaten well, and lastly the milk. Boil in a mold four hours. To be eaten with sweet sauce.

LEMON PUDDING.

Cream up one tablespoonful of fresh butter with one teacupful of sugar. Two eggs must be beaten up very light and two lemons provided for seasoning. Dissolve a tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little cold milk, then pour over it a teacupful of boiling water. Add to this the butter, sugar and eggs. Rub the lemons until soft, grate the rind into the batter and also strain into it the juice. Bake in puff paste. This quantity makes two puddings and will be found very nice.

MACAROONS.

Take a half pound of almonds, pour boiling water over them, taking the skins off very neatly; do not let the water remain on them more than a minute; put them in a mortar with a half pound of white sugar and the whites [illegible] and a half eggs; all is then pounded together; flavor with lemon or vanilla; make them into round balls and put on paper; then flatten them with a little brush and cold water; put them in a moderate oven for half an hour.

DRAWN BUTTER.

Take two teaspoonfuls of flour, moisten with a little cold water, one teacup of hot water or milk, a little salt, three tablespoonfuls of butter, parsley chopped and added if liked; boil thoroughly.

SOUR MILK PANCAKES.

Three cups of flour, one and one-half cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth spoonful of carbonate of soda. Mix well and fry on a greased pan.

POTATO BREAD.

Two cups of mashed potatoes, one teaspoonful of salt, small pinch of carbonate of soda. Roll out two and one-half inches thick and fry on a greased tin.

AN AGRICULTURALIST.

A Professor Whose Oats Took Their Own Time in Sprouting.

Prof. J. Cudigo Philemsbury, after having spent the best years of his life in editing an agricultural journal, decided upon buying a farm and settling down to put into practical shape the many ideas which he had expressed through his paper. The professor was delighted when he sniffed the free air of the country, and, as he stood around "bossing" the plow hands, he wondered why he had been content to sit in a dingy room.

One day the professor sent the following order to a grain dealer in town: "Please send me fifty bushels of seed oats, best quality."

The shipment was made. The professor had been so imperious with his hired men that neither of them would offer him any advice, in fact, he had told them that when he wanted a suggestion he would ask for it.

The shipment of oats came. The professor had asked for the best quality and was highly satisfied with the result. The land was prepared with great care and the oats were sowed and harrowed in, then rolled and then harrowed again. Every day or two the professor would go out and make an examination to see if the oats had sprouted. He became impatient, for oats in neighboring fields had come up.

One day while Colonel Subberly, a well-known planter, was visiting the professor, the great agriculturalist asked:

"Colonel, are your oats up yet?"

"Oh, yes; the field is green."

"I don't know what's the matter with mine. I sowed them three weeks ago, but they haven't sprouted yet. Wish you'd come out and make an examination."

They went to the field and began to scratch around.

"See, they haven't sprouted," said the professor.

"I don't see any oats," the colonel replied.

"Here's one, Colonel."

"Oh, no; that's sawdust. The ground is thick with it."

"Sawdust!" gasped the professor.

"Of course."

"Is it possible that I have sowed sawdust?"

"It seems that you have." The colonel laughed. The professor's face grew red. He called his foreman whom he saw standing a short distance away.

"Confound it, Jackson!" he exclaimed, "didn't you know we were sowing sawdust instead of oats?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, why in thunder didn't you tell me?"

"Because, sir, you told me that you wanted no suggestions—said that you had been editor of the *Farmer's Scientific and Practical Cultivator* so long that you knew what you were doing, so we all thought that we'd let you go."

"He's got it on you, professor," said the colonel.

"That's all right," said the great agriculturalist, "but if there's any law in this country I'll make that merchant smoke."

He hurried to town and called on the merchant, restrained his angr as well as he could, and said:

"Have you got an order that I sent you some time ago?"

"Yes, sir, I think so."

"Let me see it."

The order was produced. The professor looked at it several minutes. He prided himself on his bad writing, and it was some time before he could read it.

"What does this order say—what are these words?" the professor asked.

"Sawdust," replied the merchant.

"Sawdust the deuce. Anybody can see that they are seed oats."

"Leave it to anybody in town."

"All right."

They called in a printer who had worked in the professor's office.

"Read this order," said the professor.

The printer took the order. "It is as plain to me as print," said he. Then he read: "'Please send me fifty bushels of sawdust—best quality.' Oh, its plain enough."

The merchant roared. The professor said: "Do any of you know who wants to buy an excellent farm? I have one that I desire to sell. I am tired of farming. I shall return to the editorial room and make myself useful to my country. I think that the drinks are on somebody and it strikes me that I am the citizen. A man who cannot write a better hand than I do has no business with a farm. Come, gentlemen."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

No Assistance From Waiters.

"Waiter, this chicken is very tough. It's all I can do to get my teeth through it."

"Sorry, sir, but I haven't time to chew it for you now."—*Tid Bits.*

While Ho[illegible] his turn to be [illegible] barber shop, the [illegible] up a newspaper [illegible] eye landed upon was this:

"No matter how busy a man may be he should find time every day to tell his wife that he loved her."

Hopplebopper dropped the paper and went to musing on the golden past. Visions of beauty flitted before him and made him sigh that the wheels of time should whirl so rapidly. Once more he was a young man, living on hope and six dollars a week, sparking his wife, and swearing to love her until the mountains sank into the sea. One by one the buried years were resurrected, and the joys and sorrows of each were dwelt upon.

Just then the barber shouted "Next!" and Hopplebopper roused up with a start and got into the chair.

The man of gab said it was a nice day, but Hopplebopper heeded him not.

The towel went under his chin and the lather went on to his face, and the sable man who bent over him intimated that it looked a good deal like rain, but Hopplebopper was too deep in thought to heed him.

So the barber lathered and scraped him in silence, and Hopplebopper went right on with his musing.

He was trying to remember the last time he had told his wife that he loved her.

He couldn't do it.

But after a long mental tussle he made up his mind that he would do better in the future, and blurted out:

"I'll do it! I will, by George!"

"What's that sir?" said the barber, stopping suddedly, with the razor in the air.

Hopplebopper blushed through the lather, and said it didn't matter. He had been ruminating on the newspaper paragraph, and was resolved that he would put its teaching into actual practice from that day forward.

He would turn over a new leaf, and make his wife's heart bound with joy. He would tell her that she was dear to him, and watch the roses bloom in her cheeks again.

The thought was delicious, and made him feel as though he had money in every pocket.

Let us see how the old man prospered in the undertaking.

When Hopplebopper got home his wife had just been having a noisy matinee with the hired girl, about something that hadn't been done to suit her, and she was just about mad enough to leave the prints of her teeth in cold iron.

She bounced into the sitting-room just as he entered, and threw herself into a chair with an emphasis that made the windows rattle and broke a spring in the upholstery.

Hopplebopper was too much taken up with his new idea to notice her excitement, so he walked up to her side, chucked her softly under the chin, and, as he stooped to kiss her, said quite tenderly:

"My dear, I love you."

"Simon Henry!" said she, in tones as cheerless as the dumping of a load of coal, "don't be a fool!"

"But, my dear——"

"Don't you dare to dear me. You've been drinking again. Oh! you old reprobate! Ain't you ashamed of yourself? As though I hadn't trouble enough already, but that you must——"

"You're mistaken, my love, I——"

"Not another word!" exclaimed the excited woman, with snapping eyes, as she stamped her foot. "You're a beast; that's just what you are! A good-for-nothing drunken beast!"

Hopplebopper tried to slip his arm around her waist and pull her on his knee. She tore herself away from him and grabbed a chair, which she raised in a threatening manner, as she shouted:

"Keep away from me, you nasty sot, or you'll get hurt."

"I'm not drunk, my dear."

"You are."

"I ain't—I haven't tasted a drop."

"What's the matter with you then? Ain't you got no sense at all?"

"Why don't you let me tell you——"

"Tell me what?"

"That I love you."

"Stop right there! I don't want any more of that! You make me sick. I won't let you nor any other bald-headed old idiot make fun of me to my face. Go right over to the grocery this minute, and get me a beefsteak for supper!"

Hopplebopper turned sadly away and went out, with his heart beating with a dragging motion.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A Bad Engagement.

"Your country engagement, then was not a success," said a man addressing an actor who had just come back from a tour over the country roads.

"Hardly. The other night we opened up at a place called Sour Apple. We engaged the church and arranged the stage with a piece of carpet for a drop curtain. I took my place at the door and waited for the audience to assemble. Pretty soon a fellow came up and started in. I asked him for the price of admission and, turning upon me he said:

"'I'm a deacon in this church and if you don't let me in there shan't be no show.'"

"I let him go in. Just then another fellow came. I stopped him.

"'What's the matter with you?' said he. 'I am an exhorter in this church and if you want to give a performance you'd better let me in.' I let him in and turned around just in time to catch another man. 'I am the pastor of this church. If you don't let me in I'll have the lights turned out.' He went in and just then a crowd came up. One of the number said: 'We are all members in good standing of this congregation and are going in.' We had a large audience that night but did not take in ten cents. No, I shall not again go out with the Grand County Road combination."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

302

The regular ticket went in by 302 majority. The following is the successful ticket:

For Mayor.................. E. C. Davis.
Alderman at Large..... Felix Fournet.
For City Clerk.............. John Moser.
For Treasurer.............. A. C. Cowing.
For Assessor.............. Henry Wight.
For Constables { Henry Shepard, Ed. Charboneau.

For Aldermen.

1st ward...................... Geo. O. Buhn.
2d ward...................... J. C. Heuler.
3d ward...................... Wm. Stuart.
4th ward..................... Frank Jerome.

Candidates.	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	Majority.
Mayor.					
Walsh	99	46	40	97	
Davis	157	203	66	158	302
Clerk.					
Moser	115	198	67	104	102
Comvrette	139	51	40	152	
Treasurer.					
Cowing	137	181	73	144	208
Eiken	120	65	34	107	
Assessor.					
Wight	257	247	106	284	867
Constables.					
Shepard	247	242	103	241	867
Charboneau	123	142	51	123	7
Holt	133	101	56	189	
Ald. at Large.					
Fournet	175	205	69	177	381
Spendley	96	39	36	74	
Aldermen.					
Buhn	186				
Jennings	69				117
Heuler		211			175
Malone		36			
Stuart			64		21
Mix			43		
Jerome				189	121
LePage				68	

Immediately after the results were obtained on Tuesday evening, the band came out and "302" citizens started for the Commercial house to find the new mayor elect; "302" more joined enroute and upon arrival the highways were blocked so great was the crowd. Mr. Davis was called out who responded in a brief speech, bearing down pretty severely upon the newspapers of the city for their course, saying that he would do his best to give the city a clean, honest administration and should he fail, he felt that the citizens would be all right for he would leave them in the tender care of their papers. After thanking his 604 voters, and assuring all that the city government under his guidance should not go to the "demnition bow wows" head first, he retired to be followed by His Honor, Mayor Montague, E. M. Walsh, Hon. H. Steenerson and many others. No larger demonstration gotten up on the spur of the moment, was ever held in the city and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The victor and the vanquished each wore a smile equally expansive and a jolly good time for several hours was had, after which Mr. Davis went to his home on the hill and the balance went their several ways, some to the quiet of their homes others to further celebrate the event in a manner best suited to their taste and inclination. As to the "wide open policy," of which we have heard we do not believe there will be more of that under Mr. Davis, than there has been in the past. What any mayor needs and must have to be perfectly successful, is that the better class of people unite with him in his efforts to execute the laws and preserve good order, and if this is done, any administration will be far more successful than it can be without. The sentiment of this city is in favor of law and order by a large majority and there is no valid reason why any other course should obtain.

J. S. Randall arrived from the Moreland ranch, Gallatin Co., Montana, last week with a car load of mustangs, and put up at Terry & Collins' sale stables. On Tuesday he decided to take them over to L. Daoust's stables, in Carman, and Mr. Daust brought his trotter, Joe, over to escort them home. Mr. Randall requested Mr. Daoust to take the lead and keep it. Mr. Daoust got in the lead all right enough but the mustangs attempted to pass the trotter, "Joe" objected and the fun commenced; the way they went through the city was a caution to the Dutch. It showed that on speed the mustang is no slouch. They will prove a valuable acquisition to the country for speed. They are a fine lot; and parties desirous of seeing them can do so by going to Daoust's stables at Carman.

Notice is hereby given a competitive examination will be held at Fergus Falls, on Tuesday, April 20th, 1886 by a committee consisting of Hon. H. Steenerson, of Crookston, Prof. I. J. Gray, of St. Cloud and Supt. Geo. F. Cowing, of Fergus Falls, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for appointment to the vacant cadetship at the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis from the 5th Congressional district. Applicants must be bonafide residents of the 5th Congressional District, must be not under fourteen nor over seventeen years of age, certificates of parents or guardians as to age will be required. The candidate selected must be physically sound, healthy and of fair size for his age. Examination will be made in the subjects of reading, spelling, writing, geography, English grammar, arithmetic and U. S. history. [illegible] attention is given to the sub[illegible] of arithmetic, U. S. history and such parts of geography as relate to the U. S. Applicants must have a good knowledge of the principles of English grammar, be able to write readily and correctly from dictation. Candidates are requested to be present at 10 o'clock a. m., on the date named. The successful candidate will be required to pass the entrance examination at the naval academy in May. Any further information will be furnished on application to members of the committee.

The Crookston Ideals.

A large audience greeted the first appearance of the Crookston Ideals at the opera house on Monday evening and we venture to say that no one went away disappointed. When we consider the fact that this was the first time the boys have played together before an audience we must confess to a feeling of surprise that the mistakes were as few as they were. When the curtain raised, the boys were greeted with a storm of applause that continued for several minutes. When the enthusiasm had subsided so that one could hear a pin picked up, the boys limbered up and shot off their mouth all the same like old vets. Where all were so good it would not do to draw comparisons but we can say for the Ideals, that had it been Cal. Wagner's troupe or some other noted crowd at a dollar a head the universal verdict would have been that it was well worth the money. The songs were all well rendered, baring the "stage fright" of some of the stars, the jokes new, crisp and sparkling and many good hits were made. The boys did well, and the receipts, netting about $100 showed that they were duly appreciated.

Seed Oats For Sale.

I have 75 bushels White Belgian oats at 75 cents, and 50 bushels of Welcome oats for sale at $1.00 per bushel. I got the Welcome of the originator, the Atlee Burpee Co., and can vouch for them. A. E. Brush, Angus.

Headquarters for Hardware.

By looking at the show windows at Bray & O'Brien's one would get the idea that their store is headquarters for hardware. That is what they claim for it.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that all Orders and Warrants drawn on the Revenue Fund of this county, and registered by the County Treasurer, before August 1st, 1885, will be paid on presentation at my office.

Also Orders No. 3,580, 3,680, 3,691, 3,692, 4,042, 4,047, 3,820, 4,010 and 4,028, drawn on the Road and Bridge Fund of this county, and that the interest on said orders and warrants will cease from this date.

Dated Crookston, Minn., March 25th, 1886.

O. H. LUCKEN,
County Treasurer, Polk Co., Minn.

All the Rage.

Those ladies fine French kid shoes only $3.75 at the New York Store, better secure a pair before they are all gone.

Builders Notice!

We are carrying the largest stock of builders material to be found in the Northwest. Builders will do well to call and look us over.

Bray & O'Brien,

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

[40-tf] Mike Leguef,
Crookston, Minn.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp; patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

Hartshorn & Hurlbut sell them.
[40-tf]

Farmers' Notice.

You can buy barbed wire at Bray & O'Brien's at bed-rock prices.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending April 3d, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Anderson, John
Anderson, O W
Bronn, Emile J
Bierman, J J
Brown, O
Bach, John
Bengtsjaw, Pehr
Bawdien, Archile
Bell, George
Case, Belle E
Christenson, O A
Clark, H C
Fosdick, W M
Flemings, Sam
Gensin, Birt
Gendron, Narcisse
Hughes, John
Hutton, V
Horton, Dora
Hoffmann, Frank
Harrington, Mary
Hanson, Anton
Johnson, Nels
Johnson, Christ
James, Mr
Kymlang, Gabriell
Kelley, Ed
Larson, Thorsten
Letveg, A O
Marshall, Sylvester
Magladyy, Geo
Meilleur, A
Michaud, L A
Nelson, Halvor
Nels, H C
Nels, J L
Oxborough, Sarah J
Olsen, G
Olsen, John P
Olsen, Carl
Petterson, August
Palmateer, Charley
Para, Mary
Rabee, Zephiro
Roy, Jean Baptiste
Simenson, Oscar R
Sletten, Ragneldo K
Thomson, Mary T
Viet, Capif
White, Wm
Widrig, A Qell
Tate, Joseph E

Alex McKinnon, P. M.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Having Sold Our Machinery Business to

LOWE & HUGGARD,

We desire to return our thanks to the public for a liberal patronage in the past and to bespeak for our successors a continuance of the large trade we have had. Again, with thanks, we are yours, truly,

TERRY & COLLINS.

LOWE & HUGGARD,
SUCCESSORS TO
Terry & Collins,
MACHINERY DEPOT.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOB SLEDS,
CUTTERS, &C.,

Such as First Premium, Cyclone and Daisy Bob-Sleds, Northwestern Manufacturing Co's Cutters and Sleighs, Keller Fanning Mills; in fact all kinds of first-class machinery constantly on hand.

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Crookston, Minn.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,
Proprietors of
CARMAN TOWNSITE,
AND
Dealers in Real Estate!

WALNUTINE
BOND'S
NEW
DISCOVERY,
FOR THE
HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE. CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

Money to Loan

on Improved Farms, at Lowest current rates of interest and the very best of terms.

Choice Farms & Farm Lands

For Sale in nearly all parts of Polk Co. at such prices and terms as will astonish those who desire to invest in

RED RIVER VALLEY SOIL.

Apply to CHRISTIANSON BROS.
Crookston, Minn.
Office over Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Gilbertson's Safety Lamp Burner in Polk County, also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address O. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [87-tf]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 23d, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lars K. Hassell against Eugene C. Elwood for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 735, dated Nov. 12, 1878, upon the southwest quarter, Section 10, Township 152 n., Range 46 w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Eugene C. Elwood has wholly failed and neglected to cultivate any part of the tract aforesaid for or during the year last past. That there are no trees planted thereon nor growing to exceed the number of 100 trees in all. That the whole tract is overgrown to weeds and grass and not fit for replanting of trees. But that if trees are to be planted the land must first be broken again. That the whole tract and any part thereof is now unfit for the planting of trees and the tract is wholly abandoned by said claimant the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of June 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[150-31] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Crookston, Minn.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

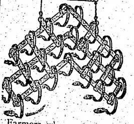
McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn

MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.
Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN
Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder



Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest STORE In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

1876 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Are arriving daily, consisting of
CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS', YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
TO LOAN
On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN
☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE ☜

R. E. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK. JOHN KNUPPE

Bigha
THE POPUL
MAIN STREET,

Have on hand and are consta receiving full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

In fact everything usually found in a first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES
☞ FOR CASH. ☜

Wante
1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND W
For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just pu
Entitled LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Hear
A perfect treasury of great things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only
JOHN B. GOUGH

can paint them. It gives, in permanent form, his best thoughts, his most stirring anecdotes, together with manifold experiences and personal reminiscences, never before published. The tenderness of his pathos and the spice of his humor are quite irresistible. A magnificent Royal Octavo Volume, containing nearly 700 pages and [illegible] superb Engravings.

WE WANT 1,000 more enterprising, intelligent canvassers to supply this book to the tens of thousands who are waiting for it. No competition, and it is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., give it their unqualified endorsement and wish it God-speed. Agents, [illegible] and at the same time [illegible] Exclusive territory and very Special Terms given. Send for large illustrated circulars containing full particulars. Address A. G. NETTLETON & CO., Pubs., 27 N. Clark St., Chicago, I

Furniture Stor
BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOT
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stoc of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocki Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Mouldin and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE PIONEER STORE.
Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.
Established in 1879
Tree Claim Stock
A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

E. D. Schreader
LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stable.
BEST TURNOUTS
IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or withou driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,
CROOKSTON. - - - MINNESOTA

—JOHN CROMB.— —E. A. WILKINSON.—
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Fournet Block. ROOCKSTON, MINN

KOCH & SON'S
Celebrated Fashion Catalogue
SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists every thing for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. [illegible]

James Creighton.
AGENT FOR THE STANDARD
OIL CO.
On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

NEW YORK STORE!

THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES!

SPRING - AND - SUMMER

Season. Clearing-Out Sale of All Goods Now in Stock.

A Stock of

$25,000

To be sold out at prices that must close out our stock at once.

This is without doubt one of the

Best Stocks

EVER CLOSED OUT HERE.

Dress Goods

—AT—

Slaughtering Prices.

We anticipated a large Dress Goods Trade this spring and bought a much larger stock than ever shown by any two houses here. We have made prices to reduce them at once.

150 pieces half wool Dress Goods, in all colors at 8 cents. Usually sold for 12½ and 15c.

50 pieces 36 inch, half wool, Cashmere at 20c; former price 30c.

50 pieces 36 inch, half wool Cashmere, all colors, 28 cts. Reduced from 45 cts.

100 pieces 40 inch, half wool Cashmere, all colors, at 33 cts, Reduced from 50 cts.

40 inch all wool cashmere at 56 cts. Reduced from 85 cts,

40 inch brocaded and plain Satins, all colors, 85 cts, Former price $1 and $1.25.

We Claim to Show the

LARGEST

SILK

STOCK

West of Minneapolis,

AND AT PRICES

Much Lower

THAN EVER.

Our Leaders.

50 pieces Dress Silks at	73c.
Former price	$1.
100 pieces dress Silks, all colors, at	93c
Reduced from	$1.50
10 pieces Trectotine, in all shades, at	$1.47
Reduced from	1,75

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE,

ASSORTMENT COMPLETE,

And Prices that

Cry Aloud!

Ladies' All Wool

DRESS

FLANNELS!

FOR SPRING

52 inches wide, at	75c
Former price	$1.00

In brown, in tan, in greys, in cardinal, in bronze, in navy and black.

☞ As a bargain we offer

1 case Lonsdale, 4-4, Bleached Sheetings at	8c
1 case Fruit of the Loom Sheetings, yard wide, at	8c

Sheeting 5-4, sheeting 6-4, sheeting 7-4, sheetings 8-4, sheeting 9-4, in bleached and unbleached.

20 ps. half bleached sheeting at - - -	9c
Red Table Damask at 30c, at 40c, at	50c
Former price 40c, 50c and	60c
Crashes - - at 4c, 8c and	10c

Extra Value in

NAPKINS!

100 large sized White Spreads at -	75c
Former price	$1.00

TO

Hotel Keepers

We have an unusual large stock of

LINENS, NAPKINS

AND

Bed Quilts,

&c., and can save you money by paying this department a visit.

GINGHAMS.

Dress and apron ginghams at - -	10c

The best makes and spring styles.

ALL OUR NEW

Spring Prints

In Light and Dark Shades.

White Goods

and HAMBURGS,

Tareltons,

Lawns,

Swisses,

Nainsooks,

Plain, striped and checked,

All-Overs,

&c., &c., at much lower prices than ever,

GENTS'

Furnishings!

Wilson Bros. fine White Shirts, Gents' Hose, Underwear, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Braces, Ties and Bows Jean Pants, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c.

We shape our prices to meet all

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION

and court comparison, and and still the

Good Work Goes On.

CARPETS.

We are just receiving our new

Spring Carpets

and devote one floor to this department. For

Variety and Quality

We are second to none.

We have

No Old Stock

but new and exclusive patterns selected by an experienced carpet buyer, and bought by the

GREAT COMMANDER,

The American Silver Dollar. To reduce this department we have made some special prices.

Trunks

AND

Traveling Bags.

Hats and Caps,

Spring Styles.

OUR

NOTION

STOCK

is fast arriving, and when all in we can show the most complete stock of Notions that ever left Chicago for Crookston

Boots and Shoes

We show the most complete line in the west.

OUR TWO LEADERS:

Grey Bros. American Kid, glove kid top, at $3. Former price $4.50.

Ladies' French Kid Shoes $3.75. Former price $5.

We are having a booming trade in our shoe department, much larger than ever,

ATTEND THE

GRAND

Closing Out

SALE.

Yours, Truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

Under no consideration will we book a single article. Our terms are strictly CASH.

HARDWARE. **BRAY & O'BRIEN,** **HARDWARE.**

OUR LITTLE BOOM.

The way to boom is to boom. Having unlimited faith in the future of our city and county, we have just added several carloads of goods to our stock, and propose to take a big hand in the coming boom of good times. We carry everything in our line, purchase at Bed Rock Figures and will sell on the same basis

OUR BARGAINS!

We have bought an immense stock of Steel Goods, Nails, Building Paper, Sash and Doors, and Cook Stoves, in carload lots CASH, thus getting them at the very lowest possible figures and freights, and we have made our prices correspondingly low.

OUR STOCK OF DAIRY SUPPLIES

Includes everything in that line and is unsurpassed in quality, quantity and price.

A BARGAIN!

We have just purchased at an Eastern factory the LARGEST STOCK OF BARBED WIRE, in carload lots, ever brought to this county, and our customers will receive the full benefit of our bargain. Our motto is "LARGE SALES AND LOW RATES!" Call and examine our stock and get prices.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Fournet Block, Crookston, Minn.

he Polk County Journal.

E. COOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Annum.

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 15, 1886. NO. 51.

Mentor Locals.

MENTOR, MINN., MARCH 28, '86.

We live! We live! Every man in our town is to be accommodated with a railroad right at his door the St. P., M. & M. R. R. survey party are running lines on every ridge and in front of every door; going over tops of houses, straw stacks, etc., they seem to be looking for the best house in town for a depot and concluded that Dr. Cable's house as regards proximity to the track, design of architecture, etc., is the best they have struck; so they run within four feet of the door.

Teams that were on the road last week to Crookston were froze in; an ice boat would have come handy.

Mr. John Smith tells your correspondent that he was robbed on the streets of Crookston while going to his hotel rooms on Tuesday evening last. The amount taken was $5.

On Sunday March 14th, Rev. Mr. Tassell was called on to perform the marriage ceremony, which unites for life Mr. Fred Denison of Woodside to Miss Minnie Mitchell, who resides east of Maple Lake. Mr. Tassell had some trouble in finding the parties, he was lost in the woods, but an exploring party consisting of the anxious groom and friends found him and conducted him to the proper place and in due time the ceremonies were celebrated to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mrs. Denison was formerly of Crookston.

Mr. Jno. McLaughlin of Crookston is building a two story log house in our town, preparatory to moving his family here permanently.

Died on March 22nd at his residence in Maple Bay, Mr. Adams aged about 70 years. He was one of the oldest residents and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was burried on the 24th inst.; services conducted by Rev. Tassell of Mentor.

Mr. John Smith of this place has experienced several losses recently, on Saturday last while Mr. Smith was sick in bed with only two small children left with him; the first thing he saw was his barn in flames, his little girl having scratched a match and dropped it in the straw; no neighbors being near, he had all he could do to save his house, his loss was a light wagon, a new seeder, hay rake, sulky plow and all his hay. His neighbors helped him get out logs for a new barn. Last night one of his horses was taken sick and we all sympathise with him.

MENT-HER.

Stock In The Northwest.

Farmers Advocate.

Mr. John B. Power of this city, who with his brother, W. A. Power, has been engaged in stock raising for several years in Cass Co., Dak.,—the Hellendale Stock Farm—has positive opinions about the adaptability of Minnesota and Dakota for profitable stock raising. Mr. Power's opinions are based on a practical experience of six years, during which time he has studied the subject thoroughly and carefully compared the results obtained with other sections. When, therefore, he declares his only regret that he did not go into the business in the start on a much larger scale than he did, the only inferrence to be drawn is that the enterprise has proven much more remunerative, and much more encouraging for the future than he had anticipated. In his enumeration of the advantages possessed by Minnesota and Dakota for successful stock raising, Mr. Power lays great stress upon the theory we advanced in our last week's issue, that stock bred and reared in this latitude is uniformly possessed of greater vitality, a healthier internal organism—are stronger framed and hardier than those of milder climates where they are continually subjected to the debilitating, enervating and disease producing malarial influences incident to such sections, and that the comparative freedom from disease in this section, the hardier and more vigorous growth, more than offsets the added labor of production incident to the long winter season.

But Mr. Power places his greatest faith of profitable stock raising in the northwest in the future upon the belief that the beginning of the end of range cattle kings of the plains will be compelled to purchase lands for their immense herds. Mr. Power has given this range cattle question close study for several years, and he finds that on an average each head of stock requires fifteen acres of grazing land to keep it in condition for marketing. If the land had to be purchased at the government price, $1.25 an acre, the original outlay for land would be $20 per head, while in Minnesota and Dakota on new farms, three and at the outside four acres has been found amply sufficient to furnish food for one animal. [illegible] Estimating the cost at $5 per acre, a liberal price for new land, and the cost for the land in the two cases would be about the same. Of course the smaller the area adequate to give the necessary sustenance occupied by stock the greater the proportion of enriching qualities returned to the soil in their droppings, thus giving the small farm breeders of this section an avarage over the rangers. Another advantage is found in the much larger per centage of marketable stock produced by the small breeders of Minnesota and Dakota. Still another advantage and a very important one, is that they are nearer the consumer, and thus the cost of transportation is proportionately smaller, while their nearer location and the character of their operations, enables them to take advantage of the markets. On the other hand the range breeder, who depends entirely upon grass is forced to market his surplus at the end of the grass crop. The result is a glut of the market and low prices.

These points might be elaborated at length, but the brief statement should be sufficient, we think, to decide northwestern farmers to increase their stock operations as rapidly as possible. It is surprising how easily, and with a small outlay, grain fields can be transformed into pastures and occupied by thrifty stock, if only intelligence and system is practiced. It is not expected, it would not be desirable that farmers of the northwest should generally abandon grain for stock. By no means. The northwest is peculiarly adapted to the production of grain and of the best qualities of grain, and so long as the quality is retained there will be a demand for it, the more profitable the demand, the nearer the annual output is kept in harmony with the wants of the consumers. The giving of a portion of the area now devoted to grain in favor of stock, will not only serve to more nearly equalize the supply and demand, but by the rotation of uses to which the soil would be necessarily subjected by such a division of products, a system of fertilization would be established which would go far toward keeping up the fertility of the soil, and thus insure a continuance of large yields and the excellence of our grains. There is little danger of over doing the stock product of to-day. Statistics show that the percentage of stock to population is not so great to-day as in 1861. This too, notwithstanding the phenominal growth of the range industry in the last few years. For these reasons, we urge farmers of the northwest to more generally go into stock raising. Don't try too much on the start, but whatever you undertake, do well. The first essential is a good sire. This in sparcely settled communities can often best be secured by co-operation. Get a good sire some way and then breed up. Start right and the rest is easy. Events will point the way in the future.

Dairying and Farming.

Farm, Field and Stockman.

Dairying and farming are entirely different, yet the one is dependent on the other for complete succes. Dairying could, under certain circumstances, be conducted in a large building in a city, and without great difficulty, if necessary, from the fact that true dairying is a manufacturing business. With the aid of the cows a dairyman with limited space has only to buy what we may term raw materials—ground grain and bulky food—and change them in form by feeding them to the cows, the product being milk, which in turn is made into butter and cheese. Farming without dairying means the production of the raw materials, which are sold for manufacturing purposes. But, when the two industries are conducted together the farmer who grows the products can manufacture them on the farm, and if he only succeeds in securing a remuneration equivalent to the cost of growing and manufacturing the products, his profit can be secured from the refuse material—manure—which will slowly but surely enrich him. It is plain that all the material that can be returned to the farm without loss is simply a saving of the same for use another season, and it is in that respect that the farm may be considered a factory also, as every pound of refuse material is worked up in the soil, and re-converted into plant food, then into material for the cows. The farm is the foundation upon which is built the wealth, while the creatures are the producers. The farmer can also produce by purchase, other raw material and bring it to the farm for manufacturing purposes, and in so doing he has two outlets for profit, the one being from the direct sale of the products and the other by placing upon the farm for future use that which does not immediately contribute to a profit. And thus while dairying and farming may be considered as different pursuits, yet the two combined offer the greatest advantages in securing the best results.

The Minneapolis Tribune has now achieved the very credible circulation of 14,500 daily. Price, $8.00 per annum.

An Order From Sparks.

The Bismarck Tribune is authority for the statement that Commissioner Sparks has "issued an order" adding the appended questions to the usual ones in making proof upon homestead and pre-emption entries on government lands in Dakota.

1. In what state were you born, and is your mother a woman?

2. Are you a Christian or a Democrat?

3. What is your sex and how do you know?

4. Does your wife cook potatoes with the skins on?

5. What is the difference between a hypothetical hyperbole and a perpendicular parallelogram?

6. What was your name before you left the states?

7. Do you want the land for a farm or a skating rink?

8. Do your wife's folks live with you, and how old is your granmother?

9. Have you ever told a lie?

10. If so, has it ever been found out?

Grandest Premium Ever Offered by any Newspaper.

Subscribe for the Farmers' Minneapolis Tribune, the finest of family newspapers, containing from eight to twelve pages, and get the best premiums ever offered in the Northwest—among them the "Pocket Atlas of the World"—a greater variety of farm, garden and flower seeds ever offered before—Pocket Knives, from the best makers; also the famous Cross-Cut Saw at half price, 500 already sent out. Price, $1.00, including premium.

Address, TRIBUNE Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Cheaper and Better than Lard.

The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., is publishing a series of articles on American Cooking Oil, which is made of Cotton Seed Oil, refined and then refined again. This vegetable oil, which is a substitute for lard, much more wholesome and cheaper, is far better than lard for any purpose in cooking, and requires about one-third as much in quantity. Those who want to learn something of this new thing under the sun should send for a specimen copy (free) to Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis.

STOP. Before subscribing for an agricultural paper, consider where it is published and whether the teachings are adapted to the latitude in which you live. Farming in the Northwest cannot be conducted as it is East and be successful. FARM, STOCK AND HOME, of Minneapolis, is edited by the farmers of the Northwest themselves, and is the best, most practical and reliable paper a farmer can have. It is printed twenty-four times a year for only 50 cents; or we will send it and a copy of the JOURNAL for one year for $1.50. [25-tf]

Thoroughbred Clydesdale Stallion.

YOUNG DICK. Aged six years. Dapple Bay Color. Is of good size, beatiful shape, fine proportion. Strong and excellent type of a draft horse; weight 1500; flat bones and very fine style; will be during the season at my place, section 32, Lowell. TERMS. To insure $8.00, payable when the mare proves with foal. Good care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents. EUGENE BESSE. [49-5]

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that all Orders and Warrants drawn on the Revenue Fund of this county, and registered by the County Treasurer, BEFORE August 1st, 1885, will be paid on presentation at my office.

Also Orders No. 3,589, 3,680, 3,691, 3,692, 4,042, 4,047, 3,820, 4,010 and 4,028, drawn on the Road and Bridge Fund of this county, and that the interest on said orders and warrants will cease from this date.

Dated Crookston, Minn., March 25th, 1886.

O. H. LUCKEN,
County Treasurer, Polk Co., Minn.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp; patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them.
[40-tf]

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

MIKE LEQUER,
[40-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Wanted.

Agents to canvass for the celebrated Gilbertson's Safety Lamp Burner in Polk County, also in Cass and Grand Forks Counties, D. T. For particulars call on or address O. P. CAHOON, Crookston, Minn. [37-tf]

No use sending off for flower and vegetable seeds when you can get Vick's seeds of all kinds at Hartshorn & Hurlbut's. Catalogues free. We take orders for Vick's flowers, shrubs, &c., a catalogue prices.

[49-tf] HARTSHORN & HURLBUT.

For Sale.

N W ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres; town of Crookston, 70 acres improved; good farm house, and a never-failing well of pure soft water, 2½ miles from the city of Crookston. S E ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres town of Fairfax, 50 acres improved, 3 miles from city of Crookston. E ½ of the S E ¼ of Sec 17, 80 acres; town of Fairfax, 3½ miles from city, for particulars, call on C. S. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [43-tf]

For Sale.

I have a few half-blood Holstein-Friesian bull calves left that, in order to introduce into towns where there as yet none of these valuable animals, I will sell at very low figures if taken soon For terms and full particulars call on or address J. O. MILNE,
[37-tf] Crookston, Minn.

Seed Oats For Sale.

I have 75 bushels White Belgian oats at 75 cents, and 50 bushels of Welcome oats for sale at $1.00 per bushel. I got the Welcome of the originator, the Atlee Burpee Co., and can vouch for them. A. E. BRUSH, Angus.

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Crookston, Minn.

Money to Loan
on Improved Farms, at Lowest current rates of interest and the very best of terms.

Choice Farms & Farm Lands
For Sale in nearly all parts of Polk Co. at such prices and terms as will astonish those who desire to invest in
RED RIVER VALLEY SOIL.
Apply to CHRISTIANSON BROS.
Crookston, Minn.
Office over Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

P. C. SCHMIDT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN
Crookston, - - Minn.

H. M. PIERCE
Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested
FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:
HOME, of New York.
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.
OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Eight years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copy-rights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.
Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

Wanted
1,000 AGENTS, MEN AND WOMEN,
For JOHN B. GOUGH'S entirely new book—just published—Entitled "LIVING TRUTHS for Head and Heart." A perfect treasury of good things; a series of LIFE PICTURES painted as only
JOHN B. GOUGH
can paint them. [illegible]
WE WANT [illegible]

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

On or about May 1st, 1886, I will remove my stock to my NEW STORE BUILDING, MAIN ST., CROOKSTON,

Before doing so I will offer Greater Inducements in JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, Marked down to Cost Prices.

Thanking my customers and the public generally for their past patronage, I shall be pleased with a continuacce of the same at my new store.

Very respectfully,
C. H. SAAKE.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS

Has just received the Largest Stock she ever brought to this city of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

including all the very latest Spring and Summer styles of Hats and Bonnets, all the very Latest Novelties in Trimmings. Her milliner having spent several weeks in the largest and most stylish establishments in Chicago, studying the latest styles, is now prepared to meet the wants of the most exacting taste. The most fastidious will find something to please her taste, and all at prices lower than ever before named in the city. The ladies of Crookston and vicinity are cordially invited to call and examine stock and get prices. Having purchased at greatly reduced prices, I shall give my customers the benefit of my bargains,

MRS. E. E. BANGS,
Second Street, Crookston, Minnesota.

SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Peace, Tranquillty, Happiness!

and at least a moderate competence, come to those who follow the teachings of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. This world-renowned periodical, in addition to its other great features, has now employed the LEADING AMERICAN WRITERS to describe THE RURAL LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, nearly all of whom were reared on farms, or retired to them from active life. DONALD G. MITCHELL, (IKE MARVEL) R. H. STODDARD, JAMES PARTON, JULIAN HAWTHORNE, DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, and others equally eminent, are now prparing these supplemental HISTORICAL PAPERS. They are to be accompanied with ENGRAVINGS, 12x18 inches in size, executed at large expense by our first artists, illustrating the Rural Homes and Surroundings of our Farmer Presidents, comprising a MAGNIFICENT PORTFOLIO collection for every house, rich and poor alike. These SPECIAL PAPERS and SPECIAL ENGRAVINGS, will be of absorbing interest to all interested in country life, and likewise constitute an important ACQUISITION to the historical knowledge of the country.

R. H. Stoddard writes; "I am sure they will be popular in a literary sense and equally sure they will be of great value to the boys of this country, who have a right to look forward to becoming our future rulers." Donald G. Mitchell: "I write about Washington's farming, in respect to which I have some copies of unpublished letters." Lyman Abbott: "It is an admirable design, showing the close connection of our Farmer Presidents with the soil." Julian Hawthorne: "An attractive scheme. I shall be glad to have a hand in it." James Parton: "One of my articles will be ready in three weeks."

Every subscriber to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886 is entitled to these descriptions and engravings of the Rural Lives of our Presidents, forwarded without additional cost with the numbers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, as they appear; or specially executed on heavy, highly finished paper, and forwarded with the additional trifling cost for packing and postage. Single Subscription, $1.50; Ten Subscriptions, $1 each.

☞ For further information, if desired, send six cents for Specimen American Agriculturist, Description of Engravings, Special Terms to Clubs and Canvassers. Address

Publishers AMERIAN AGRICULTURIST,
DAVID W. JUDD, Pres. SAM'L BURNHAM, Sec.
751 Broadway, New York.

Just Received
A New and Fresh Stock of
GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS,
At the New Store of
Houston & Ross,
Corner of Main and Robert Streets.
Call and examine goods and get prices.

A. Yvernault,
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old

City Meat Market
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.
☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.
Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.
FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A. NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
I am also ready to answer all calls by day or night, for the practice of my profession. Call, or leave orders at my Drug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn.

FIRST National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.

PAID IN CAPITAL,	$100,000
SURPLUS,	6,500

Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections and prompt remittance.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

E. J. BROOKS. Attorney at Law, ex-Chief Cl'k and Acting Com'r Indian Office. | H. W. ROWELL. Formerly Cl'k Interior and Treas'y Depts, and Disbursing Clk H. R.

BROOKS & ROWELL,
No. 1009 F Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Practice before the U. S. Courts, Committees of Congress and all the Departments.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
PENSIONS.—Increase and Restorations, and cases heretofore rejected.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE Practice, including Contests, Titles, Cancellations and Amendments, and changes of Entries.
PATENTS for Inventions, Copyrights and Trade Marks, and to business before the
INDIAN BUREAU for Agents, Claimants, Traders and Contractors.
☞ Prompt, honest and faithful attention to business.

Journal.

Busy City.

John Sullivan went over to Dakota last week.

Mr. A. V. Eastman was up last week attending to a little legal work.

fish of all kinds at
HACK & GALLASCH'.

Mr. L. K. Aker took a run down to Alexandria last week to visit the old friends in Douglass County.

M. R. Brown has nearly finished seeding on the home farm. On Monday he thought three days would complete it with good weather.

Country merchants and farm s all trade at Hack & Gal-

was up from Ada on consulting with the Democratic ms. Fred says he will start a here to "meet a long felt want!"

Mothers should remember the little ones by purchasing them a nobby KILT suit at the C. O. D. clothing house.

LePage's new store is assuming fine proportions. It will soon be enclosed and ready for the finishing touches. LePage promises to be in it by the 1st

Mrs. I. M. Underhill and Miss Elsie Jennings, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. I. Jennings, arrived from Ohio last Mrs. U. will spend the summer her parents.

gh water boots, at Hack Gallasch.

bit of a rainstorm last Saturday sed many apprehensions as to the ather this week. However the worst was not realized and a large amount of seeding has been done.

The work of seeding commenced pretty generally last week. Farmers are beginning to use drills and a number of these implements have been sold by the different dealers.

Sole agents for the celebrated Dunlap htas. C. O. D. clothing house.

The Duluth Herald enters upon the fourth year of its existence with bright prospects and bright hopes. It is one of the neatest and best local papers that comes to our table, and we heartily congratulate it upon its prospects.

The river is nearly free from its icy fetters and on Monday several men in a skiff were catching the finny tribe in a net, below Sampson's bridge. If that becomes general the officers of the law will soon be spreading their nets for the fishermen.

Go to the Bee Hive to trade. It is the cheapest place in the city.

Terry & Collins' sale was not so wel attended last Saturday as the previous ones have been, owing probably to the fact that farmers were busy with the seeding. One or two animals were sold at auction and a number of private sales were made.

Rev. T. F. Allen of Warren is this week assisting in revival services at the Methodist church. The meetings which are increasing in interest will be continued for some time. Special services will be held next Sabbath, both morning and evening.

Children's suits (short pants) in all ages from four to twelve years in forty styles and patterns at the C. O. D. clothing house.

The Boston Block, at Minneapolis, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Among the papers burned out was the Housekeeper, one of the best papers of its kind in existence. We trust that the drawback will be only temporary, and that the Housekeeper will come orth purified as by fire.

New cash railroad at Hack & Gallasch'. The first and only one in the Northwest. Don't fail to see it.

Our good friend of the daily pitches into us red hot and threatens to "trot out some fax of the late campaign that we won't like to hear." All right, J. W., if you have anything on your mind, trot 'er out; we are not ashamed of anything we have done and if you can say anything that will ease you any we do not object.

Among the attractions at Terry & Collins' sale stables are several fine grade Holstein bull calves which are for sale at figures that can not be duplicated anywhere. Now is the time to secure a choice animal for the stock farm. You can make your own price and terms. If you want a choice animal don't fail to call at Terry & Collins' sale stables and see these animals.

Wm. and Delbert Adams, brothers of Mrs. Dr. Tooly arrived from Albion, N. Y., on Friday last on a tour of inspection to this Red River Valley. When they left New York the happy dwellers in that favored clime were wallowing in snow two feet deep or so and upon arrival here they found that farmers had been seeding all the week. They expect to remain for the summer and should they continue to like the country will locate.

Mrs. Geo. Buckman is reported very sick with dropsy.

Mrs. E. E. Perry, who was severely injured by falling last week is recovering encouragingly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Copeland's little daughter, Mabel, who has been very sick with pneumonia is convalescing.

Hat department completed in every detail look us over and see if it aint. C. O. D. clothing house.

Farmer Pierce reports the arrival of a fine Guernsey heifer calf. He anticipates having a fine dairy herd in a few years.

Parties wishing to see only the latest styles in hats should go to the C. O. D. clothing house.

Tom Kelley was called to Dakota last week by the sickness of his brother, and telegraphed back on Sunday that his brother had died. John Sullivan went over on Monday.

The spring boom has commenced at Hack & Gallasch'. They are kept busy from morning till night serving their customers.

Frank Jerome is fixing up the building on Broadway, formerly occupied by Bray & O'Brien and says he will soon have the neatest butcher shop in the city. He knows how to do that when he sets about it.

Dunlap hats at the C. O. D. clothing house.

Mr. O. O. Christianson arrived from Ada last week and may now be found in the office of Christianson Bro's ready to attend to all sorts of business in their line. He is a pleasant gentleman, one with whom it is a pleasure to deal.

The largest stock of boots, shoes and slippers at
HACK & GALLASCH.

Lowe & Huggard take hold of the machinery business like old wheelhorses. They have had an excellent run already and amply deserve it. Dave, being a farmer of long experience in this county knows just what kind of machinery to keep and will have nothing but the best. We can recommend the firm.

Earl & Wilson's collars and cuffs, C. O. D. clothing house.

Mr. J. O. Milne went down to Lowe & Huggard's machinery depot last week and took home one of those Acme pulverizing harrows, one of the best implements ever used on the farm. Mr. Milne is one of the live, progressive farmers of the county, who will use nothing but the best and most approved machinery and in his judgment the Acme is the best in the market.

Hack & Gallasch have a larger stock of dry goods, shoes, slippers and groceries than ever, and invite all to visit their store and get prices.

Charlie Greenhalgh has for some time been to work on a shell-loader which he has at last got so perfect that he can load shells perfectly, just as rapidly as he can work a lever. It is a very ingenious piece of mechanism and reflects great credit upon its inventor and builder and it would serve Charlie right if it should make a fortune for him. He amply deserves such a fate.

Latest advices indicate a better price for wheat at an early day. All reports show a large decrease in the visible supply and it is thought that the opening of navigation will cause an appreciable rise. Reports from winter wheat countries are of such a nature as to indicate a larger crop, with less acreage than last year. We can not see any encouragment to hope for more than 75 cents per bushel here at the outside.

Largest stock of men's and boys boots and shoes in the city, prices warranted, C. O. D. clothing house.

One of our city grangers started for his farm on Monday night prepared to put in his wheat. In his wagon he had cooking utensils, a 52 gallon barrel marked "Cognac Brandy," a small ten gallon cask which he assured us was full of the best of spirits a few pounds of groceries and a 25 pound sack of flour. What in the world he could want of so much flour and so many groceries we can't imagine and no one could inform us, so if you are curious about it you will have to ask Mat Cornelius.

I do my trading at Hack & Gallasch', tra-la! It is the cheapest store in Crookston, tra-la-la!

Lowe & Huggard handle the new Osborne self-binder which seems to be as perfect as a machine can be made. The improvements made upon the machine are wonderful and leads one to wonder how it could be made more perfect. The parts most likely to wear are protected by steel plates, the machine is easily adjusted by levers, and is so constructed that almost any part of it can be replaced if it should get broken. It is impossible to describe the many improvements that have been made in the Osborne but Lowe & Huggard will take pleasure in showing the machine and making the necessary explanations to their friends. Don't fail to call and see a perfect binder whether you want to buy or o

GRAND OPENING DAY!

Thursday, April 15, 1886.

Ladies, Don't Fail to Attend

CHINIQUY'S GRAND OPENING TO-DAY!

A LARGE AND HANDSOME DISPLAY

Of Choice Goods

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,

And you are

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL!

☞ Remember the place,

CHINIQUY'S NEW STORE,

Dobson's Block, Main Street.

Crookston City Market,

CORRECTED WEEKLY
—BY—
EDWARD CAREY,
Buyer for Crookston Roller Mills.

WHEAT.
No. 1 Hard......61 cents.
No. 1 Northern......57 "
No. 2 " ......52 "
FLOUR. Best Patent, 98 lbs., $2.60, Favorite, $2.40, Lilly, $2.25, Daisy, $1.85.
SHELLED CORN—per 100 lbs. $1.15.
" FEED—ground, 100 lbs $1.25
GRAHAM—3 cents per lb.
BRAN—45c per 100 lbs.
SHORTS—55c. per 100 lbs.
GROUND FEED—60 cents per 100 lbs.
POTATOES—50 cents.
BARLEY—30@35 cents.
OATS—25@28 cents.
ONIONS—$1.20 per bushel.
TURNIPS—20 cts. per peck.
Apples—50c. pk. $3.75 per bbl.
EGGS—12½ cents.
BUTTER—20 cents per lb.
LARD—10c per lb.
TURKEYS—Live 10c. Dressed 12½c.
CHICKENS—Live 8c. Dressed 10.
GREEN HIDES—4c@6c per lb.
WOOD—$5.00@$6.00. Good demand.
HARD COAL—$9.75 per ton.
HAY—$6. and $8. per ton.

Mr. Wahlgren, of East Grand Forks, who has spent the winter in Norway, has returned and says that he is perfectly satisfied to stay here as times in the old country are fearfully slow and everybody anxious to get away. He says our people know nothing about hard times here, and that we have everything to be thankful for.

Geo. O. Buhn, the new alderman from the First Ward had his new residence photographed on Tuesday morning. It was suggested that they take Jennings' residence as a companion piece, but Buhn said he captured Jennings by a large majority last Tuesday and is well satisfied. He has a nice residence and it looks well in a frame.

Mrs. S. F. Markant returned from her California trip, on Saturday very much improved in health, having had a very enjoyable time. She says that Judge Reynolds health is so much improved that the Judge and Mrs. Reynolds will leave soon for home, reaching here about June 1st. Mrs. M. brought a sample of an ostrich egg which S. F. has on exhibition at the store.

The Northwestern Farmer will appear on time as usual. It comes out tried as by fire, having been burned out root and branch since its last issue, bought an entire new outfit and started on the ground floor as it were. One would suppose that a deal of this kind would necessitate a raise on the subscription price but we are told that such is not the case. The price will remain the same and the new dress thus hastily donned to cover the naked forms, rendered nude by the fierce flames will enhance the value of the Farmer many fold as it will be of the very latest pattern and of the richest material cut and trimmed in the latest style of the art and not of calico or some other cheap fabric. Success to the plucky Farmer.

Chief of Police, Box wears his new honors meekly.

A refreshing rain on Tuesday night livened things up a bit.

Mrs. A. L. Lindsley arrived on Tuesday on a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Box.

Dan McDonald don't seem to be any prouder than ever since he assumed the duties of street commissioner and policeman.

The post office at Fisher was burned on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock. It is reported to be a total loss. No particulars have been learned.

Mr. S. A. Farnsworth, of Ada, was in the city on Thursday. He reports seeding generally commenced in Norman Co., and being pushed with vigor. Mr. F. was once principal of our high school and has many warm friends in this city.

M. G. Peterson, the affable town clerk of Garden, was in the city on Wednesday. He reports seeding well under way in the Garden town. Mr. Peterson is one of the stalwart republicans of the county and reports prospects from a political stand point very promising. He says there are only two democrats in Garden.

After an immense amount of work in receiving and arranging goods Chiniquy has at last got things into ship-shape and announces the grand opening to take place to-day, (Thursday.) The store is beautifully decorated, the goods tastifully arranged and Charlie wears a smile that is a yard wide and all wool, (warranted.) It is worth while to drop in and see the fine display.

Al. Kaiser, the genial editor of the Thirteen Towns was in on Monday. Al. says in relation to the matter of the lumbermen boycotting Crookston, which the JOURNAL spoke of a few weeks ago: "I can tell you that the JOURNAL was all right in that statement and if you want it I can bring you abundant proof. The boys did have an agreement and they did carry it out whatever the Times man or any other numbskull has to say to the contrary!" We will say that in relation to that matter that we knew whereof we spoke and we knew that it could be substantiated if necessary.

Plant Trees.

The Governor has appointed Saturday, April 24th as Arbor Day when everybody and his wife and children are supposed to turn out and plant a tree. If everybody would do it our prairie country would soon blossom as the rose as it were and ere many years the good effects of Arbor Day would be felt as a power for good.

Nursery Stock.

All parties desirous of Nursery Stock or Vegetable Plants this spring will do well to see E. M. Haseltine, at his residence near the Court House, or send for catalogue and price list. [illegible]

LOWE & HUGGARD,

Successors to Terry & Collins,

Keep All Kinds of the Leading

FARM MACHINERY,

At the Old Stand on Main Street.

TERRY & COLLINS,

Feed and Sale Stables.

Headquarters for Horses, Cows, Work Oxen, and everything needed to start up the farm.

SAME OLD PLACE
Corner Main and Fourth Sts.

We invite our friends to call and see us.

TERRY & COLLINS.

STEWART & LAURENCE,

SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,

Hardware Merchants.

CARRY A FULL LINE OF

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns

STOVES,

MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER

BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

E. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Proprietors of

CARMAN TOWNSITE,

AND

Dealers in Real Estate!

WALNUTINE. BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR.

WALNUTINE is prepared from the Extract of Black Walnut Hulls and Mexican Soap Root with Vasaline and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the Walnut Hulls we get the Coloring and Astringent matter. In the Vasaline we get the Softening and Dressing qualities. In the Mexican Soap Root we get the Cleansing and Stimulating effects at the roots of the hair. It is not a Dye! [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use WALNUTINE, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually change and restore Gray hair to its natural color, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Scaly Humors and Dandruff and prevents the hair from falling off. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!! It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.
CAUTION!! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY when you call for it. J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors. The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Council Meeting.

At the meeting of the new council on Tuesday evening, W. H. Stuart was elected President of the Council and R. B. Gates, Vice President. The mayor elect, Mr. E. C. Davis, on being presented to the council, said in brief that he regards the council as the law makers and that he would do his best to execute all laws they shall make. Wm. Box was appointed chief of Police, Dan McDonald street commissioner, with all the powers of a policeman. An attempt to raise the salaries of different officers failed except in the case of Assessor, former salary $2 per day, raised to $3. R. A. Wilkinson was reappointed comptroller; Hon. H. Steenerson city attorney and R. H. Skuse, city engineer. Liquor license fixed at $200. A lively session was had until a late hour, when the council adjourned to meet this, (Thursday) evening.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending April 10, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Apelenalp Andrew
Blom J
Buzzell Matt
Connelly P O
Ernden S
Gaulette Pat
Hillivay Edward
Johnson Christine
Voelker Gussie
Voelker Augusta

Mathsjon H M
Martin A E Mrs
Perker Thos J
Pedersdatter A K
Rogers William
Smith Ezera L
Swanson P Mrs
Swanson P Mrs
Wenneyold T O

ALEX McKINNON, P. M.

BURT'S SHOES
—AT—
FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.

H. M. PIERCE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Chattel Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

I give special attention to collections and securing and collecting past due paper. Office on Broadway, opposite U. S. Land Office.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE.
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

DENTISTRY!

J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,

ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Man
RAILW

—WITH ITS—

4,000 MILES OF ROAD

Is the only line extending through

the

PARK REGION OF MINNESOTA

To all principal points in

RED RIVER VALLEY,

NORTHERN MINNESOTA,

NORTHERN DAKOTA,

TIME TABLE.

FROM ST. PAUL No. 3 Daily.	Stations	TO ST. PAUL No. 4 Daily
7 35 p m	St. Paul	7 40 a m
8 05 "	Minneapo's	5 55
6 55 a m	Barnesville	3 35 p m
7 21 "	Glyndon	[illegible] "
7 39 "	Averill	7 22 "
8 07 "	Felton	7 19 "
8 18 "	Borup	7 08 "
8 42 "	Ada	6 47 "
9 05 "	Rolette	6 23 "
9 29 "	Beltrami	[illegible] "
9 43 "	Eldred	5 51 "
10 05 "	Crookston	5 35 "
10 21 "	Shirley	5 07 "
10 45 "	Euclid	4 50
11 07 "	Angus	4 29
11 27 "	Warren	4 09 "
11 46 "	Argyle	3 45 "
12 05 p m	Stephen	3 27 "
12 29 "	Donaldson	3 01 p m
12 40 }	Kennedy	2 52 } D
1 02 }	Hallock	2 29 }
1 11 "	Northcote	2 15 "
1 45 "	St Vinc't Jc.	1 25 "
1 55 "	Emerson	1 25 "

Devil's Lake Division.

10 20 a m	Crookston.	5 15 p m
10 55 "	Fishers	4 37 "
11 12 "	Mallory	4 11
11 45 "	Grand Forks	3 0
12 22 "	Ojata	3 09 "
1 00 } "		2 25 " }
1 25 } " D	Arvilla	2 25 " } D.
1 53 "	Larimore	1 43 "
2 02 "	Shawnee	1 13 "
2 21 "	Niagara	12 55 "
2 37 "	Michigan City	12 18 "
3 12 "	Mapes	12 01 "
3 29 "	Lacota	11 16 "
4 40 "	Devil's Lake	10 35 a m

ST. HILAIRE BRANCH.

Trains leave Crookston for St. Hilaire Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:15 p. m., returning same days leave St. Hilaire at 2:00 p. m., arriving in Crookston at 5:05 p. m.

C. H. WARREN,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, St. Paul.
C. H. MIX, Local Ticket Agent.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,
Graduate McGill University, Montreal.
LICENSED COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON QUEBEC.
Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.
Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,
PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT!
Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.
Price $1 per Bottle.

BERG & OLSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
—ROBERT STREET.—
CROOKSTON. MINNESOTA.

JOHN N. IVES.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

EIKEN BROS.,
Corner of Fletcher and Main Street,
Crookston, Minn.
Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE
STOVES,
—AND—
SHELFWARE.
WE KEEP A
FULL & COMPLETE
STOCK.

...at the ... made against ... Senator Platt of ... offered an amendment providing that the bonds and stock per mile should not exceed the construction. After a running cross fire of some moments Senator Sabin, for the first time this session, took a hand in the debate. Mr. Ingalls had said there was capital and business strength behind the Kansas & Arkansas company to put the road through. Yet the amendment of Senator Platt was not exactly what the friends of the Kansas & Arkansas wanted to see tacked on their franchise. Senator Sabin taking the floor said:

Mr. President, I understand the senator from Kansas to state that this charter is in the hands of a strong and conservative corporation who owns this charter.

Mr. Ingalls thought the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company.

Mr. Sabin—The senator's statement confirms the information that has been given heretofore on this subject, that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is to build 240 miles of railroad. Now, it strikes me, Mr. president, that if the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company will be prevented from building this 240 miles of railway by the adoption of an amendment which simply imposes upon them the condition of being an honest railway, one that shall be bonded and stocked so that the interest of the bonds and stocks of the corporation shall be paid from the earnings of the railway, which earnings shall be secured to that road by the freight traffic that is given it by the over taxed and languishing agricultural interests of this country to-day, it certainly is not a link worth building under such circumstances. Far be it from me to lay in the way of any railway construction in the West a single straw. I am myself a western man and have seen the necessities of railway construction. We have been greatly benefitted and builded up by the construction of railroads, but we are to-day suffering, and our agricultural interests are suffering, our farmers are compelled to sell their wheat at 50 or 60 cents a bushel, our industries are languishing with over-taxed burdens, one of the most potent reasons for which is the large amount paid for transportation of their products to their markets by corporations requiring excessive and arbitrary charges to secure the large amount of revenue necessary to pay dividends and interest, the bonded and watered stocks of which aggregate from two to four times the actual cost of the property. In the construction of this railway undoubtedly bonds will be placed to the full amount of the cost, therefore it is no hardship to have this new departure on the part of the representatives of the interests of the country incorporated in the bill. Our labor strikes would have assumed much less threatening proportions, if indeed not been averted entirely, if the railroads on which those strikes have occured, were simply bonded and stocked for any reasonable amount of their cost. I shall vote for the adoption of this amendment and every other of like purport that is presented.

The amendment was lost only by one vote after a vigorous fight.

Woodside Warbles.

WOODSIDE, April 1, 1886.

Thermometer at zero.

Messrs. Chas. Crossman and Samuel H. Dunfee as still cutting cordwood for E. D. Childs.

Mrs. Green, of whom we spoke last week as being ill, has recovered so as to be about again.

It was our good fortune to meet Mrs. M. Dunfee last week, the first time since her visit to Minneapolis, and we intend no flattery when we say she looks young, and as though she had enjoyed her visit very much.

Messrs. Goodrich & Roome will stop sawing for a short time until the ground thaws out. But as they now have about 1,800 logs in the yard they will commence sawing again soon, as there is a great demand for hard wood lumber just now.

And now, Mr. Editor, in regard to that railroad being built. Why, this morning I was dreaming of railroads and engines, when all at once I heard a whistle as of the cars. I caught my crutch and hopped to the door to look; but, lo, it was Goodrich's sawmil whistle.

We saw most unmistakable signs of an early spring yesterday. You ask what it was? Why, nothing more than a man sitting down in a chair where a lady had left her sewing with a needle it it. That's all!

We are informed that Mr. Charles Churchill intends making a visit to Crookston next week to be treated by some physician for his sickness.

Mr. A. Works has begun to tap his maple trees. But somehow the sap won't run when the thermometer is at zero at 10 o'cock a. m.

T. J. W.

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[80tf] CHRIS HOUSTON, Crookston.

Rubbers Rubbers.

All styles at 50 cents. C. O. D. clothing house.

...tment Grand Forks Herald. ... Cooke yesterday invited ... over a herd of young Hol... Cooke has struck a bonanza in ... introduction of this breed of cattle. He has quite a number of six months old calves which he is having no difficulty in disposing of at $50 per head. The Holsteins are represented as thrifty, hardy and well adapted to the climate. The appearance of the youngsters certainly verify the statement.

Cook Stoves.

The cook stove display at Bray & O'Brien's is the most complete ever shown in the city.

TO PARTI ES DESIRING INSURANCE!

We represent the following old and reliable Fire Insurance Companies:

	Assets.
Ætna	$9,182,644
American	1,801,519
Fire Association	4,279,676
Underwriters	3,699,794
Orient	1,411,894
Phœnix	5,919,403
Lancashire	6,787,983
Milwaukee Mech's	1,129,375
Germania	2,700,729

Having represented nearly all of the above companies for 14 years we have acquainted ourselves with the business, and think that we can justly claim the patronage of the public, who can depend upon having insurance written correctly, and losses adjusted promptly.

MOSER & MOECKEL.

For Sale,

One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Pete Misgen, Crookston, Minn.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest lit tle place this side of Chicago. (11-4f)

Farmers' Notice.

You can buy barbed wire at Bray & O'Brien's at bed-rock prices.

Israel Laframboise,

Veterinary Surgeon,

CARMAN, MINN.

Is prepared to treat all diseases of horses and cattle. Makes a specialty of obstetrical cases and all complications arising therefrom. Refers to J. O. Milne, Crookston, and E. D. Childs, Carman.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 12th 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim; and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 1st, 1886, viz: HARALD JOHNSON for the heirs of OLE H. JOHNSON, deceased, for the w½ sw¼, ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼ of S. 4, T. 148, R. 41. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. T. Johnson, Crookston, Minn., Sam Johnson, Thore Johnson and Casper Anderson, Maple Bay, Minn.

[51-1] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,

Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP

M. HAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
CORNER OAK AND THIRD STS., CROOKSTON MINN

ready for the Spring trade with a full supply of Work and Light Harness, Single and Double, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me a call before you purchase.

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block.

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second street, Crookston.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices.

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication April 15th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Axel Arnedson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Reckitt, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 453 and 454, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty cents ($745.30) besides the further sum of $32.81 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Saturday the 29th day of May, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-six (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, April 1, 1886.
FRANCIS RECKITT, Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [51-4]

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Wenzel E. Newes, and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, mortgagors, to the Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, a corporation duly organized and acting under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee; which mortgage bears date the 9th day of November A. D. 1883, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of January A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgage deeds on pages 192, 193 and 194, and whereas said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain other and second mortgage executed and delivered by the aforesaid Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, which mortgage bears date the 17th day of November, A. D. 1884, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, at 2:45 o'clock p. m. in book "S" of mortgage deeds, on pages 468, 469 and 470, and whereas said second mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars at the rate of ten per cent per annum and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said second mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association of Crookston and bearing even date of November 10th A. D. 1884 and said second mortgage being upon the same real estate as the mortgage first above mentioned.

And whereas it is provided in each of said mortgages herein described, that in case any default should be made in the payment of the said principal sums when due or interest, or any part thereof for the space of six months after the same shall have become due, or in case said shares should be sold for the non-payment of dues, then and in such case the whole principal debt should immediately thereupon become due, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said interest and of said monthly dues secured by both of said mortgages for more than six months whereby according to the terms of said mortgages the whole principal debt has become due, and said ten shares of stock have been duly forfeited and sold for non payment of dues, and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred forty-eight and 65-100 dollars on said first mortgage and the sum of eleven hundred twenty-three and 45-100 dollars on said second mortgage, making in the aggregate the sum of two thousand seventy-one and 50-100 dollars now due.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale in said mortgages contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate and premises mentioned in each of said mortgages which are situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows to-wit: Lot number thirteen (13,) in block number two (2,) of L. Fletcher's Addition to Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday the first day of May A. D. 1886, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on the debt secured by both of said mortgages, together with the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 8th A. D. 1886.
THE WORKINGMENS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, OF CROOKSTON,
Mortgagee.
CROMB & WILKINSON,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[46-52]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited,) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 464, 465 and 466, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and sixty-three dollars ($663,) besides the sum of $51.41 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 23d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-five (25) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1886.
COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [46-51]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication April 15th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William F. Butcher, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Reckitt, mortgagee, dated the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1883, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 439, 440 and 441, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-five cents ($525.55) besides the further sum of $22.87 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted in law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Saturday the 29th day of May A. D. 1886, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number one (1) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., April 1, 1886.
FRANCIS RECKITT, Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [51-4]

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon.
Corner of Main and Second Streets.
CROOKSTON, MINN.
Will attend to all professional calls promptly.

Mortgage Sale.

[First publication March 25th, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Andreas H. Bokke, mortgagor, to Mattie B. Eaton, mortgagee, dated the 5th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 5th day of March A. D. 1883, at 2:15 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 292 to 294, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and ninety-three and 65-100 dollars ($493.65,) and forty-two and 70-100 ($42.70) dollars, paid by said mortgagee on account of taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy duly appointed, on Tuesday the 18th day of May A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se¼) Section nine (9.) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152) north, of Range forty-four (44,) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, according to Government survey thereof.

Dated this 15th day of March 1886.
MATTIE B. EATON,
Mortgagee.
A. V. EASTMAN,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [48-1]

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Henry J. Allardt, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Wesley Light, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of July A. D. 1885, at 8:20 o'clock a. m., in book "T" of mortgages, on page 52, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of four hundred and twenty-three and 77-100 ($423.77-100) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, on Saturday the 24th day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interests thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots four (4,) and five (5,) of Block twenty-two (22,) of the Townsite of Carman, Polk County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county.

Dated March 4th, 1886.
WESLEY LIGHT,
Mortgagee.
H. STEENERSON,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [47-1]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 25th, 1886.]

BE IT KNOWN, THAT ON THE thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, Joseph Boiselle, and Cile Boiselle, his wife, made, executed and delivered unto The Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, their certain mortgage; That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Polk, State of Minnesota, on the thirteenth day of January A. D. 1881, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in book "D" of mortgages, on pages forty-two, forty-three and forty-four, that said mortgage conveyed the hereinafter described premises to secure the payment of three hundred ($300.00-100) dollars, in five years from its date, and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum, per annum, payable semi-annually. That default has been made in the payment of said principal sum, and of interest thereon. That there is hereby claimed to be due on said mortgage debt the sum of three hundred and thirty-six ($336.) dollars, that no action, or proceeding, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, that said mortgaged premises are situate in Polk County, Minnesota, and are described as follows, viz: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section thirty-four (34.) Township one hundred and fifty-two (152.) Range forty-six (46,) containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, according to United States Government survey.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by reason of said default in the conditions of said mortgage, and, by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said described mortgaged premises, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Polk County, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in said County and State, on the eighth day of May A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption as provided by law.

Dated Minneapolis, March 20th A. D. 1886.
THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, of Minneapolis.
Mortgagee.
EDWARD H. JOHNSON,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [12-1]

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., Jan. 23d, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Lars K. Hassell against Eugene C. Elwood for failure to comply with law as to Timber Culture Entry No. 180, dated Nov. 12, 1878, upon the southwest quarter Section 10, Township 152 n., Range 46 w., in Polk County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that the said Eugene C. Elwood has wholly failed and neglected to cultivate any part of the tract aforesaid for or during the year last past. That there are no trees planted thereon nor growing to exceed the number of 100 trees in all. That the whole tract is overgrown to weeds and grass and not fit for replanting of trees. But that if trees are to be planted the land must first be broken again. That the whole tract and any part thereof is now unfit for the planting of trees and the tract is wholly abandoned by said claimant the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of June 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure.

[53-8] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

AUCTIONEER!

D. C. TERRY

has taken out a license as Auctioneer and is now prepared to attend to all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch.

Farmers' Sales a Specialty.

Call at office, corner Main and Fourth streets.

CARRIAGE WORKS!

McKINNON BROS. Proprietors.

Robert Sreet, - - Crookston, Minn

MANUFACTURERS OF

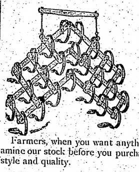
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, BUGGIES.

Axles, Springs, and All Repairs, Kept in Stock.

ALSO DEALARS IN

Farm Machinery

We keep a full supply of the Leading Machines. We have



Seeders, Harrows, Plows and everything a farmer needs. Among the different articles may be mentioned the celebrated Kalamazoo Spring Tooth Harrow, Diamond Tooth Harrows, and the Trowbridge Broadcast Seeder

Farmers, when you want anything in our line call in and examine our stock before you purchase. We can suit you in price style and quality.

☞ Extras for all machines constantly on hand.

Hack & Gallasch,

The Cheapest
STORE
In Crookston.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
CROCKERY,
and Glassware.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers
In the city, All at COST to close out summer stock.

Corner of Main
and Second Sts.

IF YOU WISH TO
SAVE MONEY
Come and See Us.

Wholesale and Retail

LIQUOR STORE,

MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.

Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

1876 Fontaine & Anglim, 1886

OUR NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Are arriving daily, consisting of

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTS', YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Prices very Low. Farmers' Produce Taken in Exchange.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

TO LOAN

On Improved Farms.

☞ NO BONUS. ☜ STRAIGHT INTEREST. ☞ NO COMMISSION. ☜

ALL I ASK IS GOOD SECURITY FROM GOOD MEN

☞ NO INTEREST IN ADVANCE. ☜

R. R. LAND OFFICE,
OVER MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK.
JOHN KNUPPE,

...ware Co. ... full lines of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.

In fact everything usually found in a first-class general store.

☞ Our goods are bought with great care and will be sold at

LOW PRICES

☞ FOR CASH. ☜

MONEY TO LO

$100,000

To Loan on Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Railroad Lands.

$25,000

To Loan on Improved City Property.

Cash Paid for School Bonds.

Inquire of
JOHN McLEAN,
Crookston, Minn

Furniture Store

BROADWAY, CROOKSTON MINNESOTA.
P. BATAGLIA, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of Wardrobes, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bed Springs, Tables, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Stands, Ornaments, Picture Moulding and Picture Frames. REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER. Coffins of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

THE PIONEER STORE.

Established in 1878.
Headquarters for
HARDWARE
COWING BROS., Props,
Main Street, Crookston.

Crookston Nurseries.

Established in 1879

Tree Claim Stock

A SPECIALTY.

I will furnish my customers and others, trees and seeds for Tree Claims at reduced figures in the spring of 1886. Also all the hardier varieties of small fruits, such as Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries. Also good thrifty Transcendent and Hislop Crab-Apple trees, Cottonwood and Box Elder trees. Box Elder and Ash seed, and Willow cuttings. Also garden seeds. The firm of Haseltine Bros. was dissolved in June, 1883. E. W. Haseltine has no interest or share in the old Crookston Nurseries, nor is he successor to the old firm of Haseltine Bros. as he has been advertised. I continue business on the old grounds in Crookston. Don't fail to send for catalogue of prices

FRANK T. HASELTINE, Prop.
Crookston, Minn

E. D. Schreader

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable.

BEST TURNOUTS

IN THE CITY.

Single or Double Rigs, with or without driver or

SADDLE HORSES

Always ready at a moments notice by day or night. If you want a Nobby Turnout call at the Red Barn, Corner Main and Third Streets,

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA

—JOHN CROMB.— —E. A. WILKINSON.—

CROMB & WILKINSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Fournet Block, CROOKSTON, MINN

KOCH & SON'S Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE for Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists everything for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. H. C. F. KOCH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.

James Creighton.
AGENT FOR THE STANDARD
OIL CO.
On the corner of Main and Second Streets, Clement's Block.

NEW YORK STORE!

THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES!

SPRING - AND - SUMMER

Season. Clearing Out Sale of All Goods Now in Stock.

Stock of

$25,000

To be sold out at prices that must close out our stock at once.

This is without doubt one of

est Stocks

VER CLOSED OUT HERE.

Dress Goods

—AT—

Slaughtering Prices.

We anticipated a large Dress Goods Trade this spring and bought a much larger stock than ever shown by any two houses here. We have made prices to reduce them at once.

150 pieces half wool Dress Goods, in all colors at 8 cents. Usually sold for 12½ and 15c.

50 pieces 36 inch, half wool, Cashmere at 20c; former price 30c.

50 pieces 36 inch, half wool Cashmere, all colors, 28 cts. Reduced from 45 cts.

100 pieces 40 inch, half wool ashmere, all colors, at 33 cts, Reduced from 50 cts.

40 inch all wool cashmere at 56 cts. Reduced from 85 cts.

40 inch brocaded and plain Satins, all colors 85 cts, Former price $1 and $1.25.

We Claim to Show the

LARGEST

SILK

STOCK

West of Minneapolis,

AND AT PRICES

Much Lower THAN EVER.

Our Leaders.

50 pieces Dress Silks at 73c.
Former price $1.

100 pieces dress Silks, all colors, at 93c
Reduced from $1.50

10 pieces Trectotine, in all shades, at $1.47
Reduced from 1,75

OUR STOCK

IS LARGE,

ASSORTMENT COMPLETE,

And Prices that Cry Aloud!

Ladies' All Wool

DRESS FLANNELS!

FOR SPRING

52 inches wide, at 75c
Former price $1.00

In brown, in tan, in greys, in cardinal, in bronze, in navy and black.

☞ As a bargain we offer 1 case Lonsdale, 4-4, Bleached Sheetings at 8c

1 case Fruit of the Loom Sheetings, yard wide, at 8c

Sheeting 5-4, sheeting 6-4, sheeting 7-4, sheetings 8-4, sheeting 9-4, in bleached and unbleached.

20 ps. half bleached sheeting at - - - 9c

Red Table Damask at 30c, at 40c, at 50c
Former price 40c, 50c and 60c

Crashes - - at 4c, 8c and 10c

Extra Value in NAPKINS!

100 large sized White Spreads at - 75c
Former price $1.00

TO

Hotel Keepers

We have an unusual large stock of

LINENS, NAPKINS AND Bed Quilts,

&c., and can save you money by paying this department a visit.

GINGHAMS.

Dress and apron ginghams at - - 10c

The best makes and spring styles.

ALL OUR NEW

Spring Prints

In Light and Dark Shades.

White Goods and HAMBURGS,

Tareltons,
Lawns,
Swisses,
Nainsocks,

Plain, striped and checked,

All-Overs,

&c., &c., at much lower prices than ever,

GENTS' Furnishings!

Wilson Bros. fine White Shirts, Gents' Hose, Underwear, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Braces, Ties and Bows Jean Pants, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c.

We shape our prices to meet all

LEGITIMATE COMPETITION

and court comparison, and still the

Good Work Goes On.

CARPETS.

We are just receiving our new

Spring Carpets

and devote one floor to this department. For

Variety AND Quality

We are second to none.

We have

No Old Stock

but new and exclusive patterns selected by an experienced carpet buyer, and bought by the

GREAT COMMANDER,

The American Silver Dollar. To reduce this department we have made some special prices.

Trunks

AND

Traveling Bags.

Hats and Caps,
Spring Styles.

OUR

NOTION

STOCK

is fast arriving, and when all in we can show the most complete stock of Notions that ever left Chicago for Crookston

Boots and Shoes

We show the most complete line in the west.

OUR TWO LEADERS:

Grey Bros. American Kid, glove kid top, at $3. Former price $4.50.

Ladies' French Kid Shoes $3.75. Former price $5.

We are having a booming trade in our shoe department, much larger than ever,

ATTEND THE

GRAND

Closing Out SALE.

Yours, Truly,

GEO. G. MACDONELL.

Under no consideration will we book a single article. Our terms are strictly CASH.

HARDWARE. **BRAY & O'BRIEN,** HARDWARE.

☞ OUR LITTLE BOOM. ☜

The way to boom is to boom. Having unlimited faith in the future of our city and county, we have just added several carloads of goods to our stock, and propose to take a big hand in the coming boom of good times. We carry everything in our line, purchase at Bed Rock Figures and will sell on the same basis

OUR BARGAINS!

We have bought an immense stock of Steel Goods, Nails, Building Paper, Sash and Doors, and Cook Stoves, in carload lots CASH, thus getting them at the very lowest possible figures and freights, and we have made our prices correspondingly low.

OUR STOCK OF DAIRY SUPPLIES

Includes everything in that line and is unsurpassed in quality, quantity and price.

A BARGAIN!

We have just purchased at an Eastern factory the LARGEST STOCK OF BARBED WIRE, in carload lots, ever brought to this county, and our customers will receive the full benefit of our bargain. Our motto is "LARGE SALES AND LOW RATES!" Call and examine our stock and get prices.

BRAY & O'BRIEN, Fournet Block, Crookston, Minn.

he Polk County Journal

OOKE, Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE WELFARE OF POLK COUNTY. TERMS—$1.50 Per Ann

VOL. IX. CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINNESOTA, APRIL 22, 1886. NO. 52

olk County Journal.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

H. E. COOKE, Editor and Proprietor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, to any address inside of Polk County. If outside of Polk County 15 cents must be added for postage. If not paid in advance $2 per annum to any address.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m	6 m.	1 year
½ inch	60	$1 00	$1 15	$1 50	$3 00	4 50	5 00
1 inch	75	1 25	1 75	2 00	5 50	6 00	10 00
2 inches	1 50	2 25	3 00	3 50	6 50	9 50	15 00
3 inches	1 75	2 75	3 75	4 50	9 50	13 50	20 00
4 inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	5 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	12 50	20 00	30 00
¼ column	3 50	5 50	5 50	6 50	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column	6 00	7 50	10 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00
column	9 50	12 50	15 00	18 00	25 00	60 00	100 00

Entered at the Post Office in Crookston as Second Class matter.

Advertising Fine Live-stock.

Breeders of fine stock may properly be divided into two classes—those who aim to create a demand for their favorite breeds, with the expectation of helping to fill the demand, and those who fill the demand already created without going to the trouble of trying to increase its volume. The one does all he can to bring his herd and breed into prominence and keeps himself and his business constantly before the public by advertising in Live-Stock papers, and by various other means. The other drifts quietly along without making much noise, and, if he advertises at all it is when he is compelled to in order to dispose of his surplus stock. Those of this class, like many other business men, have fallen into the habit of advertising, if at all, during the selling season only, their harvest time, when their stock or goods are wanted immediately; yet these same men would enjoy a hearty laugh at the expense of the farmer who waited until it was time to reap the grain before plowing the ground or sowing the seed—the very thing they themselves do in effect.

If there is any special season when it is particularly advisable to advertise, and when advertising will give the best results, it is when the majority in any given line of business are doing the least advertising.

The breeder who would succeed in securing remunerative prices for his stock must accomplish two things:—First, he must establish a reputation for himself as being one who thoroughly understands his business, and is strictly reliable and trustworthy. Second, he must establish a reputation for his stock, as being equal, if not superior to stock of the same class bred by any one else. The more fully he accomplishes these two objects the more complete will be his success, and in no way can they be more speedily brought about than by advertising; and he who advertises most systematically, thoroughly and persistently, will secure the desired end most certainly and speedily. He should begin to cultivate the acquaintance of the class of people from whom he desires to secure as customers long before the time they will need his animals, in order that they may acquire confidence in him and learn the advantages he has to offer them; then when the buying season comes, he will not seem to them like one of the many strangers who are making their appearance on all sides soliciting their custom, but of whose stock they know not and of the merit of whose stock they have no proof. On the contrary his advertisement will stand out strongly among those of the hosts of new comers as being that of an old acquaintance upon whom they can depend.

The more continually and persistently he advertises, "in season and out of season," the more he assists in creating and sustaining a public interest in his particular breed and the greater his interest the larger will be his ultimate profit. Probably no farmer ever purchased an animal the first time he saw one of the breed or herd advertised, but all have waited until an interest in his particular breed has been established by reading and hearing about it. The breeders who have achieved the greatest success have been those who have ully realized these facts and acted up- hem; and those who would attain a ccess must follow the same gener- as nearly as circumstances will —National Stockman.

Flower Loving Ladies.

ho love flowers for either in- t door culture, can hardly af- be, without that excellent thly, "The Housekeeper." It contains cuts and descriptions of all the desirable new things, and furnishes them, when they can be obtained, at wholesale prices to all subscribers. Write to the Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., for specimen copies, which are sent free to any address.

Shelter as a Butter Producer.

Farm, Field and Stockman.

It does not require any calculation to easily show that shelter is the cheapest and best method of insuring a large yield of those products composed almost entirely of carbon. All substances coming under the head of products may be increased or diminished in proportion to the supply from whence they are derived. The cow, in consuming her allowance of food, involuntarily directs it to those portions of the body where it is mostly required. A natural law provides for such an emergency in all creatures, and it cannot be violated. In the winter the first effort is to provide bodily heat. This heat cannot be fixed upon as being created to any certain limit, as it is constantly being given off, or lost. We may safely say it is radiated, and the more exposed to cold the surface of the body may be, the greater the loss. When we feed a cow we give her that which we suppose will be converted into milk and butter, and the effect produced by the food upon the yield depends upon the loss of heat from the body. Hence the greater the retention of heat in the body the larger the proportion directed to production. Now, heat and butter are almost one and the same, although many of our readers may not have had the matter presented in that light before; yet there is a difference. Butter is composed almost wholly of carbon. As soon as it is united with oxygen, when consumed, the product is heat. Heat from the body of the animal is the consumption of carbon before it can be transposed into butter. Every pound of carbon prevented from being converted into heat may be made into butter, and it is therefore apparent that a saving of heat is a gain of butter.

Shelter, once erected, is what may be termed permanent. That is, it is capable of service for several years, and is, therefore, a cheap source of supply when aggregated over a period of time. True, shelter does not really supply heat, but it will prevent its loss. This saving also depends upon the kind of shelter. An open shed is better than nothing but as the majority of farmers have stables, we will take them into consideration. A stable may have a roof, but a small leak will cause dampness, consequently an absorption and loss of heat. A small crack, one that can scarcely be seen, will often admit cold air enough to cause a rapid radiation of heat from the body. All the cold air that enters must be warmed, whether the quantity be great or small. This fact is so well known to scientific dairymen that many of them have resorted to the system of heating the stables, the effect being almost immediately perceptible in the yield. Butter comes from carbon, as does the yolk of an egg, and the flow of milk is increased or diminished according to the temperature, while it is well known that hens sometimes refuse to lay when the weather is very cold unless given warm quarters. We present these facts to dairymen, and assure them that the most profitable method of caring for their cows is to keep them warm.

In conclusion it will be evident to every reflecting person that in the spring shelter is also imperatively necessary. Therefore, do not turn out your cows to shift for themselves during cold storms.

Farm Machinery Free.

In addition to the liberal premiums offered by the Pioneer Press Co. for subscriptions to their weekly, they now offer five very valuable prizes for the five largest lists of subscribers sent between April 8th and August 1st. These premiums are: for the largest list, a St. Paul binder, value $200; for second largest list, a Bain Wagon, value $75; for third largest list, a Buckeye Force Feed Broadcast Seeder, value $70; for fourth largest list, a Steel Beam Stubble Plow, made by Rock Island Plow Company, value $22.25; for fifth largest list, a Buckeye Force Pump, value $14. These are all high class standard articles; no cheap trash, or things of uncertain value are included. They are given in addition to all other premiums, so persons competing for them will be sure to get good pay for their work, and will have a chance of obtaining a most valuable extra gift. Particulars in regard to all premiums and prizes can be had by writing to the Pioneer Press Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Grandest Premium Ever Offered By any Newspaper.

Subscribe for the Farmers' Minneapolis Tribune, the finest of family newspapers, containing from eight to twelve pages, and get the best premiums ever offered in the Northwest—among them the Pocket Atlas of the World—a greater variety of Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds ever offered before—Pocket Knives, from the best makers—also the Famous Cross-Cut Saw at half price. 500 already sent out. Price $1.00 including premium. Address TRIBUNE CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Clean Milk.

Agriculture: The good dairyman is the one who has a care for small things. No single item in the whole range of dairy practice should be considered too small for his engrossing care. The point where this principle applies with greatest force is where this delicate white fluid first makes its appearance amid the filth and rubbish of the cow stable. Verily it is symbolical of the first appearance of purity on earth when the humble manger held the world's promise. No surroundings, however crude, should be allowed to contaminate the white purity of milk. This can only be acomplished with the most minute care. Various devices have been invented to compass this end. On the Island of Jersey a can is used shaped something like an urn, with a cloth over the norrow mouth. Into the sag of the cloth is placed a clean sea shell into which the stream of milk is directed to prevent wearing holes in the cloth. Then the milk is strained immediately and the least possible surface is exposed to catch dirt. There is in this country a Yankee invention consisting of a long spout to a pail, and on the end of it a mouth to receive the milk, while the milker sits on the top of the pail. The trouble with these devices is that they present so small a surface for receiving the stream that the milker often misses it wastes the milk. The best plan we have seen for clean milking is to first have the cow well bedded in perfectly dry material. Do not allow any water to come near the udder. Before beginning to milk take a long-haired, soft brush and clean the side of the cow and the udder thoroughly, then hold the pail between the knees and milk rapidly. The milk should of course be strained immediately upon removal from the cow, and when taken to the house it should be strained again. It goes without saying that scrupulous care should be taken to see that all the milking utensils are perfectly clean and that they have been well aired and sunned between milkings. These little things make up the balance sheet between profit and loss in the dairy.

The Minneapolis Sunday Tribune has reached 20,000 circulation, requiring more than three tons or 6,000 lbs., of white paper for a single issue. Price $2.00 per annum.

Something New!

The wonderful Rochester Lamp; patented in 1885 at Rochester, N. Y. It is perfectly non-explosive. Its combustion is perfect, flame clear and strong. Rated at 65 candle power. Its light is the nearest approach to electricity yet attained by any kerosene lamp. It has a new wick movement. It does not get dangerously hot. The best lamp for lighting houses, hotels, offices, stores, saloons and public halls.

HARTSHORN & HURLBUT sell them.

[40-tf]

H. STEENERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Crookston, inn.

Money to Loan
on Improved Farms, at Lowest current rates of interest and the very best of terms.

Choice Farms and Farm Lands
For Sale in nearly all parts of Polk Co. at such prices and terms as will astonish those who desire to invest in
RED RIVER VALLEY SOIL.
Apply to CHRISTIANSON BROS.
Crookston, Minn.
Office over Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

W. L. Sargeant
Veterinary Surgeon.
CROOKSTON, - - - - MINN.
Diseases of Horses and Cattle a specialty. [9-tf]

P. C. SCHMIDT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. | MONEY TO LOAN
Crookston. - - Minn.

H. M. PIERCE
Has the agency for the following time-tried and fire-tested
FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANIES:
HOME, of New York.
PHENIX, of Brooklyn,
INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH AMERICA,
PENNSYLVANIA, of Philadelphia
AMERICAN CENTRAL, St. Louis
NIAGARA, of New York.
OFFICE
on Broadway, Opposite U. S. Land Office.

Wm. Watts,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE:
OFFICE OVER MERCHANTS' BANK.

DENTISTRY!
J. H. THOMAS, D. D. S.,
ROBERT STREET, CROOKSTON, MINN.
Artificial Teeth from one to an entire set inserted. Gold, Silver or Artificial Filling used as desired. Regulating Children's Teeth a specialty. ALL WORK WARRANTED.

A. A. JUST, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Broadway, east side, opposite Wm. Anglim's residence.
CROOKSTON, POLK COUNTY, MINN.

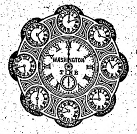
SAMPSON'S

Woodland Addition.

South Crookston Property.

Wholesale and Retail
LIQUOR STORE,
MAX ERIESSON, Proprietor.
Agent for Phil Best's celebrated Milwaukee Beer, Peaslee's Dubuque Ale and Porter, Sunny Slope California Wines and Brandies.
I also keep on hand a large assortment of Imported and Domestic liquors for medicinal purposes which I am now prepared to sell to the trade below eastern prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.
MAX ERIESSON, Main Street, Crookston, Minn.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
On or about May 1st, 1886, I will remove my stock to my
NEW STORE BUILDING, MAIN ST., CROOKSTON,



Before doing so I will offer Greater Inducements in
JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
SILVERWARE,
Marked down to Cost Prices.
Thanking my customers and the public generally for their past patronage, I shall be pleased with a continuacce of the same at my new store.
Very respectfully,
C. H. SAAKE.

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. E. BANGS
Has just received the Largest Stock ever brought to this city of
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
ncluding all the very latest Spring and Summer styles of Hats and Bonnets, all the very Latest Novelties in Trimmings. Her milliner having spent several weeks in the largest and most stylish establishments in Chicago, studying the latest styles, is now prepared to meet the wants of the most exacting taste. The most fastidious will find something to please her taste, and all at prices lower than ever before named in the city. The ladies of Crookston and vicinity are cordially invited to call and examine stock and get prices. Having purchased at greatly reduced prices, I shall give my customers the benefit of my bargains.
MRS. E. E. BANGS.
Second Street, Crookston, Minnesota.

STEWART & LAURENCE,
SUCCESSORS TO E. M. WALSH,
Hardware Merchants.
CARRY A FULL LINE OF
Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinware, Guns
STOVES,
MACHINE AND LINSEED OIL,
REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, BUILDING PAPER
BELTING, RUBBER HOSE, PACKING, ETC., ETC.

TERRY & COLLINS,
Feed and Sale Stables.
Headquarters for Horses, Cows, Work Oxen, and everything needed to start up the farm.
SAME OLD PLACE
Corner Main and Fourth Sts.
We invite our friends to call and see us.
TERRY & COLLINS.

LOWE & HUGGARD,
Successors to Terry & Collins,
Keep All Kinds of the Leading
FARM MACHINERY,
At the Old Stand on Main Street.

Just Received
A New and Fresh Stock of
GROCERI
AND PROVISIONS,
At the New Store of
Houston & Ross
Corner of Main and Robert Sts.
Call and examine goods and prices.

A. Yvernat
DEALER IN
GENERAL
MERCHANDI
MAIN STREET,
Crookston, Minn.

All of my friends, both old

City Meat Market
Wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,
FRESH FISH, POULTRY, GAME, &C.
☞ We guarantee full weight every time. Children served as promptly and well as grown people. Give us a call.
Orders delivered promptly to any part of the city.
FRANK JEROME,
BROADWAY.

Drug Store
IN GARFIELD.
DR. A. NELSON, Prop.
The citizens of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call at my new Drug Store in the town of Garfield and examine my stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
It is no longer necessary to go 40 or 55 miles for anything in this line, as I have a full supply at prices as reasonable as any town in the Northwest. Call and see.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
I am also ready to answer allcalls by ay or night, for the practice of my drofession. Call, or leave orders at my prug Store in Garfield, Polk Co., Minn

FIRST
National Bank,
OF CROOKSTON.
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $100,000
SURPLUS, - - - - 6,500
Money to loan on long or short time on approved security
Interest on time deposits. Faithful attention to Collections aud prompt remittance.
GEO. Q. ERSKINE, President.
K. D. CHASE, Vice President.
CHAS. E. SAWYER, Cashier.

E. J. BROOKS. Attorney at Law, ex-Chief Cl'k and Acting Com'r Indian Office.
H. W. ROWELL. Formerly Cl'k Interior and Treas'y Depts. and Disbursing Clk H. R.
BROOKS & ROWELL,
No. 1000 F Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practice before the U. S. Courts, Committees of Congress and all the Departments.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
PENSIONS.—Increase and Restorations, and cases heretofore rejected.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE Practice, including Contests, Titles, Cancellations and Amendments, and changes of Entries.
PATENTS for Inventions, Copyrights and Trade Marks, and to business before the
INDIAN BUREAU for Agents, Claimants, Traders and Contractors.
☞ Prompt, honest and faithful attention to business.

...on, red, cream, ...brown, at the

...Wilder is back in the postoffice again.

...Paul Smith is booked for the 20th ...May.

For a good white shirt try Wilson Bros., to be had only at the New York Store.

Lefebvre is fixing up his sample room in gay style.

The new hydrants have arrived and have been put in place.

...ers should remember ...ones by purchasing ...suit at the C. O. D. clothing house.

...he fearful tornado at Sauk Rapids ...sed a loss of over $200,000.

Country merchants and farm...rs all trade at Hack & Gal...

...rookston gives $300 to aid the ...by the late storm at Sauk ...and St. Cloud

...of all kinds at Hack & Gallasch'.

...harlie Seely has his new quarters ...completed and will soon take ...n. He is fixing up in grand ...

...h water boots, at Hack ...allasch.

...and Mrs. P. J. McGuire lost their ...y boy last week. They have ...felt sympathy of hosts of ...

...do my trading at Hack & Gallasch', tra-la! It is the cheapest store in Crookston, tra-la-la!

Gentlemen, try a pair of tiger kid shoes they are cooler and easier than any shoe made, price $5.00, they equal any $7.50 shoe in the city, for sale at the New York Store.

Charlie Westler has presented the Sons of Veterans with an elegant silk banner. It is a daisy and the boys feel tickled to death over it.

Largest stock of men's and boys boots and shoes in the city, prices warranted, C. O. D. clothing house.

Somebody stole conductor Copeland's bird dog and "Cope" would just like to see the color of that fellow's hair a minute. Bet that sneak thief would wear a skating rink on his head for the rest of his life.

Hack & Gallasch have a larger stock of dry goods, shoes, slippers and groceries than ever, and invite all to visit their store and get prices.

The move to make a survey for drainage is a move in the right direction. It should be done by all means and the prospects are that it will be. The county is taking hold of the thing in a way that is encouraging in the extreme and it now looks like something will be done.

Sole agents for the celebrated Dunlap htas. C. O. D. clothing house.

Mr. Jas. Laframboise has become the fortunate part owner of a valuable English draft horse. The animal is one of the finest we have seen in this county and he will leave his imprint upon its stock interests. It would pay all who wish to secure good stocky work horses, tough as a whale bone to see this horse.

Go to the Bee Hive to trade. It is the cheapest place in the city.

Mr. D. Cameron came in from Garden town this week. He reports that many have finished seeding and many will be done this week. Uncle Dan has been sawing native lumber for the people round about there this past winter and we are told that he has given eminent satisfaction. He knows how to do that very thing.

New cash railroad at Hack & Gallasch'. The first and only one in the Northwest. Don't fail to see it.

Isaiah Gervais was in last week from whom we learn particulars of the death of his nephew, Henry I. Gervais which occurred at Red Lake Falls on the 6th inst., caused by over exertion. He was one of the pioneers of the valley, a young man of exemplary habits and was very ambitious, and had he lived would one day have ranked among the leading business men of the county. He was a grandson of Benjamin Gervais who was one of the first settlers in St. Paul. He was named after his uncle Isaiah, with whom for many years he had made his home. So passed away in the flower of his youth one of nature's noblemen, one who will long be mourned by relatives and friends that he had made wherever he had lived for any length of time.

Children's suits (short pants) in all ages from four to twelve years in forty styles and patterns at the C. O. D. clothing house.

"Col. Box," they call him now.

S...ake expects to take possession of his new building next week.

Earl & Wilson's collars and cuffs, C. O. D. clothing house.

Casper Sands was in on Wednesday looking over the city and making arrangements to move back soon.

The largest stock of boots, shoes and slippers at

Hack & Gallasch.

Mr. B. I. DeGroat, of Sauk Centre, arrived in the city on Wednesday to accept a position on The Journal.

When thirsty go to Herb's Branch and get a glass of artesian lemonade, a cool and refreshing drink. Five cents.

Mr. A. A. Olds brought in a dozen new brooms last week to show what he can do in that line. He makes an A. No. 1 article.

H. G. Stordock was in the city looking after the fences a little. He is an aspirant for the office of Secretary of State and would be a good one.

Have you seen the world beater, Grey Bros., ladies fine American kid glove kid top shoe in all sizes at $3.00 reduced from $4.50 at the New York Store, also fine slippers at all prices.

The artesian lemonade made at Herb's Branch is made from water out of the famous Sampson Artesian Well, which is 182 feet deep—the coolest and purest water in the city. Five cents a glass. Try it.

Mr. A. A. Olds met with a severe accident last week. He was doing some painting at Hartshorn & Hurlbuts and in some way happened to get a bad fall. He is able to be arround but feels somewhat sore.

The artesian lemonade at Herb's Branch is the healthiest mixture one can find in the city. Herb's artesian lemonade had a big run last summer and this drink has already begun to boom. When dry, try it!

Dunlap hats at the C. O. D. clothing house.

Frank DeMers returned from St. Paul on Wednesday and will at once proceed to finish securing the right of way. He informs us that a contract for grading the first ten miles of the road has been let and work will commence at once.

Hat department completed in every detail look us over and see if it aint. C. O. D. clothing house.

Henry Shepard was sent out to Godfrey last Thursday to arrest Frank Grady, charged with trying to procure a set of dies to make counterfeit silver money with. He brought in his man and lodged him in the county jail to await his preliminary examination which will be had before a justice some-day this week.

The spring boom has commenced at Hack & Gallasch'. They are kept busy from morning till night serving their customers.

You can get a drink of muddy Red River water most anywhere in the county, but for a nice cool drink, go to Herb's Branch and try a glass of his artesian lemonade. Five cents.

Parties wishing to see only the latest styles in hats should go to the C. O. D. clothing house.

J. A. McKibben, Esq., of Euclid returned from Freeport, Illinois, where he spent the winter, and is prepared to commence active operations on the farm. Mr. McKibben is one of those intelligent farmers who do not carry all of their eggs in one basket, and he will engage in diversified farming; will raise horses, cattle and sheep as well as grain. It is this kind of farming that pays in this country.

Decoration Day, May 31st, 1886.

The committee of arrangements, composed of Comrades Zwickey, Jennings, DeMers, McGrew, and Spendley, met on Monday and appointed the following sub-committees:

Committee on Finance.—Comrades Zwickey and Spendley.

On Grounds.—Comrades Tooly, Truax, Sargeant and Harris.

On Music.—Comrade A. N. Hopkins

On Reception.—Comrades Davis, Jefferson, Jennings, DeMers and Fontaine.

Laide's Committee on Decorations.—Mrs. I. U. Jennings, Mrs. Chiniquy and Mrs. Fontaine.

On Entertainmet.—Comrades Jennings, Jefferson, Kistenmacher, Lucken and Bailey.

The committees will meet at eight o'clock sharp Friday evening next at Grand Army Post hall.

F. S. DeMers, Secretary.

A Japanese Euchre Party.

Not content with holding left-handed euchre parties and excluding everything masculine, the ladies have taken to holding Japanese euchre parties, rigging themselves up a-la Jap and affecting chop sticks and all that. The first of the kind was given by Mrs. Ed. Carey on Wednesday, April 14th. Well now we should remark! If there is anything that can beat a feminine euchre party of seven tables it is seven tables of chattering Japanese eucherists. We heard they had a grand good time—we can't vouch for it as we were unavoidably detained and could not get time to go. The favors were little Japanese ...and the prizes ditto—very pretty little businesses however.

Orange Party.

The ladies of Crookston will give an orange party on Tuesday, April 27th, at G. A. R. Hall, on Broadway. The entrance fee for each lady will be one orange handed to the committee who manipulate it with a string tape or ribbon, then it is dropped into a bag. After all the guests have arrived, some beautiful damsel is selected to take charge of the bag and sell a draw for ten cents, every third orange, or one in every three taking a prize; also there will be one grand prize for the lucky winner. Ice cream and cake will be furnished for all who wish to gratify their epicurian tastes. Tripping the light fantastic toe and cards will be the order of the evening. Admittance 50 cents.

This entertainment by the ladies is to raise funds for the purchase of two banners for the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. One and all are cordially invited.

Benson, Swift County, Minn.

It was our good fortune to be cast away at Benson, on Saturday last and as good luck would have it we fell into the hands of the Aldrich Bros., of the Aldrich House, who took us in and gave us as fine a bed to rest on as it was ever our good fortune to tumble into. We thought, as we piled in, if all of our brethren of the press had as soft a roosting place that it is no wonder the craft have the reputation of lie-ing so easily. In the morning we sat down to an elegant breakfast, served by a bright eyed damsel who was just as attentive to our wants as though she had been our best girl. The hotel was built of brick in 1879, is capable of accommodating 125 guests in its capacious sleeping rooms, and double that number when cots are used. Benson is a famous hunting resort and the hotel, in the shooting season, is crammed to its utmost capacity. Benson contains about 1,000 population, is the trading point for a large agricultural region, has six general business houses, two hardware stores, three blacksmith shops, a photograph gallery, two banks, a large lumber yard run by A. W. Johnson, who is also an extensive cattle dealer, shipping last year over 800 head of neat cattle; a large flouring mill capable of turning out 500 barrels daily, five churches and a large school building, a creamery that turns out 400 pounds of choice butter per day, run by the Sandwich Bro's, three large elevators, and last, but not least, an enterprising newspaper, the Times, conducted by Bro. W. A. Folland. The country round about is settled by much the same class of people as here, and like our people they started in on the fallacy of all wheat. They soon saw their error, and the result is a prosperous class of people, having good stock, good horses, good barns, good fences, and all in independent circumstances. There are many large stock farms here, one of the most important being a farm of 2,200 acres belonging to the Northwestern Breeders and Importers Association, managed by Maj. A. G. Wilcox, of Minneapolis, and Col. Ligget, who is the resident manager. They breed horses, sheep, hogs, Holstein and Short-horn cattle, and the representatives of this stock they can show are a credit to any country. They have, besides other buildings, a barn capable of holding 300 tons of hay and of accommodating 150 head of cattle. They do an immense business, shipping stock to all parts of the United States. Our time and space forbids a more particular mention of everything they have, but we will add that if any of our patrons need stock of any kind that this company is one of the best in the United States to deal with, and their word is as good as the gold. We talked with a number of farmers about Benson, and we did not see one who was not enthusiastic on the question of stock raising. They were all loud in their praises of the Holstein and their grades, and many have been well acquainted with them for several years. They are mostly patrons of the creamery and would not have it taken away from them for a great deal of money, neither would they go back to the all-wheat system. By their experience we can see that stock raising pays best by a long ways.

The following resolutions were adopted by Col. Cobham Post No. 90 G. A. R., Crookston, March 19th, 1886:

Whereas the fell destroyer has invaded our ranks and taken from us and stricken down the gallant and brave Gen. W. S. Hancock.

1st. That in his death we have lost one of our bravest comrades, and our country one of its noblest defenders.

2d. That deeply deploring our loss by his death we turn with mournful pride to his unsullied record of patriotic heroism.

3d. That we will ever hold in memory the noble manhood that marked his life in war and peace an inspiration to every loyal heart.

4th. That in respect to his memory this Post (be draped in mourning 30 days) and these resolutions spread upon the Post record, and published in the newspapers of Crookston.

I. U. Jennings.
W. H. Jennings.
Committee.

Nursery Stock.

All parties desirous of Nursery Stock or Vegetable Plants this spring will do well to see E. M. Haseltine, at his residence near the Court House, or send for catalogue and price list. [51 53]

For Sale.

The thoroughbred Jersey bull, Black Prince. Will sell him cheap for cash, will trade for cows, or will sell on time with good approved security. For particulars call on or address

[36tf] Chris Houston, Crookston.

Rubbers-Rubbers.

All styles at 50 cents, C. O. D. clothing house.

For Sale.

N W ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres, town of Crookston, 70 acres improved, good farm house and a never failing well of pure soft water, 2½ miles from the city of Crookston. S E ¼ of Sec 8, 160 acres town of Fairfax, 50 acres improved, 3 miles from city of Crookston. S E ¼ of the S E ¼ of Sec 17, 80 acres, town of Fairfax 3½ miles from city. For particulars call on O. H. Spendley, Crookston, Minnesota. [51-tf]

GO TO CHINIQUY'S

—FOR—

STYLISH GOODS

For Moderate Prices.

Main Street, - - Crookston.

WALNUTINE BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY, FOR THE HAIR

WALNUTINE is prepared from the **Extract of Black Walnut Hulls** and **Mexican Soap Root** with **Vasaline** and other ingredients (agreeably perfumed). In the **Walnut Hulls** we get the **Coloring** and **Astringent** matter. In the **Vasaline** we get the **Softening** and **Dressing** qualities. In the **Mexican Soap Root** we get the **Cleansing** and **Stimulating** effects at the roots of the hair. **It is not a Dye!** [We do not use Nitrate of Silver.] We invite Ladies and Gentlemen—OLD or YOUNG, BALD or GRAY—to use **WALNUTINE**, knowing that its effect will cause you to recommend it to others who desire to produce a healthy growth of dark or brown hair. It will gradually **change** and **restore Gray hair to its natural color**, without discoloring the skin. It also removes Sealy Humors and Dandruff and **prevents the hair from falling off**. We recommend the disuse of ALL OLD REMEDIES and a trial of this NEW DISCOVERY. It is unquestionably the **Best Hair Restorative, Tonic and Dressing EVER MADE!!** It is sold by all Druggists at 25 per cent. less than the old $1.00 price—our price being 75 cents per bottle, LARGE SIZE.

CAUTION! Don't be induced to take any other article—insist on having **WALNUTINE! BOND'S NEW DISCOVERY** when you call for it. **J. R. BOND & CO., Chicago, Proprietors.** The Trade supplied by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Seely's Exchange.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended but Seely's good nature has no end. The very choicest of refreshments in my line, including Thomas and Jeremiah and all kinds of foreign and domestic gentlemen always on deck. Now is the time for a nice bowl of hot soup and Charlie is the boy to dish it up. Call and see me, boys. Remember Seely's place, the cosiest little place this side of Chicago. (11-tf)

Seed Oats For Sale.

I have 75 bushels White Belgian oats at 75 cents, and 50 bushels of Welcome oats for sale at $1.00 per bushel. I got the welcome of the originator, the Atlee Burpee Co, and can vouch for them. A. E. Brush Angus. [48-tf]

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

We show the finest line of all wool carpets at 90 cents in oak patterns in the city, new and unique designs, our cotton chain goods at 50 cents are good value. When in need of a carpet look our stock over. New York Store.

No use sending off for flower and vegetable seeds when you can get Vick's seeds of all kinds at Hartshorn & Hurlbut's. Catalogues free. We take orders for Vick's flowers, shrubs, &c., a catalogue prices.

[49-tf] Hartshorn & Hurlbut.

For Sale!

Being about to change my business I will sell my whole farming outfit consisting of good work horses, harness, sleds, wagons, plows, drags, mowers, hay rakes, self-binders and a thousand and one other articles too numerous to mention. Will sell for cash, on time, or trade for good cows. Call on

Mike Leduc,
[40-tf] Crookston, Minn.

For Sale,

One Pool Table nearly new. Inquire of Pete Misgen, Crookston, Minn.

Farmers' Notice.

You can buy barbed wire at Bray & O'Brien's at bed-rock prices.

Thoroughbred Clydesdale Stallion.

YOUNG DICK. Aged six years. Dapple Bay Color. Is of good size, beatiful shape, fine proportion. Strong and excellent type of a draft horse, weight 1500; flat bones and very fine style; will be during the season at my place, section 32, Lowell. TERMS. To insure $8.00, payable when the mare proves with foal. Good care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents. Eugene Besse. [49-5]

Seed Oats For Sale.

I have 75 bushels White Belgian oats at 75 cents, and 50 bushels of Welcome oats for sale at $1.00 per bushel. I got the Welcome of the originator, the Atlee Burpee Co., and can vouch for them. A. E. Brush, Angus.

Cook Stoves.

The cook stove display at Bray & O'Brien's is the most complete ever shown in the city.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Crookston Post Office, for the week ending April 19, 1886. Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

Austan, B D
Aslagson, Betsy
Beim, Johannes E
Berthiaume, O
Boivin, Joseph
Chopin, Jos
Charbino, C M A
Davis, E A
Flaskery, Wm
Hitchcock, J F
Heald, James
Hoktven, Ole
Hodek, Annie
Galarnan, Andrew
Gayette, Joseph
Johnson, Sylvester
Jacobson, Thurlow
Klok, A J

Lee, O A
Lerum, Christ H
Lakrison, Aron
Maynard, Didier
Maloney, M C
Mahoney, P
Moldahl, O C
Moen, R Mr
Nicherson, W H
Olsen, A
Olsen, Angel
Rondeau, Joseph
Rathsdock, M O
Taralson, Annie
Thomson, Victor
Travis, A
Vist, Capt

Aley McKinnon, P. M.

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Crookston, Minn., April 12th 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before U. S. Land Office, at Crookston, Minn., on June 1st, 1886, viz: HARALD JOHNSON for the heirs of OLE H. JOHNSON, deceased, for the w½ sw¼ ne¼ sw¼ and se¼ nw¼ of S. 4, T. 148, R. 44. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. T. Johnson, Crookston, Minn., Sam Johnson, Thore Johnson and Casper Anderson, Maple Bay, Minn.

[51-tf] WILLIAM SMITH, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE

[First publication April 22d, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Samuel Sabourin and Celina Sabourin, mortgagors, to Martha J. Remmey, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of June A. D. 1882, at 4:20 o'clock p. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 514 and 515, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and twenty-five and 85-100 ($625 85) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Tuesday the 22d day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interests, thereon, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section twenty-seven (27,) Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-three (43) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the Government survey thereof.

Dated this 14th day of April 1886.

MARTHA J. REMMEY,
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [52-5]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication April 22d, 1886.]

DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Edward Faford and Rosalie Faford, mortgagors, to Martha J. Remmey, mortgagee, dated the 3d day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 4th day of January A. D. 1883, at 3:10 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 67, 68 and 69, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and ninety-six and 35-100 ($496.35) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By reason of such default and the non-institution of action, the power to sell the property described in said mortgage has become and is operative, and under the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee elects to declare and claims that the whole sum secured by said mortgage and now unpaid is due and payable.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, or by his deputy duly appointed on Tuesday the 22d day of June A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, the sums paid by said mortgagee for taxes and interest thereon, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter (nw¼) of Section thirty-five (35), Township one hundred and fifty (150) north, of Range forty-two (42) west, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres according to the United States Government survey thereof.

Dated this 14th day of April 1886.

MARTHA J. REMMEY,
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [52-5]

ROOMS TO RENT

For Offices and Living, in

Dobson's Block

Inquire of STANTON & CO., Second Street, Crookston.

Mortgage S...

[First publication March 11th, ...]

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MAD... the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Wenzel E. Newes, and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, mortgagors, to the Workingmens' Building and Loan Association of Crookston, a corporation duly organized and acting under the laws of the State of Minnesota, mortgagee, which mortgage bears date the 9th day of November A. D. 1883, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of January A. D. 1884, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in book "P" of mortgage deeds on pages 192, 193 and 194, and whereas said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest, from date on the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, and bearing even date with said mortgage.

And whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain other and second mortgage executed and delivered by the aforesaid Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, his wife, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association, of Crookston, which mortgage bears date the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Polk and State of Minnesota on the 17th day of November A. D. 1884, at 3:15 o'clock p. m. in book "S" of mortgage deeds, on pages 468, 469 and 470, and whereas said second mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from date on the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars at the rate of ten per cent per annum and also to secure the sum of five dollars per month as and for the monthly contribution on five shares of the capital stock of said Association then owned by the said Wenzel E. Newes, said interest and said dues being payable on the first Saturday of each and every month after the date of said second mortgage according to the conditions of a certain bond for the sum of two thousand dollars executed and delivered by the said Wenzel E. Newes and Augusta M. Newes, to the said Workingmens' Building and Loan Association of Crookston and bearing even date of November 18th A. D. 1884, and said second mortgage being upon the same real estate as the mortgage first above mentioned.

And whereas it is provided in each of said mortgages herein described, that in case any default should be made in the payment of the said principal sums when due or interest, or any part thereof for the space of six months after the same shall have become due, or in case said shares should be sold for the non-payment of dues, then and in such case the whole principal debt should immediately thereupon become due, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said interest and of said monthly dues secured by both of said mortgages for more than six months whereby according to the terms of said mortgages the whole principal debt has become due, and said ten shares of stock have been duly forfeited and sold for non payment of dues, and whereas no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise for the recovery of said debt or any part thereof.

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of nine hundred forty-eight and 15-100 dollars on said first mortgage and the sum of eleven hundred twenty-three and 35-100 dollars on said second mortgage, making in the aggregate the sum of two thousand, seventy-one and 50-100 dollars now due.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale in said mortgages contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the real estate and premises mentioned in each of said mortgages which are situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and described as follows to-wit: Lot number thirteen (13,) in block number two (2,) of L. Fletcher's Addition to Crookston, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Polk County, State of Minnesota, will be sold by the Sheriff of said County of Polk, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in the City of Crookston, in said County of Polk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the first day of May A. D. 1886, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on the debt secured by both of said mortgages, together with the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fees therein stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 8th A. D. 1886.

THE WORKINGMENS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, OF CROOKSTON,
Mortgagee.

Crohn & Wilkinson,
Att'ys for Mortgagee, Crookston, Minn.
[48-52]

MORTGAGE SALE.

[First publication March 11th, 1886.]

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William Wylie and Mary Jane Wylie, his wife, mortgagors, to Colonial and United States Mortgage Company, (Limited;) mortgagee, dated the 15th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighty-two, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk, in the State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1882, at 9:15 o'clock a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 464, 465 and 466, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of six hundred and twenty-three dollars ($623.) besides the sum of $51.11 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Crookston, in the County of Polk, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or by his deputy, on Friday the 23d day of April A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number twenty-five (25) in Township number one hundred and fifty-two (152) in Range number forty-five (45) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, Feb. 1st, A. D. 1886.

COLONIAL AND UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, (Limited.)
Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Att'y for Mortgagee. [46-51]

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication April 15th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by William P. Butcher, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt, mortgagee, dated the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk in the State of Minnesota, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1883, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., in book "K" of mortgages, on pages 439, 440 and 441, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-five cents, ($525.55) besides the further sum of $33.85 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted in law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Crookston, in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the Sheriff of said County, or his deputy, on Saturday the 29th day of May A. D. 1886, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and fifty dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and provided by law.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold, are the piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter (sw¼) of Section number one (1) in township number one hundred and forty-nine (149) in Range number forty-three (43) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated at St. Paul, Minn., April 1, 1886.

FRANCIS BECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [51-1]

M. M. VAN DYKE,

Physician and Surgeon,

Corner of Main and Second Streets,
CROOKSTON, MINN

Will attend to all professional calls promptly

ARTE...
CONST...
AND FLOWING WA...
GUARANTEED.

Address
IRA D. BLANCHARD,
Deep well contractor,
CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Israel Laframboise,

Veterinary Surgeon,

CARMAN, MINN.

Is prepared to treat all diseases of horses and cattle. Makes a specialty of obstetrical cases and all complications arising therefrom. Refers to J. O. Milne, Crookston, and E. D. Childs, Carman.

Fortier's Place,

Corner Broadway and Robert Street

EVERYTHING — NEW, NEAT
—AND NOBBY.—

Billiards, Pool, and the Choicest Wines, Liquor and Cigars. The purest High Proof Whiskies at wholesale prices

PURE IMPORTED GOODS ON DROUGHT.

THE PIONEER
HARNESS SHOP

M. RAUENBUEHLER, Proprietor,
Corner Oak and Third Sts., Crookston Minn.

...eady for the Spring trade with a full supply ...Work and Light Harness. Single and Double, ...addles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, etc. Give me ...call before you purchase.

BURT'S SHOES
—AT—
FONTAINE & ANGLIM'S.

A. H. DUNLOP M. D.,

Graduate McGill University, Montreal.

Licensed College Physician and Surgeon Quebec.

Office on Robert Street, Crookston.

DR. M. WATTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE ON ROBERT STREET.

Professional calls by day or night attended to promptly.

TONSORIAL PARLORS,

PROF. THOMPSON Prop.,
Robert Street, - - Crookston, Minn.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

DR. DUBOIS'
CELEBRATED
HUBERT!

Will give a luxuriant growth of whiskers or mustache in six weeks.

Price $1 per Bottle.

BERG & OLSON,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS
AND DEALERS IN

CLOCKS. WATCHES, JEWELRY.

—ROBERT STREET.—

Crookston, - - Minnesot...

JOHN N. IVES.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Collection and Land Office Business made a specialty. Money secured for final proofs on short notice.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

Mortgage Sale.

(First publication April 15th, 1886.)

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Axel Arvedson, an unmarried man, mortgagor, to Francis Beckitt, mortgagee, dated the 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Polk and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock, a. m., in book "L" of mortgages, on pages 158 and 159, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of seven hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty cents ($745.30) besides the further sum of $32.31 paid for taxes upon the mortgaged premises, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in sa... mortgage, and of the statute in such case m... and provided, the said mortgage will b... closed by a sale of the mortgaged... therein described, which sale will b... the front door of the Court House, in... Crookston, in the County of Polk an... Minnesota, at public auction, by the... said County, or by his deputy, on... 29th day of May, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'... afternoon, to satisfy the amoun... then be due on said mortgage, wi... thereon, and costs and expenses... dollars attorney's fees, as stip... mortgage in case of foreclosure... by law.

The premises described in said... so to be sold, are the piece or parce... situated in the county of Polk and State... Minnesota, and known and described as... to-wit: The northeast quarter (ne¼) of Section number twenty-six (26) in Township number one hundred and fifty-four (154) in Range number forty-seven (47) west of the 5th principal meridian, containing 160 acres.

Dated St. Paul, April 1, 1886.

FRANCIS BECKITT, Mortgagee.

A. V. Eastman,
Attorney for Mortgagee. [51-1]

MISSING ISSUE

DATE Apr 22, 1886 pp 3-4

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

FINISH

CROOKSTON
POLK COUNTY
JOURNAL

JAN 1 APR 22

1885 THRU 1886

Title: (Crookston) POLK COUNTY JOURNAL

8:36 - 9:52

41- 7--1995

Inclusive Dates: Jan 1 1885 — Apr 22 1886 *

Originals held by: MHS ___ Other ___

"The Polk County Journal"

Missing Issues: Apr 30,1885
May 7, 1885
Apr 22, 1886 pp 3-4

Prepared by: J.Wendland	Date: Jul 7,1995	Format: 1A X 2B ___
Filmed by:	Date: 7-17-95	Camera No. Y-7
Reduction Ratio: 14½	Voltmeter: 104	No. Expos. 444
Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Density:
Target Resolution: ______/mm	O.K. ___ Reject ___	Length:

The Minnesota Historical Society has reproduced the material in this microfilm without any purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage in order to preserve & to secure it for private study, scholarship, and research.

The material reproduced may be protected by copyright law. Any person engaging in further reproduction of this material may be liable for infringement.